

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF
WEST AFRICAN STATES



COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE
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FORTY- FOURTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Abuja, 18-20 August 1999

FINAL REPORT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
Abuja, August 1999

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The forty-fourth ordinary session of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers was held at the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat, Abuja, from 18 to 20 August 1999.

2. The following Member States were represented at the meeting:

- Republic of BENIN
- BURKINA FASO
- Republic of COTE d' IVOIRE
- Republic of THE GAMBIA
- Republic of GHANA
- Republic of GUINEA
- Republic of GUINEA BISSAU
- Republic of LIBERIA
- Republic of MALI
- Republic of NIGER
- Federal Republic of NIGERIA
- Republic of SENEGAL
- Republic of SIERRA LEONE
- TOGOLESE REPUBLIC

3. A representative of the Secretary-General of the Group of ACP States participated in the meeting as an observer.

4. A full list of participants is attached to this report.

II. OPENING CEREMONY

5. The ECOWAS Executive Secretary, Mr. Lansana KOUYATE, started his opening speech by welcoming the members of the Council of Ministers and their delegations to Abuja. He enumerated some of the Community's achievements as well as problems impeding regional integration in West Africa. The Executive Secretary stated that this was an important session of the Council of Ministers as it was expected to determine steps that could be taken to strengthen ECOWAS and enable it successfully carry out its role in the socio-economic development of the Member States. He expressed deep gratitude to His Excellency General Gnassingbe EYADEMA, President of the Togolese Republic and Chairman of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government for his relentless efforts towards the attainment of ECOWAS objectives. He also expressed gratitude to His Excellency, President Olusegun OBASANJO and to the Nigerian authorities for their constant support and their unrelenting efforts to further the realisation of ECOWAS objectives. He stressed that the creation of the post of Minister of Cooperation and Integration within the newly-constituted Nigerian government was a powerful testimony to Nigeria's commitment to regional integration.

6. In his own speech, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Alhadji Abdou-Hamid S.B. Tidjani DOURODJAYE, Honourable Minister of Finance, Economy and Privatisation of the Togolese Republic, thanked the authorities of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for the warm welcome accorded to the delegations. He warmly congratulated His Excellency Olusegun OBASANJO, on his election as the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He prayed that the Almighty God would grant him the grace to enable him accomplish his task of directing the destiny of his great country for the benefit of the Nigerian people, Africa in general and ECOWAS in particular. The Chairman of Council then highlighted the major ECOWAS achievements pertaining to free movement of persons and the sectoral programmes on transport, telecommunications and energy.

The Honourable Minister noted, however, that the integration of ECOWAS markets remained out of reach, essentially because most Member States had failed to effectively apply the trade liberalisation scheme. He also pointed out that the Executive Secretariat was facing serious financial problems, due to the fact that Member States were owing the staggering sum of 37.2 million US dollars in unpaid contributions. The Chairman of Council concluded his speech with a call to Member States to show greater commitment to regional integration.

7. Chief Phillip ASIODU, Special Adviser to the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on Economic Affairs, read a message addressed to the forty-fourth session of the Council of Ministers by His Excellency, Olusegun OBASANJO, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In the message, President Obasanjo reiterated his government's determination to lay the foundation for lasting democracy in Nigeria by promoting the rule of law and protecting individual rights. He urged all Member States to ensure good governance in their countries in order to avoid incursions by the military into the political life of West Africa. President Obasanjo reiterated the need for the Executive Secretariat and the ECOWAS Fund to improve their operational procedures to adequately support the regional integration process. He noted that ECOWAS was making slow progress principally due to the failure by Member States to implement the Community programmes adopted by them as sovereign States, and their irregular payment of financial contributions to the budgets of the Community Institutions. President Obasanjo ended his message by reiterating the commitment of the government of Nigeria to step up its support for regional integration in ECOWAS, in order to accelerate the socio-economic development of the West Africa region.

8. Mr. Sekou CONDE, representing the Secretary-General of the ACP Group, expressed the Group's support for the cooperation and integration efforts being undertaken in West Africa. He also touched on the

incompatibility between the preferential tariffs envisaged in the Lome Convention and the World Trade Organisation's rules relating to liberalisation of world trade. He urged ECOWAS Member States to hold consultations among themselves to enable them adopt a common position during future European Union/ACP negotiations. Mr. Conde was also heartened at seeing the ECOWAS Executive Secretary participate actively in meetings of the ACP with the European Union in connection with negotiations on the Lome Convention.

III. ELECTION OF BUREAU

9. The following bureau was elected:

Chairman: Togolese Republic
Rapporteurs: - Republic of Benin
- Federal Republic of Nigeria

IV. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

10. The following agenda was adopted:

1. Opening ceremony
2. Presentation and consideration of the Executive Secretary's report
3. Consideration of reports of Ministerial meetings, ad hoc Ministerial committees and technical commissions:
 - i) Ministers of the Environment of ECOWAS and CILSS Member States and the memorandum on West Africa's representation on the Board of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

- ii) Ad hoc Ministerial Committee on the restructuring of the Executive Secretariat, selection and evaluation of statutory appointees (appointment of an External Auditor).
 - iii) Ad hoc Ministerial Committee on the enhancement of the financial resources of the ECOWAS Fund.
 - iv) Trade, Customs, Immigration, Money and Payments Commission.
 - v) Administration and Finance Commission.
- 4. Consideration of the memorandum on the strategy to accelerate economic integration in the West African sub-region.
 - 5. Any other business.
 - 6. Adoption of report.
 - 7. Closing ceremony.

V. OUTCOME OF DELIBERATIONS

Item 1: Presentation and consideration of the report of the Executive Secretary

11. The Executive Secretary, Mr. Lansana Kouyate, presented his interim report on the activities undertaken by the Community in 1999. The report highlighted the poor performance of the regional economy in 1998, noting that there was an overall drop in economic activity within ECOWAS, despite the favourable conditions observed in most of the countries. Real GDP growth rate fell during the period, from 4.3% in 1997 to 3.6% in 1998. The regional economy was adversely affected by the dramatic drop in the

growth rate recorded by Nigeria which alone accounts for half of the region's GDP. The Executive Secretary stated that Member States should ensure a more conducive economic environment and accelerate the integration of their economies in order to strengthen the development process in the West African region.

12. In the chapter on the implementation of the Community work programme, the Executive Secretary reviewed activities carried out since the Council of Ministers last met in Abuja in October 1998. He mentioned in particular, the launching of the ECOWAS travellers' cheque, the organisation of the second ECOWAS trade fair, and the sectoral agricultural and industrial production programmes. Other areas highlighted were in connection with environmental protection, transport, telecommunications and energy, the operations of the ECOWAS Fund, movement of the Executive Secretariat from Lagos to Abuja, and the status of construction work on staff residences. The Executive Secretary also recalled the extremely dire financial situation of the Executive Secretariat and appealed to all the Member States to ratify the protocol relating to the Community levy without further delay, and include it in their national budgets.

13. On the subject of regional peace and security, the Executive Secretary hailed the emergence of a democratically elected civilian regime in Nigeria as a major political event which gives high hopes for peace and security in the region. He also informed the meeting of the outcome of the deliberations of the meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Lome in May 1999 to discuss the situation in Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Niger. Significant progress has been made in these three countries with regard to the restoration of peace and democracy.

14. Sharing his reflections on elements of a realistic and pragmatic regional integration strategy, the Executive Secretary proposed that ECOWAS priority attention should henceforth be concentrated on

establishing a single regional market in West Africa which should follow the liberalisation of trade, adoption of a common external tariff, and harmonisation of the macro-economic policies of all Member States, areas in which ECOWAS still has much ground to cover.

15. The Executive Secretary concluded his report by pointing out that the success of the proposed strategy would depend above all on the level of support it receives from Member States.

16. Council congratulated the Executive Secretary on the quality of his report. Following discussions on the issues raised therein, Council took due note of the report and made the following observations and recommendations:

- i) analysing the economic situation in the region, Council expressed concern at the extremely low human development indices (HDI) recorded by most ECOWAS Member States, resulting in their being rated amongst the poorest countries in the world. Council noted that this situation is prejudicial to the attainment of a strong democracy and to regional peace and security. Consequently, Member States were urged to formulate and implement development strategies capable of placing economic growth on a firm footing in order to achieve more effective poverty reduction;
- ii) Council called on Member States to continue the macro-economic policy reform needed to increase domestic savings and the inflow of foreign investment.
- iii) on the renewal of Lome Convention against the background of the ongoing ACP/EU negotiations, particularly with regard to the trade component, Council stressed the need for Member States to hold consultations and to evolve a common stance

before the next ministerial meeting and the forthcoming summit of ACP countries taking place in the Dominican Republic in November 1999, and before the next WTO ministerial meeting in Seattle, USA.

- iv) on development issues, emphasis was also placed on the crucial importance of economic recovery in Nigeria for the region's growth and development. Council, in this regard, hailed the recent political and economic changes which had ushered in democracy in that country and welcomed the structural measures being taken, these being necessary to ensure recovery of the West African economy;
- v) Council noted that the lack of progress by ECOWAS was seriously undermining its credibility. Its shortcomings were directly attributable to the failure of the member countries to implement decisions to which they subscribe as sovereign States, and their irregular payment of financial contributions. Council urged Member States to show greater political commitment to regional integration;
- vi) Council expressed concern over the amount of US\$37.2 million owed in contribution arrears to the Executive Secretariat and which was responsible for the institution's critical financial situation. Council enjoined all Member States which have not yet ratified the protocol on the Community levy to do so before the forthcoming statutory meetings;
- vii) Council also called on the Secretariat to adopt and implement a more dynamic information policy in order to extend the information outreach among the populace and economic operators, and raise their awareness of ECOWAS priority programmes;

- viii) Council expressed support of the efforts being made to restructure the Executive Secretariat and the ECOWAS Fund as part of measures to improve operational procedures in the Community institutions;
- ix) Council welcomed the fact that the Executive Secretariat had embarked on the formulation of a more effective framework for regional integration. It underscored the need to coordinate integration policies within the region. ECOWAS and UEMOA were urged to harmonise their instruments and procedures in order to avoid a duplication of efforts which may impede the integration process in West Africa;
- x) with regard to the ECOWAS programme of harmonisation of economic and financial policies of Member States, Council requested the Executive Secretariat to classify the macro-economic convergence indicators by order of priority and fix a time table for their implementation. This should be submitted to the Consultative Forum of Ministers of Finance and Planning and Governors of Central Banks for consideration and adoption. The Executive Secretariat should also seek the views of the Bretton Woods institutions on the matter and obtain their support in the implementation of the programme;
- xi) Council called on Member States to undertake and pursue economic reforms by adopting sound, coherent and uniform budgetary, monetary and trade policies that could boost growth and enhance regional integration. Such a strategy would ensure that all Member States move in the same direction and would facilitate the desired harmonisation of policies and realisation of other ECOWAS objectives;

- xii) with reference to regional peace and security, Council expressed satisfaction at the signing of the Lome Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). It called on the two parties to work to implement all the provisions of the agreement. Council also took note of progress being made in the democratisation process in Niger and appealed to the authorities in the Republic of Niger to accelerate the return of the country to democratic rule.

Item 3: Consideration of the reports of ministerial meetings, ad hoc ministerial committees and technical commissions.

3i) Report of Ministers of the Environment on the Sub-regional Action Programme (SRAP) to Combat Desertification

17. The report was presented by the representative of Togo whose Minister of the Environment had chaired the meeting.

18. The Secretariat informed Council that:

- ECOWAS and CILSS had worked together to draw up the programme. They carry out the coordination at regional level through the sub-regional coordination committee of which ECOWAS is chairman and CILSS acts as the technical secretariat. The committee comprises experts from Member States and sub-regional institutions working in the area of desertification control.

- the relevant Ministers have designated focal points at the national level. These focal points contributed largely to the elaboration of the programme and are responsible for its follow-up.

Council took due note of this information.

19. Council therefore recommended the Sub-regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification for adoption by the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government.

20. The final report of the ministerial meeting bearing the signature of the chairman, the Togolese Minister of the Environment, should be transmitted to all Member States.

3i)bis Memorandum on West African representation on the Board of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

21. The memorandum presented by the Executive Secretariat reports on the follow-up to the directive given by the Authority of Heads of State and Government at its October 1998 meeting in Abuja to the effect that "the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Executive Secretary should hold consultations with the CILSS Coordinator in order to ensure application of the decision taken by ECOWAS. The next nominations should ensure geographical balance between the two groups: countries in the Sahel and countries on the southern coast". With respect to the present impasse on the non-implementation of Council Regulation C/REG 14/12/95 therefore, the memorandum proposed:

Firstly, that two electoral colleges be created as follows:

- Electoral College A comprising countries which are Member States of both ECOWAS and CILSS;
- Electoral College B comprising ECOWAS Member States which are non members of CILSS; and

Secondly, that in electoral college B, Cote d'Ivoire should be requested to relinquish its seat to Nigeria, having been on the GEF Board for five consecutive years. Nigeria's tenure will therefore span the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2002.

22. Having discussed the matter, Council observed as follows;

- i) Council noted with regret that its Regulation of December 1995 designating Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria to represent ECOWAS on the Board of GEF has never been fully complied with despite discussions with Mauritania, FEM and the CILSS Executive Secretariat;
- ii) Cote d'Ivoire's stand on the matter is fully justified in the light of the Regulation of the Council of Ministers. Cote d'Ivoire cannot vacate its seat for Nigeria as this would be contrary to the 1995 decision of Council;
- iii) the instrument of GEF allows a State to choose to belong to one constituency or other. Council therefore reiterated that the director's seats allocated to West Africa must be filled by ECOWAS. Council took note of the information that the Executive Secretariats of ECOWAS and CILSS had both agreed that Chad cannot represent West Africa on the Board of GEF since that country is not a Member State of ECOWAS.

23. Council therefore approved the following proposals:

- i) The countries of West Africa are to be divided into two electoral colleges reflective of the two main ecological zones in West Africa:

✓Electoral College A:

Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal.

✓Electoral College B:

Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo.

- ii) Only the countries on the lists of these two electoral colleges A and B may represent West Africa on the Board of the GEF.
- iii) the countries which now represent West Africa (Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire) will keep their seats until the end of their current term. They will be succeeded by Senegal and Nigeria respectively.
- iv) ECOWAS shall propose a system of rotation within each of these two groups at the next meeting of the Administration and Finance Commission with a view to its adoption by the Council of Ministers.
- v) When the system of rotation is definitively adopted, ECOWAS shall inform the GEF of the creation of the two electoral colleges and the existence of a system of rotation among the countries.

Item 3 (ii): Consideration of the report of the second ad hoc ministerial meeting on the restructuring of the Executive Secretariat

24. The report was presented by the Chairman of the meeting. Following discussions, Council requested further clarification on the changes which the Executive Secretariat was proposing to introduce into the new structure, especially the splitting of the post of Deputy Executive Secretary for Economic Affairs into two posts (one responsible for Community programmes and the other for harmonisation of policies), the cancellation of the post of Financial Controller, transformation of the post of Personal Assistant to that of a Director, and the abolition of the rigid quota system where professional posts are permanently allocated to certain Member States. The additional information sought was provided by the Chairman of the Ad hoc Committee and the Executive Secretariat.

25. The Council of Ministers considered that the posts of Financial Controller and Internal Auditor should not be abolished.

26. Council also directed the Executive Secretariat to forward the memorandum on the restructuring of the Executive Secretariat to Member States, along with the current and the proposed organisational charts, and the IDEP and ECA study reports.

27. Council directed the Ad hoc Ministerial Committee to meet before the next statutory meetings to draw up recommendations which will be submitted to the Community decision-making authorities.

28. Council approved that the following firms should be invited for interview for the post of External Auditors: KPMG (Lagos), COOPERS, LYBRAND and DIEYE (Dakar), and DELOITTE et TOUCHE (Abidjan).

29. Council endorsed the proposal of the ad hoc ministerial committee concerning the appointment of Dr. Kabba Joinner, a Gambian national, as Director-General of the West African Health Organisation (WAHO). In respect of the proposal of Professor M.A. Maiga from Mali as Deputy Director-General of WAHO, Council deferred its decision until the additional information sought by the committee regarding the procedure for his nomination is provided.

30. Council adopted the list (hereto annexed) of substantive and alternate members of the International Jury for the award of the 1999 ECOWAS Prize for Excellence.

31. Concerning the recruitment of statutory appointees, Council took due note of the information supplied to the Ad hoc Ministerial Committee by the Executive Secretariat.

Item3.iii Consideration of the report of the ad hoc ministerial committee on the enhancement of the financial resources of ECOWAS FUND

32. The Deputy Minister of Finance of the Republic of Ghana, Honourable Victor SELORMEY, presented on behalf of the Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee, the report of the study on the transformation of the FUND. He stated that the DFC Consultancy firm recruited for the purpose had carried out the study in accordance with the terms of reference.

33. In his presentation, he highlighted the conclusions and recommendations of the study on the transformation of the Fund into a commercially-oriented holding company without losing sight of its development and integration objectives. The holding company, to be known as ECOWAS bank for Investment and Development (EBID), would have two subsidiaries, namely:

i) ECOWAS Regional Investment Bank (ERIB); and

ii) ECOWAS Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

34. After commending the Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee and the Experts for the excellent work accomplished, the Council of Ministers emphasised during its deliberations that the activities in respect of the restructuring of the Fund had been going on for the past 12 years and had cost more than one million dollars (US\$ 1,000,000). In the opinion of the Council, it was high time a final decision was taken.

35. The Council of Ministers was of the view that only a radical structural change would lead to the restoration of the Fund's credibility and enable private and non-regional partners to play an important role in the mobilisation of resources and investments for the institutions. The risks associated with any major activity would be accepted and controlled through the process. Council also stated that the community levy could be used to finance some of the costs relating to the contribution by Member States to the equity of the transformed Fund.

36. The Council of Ministers directed that the Community should exercise caution in the implementation of the proposals to set up the holding company and its subsidiaries, bearing in mind the experience of the participation of non-regionals in other development institutions.

37. The Council of Ministers in conclusion, adopted the Report of the Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

**Item 3 iv Trade, Customs, Immigration, Money and Payments
Commission**

38. The report of the thirty-ninth meeting of the Commission focused on the following main issues:

- approval of new industrial products and enterprises to benefit from the ECOWAS trade liberalisation scheme;**
- adoption of a Single Customs Document (SCD)**
- recommendations contained in the final report of the 7th meeting of the Regional Organising Committee of the second ECOWAS Trade Fair**
- Progress report on the ECOWAS Travellers Cheque**
- funding of the ECOWAS Tourism and Leisure Fair**

39. After discussions, Council approved the list of 193 new products submitted by 70 firms from 6 Member States, bringing the total number of products approved so far to 676. In all, 261 enterprises and twelve Member States are now participating in the scheme.

40. With respect to the trade liberalisation scheme, Council directed the Executive Secretariat to reflect further on the compensation mechanism for loss of customs revenue arising from trade liberalisation, and to present a report on it at its next session.

41. The Executive Secretariat was requested to expedite work on the study on the establishment of an ECOWAS common external tariff.

42. Council adopted the Single Customs Document, a specimen copy of which is attached in annex, along with the explanatory notes and instructions for use.

43. Council also approved the recommendations for improving the organisation of future ECOWAS trade fairs contained in the report of the Commission.

44. On the ECOWAS Tourism Fair, it was agreed that enlightenment seminars should be organised for economic operators in order to make them aware of the need for them to pay their own expenses and to participate more actively in the organisation of such events.

Item 3v: Administration and Finance Commission

45. The items contained in the report of the Administration and Finance Commission are as follows:

- status report on tasks assigned to the Executive Secretariat;
- memorandum on quota posts;
- memorandum on sanctions imposed on Member States in arrears of contributions;
- memorandum on the Community levy;
- memorandum on payment of salaries for WAWA staff;
- report on the meeting of the ECOWAS Tenders Board for the award of the contract for the supplementary study on floating weeds in Member States.

46. On the issue of the tasks assigned to the Executive Secretariat, Council urged the Secretariat to establish priorities in the setting up of ECOWAS institutions, bearing in mind the finances of the organisation.

47. Council approved the recommendations of the Commission regarding the review of the rigid quota system where professional posts are permanently allocated to Member States. However, Council

recommended that the Secretariat should give consideration to alternative methods adopted in similar regional organisations in West Africa, or in other international organisations. The principle of equitable geographical distribution stipulated in the revised Treaty should be defined. The Secretariat is requested to make simulations reflecting distribution of posts among Member States.

48. Council decided that recruitment should be on merit, taking into account the provisions of the revised Treaty and the different decisions of the Authority of Heads of State on this issue. Due consideration should also be given to the level of financial contributions of Member States to the budgets of the ECOWAS institutions and to the principle of regional solidarity.

49. On the matter of sanctions, Council was of the opinion that they should be fully applied within the context of the decisions of the Authority and the provisions of the revised Treaty. Some delegations however, made a plea for leniency where special extenuating conditions could be cited.

50. Council endorsed the view of the Commission on the failure to achieve the number of ratifications necessary for the entry into force of the protocol on the Community levy as stipulated by the provisions of the revised Treaty. Council called upon those Member States which are yet to ratify the protocol to do so promptly.

51. In compliance with the decision taken by the Authority of Heads of State and Government at its 21st session held in Abuja on 30 and 31 October, 1998, Council decided that a grant should be made by the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat to cover the emoluments of staff of the

West African Women's Association. The emoluments approved by Council are as follows:

- Secretary General : 1000 dollars/month
- 2 Assistants : 750 dollars/month/person

52. With regard to the recommendations of the Tenders Board, Council requested the Executive Secretariat to negotiate with Ramboll, the firm which submitted the winning tender, to obtain their agreement to conduct the study within the approved financial ceiling

Item 4: Consideration of the memorandum on the strategy to accelerate the regional economic integration process.

53. The Executive Secretariat presented this memorandum which set out a strategy that could accelerate the regional integration process in West Africa, with a view to the speedy establishment of a single economic zone within the sub-region. The memorandum suggested focusing priority attention on the creation of a regional market which would be built around trade liberalisation, a common external tariff, and macro-economic convergence. The Executive Secretariat was therefore seeking assistance towards the successful implementation of this ECOWAS priority programme from Member States and donors, especially within the framework of the European Union's Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP) contained in the Regional Indicative Programme of the Lome Convention.

54. After an exchange of views, Council commended the Executive Secretariat on the quality of its proposals and adopted the strategy as outlined. However, the Executive Secretariat was advised to extend the range of the policies for harmonisation to include accounting systems, and to draw up an implementation timetable for the strategy.

55. Council enjoined Member States to support the Executive Secretariat in its efforts to attain the objectives of the strategy, calling on donors, especially the Bretton Woods institutions, African Development Bank and the European Union, to assist the Secretariat in executing this important ECOWAS programme.

56. Regarding the evaluation of the achievements of ECOWAS dating from its creation, the Executive Secretariat was requested to conduct a detailed study outlining the successes, problems and prospects of the Community.

Item 5: Any Other Business

57. The Council of Ministers approved the initiatives taken by the Secretariat in approaching donors and declared its political support for the following programmes aimed at enhancing sub-regional cooperation and development:

- the FAO special regional food security programme for ECOWAS Member States; and
- the programme to promote American investments in West Africa.

58. With reference to partnership between ECOWAS and the European Union, Council commended the ECOWAS proposal to formalise relations with the European Union at the highest level. The Secretariat was requested to reflect more deeply on the issue with a view to presenting a memorandum to Council at its next session. Proper consideration should be given to the activities of all the other West African intergovernmental organisations.

Item 6: Adoption of Report

59. The Report was adopted.

Item 7: Closing ceremony

60. In his closing speech, the Chairman of Council expressed gratitude to President Obasanjo for his inspiring message to Council which illuminated the discussions throughout this current session. He reiterated the appreciation of members of Council to the Nigerian authorities for the warm welcome accorded to them during their stay in Abuja. A vote of thanks to the host country was read.

61. The Chairman of Council also thanked members for their collaboration and for their valuable contributions to the discussions which took place in a most cordial atmosphere. He expressed the hope that, on their return to their various countries, they would do their utmost to ensure that Community Acts and Decisions of the Community are given effective implementation.

62. In conclusion, the Chairman of Council commended the Executive Secretary and his staff for the quality of the work done during the session of Council.

DONE AT ABUJA THIS 20TH DAY OF AUGUST 1999



**ABDOUL-HAMID S. B. TIDJANI DOURODJAYE
CHAIRMAN**

FOR COUNCIL

Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers

Abuja, 18 - 20 August, 1999

**Regulation C/REG.1/8/99 relating to the payment of
a monthly allowance to the staff of WAWA by ECOWAS**

The Council of Ministers,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC 3/7/87 of the Authority of Heads of States and Government granting the status of a specialised institution of ECOWAS to the West African Women's Association (WAWA);

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC 4/7/87 approving the statute of the West African Women's Association;

CONSIDERING that, at its twenty-first session in Abuja on 30 - 31 October 1998, the Authority of Heads of State and Government decided to increase to UA 25,000 the amount of the grant given to WAWA and also, to include the monthly allowances of WAWA staff in the budget of the Executive Secretariat;

RECOGNISING the paramount role of women in the socio-economic development of the sub-region;

DESIRING to support the West African Women's Association in its efforts to increase the involvement of women in the sub-region in the Community's activities by improving their working conditions;

RECALLING that provision was made in the Executive Secretariat budget for a grant of UA10,000, and that the said sum had been paid to WAWA;

NOTING that the directives referred to above were issued after the adoption of Regulation C/REG. 3/10/98 approving the 1999 budget of the Executive Secretariat and that, consequently, the financial implications of the increase in the grant paid to WAWA and the payment of its staff allowances were not reflected in the budget;

ANXIOUS to comply with the directives of the twenty-first session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the twenty-third session of the Administration and Finance Commission held in Abuja from 12 - 15 August, 1999

ENACTS

Article 1

With effect from January 1 1999, the monthly allowances of the staff of the West African Women's Association (WAWA) shall be paid from the budget of the Executive Secretariat.

The Executive Secretariat shall pay to each of the WAWA staff the following monthly allowance :

- Secretary-General: US\$ 1,000 (One thousand United States dollars)
- Two (2) other Assistants: US\$ 750 (Seven hundred and fifty United States dollars)

Article 2

The allowances of the WAWA staff may, from time to time, be reviewed by Council upon the recommendation of the Administration and Finance Commission.

Article 3

The Executive Secretariat shall pay an additional grant of fifteen thousand units of account (UA 15.000) to WAWA in respect of the 1999 budget year.

Article 4

The allowances and the additional grant to WAWA for the 1999 budget year shall be paid from the Executive Secretariat's own resources .

Article 5

This Regulation shall be published by the Executive Secretariat in the Official Journal of the Community within thirty days of its signature by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. It shall also be published by each Member State in the National Gazette within the same time-frame.

Done at Abuja, this 20th day of August 1999.



Abdoul Hamid S.B. TIDJANI-DOURODJAYE
Chairman
For Council

Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers

Abuja, 18 - 20 August, 1999

Regulation C/REG.2/8/99 relating to the award of the contract for the conduct of a supplementary study on floating weed infestation

The Council of Ministers,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions ;

MINDFUL of Articles 22, 23 and 24 of the Revised Treaty establishing the Technical Commissions and defining their composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Decision C/ DEC/10/12/90 on measures to control the spread of floating weeds in the water-ways of the sub-region adopted by the Council of Ministers on 13 December, 1990;

MINDFUL of Regulation C/REG.7/7/96 of the Council of Ministers dated 25 July, 1996 relating to the adoption of the regional floating weed control project in ECOWAS Member States;

MINDFUL of the Financial Regulation and Manual of Accounting Procedures of the Economic Community of West African States dated 30 November 1996;

CONSIDERING that pursuant to the recommendations of an initial feasibility study on floating weeds, ECOWAS was requested to conduct a supplementary study in the areas of fresh infestation in the Volta basin, and in the internal lakes and waterways of certain Member States;



NOTING with satisfaction the interest shown in the proposed supplementary study by the African Development Bank which accepted to provide the required amount out of the residual funds from its initial grant to ECOWAS;

NOTING ALSO that the Executive Secretariat published a restricted international call for tenders for the contract on the supplementary study on floating weeds.

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the twenty-third meeting of the Administration and Finance Commission held in Abuja from 12 to 15 August, 1999;

ENACTS

Article 1

The firm "Ramboll" is hereby declared first following the tender evaluation exercise conducted by the Tender Board at its meeting in Abuja on 11 and 12 August, 1999.

Article 2

The Executive Secretariat shall hold negotiations with the firm "Ramboll" to obtain its agreement to conduct the study within the approved financial ceiling.

Article 3

In the event that negotiations with "Ramboll" prove inconclusive, the Secretariat shall contact the next firm and move down the list of qualified tenderers in the order arrived at by the Tenders Board following its tender evaluation exercise referred to in Article 1.

Article 4

The Executive Secretary is hereby authorised to sign the contract for the study between ECOWAS and the selected company, as stipulated in Article 3 above.

Article 5

This Regulation shall be published by the Executive Secretariat in the Official Journal of the Community within thirty days of its signature by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. It shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette within the same time-frame.

Done at Abuja, this 20th day of August, 1999.



Abdoul Hamid S.B. TIDJANI-DOURODJAYE
Chairman
For Council

Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers

Abuja, 18 - 20 August, 1999

**Regulation C/REG.3/8/99 on the additional list of
enterprises and products approved to benefit from
the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme**

The Council of Ministers,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of the Protocol dated 5 November 1976 defining the concept of products originating from ECOWAS Member States and its subsequent amendments acts;

MINDFUL of Decisions C/DEC.3/6/88 and C/DEC.4/7/92 dated 21 June, 1988 and 25 July, 1992 of the Council of Ministers, defining the procedure for approval of industrial enterprises and products under the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC.6/7/92 dated 29 July, 1992 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS on the adoption and implementation of a single trade liberalisation scheme for products originating from Member States of the Community;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC.4/7/96 dated 27 July, 1996 on the cancellation of the criterion relating to the level of participation of community nationals in the equity capital of enterprises;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the thirty-ninth meeting of the Trade, Customs, Immigration, Money and Payments Commission, held in Abuja from 17 to 19 May, 1999.

ENACTS:

Article 1

The Industrial enterprises and products fulfilling the ECOWAS rules of origin listed in the attached annex are approved for the benefit of preferential treatment under the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme.

Article 2

The Executive Secretariat shall give each enterprise concerned, an approval number which must feature on the certificate of origin and on the ECOWAS customs declaration form and inform Member States accordingly.

Article 3

Member States and the Executive Secretariat shall take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of this Regulation.

Article 4

This Regulation shall be published by the Executive Secretariat in the Official Journal of the Community within thirty (30) days after its signature by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. It shall also be published by each Member State within the same time frame in its National Gazette.

Done at Abuja, this 20th Day of August, 1999.



Abdoul Hamid S.B. TIDJANI-DOURODJAYE

Chairman

For Council

LISTE DES ENTREPRISES ET PRODUITS INDUSTRIELS AGREES
LIST OF AGREED ENTERPRISES AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Identité des entreprises par Etats Membres/ Identity of enterprises by Member States	Position tarifaire CEDEAO / ECOWAS tariff No	Désignation des produits /Products	Numéros d'agrément / Approval Number			
			Code du pays/ Country code	No de l'entreprise/ entreprise No	No produit/ product No	Année / Year
I . BENIN 1. Société des Huileries du Benin (SIIB sa) BP08 Cotonou	1512.21.00	Huiles Brutes de Coton/ Cotton seed crude oil	204	001	01	99
	1512.29.00	Huiles raffinées de coton/ Cotton seed refined oil	204	001	02	99
	2306.10.00	Tourteaux de coton / Cotton oil cakes	204	001	03	99
II . GHANA 1. Top industries	3924.90.90	Autres articles de ménage ou d'économie domestique et articles d'hygiène/ Other household articles and toilet articles of plastics	288	001	01	99
	3923.29.00	Sacs et sachets en matières plastiques/ sacks and bags of plastics	288	001	02	99
	3917.29.10	Tuyaux pour canalisation d'eau/ Pipes for water supply	288	001	03	99
2. Guinness Ghana Ltd	2202.90.00	Autres boissons non-alcooliques sucrées/ other non-alcoholic beverages (Malta Guinness)	288	002	01	99
	2203.00.10	Bière de malt/beer made from malt (Guinness Stout)	288	002	02	99

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3. Quality Food Processing co. Ltd.	1604.14.00	Thons / Tunas	288	003	01	99
4. Poly Kraft (GHI) Ltd	4819.10.00	Caisses en carton / Corrugated boxes	288	002	01	99
5. Gelina Packaging Company Ltd	3923.29.00	Sacs et sachets en autres matières plastiques / Sacks and bags of other plastics	288	005	01	99
6. Chariot Industries (GHI) Ltd	4803.00.00	Papiers Hygiéniques / toilet papers	288	006	01	99
7. Interplast Ltd	3917.23.10	Tuyaux pour canalisations d'eau / Pipes for water supply	288	007	01	99
8. Pipes & Plastics Products Ltd	3917.23.10	Tuyaux pour canalisation d'eau / Pipes for water supply	288	008	01	99
9. Pasico (GH) Ltd	7610.10.00	Cadres de fenêtres en aluminium / Aluminium louvre frames	288	009	01	99
10. Ezy Food Ltd	2103.20.00	Sauces tomates / Tomato sauce	288	010	01	99
11. J & Z Industries	5509.22.00	Fils de fibres synthétiques non conditionnés pour la vente en détail (fils à tricoter) / Knitting thread	288	011	01	99

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12. BMK Particle Boards	4410.11.00	Panneaux de particules en bois / particle board of wood	288	012	01	99
13. Gemini production Ltd	2204.10.00	Vins mousseux / sparkling wine	288	013	01	99
	2208.50.00	Gin / Gin (schnappes)	288	013	02	99
14. Alcatel KabelMetal	7616.99.10	Accessoires pour lignes electriques / Accessories for use with power lines	288	014	01	99
	8544.11.00	fls pour l'electricite en cuivre/copper wire	288	014	02	
15. Printex Ltd	5515.11.00	Tissus de fibres discontinues de polyester / woven fabric of polyester	288	015	01	01
	5208.52.90	Tissus de coton imprimés / cotton fabric	288	015	02	99
16. Akossombo Textiles	5207.10.00	Fils de coton conditionnés pour la vente en détail / Cotton yarn	288	016	01	99
	5208.52.10	Tissus de coton imprimés par un procédé à la cire (wax) / wax based printing process	288	016	02	99
17. Granites and Marbles company	2516.11.00 / 2516.12.00	Granit / granite	288	017	01	99

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18. Volta Garments Ltd	6104.52.00	Jupes et jupes-culottes de coton / skirts and divided skirts	288	018	01	99
19. Sachaplast Ltd	9401.80.00	Chaises en plastiques/seats	288	019	01	99
20. Goi- Kposem Mining Industrie	2501.00.20	Sel raffiné / Refined salt	288	020	01	99
	2501.00.90	Sel iode / iodated salt	288	020	02	99
21. Poly Sacks (GII) Ltd	3923.29.00	Sacs en autres matières plastiques/woven sacks of other plastics	288	021	01	99
III. GUINEE 1. SOBRAGUI Sa	2203.00.10	Bières de malt / Beer made from malt - skol !- guiness	324	001	01	99
2. NESTLE Guinée S.A	2104.10.10	Préparations présentées sous forme de tablettes ou de cubes (Arome maggi) / préparation in blocks or loaves form (Maggi cubbes)	324	002	01	99
IV. NIGERIA 1. Avon Crowncaps & Containers Ng Plc Group A. Avon crowncaps & containers	8309.90.00	Capsules / crowncaps	566	001	01	99
	7310.29.00	Récipients métalliques / Métal containers	566	001	02	99
	7210.12.00	Tôles métalliques / Metal sheets.	566	001	03	99

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B . Fine Chemicals Nig Ltd	3215.11.00/3215.19.00	Encres d'imprimerie / Printing inks	566	001	04	99
	3208.90.20	Peintures / Metal coatings	566	001	05	99
	3204.17.00	Colorants pigmentaires / Pigment emulsion	566	001	06	99
2. Ijora Textile Mill Ltd	5211.31.00	Tissus de coton teints à armure toilé / Dyed plain weave	566	001	01	99
	5211.32.00	Tissus de coton teints à armure sergé / dyed woven fabrics	566	002	01	99
3. Okin Biscuit Ltd	1905.30.00	Biscuits / Biscuits.	566	003	01	99
4. Drugfield Pharmaceutical Ltd	3004.39.00	Médicaments ../pharmaceuticals products	566	004	01	99
	3003.90.00	Médicaments .. (pommade) / ointment	566	004	02	99
5. CIII Ltd	2009.90.00	Melange de jus / Mixture of juices	566	005	01	99
	0402.21.10/0402.21.29	Lait en poudre / Powder milk	566	005	02	99
6. D. United Food industres	1902.20.00	Pates alimentaires farcies / stuffed pasta (Noddles)	566	006	01	99

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7. Smithkline Beecham Nigeria Ltd	3004.90.00	Autres médicaments / other medications	566	007	01	99
	2106.90.10/2106.90.90	Autres préparations alimentaires/other food preparation	566	007	02	99
	3306.10.00	Dentifrices / Dentifrices	566	007	03	99
8. Yale Food Ltd	1704.10.00	Gomme à mâcher / Chewing Gum	566	008	01	99
	1704.90.00	Autres sucreries / other sugar confectionnery	566	008	02	99
	1905.30.00	Biscuits / Biscuits	566	008	03	99
	1806.90.10	Chocolat / Chocolate	566	008	04	99
9. DN Meyer Plc	3208.10.00	Peintures et vernis / paint and varnishes	566	009	01	99
	3208.90.10/20	"	566	009	02	99
	3209.10.10/20	"	566	009	03	99
	3209.90.10/20	"	566	009	04	99
	3210.00.10/20/90	"	566	009	05	99

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10. Kolorkote Nigeria ltd	7608.20.00	Tuyaux en aluminium / Aluminium coated coils	566	010	01	99
11. Super Engineering Cie Ltd	6402.99.00	Autres chaussures en matières plastiques / other plastic shoes or slippers	566	011	01	99
12. Abia plastic industry	6402.99.00	Autres chaussures en matières plastiques / other plastic shoes	566	012	01	99
13. Samzaak Ind Ltd	3208.10.00/3208.20.10 /20 / 3209.10.10/20	Peintures et vernis / Paints and vernishes	566	013	01	99
14. Edysmart Nigeria ltd	3305.10.00	Shampooings / Shampoos	566	014	01	99
	3305.90.00	Autres préparations capillaires / other preparation for use on the hair	566	014	02	99
	3304.99.00	Autres produits de beauté ou de maquillage / other beauty or make-up preparations	566	014	03	99
15. Niger Cedar Industries Nigeria ltd	3208.10.00	Peintures et vernis / Paint and varnishes	566	015	01	99
	3209.90.10/20	Peintures et vernis / Paint and varnishes	566	015	02	99

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	3210.00.10/20/90	Autres peintures et vernis/other paint and varnishes	566	015	03	99
	3405.20.00	Préparation pour l'entretien des meubles/ Polishes for the maintenance of wooden furniture	566	015	04	99
	3505.10.00	Dextrines et autres amidon / dextrin and other starches	566	015	05	99
	3505.20.00	Colles / Glucs	566	015	06	99
16. Metoxine Nigeria LTD	2817.00.00	Oxyde de zinc / Zinc Oxyde	566	016	01	99
17. Consolidated Food and Beverages Ltd	0902.40.00	Thé / Tea	566	017	01	99
	2104.10.10	Préparations alimentaires présentées sous forme de cubes/ Food preparation in blocks or loaves: 'Doyin Cube'	566	017	02	99
18. Stafford Chemical and Industries	2807.00.00	Acide sulfurique / sulphuric acid	566	018	01	99
	2833.22.00	Sulfate d'aluminium / Aluminium sulphate	566	018	02	99
19. Anzzy Industrial Company Ng Ltd	6406.20.00	Semelles de chaussures en plastiques/ PVC outer soles / shoes	566	019	01	99

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20. Bally Plastic and Footwear Industries	6402.99.00	Autres chaussures ou pantoufles en caoutchouc ou plastique / other rubber or plastic shoes or slippers	566	020	01	99
21. West African Rubber Products	6402.99.00/6403.99.00	Autres chaussures ou pantoufles en caoutchouc / other rubber footwear or slippers	566	021	01	99
22. Standard Plastics Industries (NG) Ltd	6402.99.00/6403.99.00	Autres chaussures en caoutchouc ou plastique / other rubber or plastics shoes	566	022	01	99
23. Standard Footwear (Ng) Ltd	6402.99.00/6403.99.00	Autres chaussures en caoutchouc ou plastique / other rubber or plastics shoes	566	023	01	99
24. Multi Aluminium Manufacturing Company Ltd (MULMACO)	7615.19.00	Articles de ménage ou d'économie domestique / other household articles	566	024	01	99
	7615.20.00	Articles d'hygiène ou de toilettes/toilet articles	566	024	02	99
	7610.10.00	Portes, fenêtres et leurs cadres en aluminium / Aluminium doors, windows and their frames	566	024	03	99
	7606.12.10	Toles en aluminium / Aluminium roofing sheets	566	024	04	99
25. Sunflag (Ng) Ltd	6302.60.00	Serviettes de toilettes / Towels	566	025	01	99

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	5211.31.00/5211.32.00	Tissus de coton teints / other dyed woven fabrics	566	025	02	99
	5211.49.00	Tissus de fils de différentes couleurs / fabrics of yarns of different colours	566	025	03	99
	5211.51.90	Tissus imprimés / printed fabrics	566	025	04	99
26. GDM Textile Manufacturing Ltd	5212.14.00	Autres tissus de coton en fil de diverses couleurs/other woven fabrics of cotton of yarns of different colours	566	026	01	99
	5210.29.00	Autres tissus de coton blanchis/other bleach woven fabrics	566	026	02	99
	5408.10.00	tissus en fils de rayonne viscose/woven fabrics of yarn of viscose rayon	566	026	03	99
	6302.10.00	linge de lits / bedsheet	566	026	04	99
	6209.30.00	vêtement et accessoires de vêtements pour bébés / babies shawl	566	026	05	99
27. Pomat Industries	3305.10.00	shampooings/shampoos	566	027	01	99
	3305.90.00	autres préparations capillaires/other preparation for use on the hair	566	027	02	99

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	3304.99.00	préparation pour les soins de la peau/preparation for the care of the skin	566	027	03	99
28. Samfad Ind	3304.99.00	Autres produits de beauté et préparations pour l'entretien ou les soins de la peau/other beauty preparations for the care of the skin	566	028	01	99
29. Metropolitan Ind NG. Ltd	6404.19.00	Autres produits à semelles extérieures en plastique/other footwear with outer soles of plastic	566	029	01	99
	6404.20.00	Chaussures à semelles extérieur en cuir/footwear with outer soles of leather	566	029	02	99
30. Patplast Ng Ltd	3904.21.00	Autres polychlorure de vinyle/other polyvinyl chloride	566	030	01	99
	6305.33.00	sacs ou sachets d'emballage en polyéthylène / packing sacks and bags of polyethylene	566	030	02	99
31. Celplas Ltd	7615.19.00	Articles de ménage ou d'économie domestique et leurs parties/ table, kitchen or other household articles and parts thereof	566	031	01	99

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32. Tac Woo Company	3918.10.00	Revêtement de sol en matière plastique/P.V.C floor coverings	566	032	01	99
33. Nigerian Bag Manufacturing Co.	3923.21.00	sacs et sachets en matière plastique/sacks and bags of plastics	566	033	01	99
34. First Aluminium Ng Plc	7607.20.00	Feuilles et bandes en aluminium/aluminium foil laminate	566	034	01	99
	4821.10.00	étiquettes en papier imprimées/printed paper packaging	566	034	02	99
	3923.29.00	sacs et sachets/sacks and bags of plastics	566	034	03	99
	3923.50.00	bouchons, capsules/caps	566	034	04	99
	3209.10.20	peintures / enamels	566	034	05	99

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35. Nigeria Engineering Work (N.E.W) ltd	9405.10.00	Lustres et autres appareils d'éclairages/fluorescent fittings.	566	035	01	99
	8504.21.00	Transformateurs électriques d'une puissance de 300 Kva/ electrical transformer 300 Kva	566	035	02	99
	8504.22.00	Transformateurs électriques d'une puissance de 1000 Kva/ electrical transformer 1000 Kva	566	035	03	99
36. Trident Steel Works ltd	7317.00.00	clous / nails	566	036	01	99
	7313.00.00	fils barbelés / barbed wires	566	036	02	99
	7314.20.00	grillages et treillis / nelling and fencing welded	566	036	03	99
	7217.90.00	fils en fer ou en aciers / galvanized wire	566	036	04	99
	7229.90.00	Fils en autres aciers alliés / binding wire	566	036	05	99

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	7458.19.00	Fils de cuivre/ cooper wire	566	036	06	99
	7320.90.00	Ressorts /spring wire	566	036	07	99
37. Procter and Gamble Nig Ltd	ex. 4818.40.00	Couches pour bébés/napkins and napkins liners for babies	566	037	01	99
	ex. 4818.40.00	Serviettes et tampons hygiéniques/ sanitary towels and tampons	566	037	02	99
	3004.50.00	pastilles / throatdrop	566	037	03	99
	3004.90.00	médicaments préparés à des fins thérapeutiques ou prophylactiques/medicaments for therapeutics or prophylactics uses	566	037	04	99
38. Nigerian wire and cable Plc	7407.29.00	barres et profiles en cuivre/ copper bars	566	038	01	99
	7605.11.00	fils en aluminium / aluminium wire	566	038	02	99
39. Shagoya (Ng) Ltd	3305.10.00	Shampooings / Shampoos	566	039	01	99
	3305.30.00	Laques pour cheveux/hair placenta	566	039	02	99
	3305.90.00	Autres preparations capillaires/other preparations for use on the hair	566	039	03	99

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40. Universal Textile Industries	6302.99.00	Serviettes de toilettes/towels	566	040	01	99
	6002.43.00	Autres étoffes de bonneterie/velour fabric	566	040	02	99
	5207.10.00	Fils de coton conditionnés pour la vente au détail/cotton yarn put up for retails sale	566	040	03	99
	5212.14.00	Autres tissus de coton en fils de diverses couleurs/other woven fabrics of cotton	566	040	04	99
	5210.29.00	Autres tissus de coton blanchis/woven fabrics of cotton (shirting)	566	040	05	99
	6209.30.00	Vêtements et accessoires de vêtements pour bébés / baby shawl	566	040	06	99
41. Universal Spinners Ltd	5205.12.00	Fils de coton / cotton yarn	566	041	01	99
	5402.52.00	Fils de polysters/polyster yarn	566	041	02	99
V. SENEGAL 1. Patisserie	1806.90.90	Autres préparations alimentaires contenant du cacao et du chocolat/other preparations containing cocoa and chocolate: - Pâte à tartiner (chocolat) - boisson chocolatée	686	001	01	99

LISTE DES ENTREPRISES ET PRODUITS INDUSTRIELS AGREES
LIST OF AGREED ENTERPRISES AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Identité des entreprises par Etats Membres/ Identity of enterprises by Member States	Position tarifaire CEDEAO / ECOWAS tariff No	Désignation des produits /Products	Numéros d'agrément / Approval Number			
			Code du pays/ Country code	No de l'entreprise/ entreprise No	No produit/ product No	Année / Year
	2104.10.90	Bouillons préparés / broths	686	001	02	99
	2008.11.19	Pâte d'arachide / Peanut butter	686	001	03	99
2. Nestle Sénégal	0402.91.00	Lait concentré non sucré/milk concentrated not containing added sugar	686	002	01	99
	0402.99.00	Lait concentré sucré/milk concentrated containing added sugar	686	002	02	99
	0402.10.29	Lait en poudre / Milk in powder	686	002	03	99
	0402.29.29	Lait entier sucré / Milk containing added sugar	686	002	04	99
	1901.90.00	Préparations alimentaires des produits de No 04-01 à 04-04/food preparations of goods of headings nos 04-01 to 04-04	686	002	05	99
3. Sigelec	8506.10.11	Piles électriques R20/flashlight and radio batteries	686	003	01	99
	8506.10.19	Autres piles électriques R6/ others flashlight and radio batteries	686	003	02	99

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Identité des entreprises par Etats Membres/ Identity of enterprises by Member States	Position tarifaire CEDEAO / ECOWAS tariff No	Désignation des produits /Products	Numéros d'agrément / Approval Number			
			Code du pays/ Country code	No de l'entreprise/ entreprise No	No produit/ product No	Année / Year
VI. TOGO 1. West African Cement (WACEM)	2523.10.00	Ciments dits "clinkers" / cement clinkers	768	001	01	99
2. SCIL - Togo	3208.90.20	Peintures (glycero/huile) / paints (glycerincoil)	768	002	01	99
	3209.10.10	Vernis / Varnishes	768	002	02	99
	3209.10.20	Peintures à eau (emulsion)/paints (emulsion)	768	002	03	99
3. Nouvelle Sototoles	7214.10.00	Fer à beton / bars and rods in iron	768	003	01	99
	7215.90.00	Autres barres en fer / others bars of iron	768	003	02	99
	7208.	Produits laminés plats en fer d'une largeur de 600mm ou plus lames a chaud / flat rolled products of iron of a width of 600mm or more, hot rolled:				99
	7208.37.00	- d'une épaisseur de 4.75mm ou plus/of a thickness of 4.75mm or more	768	003	03	99
	7208.38.00	- d'une épaisseur de 3 mm ou plus/ of a thickness of 3mm or more	768	003	04	99

LISTE DES ENTREPRISES ET PRODUITS INDUSTRIELS AGREES
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Identité des entreprises par Etats Membres/ Identity of enterprises by Member States	Position tarifaire CEDEAO / ECOWAS tariff No	Désignation des produits /Products	Numéros d'agrément / Approval Number			
			Code du pays/ Country code	No de l'entreprise/ entreprise No	No produit/ product No	Année / Year
	7208.39.00	- d'une épaisseur inférieure à 3 mm/ of a thickness of less than 3 mm	768	003	05	99
	7209	Produits laminés plats , en fer d'une largeur de 600mm ou plus, laminés à froid / flat rolled products of iron of a width of 600mm or more, cold rolled :				99
3 . Sototoles (suite)	7209.15.00	- d'une épaisseur de 3mm/of a thickness of 3mm or more	768	003	06	99
	7209.16.00	- d'une épaisseur excédant 1mm mais inférieur à 3mm / of a thickness exceeding 1 mm but less than 3mm	768	003	07	99
	7209.17.00	- d'une épaisseur de 0.5 mm ou plus mais n'excédant pas 1mm/of a thickness of 0.5 mm or more but not exceeding 1mm	768	003	08	99
	7216	Profilés en fer ou en aciers non alliés / angles, shapes and section of iron or non-alloy steel				99

LISTE DES ENTREPRISES ET PRODUITS INDUSTRIELS AGREES
LIST OF AGREED ENTERPRISES AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Identité des entreprises par Etats Membres/ Identity of enterprises by Member States	Position tarifaire CEDEAO / ECOWAS tariff No	Désignation des produits /Products	Numéros d'agrément / Approval Number			
			Code du pays/ Country code	No de l'entreprise/ entreprise No	No produit/ product No	Année / Year
	7216.10.00	Profilés en U, en I ou en II/ U, I, or II sections	768	003	09	99
	7216.21.00	Profilés en L/L sections	768	003	10	99
	7216.22.00	Profilés en T /T sections	768	003	11	99
	7216.31.00	Profilés en U /U sections	768	003	12	99
	7216.32.00	Profilés en I /I sections	768	003	13	99
	7216.33.00	Profilés en H /H sections	768	003	14	99
	7216.40.00	Profilés en L ou en T/ L or T sections	768	003	15	99
	7318.15.00	Vis ou boulons / screws and bolts	768	003	16	99
	7217.10.00	fil de fer non revêtus, même polis/ wire of iron not plated, whether or not polished	768	003	17	99
3. Sototoles (suite)	7606.11.10	Tôles ondulées en aluminium/ aluminium corrugated sheets	768	003	18	99
	7606.11.90	Autres tôles en aluminium / other aluminium sheets	768	003	19	99

Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers
Abuja, 18 to 20 August, 1999

**Regulation C/REG.4/8/99 adopting a single
customs declaration form within ECOWAS**

The Council of Ministers,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 46 of the revised ECOWAS Treaty relating to customs co-operation and administration;

MINDFUL of Decision C/DEC.3/11/82 dated 17 November 1982 establishing regulations for the codification of customs, statistical and fiscal regimes within ECOWAS;


CONSIDERING the need to simplify customs clearance procedures in order to facilitate and accelerate movement of goods across the borders of member States and that of the community by adopting a single customs declaration form;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the thirty-ninth meeting of the Trade, Customs, Immigration, Money and Payments Commission held in Abuja from 17 - 19 May 1999;

E N A C T S

Article 1:

There is hereby adopted, for application in all Member States, the Single Customs Declaration form (SCD) and the accompanying Explanatory Notes and Instructions, specimens of which are attached hereto.



Article 2:

The Single Customs Document referred to in Article 1 above shall replace Declaration Form "C" for home consumption, Form "E" for exportation, Form "S" for suspensory regimes, and Form "R" for re-exportation, which were adopted by the Council of Ministers in 1992 in Decision C/DEC.3/11/82 referred to above.

Article 3:

The provisions of Decision C/DEC.3/11/82 of 17 November 1982 are hereby cancelled and the old customs declaration forms enumerated above shall therefore cease to be valid.

Article 4:

Member States and the Executive Secretariat shall take all necessary measures to ensure application of this Regulation.

Article 5:

This Regulation shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community by the Executive Secretariat within thirty days of its signature by the Chairman of Council. It shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette within the same timeframe.

Done at Abuja, this 20th Day of August, 1999



Abdoul Hamid S.B. TIDJANI-DOURODJAYE
Chairman
For Council

COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES
ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF
WEST AFRICAN STATES

**SINGLE CUSTOMS DECLARATION FORM
(S. C. D.)**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

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ANNEXES

- 1. SAMPLE OF THE SINGLE CUSTOMS DECLARATION FORM
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INTRODUCTION

Virtually all existing customs declaration forms in ECOWAS and UEMOA Member States will be superseded by a set of 8 copies of the single customs form with a continuation form to record information used to calculate loss of revenue suffered by Member States as a result of intra-ECOWAS trade liberalisation.

The single customs form is designed to cover all customs procedures. However, in the immediate, it will only be used for export, transit and import operations in ECOWAS Member States :

i) For intra-ECOWAS trade, the full set of 8 forms and the continuation forms for loss of revenue may be used, or various combinations thereof, as required by the procedure chosen by the operator.

ii) For trade third countries the following combinations may be used for the corresponding procedure:

- export forms 1, 2 & 3
- dispatch of export +
ECOWAS transit forms 1,2,3,4,5,& 7
- dispatch or export forms 1,2,3 & 4
- dispatch or export -
ECOWAS transit + introduction
or import forms 1,2,3,4,5,6,7&8
- ECOWAS transit only forms 1,4,5 & 7
- intra-ECOWAS transit form 4
- ECOWAS transit +
introduction or import forms 1,4,5,6,7 & 8
- dispatch - introduction or
import forms 1,2,3,6,7 & 8
- introduction - import only forms 6,7 & 8

A. GENERAL REMARKS

The forms and continuation forms are to be used as follows :

a) where reference is made to a declaration of export, release for home use ECOWAS transit and entry for any other customs procedure;

b) where ECOWAS regulations specifically provide for their use.

The forms and continuation forms comprise the copies needed to complete the formalities relating to one or more customs procedures (export, transit and import) taken from a set of nine copies.

- copy 1 shall be retained by the authorities of the Member State in which export (dispatch) or ECOWAS transit formalities are completed;

- copy 2 shall be used for statistical purposes by the Member State of export. This copy can equally be used for statistical purposes by the Member State of dispatch in the cases of trade with parts of the customs territory of the Community with a different fiscal regime;

- copy 3 shall be returned to the exporter after being stamped by the customs authority;

- copy 4 shall be kept by the office of destination upon completion of the ECOWAS transit operation or as T2d document providing evidence of Community status of the goods;

- copy 5 is the return copy for the ECOWAS transit procedure;
- copy 6 shall be retained by the authorities of the Member State in which arrival formalities are completed;
- copy 7 shall be used for statistical purposes by the Member State of destination (for ECOWAS transit and arrival formalities) including territory of the Community with a different fiscal regime;
- copy 8 shall be returned to the consignee after being stamped by the customs authority;
- additional form 9 shall be kept by the issuing office of the declaration of introduction, and attached to the application for payment in respect of revenue loss.

Various combinations are therefore possible, such as :

- export, for home use in an ECOWAS Member State: copies 1,2,3,6,7 and 8 ECOWAS transit: copies 1,2,3,4,5 and 7;

In addition, there are circumstances in which the Community status of the goods in question has to be proved at destination. In such cases copy 4 should be used.

Operators may, if they wish, use privately printed subsets combining the appropriate copies provided that they conform to the official specimen.

Each subset is designed in such a way that where boxes contain identical information for two Member States, this may be entered directly by the exporter or the principal on copy 1 and will then appear, through the chemically treated paper, on all copies. If for any reason, the operations recorded are at different stages for different Member States, and the information is therefore not identical, its reproduction should be restricted to only the relevant copies.

Where declarations are to be processed by computer, it is possible to use subsets taken from sets in which each copy may have a dual function: 1/6, 2/7, 3/8, 4/5.

In this case, in each subset, the number of the copies being used must be shown by deleting the numbers, in the margin of the form, referring to the copies not being used.

Each subset thus defined must be designed so that the particulars which have to appear on each copy will be reproduced by means of chemical treatment of the paper.

When declarations for export (dispatch), internal transit or entry for another customs procedure at import (destination), or documents certifying the Community status of goods not being moved under internal ECOWAS transit procedure are drawn up on plain paper by means of official or private-sector data-processing systems, the said declarations or documents must comply as to their format with all the conditions laid down by ECOWAS regulations, except:

- the colour used for printing,
- the use of italic characters,
- the printing of a background for the Community transit boxes.

3. PARTICULARS REQUIRED

1. Maximum list of boxes

The forms contain a number of boxes only some of which will be used, depending on the customs procedure(s) in question.

Without prejudice to the application of simplified procedures or the specific provisions concerning each box the following is the maximum list of boxes which may be completed for each procedure:

- export formalities, outward processing and re-export:

boxes 1 (first and second subdivisions), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 15a, 15b, 16, 17, 17a, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34a, 34b, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 54.

However, as regards to the exportation formalities discharging the customs warehousing procedure, the maximum list of boxes must correspond to the maximum list of boxes required for the formalities entry into a customs warehouse.

- ECOWAS transit formalities:

boxes 1 (third subdivision), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33 (first subdivision), 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55 and 56.

- formalities for entry into a customs warehouse:

boxes 1 (first and second subdivisions) 3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 15, 15a, 16, 17, 17a, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34a, 34b, 35, 37, 38, 41, 46, 47, 49 and 54.

2. Minimum list

Without prejudice to the application of simplified procedures in a customs declaration, boxes 1 to 5 must be completed, in accordance with the notes in paragraph D on the boxes in question:

- a) the boxes to be used for an export declaration are as follows:

boxes 1 (first subdivision), 2, 3, 5, 14, 17, 19, 21, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 41, 44, 46 and 54;

- b) the boxes to be used for a declaration of entry are as follows:

1) boxes 1 (first subdivision), 2, 3, 5, 14, 17a, 19, 21, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 41, 44, 46 and 54;

2) in box 44 the reference to special status, supporting documents, certificate and authorisation.

- c) the boxes to be used for a transit declaration are as follows:

boxes: 1 (third subdivision), 3, 4, 5, 8, 15, 17, 18, 21, 26, 31, 32, 33, (first subdivision), 35, 38, 40, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55 and 56 (boxes with a green background);

- d) the boxes to be used for a declaration for release for free circulation are as follows:

boxes: 1 (first subdivision), 3, 5, 8, 14, 15, 15a, 16,

19, 21, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34a, 37, 38, 41, 44, 46, 47 and 54.

Where goods eligible for relief from import duties are involved the particulars referred to in box 16, 34, 38, and 37 shall not be required, unless the customs authorities consider it necessary for the application governing the release for free circulation of the goods concerned.

Where the declaration for release for free circulation is accompanied by a certificate of origin, Member States may exempt the declarant from the requirement to use boxes 16 and 34 and/or 47, respectively;

- e) the boxes to be used for a declaration of entry for a customs procedure with economic impact, except for the customs warehousing and outward processing procedures, are as follows:
 - aa) boxes 1 (first subdivision), 3, 5, 8, 14, 15, 15a, 19, 21, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 44, 46, 47 and 54;
 - bb) in box 44, the reference to special status, supporting documents, certificates and authorization.
- f) the boxes required for a declaration of entry for the customs warehousing procedure, as follows:
 - * boxes: 1 (first subdivision), 3, 5, 14, 19, 26, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 49 and 54.

The boxes required for a declaration entering pre-financed goods, for the customs warehousing procedure are the following:

boxes 1 (first subdivision), 3, 5? 14, 17, 19, 26, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 41, 44, 49 and 54.

g) the boxes to be used for a declaration of entry for a customs procedure discharging a customs procedure with economic impact, shall be the boxes referred to in the minimum list laid down for the customs procedure in question.

h) the boxes to be used for a re-exportation declaration discharging a customs procedure with economic impact are as follows:

aa) in cases discharging the customs warehousing procedure the particulars required at (f) (aa);

bb) in cases discharging other customs procedures with economic impact, the particulars required at (a);

i) Evidence of Community Status of goods (T2L):
boxes 1 (third subdivision), 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 40, 44 and 54.

C. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THE FORM

Whenever a particular subset contains one or more copies which may be used in a Member State other than the one in which it was first completed, the forms must be completed by typewriter or by a mechanical or similar process. For ease of completion by

typewriter the form should be inserted in the machine in such a way that the first letter of the particulars to be entered in box 2 is placed in the position box in the top left-hand corner.

Where all the copies of the subset are intended for use in the same Member State, they may be filled in legibly by hand, in ink and in block capitals, provided that this is allowed in that Member State. The same applies to the particulars to be given on the copies used for the purposes of the Community transit procedure.

The form must contain no erasures or overwriting. Any alterations must be made by crossing out the incorrect particulars and adding those required. Any alterations made in this way be initialled by the person making them and expressly endorsed by the competent authorities. The latter may, where necessary, require a new declaration to be lodged.

In addition, the forms may be completed using an automatic reproduction process instead of any of the procedures mentioned above. They may also be produced and completed by this means on condition that the provisions concerning the specimen forms, format, language used, legibility, absence of erasures and overwriting, and amendments are strictly observed.

Only numbered boxes are to be completed by operators. The other boxes, identified by a capital letter, are for administrative use.

The copies which are to remain at the office of export/dispatch or departure must bear the original signature of the persons concerned (declarant or representative, principal owner of goods).

The lodging with a customs office of a declaration signed by the declarant or his representative shall indicate that the person concerned is declaring the goods in question for the procedure applied for an, without prejudice to the possible application of sanctions, shall be held responsible, in accordance with the provisions in force in the Member States, in respect of:

- the accuracy of the information given in the declaration,
- the authenticity of the documents attached,
- the observance of all the obligations inherent in the entry of the goods in question under the procedure concerned.

The signature of the principal or, where applicable, of his authorised representative, commits him to all particulars relating to the ECOWAS transit operation pursuant to the provisions on ECOWAS transit laid down in the conventions and protocols, in this Regulation and as listed in section B above.

As regards ECOWAS transit formalities and formalities at destination, it should be noted that it is in the interests of each person intervening in the operation to check the contents of his declaration. In particular, any discrepancy found by the person concerned between the goods which he must declare and particulars already entered on the forms being used must immediately be notified by that person to the customs authority. In such cases the declaration must then be made on fresh forms.

Subject to the instructions hereafter, where a box is not to be used, it should be left blank.

D. PARTICULARS TO BE ENTERED IN THE VARIOUS BOXES
(cf explanatory notes annexed to this document)

E. REMARKS CONCERNING THE CONTINUATION FORMS

1. Continuation forms should only be used where the declaration covers more than one item (cf. box 5). They must be presented together with an IM, EX, or COM form.
2. The instructions under general remarks also apply to the continuation forms.

However :

- the left hand subdivision of box 1 must contain the symbol IM EX or COM, that first subdivision must be left blank if the form is used for ECOWAS transit purposes only, in which case the symbol denoting the status of the goods for the purposes of the Community transit procedure should be entered in the right hand subdivision of this box,
- box 2/0 is for optional use by the Member States and should show only the name and identification number of the person concerned,
- the 'summary' part of box 47 concerns the final summary of all the items covered by the IM, EX or COM forms used. It should therefore be used only on the last of the IM, EX, or COM forms in order to show the total by type of tax and the grand total (GT) of the charges payable.

3. If continuation forms are used, the "description of goods" boxes which have not been used must be crossed through to prevent any subsequent use.

F. CODES TO BE USED IN THE FORMS

1. Customs office code
2. Country code
3. Country's identifying mark
4. Code of transit customs office

G. PRINTING OF THE SINGLE CUSTOMS FORM

1. The single custom form is in 8 copies presented in the following manner :

- either as a set of 8 or 9 consecutive copies;
- or, particularly when printed by a data-processing system, as 2 sets of 4 consecutive copies.

2. The single form may, if necessary, include continuation forms presented in the following manners :

- either as a set of 8 consecutive forms;
- or as 2 sets of 4 consecutive forms.

3. In accordance with the exemptions specified in paragraph 2, Member States may forbid the use of continuation forms in cases where such continuation forms are computer printed.

4. Users may print sets of forms containing only such copies as they may need for their operations.

5. Member States may print their individual identifying mark in the top left-hand corner of the form.

6. Forms shall be printed on self-adhesive, self-copying writing paper weighing no less than 40 grammes per square metre. The paper must be of sufficient opacity to ensure that writing on one side will not affect legibility on the reverse side. It must also be strong enough to resist tear and crumpling under normal use. All copies must be white. However, copies for transit procedure (copies 1, 4, 5 and 7) box N°1 (excluding the centre space) the top left-hand corners of boxes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, and boxes 35, 38, 40, 44, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55 and 56 shall have a green background.

7. The reference number of copies bearing the information recorded in the continuation forms must be indicated, using a self-copying procedure.

8. The standard format for the forms shall be 210 x 297 mm, with an admissible shortfall of 5 mm and an admissible maximum excess of 8 mm.

9. Member States may require that the name and address of the printer or his identifying mark, be printed on each form.

H. HOW TO FILL THE SINGLE CUSTOMS DECLARATION

The format shall be filled in accordance with the following rules :

1. When the formalities are completed by means of an official or private-sector data-processing system, the proper authorities authorising the user wishing to replace a hand-written signature by some other identifying technique which could entail the use of codes, and which enjoys the same legal validity as a

hand-written signature, shall ensure that the technical and administrative conditions imposed by the said authority have been fulfilled as a pre-condition.

2. When formalities are completed by official or private sector data processing systems which also print declarations, the appropriate authorities may approve direct authentication by the said systems of their own declarations in replacement of the manual or mechanical stamp of the customs office and the signature of the assigned official.

I. UTILISATION OF THE SINGLE CUSTOMS DECLARATION

1. When a set of documents is used successively to complete export, transit and/or import formalities, each person concerned shall only give an undertaking regarding the validity of the information relating to the procedure for which he is the declarant, principal, or the representative of either of the above.
2. With regard to the application of paragraph 1 above, when the person concerned uses a single form issued during the course of some previous phase of the operation under consideration, such person must, prior to lodging his declaration, verify the validity of all the information indicated by the boxes concerning him, and its applicability to the goods in question and the procedure to be adopted. Where necessary, he may complement such information.
3. In cases such those referenced to in paragraph 2, any discrepancy discovered by the interested party between the goods in question and information lodged, must

immediately be reported by himself to the customs service.

4. Forms N° 1, 2 and 3 and forms 1/6, 2/7 and 3/8 conforming to the specimen approved by ECOWAS shall be used when exporting goods from Member States.
5. Forms N° 1, 4, 5 and 7 or forms N° 1/6, 2/7 and 4/5 (2 copies) conforming to the specimen approved by ECOWAS, shall be used for the transit of goods.

J. DEPOSIT OF DECLARATION

1. Declarations must be accompanied by the documents needed to determine treatment of goods under the procedure requested.
2. Deposit of a declaration in a customs office signifies a desire by the person concerned to declare the goods for treatment under the procedure requested, and without prejudice to any subsequent application of provisions existing in Member States with regard to :
 - the accuracy of the information given in the declaration;
 - authenticity of the documents annexed;
 - compliance with all obligations inherent in the submission of the goods in question for consideration under the system requested.
3. In cases where existing regulations necessitate establishment of additional copies of the single document or declaration, the parties concerned may use, to this effect, additional copies or photocopies of the

document or declaration. They shall be accepted by the authorities as having the same validity as the original documents provided they are adjudged satisfactory with regard to their quality and legibility.

K. CODES TO BE USED ON THE FORMS

Box 1: Declaration

First subdivision: The symbols applicable are as follows:

EX: declaration for exports from the customs territory of the Community.

- declaration for despatch of non-Community goods in the context of trade between Member States.

IM: declaration placing goods imported into the customs territory of the Community under the customs procedure,

- declaration placing non-Community goods under a customs procedure at destination, in the context of trade between two Member States.

COM: declaration of importation of originating or naturalised Community goods subject to intra-Community trade.

- declaration entering Community goods for warehousing.

- declaration placing pre-financed goods in a customs warehouse or free zone.

2. Second subdivision

Codes applicable for customs, statistical and fiscal procedures are fixed by Decision C/DEC.3/11/82 of the Council of Ministers.

3. Third subdivision

This subdivision must be completed only where the form is to be used for the purposes of the Community transit procedure. The Community has instituted an ISRT Carnet, under the inter-State road transit of goods procedure.

Box 10 : Country of first destination

Enter the symbol of the Member State concerned.

Box 15a: Country of export code

Enter the code for the Member State from which the goods are exported.

Box 15b: Region of Country of export code

Enter the code for the Member State concerned.

Box 17a: Code of country of destination.

Enter the code of the country of final destination.

Box 17b: region of Country of destination

Enter the code of the Member State concerned.

Box 18: Identity and nationality of means of transport on arrival.

Enter the codes given in Box 15a.

Box 19: Container

The codes applicable are :

0 : goods not transported by container

1 : goods transported by container

Box 20: Delivery terms

- 1st subdivision of box : three alphanumeric characters

- 2nd subdivision of box : specify place
- 3rd subdivision of box : the following may be demanded by Member States :

- * Code 1, if the locality is situated within the country;
- * Code 2, if the locality is situated on the territory of another Member State;
- * Code 3, if the locality is situated outside the Community.

Box 21 : Identity and nationality of means of transport crossing the border.

Use codes applicable for 13a.

Box 22 : Currency and total amount invoiced

Use codes applicable for 13a.

Box 25 : Mode of transport at the border.

Mode of transport	Codes
- maritime transport	1
- railways	2
- road	3
- air	4
- postal consignments	5
- mixed transport	6
- fixed transport installations	7
- inland navigation	8
- other transport mode	9

Box 26 : Mode of transport inland

the codes given in box 25 are applicable.

Box 27 : Place of unloading

codes to be determined by Member States

Box 28 : Financial and banking data
codes to be determined by Member States

Box 29 : Office of departure/entry
codes to be determined by Member States

Box 33 : Commodity code.
Enter the eight-digit customs nomenclature of the
harmonised commodity description and coding system.

Box 34 : Country of origin code
the codes given in box 15a are applicable.

Box 37 : Procedure
the customs statistical and fiscal codes are contained
in Decision C/DEC.11/82 of the Council of Ministers.

- 1st subdivision : customs procedure
- 2nd subdivision : statistical and fiscal subheading.

Box 47 : Calculation of taxes

- column 1 : type of tax
codes to be determined by Member States
- last column
payment methods below may be used by Member States:
codes applicable

A : payment by cash
B : consigned customs duties and taxes
R : guarantee

Box 49 : Identification of warehouse
need to specify type of warehouse
identification number is allocated by the Member State
concerned.

Box 51 : Intended transit offices (and countries)
countries are identified by their abbreviations and
customs transit offices are also identified by the
codes for the Member States concerned.

S i t u a t i o n	Codes
- global guarantee	1
- specific guarantee	2
- cash guarantee	3
- lump sum guarantee	4
- free of guarantee	5

Box 53 : Office of destination (and country)
the codes given in box 51 are applicable.

L. FORMALITIES EN ROUTE

Between the time the goods leave the office of
export/departure and arrive at the office of destination, certain
information may be required on the copies accompanying the goods.
These are particulars relating to the entire transportation
operation and must be indicated on the document, at every stage,
by the transporter responsible for the means of transport on which
the goods are directly loaded. The particulars required may be
marked legibly by hand. In such cases, the forms should be
completed in ink, in capital letters.

These indications, which should be marked on copies 4 and 5
concern the following cases only :

1. Transshipment : use box 55
box 55 : <<transshipment>>

The first three lines of this box are to be completed by the carrier where, in the course of the operation, the goods are transferred from one means of transport to another or from one container to another.

It should be noted that, in all cases of transshipment, particularly in cases where it proves necessary to affix new seals, the carrier must notify the competent authorities, in order to have the Community transit document annotated accordingly.

Where the customs office authorities ^{has} transshipment without supervision, the carrier must himself annotate the Community transit document accordingly and have it endorsed by the competent authorities in the Member State where the transshipment has taken place as well as the next customs office at ^{to which} it will transit.

2. Other incidents : use box 56
Box 56 : << Other incidents during carriage >>
This box to be completed in accordance with existing obligations under the Community transit procedure.

Furthermore, where, after having loaded the goods on to a semi-trailer, only the tractor vehicle is changed during the journey (without the goods being handled or transshipment), enter in this box the registration number and nationality of the new tractor. In such cases, endorsement by the competent authorities is not necessary.

USE OF THE SINGLE CUSTOMS DOCUMENT

<u>Declaration</u> - of despatch - of export	<u>Pages :</u> 1 - Customs 2 - Statistics 3 - Consignor
<u>Transit procedure</u>	<u>Pages 5</u> - accompanying copy sent by the service to office of departure after crossing of the border. <u>Pages 1</u> - Customs 4 - supporting document to be kept by the office of destination. 5 - to be returned to the office of departure for record purposes. 7 - statistics.
<u>Community</u>	<u>Pages 6</u> - customs 7 - statistics 8 - importer
<u>Declaration</u> - introduction - importation T2L : T2	<u>Pages 4</u> - supporting document required in the discharge of import formalities and payment of customs duties and taxes with equivalent effect.
<u>National transit document</u>	<u>Pages 1</u> - customs 3 - additional copy 4 - accompanying copy to the office of departure.

EXPORTATION

3 copies to be used in carrying out export formalities (n° 1, 2 and 3).

5 copies shall accompany the goods and shall be used for Community transit formalities (pgs. 4, 5 and 7), and in the preparation of import formalities in the Member State of destination.

IMPORTATION

5 copies will accompany the goods to the Member State shall be used in the discharge of Community transit procedure in the preparation of import formalities in the Member State destination (n° 6, 7 and 8).

COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES
ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
OF WEST AFRICAN STATES

SINGLE CUSTOMS DECLARATION

EXPLANATORY NOTES

PARTICULARS TO BE ENTERED IN THE VARIOUS BOXES

BOX 1 : DECLARATION

1st Subdivision :

One of three symbols denoting the status of the goods, as appropriate, may be used:

- EX : Exports, re-export declarations originating from Member States.
- COM : declaration in respect of community goods subject to specific measures during the transitional period eg. Warehouse or free zone.
- IM : declaration placing goods imported into the Customs territory of the Community under any customs procedure

2nd Subdivision :

Enter the type of declaration in accordance with the customs regime applicable eg. Home Use, Export, etc.

3rd Subdivision :

This subdivision must be completed only where the form is to be used for the purposes of intra-community transit. The appropriate transit regime codes must be used.

BOX 2 : EXPORTER/IMPORTER

Enter the full name and address of the person or company concerned. In addition, enter the identification number allocated to the person or company concerned by the competent authorities for tax, statistical or other purposes.

BOX 3 : FORMS

Enter the number of the subset in relation to the total number of subsets of forms and continuation forms used. For example, if there is one IM form and IM/c form, indicate on the IM form '1/3', on the first IM/c form '2/3' and on the second IM/c form '3/3'.

Where the declaration covers only item (i.e. only one 'description of goods' box has to be completed) do not enter anything in Box 3, but the figure 1 in Box 5.

BOX 4 : LOADING LISTS

Enter in figures the number of loading lists attached, if any, or of descriptive commercial lists authorized by the competent authority.

5. Items

Enter the total number of items declared by the person concerned in all the forms and continuation sheets (or loading lists or commercial lists) used. The number of items must correspond to the number of description of the goods' boxes to be completed.

6. Total packages

Enter the total number of packages making up the consignment in question.

7. Reference number

This is the number allocated by the declarant to the consignment in question.

8. Consignee

Enter the full name and address of the person or company to whom the goods are to be delivered.

9. Person responsible for financial settlement

Enter the name and address of the person or company responsible for the repatriation of the funds relating to the transaction.

10. Country of first destination/last consignment

For export formalities, enter the country code and the Region code where the goods will first be landed before proceeding to final destination. For imports, the last country code and Region code where the goods were landed, if applicable.

11. Bill of lading/Airways Bill

Enter the Bill of lading/Airway Bill number as recorded on the Manifest.

12. Value details

Enter particulars required to calculate taxes and duties or customs value eg. Freight, Insurance, other charges.

13. Free disposal

14. Declarant or representation of the exporter/importer

Enter the full name, address and identification number allocated to the person or company concerned by the competent authorities.

15. Country of dispatch/export

Using the appropriate community code, enter in box 15a the country concerned.
Box 15b is for the region from which the goods are exported.

16. Country of origin

The Member States may request that this information be supplied. If the declaration covers a number of items of different origin, enter the word 'various'.

17. Country of destination

Enter the name of the country concerned

Box 17a Enter the appropriate Community Code for the Country concerned

Box 17b Enter the appropriate community Code for the Region of destination of the goods.

18. Identity and nationality of means of transport at departure

Enter the identity, eg. registration number(s) or name of the means of transport (lorry, ship, railway wagon, aircraft) on which the goods are directly loaded, followed by the nationality of the transport (or that of the vehicle propelling the others if there are several means of transport) using the appropriate Community codes. For example, if a tractor and trailer with different registration numbers are used, enter the registration number of the tractor and that of the trailer, together with the nationality of the tractor.

19. Container (Ctr)

Using the appropriate Community codes, indicate the situation when crossing the external Community frontier.

The codes applicable are :

O : Goods not transported in containers

1 : Goods transported in containers

20. Delivery terms

The codes and statements to be entered as appropriate in the first two subdivisions of this box are as follows :

First Subdivision	Meaning	Second Subdivision
Incoterm Code	Incoterms	Place to be specified
EXW	Ex works	locality of works
FCA	Free carrier	... named point
FAS	Free alongside ship	named port of shipment
FOB	Free on board	named port of shipment
CFR	Cost and freight (C&F)	named port of destination
CIF	Cost, insurance and freight	named port of destination
CPT	Carriage paid to	named port of destination
CIP	Cost, insurance freight paid to	named port of destination
DAF	Delivered at frontier	named place of delivery at frontier
DES	Delivered ex-ship	named port of destination
DEQ	Delivered ex-quay	duty paid ... named port
DDU	Delivered duty unpaid	named place in country of importation
DDP	Delivered duty paid	named place of delivery in country of importation
XXX	Delivery terms other than those listed above	Narrative description of delivery terms

21. Identity and nationality of the active means of transport crossing the border

Using the appropriate Community Codes, enter the type (lorry, ship, railway wagon, aircraft) of the active means of transport crossing the external border of the Member State, followed by its identity, eg. Registration number, and nationality.

In the case of combined transport or where several means of transport are used, the active means of transport is the one which propels the whole combination. For example, if it is a lorry on sea-going vessel, the active means of transport is the ship ; if it is a tractor and trailer, the active means of transport is the tractor.

22. Currency and total amount invoiced

Using the appropriate Community code, enter the currency in which the invoice was drawn up, followed by the invoice price for all goods declared.

23. Exchange rate

The exchange rate in force between the invoice currency and the currency of the Member State concerned.

24. Nature of the transaction/FD

Using the appropriate Community headings and codes, give particulars of relevant terms of the commercial contract.

25. Mode of transport at the border

Using the appropriate Community codes, enter the mode of transport corresponding to the active means of transport on which the goods entered the Customs territory or will be used on exit from the customs territory.

26. Inland mode of transport

Using the appropriate Community codes, enter the mode of transport upon arrival/departure.

List of transport codes

Code	Description
1	Sea transport
2	Rail transport
3	Road transport
4	Air transport
5	Postal consignment
6	Multi modal
7	Fixed transport
8	Inland waterway
9	Own propulsion

27. Place of loading/unloading

Enter, in code form where provided for, the place where the goods are loaded/unloaded onto or from the active means of transport.

28. Financial and banking data

Transfer of funds relating to the operation in question. Information on financial formalities and procedure and on bank references.

Enter the Bank code

Enter terms of payment code and its short description

Enter the Bank name

Enter the code of the Branch

29. Office Entry/Exit

Enter the customs office by which it is intended that the goods should leave/enter the Customs territory of the Community.

30. Location of the goods --

Enter the precise location where the goods may be examined.

31. Packages and description of goods -
marks and numbers - container No(s)
- number and kind

Enter the marks, numbers, quantity and kind of packages or, in the case of unpackaged goods, enter the number of such goods covered by the declaration, or the word 'bulk', as appropriate, together with the particulars necessary to identify the goods. The description must be expressed in terms sufficiently precise to enable immediate and unambiguous identification and classification. This box must also contain the particulars required by any specific rules (e.g. VAT, excise duties). If containers are used, their identifying marks should also be entered in this box.

Where the word 'various' has been entered in box 16 (country of origin), the Member States may provide for the country of origin of the goods in question to be given here.

32. Item number

Enter the number of the item in question in relation to the total number of articles declared in the forms and continuation sheets used, as described in the note to box 5.

When the declaration covers only one item of goods, the Member States may provide that this box need not be completed, the figure 1 having been entered in box 5.

33. Commodity code

Enter the code number corresponding to the item in question. The Member States may provide for entry of a specific nomenclature concerning excise duties in the last subdivision on the right.

34. Country-of-origin code

Using the appropriate Community codes, enter in box 34a the code corresponding to the country given in box 16. When the word "various" is given in box 16, enter the code corresponding to the country of origin of the item in question.

35. Gross mass

Enter the gross mass of the goods described in the corresponding box 31, expressed in kilograms. The gross mass is the aggregate mass of the goods with all their packing, excluding containers and other transport equipment.

36. Preference/FD

Any preferential duty to be applied.

37. Procedure

Using the appropriate Community code, enter the procedure for which the goods are declared at destination.

38. Net mass

Enter the net mass of the goods described in the corresponding box 31, expressed in kilograms. The net mass is the mass of the goods themselves without any packaging.

39. Quota/FD

Implementation of rules and quotas, as applicable.

40. Summary declaration/previous document

Reference particulars of any summary declaration used in the Member State of import or of the documents relating to any previous administrative procedure.

41. Supplementary units

For use as necessary in accordance with the goods nomenclature. Enter the quantity of the item in question, expressed in the unit laid down in the goods nomenclature.

42. Item price

Enter the amount included in the price entered in box 22 which refers to the item in question.

43. Freight

Enter the freight paid in the currency of the invoiced price on the item in question. The information is required for calculating the tax or customs value.

44. Additional information, documents produced, certificates and authorizations

Enter the details required by any specific rules applicable together with reference particulars of the documents produced in support of the declaration, including the serial numbers of any control documents. The subdivision 'Additional information (AI) code' must not be used.

45. Insurance

Enter the insurance paid in the currency of the invoiced price on the item in question.

46. Customs Value

Compute and enter the customs value (Item price+freight+insurance) multiplied by the exchange rate.

47. Calculation of taxes

Enter the tax base (value, weight or other). The Member States may require the type of tax, the rate of duty or tax applicable and the payment method selected to be shown, and, for information purposes only, the amount of each type of tax payable and the total tax for the item in question as calculated by the person concerned.

The following should be shown on each line, using the appropriate Community codes, as required :

- the type of tax (e.g. import duty, VAT),
- the tax base,
- the rate of tax applicable,
- the method of payment chosen (MP).
-

48. Deferred payment

Reference particulars of the authorization in question ; deferred payment here refers both to deferred payment of customs duties and to tax credit.

49. Identification of warehouse

Where necessary, enter the identification number of the warehouse, followed by the period for which the goods may be warehoused.

50. Declaration

Enter the full name (person or company) of the authorized representative signing on behalf of the Declarant as well as his/her capacity.

51. Intended offices of transit (and countries)

Enter the intended office(s) of entry/exit by which the transport crosses intervening customs territories. After the name of the office, enter the code for the country concerned.

52. Guarantee

1st Line : - guarantee :

Enter the type and number, office of guarantee used for the transit operation concerned, followed by the code.

2nd Line : - Not Valid for :

Indicate the country (countries) for which the guarantee is not valid using the appropriate country codes.

Types of guarantee and codes applicable :

Situation	Code
Guarantee not required for community transit	0
Comprehensive guarantee	1
Individual guarantee	2
Cash deposit guarantee	3
Flat-rate guarantee	4
Guarantee waived	6
Guarantee not required for certain public bodies	8

53. Office of destination (and country)

Enter the name of the office where the goods are to be presented in order to complete the Community transit operation. After the name of the office, enter the country code concerned.

54. Place and date, signature and name of the declarant or his representative

Subject to specific provisions to be adopted with regard to the use of computerized systems, the original of the handwritten signature of the person concerned must be given on the copy which is to remain at the office of destination, followed by the full name of that person. Where that person is a legal person, the signatory should add his capacity after his signature and full name.

NIGERIA CUSTOMS SERVICE

DECLARATION

A CUSTOMS OFFICE

6	1 Exporter/Importer No		2 Office Code		3 Manifest No.		4 Registration No.		5 Date	
7	8 Consignee No		9 Person responsible for financial settlement No		10 Country first destination		11 ECU/AVB		12 Value Details	
8	14 Declarant/Representative No		15 Country of dispatch/origin		16 C. Customs Code		17 Country of Origin		18 Country of destination	
9	18 Identity and nationality of means of transport at departure		19 Car		20 Delivery terms		21 Identity and nationality of active means of transport crossing the border		22 Currency and total amount invoiced	
10	23 Mode of transport		24 Inland mode of transport		25 Place of loading/unloading		26 Financial and banking data		27 Bank Code	
11	27 Office of exit/entry		28 Location of goods		29 Bank name		30 Branch		31 Section No.	
12	32 Packages and description of goods		33 Item No		34 Country origin code		35 Gross mass (kg)		36 Reference	
13	37 PROCEDURE		38 Net mass (kg)		39 Quota		40 Summary declaration/Previous document		41 Supplementary Quantity	
14	42 Item Value		43 Freight		44 Insurance		45 Customs value		46	
15	47 Calculation of taxes		48 Deferred payment		49 Identification of warehouse		Period in warehouse		50 Declaration	
16	51 Intended office of transit and country		52 Signature		53 Office of destination (and country)		54 Place and date		55 Signature and name of declarant/representative	

CONTROL BY OFFICE OF DEPARTURE

Stamp

Result:
Seals affixed: Number
Identity:
Time limit (date):
Signature:

54 Place and date:

Signature and name of declarant/representative:

Additional Sheet

A CUSTOMS OFFICE

2 Exporter/Importer No		1 DECLARATION		Office Code Manifest No.	
		3 Form	4 Loading instructions	Registration No. Date	

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind					32 Item No	33 Commodity Code		
							34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference
							37 PROCEDURE	38 Net mass (kg)	39 Quota
						40 Summary declaration/Previous document			
						41 Supplementary Quantity		42 Item Value	43 Freight

44 Add. info/ Documents produced						A. I. Code		45 Insurance
						46 Customs value		

47 Calculation of taxes	Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP	FOR CUSTOMS USE ONLY		
	Item Total							

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind					32 Item No	33 Commodity Code		
							34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference
							37 PROCEDURE	38 Net mass (kg)	39 Quota
						40 Summary declaration/Previous document			
						41 Supplementary Quantity		42 Item Value	43 Freight

44 Add. info/ Documents produced						A. I. Code		45 Insurance
						46 Customs value		

47 Calculation of taxes	Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP	FOR CUSTOMS USE ONLY		
	Item Total							

31 Packages and description of goods	Marks and numbers - Container No(s) - Number and kind					32 Item No	33 Commodity Code		
							34 Country origin Code	35 Gross mass (kg)	36 Preference
							37 PROCEDURE	38 Net mass (kg)	39 Quota
						40 Summary declaration/Previous document			
						41 Supplementary Quantity		42 Item Value	43 Freight

44 Add. info/ Documents produced						A. I. Code		45 Insurance
						46 Customs value		

47 Calculation of taxes	Type	Tax base	Rate	Amount	MP	FOR CUSTOMS USE ONLY		
	Item Total							

NUMBER OF COPIES OF THE DECLARATION

The destination of each copy is indicated in the upper left hand corner. The Official Customs Logo will be imprinted in the top right hand corner, specifically in the Customs Office Box A.

The destinations with the colour markings are as stated below :

- the 1st : Inspection copy, with a GREEN border
- the 2nd : Statistical copy, with a VIOLET border
- the 3rd : Accounts copy, with a BLUE border
- the 4th : Release copy, with a RED border
- the 5th : Exchange copy, with a GREY border
- the 6th : Declarant copy, with a MAROON border.

In certain cases, the Customs authorities may demand the production of extra copies which shall have a grey border.

The reverse side of the 1st copy (Inspection) shall carry the Record of examination.

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST
AFRICAN STATES**

**FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

ABUJA, 18 - 20 August, 1999

**REGULATION C/REG 5/8/99 APPOINTING MEMBERS OF
THE INTERNATIONAL JURY FOR THE AWARD,
IN 1999, OF THE ECOWAS PRIZE FOR EXCELLENCE
IN THE AREA OF LITERATURE**

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC.14/5/82 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government relating to the ECOWAS Prize;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC.2/7/92 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government approving the Rules and Regulations for the ECOWAS Prize for Excellence as amended in 1993;

DESIRING to appoint competent persons to judge the quality of the works submitted by candidates and to recommend a winner;

ENACTS

Article 1

The underlisted persons are hereby appointed as substantive and alternate members respectively of the ECOWAS international jury for the award, in 1999 of the ECOWAS Prize for Excellence in Literature:



SUBSTANTIVE MEMBERS

1. Pr. Olabiyi Babalola Joseph YAÏ, Bénin
Ambassadeur Délégué Permanent
du Bénin auprès de L'UNESCO
2. M. Albert OUEDRAOGO, Burkina Faso
Professeur, critique littéraire,
Doyen de la Faculté des Langues, des Lettres,
des Arts des Sciences Humaines et Sociale
de l'Université de Ouagadougou
3. Jean Marie TOURE, Guinée
Vice-Recteur chargé des Etudes
à l'Université de Conakry
4. THIAM Abdoulaye, Mali
Maître du 2^e cycle (Anglais) Enseignant (Retraité)
S/C Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de l'Intégration
Bamako
5. Dr. Chukwuemeka Ike, Nigeria
Creative Writer, President & Chief Executive
Nigerian Book Foundation
P. O. Box 1132, Akwa
Anambra State
6. Mme Aminata SOW FALL, Sénégal
Professeur de Lettres, Directrice Générale
du Centre Africain d'Echanges Culturels (CAEC)
Dakar
7. Kenneth O. S. OSHO, Sierra Leone
Acting Head, Department of English
Fourah Bay College
Freetown

ALTERNATES MEMBERS

1. M. Jacques Prosper BAZIE, Burkina Faso
Journaliste, Ecrivain et
Directeur de l'Institut des Peuples noirs
Ouagadougou
2. IFFONO Ali Gilbert, Guinée
Professeur, Conseiller Chargé des Affaires Culturelles
au Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture
Conakry
3. ISSEBERE Hamidoun Ibrahima, Mali
Chargé de Mission Secrétariat Général de la Présidence
Koulouba - Mali
4. Représentant de L'UNESCO
5. Dr. Sule Bello, Nigeria
Director, National Council for Arts and Culture
Abuja
6. Madieyna Ndiaye
Directeur Littéraire des Nouvelles Editions Africaines
Dakar


Article 2

The Jury, as constituted above, shall stand dissolved upon the formal presentation of the award to the winner by the Authority of Heads of State and Government.

Article 3

This Regulation shall be published by the Executive Secretariat in the Official Journal of the Community within thirty (30) days of its signature by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. It shall also be published by each Member State in its Official Gazette within the same time-frame.

DONE AT ABUJA, THIS 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1999.


ABDOUL HAMID S.B TIDJANI DOURODJAYE
CHAIRMAN
FOR COUNCIL

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST
AFRICAN STATES**

**FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

ABUJA, 18 - 20 August, 1999

**REGULATION C/REG 6/8/99 APPOINTING
DR. KABBA JOINNER AS DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF
THE WEST AFRICAN HEALTH ORGANISATION**

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of the Protocol establishing the West African Health Organisation, adopted by the Heads of State and Government on 9th July 1987;

MINDFUL of Article IX of the said Protocol relating to the post of the Director-General of the Health Organisation;

MINDFUL of paragraph 4(a), Article 18 of the Revised Treaty on the appointment of statutory appointees to the institutions of the Community;

ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS of the Third Meeting of the Assembly of ECOWAS Health Ministers and the Second meeting of the Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee on the restructuring of the Executive Secretariat which met in Lome, Togo on 30 - 31 July 1998 and in Abuja, on 16 to 17 August, 1999 respectively;



ENACTS

Article 1

Dr Kabba Joinner is hereby appointed as the Director-General of the West African Health Organisation for a term of four (4) years.

This appointment may be renewed once by Council for another four year term.


Article 2

The appointment of Dr. Kabba Joinner shall take effect two weeks from the date the Authority of Heads of State and Government approves the allocation of the post of Director-General of WAHO to the Republic of The Gambia.

Article 3

This Regulation shall be published by the Executive Secretariat in the Official Journal of the Community within thirty (30) days of its signature by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. It shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette within the same time-frame.

DONE AT ABUJA, THIS 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1999.


ABDOUL HAMID S.B TIDJANI DOURODJAYE
CHAIRMAN
FOR COUNCIL

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST
AFRICAN STATES**

**FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

ABUJA, 18 - 20 August, 1999

**RESOLUTION C/RES 1/8/99 RELATING TO THE
REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY
IN ECOWAS MEMBER STATES**

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of the conclusions of the World Food Summit, held in November, 1996;

CONSIDERING the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit;

CONSIDERING that majority of ECOWAS Member States are low-income, food deficit countries;

CONSIDERING that these countries are mainly producers of primary commodities and that the economy is agriculture-dominated;

CONSIDERING the need for our countries to achieve, a sustained increase in food production and access to food;

CONSIDERING that the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) will help boost food security at national level;



ENCOURAGED by the success of the SPFS in a large number of ECOWAS Member States;

CONSIDERING that the Regional Programme for Food Security is designed to strengthen the special programmes for food security in Member States;

MEETING at its forty-fourth session, held in Abuja, from 18 to 20 August, 1999;


HEREBY DECLARES

Its political support for the Regional Programme for Food Security in ECOWAS Member States.

CALLS ON

The Director-General of the FAO to pursue the negotiations with development partners to obtain their assistance for the implementation of the Regional Programme for Food Security.

DONE AT ABUJA, THIS 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1999.


ABDOUL HAMID S.B TIDJANI DOURODJAYE
CHAIRMAN
FOR COUNCIL

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
OF WEST AFRICAN STATES
(ECOWAS)

PERMANENT INTER-STATE COMMITTEE
FOR DROUGHT CONTROL IN
SAHEL (CILSS)

ECW/CMXLIV/2A2

CCD
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

SUB-REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME
TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION
IN WEST AFRICA AND TCHAD

FEBRUARY 1999

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NBA:	Niger Bassin Authority (Niamey, Niger)
ACMAD:	African Centre for Meteorological Application to Development
WARDA:	West African Rice Development Association (Bouake)
AGRHYMET:	Regional Centre for Training and Application in Agro-meteorology and Operational Hydrology (Specialised Institution of CILSS, based in Niamey)
NAFTA :	North American Free Trade Association
LGA:	Liptako-Gourma Authority
PDA:	Public Development Aid
ASEAN:	Association of South East Asian Nations
ADB:	African Development Bank
LCBC:	Lake Chad Basin Commission
CCD:	Convention to Combat Desertification
ECA:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
CFA:	African Financial Community
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States (Abuja, Nigeria)
CILSS:	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CORAF:	Conference of African Heads of Agronomic Research
CRTO:	Regional Remote-Sensing Centre
EDA:	
Third World:	Environment and Development in Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
ICRISAT:	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (Patancheru, India)
HDI:	Human Development Index
INSAH:	Sahel Institute (specialised institution of CILSS, based in Bamako)
DC:	Desertification Control
MERCUSOR:	South Zone Common Market comprising Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia
MRU:	Mano River Union
MULPOC:	Multinational Centre for Project Programming and Implementation for West Africa
IGO:	Inter-governmental Organisation
OMVG:	Organisation for the Development of River Gambia
OMVS:	Organisation for the Development of River Senegal
NGO:	Non-governmental Organisation
EAP:	Environmental Action Plan
TFAP:	Tropical Forestry Action Plan
NAP:	National Action Plan
NRMP:	Natural Resource Management Program
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
LDC:	Least Developed Countries
GNP:	Gross National Product
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP:	United Nations Environmental Programme
RIO OA	International NGO Network on Desertification
EWS:	Early Warning System
UEMOA:	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNSO:	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
USAID:	United States Agency for Development
AFTZ:	American Free Trade Zone

SUMMARY

For centuries, African societies have exploited their environment to advantage, on the basis of production systems which ensured the regeneration of natural resources. Since the end of the 19th century those systems have run into a crisis. Over the past two decades, that crisis has assumed an increasingly disturbing dimension as the climate has deteriorated, the animal and human population has burgeoned and increasingly less space has become available for productive activities. Faced with the negative effects of drought and desertification across many continents, the international community has come to realise that these phenomena now constitute challenges which the entire humanity must face up to in the 21st century.

Against the background of trade globalisation, and the revolution in the information, communication and technological spheres, Africa, with increasing awareness of the gravity of difficulties confronting her and of the menace of marginalisation, has decided to embark on sustainable human development as a way out of the crisis. The adoption of the CCD in 1994, and its entry into force (1996) sparked off a spate of activities, particularly the drawing-up of sub-regional action programmes to combat desertification and the adverse effects of drought.

This Sub-Regional Action Programme to combat desertification in West Africa (SRAP) is the product of numerous meetings and consultations between representatives of all the stakeholders. It is a framework of orientation, reference, arbitration and harmonisation and is intended to lead to consistency of actions in the battle against desertification and the harmful effects of drought. All stakeholders in the sub-region willing to draw up desertification projects and programmes must henceforth refer to the eight (8) areas of priority action identified, viz:

- i. sustainable management of shared water resources.
- ii. sustainable management of shared plant and animal resources;
- iii. scientific and technological cooperation.
- iv. development and rational management of energy resources;
- v. control of crop, forestry and animal pests;
- vi. early warning and drought alleviation;
- vii. information/training/communication;
- vii. coordination policies for marketing regimes and establishment of common infrastructure.

These eight (8) areas have been selected based on an analysis of the causes, manifestations and effects of desertification in the sub-region, and on the study of past experiences of desertification control in the sub-region. Other considerations concerned the assets that should be capitalised upon and the constraints which must be overcome for more effective control of drought and desertification.

West Africa has garnered rich experience in the last two decades. The application of different strategies, from food self-sufficiency to food security, experimentation with different approaches by several institutions (the World Bank, UNDP, FAO, USAID, UICN) have however yielded very meagre results. The lessons have been taken into account in the elaboration of the SRAP and should serve as landmarks in its implementation by the different categories of actors concerned.

To ensure the implementation and monitoring of SRAP activities, the stakeholders have evolved coordinating mechanisms which are applied through the following major organs:-

- The ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government, enlarged to include Chad. This is the decision-making body and is the supreme authority in matters pertaining to the direction to be taken by the SRAP. Its meetings are prepared by ECOWAS.

The sub-regional forum which meets every three years, attended by representatives of all categories of actors. It evaluates implementation of SRAP, suggests necessary reforms to its orientation and determines the major lines of activity.

- * The Sub-Regional Coordinating Committee (SRCC) chaired by ECOWAS and which meets at least once a year and as occasion demands. It is made up of representatives of the 17 countries participating in the programme, the two liaison centres, CILSS and ECOWAS, thematic lead organisations, major sub-regional organisations from civil society, representatives of development partners, the committee determines the priorities of SRAP. The Committee decides the choice of action, and ratifies the various documents and recommendations.
- * The Technical Secretariat of the SRCC is placed under the supervision of CILSS. It arranges the meetings of SRCC and the Forum, monitors and evaluates the actions undertaken within the context of the SRAP.

In the present context of economic globalisation, implementation of the SRAP is an imperative for the West African sub-region if it is to avert the risk of losing its natural resources and being marginalised by the rest of the continent. Drawing lessons from the limitations and shortcomings of their previous desertification control efforts, the countries and peoples of the West African sub-region have committed themselves to implementing the SRPA. They have chosen in this regard to depend on their own resources, and to consider external support as being supplemental to their own efforts. The different categories of players, mostly States, IGOs and civil society groups are all requested to make annual budgetary provisions to cover SRAP activities. A sub-regional Facilitating Fund shall be created to ensure transparent and efficient management of resources mobilised.

PREAMBLE

The third millenium is just around the corner and brings with it historic challenges for humanity: the conquest and control of nuclear energy, the war against drugs and narcotics; toxic waste management and storage; protection of the environment and biodiversity. Others include the mastering of genetics and biotechnology, control of endemic diseases, particularly AIDS, the elimination of exclusion under any guise. The commitment of citizens of the planet, acting through their governments to face these challenges together and find viable solutions to their common concerns is indeed unprecedented. Thus begins a new era in the search for peace and development.

The initiative to organise the fight against desertification and the negative effects of drought at the international community level was taken at the instance of Africans, especially West Africans. Thus, in line with the conclusions reached at the Rio (Earth) Conference (1992, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (CCD) was adopted on 17 June 1994 in Paris and presented for signature in October of the same year. It became effective on December 26, 1996.

For the entire international community, this marked a new phase in the implementation of the convention, founded on respect for translating commitments undertaken by all parties into concrete actions. The Sub-Region Action Programme (SRAP) for West Africa is the product of numerous meetings and consultations involving representatives of all the stakeholders. It is aimed at drawing up a framework for orientation, reference, mediation and coordination and for directing actions aimed at combating desertification and the negative effects of drought in the following counties: Benin Republic, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d' Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana Guinea Bissau, Guinea (Conakry) Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal Sierra Leone, Togo and Chad.

The countries and peoples of the West-African sub-region are committed to implementing the SRPA, applying every effort possible to mobilise the necessary human and material resources, and drawing upon the lessons of on-going experiments and transformations evolving. In all this, they have chosen to give priority to using their own resources.

INTRODUCTION

In Africa, particularly in West Africa, drought and desertification are major obstacles to economic and social development. The international community became fully aware of this at the Rio (Earth) conference (June 1992), and gave it expression in 1994 through the adoption of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). The Sub-regional Action Programme (SRAP) therefore emanates from the provisions of the CCD. This programme, which is the expression of the commitment and obligations of states and all the stakeholders, reflects the main preoccupations of the countries concerned. Designed as an iterative programme, it will be constantly enriched through a continuous, participatory process, the experiences of all actors, the data obtained from the changes noted and projects undertaken within the sub-region, and by the results of studies and research.

The SRAP occupies a central position in the strategy for desertification and drought control. It aims mainly to "harmonise, complement and make the national programmes more efficient". This means, therefore, that rather than being a mere juxtaposition of projects, the programme aims first and foremost to increase the compatibility and synergy of actions of all the partners, in order to reach a point of no-return in the effort to contain the problems.

Relying on a sound knowledge of economic, political, cultural and social realities, and on the identification of the common interests of countries of the sub-region, the SRAP is being implemented based on the principle of participation by all concerned. All the stakeholders in the sub-region were involved at every stage of the process, from conception through the identification of the main players, to the establishment of SRAP. The many meetings held throughout the process enabled a atmosphere of permanent consultation and allowed a consensus of opinion on many points. Among these were the determination of the criteria for eligibility of projects (Dakar, July 1995), the design strategy of the SRAP (Lome, February 1996), the eight priority areas and the establishment of coordinating and financing mechanisms (Niamey Forum, July 1997). A consensus was also reached on the composition of the eight thematic groups and the designation of thematic lead organisations (Accra, December 1997), and on the deepening of understanding and scope of the eight priority areas (Ouagadougou, January and March, 1998).

The SRAP is therefore the fruit of long and collective reflection on the realities of the sub-region, which, at present, is characterised by an accelerated degradation of the ecosystems, a high population growth, a depressed economic situation and increased indebtedness, aggravated poverty and inadequate desertification control efforts. On the reverse side of this particularly difficult situation, we have the sub-region's abundant natural and human resources, its young population- a potentially great asset- the possibility for all the actors to learn from local and international experiences and to commit themselves to seeking new orientations which can bring viable and durable solutions. The SRAP is proposing the eight priority areas identified, based on a clear, realistic perception of the current situation, and an optimistic outlook for the future. All desertification control endeavours must henceforth be situated within these eight areas of action.

This document is not a blueprint of projects, or programmes for financing. It is rather a strategic framework of reference and a guide for the identification of actions meant to meet criteria that are of relevance to the sub-region. The measures proposed are not for immediate implementation across the West African territory. Rather, they are meant to be undertaken as dictated by set priorities and within the limits of the capacity of the countries and the stakeholders.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE WEST AFRICAN SUB-REGION:

WEST AFRICA

The countries covered by the current action programme to combat desertification in West and Central Africa constitute a vast geographical and political expanse of 6,590,000 km² with a population estimated at nearly 250 million (30% of the continent's entire population). These countries, presented in Map No. 1, can be classified into two main groups:

- * The eight sahelian countries: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and including Chad. They occupy a surface area of over 5,400,000 square kilometres.
- The countries of the Gulf of Guinea which together cover an area estimated at 1,190,000 square kilometres. They are nine (9) in number: Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo.

All these countries, except Chad, are members of ECOWAS.

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES

1.1 Climate

The Sahel in its continental segment (excluding Cape Verde island) is part of a bigger regional area comprising five rainfall zones¹, namely:

- ° a Saharan zone (below 150 mm),
- ° a Sahelian zone (between 150 and 400 mm)
- ° a Sudano-sahelian zone (between 400 and 600mm)
- ° a Sudan zone (600 - 900mm)
- ° a Sudano-Guinean zone (900 - 1200 mm)

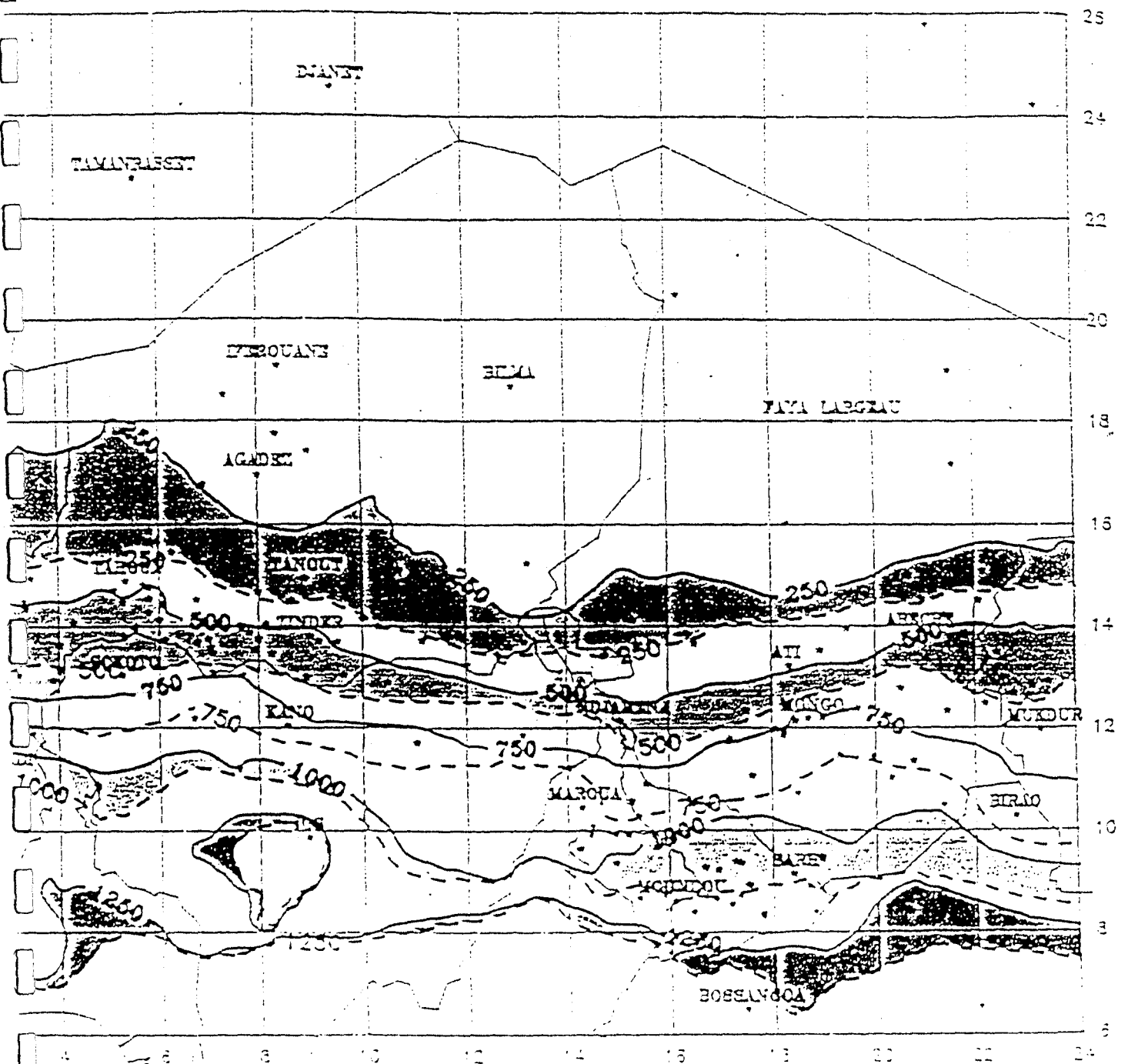
In these different areas of rainfall, evapotranspiration exceeds rainfall during a greater part of the year, such that without irrigation only one harvesting would be possible per year. The great irregularity of annual rains in this part of the sub-region translates more and more often into periods of drought, with disastrous effects for people and for the environment. The past thirty years have seen a significant north - south slide of the isohyets (cf Map. 1.)

The countries in the Gulf of Guinea are characterised by a humid, tropical climate on the maritime fringe and by a dry climate in zones nearer the North. Average annual rainfall is between 2,000 and 2,500 millimetres, alternating between two rainy and two dry seasons. Temperatures vary between 22 and 30 degrees.

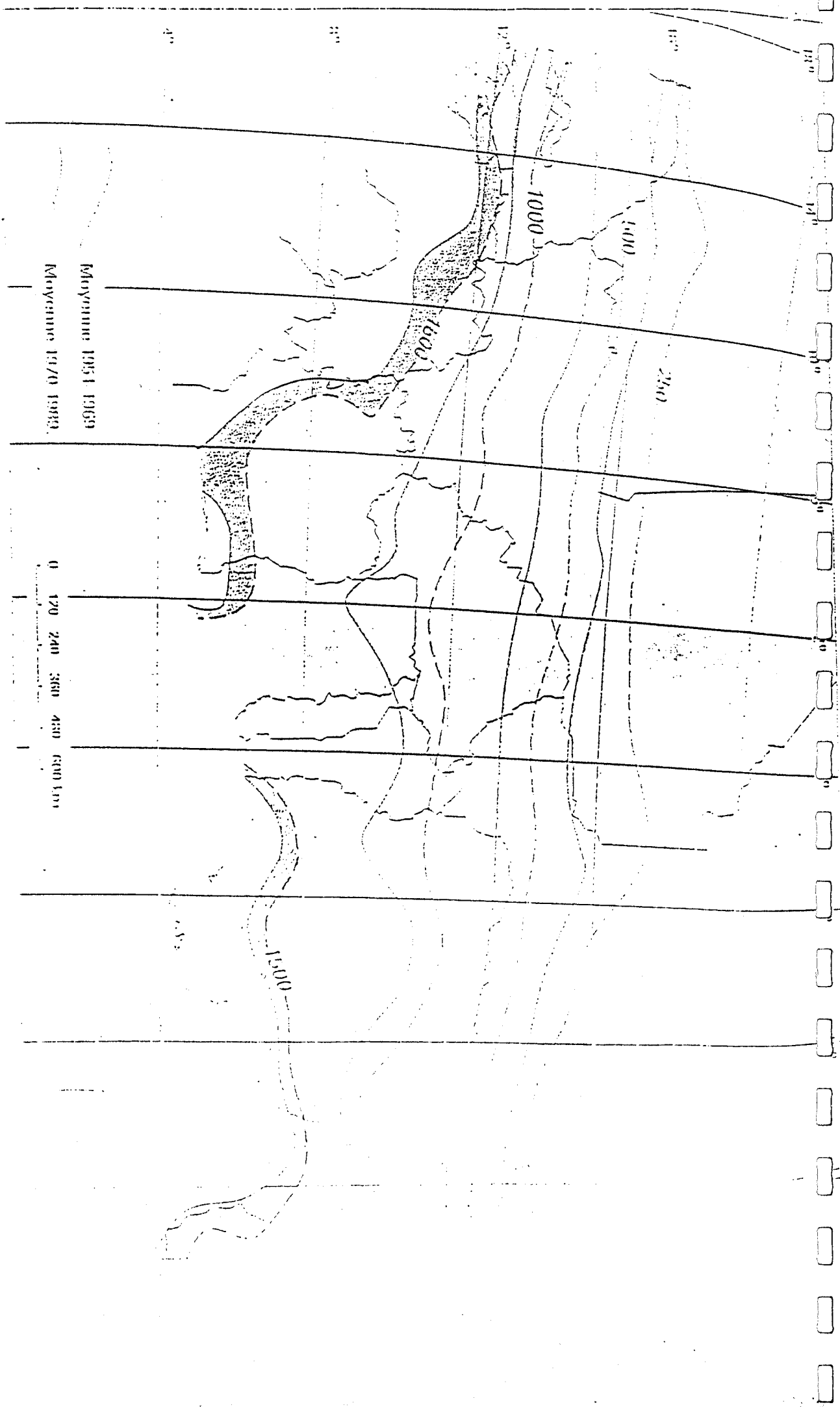
MAP 1
CHANGES IN THE ISOHYETS

1250 ENTRE 50-67 ET 68-85

Centre AGREYMET - NIAMEY



CENTRE AGRHYMET. NIAMEY



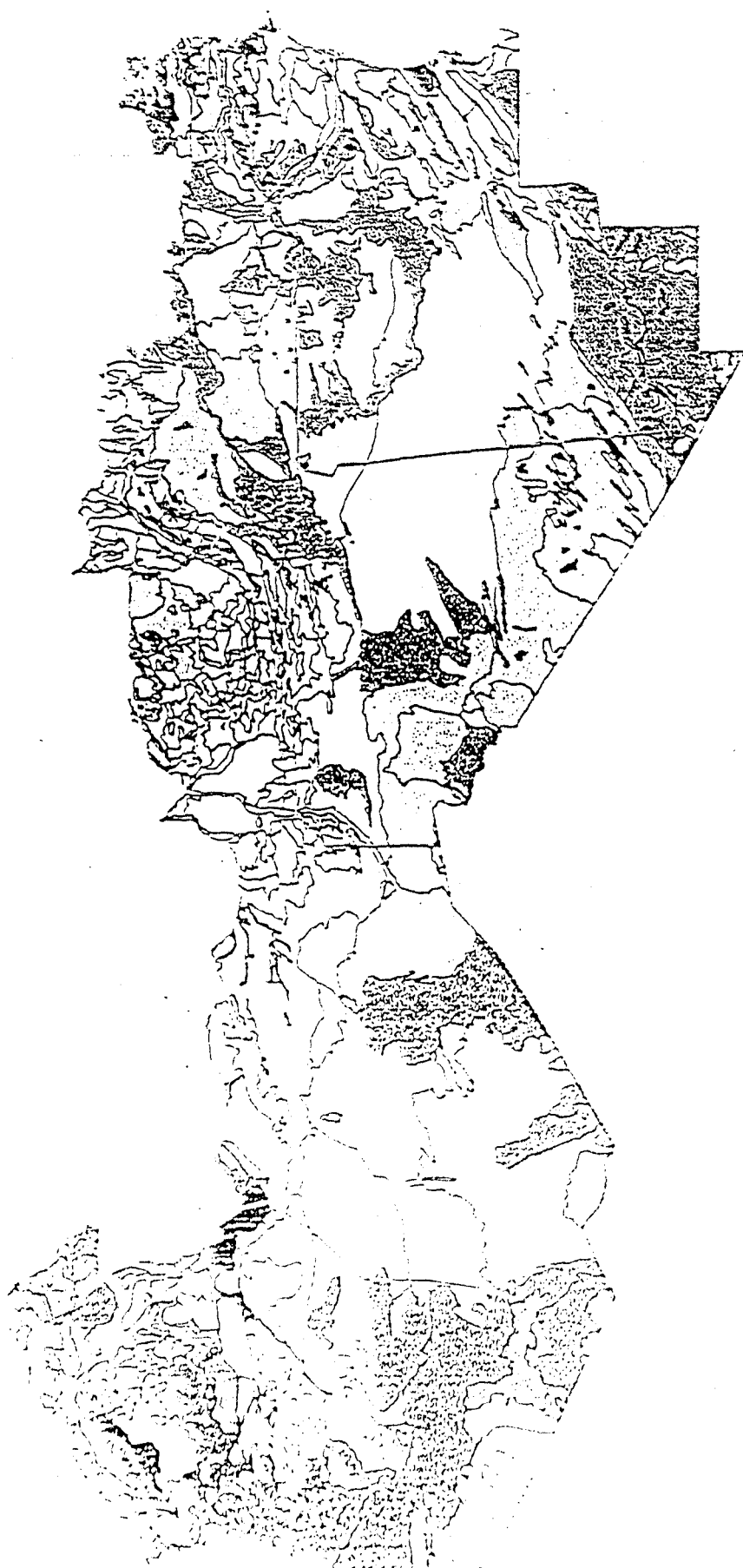
1.2 Soils

The soils in the Gulf of Guinea are rich though fragile. Soils in most of the Sahelo - Sudan zones are however near-barren and are particularly poor in nitrogen and phosphates. Mostly, they are shallow soils with very little fine clay content, and are moreover subjected to the corrosive effects of heat, waters and winds. The harmattan wind which blows throughout the dry season in the North-East sector is responsible for the wind erosion which affects mostly the Saharan -sahelian and the sahelian zones. During this same dry season, the grassy vegetation is lost to both drought and bush-fires. Soils thus stripped bare are then subjected to daytime temperatures of up to 45°C.

MAP 2

AGRONOMIC VALUE OF SOILS IN WEST AFRICA

Carte des sols des pays du CILSS.
Extrait de la carte FAO des sols
(FAO, 1991)



0 200 400 600 800 1000 Kilomètres

1.3 Water resources

Countries in the Gulf of Guinea enjoy favourable climatic conditions with heavy annual rainfall which enhances the abundance of water resources. Most of the major rivers in West Africa have their sources in the highlands of Guinea, notably the River Niger, River Senegal etc.

In the sahelian countries, water resources are scant; nonetheless the major rivers and streams provide enough water for irrigation at certain points along their course. In addition, rivulets and lakes are an important local source of water for dry-season farming. The surface phreatic waterbeds, which provide most of the water supply in villages, depend on both rainfall and the judicious management of natural resources, notably the natural surface vegetation which holds back surface water from running off. It also enhances infiltration and reduces silting in rivers and streams while improving their water reserve capacity.

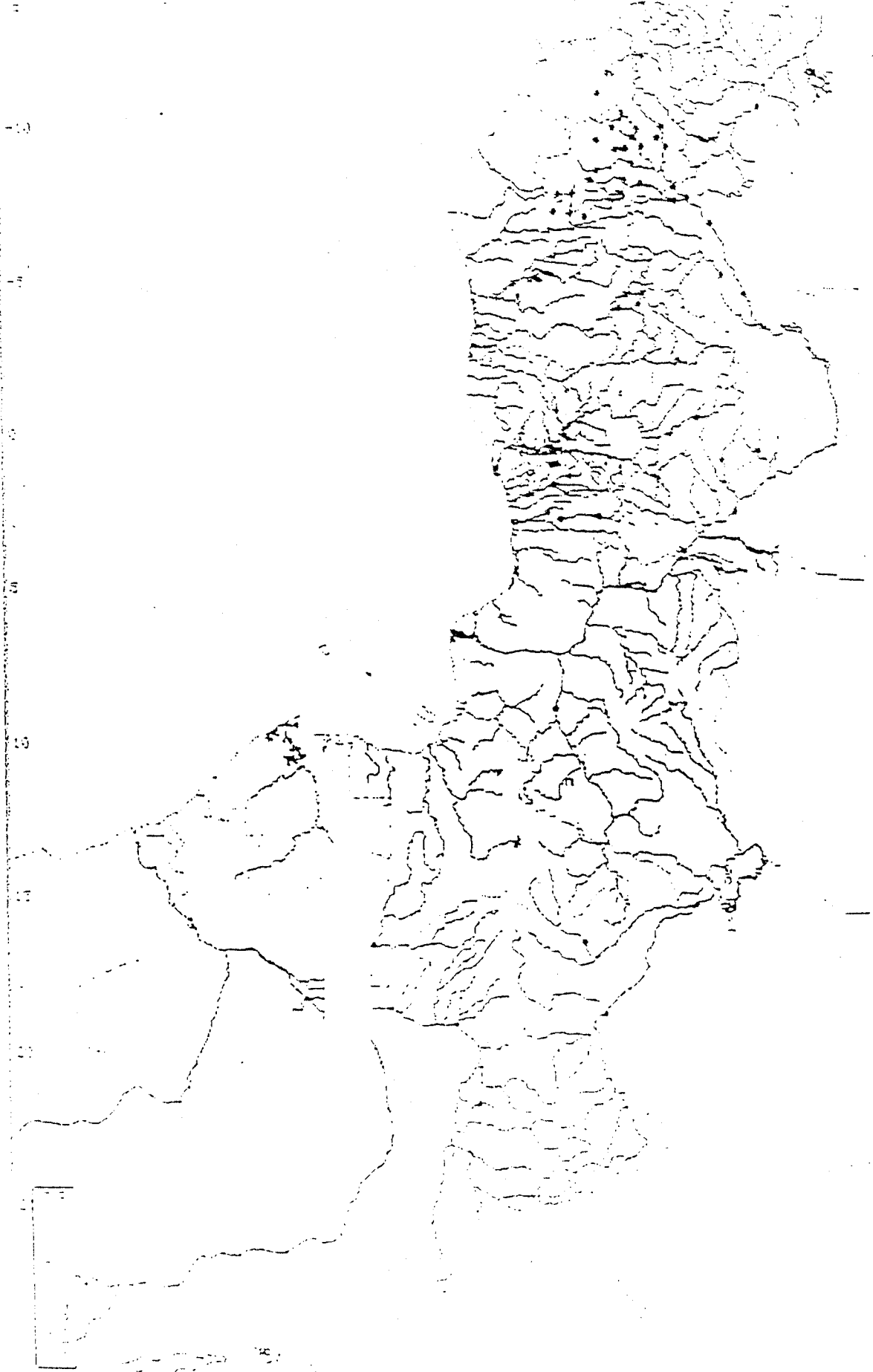
The entire sub-region is plied by many watercourses, the major ones being:

- * The River Niger with its source in the Fouta Jallon mountains of Guinea; it traverses Mali, Niger and Nigeria before joining the Atlantic Ocean. It is the biggest shared river in West Africa. Its basin, estimated to be over 2,200,000 sq.km covers eight West and Central African countries: Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Cameroun.
- * River Senegal which also flows from the Fouta Djallon mountains of Guinea, passes through Mali, Mauritania and Senegal before flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. It is West Africa's second largest shared river, with a river basin of 337,000 square kilometres and is 1,800 km long.
- * River Gambia, with its source in Guinea, traverses Senegal and Gambia before flowing into the Atlantic, it is the third big transborder river in West Africa with a river basin of 73,000 square kilometres spread across Senegal (70.22%), Guinea (16.46%), Gambia (13.30%) and Guinea Bissau (0.02%).

- Rivers Comoe (Burkina Faso, Cote d' Ivoire and Ghana), Volta (Burkina Faso, Ghana), Mono (Benin and Togo), Oueme (Benin and Nigeria, Mano (Sierra Leone and Liberia), Kaba and Kolente)Guinea, Sierra Leone), Koliba (Guinea, Guinea Bissau) etc.
- Lake Chad.

Most of these rivers water basins play an important role in the socio - economic development of riparian/coastal countries (fishing, navigation, irrigation, energy, agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.)

MAP NO. 3
WATERCOURSE SYSTEMS



1.4 Vegetation and forestry resources

In the Sahelian and Sudano-sahelian zones, the surface vegetation consists of savannah-type wooded shrubland as well as an annual grassy stratum. The forest and shrubland vegetation consisting essentially of slow - growing species faces a problem of regeneration, especially in the adult trees as local conditions are increasingly worsened by drought, and by demographic and animal pressures on agricultural and pastoral land.

Grazing lands are diminishing in quality, and face the problems of overgrazing in certain areas. Most of the areas which grazing herds pass through in the Sahel are covered by annual grassland, rather than the more useful but less resistant, perennial grass. Consequently, these past years have seen an increased movement of cattle from Sahelian countries to the northern regions of the forest countries: Benin, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana.

The countries in the Gulf of Guinea possess considerable forest resources (dense and light forests) which are extensively exploited. Coffee, cocoa, and groundnut cultivation, and commercial exploitation of forestland have had disastrous effects on these resources.

MAP 4 VEGETATION

1.4 Vegetation and forestry resources

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MAP 4 VEGETATION

The conclusions one can draw from this situation is that the sub-region still has a lot to do to restore its ecological balance, and to curtail the spread and aggravation of poverty which continues to affect an ever-increasing fringe of the population of West Africa. Any effort to remedy the situation will require ensuring qualitative, evenly distributed growth. Such poverty alleviation measures may include investing in properly -identified social sectors such as health, education and professional training; and also in the Natural Resource management sector, in order to increase the output potential of rural areas.

3. MACRO-ECONOMIC FEATURES

Since the early 1990s, the international economy has been increasingly characterised by the phenomenon of globalisation, modifying the physiognomy of the different sectors and raising the stakes, particularly for countries in the West African sub-region.

Stimulated by impressive improvements achieved in the area of information technology, rapid expansion of capital flows and the integration of production processes, globalisation has given a big boost to the international economy. West Africa, in varying degrees, has benefited from this new dawn of world economy as shown in table No. 1 (below) entitled *distribution of countries according to growth of GDP between 1994 and 1997*.

2. SOCIO - DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES²

The United Nations has forecast that West Africa's total population will rise to 250.8 million by the year 2000, a growth rate of 33% compared with the 1993 figures.

Considering the present lifestyles which are dependent on exploitation of mineral and natural resources, this acute annual growth rate perturbs West Africa's agricultural and socio-ecological equilibrium.

Most countries in West Africa are classified among the least advanced countries on the planet in terms of human development. The Human Development Index of the UNDP, which serves to evaluate social progress in terms of health, education, life expectancy and living standard, shows ECOWAS countries as having an exceedingly low development rate. In fact, they are grouped among the poorest nations on earth. No ECOWAS country features on the list of the hundred countries with the highest HDI.

Poverty in Africa has many dimensions. It is evident in the difficulty in obtaining potable water, the grossly inadequate health and educational facilities, the insufficient calorie intake and in the economic and social marginalisation. Average life expectancy in West Africa is 51 years as against 70 years in South America and 65 years in Asia. Burkina Faso and Guinea have the lowest life expectancy in ECOWAS (45 and 46 years respectively). Ghana (57 years) and Cape Verde (66 years) have life expectancy rates nearest to to the average for Asia.

Infant mortality in West Africa fell from 130 to 85 per thousand births between 1975 and 1995. It however remains higher than Asia's 65 per thousand. A number of countries still have extremely high infant mortality rates: Guinea Bissau (129 per thousand), Guinea (124 per thousand), and Burkina Faso (109 per thousand). These countries have however put in place a primary health care policy which is expected to improve the situation in the coming years.

There has been a tangible increase in the level of school enrolment although the figures remain very low for Mali (31%), Burkina Faso (38%) and Guinea 46%, compared to the impressive rates recorded in Ghana (76%) and Nigeria (80%).

There is also a disturbingly high level of unemployment, particularly among young school leavers. On another note, the pandemic of AIDS and the number of displaced and refugees have also combined to exacerbate the social situation in West Africa.

² This chapter is pulled from the 1998 ECOWAS Executive Secretary's Report to the Heads of State and Government.

In the recent past, a number of novel debt alleviation/cancellation measures have been introduced to help West African countries, such as the initiative to assist highly indebted poor countries (HIPC). This is a good sign, particularly as it covers the external debt in its totality, including multilateral debt which, in the past, could not be rescheduled or cancelled. Currently, only Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire qualify for this initiative. While welcoming this initiative one must note that it entails some very exclusive and restrictive provisions and takes about six years to apply. Clearly, therefore, the countries of the sub-region will continue to grapple with serious debt problems for a long while yet, and will always be inclined to sacrifice the environment sector for others considered to be of greater priority.

In their effort to accelerate economic growth within a sound macro economic environment, most ECOWAS countries have embarked on economic reform, most often in the form of structural adjustment programmes. Economic reform policies taken have included measures to narrow budget deficits, and initiatives to control inflation and stabilise exchange rates. In the main, these various policies have facilitated macro-economic convergence within the context of a harmonisation of economic and financial policies of ECOWAS States and within the franc zone. Nonetheless, in order to strengthen macro-economic convergence and speed development, these countries must address issues pertaining to the structural elements of development, including the dominant factors of production such as labour and the quality of soils. These will need to be vigorously promoted, while still ensuring macro-economic stability.

Thus, harmonisation of IGO programmes has been a subject of common concern to the IGOS, cognisant, as they are, of the need to avoid duplication of efforts, and to exploit judiciously and rationally, the complementarity of the actions of the different types of IGOS: On the one hand are the community-type IGOS and those for multisectoral development (ECOWAS, WAEMU, ABN, OMVS, OMVG, CBLT, ALG...). On the other hand are some IGOS technical, specialised IGOs, with a service bias (CILSS, CEBV, OCLALAV, CRTO, CIERRO, ACMAD, IPD/AOS, CRAT ..).

Generally so far, the different attempts to establish good functional cooperation between IGOS for economic and social development in the West African sub-region have fallen short of the aspirations of the partners. This can be attributed to many causes, chief amongst which are:

- lack of consultation as each IGO undertakes project identification, execution and monitoring in isolation, hiding behind the decisions of its statutory authorities
- non-involvement of all the partners at the inception of the process of project design and identification;
- the "descending" approach adopted by IGOS in the design of projects and programmes;
- lack of effective mechanisms for collaboration between the IGOs, and failure to honour the different mutual agreements on collaboration signed by those whose complementarity and/or synergy are obvious;
- financial constraints;
- no sharing of information,
- lack of genuine political will.

Table 1: Distribution of ECOWAS countries according to real GDP growth (1994 - 1997)

Growth Rate	1994	1995	1996	1997
Negative	Liberia (1)*	Liberia, Sierra Leone(3)*	Liberia (1)*	Liberia (1)*
Between 0 and 3%	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo(10)*	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo (11)*	Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Sierra Leone(4)*	Guinea Bissau, Niger, Sierra Leone (3)*
Between 3 and 6%	Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania (4)*	Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania (4)*	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal (8)*	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo (11)*
More than 6%	(0)*	(0)*	Benin, Ghana, Togo (3)*	Cote d'Ivoire (1)*

(*) Number of countries in the same situation

Sources: Rapport économique sur l'Afrique 1997 (ECA)
Estimates by the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat

West Africa owes its expansion in part to agriculture. It remains the key sector in the economies of most ECOWAS countries, accounting for 35% of the region's GDP and employing nearly 2/3 of the active population. The land and the human hands to till it remain the decisive factors of production in this sector. Also, priority attention must be given to reversing the land degradation that is becoming increasingly evident in the sub-region.

The over-indebtedness of ECOWAS member countries remains one of the major obstacles to self-sustained growth and development, as well as to investment in the natural resources management sector. West Africa's total external debt is estimated at 69 billion US dollars in 1996. Were such a sum to be injected into desertification and drought control, it would make a tangible impact on the capacity of west African people to attain food security and shun some survival activities which are harmful to the environment.

c) migration. The unfavorable climatic conditions in the sahelian zones have led to increased human migration and cross-border transhumance (from the Sahel to the forest zone in recent years). This massive influx of humans and animals to the humid zones from the neighboring States puts pressure on the natural resources and creates various problems, among which are:

- (i) degradation of the soil and the environment, and
- (ii) escalation of the farmer-farmer/farmer-herdsman conflicts.

1.2. MANIFESTATIONS AND EFFECTS OF DESERTIFICATION.

In countries in the Gulf of Guinea, over-exploitation of timber resources has reached dangerous proportions. In Cote d' Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria, indiscriminate bush-clearing for itinerant farming purposes has diminished the (hitherto) dense forest. Thus, from 1900 to 1990, nearly 12 million out of 14.5 million hectares of forest was lost in Cote d' Ivoire. Entire, beautiful forests have disappeared in Nigeria and in Ghana. In those countries, the floristic composition has been altered as forests are transformed into savannas susceptible to bush fires and water erosion.

All over the sahelian countries, the balance of agrarian systems has been greatly distorted by recurrent drought and its effect on the human population. With considerably greater areas being put to farming, and the phenomenon being accompanied by massive deforestation, very serious consequences have been noted:

- In Mali, 100,000 hectares par annum of new land is cleared and it is estimated that in the year 2,000 fuelwood needs will be 7 million tonnes, that is, several million hectares of forest;
- In Senegal, it is observed several millions of hectares of forest are cleared annually; the timber potential has fallen by 18 million cubic meters and regressed by 80,000 between 1981 and 1990;
- In Niger, the spread of farming to the north and the over-exploitation of land means that less land is left fallow in the south and each additional inhabitant means 0.7 hectare of land taken up for cultivation. In that country 200,000 hectares of wood reserves disappear each year, whereas reforestation efforts reach barely 5000 hectares per year in mass plantation;
- In Mauritania, sand-filling and dune movement caused by wind erosion limits agricultural productivity.
- In Burkina Faso, 50,000 hectares of land is cleared par annum for agricultural purposes and annual fuelwood consumption is estimated at 25,000 hectares of forests;

4. INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The partitioning of the continent into mini-states and the chronic underdevelopment which appears to have set in since more than three decades of independence, have constituted sufficient reasons for calling current economic policies into question. The general philosophy of sub-regional cooperation is centered on interdependence and economic integration. Coordinating development presupposes that certain conditions can be met among them:

- ° pooling of resources
- ° specialisation in the sectors where that proves necessary
- ° development of inter-community trade
- ° integration of markets, trade liberalisation and harmonisation of customs regulations.

In the absence of harmonisation, , each state should, in formulating its development policies and strategies, give every consideration to the regional dimension and complementarity vis-à-vis its neighbours.

ECOWAS, CILSS and UEMOA are among the many sub-regional integration organisations. Despite the undeniable achievements of these organisations, the latest being the introduction of the ECOWAS Travellers Cheque designed to facilitate transactions between countries in the CFA zone and other countries, the fact remains that some major hurdles still remain on the path to integration, either with respect to production or through the market.

Other intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) have been created, to offer a collective forum for addressing problems and proposing solutions to common issues. Each was set up in peculiar, historical circumstances; each has a specific legal mandate. In West Africa, there are some thirty such groupings, with overlapping objectives and geographical jurisdiction, as well as some duplication of effort. Over the years they have felt the need to forge cooperation links among themselves, while respecting each other's prerogatives. It is against this background that CILSS tried the experiment of ensuring uniformity of action by IGOS and member countries in the effort to combat drought and desertification. Similar attempts have been made by ECOWAS in other fields of development, and in political, economic and commercial integration. Similarly the "defunct" CEAO had also produced a document setting out a common agricultural policy (CPA) for member countries. Also worthy of note in this context is the establishment of the Association of IGOs in West Africa, for which MULPOC, Niamey acts as the secretariat.

CAUSES ET CONSÉQUENCES DE LA DESERTIFICATION

ACTIVITÉS HUMAINES
NOCTIVES

Environnement économique, juridique, institutionnel, politique, technologique peu favorable

FACTEURS CLIMATIQUES
DÉFAVORABLES

ZONES ARIDES, SEMI-ARIDES, SUB-HUMIDES SÈCHES

ÉROSION ÉOLIENNE

ÉROSION HYDRIQUE

SALINISATION

PÉRIE / RÉDUCTION POTENTIEL
DES TERRES

BASSE RÉGÉNÉRATION CULTURES

PERTURBATION RÉGIME
DES EAUX

MIGRATION

BASSE FERTILITÉ

ÉROSION
HYDRIQUE

ÉPARGNEMENT

FAMILIE
MALNUTRITION

ÉROSION GÉNÉTIQUE
BASSE PRODUCTION ANIMALE

TO

ÉROSION
HYDRIQUE

MANQUE D'ÉQUIPEMENT-PAUVRETTÉ TOTALE (ÉCONOMIQUE, ÉCOLOGIQUE, CULTURELLE)

Conséquences

CHAPTER 2:

THE PROBLEM OF DESERTIFICATION IN THE WEST AFRICAN SUB-REGION

Since 1968 the sub-region has been in the throes of recurrent drought and the effects are being felt increasingly, even by the coastal countries. This, coupled with the over-exploitation or poor management of renewable natural resources, has increased desertification and negated all plans and strategies deployed to fight it.

1. MANIFESTATIONS, CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF DESERTIFICATION IN WEST AFRICA.

Desertification in West Africa is essentially a continuous, often irreversible impoverishment and degradation of the productive biological potential (soil, water, farmer, vegetation, etc.).

The entire sub-region (arid sahelian and humid Gulf of Guinea countries alike) is affected. The effects of this desertification are considerable and often take dramatic forms especially in the sahelian region (food insecurity, impoverishment of the rural masses), inability to execute socio-economic development efforts in the countries affected.

1.1 The causes of desertification in West Africa

Desertification is a complex phenomenon which manifests itself in the living standards and activities of people (cf Diagram No.1). In the case of our sub-region, the causes of the phenomenon lie essentially in the combination of human and natural climatic factors (persistent bouts of drought). Among the human factors, one can cite notably:

- a) Abusive and inappropriate exploitation of plant and forest resources, which expose the soil to harsh climatic factors (water, winds, excessive sunshine, etc.). Among such harmful practices are:
 - (i) uncontrolled bush-clearing for agriculture,
 - (ii) tree-felling to satisfy energy needs,
 - (iii) exploitation of the forest to satisfy needs in art wood work and wooden furniture,
 - (iv) overgrazing;
- b) bush - fire, demographic pressure, mass human migration triggered by political turmoil and crises which encourage degradation of the soil and the forest;

West Africa has a varied and considerable plant wildlife potential, the effective management of which was hitherto assured through strict, traditional regulations. At present, the increase in demand caused by population explosion and development of commercial circuits, seriously compromises efficient management of the fauna, and this despite the existence of modern legislation in the sub-region. The result is a massive decline in land and aquatic animal wildlife, particularly now that modern, sophisticated methods of capture are being used.

This brief analysis of the effects of desertification on the fundamental areas of socio-economic development of States in the sub-region reveals the enormity and complexity of the degradation of the natural resources, especially in the Sahelian countries. It equally appears that the effects of desertification on natural resources have grave consequences for socio-economic development, and are not limited to one country. The interrelationship between the ecosystems and the necessary transborder dimension to measures and actions to combat this phenomenon demands that countries in the sub-region should adopt a global and common approach and strategy. The CCD offers, therefore, an historic opportunity to establish a coherent, sub-regional programme, capable of containing the scourge through a dynamic partnership. That is feasible only where the different strategies and diverse plans, defined and executed in the sub-region to control the phenomenon would have been adequately assessed.

The above situations are causing lakes and watercourses to dry up across the sub-region (disappearance of a portion of Lake Chad in Niger, transformation of the Nazinon from a permanent to a seasonal water-course etc.), and are limiting the growth capacity for agricultural production. The select regional meeting organised by CILSS (AGRHMET Centre) on strengthening monitoring arrangements with respect to agriculture and food situation in the Sahel, noted in this regard that, in this part of the sub-region "agricultural production does not keep pace with the pattern of consumption linked to population growth, as if current production capacities have reached a maximum threshold which would be hard to surpass even in a year with good rainfall."

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unemployed young graduates and the youth in rural areas, *involvement of women in the development process and improvement in their economic status*, and by reflecting the socio-cultural dimension of development.

- d) opening up access to the sub-region by improving and extending the communications infrastructures which are a necessary support to the development process.

There is every indication that, even though socio-economic realities differ in individual states, West African policies concentrate, in the main, on

- ensuring food self-sufficiency and security;
- protection and conservation of the environment with particular emphasis on ensuring rational and sustainable management of natural resources;
- raising income levels.

Thus, development strategies remain country-specific and continue to be dictated by the peculiar situation of individual countries. Clearly, however, the key to a lasting solution to the problems of desertification and environmental degradation lies in adopting a strategic approach based on solidarity and sub-regional and international partnership, given that these concerns cut across national boundaries.

2.2 Nature and scope of strategies, policies and approaches developed

The droughts of the 70s heralded a departure from the usual methods of preparing strategies and plans for desertification control, first in the Sahel and, later on, in the countries in the Gulf of Guinea. A large number of plans for desertification control and natural resource management were adopted, many with perfectly identical programmes. Among these were:

- the United Nations Conference on Desertification held in Nairobi in 1977;
- The Lagos Plan of Action adopted by African Heads of State in 1980;
- the OAU Declaration (Addis Ababa) of 1985

All these plans and declarations took note of the declining agricultural output and were unanimous in their call for an urgent solution to the agricultural crisis on the African continent.

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In the Sahelian countries, DC strategies and policies came to be applied only in the wake of the harsh realities which followed the 1972-1973 drought. Understandably, reducing food insufficiency was a key priority in such policies and strategies.

2.2.1. Regional desertification control strategy

The adoption in Nouakchott, in 1984, of a desertification control strategy in the Sahel opened the way for most countries in the zone to implement national desertification control plans in the form of huge integrated projects and hydro-agricultural infrastructural programmes. The Nouakchott strategy was to be subsequently adjusted in the light of current realities and the lessons offered by the limited success of earlier programmes.

Because earlier projects and programmes had yielded such poor results, the regional DC strategy placed emphasis on six basic options:

1. Total and voluntary commitment of the population, acting within their areas, communities and organisations;
2. A global approach within such collectivities and areas towards the definition of long term, wide-ranging programmes on the environment, production and manpower;
3. Use of flexible and evolutionary methods of territorial development and flexible planning, based on
4. Adaptation of institutions, legislations³ and departments to the methods embracing a global approach, consultation and aid to development;
5. Efforts to undertake research, training and follow-up meant to encourage realisation of above options;
6. strengthening and coordination of external aid at State level.

Other policies were introduced to complement this regional strategy: the Mindelo guidelines (1986) in respect of grain production, and the N'djamena programme of action (1988) for population policy; both sought to correct the sub-region's food and social development inadequacies.

In 1989 at the regional meeting held in Segou, the lessons learned from application of the strategy were applied, strengthening it further and making it easier to implement. Eight major areas of action were identified:

³Land tenure laws, and rural codes in particular

1. rehabilitation of the ecology : reconstituting a degraded capital
2. management : management in conjunction with local communities
3. decentralisation: enhancing efficiency
4. land tenure : securing land investments
5. local credit and savings : increasing local participation
6. women: optimising their participation
7. information-training : exchange of experiences
8. population and development

2.2.2 National desertification control plans (NDCP)

In drawing up their NDCP within the broader frame of the regional strategy, Sahelian countries, having had to reflect on the nature, spread and the consequences of desertification, were better able to determine appropriate control measures.

These national plans were woven around the results of the biophysical and socio-economic analysis of the extent of soil degradation, ongoing policies, and social organisation in the exploitation of ecosystems and production systems. They were able to offer proposals as to what should be the objectives of the management of natural resources, to set orientations and, finally, to elaborate indicative projects and programmes.

However, implementation of these plans encountered serious difficulties caused by internal structural weaknesses in the countries, by the defective design of the NDCPs themselves; and by budget stringencies and operational constraints.

2.2.3. Sub-regional planning initiatives

Other planning and resource management initiatives were undertaken or are currently being implemented in ECOWAS countries. They enjoy bilateral funding, notably from the FAC, German Development Cooperation (GTZ), Norwegian, Swedish, Japanese Cooperation etc., and involve the World Bank, UNDP, FAO and others.

Worthy of mention in this regard are:

- National Action Plans for the Environment (NAPE) sponsored by the World Bank and the UNDP. It is based on four guiding principles:

- assistance to countries implementing development programmes consistent with the objective of sustainable management of the environment;

- control of the untoward side-effects of development projects
- increasing synergy between poverty alleviation, environmental protection and economic efficiency;
- giving necessary consideration to environmental challenges.

Experience accumulated within the context of this strategy underscores the difficulties involved in applying desertification control. Major problems encountered are in relation to the low productive capacity of the lands under threat, lack of immediate profits, inclement climatic conditions, and the length of time required before tangible results are perceived. The World Bank is working in concert with many other institutions, notably UNEP, to collate data on the evolution of the environment.

The FAO and UNDP-sponsored Tropical Forestry Action Plan provides a strategic framework designed for developing countries to refocus, enhance and harmonise their traditional forestry methods in favour of conservation, protection and regeneration, and the adoption of rational, sustained forest management policies. The five priority TFAP areas are as follows:

- forestry in land use;
- forestry industries
- fuelwood and domestic fuel;
- conservation of forestry ecosystems and
- forestry agencies

The IUCN strategy was initiated in 1980 in collaboration with the World Wide Fund for Nature and is financed by UNEP with assistance from FAO and UNESCO. Its objectives are nature conservation for sustained development, the preservation of genetic diversity and the sustained exploitation of species and ecosystems.

The Natural Resource Management and Rural Community Land Management Programmes are backed by the World Bank, UNDP and USAID. The starting point of these programmes is the assumption that the traditional methods have failed. The rural land management programme is communal, holistic, integrated and decentralised, starting from the base and culminating at the apex. The strategy has been adopted by a number of bilateral cooperation agencies such as FAC, GTZ and EDF, and also by NGOs.

The priority activities in these programmes involve the development and management of agricultural land and catchment areas as well as land development for non-agricultural use. They operate on the principle that the inhabitants should be involved in the identification and resolution of their land development problems.

The sectoral approach has been overtaken by the global planning of natural resource management, taking into account the interrelation between development and the environment. Most countries in the region, and the Sahelian countries in particular, have adopted the communal, integrated and decentralised approach to rural land management, allowing for a greater involvement of the rural population in the management of their own natural resources. Moreover, the principle of sustainable development based on i) mass participation ii) establishment of a consultative mechanism and iii) complementary tools seems to be making headway in the region.

2.3 Implementation mechanisms and measures

2.3.1 Implementation mechanisms

The implementation mechanisms and measures for the different national policies, strategies and programmes are gradually being absorbed into a global drought and desertification control policy. In implementing the different projects and programmes, it has become obvious that there is a need for desertification control strategies and policies to be incorporated into the national socio-economic development plans. If this is done, it will be possible to define the appropriate implementation mechanisms with a global approach to the phenomenon of desertification, and the appropriate measures to be adopted.

In this regard, most ECOWAS countries have attempted to set up lateral agencies for the management of environmental matters. (CNED in Mauritania; CONSERE in Senegal, COWAGESE in Burkina Faso etc..)

Although few of these structures are operational, certain aspects of environmental management seem to have received government attention:

- . mobilisation of human and financial resources for effective execution of desertification control measures;
- . adoption of the rural approach to rural land and natural resource management;
- . land security;
- . regular monitoring and evaluation of mass actions backed by teams of technical experts;
- . establishment of coordinating mechanisms for activities and funding at all levels;
- . formulation and implementation of national and regional land development master plans;
- . decentralisation of decision-making and allocation of material human and financial resources for natural resource management;
- . methodological and technical input from central headquarters to field technicians;
- . creation of an early warning system to mitigate the consequences of extreme drought on crops and livestock;
- . enhancement of environmental management agencies.

2.3.2 Implementation measures

In view of the absence of reliable information, it is extremely difficult to assess the human, material and financial resources invested in the different desertification control and development programmes. However, there can be no doubt that the amounts are considerable, given the number of development and desertification control programmes in progress and the number of actors directly or indirectly involved in their implementation. These include state agencies, NGOs, IGOs, local communities, producers and national and foreign agencies for technical assistance.

Financial resources are mainly generated by:

- . national budget allocation,
- . funds obtained through bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements to finance projects and programmes;
- . NGOs and IGOs;
- . rural grassroots communities and organisations

Going by the number of projects and programmes running in the region, it is clear that the funds invested in these are considerable. For instance:

- the first generation CILSS programme (1976 to 1982) cost nearly US\$ 2.5 billion;
- between 1975 to 1977 Senegal invested some 69 billions CFA francs in 31 desertification control project;
- between 1983 and 1995 Cape Verde invested US\$ 12 million in various desertification control projects;
- in 1994, the World Bank financed 40 desertification projects in arid zones to the tune of US\$ 1.85 billion.

3. Observations:

Desertification control projects and environmental management have mobilised extensive financial, human and material resources since the 1970s. However, the overall results achieved are only moderate and in some cases disappointing, considering the vast sums sunk into the projects and programmes.

3.1 Major achievements

The various measures taken in the region and especially in the Sahel to arrest desertification, have achieved the following results:

- the population of the region is aware of the pressing need to accord high priority status to desertification control;
- the new approach being adopted to desertification control provides for a higher level of mass participation;
- the quality of producers associations has improved significantly and the producers are beginning to organise themselves into professional groups;
- there has been a quantitative and qualitative improvement of the personnel assigned to the promotion of research and development;
- more information is now available on the states of natural resources and the conditions of their deterioration and/or destruction.
- institutions have been enhanced;
- appropriate legislation has been enacted to improve natural resource management;
- new technologies are being promoted (CES/DRS; improved stores; solar energy, biogas; butane gas etc...)
- agricultural and livestock production has increased significantly;
- outlines have been prepared for a land development scheme.

3.2 Major obstacles

Despite the important results achieved, a number of obstacles continue to impede implementation of desertification control projects and programmes.

- . the continued existence of unrealistic legislation which prevents local stakeholders from participating more actively in natural resource management;
- . the inability of the states, at a time when the emphasis is on decentralisation, to review and reorganise the function of technical departments which should support rather than monitor the initiatives of the rural population;
- the lack of coordination between the planning and implementing structures of the desertification control programmes. The number and diversity of natural resource management plans and strategies create duplication and coordination problems during implementation, and these are not successfully addressed by the different ministries, IGOs, NGOs, and partners for development;
- poor planning as well as the failure to ensure complementarity of measures adopted;
- . insufficiency of government funds invested in control programmes;
- . low level of involvement of the different stakeholders during the various implementation phases of the control programmes;
- . inactivity of rural associations and NGOs in many countries;
- . inadequacy of data banks and absence of an effective information system to disseminate information on successful environmental techniques and technology;
- . the failure of research systems to take due account of natural resource management needs. Natural resource management and desertification control in West Africa encounter problems requiring intensive research for the following reasons:
 - to guarantee regular returns on capital investment;
 - to study the level of deterioration of the environment;
 - to study the impact of human activity on the volume and quality of natural resources and discover the production potential of these resources.
- . failure to realise that desertification control measures and policies in border zones must be coordinated from both sides. The measures must be identical on both sides to ensure that their effects are not cancelled out by infringements on the opposite side.

Chapter 3

Obstacles To Be Removed and Assets To Be Enhanced To Ensure The Success Of Future Desertification Control Measures

1. Assets

Despite the effects of the various ecological and socio-economic crises suffered by the region, its countries dispose of assets which can be harnessed to achieve sustained development.

1.1 Political and social assets

The most important political asset which the region must preserve and utilise is the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Seriously Affected by Drought and/or desertification, Particularly in Africa. The convention is in fact a world pact to work in partnership to execute joint projects in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid zones subject to drought and desertification, with a view to laying the foundation for sustainable development. The second political asset is the fact that there has been a decade of relative political stability in most of the countries of the region, coupled with a powerful movement towards democracy and decentralisation of power, decision-making and management. All these factors are conducive to a greater involvement of the different social and professional groups in development and in the formulation and implementation of national action programmes.

Lastly, the phenomenon of globalisation and the increasingly great risk of marginalisation for small economies has been accompanied by a strong political commitment to regional integration through the adoption of institutional and legal reforms in a number of social sectors. In terms of regional integration, there is an increased correlation between the day-to-day experiences of the masses and the policies and decisions of the region's leaders.

1.2 Natural and Human Resources

The natural resources of the region have been heavily undermined by recurrent drought, especially in the sahelian countries. Nonetheless, some sahelian countries in the Gulf of Guinea still have considerable resources of fauna, fish and in some cases, forest, which if properly managed, would form the basis of a sound economy and increase productivity in the primary sector.

Despite the recurrent drought in the Sahelian zone, the region possesses a vast potential in irrigable land which should be exploited.

The exploited and unexploited mineral wealth of the region is vast, and includes deposits of gold, petroleum, manganese, bauxite and uranium

The human resources of the region despite the preponderance of the under 20s who make up 55 % of the population, are of increasingly good quality. The available manpower is readily adaptable to the needs of the various sectors even though skilled workers still need to be trained.

The countries of the region have acquired considerable experience in desertification control and development policies. Over the last two decades many control and development measures and policies have been formulated which have familiarised these countries with the modalities of defining and implementing appropriate strategies in these domains.

1.3 Organisations and Institutions:

The region is witnessing the emergence of non-governmental associations and organisations which play relevant roles in different sectors.

West African countries have a long tradition of trade, alliances and solidarity based on historical and cultural links. This easy interaction of the region's peoples facilitates integration and the successful conclusion of joint development projects.

Furthermore, with the decentralisation process engaged by the States, responsibility will devolve on the communities, thereby ensuring their full involvement in development projects.

The region is covered by numerous active cooperation agencies which are usually highly experienced in development and desertification control matters.

2. Constraints

An examination of the general characteristics of the region reveals the problems encountered in implementing desertification control measures:

- it is clear that the combined effects of recurrent climatic and natural disasters has been to create a persistent food deficit. This situation has led the rural population into developing survival tactics which include the exploitation of mineral resources;

- rural areas and the periphery of urban settlements account for 70 % of the population. These people have next to no technological training, due in part to their poverty level and lack of education, but also to the social failures of their governments which are also unable to formulate suitably adapted technologies for their use. In such a situation, the population is heavily dependent on raw material resources, which encourages their unplanned exploitation
- desertification control programmes and projects do not have an immediate impact. In countries where political leaders are assessed on their short term achievements and where most of the private sector is mainly interested in areas offering rapid returns on investments; desertification control projects do not attract investors.
- most existing legislation is ill-adapted to shared resource management.
- the countries are not fully familiar with the options for desertification control and development strategies because more than 75 % of the funding in these areas comes from outside the region.

PART 2

ACTION PROGRAMME TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND
MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT IN WEST AFRICA

CHAPTER 1:

BACKGROUND, AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE SUB REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME FOR WEST AFRICA.

I. THE CCD - Past and Present.

I.1. Background

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) also referred to as the Earth Summit, was convened through Resolution 44/228 of the United Nations General Assembly for a dual purpose. First, it sought to evolve a world-wide solidarity pact aimed at stemming or reversing environmental degradation on the planet, and, secondly, it aimed to formulate and adopt institutional and financial instruments that would afford humanity the conditions through which a sustainable development in a sane environment might be achieved.

The idea of an International Convention to Combat Desertification was born out of the preparatory process of the said Conference. It evolved out of the common African position, and was officially considered during the fourth meeting of the Preparatory Committee working on options under the Agenda 21 Programme of action. It was approved during the meeting of the Conference held in June 1992 at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). Thereafter, Resolution 47/188 of the UN General Assembly was passed, establishing the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of the said Convention.

I.2 International environment

The International Convention on Desertification was negotiated under particularly difficult conditions. On the one hand was the widening scope of demand for aid with competing demand from the East European countries posing a problem for Africa in particular. Concomitantly there was the global economic crisis, already showing markedly disastrous consequences for developing, particularly African, countries.

Negotiations leading to the signing of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification took place in Paris on 14 and 15 October, 1994. A convention under international law, it places an obligation on contracting parties, either as party affected countries or party developed countries to adopt common measures aimed at controlling desertification worldwide, specifically in Africa which is considered a priority area.

At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, it was decided, at the insistence of African countries, that a new convention be negotiated, namely, the International Convention to Combat Desertification. Existing international agreements of similar nature, such as the convention on climate change and biodiversity deal with general issues of the environment which are of greater priority to the industrialised countries. On the contrary,

the proposed International Convention to Combat Desertification translates the actual will of the of developing countries to evolve an international framework to address desertification, an issue of particular relevance for the environment and development in these countries.

1.3 TERMS OF THE CONVENTION

-Contracting parties

The contracting parties are, on the one hand, the affected countries party ; that is to say countries that are affected or wholly or only regionally endangered by the menace of desertification, and on the other hand, by developed countries party.

-Objectives

The objective of the Convention is to take concerted action at international level, to combat desertification in the affected countries through international cooperation, and through the adoption of long term strategies. AGENDA 21 and Article 1 of the Convention, define desertification as : "degradation of soils in arid, semi-arid, sub-humid and dry zones as a result of various factors, including man-made and climatic factors." The word soils refers to the bio-productive land system which includes soil, vegetal and other living elements as well as the ecological and hydrological phenomena which take place within this system.

-Obligations

The Convention sets out programmes of action at various levels: national, sub-regional and regional (regional = continent); greater emphasis being however laid on action at the national level. At the regional level, based on the principle of prioritisation, support measures are envisaged with regard inter alia, to the establishment of an early warning system, research and dissemination of research results. These action programmes shall form the building blocks for future desertification control activities in affected countries. Developing countries commit themselves to creating the overall conditions conducive to the realisation of national action programmes, e.g. grassroots participation, particularly of women and children; decentralisation of decision-making

processes as these relate to land use. They also commit themselves to the involvement of non- governmental organisations, and to forging an appropriate legal framework. On their part, donor countries are committed to providing necessary resources, support in the transfer of technology, cooperation in the field of research, exchange of information, capacity building, training and extension services that are seen to be important support measures.

2. THE CONCEPT OF THE SUB-REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME

2.1 CCD PERSPECTIVE

The affected countries are expected to hold consultations and promote cooperation by preparing and implementing sub-regional action programmes focused on areas that are best addressed at sub-regional level.

Article 11 (Page 15 of the Programme of Action) states that "The affected countries - Party shall hold consultations and co-operate to draft, as may be necessary, and in accordance with the relevant appendices dealing with the implementation at regional level, sub-regional or regional action programmes with a view to harmonise, supplement and improve on the efficiency of national programmes"

"This form of co-operation can extend to jointly designed and approved common projects for the sustainable management of shared national resources, to scientific and technical co-operation and to the strengthening of relevant institutions".

It is also clearly stated in article 11 of the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa (RIAA) that, with regard to the content and implementation of sub-regional programmes on **Core Programming** namely:- Joint Management of Transborder Resources, development of alternative sources of energy, early warning system and joint action for mitigating the effect of drought; some **Subsidiary Action** will also be considered: scientific and technical co-operation, data collection and evaluation networks, co-ordination of research and development activities, exchange of views on the participation of local populations and groups, capacity building and education, public awareness campaign, strengthening of the capabilities of sub-regional organisations to contribute to policy coordination and harmonisation in those fields that have an impact on the affected zones and populations.

The CILSS organised a meeting of Sahelian experts on the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification, that was to be broadened to include experts from neighbouring countries. This was followed by a meeting of member States' Ministers of Environment in Ouagadougou in September 1994. That initiative thus offered countries of the sub-region the opportunity to launch a process of consultation, in line with the spirit of the CCD, and was expected, eventually, to lead to the drafting of a single sub-regional programmes of Action for the whole of West Africa.

2.2 The "West Africa" sub-region perspective.

At first, an attempt was made to reduce SRAP to the sum total of on-going or future projects and programmes of various NGOs working in the area of desertification control in West Africa.

Three main reasons make this approach untenable.

- ° The apex-base approach which is given preference in the process of project design, implementation and monitoring, without any reference to the target beneficiaries.
- ° The absence of a medium and long-term strategy.
- ° The poor results achieved as a result of the above stated factors.

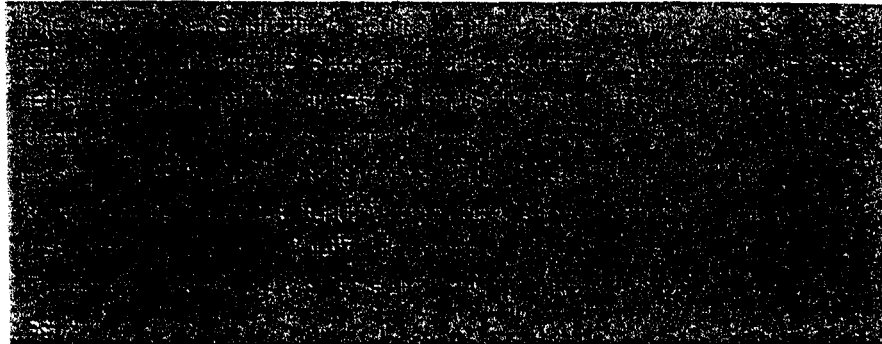
Similarly, the SRAP cannot be reduced to the mere funding of certain national projects that meet some broad-based criteria, or serve as a support framework for community projects which require the creation of some heavy supranational structures, since the attendant heavy recurrent costs are beyond the reach of Member States.

The SRAP should rather be:-

- ° A supporting prompt to the balanced implementation of national programmes of action.
- ° A strategic framework for the harmonisation of policies aiming to control desertification and its repercussions on a medium and long term basis.
- ° A means of putting past and present experiences to future use.
- ° A consolidation framework, as a backup process, for existing national and sub-regional capabilities for the identification, planning, programming, implementation, and monitoring of national and sub-regional projects and programmes.

Furthermore, as stated in the preceding chapters, although sub-regional co-operation through inter-governmental organisation predates SRAP, expectations have always been met rather mildly on account of the various reasons stated above.

The SRAP should facilitate revival of this co-operation or further consolidate it by improving upon the results obtained from earlier West African attempts to rationalise and strengthen IGOs which give lay greater emphasis on buttressing the supportive nature and/or synergy of actions taken.



3 PREPARATION OF THE SRAP

In drawing up the SRAP, the two liaison centres (CILSS – ECOWAS) sought to ensure that the principles of participation and partnership were effectively brought to bear. Stakeholders were involved in a series of consultations supplemented by national and sub-regional studies, which were carried out in such manner that the various categories of stakeholders could express their vision of the SRAP: its content and ways and means of its implementation. This document reflects to a broad extent the conclusions and recommendations of such meetings and studies.

3.1 CONSULTATIVE PHASE

Consultations involved all categories of stakeholders who could and can still contribute to the substance of the programme. These were initiated very early, prior to the convention being submitted to the parties for signing. Thus, as far back as September 1994, following the CILSS initiative, a meeting of Ministers of Environment was convened in Ouagadougou.

One of the major recommendations from that meeting was the decision to draw up a single SRAP for the whole of West Africa including Chad which, although a central African country, is a member of CILSS.

The experts met again in Bamako in December 1994 to define the most suitable mode of implementation (of the SRAP) for the sub-region, taking due cognisance of the principles of participation and partnership.

3. The stakeholders registered on a voluntary basis in different groups that were setup on the basis of the eight priority areas of action that were selected.

4. Liberia and Sierra Leone could not be covered due to the prevailing situation in those countries.

3.2 - BACKGROUND STUDIES:-

a). National Studies:-

These studies were carried out in 15 out of the 17 countries within this programme. They sought to identify, together with NGOs and IGOs, some activities that could be included in the SRAP, bearing in mind the principles of prioritisation and complementarity between the NAP and the SRAP.

b). Preliminary Studies preparatory to SRAP

Three studies were conducted and served as working documents :

- Study to identify the basic components of the SRAP.
- Consideration of the methodology for preparing the SRAP, and this includes a set of mechanisms and methods of coordinating drafting of the SRAP.
- Study on the evaluation of the institutional architecture in West Africa.

4. Aims and Objectives of SRAP

The aims and objectives of SRAP are closely linked to the Convention and seek to achieve the global objective of the CCD which is to "control desertification and mitigate the effects and impact of drought in those countries seriously affected by drought or desertification, particularly in Africa; through effective international co-operation and partnership arrangements at all levels.

AIMS OF SRAP

To facilitate a re-examination of DC policies and programmes of party countries of the West African sub-region with the view to creating an environment conducive to reversing harmonising and supplementing DC strategies

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE OF SRAP-WA
TO ENSURE

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF SRAP-WA

- Harmonise, supplement and improve efficiency of National Action Plans (NAP).
- Assist in determining and implementing long-term sub-regional strategies for more effective desertification control and drought relief.
- Implement jointly designed and approved programmes in partnership with stakeholders.

involved in combating the effects of drought and desertification.

- To give primacy to the use of sub-regional resources in the implementation of the SRAP. Thus, external aid and support are to be seen as playing an adjunct role.
- Develop the SRAP to reflect the situation on the ground. Programme and project implementation will prove more effective when existing institutions, well established in their geographical environment, are involved rather than new institutions whose recurrent budgets might be beyond the means of our States.
- SRAP should be a gradual and iterative programme, and be should form a vital component of the poverty alleviation strategy.
- Strengthen co-operation with other sub-regions and region of the world.

CHAPTER 2

PRIORITY AREAS OF THE SUB-REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME FOR WEST AFRICA

SRAP-WA priority areas were identified by the sub-regional forum held in Niamey, 19-21 July 1987, based on the analysis of the sub-regional context and of the various relevant international instruments. The priority areas were defined as follows:

national studies carried out in August – September, 1996 in 15 out the 17 countries of the sub-region.

1. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF ACTIVITIES

The consultative meetings on the implementation of the convention in the subregion made it possible to evolve a consensual opinion on criteria for the selection of SRAP projects and activities.

Among the many such criteria which activities must satisfy for inclusion in the SRAP, they must :-

- lay emphasis on the management of joint/shared resources; such joint programmes will promote inter-state cooperation, and create regional awareness on shared resources.
- foster regional integration and initiate action to strengthen it.
- contribute to capacity-building at both national and sub-regional levels.
- facilitate harmonisation of development policies and strategies, including measures taken to consolidate policies and incentives in a given country.
- Facilitate achievement of economy of scale.
- Ensure harmonisation of scientific and technical data. An inventory of data is likely to enhance information exchange and processing, as well as develop sub-regional communication systems.

2. PRIORITY AREAS OF ACTION

Priority areas and lines of action can be classified into three major groups, namely:

- The sustainable development of natural resources (water resources, plant and animal resources, energy resources);
- The sustainable management of constraints and hazards relating to the management of natural resources (crop and forestry pest control, early warning and mitigation of the impact of drought.)
- Measures to support or accompany sound management of natural resources (scientific and technical cooperation, information / training / communication, development of intra-regional trade in local products).

3 Sustainable Management of Shared Water Resources.

3.1 Brief Overview

The sub-region contains vast quantities of surface and underground water reserves which are shared by many of the states. Substantial financial resources have been invested in exploring the means of ensuring a rational, effective and equitable management of these resources by all the states, notably by creating sub-regional organisations such as the Senegal River Development Organisation (OMVS), Gambia River Development Organisation (OMVG), Niger Basin Authority (NBA) Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), Mano River Union (MRU) etc.

These various organisations have made laudable achievements in terms of determining and implementing water resources management and development policies and strategies. However, such achievements are modest indeed and are not yet fully optimised. Furthermore, conflicts very often arise in connection with access to and exploitation of common water resources.

Viewed against this background, the issue of sustainable management of common water resources in our sub-region is posed in this manner:

"How to satisfy water requirements which is increasing in response to population growth and more buoyant economies in countries, against the backdrop of dwindling water supply brought about by:

- unfavourable climatic conditions and human activity (drought and desertification; agricultural, industrial and domestic practices).
- inadequate material, technological and financial resources to increase supply capacity (building of hydraulic infrastructure).
- lack of a forum for consultation and harmonisation of policies and strategies proposed by the stakeholders who have assembled considerable expertise at their individual levels which, unfortunately, is poorly utilised.
- lack of uniformity of national legal instruments.

3.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME IN THIS SPECIFIC AREA

- capitalise on the achievements of the various players in this area.
- Increase water supply significantly by protecting surface water points from silting, and by improving groundwater extraction techniques.

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3.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME IN THIS SPECIFIC AREA

- capitalise on the achievements of the various players in this area.
- Increase water supply significantly by protecting surface water points from silting, and by improving groundwater extraction techniques.

- Provide all actors with tools to enable them monitor the trends in the evolution of their ecosystems so as to be able to take preventive and remedial measures. These tools should also make it possible for them to address concerns relative to the need to enrich knowledge about shared water resources.

° SHARED WATER RESOURCES - DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSBORDER RIVER BASINS

-Initiate in-depth examination of principles and modalities of the management of sub-regional infrastructures that are adapted to the capacities and possibilities of the countries on a long term basis.

This list of actions is not exclusive. Stakeholders are expected to identify and implement other actions, in keeping with the progressive, iterative principle.

4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMON PLANT AND ANIMAL RESOURCES.

4.1 Brief Overview

The situation in the sub-region shows clearly that biological beings are no respecters of official political boundaries, and this buttresses the need to co-ordinate and harmonise all natural resource management actions at national and sub-regional levels . Indeed, since most ecosystems straddle two or more adjoining countries, this is also true for many parks and animal reserves, fishing areas, forest reserves, grazing lands and cattle corridors. The situation is the same at borders; to that extent therefore, environmental issues can and should actually be considered as problems of common relevance to most countries in West Africa.

Problems in the livestock sector are also shared and focus on:

- i. Narrowing of cattle corridors resulting from continuous encroachment of agricultural land.
- ii Increasing incidence of conflicts caused by issue of access to resources during movement of cattle and cattle rearers from the northern sahelian zone toward the sudano-sahelian zone.
- iii Growing pressure on constantly depleting resources pursuant to the adoption of a sedentary lifestyle by nomads.
- iv Weakened situation of individuals and groups as traditional social structures collapse (mutual help mechanisms, natural resource management systems,.....).

3.3 EXPECTATIONS:

- Give wide coverage to the achievements of the various stakeholders and ensure joint utilisation and enrichment thereof;
- Steps will be taken to protect and regenerate watercourses and soils of river basins;
- A better knowledge of available natural resources and a introduction of a functional system for a permanent monitoring and evaluation of these resources.
- Harmonisation of the legal framework for management of natural resources in the various countries and/or the various border communities will be enabled to apply the same conditions and rules for the management of natural resources.

3.4 PRIORITY LINES OF ACTION:

- Strengthening/improvement of the institutional, legal and financial framework
- Conservation of water and soils of riparian basins
- Enrichment of available data on common water resources
- Development of trans-border river basins.

3.5 COMMON PRIORITY ACTIONS:

The following areas were considered to be activities which can be jointly carried out:

- ° **STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL/LEGAL/FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK**
 - The interest group on "Sustainable management of transborder water resources" should be made functional, effective, and accessible to all stakeholders (states, private sector operators, IGO, NGO, IO, civil society/beneficiaries, development partners).
 - Improve, align and harmonise strategies, policies and legislations on the management of water resources common to the various Member States.
- ° **PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE WATERS AND SOILS OF TRANSBORDER BASINS.**
 - Motivate operators to work, in groups or individually, through their projects and programmes, to promote concrete conservation activities. The Niamey meeting acknowledged that such actions were vital to ensuring the regeneration of soils and vegetal cover, and regulating the flow of rivers.

Notwithstanding the similarity of these situations which offer a wide possibility for co-operation among stakeholders, management of the sub-region's ecosystems is currently subject to disparate, national regulations and development policies.

As is evident in the case of water resources, there is very little exchange of experience between those involved.

4.2. Objectives of the Programmes

The major objectives of the SRAP with regard to transborder plant and animal resources are:

- To ensure sharing of proposed solutions to common problems on both sides of the border.
- Evolve answers to issues pertaining to the choice of appropriate forms and levels of human and financial resources required.

4.3 EXPECTATIONS:

- Elaboration and application of common policies to regulate the use of resources shared by many states.
- Data on successes and failures recorded in the management of shared resources will be widely disseminated across the whole sub-region.
- The existence and evolution of transborder plant and animal resources will be better monitored and managed.

4.4 PRIORITY ACTION LINES:

- Management of protected areas: national parks and plant wildlife reserves.
- Management of pastoral resources and transhumance.
- Management of forests, and
- Management of fragile ecosystems, humid or arid zones, highlands, mangroves.

4.5 COMMON PRIORITY ACTIONS:

Urgent actions to be carried out to ensure a rational and globally viable management of transborder plant and animal resources are the following:-

- The interest group on "Sustainable management of transborder plant and animal resources" should be made functional, effective and accessible to all stakeholders (States, private sector operators, IGOs, NGOs, IOs, civil society/ beneficiaries, development partners)

- Develop projects and programmes to strengthen the capability of grassroots stakeholders, including agropastoralists
- Improve co-ordination/consultation between all those concerned in general, and also within each group of stakeholders (States, IGOs, NGOs, ICs, OCBs, etc).
- Improve and/or define a sub-regional institutional and legal framework that is coherent and tailored to the needs of a sustainable management of shared natural resources.
- Harmonise laws and regulations governing management of shared continental fishery resources.
- Ensure sactive and effective involvement of riparian populations in the use of parks and resources
- Enrich knowledge on the volume, quantity and evolution of transborder Plant and animal resources.

This summary of actions is not exhaustive. Stakeholders are expected to identify and implement other actions, in line with the iterative and progressive character of the above.

5. RATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY RESOURCES:

5.1 Brief overview:-

A study of the energy situation in the sub-region shows that, in spite of sometimes notable specific features, the countries generally present near-similar patterns of energy supply which is characterised by:

- heavy dependence on traditional fuels (fuelwood and charcoal). These fuels represent over 70% of the total energy consumed.
- Very low level of electric power supply (less than 10% in most countries). This situation is even more pronounced in the rural areas where electricity connection rate households very rarely exceeds 35% compared with 35% in North Africa and 45% in East Asia.
- Dependence on external fuel supply (10 to 40% of export expenditure of the countries in this zone).

If this trend persists, pressure on the vegetal cover will continue to rise in tandem with the increase in the demand for food crops and energy. These populations will continue to require more land to till ,to increase their agricultural production, and also for more fuelwood for their basic energy needs (cooking, heating, etc.). In short, agricultural and agro-pastoral

practices, as well as the use of biomass energy will lead to a perennial vicious circle of desertification with its attendant fall in agricultural and livestock production, and rise in migration and poverty levels etc..

5.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME IN THIS SPECIFIC AREA:-

The programme shall strive to achieve the following:-

- Increased availability of new and renewable energies to make them more accessible to the populace and thus ensure sustainable development.
- Ensure long-term substitution of fuelwood and charcoal with other sources of energy, including new and renewable energy sources.

5.3 EXPECTATIONS:-

- A better understanding and use of energy technologies and resources.
- N & R Energies will be simplified and made accessible to the people
- Improvement in rural electrification
- Better management of hydro-electric infra-structural installations and of the impact of hydrological dams of sub-regional scope.

5.4 PRIORITY LINES OF ACTION:-

- Encourage use of new and renewable energy sources
- Energy supply to rural areas.

5.5 COMMON PRIORITY ACTIONS:-

- The interest group on "Rational development and management of energy resources " should be more functional, effective and accessible to all stakeholders (States, private sector operators, IGOs, NGOs, IOs, civil society/beneficiaries, development Parties). The group should be a platform for consultation and exchange of information on alternative energy technologies, eg. wind energy and biogas.
- Carry out a sub-regional study on the impact of various energy policies on:
 - i. Vegetation
 - ii. rural power supply
 - iii. Desertification.
- Formulate and implement a coherent communication strategy aimed at informing users of the existing possibilities and the means of accessing them.
- Bring N&R.E. technologies to households by:-
 - Putting in place a relevant financial mechanism
 - Creating a legal and institutional framework that would encourage mass utilisation of new and renewable energy technologies

- Improving the technical knowledge (research, technology transfer, training, creation of low-cost production technologies for production of materials and equipment).
- Ensure a good understanding of the environmental impact of hydroelectric drains and related facilities by putting in place an environmental impact assessment and monitoring mechanism.
- Harmonise national and sub-regional policies by:-
 - Drawing up and applying protocols granting tax relief on N&R.E. products.
 - Incorporating the energy sector into rural development programmes (relationship energy /agriculture)
 - Introducing NRE/Environmental topics into school curricula and university programmes.
- Carry out an assessment of all results obtained.

This list of activities is not exhaustive. Stakeholders are expected to identify and implement other related activities, in keeping with the iterative and progressive principle of the programme.

6. CROP AND TREE PEST CONTROL

6.1 Brief overview

It is worth recalling that desertification is defined as the degradation of soils in arid, semi-arid, sub-humid and dry environment due to a variety of factors, including human actions and climatic factors". In this definition, "Soil" means the earth bioproductive system which includes, soils, plant and other living organisms, as well as the ecological and hydrological phenomena which occur therein .

Clearly, therefore the scope of desertification control is not, nor can it be limited to soil protection or conservation. It must encompass plant protection, water conservation as well as preservation of other living organisms.

There is a clear understanding of this problem in West Africa, even though plant, wildlife and livestock protection activities had previously focused on control of crop and livestock pests and the attendant negative impact on biodiversity and food chains.

Past and on-going experiments have shown that chemical control, using very active and polluting ingredients was and, still is the most commonly and widely used mode of phytosanitary action. The numerous problems posed by the management of pesticides in the sub-region have led individual countries to enact laws seeking to harmonise their use. These laws are not properly applied and they vary from one country to another, thus leaving loopholes that are

exploited by people living in the border areas, and those operating in the informal business sector.

Biological and integrated control methods have been identified as effective means of checking and reducing pest and disease vectors; however, these methods are still at the experimental stage. The fact that national research and extension organisations dealing with pest and disease control have been working in isolation has not favoured advancement of knowledge in this field. Furthermore, poor information system and database have hampered the efficiency of some rare sub-regional organisations working on evolving prevention methods.

6.2. Objectives of the Programme in this specific area

- Protect plants, crops, trees and animals against pests and other pathogenic carriers;
- To be constantly able to detect early and quickly destroy sources of contamination

6.3. Expectations

- To reduce heavy losses of crop, forest and livestock resources caused by infestation by plant pests and diseases, so that they represent a small percentage of overall recorded losses.
- Adequate legal provisions are made at national and sub-regional levels to ensure use of high quality products, and as well as rapid and coordinated interventions

6.4. Priority Lines of Actions

- Coordinated action against locust attacks
- Coordinated action against grain-eating birds
- Harmonisation of phytosanitary laws
- Measures to control weeds, diseases, crops and animal pests.

6.5. Common Priority Actions

- The study group on "control of crops and tree pests" should be made functional, effective and open to all stakeholders (States, private sector operators, IGOs, NGOs, IOs, civil society / beneficiaries, development partners)
- Strengthen the early warning system to monitor and measure variations caused by the various scourges and enhance sub-regional and national capabilities in this domain.
- Carry out a comparative analysis of national phytosanitary laws and seek to harmonise them.
- Create a data base management system with a sub-regional bias.

- Widen the membership of Sahel committee on pesticides to include other countries in West Africa;
- Consolidate joint actions to control birds and locusts;
- Support the on-going initiative on eco-toxicological research and on production of good breeds of forest seeds;
- promote biological control, particularly in respect of root crops in the coastal countries.

This summary of activities is not exhaustive. Stakeholders are expected to identify and implement other related activities, in line with the iterative and progressive principle of this programme.

7. EARLY WARNING AND DROUGHT ALLEVIATION

7.1 Brief overview

Since 1968, the Sahelian zone of the sub-region has been experiencing recurring drought which has caused a food deficit and, sometimes, famine. In the coastal areas, these periods of drought have, in the past few years, had a very negative impact on their economies. Indeed, the traumatic effects of low water level at the Akossombo dam on the economies of Ghana, Togo and Benin are still fresh in our memories.

In our sub-region, timely forecast of some agro-hydro-meteorological phenomena/factors is of vital importance to the survival of millions of human beings and animal. This allows actions to be taken within a reasonable time frame, to neutralise and /or curtail the impact of the above factors.

With assistance provided by some institutions, notably FAO, many countries have endeavoured to establish a national early warning system. The main function of these systems is to provide timely forecast of possible food crisis, identify and define the critical areas, and organise urgent food distributions.

A number of inadequacies have however been observed in the existing systems:

- poor harmonisation of national early warning systems;
- inadequate awareness of the region's vulnerability, above all, lack of monitoring methods and a map showing high risk zones; even though socio-economic and biophysical data collection, storage and management system exists (low and high resolution ground and remote sensing observations)
- inadequate agro- meteorological and climatological forecasting capabilities in spite of the sub-region's improved potential to assess the food and ecological situation and to provide continuous monitoring through development and enhancement of data processing and analysis methods and tools;

- Absence of a policy on the management of intra-national and transborder migrations; lack of reference data on the environmental situation, inadequacy of existing mechanisms for assessment and monitoring of natural resources and the environment.

7.2. Objective of The Programme in This Specific Area

The main objective of the programme in this particular area is to strengthen national and sub-regional capabilities to prevent and control drought and the attendant risks, including food insecurity and degradation of natural resources.

More specifically, this sub-programme should consolidate sub-regional capabilities in terms of:

- Providing a clearer understanding of the environment and the global food situation;
- Assessment of the fragility of the human environment and settlements;
- Determination of critical areas
- Response to and management of drought -related crisis.

7.3. Expectations

- Availability of data shall be available on the monitoring of the various components of the agricultural campaign.
- Determination and application of criteria establishing environmental fragility ; provision of maps showing vulnerable and critical areas.
- Strengthening of forecasting network and programmes of various institutions and their facilities.
- Drafting and implementation of relevant policies and strategies to counter drought and manage resultant crises.

7.4 Priority Lines of Action

- Improve data collection, processing and dissemination.
- Improve and upgrade agro-meteorological data .
- Technical and scientific cooperation in the area of climatology and agro-meteorology.
- Prevention and management of ecological crises and improvement of local population response capabilities.
- Joint management of cases of ecological refugees.

7.5 Common Priority Action

- The study group on "early-warning system and drought alleviation" should be made functional, effective and accessible to all stakeholders (States, private sector operators, IGOs, NGOs, ICs, civil society/beneficiaries, development partners).
- Produce a compendium that can provide references on the state of natural resources and the environment.
- Put in place permanent arrangements for continuous monitoring and assessment of the evolution of the environment and natural resources;
- Create a harmonised data base at national, sub-regional and regional levels; also a data base management system to provide early warning and drought relief. The system would be updated by the various stakeholders and managed by the AGRHYMET Centre in Niamey'
- improve facilities for early warning and drought relief (training, transfer of technology, technical facilities, etc.)
- intensify research on crop production and meteorological forecast, including traditional methods and tools;
- provide support in the elaboration and implementation of a programme on drought prevention and drought crisis management.

This summary of activities is not exhaustive. Stakeholders are expected to identify and implement other related activities, in line with the iterative and progressive principle of the programme.

8. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

8.1. Brief Overview

It is difficult to obtain concrete, lasting results on drought control in the absence of reliable scientific data on the phenomenon, its causes, intensity, evolution and effects. Such data are crucial for determining appropriate actions and suitable technology.

One of the weak points of the on-going national process is the fact that operators cannot have reliable data, including integrated series of physical, biological, social and economic indicators on the status of natural resources, and the respective impact and role of natural and human factors in the evolution of desertification.

Every country in the sub-region has universities, research centres and institutes. There are also sub-regional specialized training and research institutions. Similarly, international research institutions, or those with some special cooperation links are active in the sub-region.

All these institutions collect and compile important data in the area covered by the SRAP. However, due to inadequate resources and cooperation among researchers and scientific experts, and between decision-makers, researchers and producers (some acting without always taking account of the concerns/needs or contribution of others) these data are not fully put into use for desertification control.

8.2 Objective of this programme in this specific area

- provide tools and know-how that would afford greater insight into:
 - (i) the process leading to desertification and drought, and
 - (ii) the impact of this process and the role played by natural and human factors respectively
- Promote dialogue between decision makers, researchers and producers in defining and applying research programme aimed at designing better, cost-effective technologies that are affordable by the local populations;
- Preserve, integrate and make optimum use of local and traditional know-how and practices;
- Exchange and disseminate, freely and promptly, any available information relating to desertification control and drought relief.

8.3 Expectations

- A functional sub-regional network of institutions and facilities for data collection, analysis and dissemination, capable of systematic observation at all levels;
- Viable, affordable technologies accessible to the local populations are evolved, tested and disseminated;
- Establishment of a functional system for the dissemination of scientific information on desertification and environment.

8.4 Priority Lines of Action

- Collection, processing and exchange of data and other information;
- Technology acquisition, transfer, and adaptation; exchange of experiences;
- Adoption of joint research programmes, notably in the following areas: agriculture (production and testing of drought-resistant strains, etc), environment, health and poverty eradication,

8.5. Common Priority Activities

- The study group on "scientific and technical cooperation" should be made functional, effective and accessible to all stakeholders (State, private sector operators, IGOs, NGOs, IOs, civil society/beneficiaries, development partners;
- inventorise, assess and harmonise databases on desertification control measures;
- evolve an information system focused on desertification;
- Create a sub-regional scientific periodical on desertification control issues.
- Maximise the benefits of available scientific and technological research findings by relating them to the actual needs of the people;
- Draft an analytical compendium of desertification control practices in the sub-region.

This list of activities is not exhaustive. Stakeholders are expected to identify and implement other related activities, in keeping with the iterative and progressive principle of the programme.

9. INFORMATION/TRAINING/COMMUNICATION

9.1. Brief Overview

A participatory approach and partnership with the people are key conditioners of success in desertification control. These principles are however not easy to apply. The on-going national process of NAP indicates that various countries find it difficult to determine how this issue should be handled. This is more glaring in some countries, particularly those of the Gulf of Guinea, where the phenomenon of desertification is not perceived as a problem of relevance to all, and one to which all sections of the society must contribute to finding a solution.

Since desertification is no respecter of national boundaries and consideration that the success of control measures depends on the readiness and willingness of all countries and all stakeholders to include it among their priorities, the SRAP should strive to support those countries' efforts to promote environmental awareness and to upgrade the relevant facilities and expertise.

9.2 Objectives of the programme in this particular area.

- Initiate and support public awareness and education campaigns to promote a better understanding of the causes and effects of desertification and drought and of the vital need to attain the objectives of the CCD.
- Assist in strengthening the capabilities of countries and actors in the sub-region to combat desertification, and in particular, by designing and implementing training programmes.
- Support, and if necessary, organise training for decision-makers, managers and officials responsible for data collection, analysis, and dissemination, and those who apply information on drought obtained from experts in other areas.

9.3 Expectations

- Emergence of a keen awareness of environmental issues in the sub-region;
- Availability at the various levels (local, national, sub-region) of a critical body of expertise in the field of planning and management of integrated DC programmes

9.4. Priority Lines of Action

- Information, awareness-creation on desertification control and on the various aspects of the SRAP.
- Specialised/advanced training for senior personnel from the sub-region in the area of scientific and technical options for DC.
- Dissemination of the findings and achievements of other thematic groups.
- Strengthening of available capabilities through environmental education.

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9.5. Common Priority Activities

- The study group on "Information, training, communication" should be made functional, effective and open to all stakeholders (States, private sectors co-operators, IGO, NGO, IO, civil society/beneficiaries, partners in development.)
- Draw up, for the benefit of all concerned, communication strategies adapted to the different ecological and geographical conditions in the sub-region.
- Support awareness campaigns and training programmes carried out as part of the adopted communication strategies.
- For the benefit of decision-makers and managers of national and local action programmes, develop and carry out training programmes in the relevant areas of desertification control.

This summary of activities is not exhaustive. Stakeholders are expected to identify and implement other related activities, in keeping with the interactive and progressive principle of the programme.

10. COORDINATION POLICIES FOR COMMUNITY MARKETING SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

10.1 Brief Overview

Even against this background of agro-ecological fragility and localised risk zones, it is still possible to achieve some measure of sub-regional food security by drawing on the comparative advantage of each state. To achieve this will require removing all barriers to transborder trade in local agricultural food products must be removed. A few of the main barriers identified are:

- Poor quality and inadequate coverage of road networks
- Administrative harassment
- Inadequate access to good quality trade information; etc.

Organisations such as ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS are actively involved in seeking ways to ease trade flows between the countries of the sub-region, and to give value-added to local products through processing and marketing. The three institutions already have in place a consultative platform which deserves to be supported and opened to other IGOs.

10.2 Objectives of the Programme in this Particular Area

- improve the sub-region's potential for agricultural and forestry production, and reduce its dependence on the other regions;
- enhance the sub-region's potential for competitive agricultural production, processing and marketing;

- increase trade in agricultural, food and forestry products between sahelian and coastal countries.

10.3. Expectations

- Substantial improvement in the income of producers of basic local commodities;
- Removal or reduction of barriers to intra-Community trade in agricultural produce; thus ensuring food security in the sub-region
- Improved ability to measure accurately the impact on the balance of payment of the importation of food products.

10.4 Priority lines of Action

- Define and implement a food security policy for the sub-region, by removing impediments to trade and adjusting to the challenges of regional and global trade
- create trading channels for local products
- develop and enhance marketing and communication infrastructures.

10.5. Common Priority Activities

- The study group on "Coordination policies for community marketing system and infra-structural development" should be made functional, effective and open to all stakeholders (States, private sector operators, IGOs, NGOs, IOs, civil society / beneficiaries, development partners;
- Design and implement a policy for the effective development of a sub-regional food agricultural market relying on existing trade regimes and mechanisms
- Facilitate application of community laws and regulations
- Identify and implement trade production and promotion projects and programmes between the countries
- Inform producers of the existence of laws and regulations on movement of goods and persons.
- Design and implement a monitoring system on the impact of sub-regional, regional and global trade on the income of rural dwellers, on food security and on rural development in the various countries.

This summary of activities is not exhaustive. Stakeholders are expected to identify and implement other related activities, in keeping with the interactive and progressive principle of the programmes.

PART 3
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

CHAPTER 1

STAKE HOLDERS AND ORGANS OF SRAP

The multiplicity of institutions is a major feature of the West African sub-region. This situation leads to spatial overlapping in terms of the areas of mandate covered by these institutions. The result is a duplication of efforts which exacerbates rivalry, with each organisation claiming to be duly mandated by various statutory bodies.

Other categories of stakeholders also exist, such as the civil society (NGOs, women, youth and farmers' associations or societies, etc) networks, regional and international research organisations, training institutions etc.

The activities of all these bodies, though laudable, are undermined by lack of coordination, which reduces their actual impact in the sub region. The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, especially through its sub regional action plan, has opened opportunities for the various operators within West African to work together in a coordinated and concerted manner, as partners taking full advantage of the complementarity of their areas of specialisation and / or their synergy.

Stake-holders of the SRAP- WA are :

- government institutions (The State and its organs)
- sub-regional cooperation agencies (inter governmental bodies and organisations) regional and international research networks and organisations, sub-regional training institutions,...);
- Civil society organisations and societies (NGOs, women, youth, farmer's societies and private sector operators...);
- Bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies.

1. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

1.1.Role and duties of the state and its organs

The role and duties of the State and its organs in the implementation of the SRAP can be listed as follows:

- To define national policies and, in this regard, encourage use of the participatory and partnership approach.
- Contribute to the drafting, implementation and monitoring of the various options under the Sub-regional Action Programme.

- Ensure that due account is taken of PAN and RAP projects, programmes and activities within the overall country or sub-regional policy framework;
- Elaborate and apply relevant measures, mechanisms and laws designed to facilitate implementation of the SRAP;
- Participate actively in mobilising the financial resources needed to implement the SRAP;

1.2 ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS IN CIVIL SOCIETY

The democratisation process unfolding in West Africa has thrust to the fore a great variety of actors / operators working in various areas: economy, education, culture, arts, sports, trade union, human rights, political action, etc., smallholders associations, NGOs, civil society organisations. They are among these deserving of a sustained attention with regard to management of shared resources. Ensuring that all these interested parties are active participants in the implementation of the SRAP is a critical factor in determining the level of commitment of stakeholders to the CCD.

The roles and duties of the civil society groups can be summed up as follows:

- To participate in reflection, and in the identification and optimisation of achievements made in the field of desertification control;
- To contribute to the preparation of projects and programmes;
- To take active part in debates on management of shared natural resources, in consultations and sharing of experience;
- To play their expected role in:
 - extending the information outreach and in awareness-raising campaigns targeting OCBs, NGOs and other players in the SRAP.
 - creation of a technical and logistical framework of action for members of OCBs and NGOs in the activities of SRAP;
- To contribute to local and external financial resource mobilisation

1.3 ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The SRAP is an opportunity to renew and enrich partnership relations. In this regard, partners in development can be said to have the following role and responsibilities :

- To assist in making due appraisal of cooperation efforts within the context of desertification control;
- To participate in assessing the volume and impact of global and specific assistance offered by various partners;

- Ensure that due account is taken of PAN and RAP projects, programmes and activities within the overall country or sub-regional policy framework;
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- To participate in assessing the volume and impact of global and specific assistance offered by various partners;

- To be closely involved in the elaboration and joint application of new policies and guidelines, particularly as they relate to the SRAP;
- To be fully involved in the preparation, application, monitoring / assessment and coordination of SRAP programmes and projects;
- To follow up action pertaining to the technical and financial commitment to CCD

2 THE ORGANS OF THE SRAP

The SRAP constitutes a permanent framework for coordination, streamlining and, where necessary, harmonisation of activities by the stakeholders in the sub-region. Should it prove to be dynamic, effective and responsive to new situations and on-going mutations in the sub-region, it could provide vital leverage for the rationalisation and refashioning of the institutional landscape of IGOs and for improving their performance, thus achieving the much-desired synergy between organisations.

The following coordination and guiding mechanisms will be necessary to enable the SRAP to successfully confront this challenge:

- Political decision-making body
- Sub-regional forum of stakeholders;
- Sub-regional coordination committee;
- Technical secretariat of the SRCC;
- Thematic study groups.

2.1 The Authority of Heads of State and Government

The ECOWAS Authority, which is extended to include Chad, is the highest decision making body of the SRAP -WA. It has the responsibility to adopt the SRAP, and to adapt it to the specific needs of the future. The summit meeting shall be prepared by the Ministers in charge of Agriculture and Environment of member States of CILSS and ECOWAS.

2.2 Sub-regional forum of stakeholders

This forum shall comprise all those who have a role to play in the management of shared resources of the sub-region: government institutions (the State and its organs) sub-regional cooperation institutions (intergovernmental institutions, organisations regional international research networks and institutions, sub-regional training institution,...); civil society organisations and associations (NGO, women, youths, farmers associations and bodies, private sector operators...) bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies.

The forum has as its mandate to report on the monitoring / assessment of the SRAP process, to analyse and comment on past activities, suggest remedial measures and necessary adjustments, propose new directions which may be dictated by changes in the sub-regional situation. This body shall meet once in three years. The conclusions of its meetings are to be implemented by all other organs except the decision-making organ for which it acts as an advisory body.

2.3 The Sub-regional Coordination Committee (SRCC)

The SRCC shall carry out these functions:

- Determine priorities;
- Organise activities according to priorities and availability of funds;
- Endorse all documents and research works or feasibility studies;
- Validate documents to be presented by its technical secretariat to the forum or to the meeting of the Authority;
- Provide support to facilitate and conclude partnership agreements.

The SRCC is convened every year, or as necessary, under the chairmanship of ECOWAS. It is made up of the following organs, institutions and organisations:

- The liaison centres (ECOWAS and CILSS)
- Representatives of member states (17 national coordination units)
- Representatives of civil society (1 representing RIOD-WA, a representative of women's societies and youth associations, a representative of farmers' association);
- Representatives of regional and sub-regional financial institutions, notably ADB and BOAD.
- Leaders of thematic study groups
- Representatives of development partners (bilateral and multilateral cooperation)

2.4 The Technical Secretariat of SRCC

The Secretariat is under the supervision of the SRCC but run by the CILSS. Its main duties are to:

- prepare the meeting of the SRCC and produce its reports;
- provide the necessary technical support to leaders of thematic study groups and to countries (upgrading national action programmes).
- Carry out any assignment assigned to it by the SRCC
- Monitor the activities of the SRAP, prepare and submit evaluation reports to the SRCC.

2.5 THEMATIC STUDY GROUPS

These thematic study groups are as much a scientific and technical study group as a forum for consultation and coordination which should enable identification and proposal of actions likely to contribute to resolving the problems / constraints encountered in their specific areas of specialisation.

These groups were set up on the basis of eight priority areas of action and their membership is made up of sub-regional participants involved in or having relevant expertise in the field.

The groups are designed to be special permanent platform for continuous consultation between experts operating in the same field. Provided that they function effectively, they should facilitate synergy of action and prevent duplication of efforts.

Furthermore, these interest study group are to be seen as playing the role of a consultative body for the sub-regional coordination committee whose efforts to raise awareness in development partners in order to involve them more effectively in the process should be supported.

The activities of each study group are coordinated by a team leader.

The table below gives the composition of each of the study groups. This is an open- ended list; furthermore, it is worth recalling that, in the spirit of dynamic and participatory partnership that is recommended in the Convention, national, regional and international organisations must be involved on the basis of their mandates and specialisation: National Centre for Forestry Seeds, Ouagadougou, Ecological Monitoring Centre, Dakar, CRAT, ACMAD, IITA, ILRL, MULPOC, ICRISAT, IRED, IRDC, etc.

STUDY GROUP	MEMBERSHIP	LEAD ORGANISATION
I. Sustainable Management Of shared water resources	OMVS, FoutaDjallon Project, ECOWAS UEMOA, OMVG, CILSS, LCBC, NBA, MRU, CMNNC, ALG, RIOD, WARDA	Senegal River Valley Development Organisation (OMVS)
II Sustainable Management of Shared plant and Animal resources	UEMOA, ECOWAS, CILSS, ALG, CEBV, EISMV, OMVG, MRU, WARDA, NBA Fouta Djallon Proj., OMVS, IPD/ AOS, RIOD/AO	WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC and Monetary Union. (UEMOA)
III Scientific and Technical Cooperation	CILSS, ECOWAS, NBA, Fouta Djallon Project, CEBV, UEMOA.	Sanel Institute of the Permanent Inter-State Programme for

	CRTD, WARDA, RIOD -AO, OCLALAV, OMVS, OMVG, MRU	Drought and Desertification Control CILSS/INSAA
IV Rational Development and Management of Energy Resources	OMVG, OMVS, CILSS, , ECOWAS, UEMOA, MRU, RIOD/AO	International Network of West African NGOs involved in desertification control (RIOD/AO)
V Crop and Forestry, and Livestock Pest Control	OCLALAV, CILSS, OMVG, OMVS, RIOD/AO, ECOWAS, UEMOA, MRU, ALG, CEEV, MRU, NBA.	OCLALAV
VI Early warning System and Drought Effect Alleviation	CILSS, ECOWAS, UEMOA, NBA, Fouta Djallon Proj. CEEV, CRTD, RIOD/AO	CILSS Regional Agro-hydro-Meteorological Centre (AGRHYMENT)
VII Information/Training Communication	OCLALAV, CILSS, ECOWAS, UEMOA, IPD/ADS, CESAD, EISMU, CRTD, RIOD/AO ASSOCIATION	Institute Pan-African Development Institute (PDI/WA)
VIII Coordination Policies for Community Marketing Systems and Infrastructural Development	ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS, CEEV, RIOD/AO, West African Women's Association	ECOWAS

It is incumbent on the participating bodies through their specific area of intervention, to animate the partnership, to carry out a clear and equitable sharing of responsibilities, and to be actively committed to the implementation of selected activities.

The thematic study groups, and including their members, shall have the following main duties:

- Conduct an assessment of actions undertaken within their area of intervention in relation to the needs of the sub-region, and where possible, suggest adjustments that would need to be considered;
- Evaluate their own activities to determine how far and to what extent they respond to the needs identified, and suggest readjustments to be given consideration;
- Identify areas of duplication of effort and make suggestions for reorganisation with a view to saving resources and optimising their impact;
- Direct, study and analyse, in accordance with the established selection criteria, the projects and programmes in the various specialised areas that are submitted under the SRAP
- Consider any specialised issue germane to their field that may be submitted by the SRCC;
- Make appropriate recommendations to the SRCC for the effective operation of the group;
- Contribute to the coordination, streamlining and promotion of the group's activities;
- Facilitate sharing of experience between members.

Function of the Lead Organisations

Technical Level:

- compile a list of all the participants;
- organise and sustain a reflection and consultation forum for members;
- initiate the drafting of projects and programmes, studies, consultations and exchanges between the various partners;
- supervise the formulation of projects and programmes of the group and monitor their implementation.

Administrative Level

- organise meetings of the group in collaboration with the Technical Secretariat,
- produce minutes and reports of meetings.
- prepare annual reports on the activities of the group.

CHAPTER 2

PROCEDURES FOR DRAFTING AND IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

1- PROCEDURES FOR PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

This current SRAP document is not a project or programme document prepared for funding considerations. Rather, it is a strategic reference material, a guide to the identification of activities that might be judged relevant to sub-regional needs.

The actions proposed in the SRAP are not for immediate implementation, either in their totality or across the entire West African territory. The implementation of the SRAP shall be on a sustained, continued and iterative basis.

The activities to be carried out are to be determined progressively, through concerted action and will be informed by the priorities and capabilities of the countries and stakeholders. More specifically, the SRAP shall be carried out in the following stages:

- 1 Based on the orientations set out in the SRAP basic document, a country, NGO/IGO or any other stakeholder (individually or in partnership with others) may at any time, pinpoint one or more activities depending on the needs of the populations. One or several project or programmes identification form(s) are then completed and forwarded to the relevant interest study group(s)-
- 2 The forms are considered against priorities for the sub-region, macro-economic exigencies and the financial capabilities of the relevant study group(s). Efforts shall always be made to ensure cohesion with on-going or planned activities by the various stakeholders (confirm relevance, identify areas of intervention, determine areas of duplication and of synergy, rationalisation of the activities). The final selection shall be made by the SCRC which will select the body to oversee preparation of the feasibility reports. The Technical Secretariat of SRAP will take part in fixing the terms of reference, and in the selection of consultants(s) and monitoring of the studies. The Thematic Groups shall meet every year.

- 3 Feasibility studies are prepared.
- 4 Documents are examined and endorsed by the SRCC which meets once a year.
- 5 Implementation (technical and financial execution) is carried out by the most suitable sub-regional originator of the project, as identified through the feasibility study and selected by the SRCC. The actual field execution can be entrusted to a single operator or to several actors working in partnership. Resource mobilisation (financial and material) shall be a continuous process, and shall form part of the mandate of the liaison centres, lead organisations of study groups and approved stakeholders.
- 6 The monitoring/evaluation process shall be done by the Technical Secretariat, the selected agency/agencies, notably the Regional Unit of the Regional Action Programme (RAP), and the thematic groups(s). Every three years, the sub-regional forum shall review the analytical report of implementation and shall, thereupon, submit its recommendations to the decision making organs of the SRAP to be finalised or realigned, where necessary.

2 RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Mobilisation of considerable human and financial resources will be required if the SRAP is to achieve its set goals in the various priority areas. In the face of dwindling development aid and a particularly difficult economic environment, West African States will have to rely primarily on their own resources and on the opportunities available within the sub-region.

Genuine, concrete commitment is demanded of all participants (State, IGOs, civil society, private sector operators). All are expected to have a SRAP budget line included in their annual budgets-

In addition to these local resources, it is hoped that external resources (additional resources) would be raised from:

- grants and soft loans;
- mechanisms under the Global Environment Facility. In this case, stakeholders should be able to use to their advantage the provisions of other agreements pursuant to the RIO convention;
- NGOs, foundation and private agencies of the North;
- bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies;
- Debt conversion mechanisms for States and IGO of the sub-region.

A sub-regional Facility shall be created to ensure transparent, rational and effective use of the resources mobilised. All actions to be carried out in this connection shall be handled by the two liaison centres; they may opt to secure the technical support of the Africa Regional Unit hosted by ADB for the implementation of CCD or to seek the contribution of any other competent and relevant sub-regional stakeholder.

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Forty-Fourth Session of the Council of Ministers

Abuja, 18 - 20 August, 1999

**Recommendation C/REC.1/8/99 relating to
the adoption of a Sub-Regional Action Programme
to combat desertification in West Africa**

The Council of Ministers,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions ;

MINDFUL of the United Nations Convention adopted on 17 June 1994, to combat desertification in countries seriously affected by drought and/or desertification, with special reference to Africa ;

MINDFUL of the conclusions of the meeting of experts from ECOWAS and CILSS Member States, to consider the sub-regional action programme to combat desertification, which took place in Lomé from 20 to 22 May, 1999;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the grave socio-economic and ecological effects of drought and desertification for the sub-region ;

CONVINCED of the pressing need to strengthen sub-regional cooperation in matters relating to the control of desertification control and mitigation of the effects of drought, with a view to contributing to the sustained development of the ECOWAS Member States ;

REAFFIRMING the unwavering commitment of the countries of the sub-region to deploy all necessary means to combat desertification ;




HAVING CONSIDERED the report of the Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers held in Abuja from 18 to 20 August, 1999.

HEREBY RECOMMENDS :

To the Authority of Heads of States and Government to adopt the draft sub-regional action programme to combat desertification.

Done at Abuja, this 20th Day of August, 1999


Abdoul Hamid S.B. TIDJANI-DOURODJAYE
Chairman
For Council

Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers

Abuja, 18 - 20 August, 1999

Recommendation C/REC.2/8/99 relating to the strategy to accelerate the regional integration process

The Council of Ministers,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

CONSIDERING that the primary objectives of ECOWAS are to abolish among its Member States all duties and taxes of equivalent effect, establish a common external tariff for the sub-region, and to harmonise the economic and financial policies of Member States;

DEEPLY COMMITTED to the unity of the sub-region and to the development and integration of the economies of the Member States;

DETERMINED to strengthen the sub-regional integration process through the adoption and implementation of harmonised, realistic and pragmatic Community Programmes;

DESIROUS of establishing conditions that will promote realisation of the sub-region's economic potentials;



RECOMMENDS

To the Authority of Heads of State and Government the draft Decision attached hereto on the strategy to accelerate the sub-regional integration process.

Done at Abuja, this 20th Day of August, 1999.



Abdoul Hamid S.B. TIDJANI-DOURODJAYE
Chairman
For Council

**Twenty-second Session of the Authority
of Heads of State and Government**

Lomé, 1999

(DRAFT)

**Decision A/DEC.../.../99 adopting the strategy to
accelerate the regional integration process**

The Authority of Heads of State and Government,

MINDFUL of Articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

CONSIDERING that the primary objectives of ECOWAS are to abolish among Member States all duties and taxes of equivalent effect, establish a common external tariff for the sub-region, and to harmonise the economic and financial policies of Member States;

DEEPLY COMMITTED to the unity of the sub-region and to the development and integration of the economies of the Member States;

DETERMINED to strengthen the sub-regional integration process through the adoption and implementation of harmonised, realistic and pragmatic community programmes;

DESIROUS of establishing conditions for the realisation of the sub-region's economic potentials;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the forty-fourth session of the Council of Ministers, held in Abuja, from 18 to 20 August, 1999;

DECIDES

Article 1

The attached Strategy to accelerate Regional Integration in West African is hereby adopted.

Article 2

Member States shall implement the ECOWAS priority programmes contained in the Strategy within the shortest time possible.

Member States shall support the Executive Secretariat in the implementation of the Strategy to accelerate the regional integration process.

Article 3

The Executive Secretary shall take all necessary measures to obtain assistance from donors, particularly the European Union, for the effective implementation of the strategy to accelerate the regional integration process as defined in the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP)

Article 4

This Decision shall be published by the Executive Secretariat in the Official Journal of the Community within thirty (30) days of its signature by the Chairman of the Authority. It shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette within the same time-frame.

Done at Lomé, this Day of 1999

H. E. Gnassingbé EYADEMA
Chairman
For the Authority

Twenty Second Session of the Authority
of Heads of State and Government

Lomé, 1999

(DRAFT)

**Decision A/DEC../ /99 relating to the adoption of a Sub-
Regional Action Programme to combat desertification in
West Africa**

The Authority of Heads of State and Government,

MINDFUL of Articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions ;

MINDFUL of the United Nations Convention adopted on 17 June 1994, to combat desertification in countries seriously affected by drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa ;

MINDFUL of the conclusions of the meeting of experts from ECOWAS and CILSS Member States, to consider the sub-regional action programme to combat desertification, which took place in Lomé from 20 to 22 May 1999;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the grave socio-economic and ecological effects of drought and desertification for the sub-region ;

CONVINCED of the pressing need to strengthen sub-regional cooperation in matters relating to desertification control and mitigation of the effects of drought, with a view to contributing to the sustained development of the ECOWAS Member States ;

REAFFIRMING the unwavering commitment of the countries of the sub-region to the deployment of all necessary means to combat desertification ;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers held in Abuja from 18 to 20 August 1999.

HEREBY DECIDES :

Article 1

The sub-regional action programme to combat desertification in the ECOWAS Member States, attached hereto, is hereby adopted.

Article 2

The ECOWAS Executive Secretary, in collaboration with CILSS shall commence negotiations with development partners with a view to facilitating the mobilisation of necessary resources for the implementation of the programme ;

Article 3

The ECOWAS Executive Secretariat, in collaboration with CILSS, shall identify and ensure timely execution of appropriate and concrete measures, consistent with the sub-regional action programme, and in conformity with the principles, orientations and modalities approved by the meeting of Ministers of Environment.

Article 4

This Decision shall be published by the Executive Secretariat in the Official Journal of the Community within thirty (30) days of its signature by the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government. It shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette within the same time-frame.

Done at Lome, this day of 1999

H.E. Gnassingbé EYADÉMA

Chairman
For the Authority

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF
WEST AFRICAN STATES

COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE
DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE
DE L'OUEST

Original : French

STRATEGY TO
ACCELERATE REGIONAL
INTEGRATION IN
WEST AFRICA

Executive Secretariat
Abuja, June 1999

INTRODUCTION

1. The success of ECOWAS programmes depends on how effectively the institutions can promote socio-economic development in the region. This fundamental principle highlights the need to strengthen the regional integration process through the adoption and implementation of harmonised, realistic and pragmatic regional programmes and projects.

2. This memorandum seeks to define a strategy capable of accelerating the regional integration process in West Africa, with a view to creating a single regional economic zone in the shortest possible time. In this connection, ECOWAS priority activities need to be oriented towards the creation of a single regional market built around a set of policy measures: liberalised trade, a common external tariff and convergent macro-economic indicators. The ECOWAS Executive Secretariat is therefore seeking the support of Member States and donors to enable it realise the objectives of such a Community priority programme. In particular, the Secretariat is seeking assistance from the European Union within the framework of the Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP) of the Lome Convention's Regional Indicative Programme (RIP).

3. The Regional Indicative Programme provides for "RISP" assistance, which consists of balance of payments and/or budget support granted to countries seeking to implement reforms designed to strengthen the regional economic integration process, within a global and harmonised framework.

4. At the coordination meeting on regional cooperation held in Praia in December 1998, the sum of 70 million euros was allocated to the 16 ECOWAS Member States within the framework of the RISP. Out of this amount, 14 million euros went to countries involved in the first phase, with the remaining 56 million euros going to the countries in phase II.

5. The primary objective of the first phase is to evaluate the likely impact of the customs union on the finances and the economic performance of each country. Work on this phase has been completed in UEMOA countries and similar studies will need to be conducted in the non-UEMOA ECOWAS countries. The Executive Secretariat is planning to carry out studies in collaboration with the European Union within the framework of the present strategy.

2. BACKGROUND

6. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) created in May, 1975 comprises the sixteen countries of the West African sub-region*. The population of ECOWAS is 210 million, spread over a surface area of 6.4 million sq kilometres.

7. The GDP of the ECOWAS Member States currently totals US\$ 105 billion. Nigeria accounts for 51% of the regional GDP, while the eight (8) UEMOA countries account for 28% and the others for 21%. Average investment rate stands at 18% of GDP

* Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

while the average savings rate is 16%. The resulting negative balance is covered mainly by external borrowing which has saddled the ECOWAS region with a debt put at US\$ 72 billion. Actual external debt service accounts for approximately 30% of export earnings, or three times the budget allocation for education and health; these are sectors which record abysmally low development indices. The average school enrolment rate is 36%, while average life expectancy is 46 years for the entire region.

8. In 1997, exports from ECOWAS countries amounted to US\$15.5 billion, while imports were US\$ 13 billion, yielding a positive balance of US\$ 2.5 billion. The bulk of ECOWAS trade is with the European Union, representing about 40% of total trade, while intra-ECOWAS trade accounts for 11%. The overall balance of current trade transactions for the ECOWAS countries is in deficit.

9. Throughout the 80s and until the early 90s, the region was hit by an unprecedented economic crisis. Expansionist budgetary and monetary policies had resulted in a serious macro-economic imbalance. During the period, real growth in respect of regional production declined from 3.2% in 1980 to 1.9% in 1992, far below the population growth rate of 2.9%.

10. Most ECOWAS countries then embarked upon economic reform, usually in the form of the structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) sponsored by the Bretton Woods institutions. These programmes were based on policies which included restrictive budgetary and monetary measures, exchange rate devaluation in some cases, trade and payment liberalisation,

deregulation of goods, services and inputs and privatisation of government enterprises.

11. The implementation of the SAPs spurred the West African economy to recovery, with the region recording real GDP growth rates of 3.8% in 1995; 4% in 1996 and 4.3% in 1997. Despite these positive signs however, economic reform in ECOWAS Member States is still fragile and incomplete. They continue to suffer the effects of major structural weaknesses evidenced by mono-production of agricultural raw materials and unprocessed minerals; poor basic infrastructures and inadequate manpower resources. In many of the Member States, budget deficits and inflation levels remain high; exchange rates are unstable or over-valued while protectionist measures are very high. In addition, the narrowness of the national markets and lack of progress in the integration effort have undermined the gains of SAP and the region's growth potential. As a general rule, the SAPs have been conceived as national programmes, with the regional dimension completely left out of account.

12. ECOWAS, in an effort at realising the growth potential of the region, has undertaken measures to accelerate integration of the West African economies. The ECOWAS treaty has been revised, in which provisions relating to its institutions were amended and improved; the revised Treaty envisages the creation of an economic and monetary union in West Africa, passing successively through the intermediary stages of a free trade zone, a customs union and a common market. The goal is to create a unified economic zone embracing all the sixteen (16) countries of the West African region.

13. Among the major objectives sought are:

- the elimination of customs duties and taxes having equivalent effect;
- the establishment of a common external tariff;
- the harmonisation of economic and financial policies

14. An objective evaluation of ECOWAS actions indicates that positive results have been achieved as regards the development of regional road and telecommunications infrastructures. Significant progress has also been made in the energy sector with the establishment of the West African gas pipeline project. All sixteen (16) Member States have abolished the visa requirement and allow free movement of ECOWAS citizens in their territories. Eight (8) countries have put into use the ECOWAS travel certificate which is equivalent to an ECOWAS passport.

15. Despite these achievements, intra-regional trade remains very low (about 10% of total trade). This makes it all the more imperative to achieve market integration through liberalisation of trade and establishment of a common external tariff. Market integration also demands a high degree of harmonisation of economic and financial policies.

3. PROBLEMS TO BE RESOLVED

3.1 Trade liberalisation

16. The trade liberalisation scheme adopted by the ECOWAS decision-making bodies entered into force in January 1990, but has not been effectively implemented. Consequently, the much

desired free trade zone, which should precede the creation of a customs union, has not come into being. The underlying reasons can be found in the high cost of compensation demanded by the programme, and the co-existence, within the same economic area, of parallel schemes – specifically, that of the former CEAO between 1970 and 1980, and the UEMOA scheme which came into being in 1994.

17. The amounts of compensation payable for loss of customs revenue are very substantial because of the high customs duties used to calculate tariff reduction. Despite the trade liberalisation measures applied as part of the structural adjustment package, many Member States continue to apply high protection rates. If the high cost of compensation is to be reduced, non-UEMOA Member States of ECOWAS must, like UEMOA countries, lower customs duties and de-emphasise this as a major component of tax revenue. This will place ECOWAS in a better position to enter into a customs union.

18. The UEMOA preferential regime (RPT) and the ECOWAS trade liberalisation scheme (TLS) coexist within the same economic region; the two organisations must therefore harmonise their customs mechanisms and seek to evolve a common external tariff (CET) applicable in all West African countries.

19. The ECOWAS regional trade preferential arrangements and the more generalised SAP-imposed trade liberalisation must be applied in tandem, with a low external tariff. This will reduce amounts payable as compensation, minimise smuggling and boost efficiency. The impact of trade preferential arrangements on public finance and on the economic structure of each Member

State should be quantified, to obtain a more accurate evaluation of the revenue losses requiring compensation.

20. If no internal autonomous mechanism can be found to compensate loss of revenue from trade liberalisation, then donor assistance must be sought in support of the budgets and balance of payments of ECOWAS Member States, to enable them to sustain the transitory cost of the loss incurred. In this regard, the ECOWAS preferential tariffs should be taken into account in the formulation of national economic programmes, and particularly when planning the fiscal component of structural adjustment programmes. Member States and the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat should examine these issues with the European Union and the Bretton Woods institutions during preparation of their economic reform programmes.

3.2 Common External Tariff

21. The creation of an ECOWAS customs union presupposes the establishment of a common external tariff designed to build a customs cordon around the entire ECOWAS region. This measure also implies the elimination of all internal distortions relating to taxation, exchange rate, subsidies and prices which have an impact on protection levels. It is an exercise which demands substantial human and financial resources. ECOWAS needs to commence preliminary studies on the harmonisation of tariff structures without delay.

22. If the ECOWAS common external tariff is to be efficient, it must be accompanied by measures to harmonise mechanisms which will include:

1. internal indirect taxation;
2. customs clearance procedure;
3. abolition of specific obstacles to trade;
4. introduction of an ECOWAS investment code

23. In any event, the ECOWAS CET will have to be harmonised with that of the UEMOA. This is an issue which should be addressed during negotiations on economic reform between the Member States, the European Union and the Bretton Woods institutions.

24. Trade liberalisation must be accompanied by harmonisation of economic and financial policies, in order to ensure the best results.

3.3 Harmonisation of Economic and Financial Policies

25. The creation of a West African economic and monetary union is to be achieved through the harmonisation of macro-economic policies, which should accompany tariff elimination and help to accelerate intra-ECOWAS trade, create a single monetary zone and strengthen the national economies. The desired policy harmonisation will necessarily entail the establishment and observance of macro-economic convergence criteria by all Member States, and the adoption of a multilateral surveillance mechanism.

26. It should also be noted that differences in economic and financial policies between UEMOA and non-UEMOA countries, most striking in the areas of taxation, prices and currency exchange, impede the internal adjustment of all the countries of

the region, UEMOA member countries included, and translate into higher costs. ECOWAS, in seeking to reduce such differences and costs, has identified four macro-economic convergence indicators relating to the budget and prices: budget deficit/GDP ratio, government credit to the central bank, inflation rate, and currency exchange rate. Annual evaluations have shown these indicators to be inadequate and inaccurate in relation to their assigned objective of leading to the creation a credible economic and monetary union. The indicators are therefore being reviewed by ECOWAS. UEMOA, however, already possesses the macro-economic convergence criteria which can effectively back its multilateral surveillance policy. It would therefore be desirable to harmonise the ECOWAS and UEMOA criteria. This should also include the harmonisation of accounting systems. These mechanisms should also be adapted to national economic policy and incorporated into the on-going structural adjustment programmes.

27. With regard to its multilateral surveillance mechanism, UEMOA has set up national economic policy committees to play a monitoring role, and this measure could be replicated in all ECOWAS Member States.

28. The harmonisation of economic and financial policies at the regional level should become one of the issues discussed within the framework of the economic reform policies in Member States, and each ECOWAS Member State should take account of the macro-economic convergence criteria when preparing its economic policy framework paper (PFP).

3.4 Statistical Support

29. Harmonised, accurate and up-to-date statistics on all ECOWAS Member States are necessary for the implementation of the trade liberalisation scheme, the establishment of a common external tariff and the harmonisation of economic and financial policies. To this end, it will be necessary to create harmonised statistical tools in all the areas of interest, and set up an efficient statistical system at national and regional levels to manage and update data.

30. Within the region, both the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat and UEMOA are in the process of harmonising national accounts, with the two organisations actively seeking to reconcile their objectives in this regard. The harmonisation programme must be continued in order that all countries may, in the short term, acquire an adequate system of collating and preparing accounts, using the 1993 harmonised system of national accounts, SNA 93.

31. With respect to price indices, it would be desirable for the harmonised index in use in UEMOA countries to be extended to the other ECOWAS Member States. For external trade statistics, the work of previous projects financed by the European Union should be consolidated. Support measures should be defined to bolster efforts being made by the ECOWAS Secretariat which is engaged in setting up the EUROTRACE system at the regional level and refining the harmonised customs mechanisms. Work should also be started on the installation of a system for the collection and production of external trade statistics, in anticipation of a customs union. Finally, there is a need in the area of trade statistics to introduce a more effective procedure for

assessing the volume of unrecorded trade between individual countries in order to obtain a better picture of the nature of intra-ECOWAS trade.

32. The harmonisation of the statistical tools applied in support of the integration process should be extended to include the other areas mentioned earlier, with a particular focus on macro-economic concepts, especially those relating to public finance and balance of payments.

33. Assistance in the area of statistics should include forging an appropriate institutional framework to support the statistical services of the Member States and the Executive Secretariat. In addition, a data base should be established to serve the decision-making mechanism within the Executive Secretariat.

3.5 Promotion of the private sector and incentives to investment capital

34. The promotion of regional integration requires the adoption of an open, outward-looking strategy and greater involvement of the private sector in the development process. In order to attract both local and foreign capital, adequate fiscal incentives should be put in place; and a macro-economic, institutional and regulatory framework suitably adapted for direct foreign investment (DFI) must also be established. This specifically requires the harmonisation of commercial laws within the ECOWAS region, and the adoption of a Community investment code.

35. The European Union and other donors can contribute significantly to the efforts being made by the ECOWAS Member States to diversify their exports, enhance their capacities and promote investment as a means towards achieving more competitive economies.

36. West African countries, and ECOWAS as an institution, should lay special emphasis on the need to support efforts to diversify production, acquire trade information, improve the business environment, enhance the capacity of local enterprises and promote exports. Greater assistance towards infrastructural development would be a valuable asset in this connection.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY

37. The overall objective is to strengthen and accelerate integration in West Africa by encouraging the creation and consolidation of a unified regional market and the establishment of an ECOWAS monetary zone.

38. The specific objective is to expand intra-regional trade and enhance competitiveness.

5. EXPECTED RESULTS

39. The results expected are:

1. establishment of a common external tariff;
2. establishment of a multilateral surveillance mechanism;
3. establishment of a harmonised and efficient statistical network at the national and regional levels;

4. creation of an enabling environment for greater private-sector investment and increased investment capital flow;
5. creation of a unified economic region.

6. ACTIVITIES

40. The activities to be undertaken may be summarised under the following areas of intervention:

- ♦ harmonisation of ECOWAS and UEMOA customs clearance mechanisms and procedures, within the framework of a customs union;
- ♦ evaluation of the impact of a customs union on the economic structure and customs revenue of each member country;
- ♦ fiscal reform with a view to implementing the CET, harmonisation of the CET of ECOWAS and that of UEMOA;
- ♦ identification of ECOWAS macro-economic convergence criteria and their harmonisation with those of UEMOA
- ♦ harmonisation of the statistical system needed for the formulation of economic policies;
- ♦ harmonisation of commercial laws in the ECOWAS region;
- ♦ harmonisation of the accounting systems of Member States.

7. IMPLEMENTATION

41. In carrying out the activities under the programme, due attention should be given to the achievements of ECOWAS and UEMOA and appropriate measures taken to harmonise the programmes of the two institutions.

42. The success of the implementation strategy will depend mainly on the extent to which Member States honour their commitment to implement decisions adopted at the highest level. Hence the need to set up credible and efficient monitoring bodies with powers to enforce compliance with decisions taken of a common accord. In this regard, ECOWAS proposes to put into effect the decisions relating to the creation of an ECOWAS Court of Justice and the Community Parliament in order to speed up the implementation of its decisions.

43. Regional development and integration can only be achieved in a climate of peace and security. In recent years, the West African region has been shaken by violent crisis which has affected the stability of the Member States. As a measure to strengthen regional peace and security, the Executive Secretariat initiated the establishment of a regional mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution, and peace-keeping and security in the West African region. A framework document has been adopted to this effect. Furthermore, the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government has declared a moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of light weapons.

44. The ECOWAS Secretariat has undertaken a study on the reorganisation of its structure in order to better serve the

purpose of implementing the strategy for accelerating economic integration in West Africa. It will continue with efforts being made in collaboration with UEMOA, to rationalise the programmes of the two institutions.

45. The ECOWAS Secretariat will seek donor assistance, particularly from the European Union, towards the implementation of the above strategy. In this connection, it is expected that following discussions during the forthcoming session of Council, that Member States would lend the necessary support in mobilising funds for implementing this strategy.

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES
(E C O W A S)**

FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ABUJA, 18 - 20 AUGUST 1999

**RECOMMENDATION C/REC. 3/8/99 RELATING
TO TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECOWAS FUND
INTO A REGIONAL HOLDING COMPANY**

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions ;

MINDFUL of Article 21 of the Revised Treaty establishing the FUND for Co-operation, Compensation and Development of the Community (ECOWAS FUND) ;

MINDFUL of the purpose of the ECOWAS FUND as set out in Article 2 of the Protocol relating to the ECOWAS Fund ;

RECALLING that in the Final Communiqué of the Authority of Heads of State and Government held in Abuja from 7 to 9 July 1987, the Management of the ECOWAS Fund was directed to study the possibility of restructuring the ECOWAS Fund and opening up its equity capital to the participation of institutions and non member States of ECOWAS ;

MINDFUL of Decisions A/DEC.2/6/88 and A/DEC.10/6/89 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government relating to the Study on Enhancing the Financial Resources of the ECOWAS Fund ;

CONSCIOUS of the important role ECOWAS FUND plays in the mobilisation of the necessary resources for the execution of Community projects ;

CONSCIOUS of the demands on the resources of the ECOWAS Fund ;

NOTING that there are considerable reserves of surplus funds outside the ECOWAS Sub-region ;

CONSIDERING a study on the transformation of the ECOWAS FUND adopted by Regulation C/REG.1/8/97 ;

HAVING CONSIDERED the Report of the Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee on the Enhancement of the Financial Resources of the ECOWAS FUND ;

**RECOMMENDS TO THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE
AND GOVERNMENT :**

To approve and adopt the attached Draft Decision relating to the Transformation of the ECOWAS Fund into a Regional Holding Company.

DONE AT ABUJA, THIS 20th DAY OF AUGUST 1999

FOR THE COUNCIL



**Abdoul Hamid S.B. TIDJANI-DOURODJAYE
CHAIRMAN**

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES
(E C O W A S)**

**TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE AUTHORITY
OF HEADS OF STATES AND GOVERNMENT**

LOME, _____ 1999

**DECISION A/DEC. /8/99 RELATING TO TRANSFORMATION
OF THE ECOWAS FUND INTO A REGIONAL HOLDING COMPANY**

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATES AND GOVERNMENT,

MINDFUL of Articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Revised Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) defining its establishment, composition and functions ;

MINDFUL of Article 21 of the Revised Treaty establishing the FUND for Co-operation, Compensation and Development of the Community (ECOWAS FUND) ;

MINDFUL of the purpose of the ECOWAS FUND as set out in Article 2 of the Protocol relating to the ECOWAS Fund ;

RECALLING that in the Final Communiqué of the Authority of Heads of State and Government held in Abuja from 7 to 9 July 1987, the Management of the ECOWAS Fund was directed to study the possibility of restructuring the ECOWAS Fund and opening up its equity capital to the participation of institutions and non member States of ECOWAS ;

MINDFUL of Decisions A/DEC.2/6/88 and A/DEC.10/6/89 of the Authority of Heads of State and Government relating to the Study on Enhancing the Financial Resources of the ECOWAS Fund ;

CONSCIOUS of the important role ECOWAS FUND plays in the mobilisation of the necessary resources for the execution of Community projects ;

CONSCIOUS of the demands on the resources of the ECOWAS Fund ;

NOTING that there are considerable reserves of surplus funds outside the ECOWAS Sub-region ;

CONSIDERING a study on the transformation of the ECOWAS FUND adopted by Regulation C/REG.1/8/97 ;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE 44TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS HELD IN ABUJA FROM 18 TO 20 AUGUST 1999 :

DECIDES :

ARTICLE 1

The ECOWAS Fund is hereby transformed into a Regional Holding Company called ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID). It shall have two subsidiaries namely ECOWAS Regional Investment Bank (ERIB) and ECOWAS Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

ARTICLE 2

1. The Status, objectives and functions of the holding company and its subsidiaries shall be defined in a Protocol ;
2. Pending the entry into force of the Protocol, the establishment of the holding Company and its subsidiaries shall take effect in accordance with Article 9 of the Revised Treaty.

ARTICLE 3

The Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee, the Board of Directors and Management of ECOWAS Fund shall take all necessary measures to implement this decision.

ARTICLE 4

This Decision shall be published by the Executive Secretariat in the Official Journal of the Community within thirty (30) days of the signature of the Chairman of the Authority. It shall also be published within the same time frame in the National Gazette of each Member State.

DONE AT LOME, THIS ____ DAY OF _____ 1999

FOR THE AUTHORITY

H.E. GNASSINGBE EYADEMA
CHAIRMAN

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST
AFRICAN STATES**

**FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

ABUJA, 18 - 20 August, 1999

**RECOMMENDATION 4/8/99 RELATING TO THE ALLOCATION
OF THE POST OF MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE WEST
AFRICAN HEALTH ORGANISATION (WAHO) TO
THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA**

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,


MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of the Protocol establishing the West African Health Organisation dated 9th July 1987;

MINDFUL of Article IX of the said Protocol relating to the post of Director-General of WAHO;

MINDFUL of paragraph 4(a), Article 18 of the Revised Treaty relating to the appointments of statutory officers to the Institutions of the Community;

AFTER CONSIDERING the reports of the Third meeting of the Assembly of ECOWAS Health Ministers and the Second meeting of the Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee on the restructuring of the Executive Secretariat held in Lome, Togo on 30 and 31 July, 1998 and Abuja, on 18 to 20 August, 1999 respectively;



RECOMMENDS :

TO the Authority of Heads of State and Government to adopt the attached draft Decision allocating the post of Director-General of the West African Health Organisation to the Republic of The Gambia.

DONE AT ABUJA, THIS 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1999



ABDOUL HAMID S.B TIDJANI DOURODJAYE
CHAIRMAN
FOR COUNCIL

**ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST
AFRICAN STATES**

**TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE AUTHORITY OF
HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

LOME,, 1999

DRAFT

**DECISION A/DEC/.../99 ALLOCATING THE POST OF
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE WEST AFRICAN HEALTH
ORGANISATION TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA**

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT,

MINDFUL of Articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of the Protocol dated 9 July 1987 establishing the West African Health Organisation (WAHO);

MINDFUL of Article IX of the said Protocol relating to the post of Director-General of WAHO;

MINDFUL of paragraph 4(a), Article 18 of the Revised Treaty relating to the appointments of statutory appointees to the Institutions of the Community;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the forty-fourth session of the Council of Ministers held in Abuja from 18 to 20 August, 1999;

DECIDES

Article 1

The post of Director-General of the West African Health Organisation is hereby allocated to the Republic of The Gambia for a period of four (4) years with effect from the date the Gambian candidate assumes duty.

Article 2

This Decision shall be published by the Executive Secretariat in the Official Journal of the Community within thirty (30) days of its signature by the Chairman of the Authority. It shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette within the same time-frame.

DONE AT LOME, THIS DAY OF, 1999.

H. E. GNASSINGBE EYADEMA
CHAIRMAN
FOR THE AUTHORITY

Twenty Second Session of the Authority
of Heads of State and Government

Lome, 1999

**Resolution A/RES.1/8/99 relating to the Sub-
Regional Action Programme to combat
desertification in West Africa**

The Authority of Heads of State and Government,

MINDFUL of Articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions ;

MINDFUL of the United Nations Convention adopted on 17 June 1994, to combat desertification in countries seriously affected by drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa ;

MINDFUL of the conclusions of the meeting of experts from ECOWAS and CILSS Member States, to consider the sub-regional action programme to combat desertification, which took place in Lomé from 20 to 22 May 1999;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the grave socio-economic and ecological effects of drought and desertification for the sub-region ;

CONVINCED of the pressing need to strengthen sub-regional cooperation in matters relating to the control of desertification and mitigation of the effects of drought, with a view to contributing to the sustained development of the ECOWAS Member States ;

REAFFIRMING the unwavering commitment of the countries of the sub-region to deploy all necessary means to combat desertification ;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers held in Abuja, from 18 to 20 August, 1999.

HEREBY APPEALS :

To the international community and requests that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention to combat desertification, effective support to the ECOWAS Member States by facilitating their access to resources, and the appropriate technology, knowledge and skills necessary for the prompt and effective implementation of the sub-regional action programme to combat desertification.

Done at Lome, this day of, 1999

H.E. Gnassingbé EYADÉMA
Chairman
For the Authority

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES

Forty-fourth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers

Abuja, 18 - 20 August, 1999

COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

Quarante quatrième session ordinaire du Conseil des Ministres

Abuja, 18 - 20 août 1999

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