



**Development Policy
Management Forum**



**Ethiopian International
Institute for Peace and
Development**

DPMF and EIIPD Seminar on Ethiopian National Development Within the Framework of NEPAD

15th July, 2002, SHERATON ADDIS

ADDIS ABABA

SEMINAR REPORT

July, 2002

Addis Ababa



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DPMF and EIIPD Seminar on Ethiopian National Development within the Framework of NEPAD 15th July, 2002, Sheraton Addis

The Development Policy Management Forum (DPMF) and The Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development (EIIPD) held a joint Seminar on Ethiopian National Development within the Framework of NEPAD, on July 15th at Sheraton Addis. Participants were key political actors, diplomats, and members of NGOs, the private sector and academics.

The seminar proceedings were based on four major themes, namely;

- Historical context of NEPAD
- NEPAD- an explanation
- Critique of NEPAD
- Ethiopian National Development and NEPAD

THE OPENING ADDRESS

1. Dr. Kifle

In his opening address, Dr. Kifle Abraham, President of the Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development (EIIPD) and the HADAD International Lobby welcomed the participants to the seminar. He stated that the seminar was meant to help define the critical components of NEPAD as it relates to Ethiopia's national development programme in relation to the development agenda of the coming decades. Dr. Kifle also briefed the participants of the seminar on NEPAD.

NEPAD is a notion, which has been gaining ground over the past few months. It is not solely political. It is a framework for changing the relationship that underpins the unfavorable situations within countries and between African States and the outside world. There are conditions, which attach governments to commit themselves to agreed upon programs. Therefore, it has to be reflected in the national policy, in business, and incurred at grassroots level. It is important to simplify and realize the stated goals of NEPAD. Dr. Kifle noted that there are some skepticisms about NEPAD; financial positions and that Overseas Development Aid is not sufficient; and international aid is only additive and not a cure, therefore, there is need to look at ways of mobilizing domestic resources. A second area of skepticisms is the condition placed by the G8 on Africa as a prerequisite for supporting the initiative.

2. Ato Mekonnen

Ato Mekonnen of MoFED informed the meeting that there were many initiatives before NEPAD. What make NEPAD different from the previous ones are the same features, which will give NEPAD the chance to succeed. The following are some of the features.

- NEPAD recognized the complex development challenges facing the African countries.
- Its explicit commitment to set standards of accountability and good governance and that the credibility of the country will depend on the credibility of the peer review.
- It has plan of action, where earlier projects did not – to identify projects, which will be implemented.

He then said that the framework, which will allow Ethiopia to implement NEPAD, is as follows:

- During the 90s we reviewed our development policy. We place agriculture and rural development as central and all other activities as complementary to future development. This gives us a good foundation for NEPAD.
- The government is making every effort to insure transparency and accountability and to improve democratization and decentralization.
- Create the conditions for the private sector and the CSOs in general as partners and major participants in the development process.
- The peer review, which aims to create an environment where other governments can criticize and point to what is wrong, which is a very new notion.
- We should envisage ways of making NEPAD an integral part in the Ethiopian development policy.

Prof. Bujra

Prof. Bujra of DPMF stated that NEPAD is an initiative propounding a vision of Africa's future through a particular form of development. He focused his address on the background and role of the past initiatives and emphasized the importance of placing NEPAD in the historical perspective to find out why previous initiatives have not been well received by the international community, in sharp contrast to NEPAD. He further noted that there are major principles which are at the core of all previous initiatives and which were absent from NEPAD. It is therefore, important to look at previous initiatives.

The first OAU vision on continental unity came into effect in 1963. The vision at the country level was that of eradicating poverty and diseases, and promoting self-reliance, development, and economic, political and cultural equality. Economic development at the country level was given priority over continental unity. Nevertheless, the goal of continental unity continued to be a central element of all continent-wide visions and was restated in all African initiatives for continental development – including NEPAD.

The Monrovia Declaration in 1979 came up with a vision of what Africa should have: - self-sufficiency, a democratic national development by 2000 to 2020. This was followed by the Lagos Plan of Action of 1980, which had similar principles.

The OAU passed two declarations in 1990 with the objective of democratisation of the development process followed by the Abuja Treaty in 1991, which states that it takes into consideration the Monrovia Declaration, the LPA and the Final Act of Lagos. Clearly the

LPA continued to provide the inspiration of all future African visions and initiatives, until NEPAD. In 1995, the OAU Cairo meeting emphasised governance, peace, security, stability and sustainable development, and that people should be the centre and object of development.

NEPAD has similar general vision on the future of the continent as the other initiatives. What is absent in NEPAD is however crucially significant. The principles which are critical to all the other initiatives are: -

- (a) Self-reliance as an organising principle of economic and other forms of development
- (b) The goal of economic equality
- (c) Strong role for the public sector
- (d) To fight for a NIEO

Prof. Bujra argued that the issue of the failure of previous initiatives is an important one. Why were all these initiatives strongly opposed by the so-called international community, in sharp contrast to the hype and open enthusiasm of the G8 for NEPAD? Many people think that the main reason is the insistence of the African Heads of States at the OAU to have the four principles listed above as core principles in their plans and programs of actions for development. These principles go against the fundamentals of the plan of action of the donors for Africa.

Hence the absence of these principles in NEPAD explains its welcome by the G8. Also the presence of these principles in all OAU initiatives explain why Heads of States could not implement OAU decisions at the country level – because they were opposed by the donor community on whom governments are so dependent for their development programmes.

Key issues raised:

- There is an urgent need for NEPAD now. People living in Sub-Saharan Africa today, are income poor, they live on less than a \$1 a day. With such a large portion of the continent's population in poverty, accelerating economic development is essential. There is need to maximize economic development, and for a comprehensive programme for eradicating poverty and achieve sustainable growth and development.
- There are reasons to consider that NEPAD is different from past initiatives. NEPAD carries potential for a more comprehensive relationship based on a new contract. There is need to popularize NEPAD, work with it and improve on it.
- NEPAD regulates the relationship between Africa and the advanced world. This is particularly important as globalization poses a lot of challenges, and it has its tough rules and regulations across the world; poor countries are expected to compete with rich countries. African countries have to work hard to change in order to meet these standards.

THE CHALLENGES TO NEPAD

1. The resources that support NEPAD

- Concerns were raised regarding the financing packages to support the initiative. As it was suggested in the initiative the money will be generated through broadening the tax base, meaning a certain percentage has to come from African treasuries. The question remains; will Africa be able to generate these resources with all the circumstances known? And what is the implication of importing expertise?
- NEPAD is also raising fundamental issues, such as the change of relations with ODA and the anxiety that NEPAD might undermine ODA. NEPAD is a huge project that aims at raising level of literacy; access to health, etc. If ODA is significantly affected then African governments will be reluctant to support it.
- The issue of what is affordable to Africa in terms of contribution is an agreed upon format. The contribution of the donor community should be very clear.

2. The validity of the peer review

- The idea of peer review might scare some leaders, especially when moving from the stage of theory to the actual practice which presents another challenge. Will African governments be willing to be criticized and judged? And to what extent could the peer review be used as a pre-text for not giving assistance, for interference or otherwise?
- The role that African states play should be clear. Mechanisms should be put in place so that the peer review exercise will not be abused.
- To establish credible and capable partnership, there is need to change the mind set of our leaders; to be able to feed their people, respect their constitutions and step down when necessary.

THE DISCUSSION

The discussion raised the following issues.

- One of the reasons that will make NEPAD work is the commitment of African leaders to its agendas. Previous initiatives were not genuine enough to do that, and the international pressure was overwhelming.
- The African states are distanced from their people. They don't respect their social and economic needs. Some leaders lack the capacity to play their roles and implement programs.
- NEPAD represents a good start for Africans if it is handled in a good way and if the leaders respect democracy and human rights in their countries.
- The issues of democracy and human rights should not be left for leaders or individual interpretations. There should be clear and unified set of standards for accountability, transparency and human rights.

- Accountability from both sides is important. However, it might be problematic to expect donors to be subjected to the same criteria.
- Peer Review should look at ways of making governments more committed to democracy and the integration of Africa into the world economy and, on ways of making leaders more accountable to their people. Popular participation should be in the heart of any good governance. The private sector and the CSOs in general have a very important role to play and therefore should be strengthened.
- The Peer Review should start from shared values, and CSOs should be part of it.
- In light of the fact that Africa needs to fill the annual resource gap of 12% of its GDP, or \$64 billions, which requires increased domestic savings and increased tax collection, some concerns were raised regarding NEPAD's operational validity. There were doubts particularly expressed about the validity of securing sufficient resources to finance the initiative.
- ODA should be looked at as an addition and complementary resource for development. Savings, micro finance and foreign direct investment should be increased. Good governance is critical for participation in the capital flow initiative
- Conflicts among African countries have always been a complex area to handle. It is one of NEPAD's challenges to take the issue of conflict resolution into a new horizon.
- The government of Ethiopia is doing every effort to see economic development take place, as this is one of NEPAD's most important goals.
- The media has a role to play in making NEPAD known to the people in order to initiate their share.
- The ECA has played an important role by suggesting and coming up with alternative programs.
- Though NEPAD is an African initiative, it was first known and presented outside and only secondarily inside. It is also a plan, which can be criticized. But it is important to place NEPAD in the historical context in order to pass judgment or criticism.
- It is clear that the conditions imposed by Breton Woods institutions on Africans have changed from economic reforms in the 1980s to that of political reforms in the 1990s and which is characterized by selectivity from one country to the other, depending largely on donors interests and preferences.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon presentations were mainly focused on Ethiopia. H.E. Ato Newai Gebreab, Senior Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister; Dr. Befekadu Degefe, President of Ethiopian Economic Association; and Mr. Birhane Mewa, President of the Ethiopian and Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce, made presentations. Each of the three panelists talked about the broad aims of NEPAD and shared their views on the aims of NEPAD. The panelists focused on three major themes, namely:

- Critique of NEPAD by African Scholars
- Ethiopian National Development and NEPAD
- The Private Sector and NEPAD

1. Critique of NEPAD by African Scholars by Dr. Befekadu Degefe, the President of Ethiopian Economic Association

Dr. Befekadu making reference to the study made in 1999 by prominent African intellectuals led by Ali A. Ali, former director of economic and social policy of ECA, noted that about 45% of the African population was living under a poverty line of US \$ 1 a day.

- The Social Summit held in Copenhagen in 1995 set a goal to reduce poverty by half by 2015. Then consensus was made globally and details of what was to be done came in the TIKAD conference in Tokyo in 1998.
- It was assumed that in order to reduce poverty by half by 2015, African economies need to grow by 7% per annum. To achieve the indicated growth rate, African economies need to invest about 30% of their GDP. In addition to the domestic resource mobilization, it was noted that additional resources amounting to US\$64billion is needed.

Dr. Befekadu mentioned that a conference was organized jointly by the Council for Development and Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) and the Third World Network (TWN-Africa) and held in Accra during 23 to 26 April, 2002, and deliberated on Africa's development challenges in the new Millennium. The following issues were raised at the conference in relation to NEPAD:-

The internal and external obstacles of Africa's development

- Internal and external challenges confronting Africa's development are interrelated: (a) constraints imposed by the hostile international economic and political order; and (b) domestic weaknesses deriving from socio-economic and political structures and neo-liberal structural adjustment policies.
- Main external factors noted are the fact that African economies are integrated in the global economy as exporters of primary commodities and importers of manufactured products and the unsound packages of macro-economic policies imposed through structural adjustment conditionally by the World Bank and the IMF played reinforcing role.
- The external difficulties have exacerbated the internal problems and together with SAP, inequitable socio-economic and political structures, have led to the

disintegration of African economies. This impact has been excessively severe on women and children.

- The goals of NEPAD are well intentioned but the development vision and economic measures that it canvases for the realization of these goals are flawed. As a result NEPAD will not contribute to address the developmental problems of Africa. It will reinforce the hostile external environment and the internal weakness that constitute the major obstacles to Africa's development. In certain areas like debt, NEPAD steps back from international goals that have been won through global efforts.

The major flaws of NEPAD by African Scholars include:

- NEPAD starts with the vision of relocating African economies on a people centered, self reliant, growth trajectory. While this point of departure is correct and laudable NEPAD's fundamental flaw lies in the modalities it aims to pursue to realize these goals essentially it shifts the engine of development from internal to external agents. Specifically it endorses the neo-liberal ideology of development and assigns FDI a decisive role.
- NEPAD's plan overlooks the disastrous effects of SAP and will repeat the neo-liberal economic policy measures of the preceding two decades;
- In spite of the claims of African origins, African people have not played any part in the conception, design and formulation of the NEPAD;
- It under-emphasizes the external conditions fundamental to Africa's crisis and the envisaged partnership with the IMF and World Bank institutions and western countries will further lock Africa's economies disadvantageously into this environment;
- The means for mobilizations for resources will further the disintegration of African economies.

Suggested actions to address development problems of Africa

- In relation to the external environment, action must be taken towards stabilization of commodity prices and reform on the international financial system. Africa's debt must be cancelled.
- At the national and regional levels, development policy must promote agriculture and industry and must be protected and supported through appropriate macro-economic policy measures. A strategy for financing development must seek to mobilize resources internal and intra-African. Foreign investment though necessary must be carefully selected. It was stressed that all these measures required the constitution of a developmental state.
- The declaration of the CODESRIA/TWN Conference recognized that NEPAD has raised anew the question of Africa's development as an Africa-wide concern and brought to the fore the question of Africa's autonomous initiatives for development. There was commitment to contribute to Africa's developmental challenges and to deploy their research, training and advocacy skills to the generation and dissemination of knowledge of the issues at stake; engage with and participate in the mobilization of social groups around their interest and appropriate strategies of development; and engage with governments and policy institutions at all levels in collaboration with their colleagues in the global environment.

Finally, they pledged themselves to carry out the positions and conclusions of the Accra conference and assigned CODESRIA and TWN-Africa to follow up the deliberations and conclusions of the conference.

2. Ethiopian National Development and NEPAD by H.E. Ato Newai Gebreab, Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister (FDRE)

Key issues on Ethiopian National Development and NEPAD

- H.E. Ato Newai stated that NEPAD is a framework for partnership that operates at three levels:
 - Partnership between government and the private sector,
 - Partnership among African countries, and
 - Partnership between African and developed industrialized countries.

- He then highlighted the relationships in the context of Ethiopia. He noted that these partnerships are not very new to Ethiopia. Our expectation is that NEPAD will provide a means to deepen them and help reduce poverty by half by 2015 while, at the same time enhancing the access of the poor to education and health services.

- H.E. Ato Newai pointed out that the ongoing political and economic reform measures fit into the NEPAD framework. The relationship between government, the private sector and civil society is changing towards accountability. As to the second tier of partnership, he stated that Ethiopia has its own long-term perspective on how to integrate its economy with the sub-regional economic integration schemes. The relationship between IGAD and COMESA. has been progressing and it is possible to see free trade area, customs union and then economic integration and provide better market access for both.

- He went on to say that partnership between African and developed countries, the third area of partnership, is very important. NEPAD is expected to be built upon mutual accountability between Africa and the advanced world. On the African side, good governance, and on the developed countries, transparency and certainty of ODA flows is stressed. These targets, if put into cooperation will change the relationship between Africa and the advanced world.

- In the case of Ethiopia and the donor community, he noted that all policies undertaken in the last 10 years reflected essentially Ethiopia's autonomy in designing its own policies and ownership. From this perspective NEPAD provides an opportunity to Africa to interact with the advanced world, on the basis of ownership of national programs and recognizes the importance of self-reliance.

- The three levels of partnerships outlined above will have certain implications when we envisage the poverty reduction, he said. Raising domestic saving is the major building block for technical advancement and human resource development, but he underscored that domestic resource mobilization will not be sufficient as there is need for more external resource inflow.

- Pointing to the role of the state, he stressed that the state should be strong and effective in capacity services to its people and of enforcing its rules and regulations. However, he acknowledged that in Ethiopia the state lacks the above characteristics and efforts are underway to improve the capacity of civil services through civil service reform and capacity building. He also stressed the need for an effective partnership for good governance; transparency and accountability. The peer review mechanism envisaged by NEPAD, he argued is an additional layer that gives more strength to good governance.
- Finally, he noted that Africa is primarily responsible for its own development and for ensuring good governance. He also pointed out that developed countries need to base their partnership with African countries on good governance.

3. The Private Sector and NEPAD, by Ato Birhane Mewa, President of the Ethiopian and Addis Ababa Chambers of Commerce

NEPAD is a Framework for New Partnership for the socio economic development of Africa, he said, in spite of its proclaimed recognition of the role of the African people. As it stands now, it seems it is a commitment of the African leaders to the international community rather than to the African people. He stressed that NEPAD's vision and conviction should be a common program and it is necessary to make it shared.

The economic and corporate governance in many countries in Africa lacks the necessary policy and regulatory framework for private sector-led growth. They also lack the capacity to implement programs even when funding is available, he said. He also indicated that the private sector is marginalized in the document.

In the sectoral priorities outlined in NEPAD:

- Solar energy was not considered as an alternative energy source.
- Technical and vocational training was not given attention.
- The production of essential drugs and traditional alternative treatment was not given adequate attention.
- In the agriculture sector it was not clear how food security was to be achieved.
- Share of agriculture in the World Bank lending portfolio has declined from 39% in 1978 to 7% in 2000.
- In relation to the resource flow initiatives, factors that affect investors' confidence such as wealth retention, property rights and rule of law are not addressed.
- In relation to market access, the initiative to open the developed market for African products should be the most important action needed. But, the issue of unfair trade practices is not addressed in the NEPAD document.
- States should not compromise the burden of their people to carry and enforce unfair rules and regulations.

He suggested that agricultural subsidy should be negotiated to achieve food self-sufficiency. He also indicated that industrial development should be given priority and some degree of protection to strategic local industries too.

Concluding his presentation, he noted that NEPAD should not be a survival strategy but rather a development agenda and should challenge the fundamentals of the unfair world order. It should give its citizens the power to challenge its leaders for failing in good economic and political governance. It should focus on empowering citizens economically, socially and politically. It should be the internal dynamism of our people to monitor the real capacity of our government in delivering its services.

In the discussions that followed the presentations, participants raised a number of questions and issues, which included:

- Improved governance taken as a precondition by the developed world can be used as a pretext to release the needed money.
- The importance and practical applicability of peer review and the role of the civil society.
- With regard to the peer review, an independent body must make the review process.
- The compatibility of the interests of African and western countries.
- The issue of economic integration in NEPAD.
- Whether the major assumptions on which NEPAD's framework are built is realistic? NEPAD seems to assume the economies of African countries as homogenous and suggests similar economic reform measures to address economic crisis.
- With regard to the argument that globalization provides opportunity for Africa's economic revival, the question raised was on the widening income inequality, which exacerbated the brain drain from Africa. There are about 20000 professional scientists who currently work in developed countries, costing Africa about \$4 billion a year and amounting to 45% of ODA's flow to Africa. Under these constraints it is difficult to speak of technological advancement, agricultural growth...?
- Two critical issues were raised regarding the required resource and source for Africa. The envisaged additional resource (\$ 64 billion) needed annually to revive African economy is not enough and its practicality is in doubts. The difficulty of raising the resource needed for African economic revival envisaged to come from domestic sources where about 50% of the people live below the poverty line of \$ 1 per day. The possibility of attracting the African in the Diaspora to invest in Africa and help develop strong middle class were issues raised.
- The role of the state in economic growth and its partnership with the private sector was stressed. A developmental state would be acceptable for the private sector. The argument was further extended to the relevance of Taiwan's and Korea's success in development. The fact that the past economic growth in Korea and Taiwan was achieved under conditions of brutal authoritarianism. The two countries had higher literacy compared to Africa at the initial stage. However, differences in strategies followed by the two countries lies in the fact that the marriage was between big business and government in Korea while in Taiwan between small businesses and government through the provision of employment opportunities. In most cases the Taiwanese version has relevance to developing countries. Generally, in Africa dictatorship has not led to economic growth just as much as democracy has not. Moreover, literature on the relationship between governance and economic growth is not conclusive.

In response to the questions raised by participants, H.E. Ato Newai commented as follows:

- NEPAD allows Africa to chart its own destiny. NEPAD locates its economic problem on the internal rather than the external front. There is no use in complaining about external factors, or past colonial legacy. Let's work on the internal to achieve our development goals.
- Mobilizing domestic resources for the attainment of 7% GDP in Ethiopia over the past few years, we were able to attain about 5%GDP.
- Globalization should not be looked at as a constraint but rather as an opportunity. He pointed to the decline in Africa's share in world trade from 6% to 2% over the past 30 years as a result of East Asia's competition. Globalization is a reality that has to be dealt with. We just have to snatch opportunities that enable our economy to grow.
- Homogeneity of African countries is not what NEPAD assumes. It is a general framework for partnership. Its focus is not on projects but on increasing resource flows to Africa.
- NEPAD's main concern is not the leaders, rather it is the political systems.
- Democracy is about political representations. There is a shared view about what human rights are and there are many standards, for example in the UN human rights Charter.
- Clash of interest between Africa and the advanced countries could happen. NEPAD says let us be transparent and accountable to each other, and urges the advanced countries not to be selective. The hope is that these partnerships are prepared to deal with the challenges in order to bring about development and prosperity.
- Dictatorship did go hand in hand with economic growth in countries like Korea and Taiwan but it doesn't mean it is inherent to the process of development. In today's world there is no alternative to democracy for building a nation. States must be strong to protect rights, and enforce rules and regulations.
- Finally, Ato Newai mentioned that in Ethiopia the activities of NEPAD is housed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He congratulated the EIIPD and DPMF for providing such an opportunity to popularize NEPAD.

CONSENSUS ISSUES

The problem of lack of **capacity** at national level and the importance of **capacity building**.

CONCLUDING SESSION

- Socially responsible private sector is needed.
- As foreign investors will not stay long, we should nurture local private investors.
- It is important for the state to be strong. However, a state without accountability is dictatorship.

As to the institutional relationship between NEPAD and AU, Prof. Bujra noted that NEPAD was launched last year in Lusaka and is a program of AU. Dr. Kinfu informed the

audience that NEPAD's focal point in Ethiopia would be communicated in the future. The need to ensure the popularization of NEPAD's ideas to the people of Africa was stressed. He also noted the need to hold another seminar on a date to be decided and for the findings of the seminar to be communicated to participants and to the public at large.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

NEPAD is born out of a merger of the Millennium partnership for Africa's Recovery Program and the Omega Plan a year ago. Although it is now popularized to the public, it was received with mixed feelings in Africa. At the risk of over simplification one can categorize the feelings of Africa into three major categories: 1) those who air optimism about its success; 2) those who are skeptic; and 3) the pessimists.

The optimists argue that fortuitous convergence of circumstances both within and outside the continent has created the opportunity for NEPAD's initiatives. This idea is associated with some UN experts and African officials.

The second view is associated with the skeptics who argue that it was rather overstating the possibility of NEPAD succeeding where others have failed. They are worried about the realization of some of the basic principles of NEPAD. There are three major positions to this line. First, there are signs of increasing concern about the resource flow envisaged in the document for African economic recovery. Although they agree with the peer review mechanism to enhance good governance in Africa, they are concerned that the developed countries may use it as a pretext to hold the flow of resource to Africa. Second, they air their views about the seriousness of both developed countries and African governments' commitment to ensure good governance. They also air their slight pessimism that there was sluggish commitment over the last ten years. While others argue that there were many declarations made over decades and none has been implemented.

African intellectuals (the CODESRIA/TWN group) including some African leaders and business leaders mainly air the third contending view. Although they see many of the stated goals as well intentioned, they are very critical about the development vision and economic measures that NEPAD canvases for the realization of the goals. They argue that NEPAD reproduces the central element of the World Bank's "Can Africa Claim the 21st Century?" and the ECA's concepts for African Recovery. Recalling how many of the series of initiatives by the Africans themselves aimed at addressing the development challenges of Africa, in Particular the Lagos Plan of Action, and the companion of African Alternative Framework for Structural Adjustments were counteracted and ultimately undermined. They think that this stands out to crowd out the rich tradition of Africa's own alternatives thinking on development (See the Accra Declaration for details).

Program **SEMINAR**

ETHIOPIA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF NEPAD

15TH July, 2002

Sheraton Addis, Semen Salon, Addis Ababa

Organized by EIIPD and DPMF

Monday 15th July, 2002

9:00 – 9:10	Registration
Chairperson	Dr. Kinfe Abraham, President, EIIPD
9:10 – 9:20	Opening Statement - Dr. Kinfe Abraham
9:20 – 9:30	“ “ - H.E Ato Mekonnen Manyazewal State Minister of MoFED
9:30 – 10:00	History of African Initiatives from the Monrovia Declaration to NePAD Dr. Abdalla Bujra
10:00 – 10: 30	Statement on NePAD Dr. Kinfe Abraham
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 – 11:30	Critique of NePAD by African Scholars Dr. Befekadu Degefe
11:30 – 12: 30	Discussion
12:30 – 14:30	Lunch Break
Chairperson	Dr. Abdalla Bujra, Executive Director, DPMF
14:30 – 15:00	Ethiopian National Development and NePAD H. E. Ato Neway Gebreab Senior Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister
15:30 – 16:00	The Private Sector and NEPAD Ato Berhane Mewa President, Ethiopia and A.A. Chambers of Commerce
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee Break
16:30 – 17:00	Discussion
17:00	End of Seminar

SEMINAR
ETHIOPIA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF NEPAD
15TH July, 2002

Sheraton Addis, Semen Salon, Addis Ababa

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