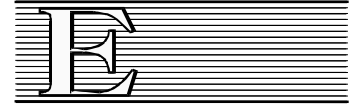




UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.: LIMITED

ECA/SDD/AdHoc.SDRA/2  
August 2005

Original: ENGLISH

---

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

**Report of the Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting  
on Monitoring and Assessing  
Sustainable Development in Africa**

**Addis Ababa  
13-15 April 2005**



## **ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION**

1. The Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Monitoring and Assessing Sustainable Development in Africa was held at the United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC) of ECA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from April 13 to 15, 2005. The meeting was formally opened by Mr. Antonio Pedro the Officer-In-Charge of the Division since Mr. Josué Dioné had traveled on mission. Mr. Israel Sembajwe made a brief welcome remarks.
2. The meeting was attended by seven experts from the areas of Economics, Environment, and Population. The experts were from CEDPA in Lagos, Nigeria, University of Ghana, University of Pretoria and the CSIR in South Africa, University of Botswana, the EPA of Ethiopia and an Institute in Cameroon. The meeting was also attended by the staff of the Sustainable Development Division (SDD). The list of participants is provided in Annex I.

## **ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS**

### **A. Opening of Meeting (Agenda Item 1)**

3. On behalf of the Executive Secretary of ECA, Mr. Antonio Pedro who was acting on behalf of Mr. Josué Dioné as Director of SDD welcomed participants, especially Pro. Adebusoye, former Director of SDD and thanked them for accepting to participate in a very important meeting on monitoring sustainable development in Africa.
4. Mr. Pedro reminded the experts that the exercise they were going to undertake was important in that the Division was going to publish a flagship report on the Sustainable Development in Africa and their input was going to be important.
5. He informed them that the Report will be in two parts. The first part will use indicators of sustainable development to assess the state of sustainable development in Africa while the second part will focus on the sustainability of public and private partnerships in mining, energy, land policy and water.
6. He reminded the experts that their task for the meeting was to:
  - a) provide guidance to the structure and content of SDRA
  - b) examine the availability, relevance and use of the selected sustainable development indicators and
  - c) generate, in the long run, an overall sustainable development index to facilitate comparative analysis of progress made by different countries in the region.
7. In Conclusion, Mr. Pedro stressed the importance that ECA attaches to the inputs, feedback and advice that the experts will make to the successful production of the SDRA.

## **B. Organizational Matters (Agenda Item 2)**

### i) Organizational matters

8. Before calling for the nomination for the position of Chairpersons and Rapporteur, there was introduction of participants. The following experts were elected unanimously for the posts of Chairpersons and Rapporteur.

Chairperson: Prof. Makinwa-Adebusoye

Vice-Chairperson: Prof. Rashid Hassan

Rapporteur: Dr. Bright Daniel Twerefou

### ii) Adoption of the Agenda and Programme of Work

9. The meeting adopted the agenda and Programme of Work with minor modifications. The program of Work is reproduced in Annex II

## **Session 1: Structure and Content of SDRA**

10. Mr. Tutu presented the Structure of SDRA. He presented an annotated outline of SDRA. He indicated that the Sustainable Development Report on Africa (SDRA) is an attempt by the ECA to document and assess the state of sustainable development in Africa. The Report is part of the activities undertaken by the Commission to promote sustainable development in Africa by ensuring the integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions into development strategies. The Report will consist of two parts. Using indicators, **Part I** will assess the status of sustainable development in Africa. **Part II** will examine land issues and the sustainability of public/private partnership in land, water, energy and mining policies. The main findings and recommendations of the report will be summarized in an overview chapter. The following is an annotated outline of the report.
11. There is an overview that will synthesize the overall findings and recommendations of parts I and II of the report. It will highlight the progress made by African countries towards the achievement of sustainable development. The overview will pinpoint the lessons learned, including successes and failures.
12. An Introduction will follow the overview. This chapter will explain why a “sustainable development report on Africa”. It will state the overall goal and objectives of the report. The chapter will explain how the report will serve member countries. It will explain the methodology and introduce the chapters and parts of this report.
13. Chapter I will concentrate on sustainable development indicators that will be used to analyze the status of sustainable development in Africa. This chapter will focus on quantitative and qualitative indicators for measuring the progress of countries and the region towards attaining the goals, objectives and principles of sustainable development. The availability, suitability and use of the indicators will be discussed, as well as their limitations and weaknesses.

14. The chapter will also discuss the various indicators that are being developed at the Commission and the effort to produce a Sustainable Development Index.
15. Chapter 2 of the Report will assess the status of sustainable development in Africa. The chapter will provide an overview of the status of sustainable development in Africa based on selected indicators that cover the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as institutional issues. The chapter will be informed by a desk review as well as selected country reports.
16. The participation of major groups and means of implementation (including policies and strategies for sustainable development, resources for implementation and capacity building) will also be given major focus, and so will poverty eradication/reduction, which is the overarching goal of sustainable development in Africa.
17. Challenges, opportunities, success stories, good practices and lessons learned in the course of implementation will also be highlighted. The findings of this chapter will contribute to informing the section / chapter that presents the sustainable development outlook for Africa.
18. Chapter 3 of the Report will present sustainable development outlook for Africa. The main objective of this chapter is to provide a future outlook on sustainable development in Africa. Based on the current status, the outlook will explore the future of sustainable development in Africa and provide some recommendations and policy actions. The chapter will be informed by the quantitative and qualitative indicators, and by the analyses in chapter II.
19. Part 2 of the Report consists of four chapters and undertakes analysis of managing selected land-based resources for sustainable development in Africa. The selected resources are water, energy, minerals and issues on land policy.
20. The purpose of chapter 4 is to provide a well-integrated synthesis of the issues arising from the analytical work in the selected sectors. It will identify selected indicators of sustainability in each sector, discuss linkages and inter-linkages that yield optimal sustainability results, and position the selected sectors in the overall context of sustainable development.
21. Specifically, the chapter will reflect on the following issues:
  - a) Policies that integrate population into long-term planning for sustainable development, including human resources management (with emphasis on education, health and productivity), and enhancing sustainable utilization of natural resources.
  - b) Adoption and implementation of policies that contribute to strengthening grassroots institutions and local participation in efficient land and water management to halt the vicious circle of poverty.
  - c) Policies and actions that address the security of land tenure, especially to ensure rights of land ownership to women.
  - d) Regulation of energy resources by focusing on such areas as agro-forestry, markets for wood products, fuel wood needs, and alternative sources of energy.

- e) Policies and programmes aimed at relieving women from their great burden by providing education, development opportunities and popularization of effective and appropriate technologies such as fuel-efficient and time saving stoves, and gender-relevant farming and crop processing techniques and tools.
  - f) Policies and programmes focused on generating alternative livelihood systems through non-farm employment to enhance access to food, reduce poverty and generate smaller and healthier families.
22. Chapter 5 will analyze the rationale for land reform and the historical context of land tenure challenges in Africa. In highlighting the experiences and lessons learned, the chapter will also study the emerging issues relating to population, globalization, environmental degradation and sustainability. The analyses will provide a summary of the debate on land privatization and titling in Africa, and an overview of past investigations (summary of existing studies on the impact of land privatization on investment in agriculture: comparative analysis).
23. In Addition, socio-economic impacts of land reform, specifically social impacts on livelihoods, governance, natural resources management, and economic impacts on investment, land market, deposit mobilization, labor mobility, will be given due attention in this chapter. The chapter will analyze outstanding issues such as (a) reliance on endogenous institutional changes, (b) pre-requisite for some types of technical changes, (c) beneficiary effects of anticipatory land rights privatization, (d) timely response to land problems, and (e) cost reduction approaches to land privatization.
24. The chapter will conclude with some policy implications, specifically on strengthening the role of communities in designing and implementing land policies, providing ample information, improving rural infrastructure, and empowering the population through education.
25. Chapter 6 will analyze the role of public-private partnerships at sub-regional level in harnessing water resources for food security. Sustainability issues using indicators will be examined. After a brief introduction on the statement of the objectives and organization, and rationale for private sector participation, the chapter will analyze the current status of water management for food security in Africa.
26. The chapter will also highlight the roles of the private and public sectors and analyze the potential sources of finance for water resources management. It will focus on the Niger and Nile river basins as units of private sector investment in water for food security. A final section of the chapter will be on creating policy environment for trans-boundary private sector investments in water for food security.
27. Mr. Moulot presented Chapter 7 that discusses power sector reform for sustainable development in Africa. This chapter will present in its introduction an overview of land based resources used for energy production, summarize the current institutional, legal and regulatory issues related to the efficient performance of the energy sector and outline the challenges of the sector in support of sustainable development in Africa.

28. The chapter will then address the issues of designing adequate energy policies for sustainable development. Such policies should establish an innovative sector framework that takes into account the issues of increasing access to the poor, facilitating rational subsidies and establishing institutional and legal environments that promote socially and environmentally balanced development.
29. The chapter will take stock of an updated assessment study of the status of power sector reform (PSR) in Africa and will include a review and analyses of policy tools that should facilitate the integration of social, economic and environmental concerns into power sector reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa.
30. Mr. Pedro presented Chapter 8 that discusses the issue of improving public participation in the sustainable development of mineral resources in Africa. The draft of this chapter was presented. The chapter examines the extent to which the three pillars of sustainable development have been addressed in the mining sector. Particularly, the chapter explores ways of meeting the expectations of the different stakeholders by reviewing existing legal, physical and regulatory frameworks.
31. The major components of the chapter include: i) background to the study; ii) participation in decision-making; iii) allocation of benefits from mining; iii) integrating mining into the national economy; and v) policy implications. Emphasis will be put on increasing access to the poor, and establishing institutional and legal frameworks that support economically, socially and environmentally friendly reforms that promote sustainable development.

### **Discussions**

32. The following comments and observations were on the various chapters during the discussions.

### **Overview**

- *The context of the overview is okay. However, the overview should not be too long. It should be clear, succinct, and to the point. The division should also decide on whether to call it Executive Summary or Overview*

### **Introduction**

- *This chapter should clearly articulate the need for a SDRA.*
- *The value added of the SDRA should be stated upfront.*
- *Commitments of member states to UN Agreements should be indicated.*
- *The overall goals/objectives and methodology of the report should also be clearly spelled out.*
- *NEPAD should be positioned in the context of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), particularly in regard to it providing a framework for sustainable development on the continent.*
- *This chapter should explain what sustainable development is, and why it is important. There is need to emphasize the importance of intergenerational sustainability.*

## **Chapter I**

- *It is important to assess the merit of using indicators for which data is not readily available, and the status of availability of indicators in Africa by providing the proportion of selected set of indicators not available.*

## **Chapter II**

- *The chapter should start by providing a broad overview of progress in sustainable development in Africa, then zero in on the 10 study countries (Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Tunisia, and Zambia). These countries were selected based on regional and language balance.*
- *The chapter should give prominence to poverty reduction, this being the overarching goal of sustainable development in Africa.*
- *It is important for consultants to provide their expert views on issues for which data is not available*

## **Chapter III**

- *The future outlook should consider a 5 to 10-year timeframe (i.e. medium to long term)*
- *The outlook will consider the sectoral issues to be addressed in the second part of the report and which is subject to change every two years.*
- *Short-term forecasts (2 yearly) could be provided for areas of specific concern.*
- *There are several sources that can be used to give an outlook. For instance, the Millennium Assessment and sub-global assessments contain scenarios that could guide or be built upon in developing scenarios to inform the outlook. The Global Environment Outlook (GEO), the IPCC and the Africa Environment Outlook (AEO) could also provide useful guides.*

## **Chapter IV**

- *This chapter should clearly provide the conceptual linkages. An analysis of policy linkages should be given a specific focus.*
- *The chapter will be informed by a desk review, country reports and sectoral reports.*
- *Aggregate indicators could be used in analyzing in an integrated manner, gains, losses and net results. This could form the last section of chapter 4 or could be presented as the last chapter (9), tying together the analysis made in the sectoral chapters.*
- *Cross cutting issues such as poverty, gender, health and conflict could be used in assessing impacts of sectoral policies and programs on well being.*
- *The sectoral chapters should have a common theme such as public-private partnership / participation. This does not necessarily have to be reflected in the titles, but should be featured in the body of the respective chapters.*

- *The chapter will discuss land resources in general and their interlinkages before focusing on the selected sectors. The forestry sector and other relevant ones will be included in the general discussions.*
- *Should the Division decide to have a concluding chapter, tradeoffs should be made between this chapter and the concluding chapter.*

## **Chapter V**

- *This chapter will focus on land policies and land resources. It will outline the rationale for land reform and land tenure. The chapter will also highlight the plight of women and other vulnerable groups, as regards access to land.*
- *Participants noted that the issues to be discussed under this chapter should take into account priority issues and concerns.*

## **Chapter VI**

- *The title of this chapter should be amended to reflect its contents, which centers of public-private partnerships in the management of water resources.*
- *The reference to food security in the chapter should be revisited given that water resources management is relevant to sustainable development in general.*

## **Chapter VII**

- *This chapter should discuss the importance of energy resources in harnessing other land based resources such as minerals, land/ agriculture and water resources.*

## **Chapter VIII**

- *Strengthen the paper with more information on mineral resources and how they have been used sustainably in countries like Botswana. Information such as re-investment of benefits to other sectors of the economy and share of mineral wealth to total wealth is available in Professor Hassan's paper. One problem here is the availability of comparable set of indicators and data/ information for other countries.*
- *Of particular interest is the extent to which funds derived from mining are used to develop other capital. In this regard, examples from the Chad/Cameroon pipeline project and the mineral cluster study for South Africa and Mozambique are particularly relevant. Such information could be presented in the form of boxes. Information on petroleum exploitation in Nigeria has recently been made available. It may be helpful to look into that.*
- *Wealth creation and distribution challenges already highlighted in the paper will be given more focus. The sustainable development issues of intra- and intergeneration equities need to be streamlined into the paper.*
- *Public participation need to emphasize the importance of community involvement and should not be limited to government interventions.*
- *The historical background should be short and avoid too much detail, without necessarily losing important historical information*
- *The issue of mainstreaming the mining sector into other sectors of the economy needs be addressed. This will inform the policy recommendations*

- *The environmental impacts of mining should be given more focus and the need to mainstream environmental issues further upstream through strategic environmental assessment, should be included as a policy recommendation.*
- *The preference of the mining sector over other forms of land use will be addressed and policy recommendation made on the need to balance the different pillars of sustainable development.*
- *The multiplier effects of mining will be discussed. The case of Botswana will be highlighted in the form of a box. Post-mining might lead to ghost towns, etc. The sustainability issues are very important to consider here.*
- *The public and private shares in mining activities. These shares are good indicators to be considered in the paper.*
- *The above observations notwithstanding, the author should be careful not lose sight of the main theme of the chapter.*

## **Session 2: a) Sustainable Development Indicators**

33. Mr. Tutu presented sustainable development indicators (SDI). He gave the evolution of SDI. He indicated that in response to Agenda 21, the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) approved in 1995, the Programme of Work on Indicators of Sustainable Development and called upon the organizations of the UN system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to coordinate with the Secretariat in the implementation of key elements of the work programme.
34. The CSD organized sustainable development of Agenda 21 into four areas, namely, social, economic, environmental and institutional for the purpose of developing the indicators. Using this framework, 134 indicators were developed by UN lead agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the UN Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT). The CSD used experts, member countries and these lead UN Agencies in the development of the indicators.
35. With these indicators, 22 countries from all regions of the world were engaged in the testing process on a voluntary basis to gain experience with the selection and development of sustainable development indicators and to assess their application and suitability to assist decision-making at the national level. The national testing process began in 1996 and ended in 1999. African countries that did voluntary testing included Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, Tunisia and Morocco.
36. The indicators that were selected by CSD are arranged under each of the 4 pillars under a theme and sub-theme. Then the indicators are suggested under each. From these, we selected those that will be used for our analysis. The main criteria that were used to select the indicators include ease of measurement, availability, usefulness, effectiveness and cost effectiveness. The following indicators have been selected for consideration. They are:

**Economic:**

GDP per Capita, Employment Rate, Inflation Rate, Balance of Payments, Foreign Direct Investment, Investment Share in GDP, Savings Ratio, ODA Flows, Debt to GDP Ratio,

**Social:**

Percent of Population below poverty Line, Gini Index of Income Inequality, Average per capita food consumption, Ratio of Average Female Wage to Male Wage, percentage of stunted children, Mortality rate under 5 years old, maternal death rate, Life expectancy at birth, Percent of population with adequate sewage disposal, population with access to safe drinking water, population with access to sanitation, percent of population with access to primary health care facilities, population growth rate, rate of urbanization, fertility rate, percent of irrigation facility, primary school enrolment rate, Secondary school enrolment rate, tertiary school enrolment rate, literacy rate, Energy use per unit of GDP, Energy consumption per capita, energy consumption per capita, Population with access to electricity,

**Environment:**

Ambient concentration of air pollutants in Capital cities, emission of Greenhouse Gases, Arable land as percent of land area, Use of fertilizers, Forest area as percent of land area, rate of deforestation, land affected by desertification.

**Institutional:**

National Sustainable Development Committee/Council, National Sustainable Development Strategies, Implementation of ratified global conventions, number of NGOs involved in Sustainable Development.

**Discussions**

37. The following comments and observations were made on the presentation of indicators:

**GENERAL COMMENTS**

- It is important to consider the following issues:
  1. Is ECA going to generate new data?
  2. We must always keep in mind that these indicators are being used to measure sustainability
  3. These indicators are available elsewhere so we must select indicators keeping in mind
    - a. What indicators are useful in examining nexus issues or in eventually arriving at a nexus index?
    - b. What should be done to add value to the indicators?
- Standardize definitions by either using the generic or adding the unit or specific way of measuring the indicator e.g. Percent of population with access to clean water
- Be careful about the ownership of the indicators. What is the source of the indicator?
- What do these indicators show about sustainability of the various pillars? Even if not in this issue, ECA should look into adjusting indicators and combining them into indices to add value to them

- The economic indicators relating to ODI flows measure the means of implementation so they are vital. The capacity to finance programs
- Presenting indicators in isolation does not really add value to the existing publications. Rather, the value of presenting these indicators and what will make SDRA different from the other publications is its integrative aspect of the 4 pillars of sustainability.
- It is important that we have a clear definition of sustainable development so that we can determine what we are measuring. It may be useful therefore to use indicators that measure sustainability e.g. adjusted GDP (for environmental degradation) instead of GDP.
- It is advisable to refrain from using too many indicators since data may not be available for all of them. Where one indicator gives a broad indication of a certain issue such as poverty, health status etc. we should use that one indicator instead of many that do the same.
- Are indicators necessary? Should we hold off till we have indices that go beyond sectoral indicators and focus on other aspects of the SDRA to a later issue? We have to produce a quality SDRA since it will be a flagship publication, therefore we have to try to find the resources to be able to harness the information available to add value to it and use it in the SDRA.
- The indicators are pillar specific indicators but we should strive towards coming up with sustainable development status. As we did with PEDDA in trying to analyze nexus issues, we should combine indicators to achieve a certain element of sustainability.
- All the indicators do measure some aspects of sustainable development, in trying to add or subtract from the list we need to focus on those indicators that will prove to be of valuable to sustainability.
- A discussion on forestry and other Natural Resource sectors is not included in the sectoral part. This could possibly go to chapter 4.

## SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON INDICATORS

### Economic

- We need to examine whether the economic indicators are inclusive of all the categories such as monetary, fiscal, trade elements and add indicators as is appropriate to reflect these important areas
- Add *GDP*; GDP growth rate; economic terms of trade; capital flight, teledensity
- Add an indicator that shows *wealth composition* e.g. natural capital/total capital.
- Include *Genuine Savings* measure, which is available for most countries. It is available from the World Bank's environment department. It is a measure that takes into account natural, human and financial capital, by taking into account the savings ratio, depreciation of natural resources and developments in human capital.
- Where possible, include a measure of the recovery of *Resource Rents*. There is one constructed for Botswana that includes a sustainability element by introducing an analysis of whether these rents are spent on consumption or investments i.e. *non-investment expenditure/ rents from minerals*

### Environmental

- Add an indicator measuring soil erosion/nutrient mining
- Add an indicator on forestry e.g. natural forests (relative to cultivated land)

- Add a measure of investment of rents from depletable assets to take of future generations using the EL Serafi Equation.

### **Institutional**

- There is a need to capture the governance indicators covering issues of corruption, crime, participation, decentralization, infrastructure, drawing from the governance indicators and the AGDI
- Add expenditures on sectors such as water and sanitation, education, housing, medical services, infrastructure HIV/AIDS, crime, laws against corruption and money laundering, etc. to capture policy response

### **Session 2:    b)    Sustainable Development Index**

38. Mr. Yousif made a presentation of the various attempts at developing indicators and indices at ECA. He enumerated eight attempts in various divisions at this exercise. The various indices and indicators are:

- 1- Economic Sustainability Index
- 2- Sustained Growth Index
- 3- Economic Policy Stance Index
- 4- Expanded Economic Policy Stance Index
- 5- Regional Integration Indices
- 6- African Governance Indicators
- 7- The African Gender and Development Index
- 8- The African Green Revolution Index

39. The Economic Sustainability Index, Sustained Growth index, Economic Policy Index and the Expanded Economic Policy Stance Index have been developed by ESPD. The Regional Integration Indices produced by TRID while the African Governance Indicators, the African Gender and Development Index and the African Revolution Index have been developed by DPMD, ACGD and SDD, respectively.

**Economic Sustainability Index (ESI):**

ESI uses 36 indicators to measure economic performance of countries over a long period of time. It assesses a country's medium-to long term potential to produce and maintain good economic performance, as measured by its sustained growth, human capital development, structural diversification, transactions costs, external dependency, and macroeconomic stability.

**Sustained Growth Index (SGI)**

SGI measures the historical growth performance of a country. It assesses three aspects of per capita GDP growth: level, regularity and volatility of growth rates.

**Economic Policy Stance Index( EPSI)**

EPSI measures the performance of countries using seven macroeconomic policies including fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies. An Expanded Economic Policy Stance Index (EEPSI) measures Sustainable growth and structural transformation, market and institutional development, and macroeconomic policies.

**Regional Integration Indices**

They measure regional integration at sector, country, REC, and Africa as a whole. The data for the calculation of the indices cover trade, money and finance, transport, communication, energy, agriculture, manufacturing, and human development and labor markets.

**African Governance Indicators (AGI)**

The indicators measure the state of governance in Africa as reflected by the political, economic and social affairs in each country. The indices are based on data from expert panel study, which contains 83 indicators clustered by:-

- Political representation
- Institutional effectiveness and accountability.
- Human rights and role of law
- Executive
- Economic management
- Control of corruption

**The African Gender and Development Index (AGDI)**

The index is in two parts; The Gender Status Index (GSI) and the Gender Development Index (GDI). The GSI measures only the gender gap in countries, in terms of income, resources, education, health. It Also assesses whether women have the same possibilities as men to achieve position of power in both public and private sector, and in civil society. The GDI is based on social power, economic power, and political power.

**The African Green Revolution Index (GRI)**

The GRI measures the preparedness of a given country to embark on strategies of Sustainable Modernization of Agriculture and Rural Transformation. It shows how a country is moving towards the achievement of a real Green Revolution.

40. He indicated that under the leadership of SDD, an attempt will be made in the long run to develop a Commission-wide sustainable development index combining the efforts of all the divisions.

### **Working Group and Plenary Session**

41. The working Group and Plenary Session were done at the same time by taking the issues raised in both the structure and content of SDRA and Indicators. The comments made were discussed and SDD was asked to take them into consideration in producing the SDRA.

### **Adoption of Conclusions and Recommendations**

42. After two days of deliberations, the recommendations made above on the SDRA structure and Indicators were adopted.

### **Closing of the Meeting**

#### **Closing Remarks**

43. Remarks were made by the Deputy Chairperson, Prof. Rashid and Mr. Pedro.
44. Prof. Rashid on behalf Prof. Adebusoye thanked all participants for nominating them as chairperson and deputy, respectively and cooperating with them to get the job done. He re-iterated that SDRA is an important task that the division has embarked upon and that the success of it will depend upon how well integrated the analysis of the four pillars of sustainable development will be done.
45. He stressed the need for ECA to give financial resources for this very important publication which will assist member states to know the status of their sustainable development and what steps they must take to ensure improvement.
46. In his closing remarks, Mr. Pedro thanked the experts and staff of the Division for the successful outcome of the meeting. He assured the experts that the recommendations made will be seriously considered to enrich the Report.
47. Mr. Pedro assured the experts that the problem of poor hotel accommodation given to the experts due to the low per diem will be brought to the attention of ECA authorities.

ANNEX

**List of Participants**

**Prof. P. K. Makinwa-Adebusoye**

CEDPA

Elephant Cement House

Entrance D, Fifth Floor

Opposite Lagos State Secretariat

Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria

Email: [pkofomakinwa@yahoo.com](mailto:pkofomakinwa@yahoo.com)

Fax: +234-01-3451306

**Dr. Bright Daniel Twerefou**

Economics Department

University of Ghana

Legon, Ghana.

Email: [twerefou@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:twerefou@yahoo.co.uk)

Fax: 233-21-501486

**Prof. Rashid Hassan**

Center for Environmental Economics and Policy Analysis in Africa [CEEPA]

University of Pretoria

Pretoria 0002, RSA

Email: [rhassan@postino.up.ac.za](mailto:rhassan@postino.up.ac.za)

Fax: +27-12-420 4958

**Ms. Elizabeth Muller**

CSIR

P. O. Box 395

Pretoria

RSA

Email : [emuller@csir.co.za](mailto:emuller@csir.co.za)

**Mr. R. G. Majelantle**

University of Botswana

Botswana

Email: [majelarg@mopipi.ub.bw](mailto:majelarg@mopipi.ub.bw)

**Ms. Cecile Ntamag Ndjebet**

P. O. Box 14564

Yaounde, Cameroon

Email: [cndjebet@hotmail.com](mailto:cndjebet@hotmail.com)

Fax : +237 346 44 73

**Mr. Emmanuel Malifu Negewo**

Environment Protection Authority

P. O. Box 30128

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Email: [malifu2002@yahoo.com](mailto:malifu2002@yahoo.com)

Tel.: 251-9-22 60-46

**ECA SECRETARIAT****Mr. Josué Dioné**

Director, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [jdione@uneca.org](mailto:jdione@uneca.org)**Mr. Pedro Antonio**

Senior Economic Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [apedro@uneca.org](mailto:apedro@uneca.org)**Mr. Laye Ousmane**

Senior Human Settlement Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [olaye@uneca.org](mailto:olaye@uneca.org)**Mr. Niang A.**

Senior Economic Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [aniang@uneca.org](mailto:aniang@uneca.org)**Mr. Sembajwe Israel**

Senior Population Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [isembajwe@uneca.org](mailto:isembajwe@uneca.org)**Mr. Alex Tindimubona**

Senior Scientific Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [atindimubona@uneca.org](mailto:atindimubona@uneca.org)

**Mr. Tutu Kwadwo**

Environment and Development Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [ktutu@uneca.org](mailto:ktutu@uneca.org)

**Mr. Donkor Stephen Max.**

Regional Advisor on Water, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [sdonkor@uneca.org](mailto:sdonkor@uneca.org)

**Mr. Abassa Kodjo**

Economic Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [kabassa@uneca.org](mailto:kabassa@uneca.org)

**Mr. Niyimbona Pancrace**

Economic Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [pniyimbona@uneca.org](mailto:pniyimbona@uneca.org)

**Mr. Tankou M.**

Economic Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [mtankou@uneca.org](mailto:mtankou@uneca.org)

**Mr. Yousif Hassan**

Economic Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [hyousif@uneca.org](mailto:hyousif@uneca.org)

**Mr. Adeyemi Adeyinka**

Communication Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [yadeyemi@uneca.org](mailto:yadeyemi@uneca.org)**Ms. Gaye Isatou**

Environmental Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [gaye.uneca@un.org](mailto:gaye.uneca@un.org)**Mr. Hamdou Wane**

Economic Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [hwane@uneca.org](mailto:hwane@uneca.org)**Mr. Hamel J.L.**

Scientific Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [jhamel@uneca.org](mailto:jhamel@uneca.org)**Mr. Jacques Moulot**

Scientific Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [jmoulot@uneca.org](mailto:jmoulot@uneca.org)**Ms. Kagwanja Joan**

Economic Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [jkagwanj@uneca.org](mailto:jkagwanj@uneca.org)

**Mr. Sibanda Amson**

Population Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [asibanda@uneca.org](mailto:asibanda@uneca.org)

**Mr. J. N. Mastaki**

Economic Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [janmegabe@uneca.org](mailto:janmegabe@uneca.org)

**Ms. Bjorg Sandkjaer**

Population Affairs Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [bsandkjaer@uneca.org](mailto:bsandkjaer@uneca.org)

**Mr. Asfaw Yitna**

Research Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [ayitna@uneca.org](mailto:ayitna@uneca.org)

**Ms. Meheret Haile Selassie**

Research Officer, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [haileselassie.uneca@un.org](mailto:haileselassie.uneca@un.org)

**Mr. Negussie Gorfe**

Associate Statistician, SDD

P.O. Box 3001

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-1-517200

Fax: 251-1-514416

Email: [ngorfe@uneca.org](mailto:ngorfe@uneca.org)