



African Development Perspectives
Yearbook

Vol. 1 (1989)	
<i>Human Dimensions of Adjustment</i>	2
Vol. 2 (1990/91)	
<i>Industrialization Based on Agricultural Development</i>	6
Vol. 3 (1992/93)	
<i>Energy and Sustainable Development</i>	11
Vol. 4 (1994/95)	
<i>Active Labour and Employment Policies in Africa</i>	15
Vol. 5 (1996)	
<i>Regional Perspectives on Labour and Employment</i>	17
Vol. 6 (1997/98)	
<i>Good Governance and Economic Development</i>	20
Vol. 7 (1999)	
<i>Empowerment and Economic Development in Africa</i>	23
Vol. 8 (2000/2001)	
<i>Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy</i>	26
Vol. 9 (2002/2003)	
<i>African Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development</i>	29
Vol. 10 (2004)	
<i>Private and Public Sectors – Towards a Balance</i>	32
Vol. 11 (2005/2006)	
<i>Africa – Escaping the Primary Commodities Dilemma</i>	35
Vol. 12 (2007)	
<i>Africa - Commodity Dependence, Resource Curse and Export Diversification</i>	38
Vol. 13 (2008, forthcoming)	
<i>New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa</i>	40

The Research Group on African Development Perspectives and the African Development Perspectives Yearbook

The aggravating social, political, and economic crisis of the African continent forces institutions, organisations, scientists, working groups, and all others involved in African development affairs to intensify analytical and conceptual work on alternative development approaches for Africa. There is a growing number of plans and programmes, conceptions, researches, and ideas being published world-wide focusing on the peculiarity of the African crisis, the chances for structural adjustment, and the question of planning beyond adjustment. The discussion referring to Africa's development perspectives is widening. However, it is difficult to get an overall view of the different approaches and proposals and, subsequently, to make the discussion useful for the planning and co-ordinating of development policies. So there is a need for a comprehensive publication that compiles, evaluates, and analyses the scattered and often not easily available sources.

To fill this gap, the Research Group on African Development Perspectives at the University of Bremen is presenting the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, being published since 1989. Research activities of group members comprise country studies (Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa), aspects of labour market policies and informal sector activities, food security policy, environmental policy, promotion of small-scale industries, as well as assessments of structural adjustment policies.

The *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* is the first English-language periodical published in Germany concerning development problems in Africa. African, North American, and European experts from universities, international organisations, and non-governmental organisations report on problems and possible solutions, new political attempts, economic programmes, and visions for African development paths.

Africa's future will depend both, on its economic and political connections with the international community at the Pan-African, national, sectoral levels, and on local projects and development efforts at the micro level. The *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* accounts for all these dimensions. Global analyses, country studies, and project evaluations appear in the *Yearbook*, as well as declarations of international conferences, important documents of African organisations and states, and programmes of interest and self-help groups.

Beside the analytical and documentary character of the *Yearbook*, the editors establish an extensive network of news and information about development

organisations and research institutions working in and for Africa. The members of the Research Group are interested to broaden contacts with partners having similar objectives.

The *Yearbook* is addressed to decision-makers and experts in projects, media, research and development aid institutions, and to all others interested in Africa's development. It offers comprehensive analysis and information about recent developments bearing importance with regard to development perspectives for the African continent.

Thus, the Yearbook reports on

- ▷ conceptions outlining long-term emancipatory development strategies for Africa;
- ▷ strategies emphasising the problem of a longer-run planning process beyond structural adjustment policies;
- ▷ successful projects and programmes concerning countries, regions, institutions, or sectors of African economies as well as the conditions of their success;
- ▷ resourceful and creative activities of socio-economic interest groups, local development initiatives and NGOs, which could serve as models for other regions;
- ▷ strategies and prospects of regional integration in Africa, and
- ▷ economic, social, and political trends in Africa's sub-regions.

The *Yearbook* takes into account sources from all levels of planning, discussion, and research, i.e. international, regional, and national organisations and institutions, committees, working groups, and NGOs, with particular emphasis given to those approaches originating from Africa.

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Volume 1 (1989): Human Dimensions of Adjustment Abstract

The *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* stands out against a wide-spread overall pessimism, which affects the public and scientific opinion on Africa's development chances. According to our opinion, new results or discoveries are less important than introducing a new perspective: Even though the level of poverty and misery continues to grow in Africa, there are many different approaches and successful experiences whose thorough discussion may unleash new economically and socially successful development strategies. Considering the great number of authors, the reader cannot expect a complete conformity in all questions at issue in African development policies. Common statements and positions, however, might be realised. They form a comprehensive view on the essential impediments to and perspectives of African development. The broad range of topics and the wide spectrum of authors also show, in a sense, the current state of the international discussion on Africa's present situation and its future. The main points of the analysis, assessments and programmes published in Volume 1 may be subdivided into three groups:

Africa's present situation

A serious discussion of new development approaches is to be based on thorough analyses of previous experiences. For example, one of the most decisive factors for Africa's present condition is the structural adjustment programmes, mainly propagated in their conventional version by international organisations. Their social and political implications, particularly for the poorer social strata, have widely been neglected. Therefore they are leading topics of the *Yearbook's* first volume.

Social aspects of structural adjustment programmes are illustrated by the experiences of sub-Saharan Africa's economically most important and most populous country, Nigeria. It would be by far too superficial to attribute the dramatic downward trend in the standard of living of a country like Nigeria merely to the collapse of crude oil prices since the mid 1980s, if only because the progressing impoverishment of the people and the shrinking agricultural production originate from earlier times. Rather, political mistakes of preceding decades, which have not yet been corrected by the stern Nigerian adjustment policies, should be duly considered.

Particularly, the neglect of agricultural production and of the rural population, common features in many African countries, should be recognised in this instance.

Like the social and human dimensions of Africa's development, the symptoms of ecological crises were neglected for a long time. But growing misery and inequality and a rapidly growing population result in continuously aggravating ecological problems. As a consequence of their poverty, African nations are compelled to ruthlessly exploit the natural foundations of life, a fact, which, in addition to external causes like exportation of timber, monoculture, and toxic waste imports, is the main cause of environmental destruction and degradation in Africa. Unless the international community makes an ample stand against this process, it will inevitably accelerate.

It is well known that the African continent is lagging behind the development of other Third World regions in different aspects. According to the criteria of economic, social, and ecological indicators, deficiencies can be observed even when compared to Africa's own performance in the 1970s. In order to specify this statement, some contributors studied those countries now and then termed "successful models" of African Development: Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Ghana. Although the final decision about their development status has not been taken yet, we emphasise that

- ▷ appropriate economic and political measures may well be followed by gains in agricultural and industrial productivity;
- ▷ governments are able to guarantee food security;
- ▷ smallholders efficiently react to market incentives and can contribute to national food supply, presupposed the existence of a supportive policy environment;
- ▷ the implementation of efficient programmes to remedy ecological damage does have political chances.

In this context, the reader should not overlook local and sub-regional developments, nor those organisations of the people taking matters into their own hands: rural institutions, craftsmen's or agricultural co-operatives, some of which came into being completely on their own initiative, others with

the co-operation of national or international sponsors. Some essays study the chances and capacities of decentralised and autonomous institutions of this kind in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mali, Rwanda, Togo, and Senegal. Although their perspectives are not independent from the governments' benevolence, some of the organisations showed a considerable potential for participation in development issues, which even gave them weight in national politics.

Programmes and priorities

The *Yearbook* documents and analyses some of these programmes and plans, which were important in regional, national or international discussions. While the terminology partly differs, elements of a "development strategy with a human face" emerge, which the international community might agree to, in order to co-ordinate and intensify national and international developmental work.

Based on a systematic examination of the concrete conditions of the application and the political chances for implementation of economic reforms "with a human face", the contributors specify the requirements for more realistic and appropriate structural adjustment programmes:

- ▷ economic reforms are to be linked with plans for full employment policy, distribution policy, and social policy;
- ▷ a strategy of debt relief is to be connected with new policy instruments in order to finance development of the poorest social strata;
- ▷ the programmes should permanently be monitored with regard to their social and economic effects;
- ▷ finally, a balanced development of agriculture and industry should be guaranteed in order to obtain food security in the long run as well as a steady supply of basic consumer goods and capital.

It would be a fatal error, if the necessary support of the still relatively neglected agricultural sector would be given in form of a priority treatment to big commercial farmers and agribusiness, as it is already fact in some countries. This kind of agricultural policies to the smallholder's disadvantage would have a negative effect on national food security, income distribution, the situation of the urban poor, and the ecological development in many African countries. African NGOs can play an important role in the implementation of alternative strategies.

When compared to state-run institutions, NGOs proved to be able to act quickly and flexibly, being close to grassroots levels, being politically independent, effective and innovative. Although it is difficult to generalise, especially as knowledge about NGOs is limited, one might state that in many regions NGOs supplied social and infrastructure services in rural areas or took part in the productive mobilisation of savings. These productive functions are still not fully appreciated and the ambivalent attitudes of governments impeded their development in many places. Given a suitable legal and political framework, however, their work might be highly effective.

Problems of political implementation

These considerations imply a critical revision of the proposals on reforms, which were made by international organisations. The fact that a critical view was developed even within their own ranks clearly shows how much the confrontation between those African countries in favour of the *Lagos Plan of Action*, and the international financial organisations, and the Western countries has lost in relevance since the beginning of the 1980s. As early as 1986, the formulation of the UN Programme for Africa signalled the efforts of all parties involved to find ways out of the crisis by an extensive international dialogue. The African governments as well as the international donor community partly dropped their old disagreements and both sides emphasised at that time the need for concerted action, i.e. intensified political reforms at national levels in Africa and a financial commitment by the industrialized nations.

The editors of the *Yearbook's* first volume made it their task to document the results of important discussions (e.g., the UN Programme for Africa.) and conferences (e.g., the Khartoum Conference and Declaration). Even if none of the previous declarations and commitments appears to be more than a list of well-meant calls for reform, the discussion of their scientific content and their meaning for development is not at all in vain, since it is most important to support those groups moving in the right direction and to provide an international forum for their arguments and positions.

Volume 1: Human Dimensions of Adjustment Contents

Unit 1: Khartoum Conference and Khartoum Declaration: Follow-Up Activities

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Dirk Hansohm

Following up the Khartoum Conference and the
Khartoum Declaration: An Introduction
Karl Wohlmuth
Employment in Africa: Trends and Prospects
Vremudia P. Diejomaoh and Jan Vandemoortele
The ILO and the Social Dimensions of Adjustment in
Africa
Victor E. Tokman and David H. Freeman
Debt and Adjustment: The UNICEF Approach to the
Human Challenge
Rolph van der Hoeven and Richard Jolly
The Social Impact of Fund-Supported Adjustment
Programs
Mamoudou Touré

The Living Standards Measurement Study
Elene Makonnen
The Social Dimensions of Adjustment Project
Timothy Marchant
Agricultural Development and Human Dimensions of
Adjustment – New Research by the OECD
Development Centre
Christian Morrisson
Analytical Survey: Food Nutrition in Sub-Saharan
Africa
Peter Svedberg

Unit 2: UNPAARED Halfway

edited by Jutta Franz and Karl Wohlmuth

UNPAARED Halfway: An Introduction
Jutta Franz
Document: Financing Africa's Recovery
Document: Mid-Term Review of the UNPAA
The Sub-Saharan African Debt Problem: Issues for
International Policy
Gerald K. Helleiner

Some Reflections on the IMF/World Bank
Conditionality in Sub-Saharan Africa
Badr-ed Din Abdel Rahim Ibrahim
Small Enterprises for the Needs of the People?
Ghana's "Small-Scale Industrial 'Take-Off'"
Gerhard Fischer-Quincke

Unit 3: Ecological Crisis in Africa

edited by Barbara Worch and Robert Kappel

Africa's Ecological Disaster: An Introduction
Barbara Worch and Robert Kappel
No Condition Permanent: The Rainforests of Africa
Julian Gerstin
Toxic Waste Dumping – New Risks for Africa
Ulrich Boeschen

CILSS: The Struggle Against Desertification in the
Sahel
Heinrich Neufeldt
Document: African NGOs Environment Network
(ANEN): Forestry Programme
Document: Economic Report on Africa 1988

Unit 4: Africa's Relations with the European Community

edited by Robert Kappel and Karl Wohlmuth

The Lomé IV Negotiations and Africa: An
Introduction
Robert Kappel
EC-ACP: From Lomé III to Lomé IV
Christopher Stevens

ACP-EC Cooperation in Africa – Recent
Developments and Prospects
Walter Kennes
Document: The Adjustment Process in Africa: A
European Council Resolution

Unit 5: Successful “Models” of Development in Africa?

edited by Hellmuth Färber and Peter Oesterdiekhoff

Evaluation Problems of “Successful” Development:
An Introduction

Hellmuth Färber

Botswana – An Example of Successful Development
in Southern Africa?

Ullrich Boehm

Botswana – African Economic Miracle or Dependent
South African Quasi-Homeland?

Bernhard Weimer

Zimbabwe’s Peasants take up the Challenge

Hans-Jörg Friedrich

Peasants and Food Security in Zimbabwe: Emerging
Contradictions

Nick Amin and J.T. Kutoka

Unit 6: Nigeria – Structural Adjustment and Agriculture

edited by Peter Oesterdiekhoff and Robert Kappel

Economic and Political Aspects of the Adjustment
Crisis: An Introduction

Peter Oesterdiekhoff

Nigeria: SAP and Beyond

Nnaemeka Ikpeze and Apia E. Okorafor

Oil Distortions, Agriculture and Poverty. Implications
of the Boom and its Aftermath for Food Security

Peter Oesterdiekhoff

Recent Migration Flows and the ‘Net Reallocation of
Labour’ between Rural and Urban Sectors in Nigeria:
Some Observations from a Farm Survey in Anambra
and Benue States

Bernhard Lageman

Contributions of Traditional and Modern Grassroots
Organizations to Local, Regional and National
Development

Emea O. Arua and Eugene C. Okorji

Unit 7: African Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Local Development

edited by Dirk Hansohm and Jutta Franz

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in
Development: An Introduction

Dirk Hansohm

Document: Conference on the Role of Indigenous
NGOs in African Recovery and Development, the
Khartoum Statement

Document: Statement of NGOs Attending the NGO
Forum in Connection with the Mid-Term Review of the
UNPAARED

NGOs, Self-Help Projects and Development in
Tanzania: The Njombe District Development Trust

Joe L.P. Lugalla

Development Management from Below? – Prospects
of the Zimbabwean Strategy of Decentralization at
Village Level

Hans-Jörg Friedrich

Farmer Groups in Senegal: Rural Development
Through Self-Help and the Promotion of Self-Help
Organizations

Beate Martin

The Underdogs of the Urban Economy Join Forces.
Results of an ILO Programme in Mali, Rwanda and
Togo

Carlos Maldonado

Unit 8: Review

edited by Jutta Franz and Karl Wohlmuth

Unit 9: Profiles, News and Information

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Volume 2 (1990/1991): Industrialization Based on Agricultural Development Abstract

According to predictions by international economic and financial institutions, sub-Saharan Africa is the only geo-region where the current economic growth, even at optimistic assumptions, will not be sufficient to improve human living conditions up to the end of the century.

The *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* advocates an industrialization strategy for Africa based on agricultural development and taking full account of the human dimensions of economic progress. The global economic environment of the 1980s, which can be characterised by the debt crisis and the drop in most raw material prices, was generally unfavourable for developing countries. In Africa, particularly, many endeavours to promote industrialization were therefore interrupted.

Furthermore, the economically more developed countries presently have only a marginal interest in sub-Saharan Africa – although particularly now economic co-operation and free access to markets would be necessary in order to improve Africa's plight.

The establishment of the Single European Market and the expected outcome of the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations threaten to be further steps in the same direction. Only agricultural products and mineral raw materials will remain capable of being exported, while the export of processed or even semi-processed commodities, which are less prone to price recessions, will still be obstructed. In the past, the compulsion to earn hard foreign currency in order to repay foreign loans often led to increased exports of raw materials and agricultural products, while on the other hand African governments denied further support to food crop production and local industries.

The example of Nigeria, however, to which a separate unit of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook's* second volume is dedicated, shows that foreign trade influences are not alone responsible for the setbacks in industrialization. The inability to channel capital inflows into viable economic activities can be considered a lost opportunity for development.

A new strategy of industrialization...

In contrast to the case of Nigeria, countries like Zimbabwe, Botswana and Mauritius can be mentioned, which managed to succeed, even if only to a limited extent, in an unfavourable global economic environment. Interestingly enough, these countries show that the public sector plays a stronger role in a successful industrialization strategy than has been

asserted in some contributions to recent discussions on development issues.

The state cannot be considered to be the driving force in a catching-up industrialization, but equally its complete retreat from structural tasks cannot contribute to a satisfactory solution of development problems. The essential requirement, however, is for highly specified policies, which can also overcome the already observable adjustment-weariness of Third World economies.

An open trade regime, promoting exports, and the provision of institutional links between large-scale and small-scale industries seem to be equally as important as selective involvement of the state in economic activities and selective external protection policies. Moreover, an industrial rehabilitation programme has to be added which can achieve an efficiency increase, starting from the company level. The highest priority should be given to indigenous or locally developed forms of technology. Recent experience has shown that this kind of specific intervention should even be preferred to an indirect promotion of the economy, for instance by creating a "supportive entrepreneurial environment". However, contrary to what the programmes of the first Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA 1) suggested, the main emphasis should be put on promoting small and medium-sized enterprises. They should be given preferential treatment, for instance by means of trade policies when establishing new industrial projects.

This leads to the core of the alternative industrialization strategy advocated by the authors of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*: industrialization policy has to be complemented by an active agricultural policy. While this opinion is held by all the contributors to the *Yearbook*, there are, of course, differences of emphasis.

The minimal programme of a long-term-oriented, and thus agriculture-based industrialization, also includes a redistribution of entitlements to the means of production, i.e. land reform, supporting demand by the creation of non-agricultural employment opportunities in rural areas, and a rise in labour productivity by investment in education and health.

The most radical approach aims at a reversal of the present sectoral priority. The agricultural-demand led industrialization strategy (ADLI) regards strong support for the agricultural sector as the precondition for balanced economic growth. Both the location of production units in rural areas and small towns and labour-intensive processing of agricultural products make a further contribution to strong growth impulses from investment in agriculture. A problem arises, of

course, from the fact that an ADLI-strategy brings only a limited expansion of industrial supply. In order to exclude the danger of inflation, this strategy should therefore be supplemented by import-substitution policies, which should not, however, be restricted to consumer goods and urban demand. Authors of the *Yearbook*, who advocate this radical approach, are well aware of the limits set by ecological constraints with regard to an agricultural "big push". The reason is that only parts of Africa's eco-zones are suited to intensive agriculture. At most one half of the productive land is suitable for irrigation, whilst eco-zones like the Sahel have to be left to extensive use only.

... embedded into a strategy of sustainable development

The alternative industrialization strategy presented so far can only endure when embedded into a comprehensive development concept. Its main elements will consist of

- ▷ people's participation in planning their own future;
- ▷ poverty alleviation, equality of opportunities, and equitable growth;
- ▷ full consideration of environmental demands; and
- ▷ solidarity of the international community with Africa (and other poverty zones of the world).

The establishment of political institutions, which guarantee permanent and comprehensive involvement of such social organisations as trade unions, churches, and NGOs/voluntary development organisations in decision-making processes is an essential prerequisite for successful and sustainable development. Political consensus, as shown in the *Yearbook* by the example of Mauritius, is a precondition for economic success rather than its result.

Sustainable development is not compatible with the perpetuation of gross injustice in income and a lack of equality of opportunities, particularly for women. Women were often excluded from the expanding employment opportunities of the past, but they were nevertheless greatly affected by industrialization and urbanisation. Migration of men to industrial growth areas, for instance, meant a growing workload and increasing social insecurity for the women who stayed behind. The extension of social and political rights, the promotion of rural locations of industries, and trade policies favouring female small-scale producers and traders should be put high on the agenda of economic policies.

In view of the ecological time bomb, which is ticking in Africa, consideration of environmental

needs is particularly necessary in establishing sustainable development. Desertification on a previously unimaginable scale, the scarcity of water in many parts of the African continent, exports of tropical timber, and other forms of poverty-induced environmental degradation are results of foreign economic power, as well as of "modernistic" patterns of thinking in Africa. The former high level of awareness of the requirements of the ecosystem has become disregarded. A gradually growing new consciousness of ecological interrelations has only recently begun to become apparent in a few African countries, for instance in Ghana, whose example is documented in the *Yearbook*.

Finally, it should be emphasised that the industrialised societies' solidarity in trade, financing, and debt reduction is a precondition for lasting and stable economic and social progress in Africa. As the African countries' debts, in contrast to those of Latin America, are pending mainly with foreign governments and international organisations, a co-operative approach by the governments of the industrialised countries is called for. This is particularly true for the EC as the most powerful trading partner.

But cooperation should be enhanced not only between the West and the South but also at regional levels. Intra-African foreign trade contributes only 6 per cent of Africa's total foreign trade, compared, for example, to an intra-European trade share of 60 per cent. Until now, intra-African co-operation has not been successfully established anywhere, although there are some promising signs, e.g. the SADCC cooperation. Several contributions to the *Yearbook* analyse possibilities of economic integration. On balance the studies conclude that the formation of supranational trading blocs in other regions of the world makes intra-African co-operation increasingly important in order to achieve competitiveness by means of synergetic effects and economies of scale.

International co-operation, however, cannot be restricted to economic issues. Human rights and environmental conservation are increasingly viewed as indivisible among mankind. Therefore, the authors of the *Yearbook* welcome the inclusion of ecological and human rights issues in international negotiations.

Volume 2: Industrialization Based on Agricultural Development Contents

Unit 1: Evaluation of the First Industrial Development Decade and Proposals for a Second Industrial Development Decade

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Dirk Hansohm

Towards a New Industrial Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa – An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

The Manufacturing Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa: Performance and Prospects for the 1990s

Roger C. Riddell

What Relevance Has the Paths of the NICs for Africa?

Meine Pieter van Dijk

Africa's Alternative Framework and a New Industrial Strategy for Africa

Adebayo Adedeji

New Industrial Strategies for Africa

Elfatih Shaaeldin

Evaluation of the First Industrial Development Decade for Africa and Proposals for the Second

Domingo L. Siazon, Jr.

UNIDO's Diagnostic Surveys of Industrial Rehabilitation Needs in Africa with Emphasis on Agro-Based Industries: An Integrated Programme Approach

George B. Assaf

Key Strategic Issues for IDDA II

William F. Steel

Country Experiences with Industrial Adjustment

Lending in Sub-Saharan Africa

John A. Wayem

Perspectives on African Industrialization

John Weiss

Unit 2: New International and Regional Initiatives for Alternative Development in Africa

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Dirk Hansohm

Towards a New Generation of Structural Adjustment Programmes for Sub-Saharan Africa – An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Africa in the 1990s: Beyond Continental Crises to Sustainable Development – Structural Adjustment, Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations

Timothy M. Shaw

Democracy and Popular Participation as Productive Factors or Constitutive Elements of a New Development Vision

Hans H. Bass

Document: African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation (Arusha 1990)

Document: OAU Declaration (Addis Ababa 1990)

Wages and Implications for Structural Adjustment – How to Survive in Africa?

Vali Jamal

The Relevance of ADLI for Sub-Saharan Africa

Irma Adelman and Steven J. Vogel

Agriculture-based Industrialization in Sub-Saharan Africa

Hans W. Singer

Elements of a Development Strategy for the 1990s

Udo E. Simonis

The Least Developed Countries: A Challenge to the World Community in the 1990s

Yves Berthelot

Unit 3: African Environmental Policy

edited by Robert Kappel and Barbara Worch

Introduction – African Environmental Policy

Robert Kappel and Barbara Worch

Climate Change and Environmental Conflicts in Africa

Muhammed Suliman

Environmental Activities in Ghana – National Concepts, Experiences and Perspectives

C. Dorm-Adzobu

Unit 4: Industrial and Regional Cooperation
edited by Robert Kappel and Peter Oesterdiekhoff

Introduction – Industrial and Regional Cooperation in Africa

Robert Kappel

Delinking Africa? – African Cooperation Perspectives with the European Communities

Robert Kappel

Lomé's Forgotten Agenda? EEC Industrial Cooperation with Africa

Trevor W. Parfitt

Industrial Cooperation between EEC and Africa

Paolo Logli

Experiences of Economic Integration in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for a Fresh Start

Ali Mansoor

The New International Environment as a New Chance for Economic Cooperation – The ECOWAS-Perspective

Andreas Golisch and Frank Messner

The European's Commission's Proposal for Debt Relief to the ACP Countries

Manuel Marin

Unit 5: Agriculture in the Process of Industrialization: Case Studies

edited by Hans H. Bass and Jutta Franz

Agriculture in the Process of Industrialization – An Introduction to Some Case Studies

Hans H. Bass

Conceptions and Reality of Industrialization Based on Agricultural Development in Angola and Congo

Albin Kress

Mauritius – Crisis and Successful Adjustment

Rasul Shams

Libya – Irrigation and Food Security in an Oil-Rich Desert Country

Konrad Schliephake

Agriculture and its Contribution to Development in Namibia

Manfred O. Hinz

Linkages between Agriculture and Industry in Sudan. With Special Reference to Small Industries

Dirk Hansohm

Agricultural Demand-Led Industrialization – an Option for Zimbabwe?

Stefan Mair

Unit 6: Nigeria

edited by Peter Oesterdiekhoff and Robert Kappel

Lost Chances and New Perspectives for the Industrial Development of Nigeria – Introduction

Peter Oesterdiekhoff

New Industrial Policies and Perspectives for Manufacturing in Nigeria

Nnaemeka Ikpeze

Rural Industrialization in Nigeria – An Overview

Dayo Ademisokun-Turton

Privatization and Commercialization – The Nigerian Experience

F.E. Onah

The Missing Middle – New Chances and Programmes of Developing the Small-Scale Industries in Nigeria

Adenike M. Osoba

**Unit 7: Women's Participation in the Industrialization Process -
Problems and Perspectives**

edited by Elke Grawert and Gaby Zdunnek

Women's Participation in the Development Process:
Problems and Perspectives
Elke Grawert and Gabriele Zdunnek
Some Thoughts on "Village-Mill Projects"
Eva-Maria Bruchhaus
Palm Oil Processing in Nigeria
Peter Ay and Gabriele Zdunnek
Socio-Economic Linkages between Agriculture
and Industry: Are Rural Women Involved in an

"Industrialization Process"?
Elke Grawert
Female Labour in the Process of Transformation –
Seen in the Example of Botswana
Brigitte Hasenjürgen
Women in the Informal Sector in
Industrializing Zimbabwe
Meine Pieter van Dijk

Unit 8: Book Review

edited by Jutta Franz and Marlene Conrad

Unit 9: Profiles, News, and Information

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Hans H. Bass

Unit 10: Chronology

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Klaudia Kleine

Volume 3 (1992/1993): Energy and Sustainable Development Abstract

The availability of energy has ever since been an essential factor of economic and societal development. In the many domains of private, public, and economic life energy substituted for human labour or complemented it, and thereby it brought about enormous productivity gains. The oil crises of the seventies revealed the immense and global significance of a secured and reliable energy supply. During these years the short supply of oil hindered economic activities in oil-importing countries and induced severe deterioration of the trade balances. In many developing countries these oil price increases were the major reasons for the ensuing indebtedness. Due to these impacts of the oil crises, the major objective of national energy policies in the seventies was to attain a secured and independent energy supply. On the whole, this decade was characterized by a general anxiety about the exhaustion of natural resources. Undoubtedly, the report of the Club of Rome with its frightening future forecasts did its share to stimulate such a general attitude.

Since the late 1980s a new problem emerged with regard to national energy policies. The incidence of global warming as a repercussion of the burning of fossil fuels disclosed a new kind of scarcity with a biophysical character. As a consequence of this new kind of scarcity the use of fossil fuels as a source of energy will have to be reduced in the long run. Thus, the biophysical limits of the Earth proved to be the more restrictive scarcity in the use of energy.

Since the publication of the so-called Brundtland-Report in 1987 and the UN-Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 there has been an apparent change in the paradigm of development policy. The new concept of "Sustainable Development" that makes allowance for both economic and biophysical issues and scarcities became to be acknowledged on a global scale. The general implications of this concept that postulates the satisfaction of present and future basic needs are unequivocal indeed: the energetic use of fossil fuels is to be reduced successively in the long run in order to diminish the degradation of the atmosphere. If future developing paths are to be sustainable, new environmentally sound energy sources have to be found as substitutes and a global energy transition has to take place.

The Double Energy Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa

Undoubtedly, the industrialized countries are responsible for the major part of greenhouse gas

emissions, whereas the share of all SSA countries in global carbon emissions just amounts to three percent per annum. However, this does not mean that energy provision in sub-Saharan Africa is sustainable on economic and biophysical grounds, nor does it implicate that the continent is without significance with regard to the greenhouse effect. On the contrary, the SSA countries are struggling with a double energy crisis since the early 1970s.

The commercial sector's dependency on imported oil was a major reason for the fact that many African countries were hit hard by the oil price increases in the 1970s. National indebtedness rose throughout SSA due to increased import bills and the balances of trade deteriorated to such an extent that even the declining oil prices in the early 1980s did not bring significant relief. However, the rural people who constitute as much as seventy per cent of the whole population in SSA countries were not affected that hard by this crisis due to the dual structure of energy provisions. Contrary to the commercial sector with its dependency on fossil fuels, the dominant rural energy resources are traditional firewood, charcoal, dung, and agricultural residues. This structure of energy supply in many SSA countries is partly due to the priorities of national energy ministries who promoted fossil fuel energy generation in order to encourage the national industrialization process. Since large industries and the energy supplying utilities are located near large cities the national governments focused their efforts on those areas and abstained from extending the electricity infrastructure to rural regions.

However this may be, the rural supply with traditional energy resources is not secure either. The huge demand for firewood and charcoal drove the people to clear their nearby forests of timber. This unsustainable use of regional natural resources resulted in degraded vegetation and desertification and increased the efforts of labor and time to obtain the energy resources needed. Furthermore, population pressure led many peasants to burn down rain forest areas in order to release some agricultural land. Since the fertility of these soils is declining very fast due to heavy erosion, the burning down of tropical forests is a continuous process in Africa.

The environmental consequences are tremendous: every year an area of 3.7 million hectare of the African tropical rain forests is irretrievably lost and the clearing rate is thirty times higher than the rate of reforestation. After all, the destruction of the tropical rain forests contributes to global climate change.

Thus, energy provision in SSA is not sustainable at all, it is earmarked by economic and ecological crises.

National Energy Policy, the Significance of International Energy Cooperation, and Rural Energy Supply Options

The specific constellation of energy provision on the African continent is the point of departure of the third volume of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* on “*Energy and Sustainable Development*”. The editors tackle with the issue by focusing on three major questions:

- ▷ Which promising national energy policy options do exist for African countries in the presence of the double energy crisis?
- ▷ How important is the role of international energy cooperation in coping with the energy problems of the region?
- ▷ Which options and alternatives do exist for rural areas to secure a sustainable energy provision?

The editors of the *Yearbook* give high priority to national energy policy, because it is deemed the only means to create a coherent national strategy to encounter the complex energy problems. Due to the experiences with development policy of the past that revealed the behavior of donor countries and organizations as acting uncoordinated and focusing on single projects, international energy cooperation should be a subordinate instrument with the major task to support national energy policy efforts. National energy policy is understood as an essential factor of a holistic development concept, and therefore it has to account for specific national crises like poverty alleviation, technological and economic development impediments, and environmental degradation. The primary objectives of national energy policy in SSA countries are perceived to be productivity increases in the use of energy, a more efficient energy generation, and an adequate change in the mix of energy resources. The *Yearbook* editors present a new strategy to enforce national energy policy in SSA countries which comprises seven elements:

- ▷ Improvement of the macroeconomic and sectoral frame of energy policies;
- ▷ increasing consideration of environmental impacts of energy provision; i.e. supporting energy efficiency programs, technological progress and environmental management;
- ▷ promotion of industrial capabilities with regard to efficient energy generation and efficient energy use;

- ▷ environmental management of rural energy resources;
- ▷ promotion of renewable energy technologies and their diffusion;
- ▷ financing and institutional reform;
- ▷ improvement of planning, evaluation, and monitoring instruments.

Due to the many failures and setbacks in the field of energy cooperation with international donor countries and organizations, the editors of the *Yearbook* do not submit an independent energy cooperation concept. However, it is emphasized that international cooperation is necessary in order to transfer some environmentally sound technologies, which are indispensable for sustainable energy use on the African continent. The editors plead for international energy cooperation being based upon participatory concepts and thus they present a NGO methodology, which is directed to the needs of the rural population in the villages concerned.

Alternative options for rural energy use are discussed for private households and agricultural activities. Regarding the choice of energy resources for agriculture it is asserted that fossil fuels and the respective technologies do allow for larger productivity gains than traditional methods. In this context, the editors examine the possibilities to combine traditional and mechanized methods. In this context, the editors examine the possibilities to combine traditional and mechanized methods. Traditional stoves, which are inefficient in the use of the firewood’s energy content and which involve serious health impacts for the household members, dominate energy use of private households. Two options for an alternative energy resource use are considered. On the one hand, more efficient stoves could yield considerable gains in form of energy resource savings and simultaneously the in-house emissions could be reduced as well. On the other hand it is deemed necessary to tackle with the firewood problem and its environmental consequences. In this regard it would be best to introduce decentralized sustainable management practices of the natural resources, which could be performed by the rural communities or by private forest owners.

As a whole, the third volume of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* elucidates the significance of an environmentally sound and resource saving energy policy as a crucial element within the frame of a development strategy.

Volume 3: Energy and Sustainable Development Contents

Unit 1: Sustainable Energy Systems and Sustainable Development

edited by Wolfgang Hein and Robert Kappel

Sustainable Energy Systems and Sustainable Development – Introduction

Wolfgang Hein

Sustainability – A New Concept for Development?

Wolfgang Hein

Sustaining Development in a Low-Priority Region for International Assistance

T. J. Wilbanks

The Meaning of ‘Sustainable Development’ in Africa

Ann Seidman

Unit 2: New Energy Policies for Africa

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Towards a New Energy Policy for Africa – An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

An Energy Strategy for Environmentally-Sound Development of Sub-Saharan Africa

Stephen Karekezi

Energy and Sustainable Development: Components of a New, Environmentally Sound Energy Strategy for Africa

John M. Christensen

Sustainable Energy Growth for Africa. The Role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

John W. Byam

Managing Natural Energy Resources in Africa

Siddig A. Salih

Policy Reform and Promotion of Renewable Energy Technologies in Sub-Saharan African Countries

Karl Wohlmuth

Sub-Saharan Energy Financing. The Need for a New Game Plan

Miguel Schloss

Energy Evaluation Methodology and Sustainable Development in Rural Africa: Some Policy Implications of a Multicriteria Approach

Davin Ramphall

Documents:

- Bujumbura Declaration: Proposal for Basic Principles on Energy, 1990 (Energy Research Group, Kumasi, Ghana)

- ESMAP's Strategy and Work Plan for 1992-93, UNDP, World Bank (New York/Washington D.C.)

- Women, Energy and Sustainable Development, 1992 (IFAD, Rome, Italy)

Unit 3: Energy Cooperation and Sustainable Development

edited by Frank Messner, Robert Kappel & Jörg Pohlan

Energy Cooperation and Sustainable Development – An Introduction

Frank Messner

Renewable Energy Systems in Africa – A Postponed Take-Off and its Institutional Backgrounds

Georg Schäfer

Towards Energy Programs in International Cooperation that Satisfy Ecological and Social Basic Needs – Conclusions Drawn from the Regional Energy Supply Concept El Kef, Tunisia

Martin Schulte

Energy Cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Developing Countries of Africa

Henri Martin

Sustainable Development and Cooperation: European Relations with Africa

Robert Kappel

The Volta Lake Project in Ghana – A Critical Analysis of a Giant Energy Project

Kofi Diaw and Einhard Schmidt-Kallert

Renewable Energy Systems and Sustainable Technology Transfer – Problems of Biogas Dissemination

Bernd Gutterer

Popular Participation and Energy: Participatory Rural Appraisal as a Mobilizing Force in Energy Production

Richard Ford and Ntalemwa Nytha

Unit 4: Rural Energy Use and Sustainable Agricultural Development

edited by Hans H. Bass

Introduction

Hans H. Bass

Energy Issues of Rural Areas and Agriculture in Africa

Ogunlade R. Davidson

Agroforestry in Africa

Phil O'Keefe, John Kirkby and Adam Carter

The Need for Rural Energy Centres with Special Emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa

Gibson Mandishona

Unit 5: Household Energy Systems

edited by Elke Grawert and Jutta Franz

Introduction – Sustainable Development of Household Energy Systems

Elke Grawert

Women and the Fuelwood Crisis in Africa

Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf

The Health Impact of Cookstove Smoke in Africa

Kirk R. Smith

Methodical Aspects in the Context of Assessment of Stove Dissemination Programmes

Michael Gajo

Documents

- The Plenary of the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, June 14, 1992: Agenda 21, Chapter 14, Programme Area K: Rural Energy Transition to Enhance Productivity
- The Conference of Citizens' Groups in Rio de Janeiro, 1992: Treaty on Arid and Semi-Arid zones
- The Plenary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, June 14, 1992: Agenda 21, Chapter 24: Global Action for Women Towards Sustainable and Equitable Development

Unit 6: Book Reviews and Book Notes

edited by Jutta Franz

Unit 7: Profiles, News and Information

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Hans H. Bass

Unit 8: Recent Developments in the Region – 1992 and 1993

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Frank Messner

Economic and Political Transitions in Africa – An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Migration of Polluting Industries to Africa: Is It Defensible?

Elfatih Shaaeldin

UNCED 1992: Sops for Africa

Frank Messner

Civil Society and Democratic Change in Africa – The Cases of Cape Verde and Zambia

Peter Meyns

Horn of Africa: Elusive Peace

Kathrin Eikenberg

Strategic Agenda for Private Sector Development.

Confronting Challenges on Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa Technical Department, World Bank

The Inter-African Experience in Industrial Cooperation and Development

Wilfred A. Ndongko

Economic Reform in SADCC Countries. Lessons from the Case of Zimbabwe

Jonathan N. Moyo

Documents:

- New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (United Nations, 1991)
- The Abidjan Declaration on Debt Relief, Recovery and Democracy in Africa (Abidjan, July 8-9, 1991)
- Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, Chapters 1 and 2, 1991)

Volume 4 (1994/1995) Active Labour and Employment Policies Abstract

When the Research Group on African Development Perspectives decided to publish a volume on *Active labour and Employment Policies* it was primarily for the reason that the employment problem became the key issue in the 1990s in African countries and will remain a core problem for the policymakers in Africa over the years to come. However, the Research Group was well aware of the fact that employment policies have to be looked at in a wider frame – considering also the role of labour in African economies. This required a careful review of the role of labour institutions, of the labour policies, labour conditions and also the labour rights. The Research Group therefore decided to focus on *Active Labour and Employment Policies* to underline the fact that appropriate policies have to consider much more than employment-friendly macrocosmic policies, that is necessary to include all relevant labour and employment issues in a broader strategy framework that is contributing to employment creation, poverty alleviation and livelihood enhancement.

The volume 4 and the complementing volume 5 deal with the concepts of active labour and employment policies and the contributions present not only analysis of trends, but most of all policy proposals and assessments of the situation of various countries. It is obvious that labour and employment policies were shaped tremendously since the 1980s by structural adjustment policies, and the economic crisis affecting African countries.

New approaches towards employment creation and poverty alleviation emerged in Africa and are discussed in the two volumes. Of particular relevance are the analyses of country experiences and of successful policy adaptation. The members of the Research Group and the other contributors emphasise in all units and contributions a concept of active labour and employment policies that is broad enough to deal with the changing international framework for action.

This volume is an outstanding contribution to the debate on Africa's development perspectives.

This volume discusses in three units the important issues of employment and labour in Africa, by focusing on

- ▷ the impacts of structural adjustment policies on employment and the employment strategies for the next generation for structural adjustment programmes (Unit 1);
- ▷ the active labour and employment policies to be conceptualised and implemented on the African continent (Unit 2); and

- ▷ the interconnections of employment generation and sustainable development (Unit 3).

This is the first available contribution dealing in a comprehensive way with the repercussions of the economic crisis and of structural adjustment policies on employment and labour in Africa. This is also the first contribution that outlines a coherent strategy for employment creation, poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

The contributors have done an excellent job to highlight the issues, to present case studies, and to conceptualise a comprehensive strategy. Complementary to volume 4 on *Active Labour and Employment Policies* is volume 5 on *Regional Perspectives on Labour and Employment*. In volume 5 two of the units deal with employment policies in South Africa and Nigeria. Two other units deal with employment perspectives in the informal sector and with the employment effects of development co-operation between Africa and the European Union. Three other very informative units cover aspects of labour and development in the region and give information on institutions and new publications.

The two volumes are part of a Yearbook's series in which such eminent issues were already discussed as *Human Dimensions of Adjustment* (Vol. 1), *Industrialization based on Agricultural Development* (Vol. 2) and *Energy and Sustainable Development* (Vol. 3).

The documents on African development presented by the volume editors highlight the intense debate going on in Africa and reveal also the fact that since the end of the 1980s the debate on African development perspectives has intensified in the African region.

The Research Group in Bremen took up this promising trend and since has published the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. The African Perspectives Yearbook is now the leading publication on Africa in Germany in English language. A great number of African institutions and universities use the Yearbook as a valuable source and as a guidebook.

The work on the Yearbook is supported by an increasing number of scholars from all over the world by reporting on Africa's development perspectives. The number of authors contributing directly from Africa is increasing. Many African institutions support the work of the Research Group by giving information and by stimulating exchanges.

Volume 4: Active Labour and Employment Policies Contents

Unit 1: Employment Crisis and Structural Adjustment in Africa

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Africa's Employment Crisis and the Process of
Structural Adjustment – An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Alternative Macroeconomic Policy for the sub-
Saharan African Countries

John Weeks

The Impact of Globalisation on Employment Policies in
Africa

Tony Killick

Impacts of Structural Adjustment on Agricultural
Labour Markets: Policies for a New Generation of
Structural Adjustment Programmes.

Lawrence D Smith

Urban African Labour Markets and the Policy
Credibility Problem

Paul Collier, John Hoddinott and Francis Teal

Structural Adjustment and the Kenyan labour market
Monica Neitzert and Crispin Odhiambo-Mbai

Successful and Unsuccessful Adjustment and its
Effects on Employment: The Cases of Cameroon and
Zimbabwe

Meine Pieter van Dijk

The Impact of Structural Adjustment Upon
Employment and Trade Unions in Ghana and Nigeria

Jon Kraus

IMF / World Bank's Structural Adjustment Policies,
Labour and Industrial Relations and Employment in
Ghana

Kwamina Panford

Unit 2: Active Labour and Employment Policies in Africa

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Active Labour and Employment Policies in Africa –
An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Can Macroeconomic Policy Reduce Poverty during
Structural Adjustment?

Rolph van der Hoeven

Small-Scale Industry and Employment Creation in
Africa

Ian Livingstone

Employment and the Urban Informal Sector in Africa:
Challenges Ahead

S.V. Sethuraman

Refugee Impacts on Informal Sector Employment and
Development

Raymond J. Smyke

Gender Inequalities in Human Capital Accumulation:
evidence from two African countries

Simon Appleton

African Brain Drain: Reality versus Myth

Raymond J. Smyke

Labour Administration and Development in Africa

M. EL Murtada Mustafa

Productivity Enhancement in Africa

Derek Robinson

The Employment Potential of Infrastructure
Programmes under Conditions of Structural

Adjustment

Marc Van Imschoot

*Document: The Lusaka Trade Union Declaration:
Proposals for a More Effective Lomé Convention*

Unit 3: Generating Employment and Protecting the Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa: Conflicting Objectives?

edited by Frank Messner and Karl Wohlmuth

Generating Employment and Protecting the
Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa: Conflicting
Objectives? – Introduction

Frank Messner

Land Management, Intensification and Employment

John English

Employment, Environment and Sustainable
Development in Mineral Exporting Economies:

The Case of Zambia

Frank Messner

Employment and Environmental Impacts of Managing
Land and Natural Forests in Sudan

Siddig A. Salih

Volume 5 (1996): Regional Perspectives on Labour and Employment Abstract

When the Research Group on African Development Perspectives decided to publish the two volumes on *Active Labour and Employment Policies* and *Regional Perspectives on Labour and Employment* it was primarily for the reason that the employment problem became the key issue in the 1990s in African countries and will remain a core problem for the policymakers in Africa over the years to come. However, the Research Group was well aware of the fact that employment policies have to be looked at in a wider frame – considering also the role of labour in African economies. This required a careful review of the role of labour institutions, of the labour policies, labour conditions and also the labour rights.

This fifth volume of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook gives together with volume four a comprehensive account of the employment and labour situation in Africa and presents a coherent strategy of employment creation and poverty alleviation. The contributions present not only analyses of trends but also policy proposals and assessments of the situation of various countries. It is obvious that labour and employment policies were shaped tremendously since the 1980s by structural adjustment policies, and by the economic crisis affecting African countries.

A broad concept of active labour and employment policies for countries in sub-Saharan Africa is followed throughout both volumes, emphasising not only the importance of employment-friendly macro-economic and sectoral policies but also the necessity of appropriate labour policies with regard to labour institutions, labour relations and labour conditions. In this context, the new regional and international demands to redesign structural adjustment policies and development cooperation in order to lay greater emphasis on the employment issue are considered as well. Finally, the potential conflict between employment generation and environmental protection is examined and options for sustainable development policies are discussed.

New approaches towards employment creation and poverty alleviation emerged in Africa and are discussed in the two volumes. Of particular relevance are the analyses of country experiences and of successful policy adaptations. The members of the

Research Group and the other contributors emphasise in all units and contributions a concept of active labour and employment policies that is broad enough to deal also with the changing international framework for action.

This volume 5 is an outstanding contribution to the debate on Africa's development perspectives. In volume 5 two of the units deal with employment policies in South Africa and Nigeria. Two other units deal with employment perspectives in the informal sector and with the employment effects of development co-operation between Africa and the European Union. Three other very informative units cover aspects of labour and development in the context of the political environment of the Africa region, give information on important African and international institutions and reviews of new publications. In the seven units regional issues are presented (South Africa, Nigeria) as well as issues that cover the whole Africa region and the cooperation between Africa and the European Union. Reviews of important books analysing labour and employment trends in Africa are presented. Valuable is the unit with news and information as it shows that many institutions work now on Africa's labour and employment problems.

Volume 4 and 5 taken together are the first available contribution dealing in a comprehensive way with the repercussions of the economic crisis and of structural adjustment policies on employment and labour in Africa. This is also the first contribution that outlines a coherent strategy for employment creation, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Strategic areas (South Africa, Nigeria) are considered in more detail.

These two volumes *Active Labour and Employment Policies* and *Regional Perspective on Labour and Employment* do not only present facts, trends and analyses, but also lay the foundation for a comprehensive strategy of employment creation and poverty alleviation in Africa.

Volume 5: Regional Perspectives on Labour and Employment Contents

Unit 1: Employment and Labour Policies in South Africa

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Employment and Labour Policies in South Africa – An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

The Small South African Miracle

Steven Friedman

New Developments in Industrial Relations in South Africa

Shane Godfrey and Melvin Goldberg

Trade Unions and the Labour Market in South Africa: Current Issues and Future Challenges

Geoffrey Wood

The Employment Impact of Infrastructure in the Black Townships of South Africa

Z. Rian Coetzee

Labour Migration from Lesotho: Implications for South African Labour Market Policies

James Cobbe

Documents:

- State of the Nation Address: President of South Africa Mr. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela. House of Parliament, Cape Town, 24 May 1994
- White Paper on Reconstruction and Development, Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, General Notice No. 1954, Cape Town, 15 November 1994
- The Ministry of Labour. Programme of Action 1994-1998
- The Reconstruction and Development Programme
- Founding Declaration of the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC)
- South African Chamber of Business. Charter of Economic, Social and Political Rights
- Social Charter of Fundamental Rights of Workers in Southern Africa

Unit 2: Regional Focus: Nigeria

edited by Hans H. Bass

Regional Focus Nigeria – Introduction

Hans H. Bass

Nigeria's Labour Market – Trends and Perspectives

Hans H. Bass and Robert Kappel

Employment Effects and Personnel Policies of Small and Medium Scale Industries in Nigeria

Heidi Willer

The Informal Sector Labour Market under the Structural Adjustment Programme in Nigeria

Bankole Oni

Institutional Activities for the Enhancement of Nigeria's Informal Sector Employment

Ali Bukar Bwala

Trade Unions and Labour Rights in Nigeria

Segun Matanm

Unit 3: The Labour Market in the Informal Sector of the Economy

edited by Hans H. Bass

The Labour Market in the Informal Sector of the Economy – Introduction

Hans H. Bass

Towards a New Paradigm of Informal Sector Labour Markets

Hans H. Bass

Education and Vocational Training for the Promotion of Productivity and Incomes in the Informal Sector (With a Case Study from Khartoum, Sudan)

Barney Cohen and William J. House

Human Resource Development in African Small- and Micro-Enterprises: The Role of Apprenticeship

Ullrich Boehm

Associations in the Informal Sector: Examples from Nigeria

Markus Wauschkuhn

Employment Generation in the Namibian Labour Market, With Special Consideration of the Small Business Sector

Dirk Hansohm

Unit 4: Development Cooperation and Employment

edited by Robert Kappel

Development Cooperation and Employment –
Introduction

Robert Kappel

Industrial Developments, Employment and
Development Cooperation in Africa

Robert Kappel

Trade Cooperation and Private Sector Investment
Regimes of the Lomé Convention: A Framework for
Development?

Olufemi A. Babarinde

Poverty Reduction Through Public Works
Programmes (PWP) – GTZ Experiences

Wolfgang Kunze, Klaus Pilgram, Ulrike Rötten

Unit 5: Developments in the Region

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Developments in the African Region – An
Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Democratic Reform in Africa: The North-Eastern
Region

Peter Woodward

Black Reparations in a Conservative Age: Racial
Aspirations and Political Realities

Ali A. Mazrui

Military Absorption of Skilled Labour in Africa and
the Prospects of Conversion

Nadir A.L. Mohammed

Clan Conflict and the Dissolution of the State: The
Current Crisis in Somalia

Mohamed H. Abucar

Documents:

- Statement of Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director,
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), at the

High-Level Consultative Meeting for Sub-Saharan
Africa (New York, 14 December 1994)

- Statement of Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director,
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Keynote
Address to the 14th Annual NGO/UN Consultation
(New York, 10 May 1995): "The Importance of the
Cairo Conference"

- United Nations: Report of the World Summit for
Social Development (Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995)

- Plan for Action after Copenhagen. In: NGLS
Roundup, May 1995, p. 8

- Draft Platform for Action. Fourth World Conference
on Women. 12 Critical Areas of Concern. In: UN
Chronicle, June 1995, Vol. 32, No. 2, p. 44

- Sylviane Diouf-Kamara: African Women Get Ready
for Beijing. In: Africa Recovery, Vol. 9, No. 1, June
1995, p. 6

Unit 6: Reviews

edited by Hans H. Bass and Markus Wauschkuhn

Unit 7: Profiles, News and Information

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Hans H. Bass

Volume 6 (1997/1998): Good Governance and Economic Development Abstract

Volume 6 of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* is discussing the theme of "Good Governance and Economic Development in Africa". Good Governance has become an important subject in international development since the end of the 1980s, and since this time in the context of development studies, development policy as well as development cooperation we are confronted with the issue of how to improve the governance systems. Good Governance is a very broad theme, but the main issue is the relation between the government and the civil society, or still broader, the relation between the state and the private actors. In contrast to the 1960s and the 1970s much deeper conclusions are drawn from this discussion. It is not enough to improve the government machinery, or the public administration, or the civil service. It is not enough to work on a better local government or for a better provincial government, or even on a better economic policy-making process. The term "good governance" basically implies a holistic concept, involving all spheres of government, the private sector, and the civil society, and all the interactions between these three poles are relevant. Principles of good governance matter, as government based on the observance of human rights, equality, justice, equity, basic needs provisions, effectiveness, and subsidiarity. Based on these principles adequate policies and instruments are necessary at all government levels, and in the context of all segments of the private community so as to reach the private actors.

In *Unit 1* a general introduction is presented by highlighting the dimensions of good governance in the African context. It is made quite clear that African solutions are necessary. New modalities of strengthening the state in Africa and working for more adequate governance systems are discussed, and concrete proposals are made. Good Governance is seen in the context of national, regional and international development strategies..

In *Unit 2* Tanzania, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Swaziland are taken as cases to show the diversity of conditions and the steps that have to be taken nationally towards better governance systems. It is made clear that good governance and the ability to design own economic programmes depend on each other.

In *Unit 3* of Volume 6 the observance of human rights is discussed as a determinant factor of civil society formation and economic development. The observance of human rights is not only an intrinsic value but is also part of any meaningful definition of social development. Although there are particularities of an African understanding of human rights, there can be no doubt that the basic ideas of human rights are universal. Various country cases are considered that show how different the relation between human rights observance and economic performance can be. Positive assistance measures to improve the extent of human rights observance and also the level of social and economic development are discussed at length. Case studies on Rwanda and Burundi show that even for reconstruction and peace-making efforts minimum political conditions have to be there and adequate administrative and power structures have to be put in place

In *Unit 4* case studies on local government and local development are presented, referring to Namibia, Tanzania, Kenya and Ghana. The case studies show that central and local government units have a quite complementary role, and that development can only take place if implementation of central government policies is followed through at provincial, municipal and local levels. Many successful experiments of local government reform also outlined in this Unit can be used as a reference for the paths towards improved governance systems at the local level.

In *Unit 5* good governance and better use of environmental resources is discussed. Improving the environmental situation and the resource use in African countries has to be related more directly to the issues of good governance. The involvement of civil society organisations at all levels of action is highly important; it is not possible to rely only on central government policy prescriptions to improve the state of the environment. On the other hand central government action is indispensable for a consistent path of environmental protection and natural resource development; there is an increasing necessity to link policies and programmes with neighbouring governments, and to broaden the general awareness of the environmental problems at stake in the civil societies of the neighbouring countries.

In *Unit 6* Profiles, News and Information on important researches and institutions are presented.

Volume 6: Good Governance and Economic Development Contents

Unit 1: Good Governance and Economic Development

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Good Governance and Economic Development in Africa. An Introduction
Karl Wohlmuth
Corruption and State Reform in Africa: Perspectives from Above and Below
Ernest Harsch
Living Down the Past: How Europe can Help Africa Grow
Paul Collier
Document: Agenda for the 1990s (Imperative Political and Economic Agenda)
International Conference on Governance for Sustainable Growth and Equity; UN, New York, 28-30 July 1997

K. Y. Amoako
The Conference on Democracy, Civil Society and Governance in Africa
K. Y. Amoako
The Opening of the Conference on "Governance in Africa"
Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere
Documents:
- Joint Statement of the Chief Executives of the OAU, ECA and ADB
- The Africa Governance Forum: a conceptual Framework
- National Long Term Perspectives Studies: a Tool for Governance

Unit 2: Governance and National Economic Development

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Governance and National Economic Development in Africa. An Introduction
Karl Wohlmuth
Governance and Economic Development in Tanzania
Matthew J. Costello
The Political Economy of Oil in Nigeria: Governance Crisis, Revolt of Oil-Bearing Minorities, and the Future of Oil Politics

Eghosa E. Osaghae
Governance and Economic Development in Swaziland
Oluyele Akinkugbe
A Developmental State Without Growth. Explaining the Paradox of Burkina Faso in a Comparative Perspective
Michael Kevane and Pierre Englebert

Unit 3: Human Rights Observance and Economic Development – International Dimensions

edited by Hans H. Bass

Human Rights Observance and Economic Development — National and International Dimensions. Introduction
Hans H. Bass
Human Rights and Economic Performance in Africa
Hans H. Bass
Rwanda and Burundi: Political and Social Preconditions for the Economic Development of Dualistic Societies
Peter Molt
Documents: Human Rights Watch, World Report 1998 (Excerpt): A New Challenge to Human Rights in Central Africa

- Amnesty International Report (Excerpt): In Search of Safety: the Forcibly Displaced and Human Rights in Africa – Conclusion and Recommendations
Human Rights and Good Governance in the Framework of EU-ACP Co-operation
Wilfried Telkämper
Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance by Positive Measures — Potentials and Limitations
Wolfgang S. Heinz
Document: A Common Agenda for Promoting Democracy in Africa. Joint Declaration of EZE and African Participants

Unit 4: Governance and National Economic Development

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Governance and Local Economic Development in Africa. An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Local Government in Kenya: Present Realities and Future Prospects

Geoffrey Wood

Regional Organizations' Conflict in Urban Planning in Western Kenya

George Mark Onyango

Local Government and Local Economic Development in Urban Areas of Tanzania

J.M. Lusugga Kironde

Decentralization and the Provision of Local Public Services in Ghana

Joseph R.A. Ayee

The Postcolonial State, Decentralisation and Local Economic Development in Namibia

David Simon

Unit 5: Good Governance and Sustainable Use of Renewable Resources in Africa

edited by Frank Messner

Good Governance and Sustainable Use of Renewable Resources in Africa. An Introduction

Frank Messner

Facilitating Sustainable Agricultural Development in Zimbabwe — Key Factors and Necessary Incentives

Uwe Otzen

Reconciling Biodiversity Conservation and Local Development in Africa

Frank Messner

New Models for Community-Based Monitoring: Linking Governance and Responsible Resource Management

Richard Ford, Francis Lelo and Harlys Rabarison

Document: Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations, Na. 92-7807, 5 June 1992

Unit 6: Profiles, News and Information

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Volume 7 (1999): Empowerment and Economic Development Abstract

Volume 7 of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* on "Empowerment and Economic Development" goes in content beyond Volume 6 in presenting strategies of empowerment and programmes of assistance towards those groups that are important at local and national levels to strengthen governance systems and to make them more responsive to the civil society.

Unit 1 presents an analysis of the empowerment potential of vulnerable groups, especially those in rural areas and of women. In this Unit a survey of empowerment strategies for rural and urban population groups is presented. Focus is on the self-help groups and the self-help organisations that are active in the field of housing. A further theme is the empowerment of female entrepreneurs. Survival strategies of small enterprises and the role of voluntary business associations are discussed.

Unit 2 deals with issues of empowerment of small industrial producers, and with appropriate support mechanisms. Most important is the aspect of good governance towards the small industry sectors in African countries. The main issue is how good regulatory and economic policies can support the sector of small entrepreneurs. In various contributions in this Unit we find a detailed analysis of the potentials of policy reform for improving the position of the small entrepreneurs in Africa. More specific are themes in this Unit that relate small industry development to the poverty question and to the sectoral issue of adequate finance for micro-enterprises.

Unit 3 discusses the issues of empowerment of unskilled labour and human capital formation for skilled people, by focussing on the institutional reconstruction of labour market institutions, of the civil service, and of the capacity building activities in the African countries. In this Unit we find new insights on the relation between economic policies and structural adjustment policies to employment creation and social reconstruction initiatives in Africa. Focus is especially on the institutional aspects of employment creation and labour market development - how to institutionalise appropriate employment generation policies and the required labour market institutions. The analysis in the Unit presents elements of a strategy of institutional development in the context of employment generation, poverty alleviation, and social planning.

Unit 4 analyses how the people in the former homelands of South Africa can be empowered. In this regard the most central aspects of good governance and empowerment of the vulnerable groups in the new South Africa are presented and discussed. Most important documents, which highlight the position of the government and of the relevant social groups in South Africa, are evaluated. Empowerment issues are most central in all political and economic debates in the new South Africa - how to empower the people in the former homelands areas, how to empower social groups that had been discriminated during the apartheid era, and how to empower the groups most affected by the more recent liberalisation and deregulation policies. By referring to the role of the new local governments in the areas where the former homelands were located we can have a look at the meaning of good governance in this context. Another very important theme is the provision of infrastructure facilities in urban areas.

Most important is also the role of the human rights associations and the groups that are active in the investigation of the human rights abuses in the apartheid South Africa. Issue is how to help those that had suffered most, and who cannot benefit now from the economic changes in South Africa because of their still weak position in the economy.

In *Unit 5* we find an analysis of conflict and crisis in the African region by referring to the cases of Sudan and Somalia. Most important is the strategy of empowerment of those groups (CSOs, NGOs and other local actors) that work for peace, development and state reconstruction. The case studies also show that peace-preserving strategies are most important, because later - after outbreak of conflict - all efforts are extremely complex to reconstruct society and economy, especially after civil war and a long period of ongoing conflict. In this context the new United Nations initiatives for Africa are of interest. The United Nations System-Wide Special Initiative on Africa is such a case in point - therefore the whole document is reprinted here.

In *Unit 6* most important publications are reviewed, and books and publications received by the Research Group on African Development Perspectives are presented in short summaries.

Complementary to Volume 7 is Volume 6 of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* that discusses the theme of "Good Governance and Economic Development in Africa".

Volume 7: Empowerment and Economic Development Contents

Unit 1: Self-Help, Self-Organization, and Empowerment of Disadvantaged Rural and Urban Population Groups

edited by Elke Grawert

Self-Help, Self-Organization, and Empowerment of Disadvantaged Rural and Urban Population Groups. An Introduction

Elke Grawert

Housing the Urban Poor: Self-Mobilization and Self-Organization in Housing Construction in the Slum Belt of Kisumu, Kenya

George Mark Onyango

The Financial Dilemma of the Female Entrepreneur in Sudan

Sunita C. S. Pitamber

Voluntary Business Associations among Small Enterprises in Tanzania: Alternative Growth and Survival Strategy

Sylvia Shayo-Temu

Economic Self-Help Activities – A Base for Self-Organization?

Elisabeth Hartwig

Does Liberalized Development Empower Rural People? A Case Study of two Tanzanian Districts

Elke Grawert

Unit 2: Empowerment of Small Entrepreneurs: The Role of Good Governance

edited by Markus Wauschkuhn

Empowerment of Small Entrepreneurs: The Role of Good Governance – An Introduction

Markus Wauschkuhn

Elected Governments: More Willingness to Seriously Reform the General Macro Framework for Micro and Small Enterprises?

Wolfgang Schneider-Barthold

The Effects of Liberalisation and Deregulation Policies on Small Enterprises in Zimbabwe –

A Case of Good Governance?

Meine Pieter van Dijk

The Role of Government Policies on Small Enterprises in Ethiopia

Dawit Eshetu

The Effect of Administrative and Legal Requirements on Small-Scale Enterprises in Cameroon

C.N. Ngwasiri and J.T. Tahsoh

Economic Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation Among the Vulnerable Groups in Nigeria: The Role of Government and Self-Help Organisations

Ali Bukar Bwala

Microfinance Institutions: To Regulate or Not?

Shari Berenbach, Craig Churchill, and William Steel

The Role of Good Governance for Small Scale Enterprise in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Zeitgeist of the Nineties

Georges M. Hénault

Unit 3: Employment Generation and Institutional Development in Africa

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Employment Generation and Institutional Development in Africa. An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

The Missing Institutions of Africa's Adjusted Labour Markets

Rolph van der Hoeven and Willem van der Geest

The Employment Crises and The ILO in Sub-Saharan Africa

Kwamina Panford

Civil Service Reforms in Tanzania:

The Socio-Economic Context, Content and Challenges

Fidelis P. Mtatifikolo

Capacity Building in Africa. The Role of the African Capacity Building Foundation

Gene Ogiogio

Unit 4: Empowerment and Economic Development in South Africa

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Empowerment and Economic Development in South Africa. An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Labour and Unions in the former Homeland Areas of South Africa

Roger Southall

Local Government in Transition: The Case of Better Governance in Three Former Homeland Towns in South Africa

Lu Heideman and Derek Mosenthal

Good Governance and Urban Infrastructure Provision in South Africa

John Abbott

Victims and Violators – Human Rights, Justice and Amnesty in South Africa's Political Transition

Fred Hendricks

Documents:

- Cooperative Government, Governance and Decentralization in South Africa

Mohammed Valli Moosa

- Growth, Employment and Redistribution. A Macroeconomic Strategy

South Africa Country Strategy Team, Ministry of Finance, Republic of South Africa

Unit 5: Crisis, Conflict and Reconstruction in Africa

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Crisis, Conflict and Reconstruction in Africa. An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Transforming the Struggle in Sudan

Wm. Cyrus Reed

The Tragedy of the Civil War in the Sudan and its Economic Implications

Ibrahim A. Elbadawi

Reflections on the Prospects for State Reconstruction, Peace, and Development in Somalia

Robert F. Gorman

Documents:

- 1996/1997 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Somalia

UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA)

- The United Nations System-Wide Special Initiative on Africa

United Nations Organization

Unit 6: Book Reviews, Book Notes and Review Articles

edited by Achim Gutowski

Volume 8A and 8B (2000/2001): Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy Abstract

This Volume 8 of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* is considering in great detail Africa's chances and prospects to respond successfully to the current globalisation trend. The various Units and Essays in this book address all-important issues of relevance concerning the repercussions of the globalisation trend on Africa. This work is done by the presentation of analytical essays, country case studies, reports on policy changes in Africa, cases concerning the impacts of globalisation on local communities, on social groups and especially the women, on regions and sub-regions, and by reprinting important documents from African organisations that highlight the perspectives of Africa in the years to come.

Volume 8 is the first attempt to assess the long-run development prospects of Africa in the globalisation process but also to show what can be done in the medium-term to adjust successfully to this trend. Yearbook 8 is divided into Part A (Units 1-3) and Part B (Units 4-7).

Unit 1 considers the basic issues of the globalisation trend as it is affecting Africa. The prospects for a reintegration of Africa into the international trading and investment system are considered by reviewing the global and sectoral market trends, the changes in comparative advantage, and the constraints and impediments and how they can be overcome. It is important to learn that African entrepreneurs are quite able to export, to break into dynamic markets, to overcome various trade barriers and constraints. Further in the Unit we find an assessment of the state of integration of Africa into the international financial markets, and of the risks involved when further steps towards integration are taken.

Unit 2 discusses Africa's development potential in the globalisation process, focusing on trade and investment inflows and the necessary changes of foreign economic policies of African countries. Given the utmost importance of Africa's economic relations to the EU some of the Unit's contributions focus on the perspectives of Europe's trade preferences system, which is formulated in the Lomé treaties. Apart from major institutional and policy reforms on the ACP side, the reduction and even elimination of incompatibilities between trade and development on the EU side is called for. Additionally, the strengthening of the private sector as well as intra-African economic co-operation are seen as important strategic elements to overcome Africa's present marginalisation in the world economy.

Unit 3 addresses the issues of Africa's regional integration process and its compatibility with reform policies in the era of globalisation. The Unit is based on an analytical survey of regional integration theories and an assessment of successful/failed experiences of regional integration so as to derive key factors that count for Africa for speeding up regional integration. In this Unit various steps are formulated that make the new approach towards regional integration in Africa more realistic and future-oriented. Regional integration is related not only to trade integration and to private sector investment integration, but also to infrastructure development and integration, and additionally to the formulation of common policies towards other regional integration areas. Unit 3 shows that Africa can speed up regional integration successfully without affecting negatively the speed of global integration.

In *Unit 4* countries are presented that are in the process of opening towards the world market after a period of isolation because of civil war, apartheid, internal conflicts, and international sanctions. The cases in this Unit reveal a very important phenomenon that even countries of this type can relatively quickly reintegrate into the world market if they pursue a set of consistent economic reforms and decisive open door policies, while creating and preserving a strong guiding role of the state. It is obvious from all these cases that structural adjustments and effective integration into the world market can only be successful and sustainable if the state is guiding these reforms in a manner that leads the most important socio-economic, ethnic and political interest groups towards a stable compromise.

Unit 5 looks into specific aspects of integration of African women into the world economy. The contributions give evidence that African women are still integrated in world markets along gendered patterns, which are basically characterised by less control over resources and less access to decision-making power. The Unit shows that beside a large majority of African women who are marginalised further in this process of world market integration and globalisation, there are a few who manage to respond creatively to the new opportunities and benefit by taking up new economic activities.

In *Unit 6* and *Unit 7* most important books and news and information respectively, dealing with Africa's re-integration into the world economy are discussed.

Volume 8 (Part A): Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy Contents

Unit 1: Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy – Basic Issues

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy –
Basic Issues. An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Margin to Center: Strengthening Africa's
Competitiveness in the Global Economy

Kal Bayo

Exporting Africa: African Export Prospects and
Perspectives after 2000

Samuel Wangwe

Developing International Industrial Competitiveness
in Africa

John T. Thoburn

Financial Integration and Capital Inflows: What are
the Policy Issues for African Countries?

Anders Isaksson

Africa's Growth Prospects in the Era of Globalization:
The Optimists versus the Pessimists

Karl Wohlmuth

Unit 2: Africa's Foreign Economic Relations in the Present Phase of Globalisation and the Scope for National Governments

edited by Hans H. Bass and Robert Kappel

Africa's Foreign Economic Relations – An Overview
and Introduction

Hans H. Bass

Africa's Development Potential in the Globalisation
Process

Robert Kappel

European Union's Trade Preferences and Africa's
Trade and Investment Perspectives

Susanna Wolf

Perspectives of the Lomé-Cooperation – A revised
Agreement for the Cooperation after the Millennium

Karl Wolfgang Menck

Foreign Direct Investment and Taxation – A Case
Study regarding African Front-Runner States

Karl Wolfgang Menck

Foreign Direct Investment – Development Elixir or
Pandora's Box?

Konrad Melchers

Technology Acquisition and Institutional Framework
in Ghana

Godfred Frempong

Integration and Development through Good Economic
Policies and Institutions – The Case of Botswana

Dirk Hansohm

Global Governance and the Evolution of a New Role of
International Financial and Economic Institutions for
Sub-Saharan Africa

Wolfgang Hein

Unit 3: Regional Integration in the Era of Globalisation

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Regional Integration in an Era of Globalisation.
An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Regional Economic Integration and Africa – Towards
a New Paradigm

Jozef M. van Brabant

Trade Relations and Politics in Southern Africa

Christian Peters-Berries

An Enabling Environment for Foreign Direct
Investment in the Southern African Development
Community

Séan Michael Cleary

Mozambique's Development and Transport Corridors:
Towards Greater Southern African Regional
Integration?

Geoffrey Wood

Post-Lomé IV: New Opportunities for African
Countries?

Meine Pieter van Dijk

Volume 8 (Part B): Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy Contents

Unit 4: Country Cases of World Market Integration

edited by Karl Wohlmuth

Country Cases of World Market Integration. An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Libya – Political and Economic Prospects after the Sanctions

Herbert Strunz and Monique Dorsch

From Plan to Social Market:

The Transition in Angola

Fátima Moura Roque

From Farmland to Wilderness. The Redefinition of Resources and their Access in the Machangulo Peninsula, Mozambique

Roland Brouwer

Namibia's Integration into the World Economy – Towards a Cost-Benefit Analysis

Dirk Hansohm

South Africa, the Unions and the Globalisation of the World Economy

Julianne Whiteley

South Africa's Future Economic Role in Southern Africa

Thomas Röhm and Axel J. Halbach

Unit 5: African Women in the Globalising Economy

edited by Elke Grawert and Angela König

African Women in the Globalising Economy – An Introduction

Elke Grawert and Angela König

Neo-liberal Politics and the New Women's

Self-help Groups in Senegal

Bernhard Venema with Hester Hubbeling and

Marianne Mahieu

Women's Economy between Subsistence and Market Production in Harare, Zimbabwe

Gerlind Schneider

African Women and Migration in France

Ulrike Schuerkens and Victor K. Kuagbénou

Unit 6: Book Reviews, Book Notes and Review Articles

edited by Achim Gutowski

Unit 7: Profiles, News and Information

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Markus Wauschkuhn

Volume 9 (2002/2003) African Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development Abstract

This Volume 9 of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* is considering in great detail the role of African entrepreneurs and the new policy trend in Africa towards private sector development. The contributions Volume 9 of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* address the most important issues of African entrepreneurship, and especially the demand for economic reforms that may strengthen private sector development, the origins, working modalities and perspectives of African entrepreneurship; and the issues of women entrepreneurship and empowerment policies. The relevance of these issues for African development has increased tremendously in view of the repercussions of the globalisation trend on Africa. The impact of the new private sector development policies on entrepreneurship is carefully considered, by referring to policy and action levels such as national economies, sub-regional entities, local communities, and social groups.

Unit 1 addresses the basic issues of private sector development and economic reform in Africa so as to strengthen entrepreneurship. The contributions reveal that such policy reforms have to be based on development strategies with clear objectives and coherent framework conditions in mind. The strategies have to be oriented on the developmental role of the productive sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and services and their interdependencies and linkages by markets and entrepreneurial activity. New industrial policies, market development policies, and adapted macro policies matter in this context. Such strategies have to consider the impact of structural reforms on entrepreneurship, the role of government policies towards entrepreneurship development and market development, and the design of macro policies that are more conducive to private sector development.

Unit 2 presents an overview on African entrepreneurship by highlighting the origins, characteristics and perspectives of entrepreneurs in Africa. Case studies on and empirical evidence from South Africa, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Zimbabwe and Kenya present various dimensions and functions of African entrepreneurship with the aim of analysing the determinants of success. Networks and clusters also play a role in enhancing and developing African entrepreneurship, and the cases presented highlight most of the recent tendencies. African entrepreneurs also respond

positively to an “innovative milieu” and to national and local innovation systems that involve the companies in their region, especially also the small and the medium companies. The studies presented show that these enterprises need such a milieu to grow and to become successful ventures.

New strategies of the governments to support small and medium companies and new partnerships with the large and state-owned companies play a role for the emergence of an indigenous entrepreneurial class. The *Unit 2* highlights the future of African entrepreneurship in the context of new private sector development policies, and under improved conditions for innovation and finance.

Unit 3 discusses the roles and strategies of African women as entrepreneurs, market traders and cross-border traders as well as the challenges these women face. Challenges in African markets and trading systems occur due to market liberalisation policies that are causing an increase in domestic market competition. The implementation of structural adjustment programmes has impacts, as household budgets are too often affected negatively and many women are forced to provide additional income for their families to survive. *Unit 3* highlights these issues and problems for African female entrepreneurs and traders. However, the contributions reveal that the participation of women in market activity is not only a survival strategy but also an empowerment strategy that increases women’s economic independence over time. The contributors to *Unit 3* address and analyse African women’s chances and limits to become successful entrepreneurs and to be integrated into formal business sectors.

In *Unit 4* most important books, brochures and documents dealing with the theme of African entrepreneurship and private sector development are reviewed and noted in book reviews and in book notes. It is interesting to see how many research institutes, international organisations and development policy institutions add to the knowledge in this field by presenting new books, seminar reports and discussion papers on the various issues.

In *Unit 5* Profiles, News and Information as well as information on new initiatives and research projects and new networks on and for Africa are presented.

Complementary to Volume 9 is Volume 10 of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* with the title “Private and Public Sectors: Towards a Balance”.

Volume 9: African Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development Contents

Unit 1: Private Sector Development and Economic Reform

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Tobias Knedlik

Private Sector Development and Economic Reform.
Basic Issues: An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

How can policy towards manufacturing in Africa
reduce poverty?

A review of the current evidence from cross-country
firm studies

Francis Teal and Måns Söderbom

On African Firm Size, Exports and Investment

Wim A. Naudé and Waldo F. Krugell

Angola's Private Sector: The Emergency of an
Oligarchy

Renato Aguilar

Tendencies of Private Sector Development in Ghana

Susanna Wolf

Monetary Policy and Private Sector Development.
The Case of South Africa

Tobias Knedlik

Institutional Framework for Entrepreneurial
Development Within the Small Scale Enterprises of
Ghana

Godfred Frempong

The Impact of Policy Reform on the Small- and
Medium-Enterprise Sector in Zimbabwe

Lisa Daniels

Africa and Globalisation: Can the New Partnership for
Africa's Development Work?

Patrick Bond

Unit 2: African Entrepreneurship: Characteristics, Cases, Perspectives

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Mareike Meyn

African Entrepreneurship: Characteristics, Cases,
Perspectives - An Overview and Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

The Emerging Private SMEs in South Africa after
Apartheid. Micro- and Macroeconomic Perspectives

Michael Babo

Determinants of Successful Entrepreneurship in Sierra
Leone

Denis M. Sandy

Networking and Entrepreneurial Success.

A case study from Tanga, Tanzania

Henrik Egbert

Networks and Entrepreneurship Development in
Nigeria

Osmund O. Uzor

Innovation and Micro and Small Enterprise
Development in Africa: Examples from Burkina Faso,
Ghana and Zimbabwe

Meine P. van Dijk

Small Scale Enterprises in Kenya: How important is
Access to Credit?

Rosemary Atieno

Access to formal finance in Kenyan Manufacturing

Anders Isaksson

Unit 3: Women Entrepreneurship and Empowerment Policies

edited by Sunita Pitamber and Mareike Meyn

Women Entrepreneurship and Empowerment Policies.

An Introduction

Sunita Pitamber

Negotiating Gender - Gender Relations and Identities
in African Marketplaces

Ulrike Schultz

Livelihoods, Gender Entrepreneurship and
Empowerment. Zimbabwean Women Informal Cross
Border Traders and SADC Regional Integration

Victor N. Muzvidziwa

Factors Impeding the Poverty Reduction Capacity of
Micro-Credits. Some field observations from Malawi
and Ethiopia

Sunita Pitamber

The Dynamics of Rural Female Education and
Employment in the Globalisation Era: The South
African Experience.

Hatice Aslan

Unit 4: Book Reviews and Book Notes

edited by Achim Gutowski and Mareike Meyn

Unit 5: Profiles, News and Information

edited by Mareike Meyn and Tobias Knedlik

Volume 10 (2004): Private and Public Sectors – Towards a Balance Abstract

This Volume 10 of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* is considering the options to balance between privatisation and market development policies on the one side and policies to strengthen public infrastructure and public institutions in Africa on the other side. The role of privatisation for market development in Africa is beyond any doubt, but objectives and measures of privatisation have to conform to established long-term goals of development, and the whole process of privatisation must be kept free from rent seeking, rent allocation and rent redistribution among governmental powers, bureaucratic interest, and interest group channels. Volume 10 is complementary to Volume 9 of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, which deals with “African Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development”.

This volume is a joint effort by many contributors and editors who have presented analytical essays on the theme, country case studies, informative reports on policy changes in Africa, and case studies of successful enterprises and entrepreneurs. The issue how to balance in an optimal way private and public sectors was carefully considered by referring to policy and action levels, such as national economies, sub-regional entities, local communities, and social groups.

In *Unit 1* the relevance of private sector development policies for regional integration in southern Africa is analysed, and how a smooth integration process of the southern African region can promote the private sector in these countries. This interdependent relationship is discussed with regard to the “Southern African Development Community” (SADC), which is going to establish a Free Trade Area (FTA) by 2008. Options and limitations of SADC’s regional integration process in terms of intra-regional trade and investment are discussed, showing that the potential of both dimensions has not been exhausted yet. It is argued that only a prospering private sector in all the SADC countries can help to equalise the conditions by reducing the economic and social disparities within the region, what is also a necessary condition for a much faster proceeding integration process.

In *Unit 2* issues of private sector’s capacity building, finance and innovation developments are discussed. Capacity building initiatives are also evaluated with regard to the new roles of the African state in the development process, as the state affects the formation of human and social capital in these countries fundamentally. The researches in Unit 2 are based on the assumption that a new role of the

African state has to be envisaged for strengthening private sectors and African entrepreneurship. In this context, prospects of capacity building efforts for small and medium enterprises and for micro finance institutions are also analysed. Furthermore, the relevance of national policies directed towards human capital accumulation is discussed. Moreover, the respective roles of the state, the private sector, and of non-market actors, like networks and associations, are discussed, especially in stimulating human and social capital formation for the benefit of small and medium enterprises.

In *Unit 3* major issues of how to balance public and private sectors in Africa are dealt with. This is done reviewing the privatisation experiences of selected countries. Privatisation policies with regard to state-owned enterprises are of great importance for the future of private sector development in Africa. Therefore, the analysis of approaches and outcomes with regard to privatisation is so important for the transfer of best practices to other countries. The unit allows it to make a comparison of such privatisation strategies and policies between Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia, Mauritius, Namibia, and further Southern African countries. The presentation of country cases of privatisation in a comparative way allows it to derive conclusions for a better informed judgement on the type of policies that are required in view of the complexities that are surrounding this task of balancing public and private sectors in African economies.

Unit 4 on private sector development in Cameroon presents a number of contributions that are country-focused and are dealing with specific policies and sectors of the economy. The most important economic issues regarding the development of the private sector in Cameroon are the ongoing deregulation and privatisation policies, as well as the necessary reforms that have to be undertaken in the financial system and with regard to the institutional framework for market development. As the privatisation process is considered as “highly disappointing”, some recommendations are given for avoiding a continuation of the observable de-industrialisation trend in Cameroon.

Unit 5 considers relevant books, magazines and documents dealing with the topic of balancing private and public sectors.

In *Unit 6* Profiles, News and Information are presented.

Volume 10 (2004): Private and Public Sectors – Towards a Balance Contents

Unit 1: Regional Integration and Private Sector Development in Southern Africa

edited by Mareike Meyn and Tobias Knedlik

Regional Integration and Private Sector Development in Southern Africa. An Overview and Introduction

Mareike Meyn

The Role of the Private Sector in Southern Africa: Options in the Process of Regional Development and Conclusions for Economic Policies

Karl Wolfgang Menck

What Role for the Private Sector in the Process of Regional Trade Integration in Southern Africa?

Sophie Chauvin

Private Sector Support Institutions in the Southern African Development Community (SADC): Objectives, Achievements and Limits

Mareike Meyn

Competition Policy in SADC: Policy Making and Implementation Challenges in a Regional Context

Trudi Hartzenberg

Unit 2: Capacity Building, Finance and Innovation in the Private Sector

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Mareike Meyn

Capacity Building and Private Sector Development - An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Human Resource Development and Foreign Direct Investment in Africa

Wim Naudè and Waldo Krugell

Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Social Capital and the State in Sub-Saharan Africa

Robert Kappel

Educational Policy and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Development in Eritrea

Temesgen Kifle

Provision of Sustainable Microfinancial Services to the Poor in Very Poor Economies:

Evidence from Burkina Faso

Youssoufou Congo

German-South African Cooperation and its Contribution to Business Development

Tina Babo

Unit 3: Public and Private Sectors: Towards a Balance

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Tobias Knedlik

Balancing Public and Private Sectors: Towards a Balance. An Introduction

Karl Wohlmuth

Privatisation in Africa: Lessons from the Ghanaian and Nigerian Experience

Ademola Ariyo and Afeikhena Jerome

Privatisation of State-Owned Enterprises in Zambia: Lessons for other African Countries

Andrew Mwaba

Privatisation: The Case of Mauritius

Sunil K. Bundoo

Water Reforms and Privatisation Processes in Southern Africa

Larry A. Swatuk

The balance of Private and Public Sector in Namibia

Dirk Hansohm

Unit 4: Private Sector Development in Cameroon

edited by Samuel Ngogang (†), Karl Wohlmuth and Tobias Knedlik

Private Sector Development in Cameroon:
A General Outlook and Introductory Insight
Samuel Ngogang (†)
Deregulation Policy in Cameroon
Touna Mama and Alexandre Magloire Schouamée
The Process of Privatisation in Cameroon
Roger A. Tsafack Nanfosso

The Role of Micro-Finance Institutions in the Private
Sector Development in Cameroon
Henry Wamba
The Institutional Framework for the Development of
the Private Sector
Samuel Ngogang (†)

Unit 5: Book Reviews and Book Notes

edited by Achim Gutowski and Mareike Meyn

Unit 6: Profiles, News and Information

edited by Mareike Meyn and Tobias Knedlik

Volume 11 (2005/2006): Africa – Escaping the Primary Commodities Dilemma Abstract

This Volume 11 of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook is considering in great detail African countries' options to escape the primary commodities dilemma, to diversify their exports of products and services, to upgrade production and processes in order to serve markets for higher valued goods and services, and to improve Africa's position in the international global value chains.

The units and contributions in Volume 11 of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook address firstly, successful cases of diversification; secondly, strategies to improve African countries' position in international trade and production; and thirdly, diversification efforts of commodity producers in the SADC region.

In Unit 1, cases of successful diversification strategies are presented. Of interest are successful cases of diversification and options for upgrading and redirection of economies so that strategies can be formulated that will allow African economies to escape from the high commodity dependence that built up from colonial times. Six different criteria for "successful strategies" are formulated and best practices are compared. Successes are, first of all, related to the degree of overcoming the extent of commodity dependence. Secondly, successes are related to the ability of countries to sustain a redirection of economies towards broad-based world market integration. Thirdly, successes relate to the means and ways by which enterprises and countries can exploit their competitive advantages so as to be able to enter global value chains. Fourthly, successful strategies refer to the prices of products gained at the world markets. Fifthly, successful strategies have a lot to do with own institutional mechanisms that allow it to gain access to world markets by indigenous firms and independently from foreign firms. Sixthly, successes refer to the distribution of results from new modalities of the production and trade of commodities, since a more equitable distribution of returns to producers will enhance overall development. Based on these six criteria for successful policies and strategies of commodity-producing countries in Africa, the analyses and cases as presented in Unit 1 brought out interesting new results of what can be done to reduce Africa's commodity dependence.

In Unit 2, interventions to improve the position of African countries and firms in international trade and the global value chain are discussed from different perspectives. The authors of Unit 2 discuss African countries' position in international trade and the

options to upgrade products and processes from different perspectives, taking the respective development level of countries, the supply- and demand-side constraints, and a rapidly altering trading environment into account. The problem of Africa's unfavourable position in international trade is discussed and options how to improve Africa's participation in the global value chain are analysed. The contributions show that successful examples of entering into higher value products and markets exist and that there is scope for improvement.

In Unit 3 the focus is on global raw material markets and diversification efforts of commodity producers in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The authors argue that the escape from the primary commodities dilemma does not necessarily imply the retreat from producing primary commodities *per se* but that there are different routes of diversification, depending on the development level of the respective country and its production structure. Considering the resource-richness of most SADC countries, primary commodities can play an important role in their diversification efforts as the example of Botswana shows. The authors discuss what could be done to overcome the "Dutch Disease", how the lack of qualified human capital could be tackled, and how primary resources could be used as a motor for economic diversification and development in the SADC region. The main message that comes from Unit 3 is that the SADC countries should invest in their resources and should establish sound and proper primary sector industries in order to market their primary commodities internationally more successful and to reduce their risk of expo-sure. Factors that affect investment into primary sector industries and that limit the chances to enter international markets are discussed, and policy recommendations how these constraints could be overcome are formulated.

In Unit 4, relevant books, magazines and documents dealing with the topic of primary commodities dependence and diversification strategies as well as other most important publications about socio-economic developments in African countries are discussed.

In Unit 5 Profiles, News and Information are presented with special focus on diversification and upgrading of Africa's commodity production.

**Volume 11 (2005/2006):
Africa – Escaping the Primary Commodities Dilemma
Contents**

Unit 1: Successful Cases of Diversification, Upgrading and Redirection of Economies: Strategies to Escape the Commodity Dependence

edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Mohammed Nureldin Hussain (†)

Are Successful Strategies Feasible? An Introduction
Karl Wohlmuth

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Mohammed Nureldin Hussain (†)

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Oluyele Akinkugbe and Patricia Makepe

Meeting the Challenges of the Global Coffee Market: The Case of Uganda

Nancy Dubosse

Transforming Subsistence Products to Propellers of Sustainable Rural Development: Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) Production and Trade in Cameroon
Julius Chupezi Tieguhong and Ousseynou Ndoye

Trade Capacity Building and Export Diversification in Africa

Federico Bonaglia and Kiichiro Fukasaku

Unit 2: International Trade in and Production of Primary Commodities: Interventions to Improve the Position of Countries and Firms in the Global Value Chain

edited by Tobias Knedlik and Mareike Meyn

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Tobias Knedlik

Tackling the Commodity Price Problem – New Proposals and Revisiting Old Solutions

Andrew Mold

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Mareike Meyn

Structural Problems of West African Cocoa Exports and Options for Improvements

Hans-Heinrich Bass

An Analysis of Cost Reduction Strategies in the Sugar Sector and Agricultural Diversification in Mauritius

Sunil Bundoo and Sachit Maudhoo

Development Prospects of the Eritrean Fishing Industry: Lessons to be Learned from Fish Producer Developing Countries

Temesgen Kifle

Unit 3: Global Raw Materials Markets and Diversification Efforts of Commodity Producers in SADC Countries

edited by Philippe Burger and Tobias Knedlik

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Philippe Burger and Tobias Knedlik

Economic Diversification: The Role of Resource Abundance and Labour Constraints

Philippe Burger and Lizelle Janse van Rensburg

Africa's Commodity Dependence Problem: Diagnosis to Guide the Search for A Cure

Marina Marinkov and Philippe Burger

The Role of the Mining Industry in Selected SADC Countries

Charmel Verhoeven

The Concentration of Trade in Selected South African Industries – Two Case Studies

Antonie Pool

Economic Policy and the Two-Pronged Approach to Diversification

J.P. Geldenhuys and Philippe Burger

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edited by Mareike Meyn and Achim Gutowski

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Diversification of Africa's Commodity Production and Trade: Lessons from an UNCTAD Project

UNCTAD, Geneva, Switzerland

The Trans Kalahari Express - The Enhancement of Walvis Bay Corridor into the Western Gateway to SADC

Walvis Bay Corridor Group, Windhoek, Namibia

Commission For Africa (CFA): "Our Common Interest" – Economic Diversification

CFA Secretariat and Policy Team, London, United Kingdom

Volume 12 (2007): Africa – Commodity Dependence, Resource Curse and Export Diversification

In country cases and comprehensive analyses, African countries' state of commodity dependence, their efforts to diversify exports and their vulnerability to crises, conflicts and disasters are discussed. These problems are considered in the context of the continent's abundance of natural resources, especially with regards to the strategic oil resources. Resource curse problems are discussed in various contributions, focussing on Cote d'Ivoire, Angola,

Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Nigeria. Full country cases for Nigeria and Cameroon highlight the export diversification issues by product and function. The implications for the required policy changes of overcoming the resource curse problems are analysed at the level of national, regional and sub-regional level.

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Karl Wolfgang Menck

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Understanding the Economic Dilemma

Joseph Ndeffo Fongue

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Bédia F. Aka and Adama Coulibaly

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Afeikhena Jerome

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Bernard Aigbokhan, R. A. Alabi and Moses Ailemen

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edited by Karl Wohlmuth, Afeikhena Jerome and Mareike Meyn

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Karl Wohlmuth and Afeikhena Jerome

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Rosemary O. Okoh

The relevance of trade capacity building in Nigeria for effective participation in international trade and export diversification

Mareike Meyn

Oil Palm Production in Nigeria and Improved Export Chances: The Need for Upgrading

Osmund O. Uzor

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Lanre Olutayo and Ayokunle O. Omobowale

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Oliver C. Ujah

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Promotion in Central Africa

Valérie Ongolo Zogo and Touna Mama

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Célestin N'Donga

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Ghana's Experience with the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and How the Mechanism can Assist the
Country in Diversifying Primary Commodity Exports

APRM Secretariat, Midrand, South Africa

YENEPAD: For What Future? From a Vision to the Implementation

YENEPAD Secretariat, Pretoria, South Africa

Scaling-up of Energy Services Access in East Africa to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

Stockholm Environmental Institute (SEI), Stockholm, Sweden

Sustainable Capacity in Economic Modelling towards Responsible and Effective Economic Policy in Africa

AFRINEM, Pretoria, South Africa

Volume 13 (2008): New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa (forthcoming)

I Contents

Volume 13 continues the discussion that took place in recent volumes of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook on ways to revitalise African economies. This is done by focussing on new growth and poverty alleviation strategies for sustainable African economic development in the era of globalisation. The dependence of the vast majority of African countries on raw materials exports, the natural resource curse, the difficulties to diversify production and exports towards manufactured goods and services, and the prospects for escaping the primary commodities dilemma in Africa were the issues that were dealt with in the volumes 11 and 12 of the Yearbook. In this volume 13, the focus is on new growth and poverty alleviation strategies that will be highlighted in various units.

We will discuss the issues of growth and poverty alleviation as two sides of the development process in Africa. After decades of stagnation, Africa has experienced in recent years some acceleration of growth. However, the regional effects and the local outcomes were quite different as were the benefits to the population in terms of income distribution, human development and poverty alleviation. The growth process in Africa was not stable and was not sustainable. The reasons for this have to be analysed in detail, as growth still is the most powerful mechanism to alleviate poverty. Since we know that generalisations do not make sense, we will review cases from various African regions.

The discussion will also centre on actions to be taken at local, national, regional and international levels to move to a more sustainable path of growth and development. Public and private sector strategies will be discussed, as well as the factors that impede internally and externally sustainable growth. National, regional and international policies that affect poverty, income distribution and human development will be analysed. The focus will be on the policy and institutional changes that are needed in African countries to reach sustainable growth and effective poverty alleviation. We will present cases new growth and poverty alleviation strategies for African countries and formulate lessons that can be learned from these cases. It is most important to analyse how growth processes can be shaped so as to reach poor

producers and households at the local level and regional levels. Local growth, employment and poverty alleviation strategies will be emphasised. Growth and poverty alleviation policies will be studied by functions, institutions and strategies, and with regard to all relevant levels and dimensions of action. To study all the relevant aspects in detail, the Research Group on African Development Perspectives in Bremen decided to invite with this International Call for Papers leading African and international researchers, development practitioners, experts from international research centres and international organisations, and representatives from non-governmental organisations and from the donor community to contribute to this volume of the Yearbook.

II Units and Procedures

We invite contributions for all of the below mentioned Units:

Unit 1: New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa – How to reach the Millennium Development Goals?

Unit 2: Institutional Development and Poverty Alleviation in African Countries

Unit 3: International Trade, Aid and Poverty Alleviation in African Countries

Unit 4: New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies – Successful Country Cases

Unit 5: Local Growth, Employment and Poverty Alleviation Strategies - Successful Initiatives in Africa

Unit 6: Book Reviews and Book Notes: Books and documents that are relevant will be reviewed and can be sent to the Research Group.

Unit 7: News and Information: News and information that are relevant to the theme will be covered, and reports of this type are welcome and will be included.

Research teams and contributors in African countries and elsewhere are invited to work on the respective Units of volume 13. Interested teams and individual contributors are invited to submit a proposal for units and contributions not later than Dec. 31st, 2006.

The Research Group on African Development Perspectives in Bremen will then decide on the proposed units and contributions and will nominate the Unit Editors. Both, the Research Group and the Unit Editors will invite the Contributors, and will give comments on the format of the proposed contributions.

The full papers should be available not later than June 30rd, 2007. The Unit Editors and the staff of the Research Group in Bremen will then finalise Volume 13 of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook.

For Unit 6 we invite authors, research groups, institutions and publishers to send us relevant books, research papers and documents for reviews and notes.

For Unit 7 we invite institutions and research groups to send us short reports (1-3 pages) on development initiatives, development research projects and development programmes that are relevant to the theme of how African countries can design cohesive and pro-active growth and poverty alleviation strategies.

III Abstracts, Manuscripts and Inquiries

All Abstracts and Manuscripts should be sent to the Coordinating Editor of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook:

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