

ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT AFRICAN NETWORK (EPMAN) WORKSHOP

MIKLIN HOTEL: 4TH - 5TH AUGUST 2005

RAPPORTEURS REPORT ON WORKSHOP

Introduction

Under the auspices of the University of Ghana, the host institution of the Economic Policy Management Programme (EPMP) Ghana, and with the support of the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) and the World Bank (WB), and the collaboration of the other EPMPs from University of Cocody, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, University of Makerere, Uganda and the University of Yaoundé II, a two-day workshop on the formation of an Economic Policy Management African Network (EPMAN) was held in Accra on the 4th and 5th of August 2005.

Objectives

The workshop had the following objectives:

- Complete the launching of EPM African Network by discussing the recruitment of staff for the Network as well as the modalities for the proper functioning of the EPM-Online Project.
- Discuss the consequences of the budgetary deficits faced by the four EPM Programmes with the view to seeking solutions, especially exploring the possibility of additional subvention from organisations such as the African Development Bank and other donors.
- Discuss the short-term and long-term sustainability of the EPM Programme, in the light of the expiring sponsorship from financiers of the programmes.

Opening Ceremony

The workshop commenced at 9.30am with a brief introduction about the purpose of the workshop by Dr. Asante, Director, EPMP Ghana. He indicated that the meeting was a follow up on an earlier initiative by the Vice Chancellor of the University of Yaoundé II. He stated that the meeting would discuss and finalise modalities for the establishment of EPMAN, as well as discuss the following issues:

- International Exchange of staff and students among the EPMs
- Budgetary deficits facing the Programmes
- Short- and Long-term future of EPM Programme, and
- Any issues which each of the parties may wish to submit

He also intimated that the essence of the EPMAN was to harness the strengths and benefits that could be derived when there is unity of purpose.

Chair for the Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony was chaired by Dr. J. L. S. Abbey, Executive Director of the Centre for Policy Analysis (CEPA) in Accra. The chairman in his speech touched on issues concerning research and policy debates in Africa. Principal was the question of foreign aid and the resource gap that the continent was faced with. He noted that once a country or organisation opens up to foreign assistance, sovereignty rights become compromised. In addition, he noted that resource mobilisation was critical to the fight against poverty reduction on the continent.

He further noted that the abject poverty that pervades the continent had severely affected the self-esteem of many on the continent, with the worst affected being women and children. He cited examples from a BBC news clip on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Niger to buttress his point.

He went on to note that while continental bodies and governments have drawn attention to projects that needed funding, they are either unwilling or incapable of raising the necessary financing to invest in these projects.

Dr. Abbey noted that though critical to addressing the issue of poverty was macroeconomic stability, he contended that a lot of effort is however spent on achieving specific targets. He recommended that more time is rather needed on the relevant aspects of spending that is essential to ensuring a reduction in poverty. Recounting the arguments about the effectiveness or otherwise of aid in achieving macroeconomic stability, he concluded by stating that critical to all these was the issue of who makes policy in Africa.

KeyNote Address

The Keynote address was given by Honourable Elizabeth Ohene, Minister of State in Charge of Tertiary Education. In her opening statement she stressed that all life revolves around economics. Understanding the concepts of economics were thus essential.

She traced the history of the EPM and its relevance within the context of addressing the problem of the shortage of the critical mass of economic policy makers on the continent. She commended the initiative of the ACBF together with the support of the World Bank and the Canadian government which eventually resulted in the EPM Programme in four African Universities in 1998. Hitherto, the training was undertaken at McGill University in Canada. She noted how the Programme has become so popular, attracting students from as far as Vietnam and Pakistan.

Miss Ohene indicated that the programme has generally served its purposes sufficiently, with high completion rates. However, there were some set backs, notably, the non-completion of programme by some students due to non-submission of long essays, high fees charged in some host institutions, the not so encouraging networking within the programme and insufficient support from host institutions.

She however observed that the HIV/AIDS scourge posed a major challenge to the efforts at building capacity on the continent, since it was not only affecting teachers, but students as well. Hence there is the need for new approaches to face these emerging challenges confronting the continent. In a similar vein, she urged that globalisation should represent an opportunity for dealing with problems, rather than for stating problems.

In conclusion, she appealed to countries in Africa to give financial support to the EPM Programme in order to expand the facilities to other countries.

The chairman closed the opening ceremony by thanking participants. He concluded, by noting that there is the need to prioritise and own policies and institutions in charge of policy making and formulation on the continent. He also stressed the need for

making the right policies and the need to avoid policy reversals in order to raise the credibility of governments of Africa.

Workshop Sessions

Session I: Implementation of the EPMPs (Phase II): Lessons and Issues

The session was chaired by Professor Jacob Songsore, Dean of the School of Graduate Studies and Research at the University of Ghana. There were four presentations by the various directors of the EPMPs.

University of Makerere

The presentation was made by Dr. J Dumba, Director, EPM Makerere, Uganda. His presentation is summarised in the following points:

- The programme commenced in 1998 with the broad objectives of improving the efficiency of the public and private sectors in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa through the enhancement of capacity for economic policy analysis and management.
- The period of study is 17 months; 14 for course work and 3 for internship.
- The programme has four components; an Economics core, a Management core, a French language core, and an Internship. Currently, the programme is in its 7th cohort, with students coming from diverse countries within the sub-region.
- The management of the programme since its inception had virtually remained unchanged. He also stated that, the programme has not had any major problems due to strong backing from the University of Makerere.
- In terms of financing, an amount of nearly US\$2 million was utilised during Phase I of the programme. During Phase I, the programme received a grant from the Japanese government in excess of US\$500,000.00.
- In Phase II, the ACBF gave a grant of US\$2 million, and currently over US\$1 million had been spent. Except for some delays in disbursement of funds, the Phase II was not faced with any budgetary deficits.
- The programme managed to reduce the cost of training per student from US\$21,282.97 in Phase I to US\$19,182.94 in Phase II. Additionally, a cost-

sharing component is included in the fee structure where students are made to bear certain components.

- The Makerere programme has well-developed ICT infrastructure, with a computer laboratory connected via fibre optic. The computer-student ratio is 1:1. New developments include the construction of a website for networking between students and programmes. The website has only been run for a short time.
- Networking of students and programmes had not commenced as planned, but EPM Alumni Associations have been established in the various countries from which the EPM scholars have originated. There are now EPM Makerere Alumni Associations in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Ethiopia.
- The programme has also commissioned a tracer study to find out how alumni are faring after graduation. Preliminary findings indicate that overall, graduates are gainfully employed in their home countries, with some gaining promotion in their jobs.
- In conclusion, with the exception of short-term training courses, all the objectives of Phase II have been implemented. Thus the sustainability of the programme is assured, at least for local students.

University of Ghana

Next to present was the Director of EPMP, Ghana, Dr. Yaw Asante. In his presentation he made it known that the EPMP in Ghana was lagging behind the other programmes by one year as a result of a break in the programme. Phase II of the programme, however, commenced in 2003. The first cohort of the Second Phase completed in June 2005, but none had graduated. The reason has to do with the University's Calendar for graduation, which normally is in March of each year. Thus these students will have to wait till March 2006 to receive their certificates. The second cohort is currently in session, with the third cohort likely to come on stream in early September 2005.

The following summarizes the remaining aspects of his presentation:

- The programme runs for 17 months, just like the case in Makerere. 14 months is devoted to course work, with the remainder 3 devoted for the internship.

- The course is divided into three main components; Economics, French and Management.
- Sponsorship of students is by the ACBF and the World Bank.
- The background of students are diverse and they come from as far away as East Africa, and from within the sub-region. Overall, the students comprise 50 percent local and 50 percent foreign.
- In terms of management structure, there have been changes since its inception. The directorship of the programme has changed twice, thus Dr. Asante is the third director of the programme. In terms of support staff, with the exception of the accounts officer, all others are new to the programme.
- The programme was originally housed in the main Economics Department building. That was the case with the First Phase. However, the Second Phase is currently housed in the new Economics Department Annex, which is however partly completed.
- Surplus funds from Phase I of the programme was utilised for the construction of the Department of Economics Annex, and also to start Phase II of the programme. However, the problem now is how to raise funds to complete the building.
- The major challenges confronting the programme are limited autonomy, especially with regard to certain important decisions, high tuition fees – students pay US\$4,500, delays in granting no objection from ACBF, and the high turn-over of staff does not allow for continuity.
- In terms of output, the performances of graduates at their work place have been very impressive. Indeed, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning have praised products of the programme.

University of Cocody

The presentation was by the Director of EPM Abidjan, Dr. P. Seca. His presentation focussed on five areas. These are objectives, activities, achievements, difficulties, and way forward.

- The **objectives** of the Second Phase were as follows: consolidate achievements in institutional capacity building, continue with long and short term training at EPM, and strengthening network of EPM Alumni.

- The major **activities** have been; academic training around specific themes, capacity building of host institution – Faculty of Economics and Management and the Ivorien Centre, increase in administrative staff from 4 (Phase I) to 8 (Phase II), and the promotion of activities to give greater visibility to the programme.

- The **achievements** of the programme include:
 1. Mounting of local and international programmes on financial diagnostics, public debt management, financial programming, and review of public expenditure.
 2. Seminars organised for persons from Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Mali.
 3. Training leading to the award of the degree in 15 months. So far 185 graduates have been produced and they have come from the Francophone and Lusophone countries.
 4. Increase in equipment available at the Economics and Social Studies Department.
 5. Establishment of a National Association of EPM Alumni.

- The **difficulties** facing the programme are mainly financial. He noted that funds for the administration of the programme have been entirely used, hence a current deficit of over US\$400,000. There is lack of funds to advertise and mount seminars, monitoring students after completion to assess their progress has been difficult, and there is the issue of recognition of the EPM degree within the public service.

- On the **way forward**, he emphasised the need for the establishment of an EPM Alumni to provide synergy in policy coordination, as well as the need to improve and develop international training seminars.

University of Yaoundé II

The last presentation was by the Director of EPM Yaoundé II, Prof. Nanfosso. He stressed that the situation at Yaoundé II was similar to the other programmes.

The following are the highlights of his presentation:

- The programme commenced in 1999 with the First Phase, whilst the Second Phase started in 2004. So far 162 persons have been trained from the CEMA region, except Equatorial Guinea.
- The programme takes 15 months, 12 for course work and 3 for internship.
- In terms of institutional capacity, the programme trains persons in economic management and policy analysis.
- The computer centre has also received new equipment to replace the old ones.
- In terms of administration, there have been changes especially from Phase I to Phase II. The director was replaced with one of the trainers, although the spirit of the programme has remained the same.
- Additionally, the programme has benefited from an increase in governance structure with the setting up of a Management Committee, a Steering Committee and an Academic Board.
- In terms of funding, the level has remained the same between the two phases. Total funding is US\$ 2,560,000 with the ACBF providing US\$2 million and World Bank providing US\$560,000.
- The budget for Phase II is however US\$ 2,951,648, leaving a deficit of US\$ 391,648.
- On the way forward, he stressed the need to work on obtaining official validation of the degree within the public service, and enhancing the decision support processes, which he indicated would be started in about 3 months time. There is also the need to establish a network of alumni. Finally, there was the need to improve the visibility of the programme.

General Discussions and Recommendations

During the discussions that followed, the following observations were made:

- While the intake into the programmes have increased there has not been a commensurate increase in funding. In some cases, funding has remained virtually unchanged.

- The duration of the programme varied between Anglophone and Francophone Africa. It was however explained that these variations in period did not change the number of credits needed to satisfy the degree requirements in host universities. Participants were however reminded that the July 2002 workshop in Abidjan recommended the harmonisation of periods.
- Problem with acceptability/validation of degrees in public institutions in Francophone Africa. Participants were of the view that if the problem persists it might impact negatively on the academic and professional sustainability of the programme.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made after the general discussions:

- There is the need for country ownership of the programmes. The host universities must absorb the programmes into their existing graduate programmes.
- There is the need to lobby the public sector for greater acceptability of the products of the programme.
- The other three host universities must learn from the success story of Makerere, especially with regard to how their tracer study works.

Session II: Finalizing the EPMAN: Internet and Mobility of Lecturers round the four Programmes

1. EPMAN

The Director of EPM Yaounde II informed participants about progress made so far on the formation of the EPMAN following the May 24-25, 2004 meeting in Yaounde. He noted that a draft constitution had been prepared and forwarded to the other three member institutions for their review and/or comments. However up to date none of the other member institutions had reacted. He stressed that there was the need to speed up work on the constitution so as to give EPMAN a legal existence. He noted further that the completion of such a process would put the network in a position to raise or source for funds for its activities.

Recommendation

A consensus was reached that the other three EPMs, i.e. Makerere, Cocody and Legon should forward their comments on the draft constitution within a month for it to be finalized.

2. EPM On-line Project

The IT Specialist of the Yaounde EPM Programme made a presentation on the status of the EPM on-line project. The EPM on-line project is aimed at networking the four EPMs as well as graduates from the programme. It is also aimed at publicizing the EPM and to facilitate on-line applications and admissions among others.

At the end of his presentation it became clear that not much progress had been made on the on-line project due to a problem between the ACBF and the former IT Specialist at Yaounde.

Participants expressed surprise at the slow progress on the on-line project. One participant wondered if the IT Specialist was up to the task. Another participant wanted to know what the nature of the problem is. Is it technical or financial?

At this juncture, the Director of Yaounde EPM intervened and informed participants that the problem was neither technical nor financial. He told participants that there was a disagreement between an individual (Mr. Noumigue – former IT Specialist at Yaounde) and the ACBF. As result the former IT Specialist is putting impediments (such as refusing to release the data initially collected for the on-line project) in the way of the new IT Specialist at Yaounde. He stated that the terms of reference for the on-line project are clear and that a new IT Specialist for the on-line project could be appointed. He stressed that finance was not a problem since the project has been budgeted for. He therefore suggested that, in the meantime, the IT Specialists on the four EPMs together with the ACBF IT Specialist could discuss the modalities of the on-line project in wait for the formal appointment of the on-line project IT Specialist. On his part, the IT Specialist from the ACBF made it clear to participants that Mr. Noumigue had no separate contract with ACBF and that ACBF dealt with him by virtue of the fact that he was an employee of EPM Yaounde. He added that it was illegal for Mr. Noumigue to keep possession of the data.

A participant from Cocody EPM suggested that in order not to waste time we should convene a meeting between Mr. Noumigue, the ACBF and the four EPMs to resolve the problem.

At this point the Chair for the session, the Rector of Yaounde II came in. He stressed the fact that the problem of the slow progress of the on-line project was neither technical nor financial.

He said there were two suggestions before us:

- a) That we resolve our differences with Mr. Noumigue, or
- b) That we recruit a new IT expert

Recommendation

He pointed out that given the bad blood between EPM Yaounde and Mr. Noumigue, the first suggestion was not feasible. He recommended that we go for the second suggestion, i.e. recruit a new IT Specialist. The Specialist should be charged with the task of developing the website within two months.

Participants were also of the view that consultation with Dr. Katuala was necessary before any concrete decisions could be taken on the matter.

3. Mobility of Lecturers

All four EPMs were asked to brief the workshop about the progress they have made in terms of exchange of lecturers.

Legon and Makerere stated that they support the idea of lecturer mobility in principle. The only constraint to its smooth take off is lack of funds since it has not been budgeted for.

The Director of Cocody EPM noted that there is an existing exchange between Cocody and Yaounde. Language constraints have stalled exchanges with Anglophone countries. However there are plans to initiate exchanges in some areas, especially language proficiency courses with Legon.

The Director of EPM Yaounde noted that since 2004, little progress had been made on exchange of lecturers except the existing relationship with Cocody. He suggested the need to develop themes for these exchanges, that is, areas of expertise that can be shared. For example, in the area of stock market development, Yaounde may require lecturers from the other programmes with the requisite expertise.

In his contribution, the Dean from Cocody reiterated that academic staff exchanges are not new to universities but it is important that we look at the issues critically so as to maximize the benefits. He further stated that language may be a barrier but this problem can be surmounted. He also said that in spite of the budgetary constraints, it is good to encourage the exchanges.

The following sums the deliberations on lecturer mobility;

- a) Participants agreed in principle on the idea of lecturer mobility.
- b) That there was some level of mobility taking place.
- c) Mobility of lecturers should go beyond academic exchanges to include symposia where discussion of country experiences with economic policy could enrich the exchanges.

Session III: Finalizing the EPMAN: Alumni

During this session the Directors of the four EPMs and Alumni from each of the four programmes made presentations. It was observed that alumni of the EPM programmes are generally doing well in their various jobs. Several of them have had promotions to higher responsibilities after completion of the programme.

It was noted that Alumni from the Cocody Programme are assisting in capacity building by way of teaching in the EPM programme. Participants lauded this initiative

The Director of Makerere EPM informed participants that a tracer study of Makerere Alumni is currently being undertaken and is expected to be completed by September.

The discussions revealed however that there were some difficulties faced by graduates of the EPM programme, particularly those from Francophone countries in terms of the lack of professional recognition of degrees in the public sector.

At the end of deliberations the following observations were made:

- a) The problem of acceptability of degrees was professional and not an academic one
- b) For degrees to be recognized, alumni should prove themselves on the job (i.e. be their own ambassadors) and also the institutions should publicize the contents of what they teach and further liaise with employers for greater acceptability
- c) The perception of non-acceptability or non-validation of degrees by employers has to do with graduates wanting immediate promotion upon completion of the programme
- d) Alumni associations are well established in Uganda and Cote d'Ivoire. The Association is on track in Cameroon and is soon to take hold in Ghana
- e) Countries without host status should be encouraged to form the Alumni Association
- f) It was suggested that the Yaounde Alumni association amend its name by deleting the word "specialists"
- g) The Cocody Alumni seems to be well structured. It was therefore recommended to the other associations to follow the approach of the Cocody Alumni Association

Session IV: Reports of the Implementation of EPM (Phase II) Budgets and the Way Forward

In this session all four Directors made representations on their financial situations.

University of Makerere

Dr. J Ddumba enumerated the major items of expenditure to include, tuition, living expenses, travel, library and administrative costs. However, a component of cost was borne by students. Stipends paid were US\$198 for locals and US\$460 for foreigners per month. The current cohort had 30 students, and given the remainder of their finances, US\$900,000, it was possible to successfully complete the second phase. He

however expressed the likelihood of the budget being affected if the University of Makerere increased tuition fees.

University of Ghana

In Ghana, Dr. Yaw Asante noted that the total cost of the Second Phase was over US\$2.9 million dollars, however funding is to the tune of US\$2,420,000. Line item expenditures were the same as those in Makerere, except that in the case of Ghana all expenditures are borne by the programme. As things stand, there is a likelihood of a deficit of about US\$400,000. However, in the case of Ghana, there are students who pay fees. Stipends paid are US\$180 for locals and US\$400 for foreigners per month.

University of Cocody

In the case of Cocody, Dr. P Seca hinted that the second phase started about two years ago. Two cohorts have already passed out, with the third cohort having started about 4 months ago. The total budget is over US\$2.9 million; however a gap or deficit of US\$417,506 exists. Although attempts were made to generate additional resources, they were insufficient to close the gap. Given the current levels of available funds, it is possible the last cohort may not complete.

Other needs that require funding include international training, visibility, network development, and the expansion of existing facilities. Again, as in Accra, but unlike in Makerere, the programme bears all costs related to training of students.

University of Yaoundé II

In the case of Yaoundé II, Prof. Nanfosso also intimated the existence of similarities with the Accra and Abidjan programmes. With a budget of over US\$2,951,648 million and total funding of US\$2,560,000, there was a deficit of US\$391,648. The deficit is however structural in nature. The causes he noted were in relation to exchange rate fluctuations and the underestimation of certain line items in the preparation of the budget, e.g., DHL services and internship stipends. A temporary way out was to arbitrarily reduce some line items and cut others entirely. Whilst a lasting solution had not been found with regard to completing cohort 4, attempts are

being made to explore the possibility of introducing fee paying options and undertaking scientific research.

General Discussions and Recommendations

The discussions that followed generally centred on how the deficits in three host institutions, namely, University of Ghana, University of Cocody and University of Yaoundé II could be eliminated.

It was noted that ACBF was aware of these funding gaps, and the need to bridge the gaps. The deficit institutions stated that they were taking measures to close the funding gap but acknowledged that their efforts may not be sufficient to achieve this.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations that were made:

- Institutions must learn how to match their expenditures with their funds.
- Introduction of cost-sharing in the programmes as is being done by the University of Makerere
- Need to share information in order to reduce the asymmetry of information that existed among programme participants. In this regard, the ACBF and partners needed to improve on coordination, in respect of the necessary adjustments that must be done to various components of the budgets.
- The budgets of the various programmes must be studied in detail to see which areas of adjustment could yield better financial management.
- To avoid exchange rate losses, costs need to be stated in U.S. dollars.
- Finally, there was the need to determine the unit cost per student across the various programmes in order to effectively negotiate with the donors on the cost implications of admitting the mandatory 35 students.

Session V: Sustainability of the EPM Programmes

The Vice-Chancellors/Rectors underscored the importance of the future sustainability of the EPM programme. Participants were made aware that;

1. ACBF has expressed its desire to continue to fund/support the EPM Programme

2. But there was the need to search for alternative sources of funding, such as AfDB, NEPAD, AU, etc.

Participants also agreed that the EPM programme was important and that it would be necessary to extend it to other African countries, especially Southern Africa in order to meet the objective of producing the critical mass of economic policy managers. However before this is done it was important to consolidate the programmes at the existing locations.

Participants expressed worry that the present level of deficits posed a threat to the sustainability of the programme and therefore the EPMs should explore ways of closing the financial gaps.

Participants were also asked to suggest strategies for ensuring the future sustainability of the EPM programmes.

In his contribution, Dr. Katuala assured participants of ACBF's continued support for the currently running EPM programmes as well as its future sustainability. He however asked host institutions to play their part in supporting the programmes to succeed. On the issue of whether the ACBF can provide any help to remove the current deficits, Dr. Katuala noted that it will be difficult to go back to the Board of ACBF to ask for additional funding to close the financial gaps in the budgets since the Board had earlier been informed that the host institutions were taking measures to fill the financial gaps. He therefore suggested cost-cutting as a measure to close the gap.

Participants however agreed that a meeting should be held between Dr. Katuala and the Directors of the four EPM Programmes to discuss ways of closing the deficits in Phase II of the programme.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were proposed for ensuring the future sustainability of the EPM programme.

1. An EPM mission should be sent to meet the President of the African Development Bank to establish a new partnership for funding

2. Pursue measures for generating funds internally into the programmes, such as introducing fee-paying or cost-sharing options, as a way of increasing financial resources as well as increasing the levels of intake
3. Integrate EPM Programme into the university system for greater and continued university support. Host university could set aside a percentage of tuition fees to be ploughed back into the programmes
4. Fine tune management of existing EPMs in terms of proper budgeting and keeping within budgetary limits
5. Ascertaining the true unit cost of the programme so as to be able to get budgets right
6. Identify other sources of funding such as the AU, NEPAD, EU, Commonwealth, Francophone Organizations etc., and present proposals for funding to them for their support
7. A time frame must be set for implementing the suggested strategies. This could be done by Dr. Katuala, the Vice-Chancellors and Programme Directors
8. A committee be set to meet the president of ADB to present proposals for funding future programmes

Closing

Dr. Katuala, who joined the workshop on the 2nd Day, was invited to make remarks during the closing ceremony. He took the opportunity to thank the four host universities for the good work done so far, especially in terms of producing high quality graduates.

He stressed that as in any human institution, the difficulties faced by the host institutions are not unexpected. He assured participants of the ACBF's continued commitment to the EPM Programme in particular and the development of the African continent in general.

The Vice-Chancellors/Rectors or their representatives took turns to make their closing remarks. They all thanked participants for the lively deliberations and contributions. They summarized the general discussions that took place over the two days and stressed the need for greater linkages among the programmes so as to enjoy greater synergies. Particularly, they emphasized the need for the full development of the EPM

African Network, as it will serve to promote greater collaboration between the programmes. They also noted the need to work towards the sustainability of the programmes as well as extending the programmes to other countries for greater benefits.

The Dean of the University of Cocody, who chaired the closing ceremony, brought the workshop to an end after thanking participants, the interpreters and rapporteurs.

Economic Policy Management African Network (EPMAN)

WORKSHOP

Workshop Programme

Day 1: Thursday August 4, 2005:

Opening Session

8:30: Seating of Invited Guests and Participants

9:00: Welcome Address and Introduction
of Chairman

Dr. Yaw Asante
Director, EPM-Ghana

Chairman's Opening Remarks

Dr. J.L.S. Abbey
Executive Director, Centre for Policy
Analysis (CEPA)

Remarks

Rector, University of Yaonde

Keynote Address

Hon. Elizabeth Ohene
Minister of State in Charge of
Tertiary Education

Chairman's Closing Remarks

10:00: Coffee Break

10:00: Coffee break

Session I: 10:15 – 12:15

10:15: Implementation of EPM Programs (Phase II): Lessons of Experience and Issues

Chair: The Vice-Chancellor, University of Ghana, Legon

1. J. Ddumba, EPM Makerere
2. Y. Asante, EPM Ghana
3. P. Seca, EPM Cocody Abidjan
4. R. Tsafack Nanfosso, EPM Yaoundé

General Discussions

12:15: Lunch

Session II: 15:00 – 16:30

15:00: Finalizing the EPMAN: Internet and Mobility of Lecturers around the four Programmes

Documents: Report of the Yaoundé 24-25 may 2004 workshop + network constitution (Statutes) and comments

Chair: The Rector, University of Yaoundé II

1. Remember 24-25 may 2004 in Yaoundé
2. Status of Implementation of the EPM-on-Line Project
3. Mobility of Lecturers around the four programmes
(For the topic 3: J. Ddumba, Y. Asante, P. Seca, R. Tsafack Nanfosso)

General Discussions

16:30: Coffee break

Session III: 17:45 – 18:30

16:45 : Finalising the EPMAN: Alumni
Documents : Alumni Association Documents

Chair: The Rector, University of Cocody

1. J. Ddumba, EPM Makerere and Alumni
2. Y. Asante, EPM Lagon and Alumni
3. P. Seca, EPM Cocody-Abidjan, and Alumni
4. R. Tsafack Nanfosso, EPM Yaoundé and Alumni

General discussions

18:30: End of the day

Day 2: Friday 5 August, 2005

Session IV: 09:00 – 10:30

09:00: Reports on the Implementation of EPM (Phase II) Budgets and the Way Forward

Chair: The Vice-Chancellor, Makerere University

1. J. Ddumba, EPM Makerere
2. Y. Asante, EPM Legon
3. P. Seca, EPM Cocody-Abidjan
4. R. Tsafack Nanfosso, EPM Yaoundé

General discussions

10:30: Coffee break

Session V: 10:45 – 12:30

10:45: Sustainability of the EPM Programmes

Chair: The Dean, Yaoundé II

The WBI Future Agenda for EPM in Africa

Round Table: The Rectors/Vice-Chancellors of Cocody-Abidjan, Legon, Makerere, Yaoundé

General discussions

12:30: Lunch

15:00: Drafting the Final Report

Session VI: 17:00 – 18:00

17:00: Closing ceremony

Chair: The Dean, Cocody-Abidjan

Presentation of the workshop Report by the appointed Rapporteur

Closing remarks: The Rectors/Vice-Chancellors of Cocody-Abidjan, University of Ghana Legon, Makerere University, University of Yaoundé II

18:00: End of the day and of the workshop

19:30: Dinner

Day 3: Saturday 6 August, 2005: Departure of Participants

PARTICIPANTS LIST

	NAME	COUNTRY	INSTITUTION
1.	J. L. S. Abbey	Ghana	Centre for Policy Analysis (CEPA)
2.	Hon. Elizabeth Ohene	Ghana	Minister of State for Tertiary Education
3.	Yaw Asante	Ghana	EPM-Ghana
4.	Elfreda Donkor	Ghana	EPM-Ghana

5.	Bismark Dzahene-Quarshie	Ghana	EPM-Ghana
6.	Appiah-Danquah	Ghana	EPM-Ghana
7.	Jacob Songsore	Ghana	University of Ghana
8.	Chris Gorden	Ghana	University of Ghana
9.	Bernardin Senadza	Ghana	University of Ghana
10.	Kwame A. Baah-Nuakoh	Ghana	University of Ghana
11.	Eddie Carboo	Ghana	Central University, Accra
12.	Barfi Adomako Owusu	Ghana	University of Ghana
13.	A. D. Amarquaye Laryea	Ghana	University of Ghana
14.	Agyire-Tettey Frank	Ghana	University of Ghana
15.	D. K. Twerefou	Ghana	University of Ghana
16.	Emmanuel A. Codjoe	Ghana	University of Ghana
17.	Vincent Okyere Akomeah	Ghana	Ghana Cocoa Board, Accra
18.	Niamien Kadjo	Côte d'Ivoire	Diplome GPE, Abidjan
19.	Kobena Tah	Côte d'Ivoire	GPE, Abidjan
20.	Aké G. N. N'Gbo	Côte d'Ivoire	University of Abidjan, Cocody
21.	Seca Assaba Paul	Côte d'Ivoire	GPE, Abidjan
22.	David Justin Bakibinga	Uganda	Makerere University
23.	Balihuta Arsene M.	Uganda	Makerere University
24.	John Ddumba-Sientamu	Uganda	Makerere University
25.	Ssekakubo Grace	Uganda	Makerere University
26.	Kijjambu Joseph	Uganda	Makerere University
27.	Nyamy Patrice	Cameroon	University of Yaounde II
28.	Fouda Seraphin	Cameroon	University of Yaounde II
29.	Tchindji Arbo Awa	Cameroon	Ministry of Economy & Finance
30.	Ongla Jean	Cameroon	University of Yaounde II
31.	Tabi Manga Jean	Cameroon	University of Yaounde II
32.	Tsafack Nanfosso Roger	Cameroon	EPM Yaounde
33.	Dr. J. Katuala	Zimbabwe	ACBF
34.	Chris Vava	Zimbabwe	ACBF