



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

THE SLAVE ROUTE PROJECT

REF.:

CLT/ICP/SRP/CS.2/95/01
January 1996
Original: English

Second Session of the International Scientific Committee
for the "Slave Route" Project
(Matanzas, Cuba, 4-6 December 1995)

FINAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
I INTRODUCTION.....	2
II PRIORITY AREAS.....	3-10
III INSTITUTIONAL NETWORKING.....	10-11
IV PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1996-1997.....	12
V MEMBERSHIP.....	12-13
VI NAME/TITLE OF THE PROJECT.....	13-14
VII SPECIFIC TASKS FOR BUREAU/SECRETARIAT.....	14
VIII FUNDING MECHANISMS FOR THE PROJECT.....	14-15
IX ASSOCIATED PROJECTS.....	15
X PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT COMMITTEE'S MEETING.	16
ANNEX I.....	17
ANNEX II.....	18
ANNEX III.....	19

I - INTRODUCTION

1. The Second meeting of the International Scientific Committee for the "Slave Route" project was held at Matanzas (Cuba) from the 4th to the 6th of December 1995 (List of attendees in addendum).
2. After the introductory remarks, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, gave the floor to Mr Doudou Diène, Director of the Division for Intercultural Projects, UNESCO, who presented the Report of the Secretariat. Mr Hugo Tolentino Dipp (Dominican Republic), Vice-Chairman, then presented the Report of the First International Scientific Committee's Meeting for the "Slave Route" project (Ouidah, Benin, 6 to 8 September 1994); finally, Mr Rex Nettleford (Jamaica), the Rapporteur, presented The Priority Activities of the project as determined by the Bureau (at its meeting in Paris from the 18th to the 19th of April 1995) on the basis of the Ouidah Report.
3. The floor was then opened for the interventions of the other members of the Committee: Mrs Luz María Martínez Montiel (Mexico), Mrs Nina de Friedemann (Colombia), Mrs Ana Maria de Oliveira (Angola), Mr Miguel Barnet (Cuba), Mr Élisée Soumonni (Benin), Mr Yvon Chotard (France), Mr Djibril Tamsir Niane (Guinea), Mr Howard Dodson (USA), Mr K. Agbley (Ghana), Mr Luis Beltrán (Spain). The floor was then given to Messrs A. Ekué, Observer of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) O. NDiaye, Observer of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and P. Kompaore, Observer of the Institut des peuples noirs (IPN), who reaffirmed their commitment to work closely with the Committee in the implementation of the Project.
4. The Chairman requested the following members of the Bureau to set up ad hoc working groups, in order to submit proposals on the main items of the Agenda:
 - Mr Élisée Soumonni, to co-ordinate the African Group
 - Mr Rex Nettleford, to co-ordinate the Caribbean Group
 - Mr Jean-Michel Deveau, to co-ordinate the European Group
 - Mr Hugo Tolentino Dipp, to co-ordinate the Latin America, South America, Central America and Hispanic Caribbean Group
 - Mr Joseph Harris, to co-ordinate the North American Group

II - PRIORITY AREAS

Having consulted the different geographical groups and obtained their amendments, the Committee approved the priority activities recommended by the Bureau at its Paris meeting (April 1995). The main priority activities as listed in A by the Bureau and approved by the Committee are as follows:

1. Sources: Archives, bibliography, documentary sources and oral traditions

- Survey of document collections on the slave trade and the African diaspora held in national or provincial archives and religious institutions, with priority being given to Spanish and Portuguese archives. It was decided to set up a Subcommittee for this purpose.
- Compilation of an index of archives in order to allow readier access to the collections they contain.
- Preservation and/or rescue of archive collections on the slave trade and the African diaspora that are at risk, such as the documents in the archive collection in Luanda.
- Assistance for the identification, publication, critical evaluation and processing of archives.
- Establishment of a research programme on oral tradition and written documents on slavery in Africa. The University of Ghana at Legon proposed that a research project be set up on oral tradition relating to slavery on the Coast of Ghana.

2. Files and Data banks

- Creation of a remote-access computer file of:
 - . the legal and illegal slaving expeditions of the countries of Europe and the Americas;
 - . wrecks of slaving ships from all countries;
 - . researchers and institutions studying the slave trade and the African diaspora.

- Creation of a collection of documents covering the history, iconography and visual aspects (photographs, video recordings, films and new technologies) of:
 - . the coastal forts;
 - . the embarkation points;
 - . the main disembarkation points.
- Support for the compilation of a directory on the geography of the ritual objects of Africa, with data banks in all the countries of Africa, the Americas and the Caribbean.
- Establishment of a data bank pilot project using interactive images of the diaspora (CD-ROM technology).
- Assistance for the relevant African institutions in upgrading their infrastructural facilities, including technical improvements allowing readier access to means of communication and information on the slave trade and the African diaspora in the Americas.
- Use of modern electronic aids, such as computers, electronic mail, INTERNET electronic bulletin-boards, and so on, for establishing international communication, so that research findings can be made readily available to users in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

3. Historical research

- Plotting of maps and compilation of documentation relating to significant locations, such as slave markets in Africa and the Americas, the home regions and ethnic origins of slaves, the points of embarkation in Africa and points of arrival in the Americas.
- Encouragement of research on black freemen, on fugitive slave movements ("marronage"), the escape routes taken by slaves, on rebellions along the routes and the Maroon communities both at the time of slavery and in the present day.
- Establishment of a research programme on the areas where slaves were captured, with emphasis on the economic, social and demographic consequences.
- Establishment of a research programme on the earlier times of the Atlantic slave trade.
- Establishment of a research programme on the relations between peoples of African origins and the receiving populations.

- Promotion of the study of the history of the black peoples in the Americas following the abolition of slavery from an interdisciplinary standpoint covering the cultural output of the black peoples, the psychological impact of the encounter between cultures, the mechanisms by which social inequalities were reproduced and the ways in which these came to be introduced into American political life.

4. Ethno-archaeological research

- Promotion of the study of African diasporas all over the world, especially in the Americas and the Caribbean.
- Encouragement of comparative research on:
 - . the different communities of the African diaspora in the Americas and the communities of Africa;
 - . the cultural manifestations in the African diaspora, such as carnivals, dances and other forms of African cultural expression.
- Study of transfer of technology and know-how from Africa to the Americas and in the other direction.

5. Linguistic research

- Use of the collection and study of the different forms of discourse on slavery as a basis for compiling a glossary of terms on slavery used in the different African languages.
- Encouragement of comparative studies on Creole languages in the African diaspora, for example Kweyol, Sranan Tonga, Jamaica Talk, Papiamentu, and the languages spoken by the African diaspora in the Americas, etc.

6. Pluridisciplinary research

- Strengthening, promotion and diffusion of a programme of historical, genealogical, archaeological and linguistic research and collecting oral traditions from Maroon villages, such as those of the "Palenque" in Colombia, the Indians of the Boni community in French Guyana, etc.

7. Educational programmes

- It is recommended that UNESCO invites all the countries to promote:
 - . the teaching of Atlantic slave trade, its origins, effects and consequences;
 - . the teaching of slave conditions, deportation of population groups and their consequences. Educational research in this field should take account of the political context in which violence was perpetrated. The result should be to ensure that people receive broad-based instruction in ensuring respect for human rights, focusing on a thorough knowledge of the basic legal instruments of the slave trade.
- For this purpose, the Scientific Committee, with UNESCO's support, should:
 - . produce a multilingual teaching kit on the slave trade and slavery;
 - . establish pluridisciplinary study groups entrusted with providing teaching notes drafted jointly on the basis of classroom experiences, as in the case of La Rochelle and Benin.
- Production of films based on the slave trade.
- Encouragement for the creation of a programme of fellowships for young African, American, Caribbean and European students concerned with the problems of slavery and of the slave trade and its consequences.
- UNESCO is requested to encourage the training of young African, American, Caribbean and European researchers, in particular by earmarking special funds in each of UNESCO's research fellowship programmes for projects involving teamwork.

8. Publications

It is recommended that UNESCO:

- provide assistance for the publication and dissemination in the journals and magazines of the Organization of:

- . researches on the slave trade and the African diaspora;
 - . important archive documents, for example the documents in the archives of Mauritius and the manuscripts of Hannibal Abraham, Antoine-Guillaume Amo, Jacobus Captain and other early writers among the African diaspora (seventeenth to eighteenth centuries);
 - . the proceedings of the symposium held in Port-au-Prince (Haiti) in 1991 and those of the 1994 Ouidah Conference.
- provide assistance for the collection of proverbs, tales and mottoes, with a view to compiling a compendium;
 - set up one or more journals dealing with intercultural relations between Africa, the Americas, the Caribbean and Europe.

9. Physical Heritage

- Establishment of a programme for the inventory and promotion of historic monuments and places associated with slavery, and a programme for conserving and developing them.

It is recommended that:

- steps be taken to restore and safeguard:
 - . the monuments and sites of the slave trade;
 - . the forts used in the slave trade, such as Fort James in Gambia, because of the contribution they can make to consciousness-raising among both nationals of the countries concerned and other people;
- support be given to training local professionals for the restoration and exploitation of slave-trade sites.

10. Museums and exhibitions

- Establishment and development of museums on the slave trade on both sides of the Atlantic and in the Indian Ocean; mounting of permanent and travelling exhibitions; and training for the local personnel needed to operate them.
- Information of ICOM, ICOMOS and the other museums concerned of UNESCO's wish to see museums (and art galleries) adopt a more dynamic approach to presenting and interpreting the history of slavery.
- Request UNESCO to use its authority and influence to encourage, facilitate or mobilize funding for the following museum activities involving the study, preservation and interpretation of the history of slavery:
 - a) field research and the acquisition of objets d'art and documentation relating to them;
 - b) conservation and storage of objets d'art;
 - c) preparation of teaching materials and programmes for museums.
- Encouragement of the organization of lectures by museum curators and instructors responsible for collections dealing with the slave trade, with the aim of expanding the role performed by museums in presenting the history of the slave trade.
- Encouragement of the establishment of documentation centres in the main embarkation and disembarkation ports and training for the local personnel needed to operate them.
- Establishment, implementation and promotion of plans for exhibitions on the slave trade and slavery mounted by teams from all the geocultural regions, priority being given to proposals emanating from Africa and the African diasporas.

11. Cultural Heritage tourism

- Under the UNESCO-WTO joint programme, support for the cultural heritage tourism development measures to be launched by the governments and population of the countries concerned by the history of the slave trade.
- Encouragement for the project to develop cultural heritage tourism among the Maroon communities in Suriname.

12. International co-operation and networks

- Institution of a "day commemorating the struggle of the slaves for their freedom and the abolition of slavery".
- Consideration of the possibility of UNESCO's sponsorship of the House of Slavery and Human Rights at Lamentin, Guadeloupe.
- Encouragement and support for programmes for international co-operation, such as:
 - . the proposed study on the Afro-Argentine community by the Casa Afro-Indo-Americana;
 - . the Afro-Peruvian research project on Africa's contribution to Peruvian music;
 - . the project of the Fundación para la Cultura Negra Ecuatoriana for a meeting of Afro-Ecuadorian women, one component of which would deal with the collection of oral tradition.
- Invitation to all States, and especially UNESCO's Member States, to include sites and monuments that are symbols and/or outstanding features of the slave trade as part of the world cultural heritage.
- Establishment of a network of comparative research institutions on the slave trade and its consequences; inviting the countries concerned to submit to UNESCO a list of institutions that could form part of the network, for the Committee's attention.
- Establishment of international study and research centres. Such centres could:

- a) act as focal points for the research undertaken in the countries or regions concerned by receiving or transmitting data on the network;
 - b) if necessary, act as clearing houses for new technologies (computerized data banks and networks);
 - c) act as "relay centres" (attached to the national archives or a university department or national museum) for visiting researchers, so as to enable them to have access to oral historical sources, hitherto unpublished sources and books only available locally.
- Encouragement and establishment of twinning arrangements at different levels, such as between communities, schools, universities, research centres and museums.

13. Meetings

- Organization of working seminars at which field workers in these communities can meet specialists in applied sciences, with the twofold aim of improving these communities' mutual awareness and the complementarity of their projects.
- Organization of international seminars on the different religions involved in the slave trade, along with an international symposium proposed by the Caribbean Cultural Center in New York, which would be attended by theologians of these religions and by researchers and students.
- It is recommended that a symposium be organized on the ethnic groups involved in the slave trade.
- It is recommended that a symposium be organized at an early opportunity on quantitative data relating to the slave trade.

III - INSTITUTIONAL NETWORKING

On the basis of the Secretariat's Report and of the proposals made by the regional groups, the Committee approved the inclusion of the following institutions in the Network of research institutions on the Slave Route:

- North America: Howard University, Washington D.C.; the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture (the New York Public Library, Harlem).
- Latin America: América Negra, Colombia (for Equator, Colombia, Venezuela and Peru); the Asociación Internacional de Estudios Afroamericanos, Mexico (for Mexico and Central America); the Fundación Fernando Ortiz, Cuba (for Hispanic Caribbean); the UNESCO Chair in Afro-Ibero-American Studies, University of Alcalá de Henares, Spain (for academic activities).
- The Caribbean: The University of the West Indies.
- Africa: Institut des peuples noirs (IPN), Burkina Faso; Centre international des civilisations bantou (CICIBA), Gabon; Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Senegal; Centre for Black Artists and African Culture (CBAAC), Nigeria; Centre international d'études et de recherches sur la diaspora et ses relations avec l'Afrique (CIERDRA), Benin; Centre d'études linguistiques et historiques par tradition orale (CELHTO/OUA), Niger; Centre de recherches et de promotion pour la sauvegarde des sites et monuments historiques, Senegal; Association of African Universities, Ghana; Eastern African Centre for Research on Oral Tradition and African National Languages (EACROTANAL), Zanzibar, Tanzania; Southern African Development Community (SADC), Southern Africa; the University of Ghana, Legon-Accra; the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board.
- Europe: Centre départemental de documentation pédagogique (CDDP), La Rochelle University, France; Merseyside Museum, Liverpool, U.K.; History Department, University of Paris VIII, France; Groupe de recherche en archéologie navale (GRAN), Toulon, France.

This list, which is not exhaustive, will be completed by the Committee or the Bureau as the project is being implemented.

IV - PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1996-1997

At the suggestion of the ad hoc regional groups, the Committee approved the following activities for 1996-1997:

1. Research on documentary sources relating to slave trade: Archives, bibliography, various documents and oral traditions; underwater archaeology
2. Study and promotion of the cultural interactions generated by slave trade
3. Elaboration of educational programmes and teaching material on slave trade and its consequences
4. Setting-up of institutional scientific networks with a view to the implementation of the project
5. Inventory, restoration and promotion of historical monuments and sites of memory and development of cultural tourism (heritage tourism on the Slave Route)
6. Launching of campaigns for fund raising

V - MEMBERSHIP

1. The Committee noted the absence of some of its members during the two sessions already held.

The Committee recommends to the Director-General to replace those members whose absence is not justified. In this context, the Committee recommends to the Director-General to examine the possibility of increasing the number of members, taking into account the fact that some geographical areas, several significant disciplines and basic communities concerned were not adequately represented within the Committee.

2. Following the Matanzas session, the constitution of the Subcommittees is as follows:

- Subcommittee 1 (Documentary sources, Archives and Data banks):
 - . Mr Élisée Soumonni
- Subcommittee 2 (Research: historical, ethno-archaeological, linguistic, etc.):
 - . Prof. Harris Memel-Fote; Captain Max Guérout; Mr Jean-Michel Deveau; Prof. Djibril Tamsir Niane; Mrs Nina de Friedemann; Mr Paulin Hountondji; Mr Miguel Barnet

- Subcommittee 3 (Education, Training and Information):
 - . Mrs Sheila Walker; Mrs Marie-Denise Jean; Mrs Nina de Friedemann; Mr Jean-Michel Deveau ; Mr Paulin Hountondji
- Subcommittee 4 (Physical heritage, Museums and Heritage tourism):
 - . Mrs Sheila Walker; Mrs Marie-Denise Jean; Mrs Ana Maria de Oliveira; Prof. Djibril Tamsir Niane; Mr Élisée Soumonni; Mr Paulin Hountondji
- Subcommittee 5 (Artistic activities and Heritage heritage):
 - . Mrs Marie-Denise Jean; Mr Rex Nettleford; Mr Élisée Soumonni

VI - NAME/TITLE OF THE PROJECT

1. "The Slave Route" was adopted as the title by the UNESCO General Conference following a proposal by the initiators of the project, Haiti and the African countries.

The concept of "route" expresses the dynamics of movement (of men, ideas, material goods, etc.) in the formation of cultures and civilizations. Debates during the General Conference have shown that the concept of "slave" refers not to slavery seen in a global perspective but, more specifically to the transatlantic slave trade. However, at the first session of the Scientific Committee in Ouidah, and also during the 147th session of the UNESCO Executive Board, questions were raised as to the advisability from the moral standpoint of using this title, and also as to its deeper significance with respect to the globality of the related problems.

Adversely, a number of specialists and countries considered that the concept of "slave" expresses an undisputed historical reality and should therefore appear in the title of the project.

2. Following the discussions, the Committee received the following proposals:
 - "The Slave Route, the African Diaspora and Global Transformation" (by the North-American group)
 - The Latin-American group proposed to extend the content of the title of the project.
 - The African group insisted that the concept of "slave" should appear in the title of the project.

3. The Committee recommended that, during its next meeting, the Bureau formulates the final title of the project which, while keeping the word "slave", should reflect the two main objectives of the project, i.e. the historical event of the slave trade, the intercultural dialogue and the interactions which it generated.

VII - SPECIFIC TASKS FOR BUREAU/SECRETARIAT

1. Implementing the programme of activities for 1996-1997
2. Getting institutional network in place
3. Evaluation of associated projects submitted for endorsement/support
4. Exploration and development of recommendations for funding mechanisms
5. Planning the next International Scientific Committee meeting
6. Extension of the composition of the Committee
7. Visits of the Director of the Division for Intercultural Projects in Africa, Europe, the Americas and West Indies, with a view to promoting the objectives of the project and setting contacts for the establishment of institutional networks

VIII - FUNDING MECHANISMS FOR THE PROJECT

1. Considering the fact that UNESCO is not in a position, through its regular budget, to allocate the entire funding required for the implementation of the numerous activities of the project and the support to be given to the various programmes, the Committee decided that the following strategy should be adopted for the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources:
 - Definition of specific activities such as the joint UNESCO-WTO heritage tourism programme which could be financed by development funding agencies such as UNDP, regional banks, the World Bank, the Commission of the European Community (ACP Programme), etc;
 - Definition by scientific institutions in the network, of strategies applied to the relevant scientific programmes, e.g. the programme of documentary sources and archives which received financial support from the University of Alcalá de Henares and the MAPFRE-América Foundation of Spain;

- Organization of Special Events: e.g. artistic events (concerts or galas).

2. In addition, a complementary parallel structure should be developed in order to implement the fund raising objectives of the project:

- The project should solicit formal endorsement by appropriate national and international bodies such as the OAU, the OAS and the USA Congressional Black Caucus, etc.

- In allocating the project resources, provision should be made to support staff and projects for fund raising purposes.

- The staff and the executive director should develop a long-range strategy for raising funds needed to support the project's selected programmes and initiatives.

- Assistance and financial support should be requested from all national and international European institutions for the UNESCO project.

- The Secretariat should call on persons specialized in fund-raising.

IX - ASSOCIATED PROJECTS

The Secretariat informed the Committee of the numerous request received from associations, organizations or of specific requests. The Committee noted that the Secretariat has drawn up a questionnaire in order to help them examine and decide upon these requests. However, at the suggestion of one of its members, the Committee decided that the questionnaire should be submitted to the Bureau for possible amendments before being sent to persons and institutions who have submitted the requests. On this basis, the Committee approved the programme already adopted during its first session at Ouidah and which appears in the final report of this meeting. The Committee also asked the Bureau to decide, during its next meeting, upon all the requests submitted after the questionnaire has been amended.

X - PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT COMMITTEE'S MEETING

Mrs Ana Maria de Oliveira, Minister of Culture of Angola, proposed that the Committee's next meeting should be held in Luanda, Angola, in November 1996. The proposal was approved unanimously.

At the end of the session, the Committee adopted the attached Resolutions, in which it addresses its acknowledgements to the Cuban authorities and the people of Matanzas for the quality and warmth of their welcome.

ANNEX IRESOLUTION*of the International Scientific Committee
for the "Slave Route" Project*

On behalf of its Chairman, Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, the International Scientific Committee for the "Slave Route" project would like to express its deep gratitude to the institutions and persons who made it possible to hold this successful Second Session of the Committee.

The Committee would like to thank in particular the Cuban authorities, the National Commission of Cuba for UNESCO, the Fernando Ortiz Foundation, the authorities of Matanzas and the Association of Cuban Writers and Artists of the Matanzas Province.

The Committee also address our thanks to the Director of the Division for Intercultural Projects and his colleagues, who have always served the Organization with devotion and intelligence, and who enabled the project to be launched.

Lastly, the members of the International Scientific Committee for the "Slave Route" project would like to say how greatly they appreciated the kind welcome extended to them by the people of the Matanzas Province during their stay in Cuba, which has proved an enriching experience for all of them.

For all these reasons, the members of the Scientific Committee present at Matanzas would like to reaffirm their gratitude and express their enthusiasm and commitment towards the task they have been entrusted with and the achievement of the objectives they have assigned to themselves.

ANNEX II

RECOMMENDATION

*on the establishment of research networks
on the slave trade*

The International Scientific Committee,

1. Taking into account the significance of a better knowledge of the slave trade for the emergence in Africa of a new historical consciousness,
2. Knowledging the necessity of restoring broken links and enlarging solidarity between Africa and its diasporas,
3. Aware of the role that may play, in this respect, the pluridisciplinary research carried out jointly by research workers in the various disciplines concerned, in particular history, linguistics and ethno-linguistics, musicology and ethnomusicology, religious anthropology, philosophy and the anthropology of collective representations, economy, to quote only a few examples,
4. Desirous of seeing the establishment of a better circulation and a better sharing of the results of the research on slave trade,
5. Recommends:
 - a) to all the universities and research centres in the African countries involved in the slave trade to set up or to develop a specific research programme on the issue;
 - b) to African universities and research centres to develop exchanges and to set up networks between the research teams concerned, on subregional and regional scales;
 - c) to the universities and research centres in the receiving countries of the first African diaspora to develop research programmes and similar networks on national, subregional and regional scales;
 - d) to the universities and research centres in the European countries concerned by the slave trade to develop similar programmes and networks;
 - e) and to all the constituted networks to do everything possible in order to secure mutual support to each other on all levels, including logistic and financial levels, and to arrange between them, when necessary, exchanges and confrontations.

THE SLAVE ROUTE PROJECT

Second session of the International Scientific Committee
(Matanzas, Cuba, 4-6 December 1995)

ANNEX III

List of participants

Scientific Committee

- Mr Kwasi Agbley (Ghana), Member
- Mr Miguel Barnet (Cuba), Member
- Mr Luis Beltrán (Spain), Member
- Mr Yvon Chotard (France), Member
- Mr Jean-Michel Deveau (France), Vice-Chairman
- Mr Howard Dodson (USA), Member
- Mrs Nina de Friedemann (Colombia), Member
- Mr Max Guérout (France), Member
- Mr Joseph E. Harris (USA), Vice-Chairman
- Mr Paulin J. Hountondji (Benin), Member
- Mr Laënnec Hurbon (Haiti), Member
- Mrs Marie-Denise Jean (Haiti), Member
- Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow (Senegal), Chairman
- Mrs Luz Martínez Montiel (Mexico), Member
- Mr Harris Memel-Fote (Côte d'Ivoire), Member
- Mr Rex Nettleford (Jamaica), Rapporteur
- Mr Djibril Tamsir Niane (Guinea), Member
- Mrs Ana María de Oliveira (Angola), Member
- Mr Élisée Soumonni (Benin), Vice-Chairman
- Mr Hugo Tolentino Dipp (Dominican Republic), Vice-Chairman
- Mrs Sheila Walker (USA), Member

UNESCO

- Mr Doudou Diène, Director, Division for Intercultural Projects, Representative of the Director-General
- Mr M.L. Sedat Jobe, Division for Intercultural Projects
- Ms Marie-Florette Lengué, Division for Intercultural Projects

Observers

- Mr Albert K. Ekué, OAU
- Mr Prosper Kompaoré, IPN
- Mr Ousmane NDiaye, WTO
- Mr Jacques Ducoin