



Festschrift

of the Research Group on African Development Perspectives

Yearbook

at the occasion of

**Thirty Years (1989 - 2019) of the African Development
Perspectives Yearbook – Impacts on Policy Reforms in Africa**

Compiled by Professor Karl Wohlmuth, University of Bremen, Chief

Editor of the Yearbook since 1989

First Edition November 2020, Second Edition January 2021



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Foreword and Acknowledgements

by Professor Karl Wohlmuth, University of Bremen

The Festschrift: Celebrating 30 Years of Impact of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook

Contributors, Editors, and Supporters of the Project have worked on this Festschrift at the occasion of “Thirty Years (1989-2019) of publishing the African Development Perspectives Yearbook”. This was done to highlight the achievements and the main outcomes, the messages, and the lessons for policymakers, and to make proposals and plans to prepare for the future perspectives of the Yearbook project. The University of Bremen has supported the project now over more than three decades; the home-base was important for the success. But many institutional and personal supporters and nongovernmental organizations in Bremen, Germany, Europe, and all over Africa have contributed with expertise, funding, and encouragement. Since the first volume which was released in 1989 under the title “Human Dimensions of Adjustment” and up to the issue for 2019 with the title “Innovation, Technology and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa - Human Skills Development and Country Cases” the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen has played a great role to make all this possible.

What does the Festschrift contain? The formative years and the role of the Research Group is highlighted below. We look back to thirty years of hard work, to increasing public awareness on Africa, and to interesting tasks. It was the mandate of the Yearbook to look at the real changes which have taken place in Africa and to encourage the most competent contributors to analyse these trends. The themes of the Yearbook which were selected over these 30 years are commented in short paragraphs to give an impression of the Highlights, the Messages, and the Outcomes. Numerous contributors, editors, and supporters give their views on the evolution of the Yearbook project and on the current strength of the publication. They also give advice on the perspectives, and major proposals from them to improve the publication are marked in their texts.

The volume for 2020/21 with the title “Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Infrastructure, Industrialization, Innovation) and African Development – Challenges and Opportunities” is

now finalized by the editorial group and the respective research teams. There are already concrete plans for the 2022 volume with the theme “Business Opportunities, Growth of Innovative Start-ups and Venture Capital Funds, and Digital Transformation in Africa”. An International Call for Papers for the 2022 volume will be made available in the next few months. A core theme of the Research Group has made possible the publication; just to mention their outstanding contribution. The Managing Editor of the Yearbook Project, Professor Tobias Knedlik from the University of Applied Sciences Fulda, and Research Professor at IWH Halle, has supported the project since many years. He studied also in South Africa and is a bridge to the researchers in Southern Africa. The Book Reviews and Book Notes Editor was for many years Professor Achim Gutowski (until 2019). He has developed the Unit with the Book Reviews and Book Notes to an important element of each Yearbook volume. Now, Professor Samia Nour from the University of Khartoum, Sudan has taken over this position (since 2020). She gave advice and was editor and contributor to the volumes for 2018 and 2019. The list of persons who have contributed to the success is very long. Many of the founders and other contributors and editors give their views about the Yearbook below in this Festschrift.

When I took over the chair in Bremen in 1971, my mandate was to do research and to teach on comparative economic systems. In 1978 we started with a research project on the Breadbasket Strategy of Sudan. The country wanted to benefit from the oil price increases in the 1970s (enforced by OPEC) through agricultural exports to the neighbouring Arab states (which feared a counterstrategy of the Western powers). The Sudan Economy Research Group (SERG) in Bremen became a centre of research in Germany about this country. Numerous publications and research projects, but also major consultancies for important international organizations came with it. A sabbatical at the World Bank in 1987/88 to do research on structural adjustment policies had a strong impact on my scientific work. It led to a strong involvement of my institute at the University of Bremen, the newly founded IWIM (Institute for World Economics and International Management), on research and teaching units about issues of structural adjustment policies. We developed critical views on the role of structural adjustment policies for Africa. We were mandated by UNDP and World Bank to train Sudanese planners on such issues, and so we could impact on such policies. We found that African countries were not really prepared for such complex economic and political reforms as they were mandated by the World Bank and by the IMF. Robert Kappel, who became later Professor in Leipzig and President of GIGA in Hamburg, organized in Bremen at that time the non-governmental organizations which were interested in the issues. He established in Bremen the Informationszentrum Afrika (IZA) and at

the University of Bremen he promoted Third World training modules, mainly in regard of policies for small and medium enterprises. IZA, SERG and IWIM were the institutional base for the next project; we joined our strengths to initiate the Yearbook project and the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen. As Robert Kappel writes in his statement below, there was a fertile ground for research, teaching, and for creating public awareness about Africa in Bremen. We could utilise this growing interest and the growing institutional support for publishing the first volume of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook which then appeared in 1989 under the title “Human Dimensions of Adjustment”.

The Festschrift was conceived around four major topics:

- 1 How did It Start: The Formative Years and the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen
- 2 What were the Topics: Thirty Years (1989 - 2019) of Africa’s Development and the African Development Perspectives Yearbook
- 3 Who Did Cooperate and Why: The Statements of Supporters, Editors, Contributors, Reviewers
- 4 How to prepare for the Future: Proposals for important Themes, changes of Format, and the adaptation of Working Procedures

The following questions were raised to potential contributors of the Festschrift:

- To which volume/s and unit/units have you contributed (Year, Topics, Themes of your cooperation with the Yearbook project, Type of Cooperation: as Supporter, Editor, Contributor, Reviewer)?
- Can you mention positive and negative experiences of the cooperation?
- How relevant is the theme of the volume for which you have worked today (if you have contributed in various functions and to various volumes, you are invited to address the issues for all of them)?
- What would you propose as changes in content and format (in themes, style, organization, form of publication)?
- What can the African Development Perspectives Yearbook learn from other annual publications on Africa?
- How can the African Development Perspectives Yearbook strengthen its impact in/on Africa, and how to link the Project better with African institutions and experts?

Statements for the Press (in English and German) at the Occasion of the Anniversary

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook celebrates an Anniversary after Thirty Years (1989 – 2019) of Impact – The Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen informs the public and invites all those interested in Africa’s progress to cooperate on future volumes.

The Research Group on African Development Perspectives and the University of Bremen celebrate 30 Years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. A new volume of the Yearbook was recently published for the year 2019 with the title “Science, Technology and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa - Human Skills Development and Country Cases”. When the Yearbook Series started in 1989 with a volume on “Human Dimensions of Adjustment” no one of the founders thought that this project would exist for thirty years and more, and now we see that the project still goes on. The interest in and the demand for this Yearbook were continuously on the increase inside and outside of Africa. The volumes became over time important additions to the literature on African Development Perspectives. We are proud to register that the African Development Perspectives Yearbook is now the leading English-language annual in Germany on Africa. The volumes are still organized around Units, comprising three to five essays, and each Unit is introduced by editors through a presentation of issues to clear the theme and of strategies that follow from the key messages of the contributed essays.

More and more African contributors and editors have shared the work for the Yearbook volumes with us. Each volume has a specific theme which is of utmost importance in the discussion about development policies for Africa. No one of the themes which were covered since 1989 in the Yearbook became obsolete; all the issues are still relevant although the policy environment has changed considerably in Africa. The editors still preserve this way of grouping and organizing the material, when presenting the analytical essays, the country cases and issue surveys, the results of field studies, the documents, the reviews, the briefs, and the notes. A Unit on Book Reviews and Book Notes presents books, articles, documents, and discussion papers which have direct relevance for the theme which is just covered in the Yearbook. Over the years

the Yearbook became a peer-reviewed publication. An Anniversary Event was planned by the Research Group and the core group of the editors; because of COVID-19 an Online-Festschrift was prepared as an alternative to celebrate the 30 years of this important development project for Africa. Founders, supporters, contributors, and editors were invited to write statements about the evolution and the perspectives of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook.

The University of Bremen has supported the project now over more than three decades. This university is interested in Third World studies and in Africa-related studies since 1971 when the university opened its teaching and research activity at the campus as a Reformhochschule. A press report was prepared by the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen and was issued by the Faculty of Economics and Business Studies of the University of Bremen (see the Link: <https://www.uni-bremen.de/wiwi/news/detailansicht/ein-projekt-der-afrikaforschung-an-der-universitaet-bremen>). The scientific work and the publication activity of the Research Group still goes on. The volume for 2020/21 with the title “Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Infrastructure, Industrialization, Innovation) and African Development – Challenges and Opportunities” is now being finalized by various research teams. The Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen is now preparing the International Call for Papers for the 2022 volume with the title “Business Opportunities, Growth of Start-ups and of Venture Capital Funds, and Digital Transformation in Africa”. The Research Group in Bremen is interested to get advice and support for this new project. Beside of the publication activity, research and consulting work is done. Also, guest researchers from Africa (currently from Nigeria) bring in their competences. They act as contributors, editors, reviewers, and they organize research funds for Africa-related missions.

German Text of the Public Information follows: Information about Thirty Years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (1989 – 2019) and an Invitation to Cooperate with the Yearbook Project and the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen:

30 Jahre „African Development Perspectives Yearbook“ – Ein Projekt der Afrikaforschung an der Universität Bremen

Die Herausgeber des African Development Perspectives Yearbook und die Universität Bremen feiern ein Jubiläum. Von Fragen der Industrialisierung, der Agrarentwicklung und der Armutsbekämpfung bis hin zu Wissenschaft, Technologie und Innovation als Voraussetzungen für inklusives Wachstum in Afrika reichen die Themen, die im Jahrbuch abgehandelt werden. Drei Jahrzehnte afrikanischer Entwicklungen und Politikreformen sind im Fokus dieses Publikationsprojektes der Universität Bremen gewesen, und das Projekt wird weitergeführt. Die Forschungsgruppe „Afrikanische Entwicklungsperspektiven Bremen“ unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Karl Wohlmuth und das Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Internationales Management (IWIM) am Fachbereich Wirtschaftswissenschaft der Universität Bremen haben dieses Bremer Entwicklungsprojekt für Afrika begründet und weiterentwickelt. Viele Experten und Institutionen, vor allem auch aus Afrika, haben dabei geholfen und das Projekt unterstützt.

Im Jahr 1989 wurde der erste Band des Jahrbuchs mit dem Titel „Human Dimensions of Adjustment“ veröffentlicht. Der Band erregte Aufsehen auf Grund des kritischen, aber konstruktiven Ansatzes zur Stabilisierung der Wirtschaft in Afrika. Unkonventionelle Vorschläge für die Stabilisierung der Wirtschaft in Afrika wurden vorgelegt; die soziale Absicherung der wirtschaftspolitischen Maßnahmen wurde stark betont. **Vor wenigen Wochen ist nun der Band für das Jahr 2019 des „African Development Perspectives Yearbook“ erschienen. 30 Jahre nach dem Erscheinen des ersten Bandes werden Fragen von Wissenschaft, Technologie und Innovation als Basis für Wachstum und Entwicklung in Afrika diskutiert.** Der Titel des englischsprachigen Bandes lautet „Science, Technology And Innovation Policies For Inclusive Growth In Africa – Human Skills Development And Country Cases“ („Wissenschafts-, Technologie- und Innovationspolitiken für inklusives Wachstum in Afrika – Entwicklung der menschlichen Fähigkeiten und Länderstudien“).

Die Themen der Bände orientieren sich an den Entwicklungsproblemen, die in Afrika thematisiert werden. Wichtig ist daher der Kontakt zu regionalen afrikanischen Organisationen, zu wichtigen NGOs und zu Akteuren in afrikanischen Ländern (Regierungen, Unternehmen, Medien, Zivilgesellschaft). Besonders wichtig ist den Herausgebern die Reformperspektive (Was kann in Afrika wie und möglichst nachhaltig reformiert werden?) und

die Erfolgsperspektive (Welche Projekte, Programme und Politiken in Afrika sind wo und warum gerade dort erfolgreich?). Daraus können dann Lehren für Länder, Regionen, Programme und Projekte formuliert werden. Wenn auch ökonomische Fragen oft im Vordergrund stehen, sind auch andere Disziplinen im Jahrbuch vertreten und eingeladen, durch Beiträge und bei Diskussionen mitzuwirken. Die Herausgeber bemühen sich, die Lesbarkeit der Beiträge auch für NichtökonomInnen sicherzustellen. Durch einleitende Kapitel wird nicht nur auf die einzelnen Beiträge verwiesen, sondern es wird auch gezeigt, welche entwicklungsstrategischen Folgerungen sich aus den Beiträgen zu einer thematischen Unit ergeben. In zahlreichen Buchbesprechungen werden zudem zentral jene Publikationen erfasst, die für das übergeordnete Thema des Jahrbuchs besonders wichtig sind.

Der Band für 2020/21 mit dem Titel “Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Infrastructure, Industrialization, Innovation) and African Development – Challenges and Opportunities” wird gerade von der Forschungsgruppe und den Herausgebern fertiggestellt. Auch über diesen Band hinaus wird geplant; erste Ideen für den dann anstehenden Folgeband werden auf Relevanz und Machbarkeit geprüft. **Der International Call for Papers für den Band des Jahres 2022 mit dem Titel “Business Opportunities, Growth of Start-ups and Venture Capital Funds, and Digital Transformation in Africa” wird noch in diesem Jahr versandt.** Das “African Development Perspectives Yearbook” ist in diesen Jahrzehnten zu einer Publikation geworden, die durch Peer Reviews die Qualität sichert. Besonders bedeutsam ist die starke Beteiligung afrikanischer Expertinnen und Experten als Mitarbeiter (als Ideengeber, Autoren und Herausgeber). Die Initiatoren und Herausgeber sind stolz darauf, dass das African Development Perspectives Yearbook nunmehr als führendes englischsprachiges Jahrbuch zu Afrika in Deutschland angesehen wird.

Über dieses Jubiläum wurde eine Presseerklärung verfasst (vgl. den Link: <https://www.uni-bremen.de/wiwi/news/detailansicht/ein-projekt-der-afrikaforschung-an-der-universitaet-bremen>). Es ist geplant, eine **Online-Festschrift „30 Jahre African Development Perspectives Yearbook – Reformimpulse für Afrika“** zu veröffentlichen. Wichtige Unterstützer, Herausgeber, und Autoren, und vor allem auch die Gründer des Projektes, wollen sich zu dem Projekt äußern.

1 How did It Start: The Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen and the Formative Years of the Yearbook

The Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen has guided the publication work of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. The Group early developed a programme which is reprinted below. Membership is open; all contributors and editors, but also supporters and critical commentators are part of the Group. They can propose topics for new volumes, for units, and they can also submit essays to be reviewed for publication. The research Group is a network of persons, associations, and institutions who are sharing the common interest to impact with their scientific work on reforms in Africa.

The Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen

The uneven growth in Africa, the lack of inclusive development in most of Africa, and the aggravating social, political, and economic crisis in some countries of the African continent require new policy initiatives. These developments force institutions, organisations, researchers, development practitioners, ad hoc working groups and networks being active on Africa, and all others involved in African development affairs to intensify the analytical and conceptional work on alternative development visions and designs for Africa. In Africa, there exist a growing number of development plans and restructuring programmes, of strategy conceptions, of researches on specific issues, and of ideas for policy action and projects which are published world-wide and which are focussing on the peculiarity of the African crisis factors, on Africa's recent growth dynamics, and on the opportunities and chances for structural adjustment and transformation. Also, the issue of revitalizing development planning in Africa, the issue of structural change beyond caring merely for stability and adjustment, and the issue of responding to the globalisation trend are intensively discussed. The discussion referring to Africa's development problems and 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 programming and co-ordinating of development policies and for development cooperation. So, there is a need for a comprehensive publication that compiles, evaluates, and analyses the scattered material and the often not easily available sources. Most important, it is necessary to present a balanced view of the medium to long-term developments.

To fill this gap, the *Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen*, established at the University of Bremen, Faculty of Economics and Business Studies, is presenting the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, being published since Volume 1 on “Human Dimensions of Adjustment” in 1989. Research activities of the group members comprised over the years country case studies and comparative country analyses; studies on macroeconomic policies and strategies, aspects of labour market policies and informal sector activities, human development policies and strategies, agriculture and food security policies; studies on natural resources development and environmental policies, but also researches on the promotion of small-scale industries, private sector development policies, entrepreneurship development, and assessments of sector and structural adjustment policies, trade and regional integration policies, as well as reviews of economic diversification options. The issues of scientific and technology policies and of innovation experiences were also considered in researches and in some of the volumes, but the volumes 20 (2018) and 21 (2019) of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* present a comprehensive analysis of their importance for Africa.

The *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* is the leading English-language periodical which is published in Germany and which is relating to the key development problems and perspectives in Africa. African, European, Asian, Latin American, and North-American experts from universities, research institutes, international and regional organisations, and from non-governmental and donor organisations are reporting on problems and on possible solutions, on new political and economic approaches, on specific economic programmes, and on visions for alternative African development paths. Country cases and project cases highlight the issues of implementing sustainable policies and ventures. In the 1990s, the number of African editors and contributors to the Yearbook volumes has increased sharply.

Africa’s future will depend on both, on its economic and political connections with the international community at the Pan-African, sub-regional, national, provincial, and sectoral levels, and on local projects and development efforts at the micro and sector level. Most important are own African development visions, programmes, strategies, and policies. The *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* contains information and analyses regarding these various dimensions. Global analyses, regional and country studies, sectoral studies and individual project evaluations are published in the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, as well as statements and declarations on Africa which are submitted as the result of international and regional African conferences; important documents of African regional

organisations and of individual African states, and important programmes of African civil society organisations and African self-help groups are also presented.

Beside the analytical, comparative and documentary character of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, the editors successfully established an extensive network for the exchange of news and information; by this way the editors of the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* are relating and connecting development organisations and research institutions that are working in and for Africa. The members of the *Research Group on African Development Perspectives* are interested to deepen the contacts with partners in and outside of Africa who are sharing similar objectives.

The *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* is targeted to political decision-makers, to project and research personnel in development policy institutions, and to experts and staff members in project development offices, to consultancies, to media, research and development agencies, to donor and aid institutions, and to all others that are interested in Africa's development. It also offers comprehensive analyses and information about recent developments regarding the African continent, but the central focus is on Africa's development perspectives.

Thus, the *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* is reporting on

- visions and conceptions regarding the long-term development strategies for Africa,
- strategies that emphasize a longer-run planning process that goes beyond conventional structural adjustment policies,
- successful projects and programmes concerning countries, regions, institutions, or specific sectors of African economies, by analysing 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,
- innovative strategies for and prospects of regional integration in Africa, and on
- economic, social, and political trends in Africa's sub-regions, nation-states, provinces, towns, and local communities.

The *African Development Perspectives Yearbook* uses sources and information from all relevant levels of action, policymaking, planning, discussion, and research, i.e. from international, regional, and national organisations and institutions, committees, working

groups, and NGOs, but of key relevance are those ideas and approaches which are originating from Africa.

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Access for information about the African Development Perspectives Yearbook:

<http://www.iwim.uni-bremen.de/index.php?content=345&lng=de>

Access about the publication series of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook at LIT Publishers:

<https://www.lit-verlag.de/publikationen/reihen/african-development-perspectives-yearbook/?p=1>

**The Formative Years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook¹:
Statement by Professor Dr. Robert Kappel, Professor Emeritus at Leipzig
University, Leipzig, Germany, and Former President of GIGA (German
Institute for Global and Area Studies), Hamburg, Germany**

During the 1980s, the editors of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY), which has been published since 1989, met at Bremen University. I remember that time very well, I was one of them. There was the Research Group with Karl Wohlmuth, Dirk Hansohm, Peter Oesterdiekhoff, Jutta Franz, Helmut Färber, and Barbara Worch. Later others joined, including Hans-Heinrich Bass, Elke Grawert, Markus Wauschkuhn, Frank Messner, Mareike Meyn, and Tobias Knedlik. Others dropped out again.

Now, more than 30 years have passed and the ADPY still exists, thanks to Karl Wohlmuth and a group of Bremen scientists and many African and European authors. Who has not written down all the things there: Paul Collier, Gerald Helleiner, Irma Adelman, Hans W. Singer, Joe Lugalla, Rolph van der Hoeven, Sam Wangwe, Godwill Ames, Bankole Oni, Francis Teal, Tony Killick, Asha Abdel Rahim, Reuben A. Alabi, Oyebanke Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, Anne Mette Kjær, Hartmut Elsenhans, John Weeks, Joy Alemazung, Osmund Osinachi Uzor, Rosemary Atieno, Esther K. Ishengoma, Francis Teal, Måns Söderbom, Wim A. Naudé, Tobias Knedlik, Patrick Bond, and of course the editors. Many others could be added to this list.

The Yearbook contributors belonged to a very large group of African studies scholars in Bremen at that time. Nowhere else in Germany did economists with a focus on Africa gather in such large numbers. They gave great impulses, not only through their teaching at the university but also through research projects and publications. They also networked with other Africa activities at the university, such as the Bremen Africa Archive with the Namibia Project, in

¹ This contribution is slightly shortened for the last paragraph on the recommendations for the future of the Yearbook, as the full text by Robert Kappel is brought in Section 3 with the Statements. No other statement in Section 3 brings out so clearly and so lively the various connections and interactions which took place in the formative years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook in Bremen at the newly established University of Bremen and in the civil society of Bremen.

which Manfred Hinz, Norbert Neusser, Henning Melber, and Tesfatsion Medhanie were active, among others.

There were also colleagues in some faculties who were involved in studies on developing countries. These included the Third World Studies programme, the post-graduate programme "small enterprise promotion and training" (SEPT) founded by Ulrich Boehm (who died in 2018) and other colleagues, a programme which I continued at the University of Leipzig in 1998 (<https://www.sept.uni-leipzig.de/>). Numerous members of the University of Bremen taught in the Leipzig SEPT-programme. The ENRO course (Development Policy with a focus on non-governmental organisations) (later renamed DENGGO), which was headed by Michaela von Freyhold (who died in 2010), also had a great impact. The university also had numerous African PhD students and staff, such as Patrice Mandeng, Jairo Arrow, Aissatou Bouba, Dawit Eshetu, Esther Ishengoma, Sylvia Shayo-Temu, Rose Folson, and Dela Apedjinou. Some of them were linked to the ADPY. A frequent guest in Bremen was also the Cameroonian scientist David Simo, who still has connections to the University of Bremen.

In some faculties, teaching on developing countries was carried out and research was conducted. These include the IWIM under the direction of Karl Wohlmuth, Alfons Lemper, and Axel Sell. In sociology, the internationally renowned development sociologist Dieter Senghaas researched and taught. Together with Ulrich Menzel he presented numerous comparative studies on development issues, but without a focus on Africa. Aissatou Bouba and Hella Ulferts, among others, were active in the department of "Linguistics and Literature". A few volumes of the Bremer Beiträge zur Afro-Romania (ed. By Hella Ulferts and Martin Franzbach) were also produced there.

An important part of Bremen's African studies was formed by numerous other initiatives that were part of the large Bremen Africa network. These primarily included the Information Centre Africa (IZA). Members of the IZA included Eva Kammler, Rainer Wallentin, Eberhard Plümpe, Walter Folle, Aissatou Bouba, Ebba Beele, Barbro Bruhns, Andreas Noack, Inge Bertzbach, Peter Oesterdiekhoff, Jutta Franz, Dirk Hansohm, Conny Rohbeck, and Karolin Bernhard. The IZA published the Bremer Afrika-Studien, among others the dissertations by Jutta Franz, Asha Abdel Rahim, and the bestseller by Dirk Hansohm and Robert Kappel "Schwarz-weiße Mythen. Africa and the Discourse on Development Policy" (1993).

The IZA was a contact agency for many Bremen Africa initiatives, including a film festival organized by Walter Folle. The IZA met in the Evangelischen Studiengemeinde and the Überseemuseum and was at the same time part of a broader Third World network, which included, among others, Afrika Freundinnen Bremen e.V., Afrika Netzwerk Bremen e.V., biz - Bremer Informationszentrum für Menschenrechte und Entwicklung, BORDA (Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association), and the Norddeutsche Mission.

Not to be overlooked is the Vereinigung von Afrikanisten in Deutschland (Association of Africanists in Germany), whose members included the Bremen-based Klaus von Freyhold, Frank Thomas Gatter, Manfred Hinz, and Herbert Ganslmayr (passed away in 1991) and Wilhelm Seidensticker (deceased in 1996). The Übersee-Museum and the State Archive were present with Africa exhibitions and publications on Bremen's Africa history, including on the colonial elephant or the colonialists and African conquerors Adolf Lüderitz and Carl Peters.

In the end, the African Development Perspectives Yearbook stood out particularly. It stands out because there is a lot of scope for African contributions, because it deals thematically with the essential questions, because there is a continuity with economic topics, and because it is published in English. From Bremen, the Yearbook has broadcast all over the world and to African and international organisations, has given African authors the opportunity to publish at a very early stage and has created many important long-term relations. And, it has also made German African studies more widely known. Many authors have made a career as scientists, as consultants, or as employees of political foundations and non-governmental organisations.

The last decade has seen a revolution in African Studies. Numerous publications are now available online, and open access applies to many journals, and even to whole book series. As a result, current publications are immediately accessible, not least to scholars on the African continent. From my experience at the GIGA (German Institute of Global and Area Studies) and at the Leipzig University, I now know that books hardly reach a large audience. Today, electronic media and open-access publications play a central role in disseminating research results.

2 What were the Topics: Thirty Years (1989 - 2019) of Africa's Development and the African Development Perspectives Yearbook

In this section we provide an overview of the content of the volumes which appeared in the past 30 years. The topics of the volumes and the purpose of selecting the themes are discussed. It is also an issue how the content of the volumes could contribute to build a Reform Strategy for Africa. As all the volumes have in mind to inform about successful projects, programmes, and policies the transfer of the respective knowledge between African countries and towards the donor community is intended.

Topic: Alternative Structural Adjustment Programmes for Africa

In the 1980s structural adjustment programmes were common in Africa, and social impacts were severe. African governments and regional African organizations responded with critical comments and later with alternative structural adjustment strategies. The Editorial Group of the incoming African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) brought these concepts and strategies to the international attention.

1989: "Human Dimensions of Adjustment" (Volume 1)

Highlights:

Critical Analysis of the Khartoum Declaration: Towards A Human-Focused Approach To Socio-Economic Recovery And Development In Africa

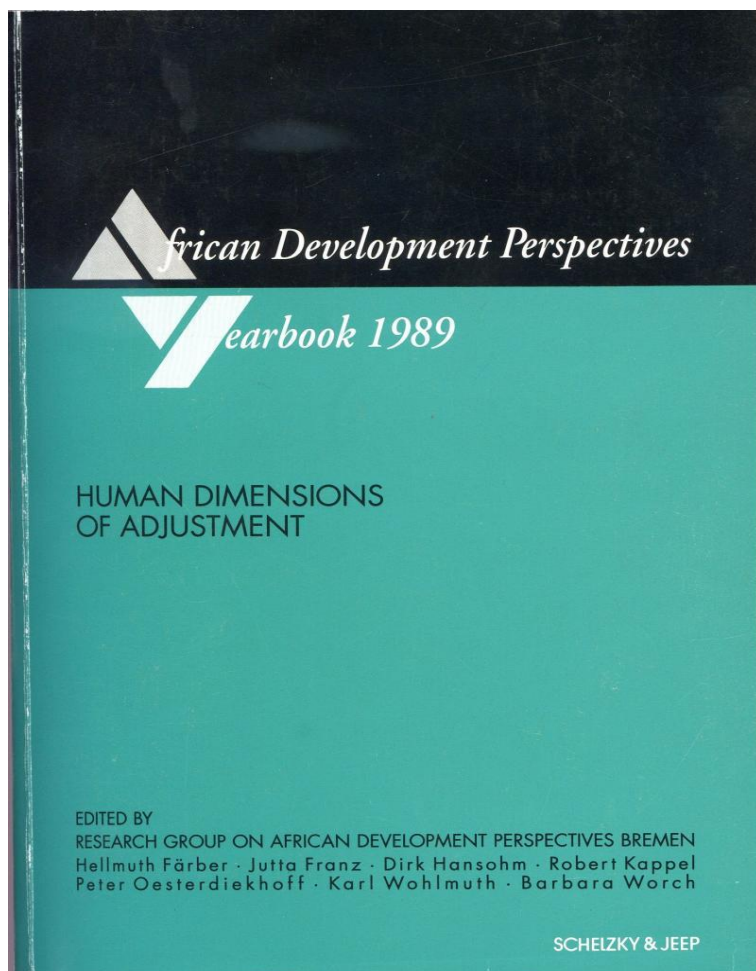
Position Statements of United Nations and International Organizations towards on Structural Adjustment Programmes in Africa

Structural Adjustment Policies and the Ecological Crisis in Africa

Taking Stock of Successful Development Models and the Impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes

The European Community, the NGOs, and Structural Adjustment in Africa

The Case of Nigeria: The Impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes on Agricultural Sector Development



In **Volume One (1989)** of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook with the title **“Human Dimensions of Adjustment”** the *Khartoum Declaration Towards A Human-Focussed Approach To Socio-Economic Recovery And Development In Africa* was carefully analysed and also reprinted in full. The Declaration was considered at the time as an expression of African voices on structural adjustment. Experts from international organizations, like UNICEF, ILO, IMF, and World Bank, were exposed at the Khartoum Conference to African Alternative Structural Adjustment packages which were critical to Washington Consensus views; a fruitful debate about the controversy was initiated in the volume 1 and has also reached African policymakers.

In the volume 1 for 1989 the issues were presented in nine (9) Units (Units can be considered as Parts of the volume, and each Unit is composed of various essays). Unit 1 was titled “Khartoum Conference and Khartoum Declaration: Follow-Up Activities”. In this Unit 1 the role of the Khartoum Declaration as a frame for an alternative structural adjustment concept was analysed and discussed. This was done through a careful analysis of the Khartoum

Declaration and through contributed essays by inviting key experts of international organizations (World Bank, ILO, UNICEF, IMF, and OECD) to present their positions on structural adjustment policies; also the views of independent experts from key research networks were included in the form of essays about the social situation in Africa during structural adjustment.

In other Units there was a discussion/presentation/information about an important UN programme, namely UNPAAERD/United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (Unit 2: UNPAAERD Halfway), about the ecological crisis in Africa (Unit 3: Ecological Crisis In Africa), about Africa's relations with the European Community (Unit 4: Africa's Relations With The European Community), about Successful Models of Development in Africa (Unit 5: Successful "Models" Of Development In Africa?), about Nigeria's Structural Adjustment Process and Agriculture (Unit 6: Nigeria - Structural Adjustment And Agriculture), and about African Non-governmental Organizations and Local development (Unit 7: African Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Local Development); Unit 8 was for Reviews, and Unit 9 was for Profiles, News and Information on African Organizations. All these Units were related to the key theme of Human Dimensions of Adjustment. Seven (7) editors have worked for the volume, and four of them have given a Statement (Jutta Franz, Dirk Hansohm, Robert Kappel, and Peter Oesterdiekhoff). Karl Wohlmuth as the Chief Editor was co-author of all the volumes from number one on to today. Only Hellmuth Färber and Barbara Worch could not contribute a Statement.

Topic: Agriculture as the Base for Sustainable Industrialization in Africa

Since independence, African countries had pursued industrial development strategies. Too often they were planned at the expense of agricultural sectors. Over the decades, the neglect of agricultural development became a burden, leading to food insecurity, rising food prices, and increasing food imports. Governments in Africa started to think over alternative industrialization programmes. The editorial group started to work on these alternative views being prevalent in Africa since the 1980s and more so since the 1990s.

1990/91: "Internationalization Based On Agricultural Development" (Volume 2)

Highlights:

The Evaluation of the First Industrial Development Decade and Proposals for a Second Industrial Development Decade

New International and Regional Initiatives for Alternative Development and Sustainable Industrialization in Africa

Environmental Policy Approaches and Industrialization in Africa

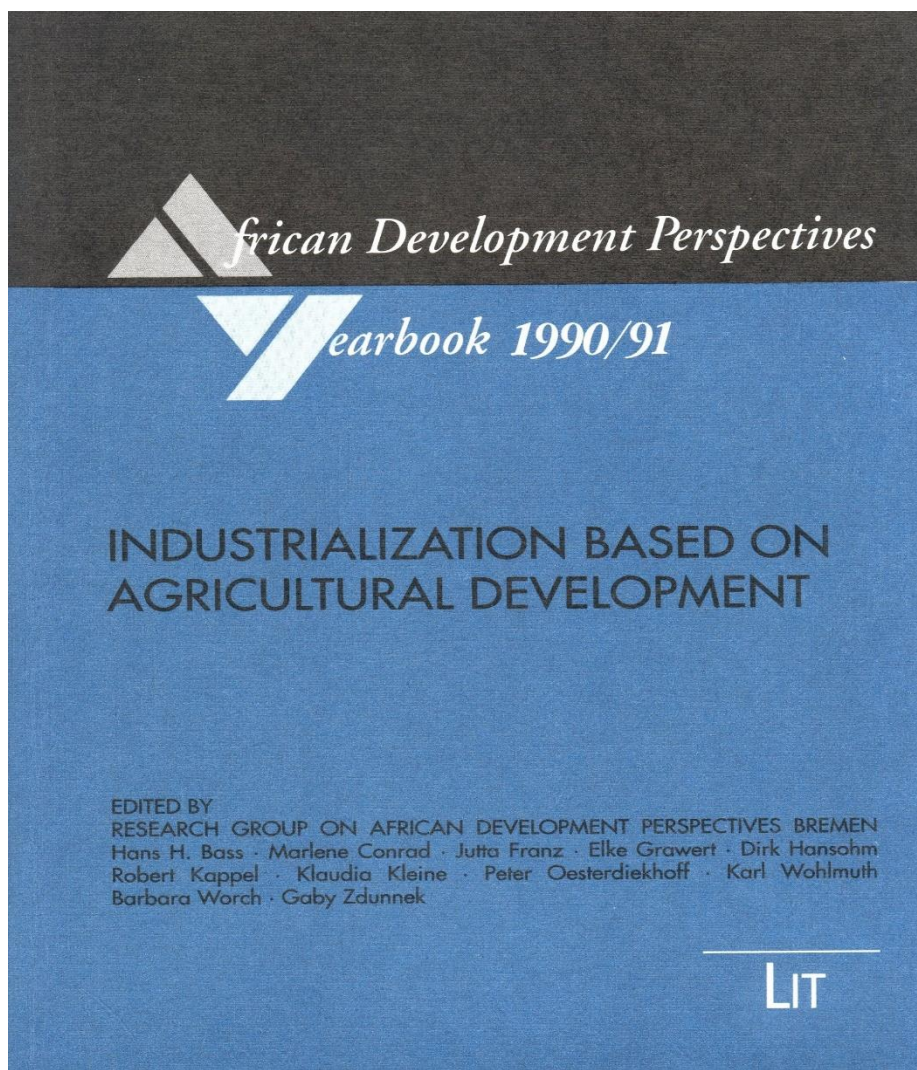
Industrial and Regional Cooperation Approaches

Case Studies on the Role of Agriculture in the Process of Industrialization

Industrial Development in Nigeria

The Participation of Women in the Industrialization Process

Book Reviews, Profiles and Chronology



In **Volume Two (1990/91)** of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook on **”Industrialisation Based On Agricultural Development”** the concept of ADLI (Agricultural Demand Led Industrialization) was evaluated as a development concept for Africa and tested on the basis of various country cases. It became quite clear that the concept is still relevant if the limits of the concept are evaluated properly, although it can only be implemented in the

frame of coherent industry, agriculture, infrastructure, regional integration, and structural adjustment policies. A great number of key experts and of policymakers from Africa were involved in the research.

Major input to the volume were essays on the First Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA 1) to learn for needed reforms and for new approaches when designing the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA 2). As these programmes were administered by UNIDO and supported by World Bank, leading staff from these two organizations contributed essays. Unit 1 was titled “Evaluation of the First Industrial Development Decade and Proposals for a Second Industrial Development Decade”. Unit 2 elaborated on Alternative Development and Industrialization Approaches; the title of the Unit was: “New International and Regional Initiatives for Alternative Development”. Both Units presented deep analyses and proposals for a new start to industrialize Africa. The concept of an industrialization based on agricultural development (ADLI/Agricultural Demand Led Industrialization) was presented and applied to country cases.

In other Units the following issues were dealt with: African Environmental Policy (Unit 3), Industrial and Regional Cooperation (Unit 4), Agriculture in the Process of Industrialization – Case Studies (Unit 5), Nigeria as a Case Study for Industrial Development (Unit 6), Women’s Participation in the Industrialization Process – Problems and Perspectives (Unit 7), Book Reviews (Unit 8), Profiles, News and Information (Unit 9), and Chronology (Unit 10). New editors came in (Hans H. Bass, Marlene Conrad, Elke Grawert, Klaudia Kleine, and Gaby Zdunnek). The idea was to involve all those contributors as editors who were part of the production chain. From the eleven (11) editors seven (7) have contributed with a Statement to this Festschrift. Therefore, also this Volume 2 was very important for the formative period of the whole series of Yearbooks.

Topic: Energy and Sustainable Development in Africa

Since the oil crises in the 1970s African oil-importing countries were affected by rising fuel prices. They started to adjust their economies to the rising oil prices, but ultimately looked at potentials to save energy and to develop renewable energy sources beside of hydropower. Some African countries, like Ghana, were advancing in the 1990s in this direction rapidly. The

editorial group of the ADPY took up these discussions about new energy policies in Africa to find out what the perspectives are and if the trend is sustainable. Also, new institutions were built in African countries to save energy and to develop renewable energy sources.

1992/93: “Energy And Sustainable Development” (Volume 3)

Highlights:

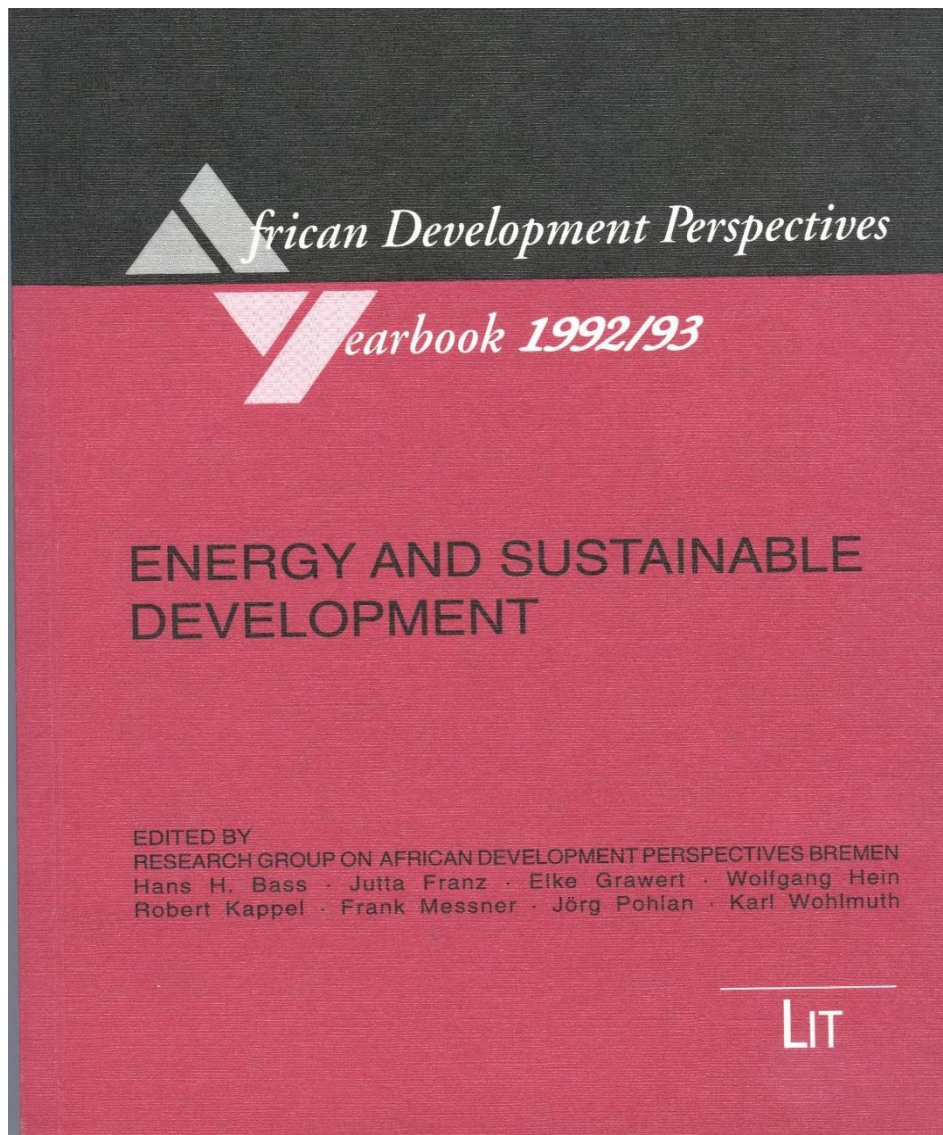
Defining sustainable energy systems in the context of sustainable development

New energy policies for Africa - alternative concepts

New energy projects, new forms of energy cooperation, and sustainable development

Rural energy use and sustainable agricultural development

Sustainable development of household energy systems



In **Volume Three (1992/93)** on the theme of **”Energy And Sustainable Development”** the concept of “sustainable development” was brought in to look at the content of “sustainable energy systems” and at related economic reforms in selected African countries. Country cases, such as Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire, revealed that measures targeted at introducing energy saving programmes and renewable energy systems have focussed on incentives to save energy and to change the pattern of energy use. Such incentives were part of the economic reforms in these countries in the 1990s and later. Lack of ownership of economic reforms has however impeded progress. Therefore, the editorial group looked at sustainable energy systems and solutions.

The Units 1 and 2 of volume 3 laid the foundation for the content of the volume. In Unit 1 the context of sustainable energy systems was developed and related to African country conditions. The editors referred to the concept of sustainable development, a concept which was quite new at that time. The Unit 1 presented alternative views on sustainable development and sustainable energy systems. Unit 2 analysed the new energy policies practiced already or discussed for Africa; such policies were developed and recommended by African countries themselves but also by international organizations, by regional African organizations, and by donor institutions. The Unit 2 also saw a reprint of major energy policy declarations on alternative energy policies for Africa. Key experiences with new energy policies for Africa were discussed. Also, evaluation methodologies for sustainable energy development projects in rural areas were part of the Unit.

In further Units of volume 3 the following issues were presented: energy cooperation and sustainable development (Unit 3), rural energy use and sustainable agricultural development (Unit 4), household energy systems (Unit 5); in the Unit 6 were Book Reviews, in Unit 7 Profiles, News and Information; Unit 8 was on Recent Developments in the Region in the years 1992 and 1993. The purpose of Unit 8 was to give a chronology and analysis what has happened in the two years Africa-wide (African Union) and in key Regional Economic Communities (RECs). It was still a formative period for the Yearbook project, and so the editors experimented with format and style. New editors came in (Wolfgang Hein, Frank Messner, and Jörg Pohlan). As volume 3 was part of the formative period of the Yearbook project, the future issues derived many insights from this volume.

Topic: Labour Market Dynamics, Unemployment, and Employment Creation in Africa

Neglect of rural development, increasing problems with the industrialization strategy, the urbanization dynamics with a growing informal sector, and many other factors led in African countries to severe unemployment, underemployment, and poverty. The dynamics of African labour markets was not yet intensively researched, and too many gaps in knowledge inhibited policy action to make labour markets in Africa functioning properly. ILO and World Bank, but more and more also regional African organizations came in to research these issues. The end of apartheid in 1994, when a democratic government was elected in South Africa, brought new pressure to work out integrated and dynamic labour market and employment creation strategies. The legacy of the apartheid regime was extremely severe, and a complete renewal of the labour market system in South Africa was needed. The editorial group did reflect on the political changes in South Africa and looked at the situation of the labour markets which were fragmented and undeveloped. But the rapid growth of the informal sectors in most of the African countries was also a factor to look at the labour markets in rural and urban areas.

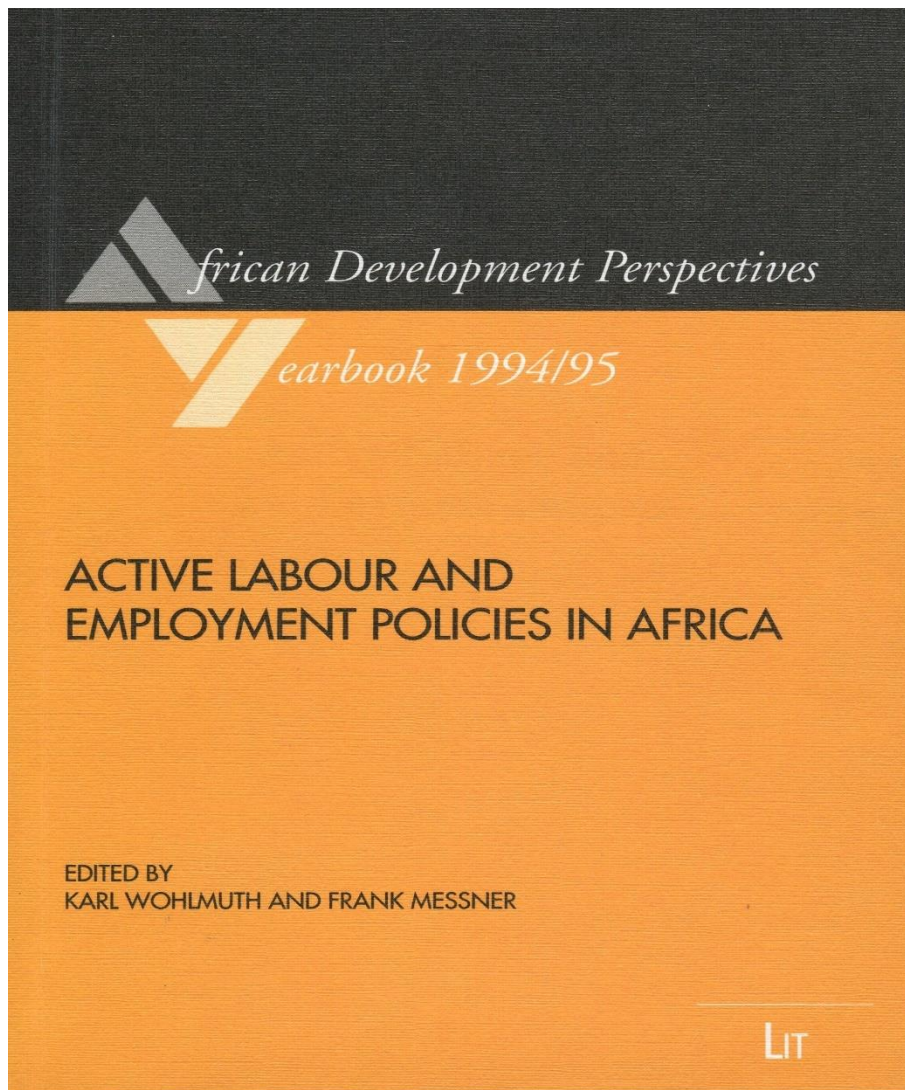
1994/95: “Active Labour And Employment Policies In Africa” (Volume 4)

Highlights:

The employment crisis in Africa and structural adjustment

The concept of active labour and employment policies – how relevant for reforms in African countries?

Generating employment and protecting the environment in Sub-Saharan Africa – are these objectives conflicting?



In the Units 1 and 2 of **volume 4 (1994/95)** with the title “**Active Labour And Employment Policies In Africa**” the major issues of African labour markets were discussed. Starting from the extent of the employment crisis in Africa, the Unit 1 set out to discuss major factors which were determining at that time African labour markets (globalisation and trade, economic structure, macroeconomic policies, economic strategies, structural adjustment policies, etc.). Also, country cases of labour markets and employment creation were presented (Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana, and Nigeria). Unit 2 was related to active labour and employment policies, by looking at employment-friendly labour market policies, at the role of small industries for employment generation, at informal sector strategies to generate employment and to attack poverty, and at gender and education aspects of labour markets in Africa. Also, brain drain issues were dealt with.

In the further Unit 3 the relation between environmental and employment policies was discussed. Sustainable land and forest management problems and criteria and problems to move towards sustainable development paths in mineral exporting economies were the issues dealt with. Also, the Unit 3 presented case studies for Zambia and Sudan. With this volume 4, a greater involvement of African authors started and has since changed the orientation of the Yearbook volumes and of the whole series. The editorial group searched intensively for competent African authors, from governments, universities, agencies, and NGOs. Increasingly, this search was successful so that more and more African authors, editors, and supporters of the Yearbook project cooperated with the editorial group.

1996: “Regional Perspectives On Labour And Employment” (Volume 5)

Highlights:

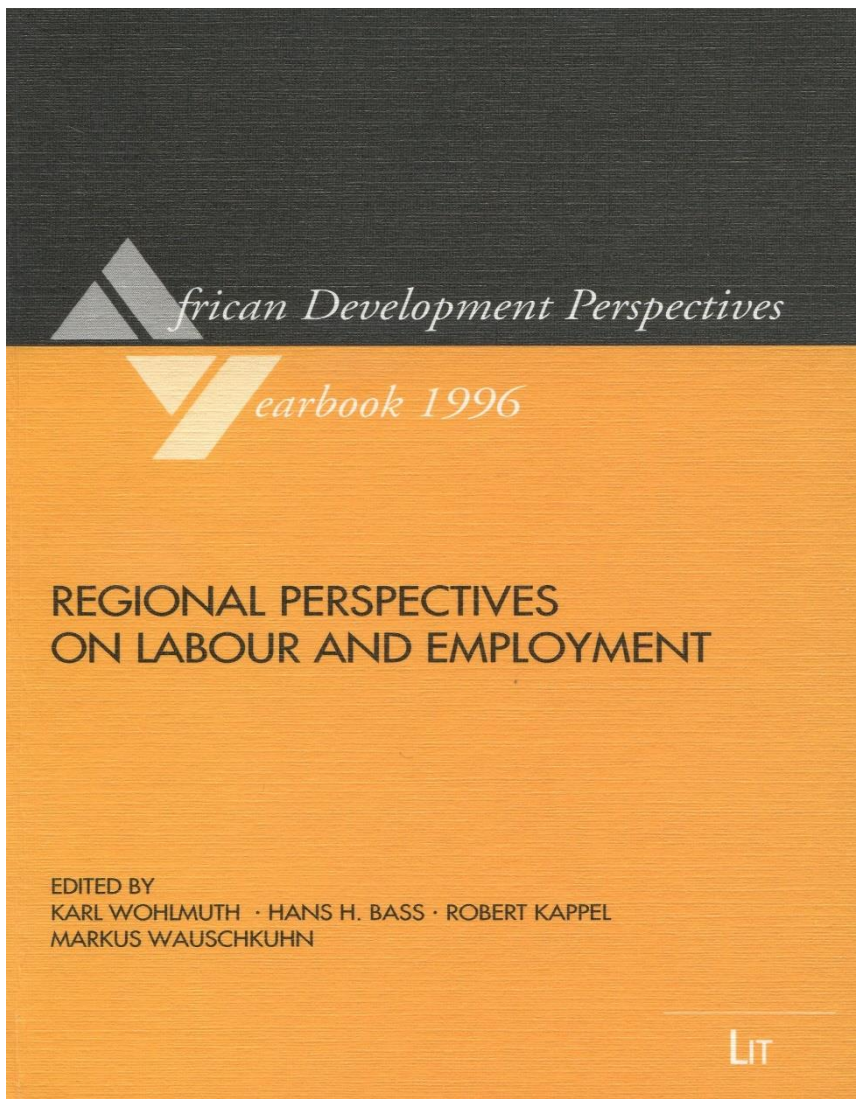
The changes in employment and labour market policies of South Africa since 1994

Changes of labour market and employment policies in Nigeria

The informal sectors as absorbers of unemployed and migrant labour workers in Sub-Saharan Africa

The role of development cooperation for employment generation in Africa

Developments in the Africa region in the years 1994 to 1996



In **Volume Five (1996)** the regional dimensions of Africa's employment crisis and the core labour market problems of Africa were investigated. It became clear – based on country case studies and through communication and exchanges with experts and policymakers - that also in Sub-Saharan Africa employment-creating economic reforms can be successfully initiated. However, a concertation of significant branches of politics (at all governance levels) and areas of policies (industry, agriculture, technology, trade, investment, and labour market and social security policies) was clearly seen as a necessity to move in a successful direction. As well, it was found necessary to involve all the relevant administrative, business, and labour interest groups in the country.

Unit 1 was organized around the political and socio-economic changes in South Africa, presenting essays and major policy documents which were carefully analysed by the authors of the Unit. It became clear that only a concerted political reform approach would lead to a new

labour market and employment model in South Africa. Unit 2 on Nigeria's employment and labour market system brought insights into another important African economic powerhouse. There was a briefing on small- and medium-scale enterprises and on informal sector labour market problems. Also, the role of Nigerian trade unions was covered in the Unit. Unit 3 did consider in more depth the issues of the informal sector labour market for sub-Saharan Africa. Country case studies were as well brought in (Sudan, Nigeria, and Namibia).

In other Units the following issues and news were discussed: Development cooperation and employment (Unit 4), Developments in the Region (Unit 5), Book Reviews (Unit 6), and Profiles, News, and Information (Unit 7). Also, this volume brought in a new editor (Markus Wauschkuhn). One can say that with these first five volumes of the series the formative phase of the Yearbook Project came to an end. The Yearbook was established, had found its structure, and started to reach out to more and more African institutions, experts, and authors.

Topic: Governance, Empowerment and Economic Development

While the 1980 were full of discussions about structural adjustment policies and programmes, the situation in the 1990 was different. "Good Governance" emerged as a key theme, meaning that only countries with good governance can have positive outcomes in terms of growth and poverty alleviation. Many issues came in (political stability, rule of law, fighting corruption, decentralization of power, personnel, and budgets, economic and political freedom, transparency, pluralism, etc.). Another major issue now widely discussed in Africa was "empowerment", as women, children, poor social groups, ethnic minority groups, old people, handicapped people, and some religious believers suffered too often from neglect and repression. The same happened with political opponents, media people, some groups of creative people (artists, writers, etc.), and rural people who fight for their land and water rights. These issues were already taken up in volumes 6 and 7 of the Yearbook.

The themes of good governance, empowerment and economic development were discussed based on conceptual studies, country cases and deep discussions with experts and policymakers. A main message was that the empowerment of interest groups (in urban and rural areas, in industry, agriculture, and trade sectors) and of disadvantaged groups (women, children, handicapped, poor and resource-scarce households) is key for successful programmes to initiate good governance at central and local levels and for sustainable economic reforms.

1997/98: “Good Governance And Economic Development” (Volume 6)

Highlights:

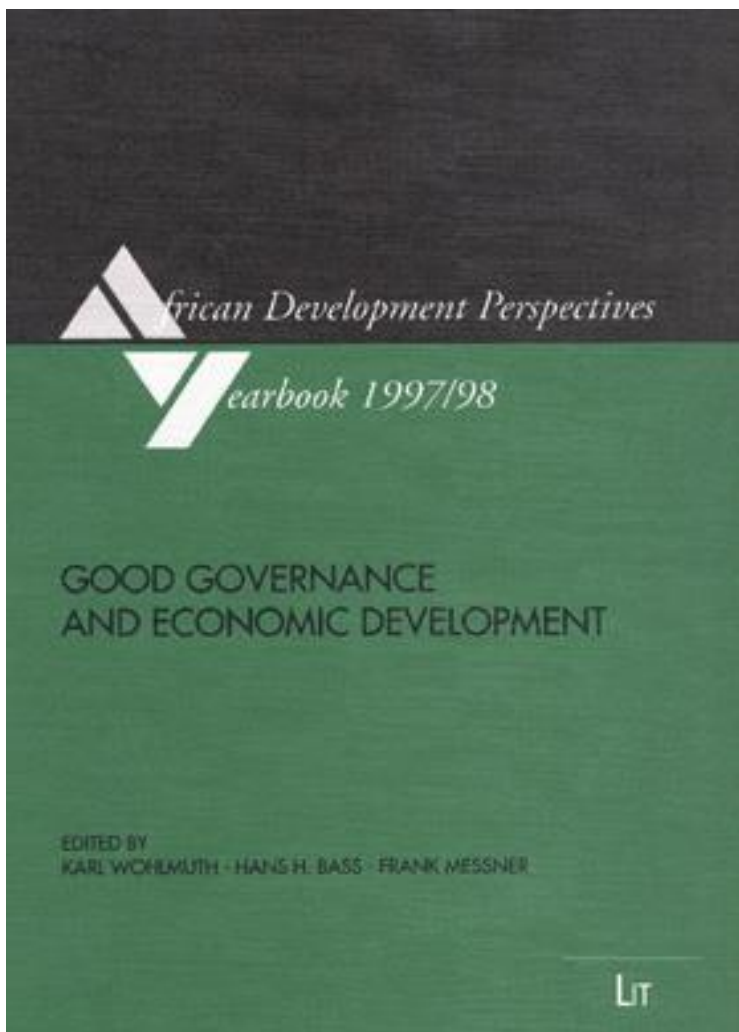
How can good governance be reached in Africa?

National Economic Development and Governance – Cases

Human Rights Observance and Economic Development

Local Economic Development and Governance

Good Governance and the Sustainable Use of Renewable Resources in Africa



In Unit 1 of volume 6 (1997/98) with the title “**Good Governance And Economic Development**” key essays tackle the question how good governance can be reached in Africa and how the link of governance to economic growth is established. Major strategies to reach good governance are considered. Important documents were reprinted as some important conferences have presented politically relevant declarations in 1997. In Unit 2 the issues of governance and national economic development are related. Country case studies highlight the

situation and the trends (for Tanzania, Nigeria, Swaziland, and Burkina Faso). As expected, the political economy of oil in Nigeria reveals the most difficult conditions to realize good governance.

In the other Units the following issues are discussed and the following news are presented: human rights observance and economic development (Unit 3), governance and local economic development (Unit 4), good governance and sustainable use of renewable resources in Africa (Unit 5), and Profiles, News and Information (Unit 6). The regular Unit on Profiles, News and Information was extended in scope to cover most important partners for African Development and for the Yearbook Project. Most of these institutions were strong on issues of governance and economic development.

1999: “Empowerment And Economic Development In Africa” (Volume 7)

Highlights:

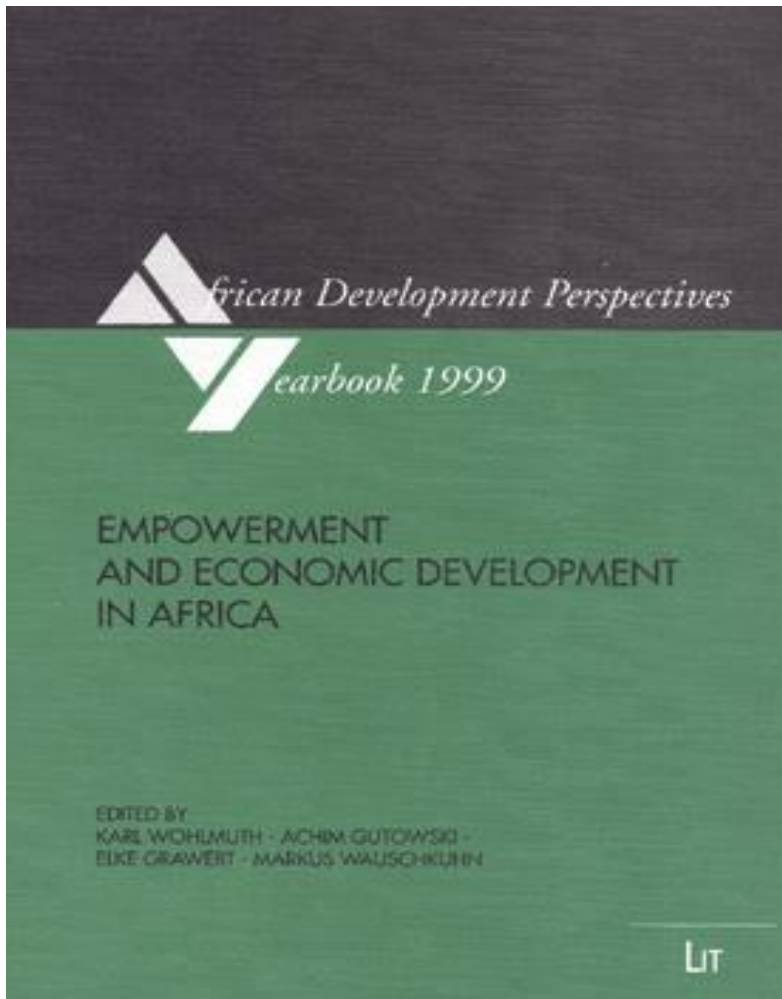
Self-Help, Self-Organization and Empowerment of Disadvantaged Rural and Urban Population Groups

Empowerment and Small Entrepreneurs - How good governance impacts on these enterprises?

Employment generation and institutional development in Africa - The impact of good governance and sound institutions

Empowerment and economic development in South Africa – Expectations and experiences of democratic development

Crises, Conflicts and Reconstruction Achievements in Africa



In Unit 1 of volume 7 (1999) with the title “Empowerment And Economic Development In Africa” the issues of empowering disadvantaged rural and urban poor families and households were discussed. This was mainly done in the form of case studies (for Kenya, Sudan, and Tanzania). Most important and quite difficult was the identification of such groups of disadvantaged people. The basic concept applied was the self-help, self-mobilization, and self-organization approach. Various forms of associations play a role, as it was found out, and were considered in the analyses (such as voluntary business associations among small entrepreneurs, or self-help organizations for housing the poor, etc.). Related to the essays of Unit 1 was the content of Unit 2 on empowerment of small entrepreneurs. Country case studies (for Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Cameroon, and Nigeria) led to concrete insights about the potential of self-help organizations in Africa. As these organizations are highly important for employment generation and poverty alleviation, such studies have a role in laying foundations for policymaking.

In the other Units there were discussions of and information about: employment generation and institutional development (Unit 3), empowerment and economic development in South Africa

(Unit 4), Crises, Conflicts and Reconstruction efforts in Africa (Unit 5), and Book Reviews, Book Notes and Review Articles (Unit 6). As a new editor Achim Gutowski came in to handle from now on the Book Reviews and Book Notes section of the Yearbook volumes. He became for many years up to volume 21 (2019) the Book Reviews and Book Notes editor in the Editorial Management Group of the Yearbook project. In this function he was on board for 20 years – Congratulations!

Topic: Africa’s Reintegration Into The World Economy

Focus is on Africa’s Reintegration Into The World Economy. Opening the African economies towards the globalization process through new trade, integration and investment policies was a strategy to accelerate growth since the 1990s. Volume Eight (2000/01, Parts A and B) with the title “Africa’s Reintegration Into The World Economy”, composed of a Part A on Basic Issues and a Part B on Country Cases, emphasizes on the basis of analytical essays and country cases that Africa’s process of opening towards globalization is unavoidable in order to realize growth and employment, but requires a careful guidance at national and regional levels. The process of Africa’s reintegration into the world economy demands a coherence of policy steps. Country cases and dialogues with policymakers about the issues show the feasibility of balanced reintegration strategies. Three Units are in Part A and four Units are in Part B of Volume 8.

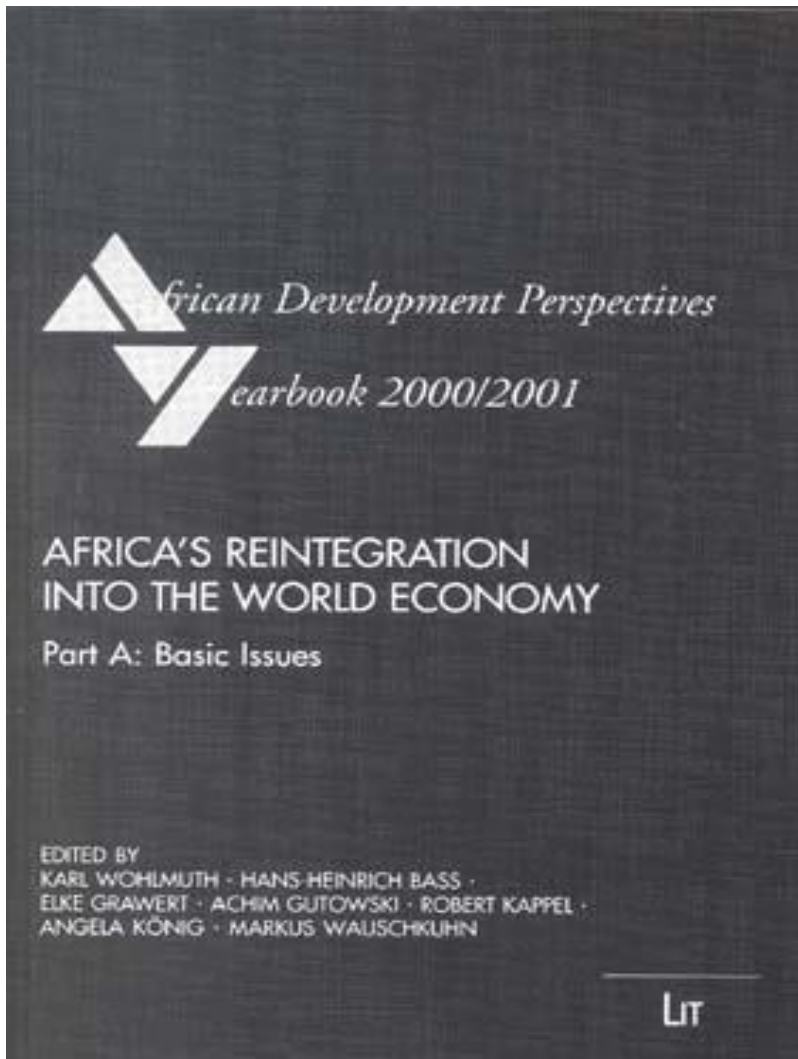
2000/2001: “Africa’s Reintegration Into The World Economy” (Volume 8A)

Highlights:

Basic Issues on Africa’s Reintegration into the World Economy

Africa’s Foreign Economic Relations in the Present Phase of Globalisation

Regional Integration in the Era of Globalisation



Part A of Volume 8 has three Units which are presenting the Basis Issues. In Unit 1 of Volume 8, Part A, the imperative of strengthening Africa's competitiveness at international markets is emphasized. Alternative views of developing international industrial competitiveness in Africa are presented. Essays on Africa's prospects of growth in the era of globalisation and on the potentials to export manufactured goods and services are contributed. But also, Africa's financial integration is as well considered in the volume, Part A. In Unit 2 of volume 8, Part A an overview of Africa's foreign economic relations is given. The role of the European Union as a destination and as a source of products and services is discussed. The roles of foreign direct investment (FDI) and of technology absorption for successful exporting of African countries are presented. In case studies (Ghana, Botswana), the roles of good governance and of sound public and private institutions for Africa's reintegration into the world economy are discussed. In Unit 3 emerging and deepening regional integration in Africa is analysed, based on analytical surveys and cases of regional economic communities (RECs), especially focussing on SADC (Southern African Development Community). Mozambique's

Development and Transport corridors are presented as an example to move towards greater Southern African Integration.

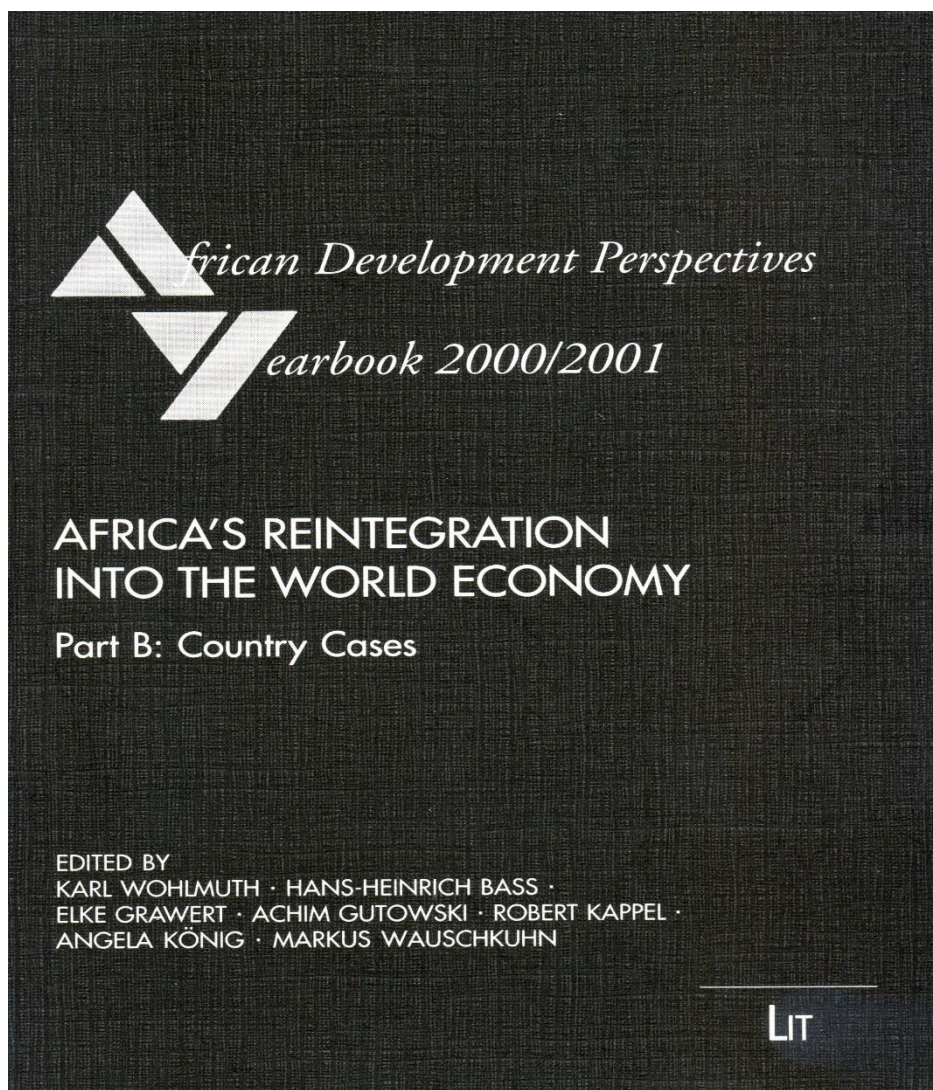
2000/2001: Africa's Reintegration Into The World Economy (Volume 8 B)

Highlights:

Concepts, State and Progress of World Market Integration

Country Cases of World Market Integration

African Women in the Globalising Economy



Part B of Volume 8 has four Units which are presenting Country Cases. Unit 4 presents country cases on world market integration, based on Libya, Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa. These case studies show that Africa's reintegration into the world economy can become a reality when a) governance, institutions, strategies, and policies are adapted to

the requirements of globalized markets, and b) when firms are given the economic freedom to search for new markets. It is obvious that private and public firms, small and large firms, and firms in manufacturing and in services sectors can be successful on the world market, as one can see from enterprise case studies. In Unit 5 the role of African women in the globalising economy is analysed. Cases for Senegal, Zimbabwe, and for African Migrants in France give evidence of the many roles of the women in the globalised economy, although there are many impediments for them to improve their income position. Although African women have manifold forms of integration into the world economy, they operate in structures which are male-based and hierarchically organised, within African countries and between Africa and the old and new global market centres. In Unit 6 one finds Book Reviews and Book Notes on the theme of the volume. In Unit 7 are Profiles, News and Information which were collected to show the great potential of nongovernmental organisations for Africa's reintegration into the world economy. Angela König came in as a new editor.

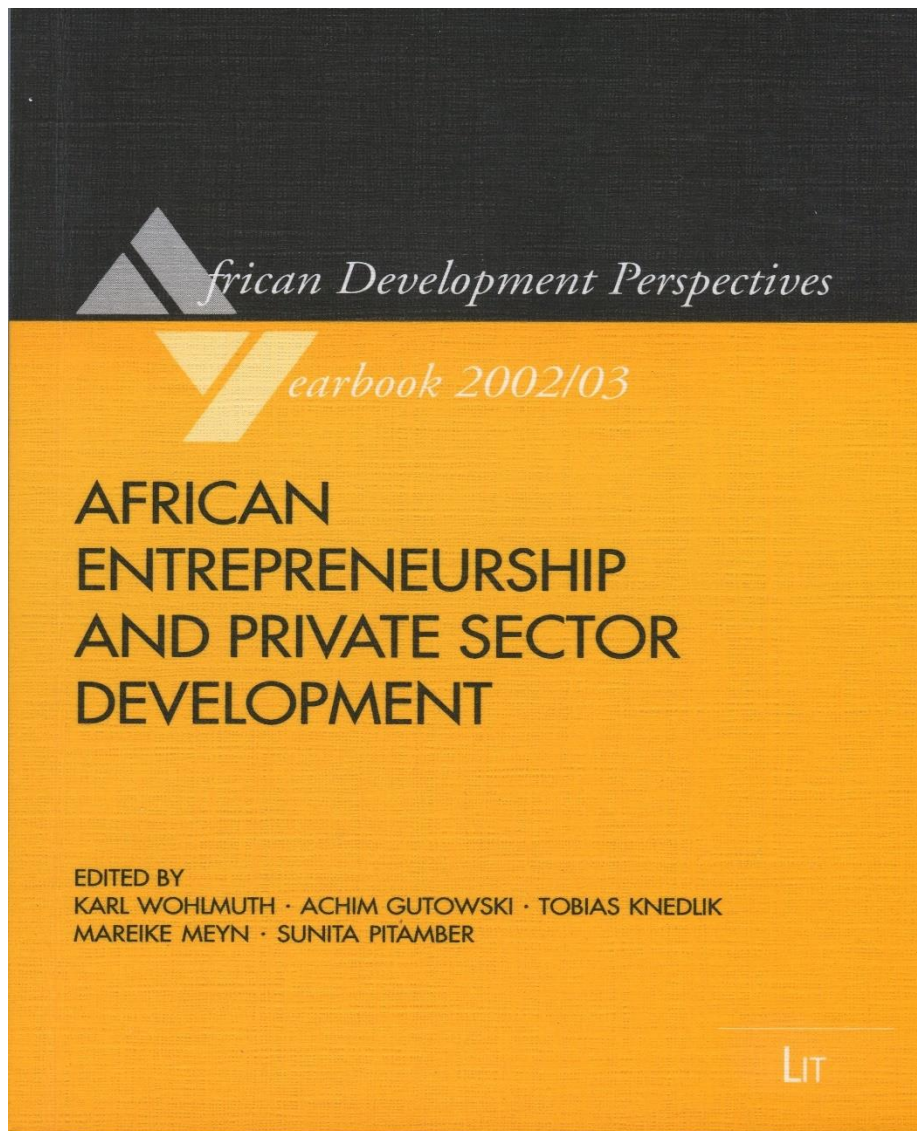
Topic: African Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development Policies - Towards A New Balance of Public and Private Sectors

Private Sector Development (PSD) is discussed deeply since the year 2000 in Africa. The role of entrepreneurship is investigated in the context of the policy environment for the growth of enterprises; the ease of doing business indexes were developed on a broad scale to give advice to the policymakers. Policymakers address the issues of private sector development and of entrepreneurship promotion. But also, the entrepreneurs raise their voice when they push for reforms of the environment; they also elaborate their business, finance, and innovation strategies. In times of digital transformation new challenges need to be met. Formal and informal MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises) are of increasing interest, but also large public and private enterprises. It is of great importance to find a balance between public and private sectors in Africa.

2002/03: "African Entrepreneurship And Private Sector Development" (Volume 9)

Highlights:

Concepts of private sector development and of entrepreneurship promotion
 Relating private sector development and economic reform policies in Africa
 Characteristics, Potentials and Perspectives of African Entrepreneurship
 Women Entrepreneurship and Empowerment Policies



In **Volume Nine (2002/03) on “African Entrepreneurship And Private Sector Development”** we find elements of a strategy for private sector development in Africa and related case studies. The strategy is based on appropriate criteria for economic reforms towards private sector development and entrepreneurship development. In Unit 1 we find essays on private sector development and economic reform, on African Firms’ characteristics by size, exports, and investments, but there are also case studies on Angola, Ghana, South Africa, and Zimbabwe in the Unit. A critical essay on Africa’s role in the ongoing globalisation process is presented along political economy considerations. The interconnection of African entrepreneurship with economic reform policies is becoming visible in all these essays. It becomes clear that coherent policies of private sector development will support the growth of African entrepreneurship. Experiences accumulated in exporting to neighbouring and global markets will contribute to develop African entrepreneurship. Trade and investment policies therefore matter for export successes and for the growth of entrepreneurship in Africa. In Unit

2 the characteristics, potentials and perspectives of African entrepreneurship are analysed. Country case studies for South Africa, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Zimbabwe, and Kenya highlight the conditions for the growth of African entrepreneurship. The case studies explain why African entrepreneurship grows differently by countries and sectors. It is becoming clear through the case studies why small and medium enterprises are an important base for the growth of African entrepreneurship, despite of the fact that these firms are overtaxed, expropriated, and disadvantaged by their respective environment.

In further Units of volume 9 the following issues are covered, and news and information is presented: Women entrepreneurship and empowerment policies (Unit 3), Book Reviews and Book Notes (Unit 4), and Profiles, News and Information (Unit 5). New editors came in: Mareike Meyn, Tobias Knedlik, and Sunita Pitamber. With volume 9, there was the start of a huge shift towards authors and editors from African countries.

2004: “Private And Public Sectors: Towards A Balance” (Volume 10)

Highlights:

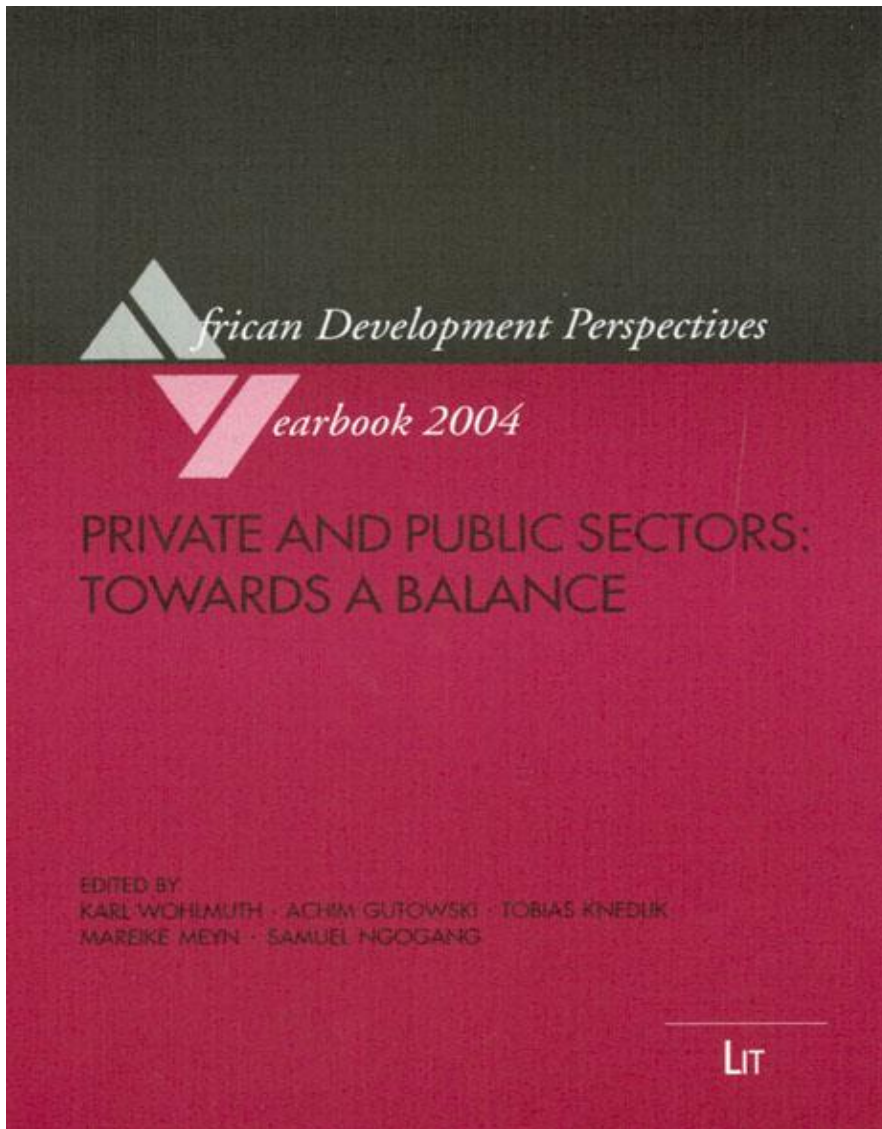
The Concept of balancing public and private sectors in development

Regional Integration and Private Sector Development in Southern Africa

Capacity Building, Finance, and Innovation in the Private Sector

Strategies towards A Balance of Public and Private Sectors in Africa

Private Sector Development in Cameroon



In **Volume Ten (2004)** on “**Private And Public Sectors: Towards A Balance**” we find elements of a strategy for private sector development in Africa and a number of case studies to give empirical evidence for the observed trends. The strategy is based on appropriate criteria for economic reforms towards private sector development and entrepreneurship development. All this was done in the context of a frame for balancing private and public sectors. The balance of public and private sectors is a core issue for policymakers as public goods and private goods need to be produced in close cooperation of actors. Public and private actors may become more effective when they join their potentials and capacities.

Unit One of Volume Ten (2004) looks at private sector development in Southern Africa. It is argued by the authors that regional integration in South Africa presents various options which can be taken up by appropriate economic policies. The SADC (Southern Africa Development Community) has various support institutions for the private sector which are analysed in their

orientation and strength. Competition policy in SADC is too often neglected but plays a huge role for the growth of firms and of entrepreneurship and is key for balancing private and public sectors in Southern Africa. Also, it was found out that foreign direct investment (FDI) in SADC needs new avenues, new facilitating frameworks, and support institutions to take off in Southern Africa. In Unit 2 the issues of capacity building, finance and innovation are brought in. Human Resources Development (HRD) is a key factor for FDI, while social capital matters for the development of small and medium enterprises. Country case studies for Eritrea, Burkina Faso, and South Africa deal with capacity building in different forms (education/training, microfinance, and business development). Unit 3 is consolidating the major theme on balancing private and public sectors. In six case studies (for Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia, Mauritius, Southern Africa, and Namibia) the ways and means of balancing public and private sectors are brought in. Focus was on successful/unsuccessful privatisation policies and the role of utilities in the provision of basic services (like water).

Other Units cover the following issues, or present information and news on: Private sector development in Cameroon (Unit 4), Book Reviews and Book Notes (Unit 5), and Profiles, News, and Information (Unit 6). Samuel Ngogang came in as a new editor; he died in the time of the publication process, but he has given a great service to the Yearbook volume 10 with the Unit 4 on Cameroon. The Unit 4 on Cameroon was well received, as it covers in five essays the major policy areas of the country. He also strengthened by the contributions and other initiatives the cooperation between the University of Yaoundé II and the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen.

Topic: Escaping The Primary Commodities Dilemma in Africa

Primary commodity exporters are handicapped by various dilemmas: the volatility of prices and revenues, the dependence on multinational corporations and on external lead firms of global and regional value chains, the risk of a resource curse, the problems with taxation in countries with high windfall revenues, such as from oil production, the role of strategic actors in international trade and production, such as state companies, political pressure and corruption, environmental problems and risk of climate change. And all countries which depend on primary commodities have their own economic history, their own economic structure, their specific ethnic structure and culture, and their inherited political system. This means that it is not possible to generalize on strategies to overcome these dilemmas.

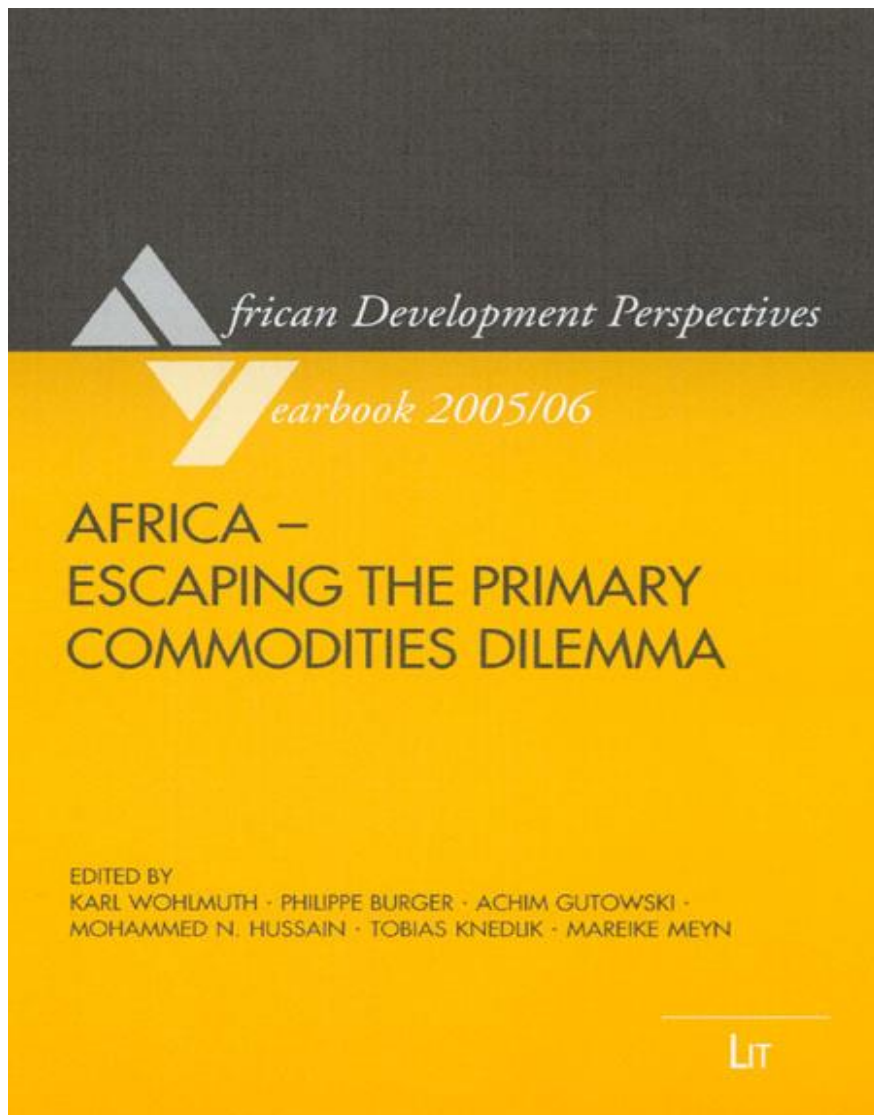
2005/06: “Africa - Escaping The Primary Commodities Dilemma” (Volume 11)

Highlights:

Successful Cases of Diversification, Upgrading, and Redirection of Economies in Africa

Interventions to Improve the Position of Countries in the Global Value Chain of Primary Commodities

Diversification Efforts of Primary Commodities Producers in the SADC Countries



In **Volume Eleven (2005/06)** with the title “**Africa - Escaping The Primary Commodities Dilemma**” the concepts and strategies to escape the primary commodities dilemma are reviewed. The purpose is to identify the policies to reduce the commodity dependence and the resource curse affecting African countries. The aim of the analyses is to help manage the extractive sectors in Africa sustainably, based on appropriate guidelines, and to initiate successful export diversification policies. The country cases and the dialogues with

policymakers reveal that some optimism is justified despite of the cases of resource curse in Africa.

In Unit 1 of volume 11 the key question is raised if successful strategies to improve the position of Africa in the commodities' global value chains are at all feasible in the African context. Using the method of comparing country case studies (for Botswana, Uganda, and Cameroon) elements of such guidelines for appropriate interventions to influence the position of African producers were developed. While Uganda's case related to coffee, the case of Cameroon considered non-timber forest products. Also, the issue of trade capacity building was investigated in this Unit 1, as any improvement of the position of African producers depends on the global trading environment. Unit 2 was on specific interventions to improve Africa's position in the global value chain of primary commodities. Based on an analytical survey on the price problems of commodities (volatilities, trends, terms of trade, etc.) old and new proposals were discussed to find out appropriate interventions. Southern African agro-based exports to the European Union (EU) were studied to look for diversification potentials, as well as West African cocoa exports to the global markets. Country cases, such as the sugar sector of Mauritius and the fishing industry of Eritrea, gave new information on potentials for viable interventions to improve the African producers' position in the global value chains. It was found out in the Units 1 and 2 that it is necessary to investigate the markets of commodities, the global value chains, and the policies of the African countries regarding production of primary commodities and further processing.

Further units covered the following issues and presented news and information: Diversification efforts of commodity producers in SADC countries (Unit 3), Book Reviews and Book Notes (Unit 4), and Profiles, News, and Information (Unit 5). New editors came in (Philippe Burger and Mohammed N. Hussain) and contributed intensively to the further development of the Yearbook. Professor Philippe Burger, from the University of the Free State in South Africa, and Tobias Knedlik, Assistant at IWIM, University of Bremen and later Senior Researcher and Research Professor at IWH Halle and Professor at the University of Applied Sciences in Fulda, initiated a deep study and research cooperation between the University of the Free State and the University of Bremen in the areas of economics and business studies. Dr. Mohammed N. Hussain was at the time a key figure in the African Development Bank. He died at the time of the final publication of volume 11. He did a lot to link the Research Group in Bremen to the researchers of the African Development Bank and to other development agencies.

Topic: Moving from Commodity Dependence and Resource Curse to Sustainable Export Diversification in Africa

Primary Commodity Exporters try to diversify their production structure. Such strategies play a great role since decades in Africa, but the progress was limited so far. The fragmentation of the economic space of Africa has prevented the exploitation of economies of scale. Some progress was achieved towards regional integration, but such schemes were not perfect. There were overlapping memberships, and many at the border and behind the border barriers remained. Global value chains for processing agricultural raw products (such as for tea, cocoa, and cotton) show that local processing for intra-African markets and for global markets is limited. Also, in the mining sector beneficiation of raw materials is not advanced. Various strategies can be observed in Africa; country-specific, firm-specific, and sector-specific considerations are important.

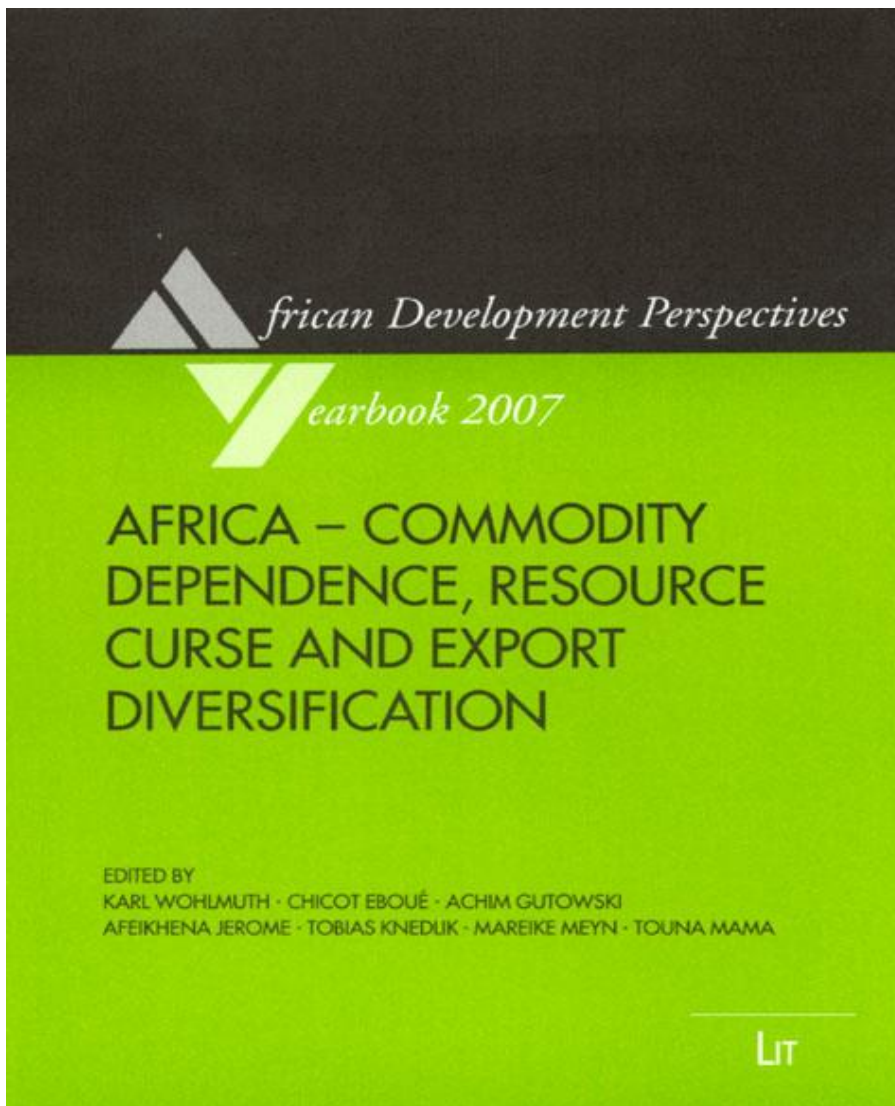
2007: “Africa – Commodity Dependence, Resource Curse And Export Diversification” (Volume 12)

Highlights:

Abundance of Natural resources and Vulnerability to Crisis, Conflicts and Disasters

Commodity Dependence and Export Diversification - New Policies for Nigeria

Escaping the Primary Commodities Dilemma by Pro-Active Policies -The Case of Cameroon



In **Volume Twelve (2007)** with the title “**Africa – Commodity Dependence, Resource Curse And Export Diversification**” the concepts and strategies to escape the primary commodities dilemma are reviewed to identify policies to reduce the commodity dependence and to overcome the resource curse. The aim of the study is to empower the policymakers through new research, guidelines, and insights to manage the extractive sectors more sustainably, to diversify the production sectors of the country, and to initiate successful export diversification policies. The analytical essays, the country cases and the dialogues with policymakers when discussing the issues reveal that some optimism is justified despite of the cases of resource curse in Africa.

In Unit 1 of the volume there is a basic discussion of the consequences of an abundance of natural resources in an African country for the vulnerability to crises, conflicts, and disasters. In many African countries the abundance of natural resources correlates with crises and

conflicts. Such contexts are analysed in the Unit based on case studies (for Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria), but also by focussing on the general lessons to be learned from comparative research activities and related policy reports. The case studies for Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria show that there can be a quick turn from spectacular growth to crisis and conflict. The more general lessons are that there is a sequence of steps from raw materials exploration and extraction to crisis and conflict. But it is also shown that crisis prevention has some chance if properly implemented.

In Unit 2 new strategies to overcome commodity dependence and to facilitate export diversification are proposed for Nigeria. The Unit has seven chapters on the case of Nigeria. It is shown that trade policies matter in efforts to overcome commodity dependence and to turn to export diversification. But this is not enough, as pro-active policies for new export products matter, in context of the specific global value chain. For four products (oil palm production, cocoa products, cassava production, and leather and leather products) some options and potentials for export diversification are considered. Unit 3 is in on strategies for Cameroon to escape the primary commodities dilemma by pro-active strategies. It is shown that strategies are requested to move beyond conventional structural adjustment programmes. Such policies relate to developing transport infrastructure, and to promote new investment and industrialization approaches. But also, a balance between food production and non-food agricultural supplies is needed to enhance export-led agriculture in Cameroon.

Unit 4 is on Book Reviews and Book Notes. Unit 5 is on Profiles, News, and Information. Volume 12 (2007) saw three new editors from Nigeria and Cameroon (Afeikhena Jerome, Chico Eboue, and Touna Mama). This is an expression of the successful Africanisation of the Editorial Board. All the editors and authors are part of the growing network of the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen. They enjoy the right to propose themes for volumes and Units, to send in contributions, to start work as guest editors, but they also commit themselves to review manuscripts, to spread new Calls for Papers, and to inform key multiplier persons in their country, such as policymakers, media people, donor organizations and NGOs, and experts and researchers, about new volumes of the Yearbook. For this purpose, they can publish locally leaflets with key messages of the current volume.

Topic: New Growth And Poverty Alleviation Strategies For Africa – International And Regional Perspectives, and Institutional and Local Perspectives

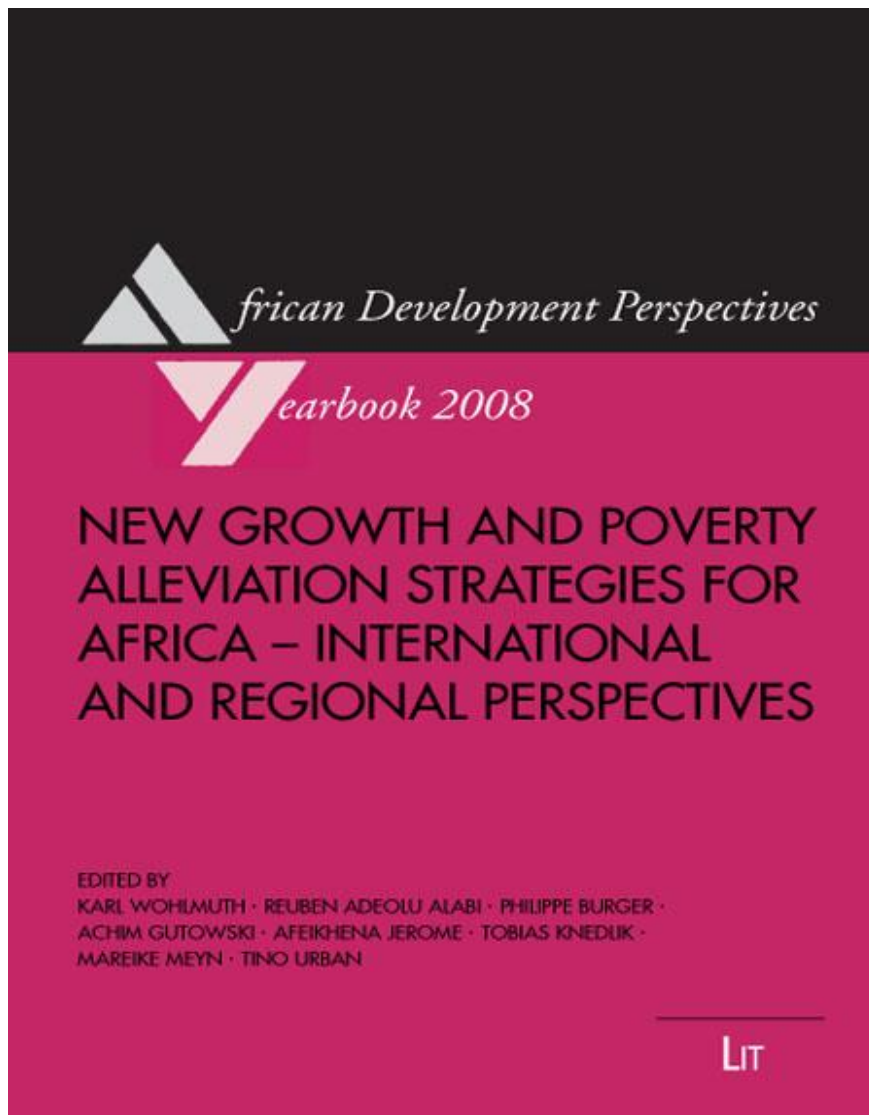
Under the term “new growth and poverty alleviation strategies” a whole array of strategies is discussed how growth processes and poverty alleviation instruments can be modified. It is argued that growth-oriented policies can be changed in such a way that the absorption of unemployed and underemployed persons can be increased in the labour market, that sectors with high demand for labour are promoted, and that export-oriented policies will increase the labour demand in new sectors. These growth-oriented strategies may then reduce poverty in the country. Also, specific poverty alleviation strategies may stimulate growth, either through the support of economic sectors where the poor are concentrated, like agriculture, especially through rural infrastructure; as an alternative, through nation-wide cash transfer programmes for poor households purchasing power can be allocated to targeted groups of the poor, and thereby growth can be enhanced in local areas. All these strategies are discussed under this topic, with the effect of learning from country cases as a method to gain new insights.

2008: “New Growth And Poverty Alleviation Strategies For Africa – International And Regional Perspectives” (Volume 13)

Highlights:

How to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa through New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies?

New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for South Africa



In **Volume Thirteen (2008)** the concepts, strategies, and policies related to new growth and poverty alleviation strategies were reviewed - by looking at international and regional dimensions. Also, some country cases were presented to highlight the issues. Although some progress was achieved in regard of the Millennium Development Goals, the gaps were still severe. There was also some progress in regard of developing new growth and poverty alleviation strategies, as in South Africa, the findings show that the pro-poor growth concept was conceived far too narrow, and in practice as limited to experimentation with new programmes, projects, tools and instruments. The unemployment and distributional issues were neglected.

Unit 1 covered various essays on the foundations of new growth and poverty alleviation strategies. Some case studies (for Cameroon and Mozambique) showed that there were limits to growth and poverty alleviation because of high debt, the neglect of rural areas, and/or because

of post-conflict reconstruction. Unit 1 has also covered essays on the African Growth Gap (relative to other developing areas) and on the relation between Technology, Growth and Poverty Alleviation. The concept of productive capacities (borrowed from UNCTAD) and a review of related policies brought out that these themes are key for growth and poverty alleviation in least developed countries. Essays on the role of NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development), on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), and on the EU strategy to promote growth and to reduce poverty levels in Africa brought attention to the international dimensions of new growth and poverty alleviation strategies.

Unit 2 on new growth and poverty alleviation strategies for South Africa brought out the need to consolidate and to strengthen the present and future reform policies, and specifically to work for sub-regional growth and poverty alleviation programmes and to give incentives for it, to work for a better transmission from economic growth to employment generation, to improve the social safety standards for the general population, to improve the relation between education, labour markets and growth, to get more data and policy instruments to alleviate household poverty in specific regions, to work hard for more broad-based black economic empowerment, and to design new strategies to develop Arid Areas in Southern Africa, focussing on cross-border development programmes from South Africa to neighbouring countries, especially through development of Pro-Poor Tourism.

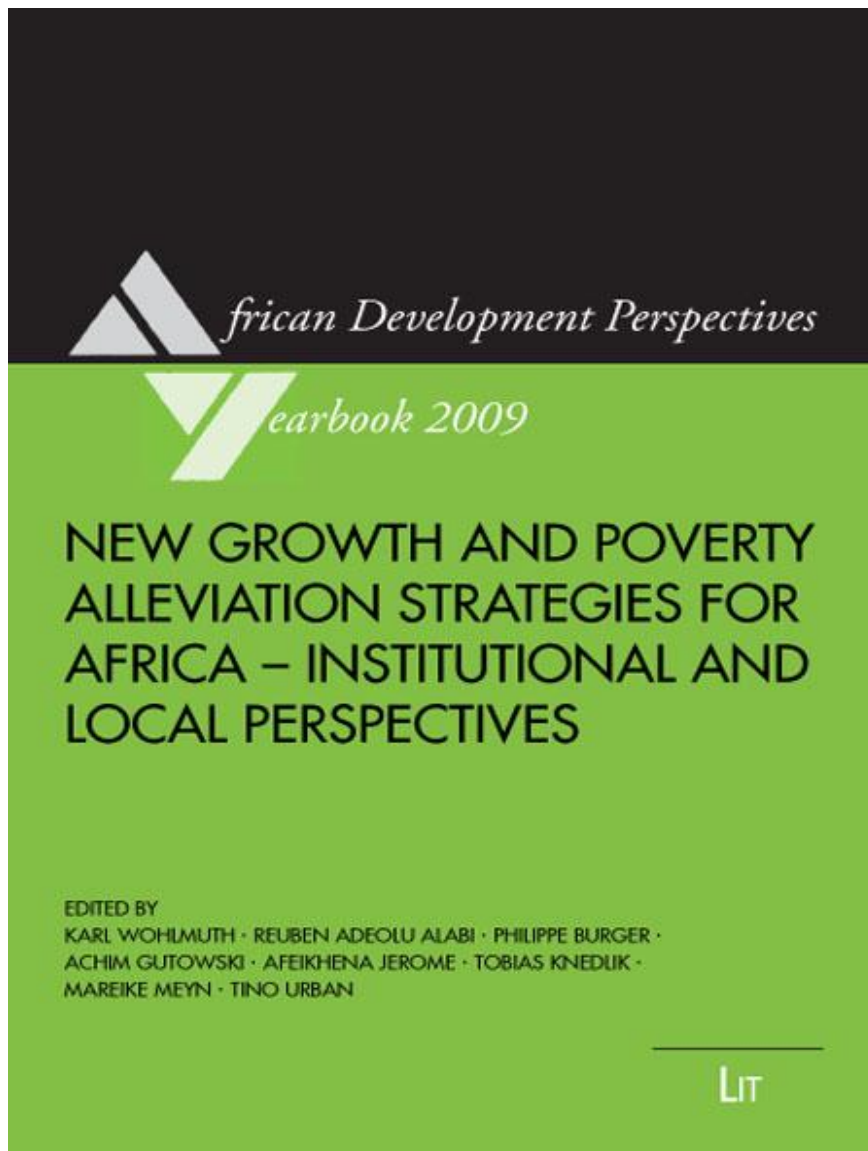
Unit 3 was on Profiles, News, and Information, but included also short research reports on microfinance, relations with China, promoting commercial agriculture, and on research trends about new growth and poverty alleviation strategies. As new editors Reuben Adeolu Alabi and Tino Urban came in. The Africanisation of the Yearbook made further progress.

2009: “New Growth And Poverty Alleviation Strategies For Africa – Institutional And Local Perspectives” (Volume 14)

Highlights:

Institutional Aspects of New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa

Local Aspects of New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa



In **Volume Fourteen (2009)** with the title **“New Growth And Poverty Alleviation Strategies For Africa – Institutional And Local Perspectives”** the concepts, strategies and country cases related to new growth and poverty alleviation strategies were reviewed - by looking at institutional and local dimensions. Although some progress was achieved in some African countries, the findings show that institutional and local aspects are still neglected. The pro-poor growth concept is still too narrow, and therefore institutional and local dimensions need to be included. New growth and poverty alleviation strategies are too often limited to experimentation with new programmes, projects, tools, and instruments.

In Unit 1 the institutional aspects of new growth and poverty alleviation strategies are analysed. Essays introduce into the concepts and the requirements of pro-poor growth. Case studies for Cote d’Ivoire, Nigeria, Botswana, Tanzania, Sudan, Niger, and Kenya highlight the complexity

of institutional change to make pro-poor growth work. For Tanzania, a first essay covers the more general issues of pro-poor growth, while a second essay covers the issue of informal sector employment in construction enterprises. For Cote d'Ivoire, public investment is an issue for new growth and poverty alleviation strategies; for Nigeria, the governance process is of key importance; sustainable employment generation is of relevance in Botswana; for Tanzania, employment generation is highly relevant; oil and foreign aid are key problem areas of pro-poor growth in Sudan; in Niger, the environmental management is of importance for the quality of growth; in Kenya, the role of micro and small-scale enterprises matter, reflecting on small-scale clothing enterprises; for Tanzania, the formalization of informal construction companies is investigated.

In Unit 2, there is a discussion of local aspects of new growth and poverty alleviation strategies. After an introductory essay to present the theme, various case studies highlight the importance of local aspects. The country cases are Tanzania, Eritrea, Ghana, and Nigeria. For Tanzania and Nigeria there are for each country two examples of locally initiated new growth and poverty alleviation strategies. For Ghana, there is a value chain promotion analysis to investigate if it is possible to incorporate pro-poor elements. For Nigeria, there is a health sector analysis to show how local conditions in regard of health systems differ and to show what the consequences for local growth are. Another essay discusses the Niger-Delta region's deep growth and poverty problems. For Tanzania, an analysis for regions based on the uneven growth approach is presented. A specific region in Tanzania – Ruvuma - is presented as a case study on microfinance. For Eritrea, microfinance projects are considered as well. Microfinance and small enterprises projects are given as answers to solve some growth and poverty problems at local levels, but the Unit shows that much more is needed to even out the conditions of uneven growth and of regionally concentrated poverty.

Unit 3 contains the Book Reviews and Book Notes. With these recent volumes the Africanisation of the Yearbook is far advanced. Most of the essays of volume 14 were written by African authors. They did the country case studies, and they have written also key analytical papers. This was policy of the Editorial Group of the Yearbook, but also reflects the growing interest of the academic community in Africa.

Topic: The Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Economic Reform in Africa

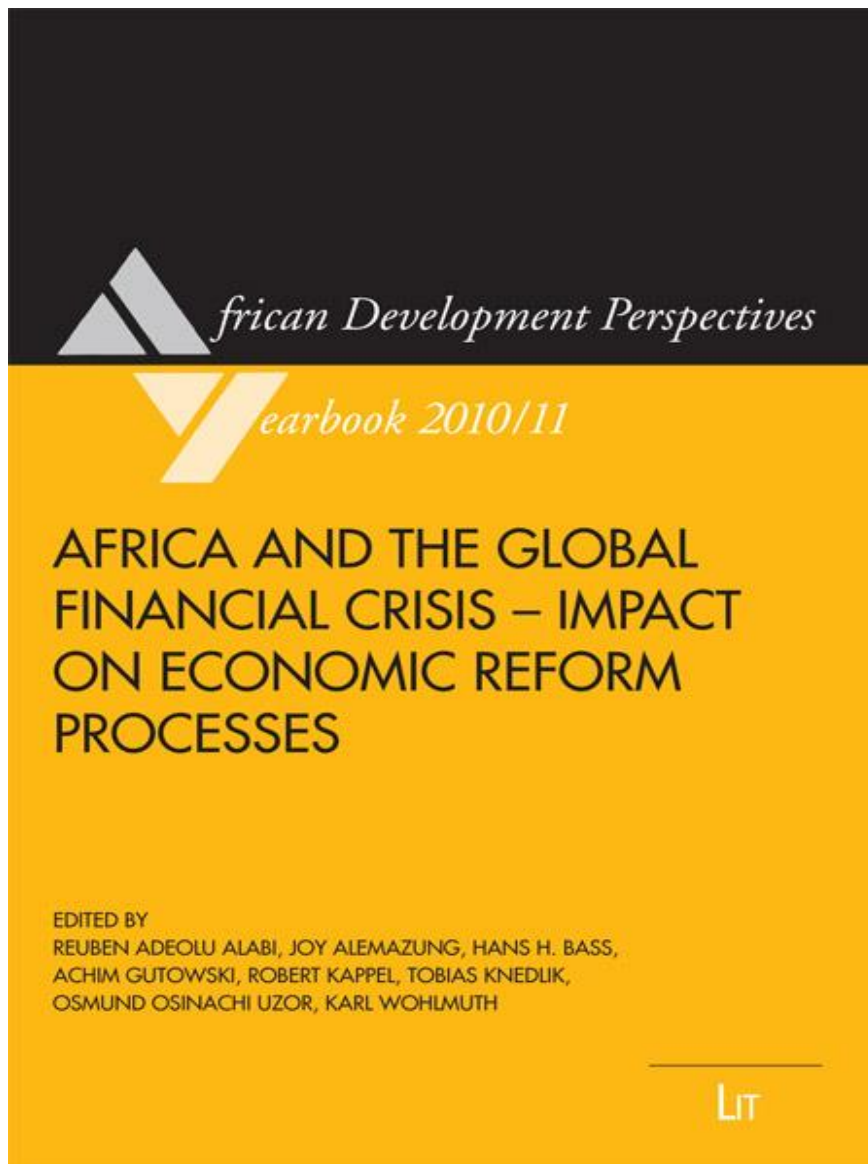
The Global Financial Crisis of 2008/2009 had a great impact on Africa. First, trade flows, direct investment flows, and remittances, but also ODA (official development assistance) flows were affected negatively. But second, the crisis led to a convergence of views in Africa about the causes of the crisis, the need to consult about the effects of the crisis, and the task to develop a new strategy to respond to the crisis by a joint fiscal policy action. The African Finance Ministers met to discuss a common reaction on how to stabilize the African economies in times of this crisis, mainly through fiscal policy coordination. Despite the divergent monetary, fiscal and exchange rate systems on the continent, a basis for a common fiscal policy position was found. Ultimately, the continent became more resilient in economic policy matters and in its relations with international financial markets and organisations.

2010/11: “Africa And The Global Financial Crisis – Impact On Economic Reform Processes” (Volume 15)

Highlights:

Impacts of the Global Financial Crisis on Economic Reforms and on Growth and Development in Africa

Impacts of the Global Financial Crisis – Case Studies for Regions and Countries



Volume Fifteen (2010/11) of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook with the title “Africa And The Global Financial Crisis – Impact On Economic Reform Processes” was conceived by the Editorial Group as an attempt to study the response of Africa to the global recession of 2008/2009. Although Africa has shown a certain resilience in the crisis years, in growth and in fiscal space, nonetheless social development and the structural transformation process were delayed by the repercussions of the global crisis impacting on the continent. Although the countries responded quite differently to the crisis, an economic policy cooperation has emerged at continental level. The dialogue with the policymakers brought out new areas for cooperation in the fields of fiscal policy, exchange rates, and aid.

Unit 1 was on General Issues of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) and its repercussions on African economies. It was asked in essays about the effects on long-term growth and structural

transformation, about Africa's regional integration process and the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, and about the internal and external factors of Africa's crisis before and during the global financial crisis. As new ways of coordinating economic policies turned out in Africa, the influential Freetown Declaration of Economic Policy Independence and their role in policy coordination was analysed. Countercyclical Fiscal Policies were proposed and executed based on the Freetown Declaration; this Declaration had a major impact on Africa's policy integration beyond the GFC. Sector by sector, and area by area, the impacts of the global financial crisis (GFC) were investigated, especially so on export volumes and values. As policy coordination was also requested by the G20, the responses and commitments of the Group to consolidate the development prospects in Africa were discussed.

In Unit 2 region-wide and country-specific impacts of the GFC were considered. Essays were presented on the role of the West African Monetary Union (WAMU), on the dynamics of the diamonds market in Botswana, on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria, on the strategies to increase the resilience of informal credit associations to support the informal sector in Nigeria, on the industrialization process in Nigeria, on the behaviour of the Nigerian stock markets during and after the GFC, via its impact on the stock markets of emerging and developed countries, on health and education sectors in Nigeria, and on the effects of the GFC on the political and economic system in Cameroon. With five essays exclusively on Nigeria, the Unit 2 is emphasizing key aspects regarding the impacts of the global financial crisis on this African economic powerhouse.

Both Units show that there was a responsible policy reaction to the crisis, by African policy institutions, by African regional actors, and by African national governments. It was hoped for to consolidate by concerted African policy action the growth, development, and integration process of Africa, as the continent was optimistic to continue with growth prospects which had started around the year 2000 in many African countries. Unit 3 is on Book Reviews and Book Notes. Major literature on various aspects of the global financial crisis (GFC) was reviewed. Again, African authors were highly involved in this volume about the GFC and Africa, and they prepared their drafts for an International Workshop which took place in Bremen at the invitation of the Research Group on African Development Perspectives (organized by Professor Hans-Heinrich Bass from the University of Applied Sciences Bremen). The drafts were discussed and improved for the publication. New editors came in (Joy Alemazung, Osmund Osinachi Uzor).

Topic: Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Africa - General Issues and Learning from Country Cases

African economies have learned many lessons from the Global Financial Crisis of 2008/2009, but before they have suffered from the experiences of macroeconomic instability since the 1980s. Too many countries have seen that political instability and macroeconomic vulnerability have impacted negatively on economic growth and labour absorption. When regional integration was brought on the agenda in Africa, it became quite clear that exchange rate regimes, fiscal policies, and monetary systems matter. Monetary, exchange rate and fiscal policies were reviewed by regional African organisations, and in some regional country groupings convergence criteria related to macroeconomic indicators were discussed. The convergence criteria were considered as an instrument to measure the degree of macroeconomic instability, to learn from other countries' policies, and to give advice on a peer review basis to others. Country cases and cases of regional country groupings became of interest to identify sound macroeconomic policies.

2012/13: “Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Africa – General Issues” (Volume 16)

Highlights:

General Issues of Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Africa

Employment-focussed macroeconomic policies, applied to African countries

Economic Implications of the “Arab Spring” for Macroeconomic Policy Formation



Volume Sixteen (2012/13) of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook with the title “Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Africa – General Issues” deepens the discussion about the complex process of macroeconomic policy formation in Africa and about new macroeconomic strategies for Africa which are more employment-generating and supporting inclusive growth. Analytical essays and country cases show that macroeconomic policies in some African countries are still away from these two objectives (of generating employment and of supporting inclusive growth). The “Arab Spring” events in North Africa, but also conflicts and crises in other regions of Africa point to these weaknesses. But the dialogue with experts and policymakers, especially so in Egypt and Tunisia, but also in Sub-Saharan African countries after civil wars and conflicts, reveals that a change of policies is possible. Macroeconomic policy formation in Africa is still an under-researched issue, so that further research are highly important.

In Unit 1 the discussion centres on an introductory issues paper, and on employment-focussed macroeconomic policies to be applied in Africa. In this analysis of employment-focussed macroeconomic policies the rationale for such an approach is explained. Then for the case of Nigeria it is asked how the concept could be applied; the purpose would be to transform the Nigeria Vision 20:2020 to an inclusive growth strategy with employment creation by reviewing existing monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies. A deep discussion along these lines follows; the specific issues and mechanisms of reorienting these three policy areas towards employment-focussed macroeconomic policies are presented. It is brought out that macroeconomic policy formation can be adapted to reach sustained (inclusive and employment-creating). When it becomes feasible in Nigeria, it may also work in other Sub-Saharan African countries. Other essays in the Unit cover strategies based on macroeconomic policies towards sustainable growth, the repercussions of the Euro crisis on macroeconomic management in Africa, by looking at the Franc Zone countries in West and Central Africa, and the adaptation of the macroeconomic policies to the requirements, opportunities and challenges of globalization. It is the task of the Unit to find out the most important strategy ingredients and elements which are determining the macroeconomic policy outcomes. Also, the role of actors and interest groups is considered, and so it is important to see how the actors are recruited for key macroeconomic policy positions in the ministries, in the central bank, in banks, and in private sector institutions; of relevance is also the impact of coalitions of interest groups on macroeconomic policy decisions in the respective country.

In Unit 2 essays cover the economics of the “Arab Spring” and the cases of two countries which were affected by “Arab Spring” movements (Egypt and Tunisia). Two essays analyse the economic implications of the “Arab Spring”, and two country cases show the reality on the ground. Today we know that the outcomes in these two countries were quite different. In Egypt the “Arab Spring” movement was brought to a halt quickly, and in Tunisia we see how difficult it is even many years later to formulate responsible macroeconomic policies and to implement structural changes. Again, African authors are strongly represented in both Units. With volume 16 it was possible to react timely to the Arab Spring events of 2011. With Magda Kandil (from Egypt) a new editor came in.

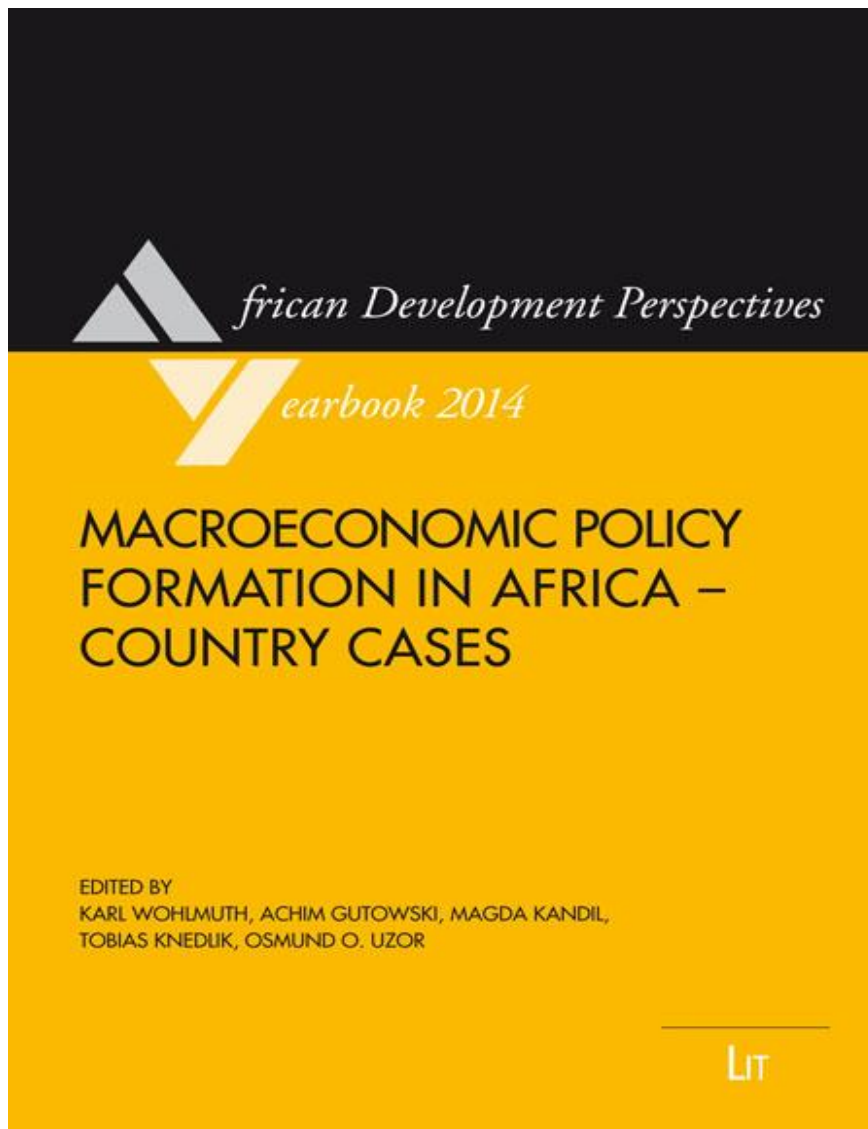
2014: “Macroeconomic Policy Formation In Africa – Country Cases” (Volume 17)

Highlights:

Learning from Country Cases and from Regional Economic Groupings how to conduct macroeconomic policies

Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Sudan and in South Sudan

Macroeconomic Policy Formation and Regional Integration in West Africa



Volume Seventeen (2014) of the **African Development Perspectives Yearbook** with the title **“Macroeconomic Policy Formation In Africa – Country Cases”** continues the discussion on new macroeconomic strategies for Africa which lead to inclusive growth, to poverty alleviation, to social cohesion and to employment creation. Also, new macroeconomic policies should support the process of Africa’s regional integration. Country cases show that macroeconomic policies are still somewhat away from these important objectives. The “Arab Spring” events in

North Africa, but also the conflicts and crises in other regions of Africa (such as in Sudan and in South Sudan and between these two countries), point to these weaknesses. Macroeconomic policies did not contribute to inclusive growth, to poverty eradication, to employment creation, to social cohesion, and to progress in regional integration. But the dialogue with experts and policymakers reveals that a change of policies is possible to realize these additional objectives.

In Unit 1 three essays outline the problems with macroeconomic policy formation in Sudan and in South Sudan. Both countries need to improve the macroeconomic policy formation process to contribute to employment creation, to poverty alleviation, and to a peaceful form of interaction between and within these two countries. Both countries could benefit from deeper and organized economic cooperation, but so far neither steps towards economic cooperation nor steps towards consistent macroeconomic policy reforms were taken. Both countries show that opportunities at reform and cooperation were there but were lost due to political instability and political repression. While the chapter on Sudan covers mainly the macroeconomic management of oil revenues and the effects of the secession of the South, the chapter on South Sudan discusses mainly the building of capacities in the fiscal management process.

In Unit 2 macroeconomic policy formation in West Africa is investigated. This is done also through chapters on the proposed Second Monetary zone WAMZ (West African Monetary Zone) beside of the first one named WAEMU (West African and Economic Monetary Union), to cover all the ECOWAS countries through monetary unification, based on criteria for convergence the of the respective currencies. As Nigeria would be highly central in any Second Monetary Zine, as well as in a unified one, two essays in the Unit cover the impact of macroeconomic policies on public expenditure management and on sectoral development. The proposals and previsions for a Second Monetary Zone (WAMZ) are analysed carefully, mainly by looking at the convergence criteria. But, also the experiences of a country belonging to WAEMU (Senegal) are considered, as the experiences of the CFA Franc Zone are important to understand the long-term ambitions of unifying the integration of the two zones. The great difficulties to manage macroeconomic policies in Senegal show that the problems to implement real convergence in WAEMU countries and in WAMZ countries will be great, not to overlook the convergence process between these two zones.

In Unit 3 Book Reviews and Book Notes are presented. Also, in volume 17 we find a great number of African authors presenting their views. It is of great importance to see experts from

developing countries and from Africa making such profound proposals for the future stability of their macroeconomic policies and currencies. The global financial crisis of 2008/2009 seems to have unlocked a growing activity of key African experts to present proposals how to stabilize macroeconomic policy formation in African economies for realizing inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Topic: Towards Transformative Regional Integration – Accelerating Africa’s Progress in Regional and Global Economic Integration

The term “Transformative Regional Integration” is used to define a form of regional integration which includes steps to eliminate the key constraints for a sustainable and deep regional integration process. This concept deviates from the so-called linear regional integration model, meaning that integration occurs in various steps, starting with a preference zone, then moving to a free trade area, a customs union, a common internal market, a union with a common economic policy and currency, leading then to a political union. The regional economic communities (RECs) in Africa have great ambitions, some of them by proclaiming to have already achieved the status of a customs union. The reality is different, despite of the recent contract for an African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), as overlapping memberships, hidden and open tariff and nontariff barriers, and ambiguous administrative regulations impede progress in regional integration. And therefore, the concept of transformative regional integration discusses how infrastructural constraints, policy and political constraints, administrative and governance constraints, and institutional constraints can be removed as barriers for a deeper integration. Africa’s progress in regional and global integration depends on an action programme to eliminate these constraints. Some initiatives are ongoing at African Union (AU) levels and in the respective regional economic communities (RECs).

2015/16: “Africa’s Progress in Regional and Global Economic Integration - Towards Transformative Regional Integration” (Volume 18)

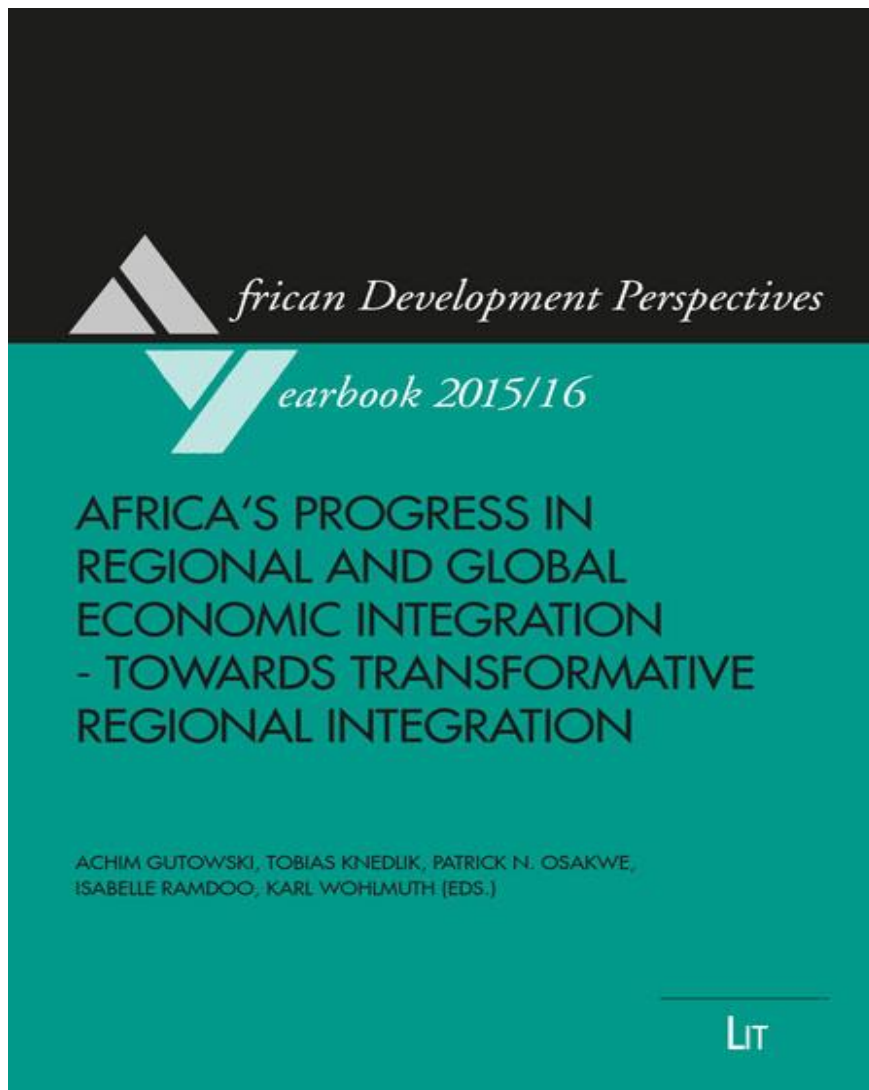
Highlights:

The Concept of Transformative Regional Integration

Towards Transformative Regional Integration in Africa

Specific Policy Issues of Regional Integration in Africa

Global Value Chains and Regional Impacts in Africa



Volume Eighteen (2015/16) of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook with the title **“Africa’s Progress in Regional and Global Economic Integration - Towards Transformative Regional Integration”** brought out important messages to the policymakers. A transformative regional integration agenda has the objective to speed up structural transformation in the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Therefore, a transformative regional integration agenda aims to remove the barriers for an effective regional integration, such as gaps in infrastructure, legislation, policy coordination, doing business, etc. To prove this for the RECs in Africa, the volume 18 was conceived by an editorial group including experts from Africa and the RECs, as well as experts from UNCTAD and UNECA.

Six more general and three more specific issues of a transformative regional integration agenda were brought out in this volume and need to be discussed now by policymakers:

First, it is necessary to identify the opportunities and the constraints of Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and to streamline the working modalities within each REC. An inventory should highlight the obvious deviations in practice from agreed upon rules of origin, technical standards, safety regulations, and non-tariff barriers.

Second, it is necessary to design more realistic and pragmatic regional integration policies and to initiate more inclusive agendas for the respective REC. Thereby the degree of implementation can be enhanced. RECs should also be more inclusive in terms of actors and key objectives. This refers to business groups, up to informal sector and crafts associations and to workers' associations, but also to other actor groups representing the civil society at large. These groups bring to attention the key integration impediments and can inform about weaknesses in the integration process.

Third, at the level of the RECs a Transformative Regional Integration Agenda (TRIA) in the form of an Agenda for Action needs to be worked out. As the cross-border transactions are most limited (intra-REC trade, intra-REC foreign investment, intra-REC business-to business cooperation, intra-REC knowledge and technology transfers, intra-REC services exchange, etc.), an Agenda should focus on key actions to remove binding constraints to deeper integration. Such actions can be in the fields of basic infrastructure development, policy coordination, or facilitating doing business.

Beside of these major imperatives, further and more specific measures are needed:

Fourth, learning from the Asian and Latin American Regional Integration Schemes can help to energize the RECs in Africa. Despite of many shortcomings of ASEAN and MERCOSUR integration schemes, the decision-making processes there are more realistic and pragmatic. Step-by-step implementation processes are practised, and overambitious objectives, targets and timetables are avoided. Regional integration is more transformative when enterprise-to-enterprise cooperation in the region is more widespread.

Fifth, to make the integration process more transformative the agendas of the former Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA) of COMESA, EAC and SADC and of the Continental Free Trade Agreement (CFTA) for Africa need to be assessed country by country. Although the Tripartite and the Continental African Integration Agendas have potentially a huge long-term significance, the most important action at short and medium term is to look first at the trade and investment opportunities in the neighbouring countries with already significant levels of transactions. The administrative costs of entering larger integration schemes also matter a lot and need a careful assessment.

Sixth, to make the integration process in Africa more transformative, the agendas of the RECs, of the TFTA and of the CFTA need to be consolidated. Such a consolidation process is urgent because of the overlapping (and often only loosely implemented) regional integration initiatives, the differing levels of integration according to depth of the process (from preference zones to customs unions or more), and the diverging agreements which they have already entered with other world regions (in terms of agreements on trade preferences, free trade zones, and economic partnership).

Core Issues for a more transformative regional integration process: In order to make the regional integration process in Africa more transformative three major fields of action are outlined in Volume 18: *first*, strengthening the role of regional integration for food security, agricultural development, and agribusiness development; *second*, strengthening the role of regional integration for industrial development, technological development, and for developing industrial champions; and *third*, strengthening the role of RECs for successful negotiations with global partners to enhance global competitiveness and to sustain new development cooperation partnerships. Many examples in Volume 18 show that these three fields of action require that short-termism in policy action of the member states of the RECs needs to give place to long-term thinking and commitment. Also, regional value chains can benefit from and will contribute to a transformative regional integration process.

While Unit 1 lays the foundation of the Transformative Regional Integration Agenda, based on analytical essays and studies for RECs (SADC), the TFTA and the CFTA, and for countries (Namibia), Unit 2 gives examples of how to deal with specific integration problems, such as providing food security in the whole region, building productive capacities for emerging regionally and globally competitive enterprises, and dealing favourably in negotiations with the European Union (EU) for Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). Unit 3 is on global value chains and their regional/local impacts, looking at specific global value chains having impact on Botswana (diamonds), Sudan (sesame), and Ghana (shea butter). It is important to note that this volume 18 has a great majority of essays written by African researchers, some of them directly reporting from the field. Experts from international organizations were members of the editorial group (as of UNCTAD/United Nations Conference for Trade and Development and ECDPM/European Centre for Development Policy Management). Patrick N. Osakwe and Isabelle Ramdoo came in as new editors.

Topic: Towards New Trade And Investment Policies – Making Progress on Regional and Global Economic Integration

Africa's global trade and investment position is benefitting from its new trade and investment policies since 2010. Governments and private sector associations cooperate now to design new trade and investment policies which are more coherent in approaches, more future-oriented in policy outlook, and more comprehensive in terms of sectors and partners. Also, new instruments are tried, such as cross-border growth zones, export processing zones of a new type, and new trade policy and investment policy initiatives of regional economic communities (RECs). New trade and investment laws are aimed to attract new regional and global partners and to increase the competitiveness of new products and services. Key is the elaboration of new industrial policies which give economic incentives and provide for adequate regulations so that traditional and new industrial sectors can flourish – on domestic, regional, and global markets. The digital transformation has already reached Africa, and digital entrepreneurship plays an increasing role in some African countries (like Kenya, Senegal, Tunisia, and South Africa). New services exports which are originating in digital businesses are coming forth. New trade and investment policies are key instruments to accelerate the progress in regional and global economic integration.

2017: “Africa’s Progress In Regional And Global Economic Integration - Towards New Trade And Investment Policies” (Volume 19)

Highlights:

The Relevance of New Trade and Investment Policies for Africa

New Trade Policies for Structural Change in Africa

New Investment Policies for Structural Change in Africa

How New Trade and Investment Policies will impact on inclusive growth and on sustainable development in Africa



In **Volume 19 (2017)** of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook with the title **“Africa’s Progress In Regional And Global Economic Integration – Towards New Trade And Investment Policies”** key elements for New Trade and Investment Policies were highlighted. Through new trade and investment policies the process of structural transformation can be speeded up (issue 1); more comprehensive trade and investment policies can be introduced (issue 2); new policies to initiate and to sustain export diversification can become reality (issue 3); policies to support competitive industrial champions are becoming effective (issue 4); and foreign direct investment can be reoriented from extractive sectors to agriculture and manufacturing (issue 5).

What are the main messages of volume 19?

First, New Trade and Investment Policies for Africa are designed and oriented more long-term, more comprehensive, and more coherent. Comprehensiveness means that various related policy areas (industry and agriculture, science and technology, domestic and foreign investment, macroeconomic coordination and financial development, infrastructure and logistics, and

regional integration) are put together in a development plan and are changed together. Trade and Investment Policies are becoming coherent if institutions lock in such policies.

Second, New Trade and Investment Policies for Africa need to develop Integrated International Support Systems for Africa's Agricultural Export Crops. As Africa is still largely dependent on agricultural exports (as it has a comparative advantage of exporting such products which are land-intensive), the classical instruments of trade promotion have to be reworked so as to realise competitive advantages. "Trade Facilitation" and "Aid for Trade" Frameworks need a fundamental overhaul at global and regional African levels.

Third, New Trade and Investment Policies for Africa will enable and strengthen – if based on a long-term horizon - sustainable and effective export diversification policies and strategies. The record of export diversification is weak in most of Africa, and in Volume 19 evidence is presented that a new approach can be successful. Requested is a move from "top down" policy approaches to industry support policies which do incorporate "bottom up" initiatives at export diversification. Identifying key constraints in value chain analyses matters.

Fourth, New Trade and Investment Policies for Africa will accelerate – through revised policies on foreign direct investment and through the integration of local producers into global value chains – the process of structural transformation. This will be an advantage for job creation, poverty reduction, and growth as foreign investment will then start to move to agricultural and manufacturing sectors instead of largely being concentrated to extractives sub-sectors. Investment incentives and policies need to be redirected, and Volume 19 emphasizes the requested core pillars for such a redirection process.

Fifth, New Trade and Investment Policies for Africa will strengthen industrial policy formulation and implementation in resource-rich countries, and this is key for export diversification. Industry policy in many African resource-rich countries is weak, but there is a potential for strengthening it: through involvement of business associations, industrial groups, and local producers, but also through policy action on investment incentives, public investment, and a holistic support of non-resource sectors.

Sixth, New Trade and Investment Policies for Africa will increase the benefits from participating in global value chains (GVCs) if the necessity of holistic development strategies is recognised. Then the framework conditions of a country for the integration of its enterprises into GVCs can be better met, and the provision of specific capabilities and preconditions for linking domestic firms to specific GVCs can be better organized. A new culture of dialogue of local governments and enterprises with international partners is important for a successful integration into GVCs.

Seventh, New Trade and Investment Policies for Africa will support a push for higher value addition, employment creation and environmental protection in agricultural value chains (AVCs). This is especially important for land-scarce and resource-poor economies in Africa. As Africa is weak in the production of primary agricultural inputs, like fertilizers and equipment, in R&D, in ancillary services, in packaging and shipping, in distribution, in processing, and in sales and marketing, new policies can be supportive.

Unit 1 contains country case studies on Tunisia (to look at the scope and effectiveness of the new economic reform policies towards foreign trade and global value chains in Tunisia) and on Sudan (to answer the question if there is a new trend toward revitalizing the “breadbasket strategy” of the 1970s). But in two further essays issues of Africa-wide relevance are covered - an essay on the role of new trade policies for accelerating structural change in Africa, and an essay on the role of international organizations in promoting agricultural export trade from Africa. Unit 2 covers case studies on new investment policies to accelerate structural change (for Nigeria, Uganda, Tunisia, and The Gambia). An introductory essay summarizes the arguments. Taken together, these essays and country cases show that policy action can move something, although sustained efforts are necessary. Again, this volume shows that African scholars have a great role as authors for the Yearbook. We can see that Africanisation policies have worked – established and young researchers, women and men, university staff and policymakers are among the ranks of authors. As a new editor Oyebanke Oyelaran-Oyeyinka from Nigeria came in.

Topic: Science, Technology, and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa – General Issues and Lessons from the Country Cases

In recent years, the outlook in Africa has changed towards the view that development strategies need to be based on coherent Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Policies. The African countries regularly design/redesign their STI plans/programmes, their STI strategies for the country and for the sectors, and work out strategies and policies to modernize their national innovation systems (NISs), their Research and Development Systems (RDSs), and their Technology Development and Diffusion Policies (TDDPs). Although Africa has seen many initiatives on STI over recent decades, also from UNECA, African Union, African Development Bank, UNESCO, and World Bank, the impact on inclusive growth and on sustainable development was limited. The ongoing digital transformation in Africa is

accelerating the need to act on coherent STI policies. But speed and orientation on these matters are quite divergent among African countries. It is of importance to see that countries like Sudan and Nigeria have a great history of past achievements in STI policies. The question is how these fortunes can be mobilized for the future.

2018: “Science, Technology And Innovation Policies For Inclusive Growth In Africa – General Issues And Country Cases” (Volume 20)

Highlights:

How relevant are STI policies for sustainable development and inclusive growth in Africa?

How do the Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Policies work in Africa?

Can STI Policies contribute to Sudan’s Economic Revitalization

Are STI Policies in Nigeria important for agricultural transformation?



The **Volume 20 (for 2018)** of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook with the title **“Science, Technology and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa – General Issues and Country Cases”** lays the foundations for an STI-led development strategy for Africa. The concepts and strategies which are presented in the volume are taking up African positions and proposals on STI, but these African sources are critically analysed and confronted with the “state of the art” analyses about global achievements with regard of STI and Inclusive Growth policies. Country cases play a great role in the volume. In this volume there is a discussion about general STI issues, but also case studies on Sudan and Nigeria are presented. Some country cases are considered in a full Unit, like for Sudan and Nigeria.

Unit 1 covers introductory essays on the role of STI policies in Africa, on the relation between innovation, diversification and inclusive development, and the UNESCO perspective of STI development in Africa. Also, successful cases of building capacity in Africa's STI systems are presented. With these essays the major issues of the global discussion on STI policies are related to Africa's realities. In the editors' introduction to the Unit the main strategy elements are brought together. Unit 2 covers the role of STI policies for Sudan's economic revitalization. Key contributions on the national innovation system of Sudan and about the role of innovations in selected Sudanese industrial firms give the frame for the discussion about new strategies at economic revitalization. But there are also essays in the Unit on knowledge spillovers from foreign direct investment to local Sudanese firms and on the impact of agricultural research on agricultural yields in Sudan. As Sudan was a strong performer in agricultural research in the 1970s, it is interesting to learn if Sudan can now catch up to former strength. The strategic implications of these contributions are summarized by the Unit editors in the introductory essay to this Unit 2.

In Unit 3 there is a discussion about indigenous agricultural technologies and their reproduction and their spread in our times, but there are also case studies in the Unit - on introducing transgenic pest-resistant and genetically modified cowpea in Northern Nigeria and on the value chain for cassava and local Nigerian ambitions to improve the products through fortification measures and by increasing the acceptability of new varieties with useful characteristics. Again, this volume shows how rich the research outputs of African scholars are. As new editors Nazar Mohamed Hassan (from UNESCO Cairo) and Samia Satti Osman Mohamed Nour (from the University of Khartoum and being affiliated to many international research organizations) came in.

Topic: Science, Technology, and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa – Human Skills Development and Lessons from the Country Cases

Human skills development is a key precondition for coherent and comprehensive STI policies in Africa. The digital transformation changes fundamentally the education and training systems in Africa. This occurs at all levels of education but affects more and more also the capabilities of the management and the workers in the industrial sectors. STI policies at national levels emphasize more than in the past the respective changes. Strategies for human skills development are also relevant at the level of the African Union (AU) and at the level of regional economic communities (RECs). Mobility of skilled personnel within and between the RECs is

gaining a growing interest; labour market entry regulations and other administrative issues need to be clarified and modified. The MSMEs (micro, small and medium sized enterprises) and the large private and public corporations in Africa can increase their competitive advantages only on this basis. The national innovation systems (NISs) are developed along these lines, focussing on excellence in the tertiary sector and on quality of vocational education and training for workers and managers. Initiatives for training programmes related to the production in the informal sectors are proliferating.

2019: “Science, Technology And Innovation Policies For Inclusive Growth In Africa – Human Skills Development And Country Cases” (Volume 21)

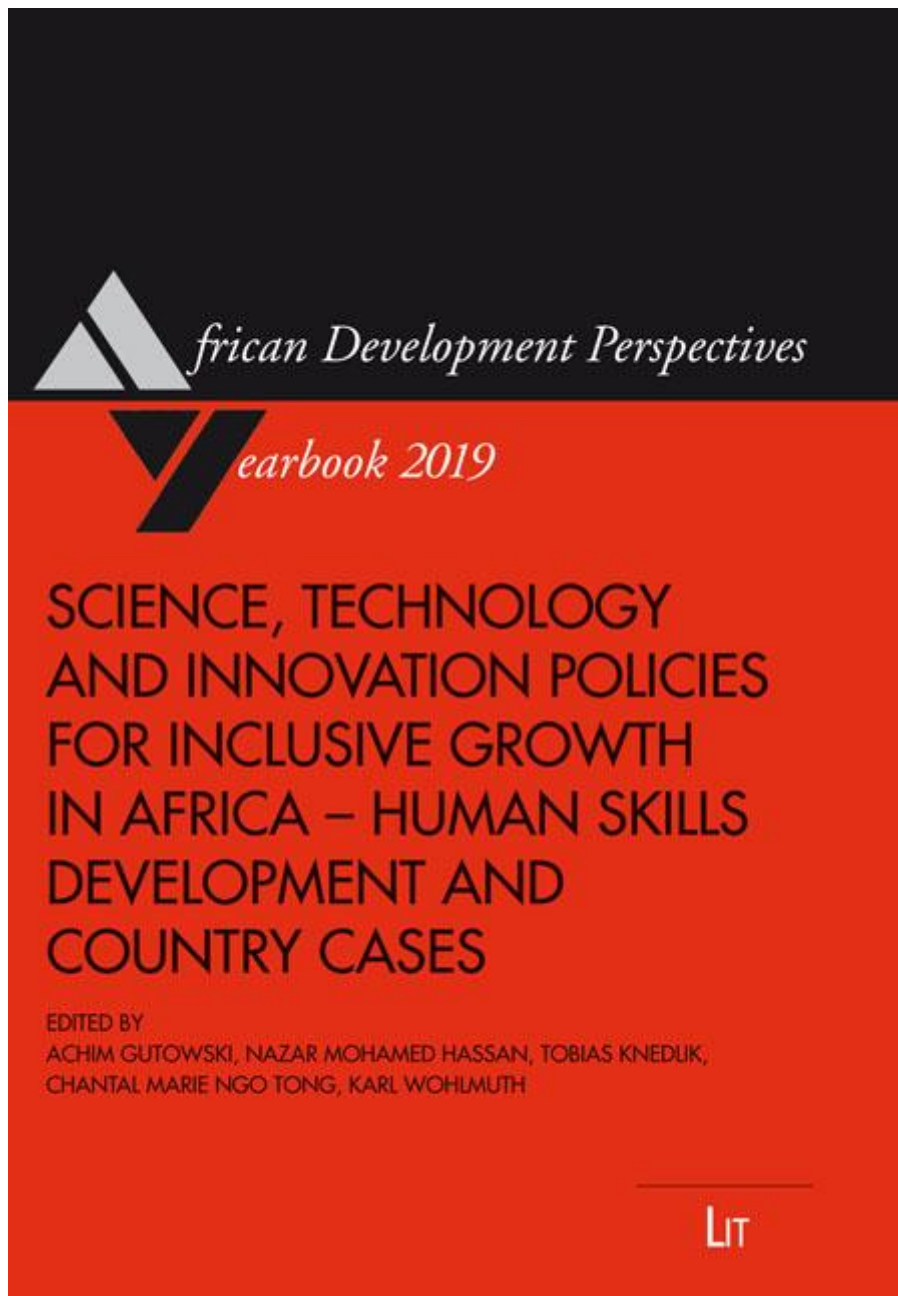
Highlights:

Challenges in the Context of STI Policies, Digital Transformation, and Human Skills Development in Africa

Human Skills Development as a factor to make STI Policies in Africa more effective

STI Policies for Economic Transformation in North Africa

Lessons from Country Cases in North Africa



The **Volume 21 (for 2019)** of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook with the title **“Science, Technology And Innovation Policies For Inclusive Growth In Africa – Human Skills Development And Country Cases”** lays the foundations for an STI-led development strategy for Africa. Focus is on human skills development as a factor for more effective STI policies. The concepts and strategies which are presented in the volume are taking up African positions and proposals on STI, but these African sources are critically analysed and confronted with the “state of the art” analyses about global achievements with regard of STI and Inclusive Growth policies. Country cases play a great role also in this volume. In this volume there is a discussion about strengthening STI policies through human skills development, based on case studies for Cameroon, Nigeria, and Mauritania. A second pillar of the studies in the volume 21

for 2019 is on the impact of STI policies on economic transformation in North Africa, based on country case studies for Egypt and Tunisia. The specific theme for this volume is enriched by a full Unit 3 on Book Reviews and Book Notes. All the relevant literature on global, regional, national, and local STI issues is considered by reviewers who are working on STI and Inclusive Growth policies.

In Unit 1 we find an introductory essay on the relation between STI policies and human skills development, followed by two essays on Cameroon, covering the Digital Economy Plan of the country and an evaluation of an E-learning programme for higher education. A critical evaluation of Cameroon's digitalization process and of the STI policies of the country is presented. For Nigeria, a study about returnee entrepreneurship and knowledge transfer to Nigeria follows. Then, we find an analysis of the impact of Mauritania's Higher Education System on sustainable development in the country. Three countries are covered, and the selection proved to be important – selected were a small but diversified economy (Cameroon), a resource-rich huge economy (Nigeria), and a least developed country (Mauritania). In Unit 2 we find an introductory essay by the Unit editors on strategic elements of improving STI policies in North Africa, and two essays on the national innovation system (NIS) of Egypt to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the NIS and to assess the policy reforms which are needed. For Tunisia, we find three essays which cover the barriers to innovation in the private sector, the cluster policy of the Tunisian government, and the innovations in the health sector. In Unit 3 there is a full list of Book Reviews and Book Notes, done by competent reviewers. All major aspects of STI policies are covered in Unit 3. Also, this volume is rich in essays by African experts. And again, editors from Africa helped the editorial team - Chantal Marie Ngo Tong from a university in Cameroon - Université de Ngaoundéré, Annexe de Garoua - and again Nazar Mohamed Hassan in his capacity as a Senior Regional Adviser from the UNESCO Cairo Office. He had already served as editor for volume 20 (2018). As a new editor Chantal Marie Ngo Tong came in. Both, they have strongly supported the editorial core group.

3 Who Did Cooperate and Why: The Statements of Supporters, Editors, Contributors, Reviewers²

Statement at the Occasion of the Thirty Years Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook - Professor Ben E. Aigbokhan, Professor of Economics, Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Edo State, Nigeria; President, Nigerian Economics Society 2015-2017; Vice Chancellor, Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa, Edo State, Nigeria 2013-2020; Email address: Ben Aigbokhan baigbokhan@yahoo.com

Remarkable Thirty Years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook

For much of the 1950s, research and policy discussions on Africa's development were initiated and dominated by Africanist scholars in universities of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. African students and scholars, therefore, considered it desirable to study and to participate at conferences in universities in these countries.

It was therefore a fresh breath when Germany's University of Bremen in 1989 launched the African Development Perspectives Yearbook and its Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen. With its annual conferences on topical issues on Africa's development, it provided an additional platform for students and scholars to research and debate on alternative perspectives for Africa's development.

When the platform was introduced to me in 2004 for its conference on the theme "Mineral Resources and Incidence of conflicts in Africa", I assembled my junior colleagues (R. A. Alabi and M.I. Ailemen) to prepare a joint presentation on "Oil Resources and Incidence of Conflicts in Nigeria" at its conference in November 2004. In 2006, in the wake of the 2005 peace agreement on the political conflict in the Sudan, a conference was held on the theme "Reconstructing Economic Governance after Conflict in Resource-rich African Countries: Learning from Country Experiences". I made a presentation on "Reconstruction of Economic Governance in the Niger Delta Region in Nigeria: the case of the Niger Delta Development Commission".

² We publish the Statements in alphabetic order. To mark the paragraphs with recommendations for future work of the Yearbook, we have made these parts in bold and in italics. This method gives a clear view of the many valuable recommendations which are then summarised in Section 4.

Apart from knowledge and acquaintances gained, the conferences provided me an opportunity to diversify my platforms of participation in international conferences and publications on Africa's development. The themes of those years' conferences are still relevant in Nigeria today. Oil resources still fuel internal conflicts in Nigeria today, as it does in Southern Sudan, and minerals do the same in the case of DR Congo and in other African countries. Similarly, not only has the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) remained an intervention institution of the federal government; it has been replicated in the North East Development Commission (NEDC), which was established in 2017 to address development challenges arising from Boko Haram – inflicted crises. Of course, post-conflict development challenges prevail also in Southern Sudan and the DR of Congo, and to some extent also in Burundi.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) would strengthen its impact in Africa and on African institutions if it scales up its publicity in African universities. The German radio and the television station Deutsche Welle/DW are currently partners with African Independent Television (AIT) in Nigeria. This could be used as an additional source of publicity.

Best wishes for another thirty years of productive existence for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. Africa needs this publication.

Statement at the Occasion of the Thirty Years Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook – by Prof. AKA Bédia F., Agrégé en sciences économiques, Professeur Titulaire, LAMPE - CRD - UAO (Bouaké), Côte d'Ivoire; Webpage: <https://www.lampeci.com>; Email: akbdia@yahoo.fr

It was a great experience to work with the African Development Perspectives Yearbook team. I had only positive experiences from the cooperation as a contributor to the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. I had several times the opportunity to present my papers in workshops at the University of Bremen, and this was an opportunity to exchange views with other researchers from Africa and Europe, about my drafts and about the situation in Africa and Côte d'Ivoire.

Côte d'Ivoire, the country we work on, is still : (i) dependent from commodity exports and affected by resource curse, (ii) under economic governance reconstruction after the 2002 and 2010 conflicts, and (iii) reconsidering its growth process based on public investment with public-private partnership (PPP) initiatives. The African Development Perspectives Yearbook gives the opportunity to write about my country and to exchange views with colleagues on development opportunities and options.

It is my opinion that the publication is fine with the actual format. However, the African Development Perspectives Yearbook can do more to make its key messages known in Africa. So, the Yearbook could learn from other major publications for Africa how to get discussed with its themes in Africa. This can be done by producing more policy briefs than so far, based on the publications of the Yearbook; these policy briefs should be disseminated to African institutions and government boards.

I have contributed to the publications of the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen various essays and chapters, highlighting issues of governance reform, resource curse, and growth in Côte d'Ivoire:

Aka, B. F., and A. Coulibaly (2007), "Globalization and Growth in Côte d'Ivoire: From Miracle to Crisis". In: "*Africa – Commodity Dependence, Resource Curse and Export Diversification*". African Development Perspectives Yearbook, Vol. 12, pp. 49-78. Karl Wohlmuth, Chicot Eboué, Achim Gutowski, Afeikhena Jerome, Tobias Knedlik, Mareike Meyn, Touna Mama (Eds.), Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Internationales Management (IWIM), University of Bremen, Republique Fédérale Allemande (RFA).

Aka, B. F. (2007), "Reconstructing Economic Governance after Conflict: A Post Crisis Economic Policy Design for Côte d'Ivoire". Policy Brief Paper. In: *Reconstructing Economic Governance after Conflict in Resource-rich African Countries*, Karl Wohlmuth, Tino Urban (Eds.), Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Internationales Management (IWIM), University of Bremen, RFA, pp. 101-106.

Aka, B. F. (2008) "Reconstructing Economic Governance in Côte d'Ivoire after Conflict: A Post Crisis Economic Policy Design for Côte d'Ivoire". In: "*Reconstructing Economic Governance after Conflict in Resource-rich African Countries. Learning from Country Experiences*", Bd. 40 of the White Series Papers. pp. 59-78. Karl Wohlmuth, Katrin Dorow, Tino Urban (Eds.), Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Internationales Management (IWIM), University of Bremen, RFA.

Aka, B. F., and S. Diallo (2009), “Public Investment, Growth and Poverty reduction in Côte d’Ivoire”, in: *New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa - Institutional and Local Perspectives*, African Development Perspectives Yearbook, Bd. 14, 576 S., LIT Verlag. Pp. 27-44. Karl Wohlmuth, Reuben Adeolu Alabi, Philippe Burger, Achim Gutowski, Afeikhen Jerome, Tobias Knedlik, Mareike Meyn, Tino Urban (Eds.).

These four publications have considerably contributed to my understanding of governance and resource curse issues. I have continued to work along these lines. My country needs further studies on development paths for Africa and Côte d’Ivoire.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook had an Impact on Africa and on my Academic Career – Statement by Professor Reuben A. Alabi, currently Guest Professor at the University of Bremen, on sabbatical leave from Ambrose Alli University, Edo State, Ekpoma, Nigeria. Email Address: ALABI REUBEN ADEOLU bayobimb@yahoo.com

THE IMPACT OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES YEARBOOK IS HUGE ON AFRICA AND ON MY CAREER

I have contributed nine papers (9) to the African Development Perspectives Yearbook and the Research Group on African Development Perspectives since 2007. I got in contact with Professor Karl Wohlmuth from the University of Bremen in 2004. The contributed nine (9) papers have made a great impact on my academic career which led to my promotion from Lecturer Grade 1 to a full Professorship in the Department of Agricultural Economics of Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Nigeria. I could bring in and develop further my competence in the field of agricultural economics³.

³ See the list of publications in the African Development Perspectives Yearbook series:

1. Reuben A. Alabi and Karl Wohlmuth (2018). Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Policies for Agricultural Transformation in Nigeria – An Introduction. In: *Science, Technology, and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa - General Issues and Country Cases*. Edited by: Reuben A. Alabi, Achim Gutowski, Nazar Mohamed Hassan, Tobias Knedlik, Samia Satti Osman Mohamed Nour and Karl Wohlmuth. African Development Perspectives Yearbook Volume 20, pages 399-442. The Institute for World Economics and International Management (IWIM), University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany; see: http://www.litwebshop.de/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=41&products_id=13762
2. Reuben A. Alabi, Daniel Izevbuwa Osasogie, and Onowu Endurance Omogor (2018). Cassava Production, Processing, Value Chain Integration, Fortification And Acceptability In Nigeria. In: *Science, Technology, and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa - General Issues and Country Cases*. Editors: Reuben A. Alabi, Achim Gutowski, Nazar Mohamed Hassan, Tobias Knedlik, Samia Satti Osman Mohamed Nour, and Karl Wohlmuth. African Development Perspectives Yearbook Volume 20, pages 517-596, The Institute for World

The contributed publications in the African Development Perspectives Yearbook series have also enhanced my academic ability to win competitive awards and grants from German and other international institutions such as:

1. the Research Grant from the Bilateral Cooperation Programme in Education and Research of the Federal Ministry for Education and Research of Germany in Berlin (Internationales Büro des Bundesministeriums für Bildung und Forschung/BMBF, Bonn, Germany).
2. the Georg Forster Research Fellowship Award of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (AvH Foundation), Bonn, Germany
3. the Innovative Research Grant from the African Growth Development Policy Modelling Consortium related to the International Food Policy Research Institute (AGRODEP-IFPRI), Washington D.C., USA
4. the Research Grant from the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Nairobi, Kenya.
5. the Research Grant by the Participatory and Economic Policy (PEP) Research Network, Quebec, Canada.

Economics and International Management (IWIM), University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany. See: http://www.litwebshop.de/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=41&products_id=13762

3. Alabi, Reuben Adeolu and Karl Wohlmuth (2016). New Trade Policies in Africa for Structural Change: An Introduction. In: *Africa's Progress in Regional and Global Economic Integration - Towards New Trade and Investment Policies*. African Development Perspectives Yearbook Volume 19. The Institute for World Economics and International Management (IWIM), University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany. See: http://www.karl-wohlmuth.de/files/dateien/84_0002contents_vol_19.pdf

4. Alabi, Reuben Adeolu and Adejuwon, Kehinde Omotola (2016). The Role of International Organisations in Promoting Agricultural Exports Trade in Sub-Sahara Africa. In: *Africa's Progress in Regional and Global Economic Integration - Towards New Trade and Investment Policies*. African Development Perspectives Yearbook Volume 19. The Institute for World Economics and International Management (IWIM), University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany. See: http://www.karl-wohlmuth.de/files/dateien/84_0002contents_vol_19.pdf

5. Alabi, R. A., S. O. Abu, and M. Ailemen (2009). Perceptions and Causes Of Poverty And Poverty Alleviation Programmes In Niger-Delta, Nigeria. In: Karl Wohlmuth et al. (eds). *New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa: Local Aspects*. Pp 437-474. LIT VERLAG Berlin/Munster, Germany

6. Reuben Adeolu Alabi and Karl Wohlmuth (2009). Growth, Employment and Poverty Alleviation Strategies in Selected African Countries - Learning from Successful Local Initiatives - An Introduction. In: Karl Wohlmuth et al. (eds). *New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa: Local Aspects*. Pp 239-256. LIT VERLAG Berlin/Munster, Germany

7. Ailemen, M.I, Reuben A. Alabi, and Lawrence A. Okosodo (2009). Health Sector Development, Growth, and Alleviation of Poverty in Nigeria: Policy Options. In: Karl Wohlmuth et al. (eds). *New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa: Local Aspects*. Pp. 397- 438, LIT VERLAG Berlin/Munster, Germany.

8. Aigbokhan, B., Alabi, R. A. and M.I. Ailemen (2007). Oil resources and incidence of conflicts in Nigeria. In: Karl Wohlmuth et al. (eds). *Africa - Commodity Dependence, Resource Curse and Export Diversification*. The Institute for World Economics and International Management (IWIM), Bremen, Germany. Pp 610ff

A Publication by the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen (Conference Report):

9. Alabi, R. A. and M. Ailemen (2007). Political Governance, Economic Growth and Development in Nigeria. In: Karl Wohlmuth et al. (eds). *Reconstructing Economic Governance and Conflict in Resource-Rich African Countries*. Published by LIT VERLAG, Berlin, Germany.

6. the Excellence in Publication Grant from the African Growth Development Policy Modelling Consortium (AGRODEP-IFPRI), Washington D.C., USA

IMPACT OF THE YEARBOOK ON AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT

The strong advantage of the Yearbook is that each of the volumes of the Yearbook bothers on the current socio-economic problem(s) that are timely and pertinent to African development. The themes of the publications since I have been associated with the Project have always being in the front burner of the development discourse and the policy direction in Africa. The various issues deal with themes related to poverty and redistribution; inclusive growth & development; technological development & innovation; resource curse & export diversification; global & economic integration; governance, political & economic stability; etc. As an example, the recommendations from our contribution to the Yearbook on oil resources and conflict resolution in Nigeria formed part of the policy implementations that were adopted to reduce the level of conflicts in the oil rich-Niger Delta of Nigeria.

The impact of the Yearbook can be accelerated by follow-up publications of Policy Briefs which are based on the theme and the main messages of each Yearbook volume. The short 10 pages Policy Brief can be circulated to all the African Countries using the Foreign Offices in Germany and through the embassies of the African Countries. The Policy Briefs can be circulated also to international agencies, such as World Bank, IMF, FAO, IFPRI, and other UN agencies. The Policy Briefs can be translated to French, German, and other European Languages so that European Policymakers and Scholars can have access to the information in the Policy Briefs as related to African development.

Policy Workshops and Conferences can also be organized where African government officials, policymakers and parliamentarians, embassies staff, media people, academic scholars and researchers will thoroughly discuss the theme of each of the Yearbook volumes. Through these Policy Workshops and Conferences, policy implementation strategies can be designed for executives at the national and regional African levels and for the donor community being active in Africa. If these are done, the impacts of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook can be sustained and broadened. This may require funding from international organization, from European agencies, and from the German government through their international cooperation offices. Arrangements can equally be made so that relevant African government agencies can contribute to the financial platform of the Project.

**Thirty Years of Impact (1989 – 2019) of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook
- Statement by Oluyele Akinkugbe, Professor of Economics, Department of Economics,
Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, New Scotland, Canada,
Email address: olu_akinkugbe@yahoo.com**

There is absolutely no doubt about the fact that the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen has a huge positive impact because of its research activity and the publications. The Research Group has released numerous volumes of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook over the 30 years and has created a scientific network and many collaborative opportunities between Africa and the University of Bremen to do research on growth and development in Africa. Under the stewardship of our illustrious, boisterous, energetic, hardworking, ever-committed, and never-tiring Professor Karl Wohlmuth, I, just like a lot of other African scholars, benefitted immensely from the platform provided by the association with the Yearbook and the University of Bremen.

My association was, and continues to be, either directly, with publications in the Yearbook—as listed—and conference attendance at the University of Bremen, and/or indirectly by engagements with Professor Karl Wohlmuth in other international collaborative assignments—as we worked together on a UNIDO Agribusiness study on African countries and on a Middle Class Africa project. Over the years too, other colleagues from Africa did spend some time at the Department of Economics, University of Bremen, on fellowship programmes which were sponsored by the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen. This is highly commendable.

All the volumes of the ADPY over the years necessarily talk to topical issues of the day, enjoy global relevance, and are mostly policy-oriented towards issues of societal benefits and economic development of Africa. Going forward moreover, a closer collaboration with regional thinktanks in Africa, and especially with AERC, CODESRIA, etc., may as well help to widen the catchment area of network members, enrich the content of publications, and even diversify the research coverage.

Thanks to the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, Professor Karl Wohlmuth, the University of Bremen, and other colleagues in Bremen and across the world, and expressing hope that this important development project for Africa continues far into the longer term. I add the list of publications which resulted from my collaboration with the Research Group in Bremen and with Professor Karl Wohlmuth.⁴

Statement for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook Anniversary Celebration of Thirty Years of Impact (1989 – 2019) - by Rosemary Atieno, Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya,

Email: ratieno@uonbi.ac.ke

I contributed to volume 9 (2002/2003) and to Volume 14 (2009) of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. The topics and themes of my contribution were as follows:

1. “Institutional Arrangements and the Performance of Small-Scale Clothing Enterprises in Kenya: Enhancing their Role in Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction”. In: Wohlmuth K., R. A. Alabi, A. Gutowski, P. Burger, A. Jerome, T. Knedlik, M. Meyn, and T. Urban (eds). In: New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa - Institutional and Local Perspectives. African Development Perspectives Yearbook Volume 14 (2009). LIT Verlag Münster et al., 2009.

⁴The Publications and Engagements with the African Development Perspectives Yearbook and with Professor Karl Wohlmuth:

Oluyele Akinkugbe and Karl Wohlmuth (2016). Africa's middle class, Africa's entrepreneurs and the "missing middle", pp. 69- 94, in: Henning Melber (Editor), *The Rise Of Africa's Middle Class, Myths, Realities and Critical Engagements*, Africa Now Series in cooperation with the Nordic Africa Institute, ZED Books as Publisher, London 2016.

Oluyele Akinkugbe, Afeikhena Jerome, and Francis Chigunta (2011). Setting the Agenda for Africa’s Long-term Growth and Structural Transformation in the Aftermath of the Global Crisis. In: Karl Wohlmuth et. al. (eds.), *African Development Perspectives Yearbook Volume 15, 2010/2011*; LIT VERLAG, Münster – Hamburg – London, Pp. 3-36.

Oluyele Akinkugbe, Afeikhena Jerome and Francis Chigunta (2008). Are Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) making Headway in Promoting Pro-poor Growth necessary for the Attainment of MDGs in Africa? In: Karl Wohlmuth et. al. (eds.), *African Development Perspectives Yearbook, 2007/2008*; Unit I, Volume 13, LIT VERLAG Munster – Hamburg – London; Pp. 263-294.

Oluyele Akinkugbe and Patricia Makepe (2006). Botswana: An Examination of Recent Economic Redirection Strategies. In: Karl Wohlmuth et. al. (eds.), *Africa: Escaping the Primary Commodities Dilemma*. African Development Perspectives Yearbook, 2005/2006; Unit I, Volume 11, LIT VERLAG Munster – Hamburg – London; Pp. 59-80.

Oluyele Akinkugbe (2004). Botswana: An Examination of Recent Economic Redirection Strategies. Paper presented at the Workshop on Africa: Escaping the Primary Commodities Dilemma, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany; November 17-19, 2004.

2. “Small Scale Enterprises in Kenya. How Important is Access to Credit?”. In: Wohlmuth K., A. Gutowski, T. Knedlik, M. Meyn, and S. Pitamber (eds.). African Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development. African Development Perspectives Yearbook Volume 9 (2002/2003). LIT Verlag Münster et al., 2004.

My cooperation with the Yearbook was as an author of two chapters in the two volumes indicated above.

During my cooperation with the Yearbook, I had very positive experiences. This went from the submission stage, the review process, and the publishing period. The process was very fast and prompt in terms of correspondence. This was a major advantage in the writing of the papers since it ensured that any comments emerging from the review were quickly incorporated into the manuscript. The other advantage of this handling is that it ensured the publication of the papers before the information became outdated.

The two volumes I contributed to were:

- New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa - Institutional and Local Perspectives (2009); and
- African Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development (2002/2003).

The themes of the two volumes are still pertinent today. The role of institutions continues to play a critical role in the implementation of development strategies in Kenya. Building strong institutions has therefore emerged as a critical aspect in addressing poverty and inequality.

Entrepreneurship has continued to be an important driver in the development process. Policies aimed at strengthening entrepreneurship especially among the vulnerable groups like women and youth have gained prominence as important avenue for development.

Some of the ways through which the African Development Perspectives Yearbook can strengthen its impact in Africa is through enhanced collaboration with the authors. Such collaboration could take the form of collaborative research in areas of common interest. There could also be more forums to present the papers to be published in the Yearbook before they are finally published. This opportunity for contributors of the various volumes of the Yearbook to write statements about their views on the Yearbook is a good example of one such initiative. The Yearbook project should be continued having in view such a direction.

Statement at the Occasion of the Thirty Years Anniversary Celebration of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook - by Professor Dr. Hans H. Bass, Professor at the University of Applied Sciences, Bremen, Germany, and Director of the Institute for Transport and Development (ITD) at the same University of Applied Sciences in Bremen. Email address: Prof. Dr. Hans H. Bass hans-heinrich.bass@hs-bremen.de

Over the past thirty years, a whole shelf of my private library has become home to a very special type of “rainbow”: the upper part of the so far twenty-two volumes of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) are uniform in appearance, whereas the lower part are printed in many different colours. It is easy to link this outer appearance to the content and approach of this series of books – there is a constant factor and a variable factor.

During the long-time leadership of Professor Karl Wohlmuth, the editors and the authors of the Yearbook have always had two objectives: first, to constantly encourage the pro-developmental initiatives in Africa, rather than merely engaging in academic exercises. Secondly, the Yearbook has always been open to a multitude of critical approaches, especially those from the African continent itself, and has covered a wide range of relevant issues. Over the years, the ADPY has established itself as a unique forum for critical, real-world economics dealing with African issues.

The present author has enjoyed the privilege of contributing to the ADPY over many years. In 1990, Peter Oesterdieckhoff and Hans H. Bass published one of the first reviews of Volume 1 (1989) of the ADPY, highlighting the special character of this publication project⁵. The following years saw the present author as a volume co-editor (2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 15), as a unit editor or co-editor (2, 3, 5, 6, 8), as an author or co-author of articles (2, 5, 6, 11, 16, 19), and as an editor or contributor to the “Profiles, News and Information” sections of various volumes.

⁵ Bass, Hans H. & Oesterdieckhoff, Peter (1990), Human Dimensions of Adjustment / African Development Perspectives Yearbook Volume 1, in: Development & South-South Cooperation (Ljubljana), Nr. 12/1990, Pages 119-125. Bass, Hans H. & Oesterdieckhoff, Peter (1991), Human Dimensions of Adjustment / African Development Perspectives Yearbook Volume 1, in: Associations Transnationales (Bruxelles), Numero. 3/1991, pages 185-187.

Among the units edited or co-edited were “Agriculture in the Process of Industrialization – Case Studies” (vol. 2, 1990/91), “Rural Energy Use and Sustainable Agricultural Development” (vol. 3, 1992/93), “Regional Perspectives on Labour and Employment, Regional Focus Nigeria” (with Robert Kappel, vol. 5, 1996), “The Labour Market in the Informal Sector of the Economy” (vol. 5, 1996), “Human Rights Observance and Economic Development – National and International Dimensions” (vol. 6, 1997/98), and “Africa’s Foreign Economic Relations” (with Robert Kappel, vol. 8, 2000/01).

Articles contributed to the ADPY by the present author include: “Democracy and Popular Participation as Productive Factors or Constitutive Elements of a New Development Vision?” (vol. 2, 1990/91), “Nigeria’s Labour Market – Trends and Perspectives” (with Robert Kappel, vol. 5, 1996), “Towards a New Paradigm of Informal Sector Labour Markets” (vol. 5, 1996), “Human Rights and Economic Performance in Africa” (vol. 6, 1997/98), “Structural Problems of West African Cocoa Exports and Options for Improvement” (vol. 11, 2005/06), “The Euro Crisis and Macroeconomic Management in Africa” (with Hans-Hermann Steinbeck, vol. 16, 2014), and “Tunisia’s Progress in Integration into Global Value Chains: Achievements and Obstacles” (vol. 19, 2016).

Over the years, co-operation within the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen has always been highly supportive, considerate, and amicable throughout the publication process. The amount of work to be covered, however, was disproportionately high compared to the funds available for technical support. Thus, the publication process was cumbersome at times, with the arrival of newly printed books considered something of a miracle in the early years of the project.

There is a saying that nothing is as old as yesterday’s newspaper. Obviously, my contributions to the ADPY were – like most other contributions – written under the impression of events and data of their time. In the meantime, dramatic changes in technical and political conditions have occurred – such as digitalization and international power shifts, to mention just two. However, many of the issues raised even in the early volumes of the ADPY are still relevant today: the majority of Africa’s population still lives in rural areas and depends on agriculture. Work in the informal sector of the economy continues to be an important way to earn a living for many urban dwellers. Many political regimes still lack democratic legitimation; human rights are still under pressure in many countries. Africa’s foreign economic relations are still subject to the

vicissitudes of the raw material markets; the integration into global value chains is still an unfinished business.

Not all the answers provided by ADPY authors over the past 30 years hold true in the light of today's situation – but a large amount of the questions posed certainly still have their significance. Thus, even for contemporary researchers on African economic affairs, it may be worthwhile to flick through an older volume of the ADPY for new inspiration.

If the volumes of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook were pre-published electronically in shorter intervals, its authors would certainly gain even more influence on current debates. It might also be an option to consider adding a platform (or blog) to the ADPY to allow – moderated and peer-reviewed – real-time debates on current issues. This would also establish a closer link to the African research community, where most literature is now received in the form of electronic files rather than printed journals and books.

In any case, there is a continued need for a publication on critical, real-world economics dealing with African issues, especially a publication which offers a forum for the voices of African economists, such as it has been provided by the volumes of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook over the past thirty years.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook celebrates its Thirty Years Anniversary - Statement by Dr. K. M. Bayo, Banjul, The Gambia, Former Presidential Affairs Minister and Head of the Civil Service in The Gambia; Currently acting as a Senior International Management Consultant, Researcher, and Writer. Email address: kal bayo kalbayo@yahoo.com

The test of a first-tier academic or scholarly publishing enterprise dedicated to the empirical and multidisciplinary study of Africa's development challenges is having the capacity for the consistent production of high quality and relevant material by distinguished scholars and professional development practitioners - planners and policymakers - of diverse backgrounds and interests who are equipped with sound knowledge of the complex and multifaceted nature of the development process. The relevance of the choice of topics for the study and analysis of Africa's development problems and the quality of the end products have been the constant

hallmarks and distinguishing features of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook since its inception in 1989. The Yearbook has not only closed a critical gap in the study of African development but has now successfully embellished itself as a credible academic forum for rigorous analytical work on the challenges facing African countries.

It came as no surprise, therefore, that the Yearbook's maiden publication, with the title "Human Dimensions of Adjustment" (Vol.1, 1989) sounded a clarion call for a determined commitment to human-centred development scholarship in Africa. This focus reflected not only the strong desire to tear down the conventional pessimism about Africa's future prospects but also the immediate concern, at the time, over the disruptive effects of the implementation in several sub-Saharan African countries of the World Bank- and IMF- sponsored Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) of the mid-1980s. Reduction in government spending, public service retrenchments, and privatization of state enterprises were among the elements of the SAPs which contributed to increased unemployment, worsening conditions of the poor and vulnerable people, as well as to the degradation of the environment in several areas. All of the subsequent titles or volumes of the Yearbook have dealt with pressing and relevant issues of the particular moment in time in which each appeared, with the usual contributions from the Yearbook's extensive list of distinguished academics and practicing professionals.

For my part, I was privileged to have contributed to two of these volumes. My first contribution titled "Margin to Center: Strengthening Africa's Competitiveness in the Global Economy" appeared in Vol. 8 (2000/2001) which was dedicated to *Africa's Reintegration to the World Economy*. As a contribution to the theme of Vol. 19 (2017): *Africa's Progress in Regional and Global Economic Integration – Towards New Trade and Investment Policies*, my second article entitled "Small Export Firms in Small African States: The Case of Radville Farms of The Gambia" examined the role of a small Gambian horticultural export firm within the broad framework of Global Value Chain analysis, focussing on dynamic factors and critical points of both leverage and weaknesses with recommendations for future government policy reform efforts.

For a successful project as the Yearbook, the room for improvement is always limited; however, I would suggest the following modest changes: a) Name. The title of the publication could be shortened by dropping the word "Perspectives". The amended title would simply be African Development Yearbook". Alternatively, as "yearbook" is more commonly associated

with annual records of schools or educational institutions, a revised title could also be “Journal of African Development Perspectives”, by dropping “yearbook”, but retaining its annual publishing schedule; b) Content. There may be a need to develop themes targeted at the vibrant informal sector of African economies. This sector is teeming with unorganized energy and its contribution to the national economy is still not fully understood. With a simplified and easily identifiable name, and a recommitment to expand the accessibility of the publication the Yearbook project has all the assets it needs (a strong editorial team, dependable institutional support, and a diverse global community of first rate contributors) to strengthen and to consolidate its impact within the Africa region and on all international development concerns about Africa,

On this momentous celebratory occasion, I take this opportunity to congratulate Professor Dr. Karl Wohlmuth and his team for their exemplary stewardship of the Yearbook project and for a rich and rewarding 30-year experience of research and evidence-based knowledge creation about Africa. Without a doubt, the splendid achievements of this unique publication will continue along with the unstoppable march of time.

Statement at the occasion of the 30 Years Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook by Dr. Maximilian Benner, Heidelberg University and Dr. Christian Haddad, Director of the Department for Innovation Policy, Austrian Institute for International Affairs (oiip), Vienna, on “Innovation policy in North Africa: the need for critical approaches”. Email addresses: Maximilian Benner benner@uni-heidelberg.de and: Christian Haddad Christian.Haddad@oiip.ac.at.

The work for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook had also impact on our understanding of OECD innovation policies and their transferability to developing countries, especially in Africa. Innovation has become a highly prominent cross-cutting policy goal worldwide. Indeed, in high-income and middle-income countries alike, policymakers follow what has been called an “innovation imperative” (Pfothenauer, Juhl & Aarden, 2019, p. 895) and try to steer their countries towards the vision of a “knowledge-based economy” (OECD, 1996). North African countries are no exception and probably feel even more under pressure to encourage economic growth through innovation, usually following the OECD’s Oslo Manual (OECD, 2018). Given North African economies’ deep economic ties with the EU and the policy

alignment under the European Neighbourhood Policy with its association agreements (Benner, 2015; 2019), it is not surprising that European approaches to innovation policy attract high interest by local policymakers. The discourse of innovation seems to have replaced, or perhaps rearticulated, the notion of “modernization” and thus needs to be carefully examined regarding the implicit normative and political agenda, especially in the context of North-South relationships (Benner & Haddad, forthcoming). Consequently, the international trend towards cluster policies and the more recent adoption of “smart specialization strategies” (SSS) for regional innovation policy across Europe have arrived in North African countries, such as in Tunisia (Benner, 2019; 2020a; 2020b).

Does this policy transfer make sense? How well is it adapted to the local institutional context for innovation, including its specific path dependencies and tacit rules of interaction (Glückler & Bathelt, 2017; Bathelt & Glückler, 2003)? Does it ascribe innovation the role of a panacea for all possible kinds of problems, and whose particular social values and interests are inscribed in the “desirable future” (Pfothenhauer & Jasanoff, 2017, p. 788) envisioned through innovation (Pfothenhauer et al., 2019; Pfothenhauer & Jasanoff, 2017)? These questions lead to a critical engagement with innovation policies in North Africa that may run counter to the technocratic orientation of international cooperation. While critical approaches might lead to a refutation of technocratic, one-sided policy transfer, there is a legitimate demand among policymakers and development practitioners to familiarize themselves with what works elsewhere and what does not. When different models of innovation are discussed openly and European notions of what innovation is and how it may be promoted are not unilaterally transferred, learning from European experiences in innovation policy is not at all problematic. This holds true even more so as differences between European and North African countries may be less significant than it seems. For example, Serbia and Tunisia are two well comparable cases for innovation policy (Lehmann & Benner, 2015). What is important, though, is to understand the limits of context comparability and policy transferability, given that local institutional and socio-economic contexts are complex and multidimensional phenomena (Benner, 2020a).

It is precisely here where the interface between scholarship and policymaking is crucial. While critical and technocratic approaches are based on very different assumptions, there is a need to combine both in a process of iterative policy development and adaptation. Doing so needs a dialogue between the realms of scholarship and policymaking. *The African Development Perspectives Yearbook offers a forum for such a dialogue that could incorporate critical*

approaches, such as science and technology studies and institutional, relational, or evolutionary economic geography. In such a perspective, identifying questions to be asked when designing innovation policies in North African countries is of great importance. Questions are highly relevant, such as who designs policies and in whose interest are these policies designed; the Yearbook can provoke such key questions and can encourage authors to give answers. Learning more on the opportunities and limits of a policy transfer can be an important contribution of the Yearbook in the years to come. While there are many more subjects relevant to human and economic development in North African countries and in Sub-Saharan African countries alike, the high attention afforded to innovation policy merits a closer look that does not neglect to ask critical questions and that calls into question all too technocratic and universalistic notions of “one-size-fits-all” (Tödtling & Trippel, 2005) innovation policies.

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Statement at the Occasion of the Thirty Years Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook by Dr. Jutta Franz, Consultant for Human Resources Development, Berlin/Usedom, and former Research Assistant at IWIM, University of Bremen. Email address: Jutta Franz franzjutta@web.de

Congratulations to the University of Bremen for its 30-years long perseverance in focusing on African Development Perspectives, and for achieving 21 volumes of analysis related to highly relevant topics in the development debate in and about Africa. I was part of the first group of editors. As a young academic it was a great privilege to help delivering the first three volumes of the Yearbook and to publish my first articles in a book that targeted an international audience. The close cooperation among the fellow editors, many of whom including myself were also active in the Bremen Information Centre Africa (IZA), helped tremendously to address initial challenges, including building a network of authors and contributors, and coping with resource constraints.

After leaving the University of Bremen, and with this the editorial group of the Yearbook, I started a career in development aid work, most of it in different African countries and contexts and related to analytical and conceptual work in the fields of education, skills and jobs. For an accumulated duration of 16 years I was residing in different Southern and Eastern African countries. This is the experience, from which I look back to the early years of the Yearbook

series and its subsequent role in substantiating the development debate and practice in African countries.

Upfront I must admit that I lost a bit sight of the Yearbook despite of the fact that many volumes - as I realize only now – would have been of importance to my work. Two issues come to my mind when I think about why this happened: During the past 30 years, rapid and ongoing technological change had a dramatic impact on the way people communicate with each other and on the requirements and accessibility of information. Equally important, it also vastly accelerated the turnover speed of ideas, concepts, knowledge, and policies. Through digital communication channels, politicians and decision-makers have access to global debates and to information in real time. Researchers and advisors need to produce permanently knowledge based on data and evidence with results that are as recent as possible. People in this world operate on fast and free digital access to information and ideas, and on the incredible richness of available resources. Unfortunately, the specific production methods make it difficult for publications such as the Yearbook to meet modern requirements in terms of accessibility and currency. They thus run the risk of losing ground in the highly competitive global market for attention.

Furthermore - and apart from the impact of digitalization – the visibility and the impact of publications grow when there is a collaboration between universities and research institutions on the one and the world of development aid practice on the other hand. Such collaboration tends to be underdeveloped in Germany. However, working with British, Danish and international development organizations, I could experience the potential for cross-fertilization initiated by those linkages, adding understanding and substance to the operations of development aid organizations, but also adding relevance and vicinity to the subject, hence value, to research projects.

I wish the Yearbook and its editorial group many more years of relentless efforts to advocate for African development perspectives. *Improving accessibility of its articles and deepening institutional linkages to the work of those people and institutions that shape development practice may be instrumental in maintaining an impact in the long run.*

Dr. Elke Grawert, Senior Researcher, Internationales Konversionszentrum Bonn/ Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) GmbH, Bonn – Statement at the Occasion of the 30 Years Anniversary Celebration of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. Email address: Grawert, Elke elke.grawert@bicc.de.

As a PhD researcher at IWIM in Bremen, I learnt a lot in terms of book editing and publishing due to the cooperation in the production of the Yearbook. Sometimes articles required a lot of corrections and too much time to make them ready for an international publication. Some of the content of earlier issues of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook is still important for current debates. The value chain debates of today were already a topic in Volume 2 of the Yearbook. The current development strategy of Tanzania reflects the agriculture-industry linkages again. The critical approach to economic liberalization in the name of empowerment and related to the place of underprivileged groups in globalization which were taken by some authors in Volumes 7 and 8 is still valid today. Other examples could also be cited.

The Yearbook should become a freely accessible online publication – also for the earlier volumes. Free accessibility online, the possibility to download articles, and strong networking efforts can help to secure a safe future for the Yearbook project.

My contribution to the African Development Perspectives Yearbook was as an editor/co-editor of units, as contributor of articles, and as a reviewer of books and documents.

I have contributed to four issues of the Yearbook issues as editor/co-editor:

Vol. 2: Industrialization Based on Agricultural Development. Eds: Bass, Hans-H. / Franz, Jutta / Grawert, Elke / Hansohm, Dirk / Kappel, Robert / Wohlmuth, Karl / Zdunnek, Gabriele (1992).

Vol. 3: Energy and Sustainable Development. Eds: Bass, Hans-H. / Franz, Jutta / Grawert, Elke / Hein, Wolfgang / Kappel, Robert / Messner, Frank / Pohlen, Jörg / Wohlmuth, Karl (1994).

Vol. 7: Empowerment and Economic Development in Africa. Eds: Wohlmuth, Karl / Grawert, Elke / Gutowski, Achim / Wauschkuhn, Markus (1999).

Vol. 8: Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy. Eds: Wohlmuth, Karl / Bass, Hans-H. / Grawert, Elke / Gutowski, Achim / Kappel, Robert / König, Angela / Wauschkuhn, Markus (2001).

I have contributed as an author with essays to the following issues:

Grawert, Elke and Gabriele Zdunnek (1992). Women's Participation in the Development Process: Problems and Perspectives. In: Bass, Hans H. / Conrad, Marlene / Franz, Jutta / Grawert, Elke et al. (eds): *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, Vol 2, pp. 646-650. Münster / Hamburg: Lit.

Grawert, Elke (1992). Socio-Economic Linkages between Agriculture and Industry: Are Rural Women Involved in an Industrialization Process? Considered from Kutum, a Small Town in Western Sudan. In: Bass, Hans H. / Conrad, Marlene / Franz, Jutta / Grawert, Elke et al. (eds): *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, Vol 2, pp. 677-694. Münster / Hamburg: Lit.

Grawert, Elke (1994). Introduction - Sustainable Development of Household Energy Systems. In: Bass, Hans H. / Franz, Jutta / Grawert, Elke et al. (eds): *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, Vol. 3, pp. 400-404. Münster / Hamburg: Lit.

Grawert, Elke (1999). Self-Help, Self-Organization, and Empowerment of Disadvantaged Rural and Urban Population Groups. An Introduction. In: Wohlmuth, Karl / Gutowski, Achim / Grawert, Elke / Wauschkuhn, Markus (eds): *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, Vol. 7, pp. 3-7. Lit: Münster / Hamburg / London.

Grawert, Elke (1999). Does Liberalized Development Empower Rural People? A Case Study of Two Tanzanian Districts. In: Wohlmuth, Karl / Gutowski, Achim / Grawert, Elke / Wauschkuhn, Markus (eds): *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, Vol. 7, pp. 81-115. Lit: Münster / Hamburg / London.

Grawert, Elke and Angela König (2001). Perspectives of African Women in the Globalizing Economy. An Introduction. In: Grawert, Elke / Gutowski, Achim / König, Angela / Wohlmuth, Karl et al. (eds): *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, Vol. 8, pp. 697-704. Münster / Hamburg / London.

And I was active as a Reviewer of new publications:

Grawert, Elke (2008). *Reviews on*
 - Adar, Korwa G. / Yoh, John G. Nyuot / Maloka, Eddy (eds) (2004): *Sudan Peace Process. Challenges and Future Prospects*. Pretoria: Africa Institute of South Africa.

- Grant, J. Andrew / Söderbaum, Fredrik (eds) (2003): *The New Regionalism in Africa*. Aldershot: Ashgate.
 - Richmond, Oliver P. / Carey, Henry F. (eds) (2005): *Subcontracting Peace. The Challenges of NGO Peacebuilding*. Aldershot: Ashgate.
 - Newman, Edward / Richmond, Oliver (eds) (2006): *Challenges to Peacebuilding. Managing Spoilers during Conflict Resolution*. Tokyo, New York, Paris: United Nations University Press.
- In: Wohlmuth, Karl et al. (eds): *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, Vol. 14 (2008).

Grawert, Elke (2001). *Review on*

- Peter, Chris Maina (1997): *Human Rights in Tanzania. Selected Cases and Materials*. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.
- In: Grawert, Elke / Gutowski, Achim / König, Angela / Wohlmuth, Karl et al. (eds): *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, Vol. 8, pp. 803-804.

Grawert, Elke (1997). *Review on*

- Adjibolosoo, Senyo B.-S. K. (ed.) (1995): *The Significance of the Human Factor in African Economic Development*.
- In: Wohlmuth, Karl / Bass, Hans H. / Kappel, Robert / Wauschkuhn, Markus (eds): *African Development Perspectives Yearbook*, Vol. 5, pp. 589-590.

Again, the Yearbook should become a freely accessible online publication – also for the earlier volumes. Free accessibility online, the possibility to download articles, and strong networking efforts can help to secure a safe future for the Yearbook project.

Statement by Prof. Dr. Achim Gutowski, Senior Lecturer, Former employee and research assistant, Institute for World Economics and International Management (IWIM), University of Bremen, Germany, and former Book Reviews/Book Notes Editor of the Yearbook - At the Occasion of Thirty Years for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. Email address: Achim Gutowski agutowski@uni-bremen.de.

First, I would like to express my sincere congratulations to Karl Wohlmuth to 30 successful years of publishing the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. What a lifetime and big

achievement of still being on the market for such a long time. My respect of putting together relevant topics and themes regarding Africa – always with the focus on improving the sustainable development and livelihood of the African people and the well-being of African countries. Not too many researchers can claim for themselves to be experts on Africa. Karl Wohlmuth with over 30 years of experience and deep knowledge, also through several visits to different African countries, is surely one of the most profound experts, internationally and anyway in Germany.

Especially the country case studies in the different volumes of the Yearbook are of great value for researchers, policymakers, institutions, etc., since they offer best practice examples and could be a benchmark for other regions/countries in Africa. I am thankful of being part of this impressive development. Since Vol. 7, 1999 I am co-editor of the Yearbook and was mainly responsible for reviewing contributions and editing the unit “Book reviews, Book notes, and Review articles”.

Personally, I would like to provide some statements about some volumes that had an impact on me, although I am happy to have worked for the other important volumes and topics, of course. In 2000/2001 we published Vol. 8 (A, B) with the title “Africa’s Reintegration into the World Economy”. We presented analytical essays, country case studies, reports on policy changes in Africa, cases concerning the impacts of globalization on local communities, on social groups and women, on regions and sub-regions, and we reviewed important publications. For me the themes of this volume 8 were of outstanding importance. What can be done to better reintegrate Africa into the world economy? This was the core question to be answered by deep analyses and by numerous country case studies, but also by specific articles how the integration of Africa impacts on specific groups of people and on selected sub-regions.

Seventeen years later, in 2017, we came back to the topic of volume 8 with volume 19 and its main research topic. The title of the new volume was “Africa’s Progress in Regional and Global Integration – Towards New Trade and Investment Policies”. Based on Africa’s deep rooted structural problems the key aspect of transformative trade and investment policies is how to promote structural transformation by coherent policies in African countries and regions. So, we reflected and analysed the progress of Africa’s integration into the world economy and we again provided best-practice country cases. Interestingly, the results from volume 8 are still relevant,

although the globalization process has impacted deeper on Africa what was reflected in volume 19.

Another highlight for me was the publication of Vol. 15 in 2010/2011 called “Africa and the Global Financial Crisis – Impact on Economic Reform Processes”. This publication brought researches on the implications of the Global Financial Crisis in 2008/2009 for African countries. As this crisis provoked severe external shocks, the decline of export volumes and values, the tremendous decline of foreign direct investment etc., such a volume had an important role for the ongoing policy discussion in Africa. The volume was very much relevant for discussions about a new macroeconomic and structural strategy for Africa. Such a crisis with severe implications and negative impacts has never been experienced before since the times of independence of African nations. Finally, the discussions about different strategies to overcome the harsh and negative impacts of the financial crisis in Africa were very valuable and important, and the volume has contributed to the debate. It came out from the volume that Africa developed indigenous tools to overcome the crisis. Just now, the COVID-19 pandemics will be the next crisis with a huge impact on Africa, and again a challenge for policymakers. I hope that many more volumes with relevant and important themes and topics will be published in the coming years.

However, I would like to suggest some changes in the format/way of publication. Latest research results should be published as fast as possible to be an up to date and in-time asset for policy makers, institutions, organizations, and other researchers. I think that this is very important since we are living in a very fast changing and globalizing world. Actual data and research results should be communicated through quickly released publications. An online African Development Perspectives Journal that publishes data about African economic development and important research outcomes two to three times a year would be appropriate. Also, a homepage for presenting short essays, used also for discussion, comments, and blogs might be recommendable to transmit relevant information and research outcomes very quickly to the interested audience.

A newsletter that can be communicated via email to African Development Experts and to African Development Institutions might be another option to spread new research and information on Africa; up to date book reviews/book notes can be communicated to the relevant African Research Community. With such a structure of the Yearbook project also

newly published books, journals, and magazines can be reviewed and noted quickly and in time. By such a structure an audience can be reached very fast and efficient; new information can be transmitted in a couple of weeks/months after they have been published. So, there is a “value-added aspect” for the reader as well as for the publishing houses and reviewers when new information is quickly released.

I am convinced that, with some modifications implemented by the editorial group, many more volumes of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook will be published. These volumes will remain an asset for the community of African Development Researchers and African Development Institutions. Again, all the best for Karl Wohlmuth and best wishes for the success of future research activities and publications on Africa.

Statement to celebrate the Anniversary of Thirty Years (1989-2019) of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook – by Dirk Hansohm, International Consultant, Berlin, Germany (formerly researching on Sudan at the University of Bremen in the Sudan Economy Research Group/SERG); Email Address: Dirk Hansohm dirk@hansohm.com.

Based on the privilege of being one of the founding editors, in this note I like to share my thoughts, based on a review of my participation in the early years and occasionally later. In addition to co-editing the first two volumes of the Yearbook, I contributed nine (9) articles during the years 1990-2016. While the first contribution gave an overview of the role of NGOs in African development, the others were country studies, focusing on the countries where I worked during that times: Namibia, Botswana, Sudan, and South Sudan. Subjects covered linkages between agriculture and industry, employment generation, economic integration, and the quality of economic governance and of institutions, the balance of private and public sector, the resource curse (oil and foreign aid) and pro-poor development, macroeconomic policy formation, and agriculture-based export diversification. All these articles were by-products of policy advice and of research I undertook at the time. Work on the articles were an instrument to step back from practical work and to reflect on the respective subjects. It seems that all these themes are still relevant today.

The idea to launch an Africa Yearbook in the late 1980s was based on the observation that there was very little attention to African affairs in Germany at the time and little access to original sources on African development. The Yearbook meant to close this gap. Further, the Yearbook aimed to present an alternative perspective on African development to the mainstream Washington-based structural adjustment doctrines which were then fashionable. It was also hoped that around the Yearbook an alternative research body could be created.

Looking back, while the Yearbook filled a gap, nowadays documents on African development are widely available on the internet, and widely different views and analyses are also easily accessible. However, Africa is still on the margin of attention in Germany, despite Africa's growing share in world population and economy and despite the increasing linkages between Africa and the OECD countries. In any case, the impressive track record of 30 years of uninterrupted publication of the Yearbook during these fast-paced times testifies its continued relevance as a platform for international exchange on African development.

After my intensive involvement in the editing team I have only followed the Yearbook as an interested observer. Nevertheless, I like to make some suggestions for the future to increase the Yearbook's outreach and attention. These are in particular based on my other publication experience of a yearbook as well focussing on African development but concentrating on a sub-region and a subject area; it was the *Monitoring Regional Integration in Southern Africa Yearbook*. In this endeavour, I also had the privilege of being part of the founding editing team, for five years (2000-2005). This Yearbook was co-financed by a political foundation, while editors also worked on a voluntary basis. Perhaps most importantly, in addition to inviting papers, the authors could be invited to a workshop to present their papers and to improve them through a process of group peer-reviews. If not meeting in the real world – for health or financial reasons -, webinars could be used. This promises to increase quality of papers, benefitting readers and authors alike.

I know that also workshops were held to discuss the draft papers for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. Such workshops should be regularly held, and sometimes webinars may be a good solution. Free access of the final papers and of the Yearbook issues on a website and through Open Access modalities would increase circulation and outreach. Shorter papers will improve readability and outreach. Shorter publication periods could also increase the outreach of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. Close links to

African institutions and researchers might be strengthened by inviting them as co-editors and to the workshop meetings.

Statement by Nazar M. Hassan, Senior Regional Adviser on Science & Technology, UNESCO, Cairo Office, at the occasion of the 30 years Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. Email address: Hassan, Nazar n.hassan@unesco.org.

I have contributed as author, reviewer, and co-editor for two major issues of the Yearbook:

Volume 20, African Development Perspectives Yearbook, 2018, with the theme: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION POLICIES FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN AFRICA - GENERAL ISSUES AND COUNTRY CASES

Unit 1: Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa – General Issues (Co-editor and Author)

Unit 2: Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Policies for Sudan’s Economic Revitalization (Co-editor and Author)

Volume 21, African Development Perspectives Yearbook, 2019, with the theme: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION POLICIES FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN AFRICA - HUMAN SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND COUNTRY CASES

Unit 2: Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Policies for Economic Transformation in North Africa (Co-editor and Author).

I was also invited at the Africa-wide launch meeting for the Yearbook volumes 18 (2016) and 19 (2017) in Kigali, Rwanda, entrusted with the task to present the new projects for volume 20 (2018) and volume 21 (2019). UNECA staff has prepared the meeting with great initiative and support.

As we all know Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) is at the core of any implementation efforts for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (SDA), and hence STI policies, strategies and associated policy-society interfaces will always be relevant to the development efforts in Africa. We expect more innovative out-of-the-box STI-related solutions to increase the

developmental efforts in Africa and to build - successfully - the required innovation ecosystem among its population. This project of the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen – to publish comprehensive reports on an innovative STI policy for Africa which is based on the SDA 2030 - brings a high level of cooperation among many experts in their own field to participate and to contribute for raising awareness through better dissemination of the knowledge they have and also to inform of the different ways of utilizing the knowledge. The type of cooperation needed leads to a huge workload on the cooperating experts, while too often in developing countries, especially so in Africa, they are not given enough time of their working hours to fulfil this level of scholarly work. This limits the time available for authors and editors coming from African research institutions and think tanks. Usually one has a specific work plan with deadlines, and if they will volunteer to a project such as contributing for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, then it is done in addition to their assigned workload! This was also the situation in my case, working in a busy UNESCO office in Cairo, but I could use my contacts to so many researchers in North African countries to come up with the expectations of the editorial group in Bremen.

What are the implications for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook project? Most important, the focus on Africa's development should always be put in comparison to other countries and regions of the world in terms of specific and well-defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). To increase the impact of the Yearbook project within the next 10 years, which coincides with the deadline for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (SDA), the project should seek to foresee relevant projects and programmes that will need to be implemented on the continent to practically push forward the SDA among the different member states. The project should form a think tank group to discuss actual projects to be implemented at the regional or sub-regional levels in Africa to create the required development. Also, studying innovative ways of creating the required development finance should be among the high priority issues to be thought of in forthcoming volumes of the Yearbook and in related development research projects. Key projects should then be passed forward to decision makers through the proper channels of the global and local financiers of the continent. Another important factor to increase the impact of the project is through much better and wider dissemination of the different volumes. This work should be done with the support of different institutions on the continent; they should carry the extra cost of publishing, printing, and distributing the issues of the Yearbook and its key messages for a

wider audience within the continent. Digital fora and Internet tools should support in Africa the work of the Yearbook editors and the editorial office in Bremen, Germany.

Reflections on “Thirty Years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook” – Statement by Professor Afeikhena Jerome, Special Advisor to the Commissioner of Rural Economy and Development/Policy Advisor to FAO, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Email address: Afeikhena Theo Jerome Jeromea@africa-union.org

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook, an annual publication devoted to socioeconomic trends in Africa, commemorates its thirtieth anniversary this year. I heartily congratulate the Editorial Team and the University of Bremen that has supported the Yearbook which has become a veritable source of information on African development since inception.

The Yearbook Series appraised diverse but germane topics on African development beginning with "Human Dimensions of Adjustment" (vol. 1, 1989); then (to mention just a selection) "Industrialization Based on Agricultural Development" (volume 2, 1990), "Active Labour and Employment Policies in Africa" (volume 4, 1994), "Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy" (volume 8, 2000), "Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Africa" (volume 16, 2012); “Science, Technology and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa” (Volumes 20 and 21, 2018 and 2019); and forthcoming “Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Infrastructure, Industrialization, Innovation) and African Development – Challenges and Opportunities” (volume 22, 2020/21), which is now finalized and transmitted to the publisher. Each volume examines a specific theme of utmost importance in the discussion about development policies for Africa. They strive to analyse African economic policies at various levels: from local to national, regional, and international levels. The content along these levels has largely remained the same and each volume is still organized around Units, comprising three to five essays, and each unit is introduced by editors through a presentation of issues and strategies that flows from chapters.

I was one of the late converts to the Yearbook by Professor Karl Wohlmuth, my good friend - the indefatigable and tireless Editor of most of the Series. My first contribution to a Yearbook issue was in 2004 under the theme – “Public and Private Sectors: Towards a Balance” - on my favourite topic then - ‘Privatization’ - together with my mentor Prof. Ademola Ariyo. We

contributed several articles on the topic, including a chapter to a special edition by the journal “World Development”. I subsequently contributed five other chapters to various editions of the Yearbook between 2007 and 2014. I was also Unit Editor in 2017, Volume Editor in 2008 and 2009, and Book Reviewer in the 2019 Edition.

I have had very positive experiences from the style of cooperation in the editorial work of the Yearbook, including travelling to the University of Bremen on at least two occasions. The topics are carefully selected and germane to Africa’s development. All the themes of the Yearbook covered since 1989, including those that I worked with, are evergreen and still very topical to Africa’s development. The chapters are also carefully selected after undergoing rigorous evaluation. In sum, the Yearbook is produced with the highest standard of scholarship, usually with several revisions requested to the authors. The series has been very relevant to my work in all the institutions that I have worked – NEPAD - African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, and lately, the African Union.⁶

⁶ **My contributions to the African Development Perspectives Yearbook have the following bibliographic data:**

1. Wohlmuth, K., Alabi, R. A., Burger, P., Gutowski, A. **Jerome, A.**, Knedlik, T., Meyn, M., Urban, T. (eds.) (2009): **New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa – Institutional and Local Perspectives**, African Development Perspectives Yearbook, No. 14, LIT: Münster, Hamburg, London.
2. Wohlmuth, K., Alabi, R. A., Burger, P., Gutowski, A., **Jerome, A.**, Knedlik, T., Meyn, M., Urban, T. (eds.) (2008): **New Growth and Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Africa – International and Regional Perspectives**, African Development Perspectives Yearbook, No. 13, LIT: Münster, Hamburg, London.
3. Wohlmuth, K., C. Eboue, A. Gutowski, **A. Jerome**, T. Knedlik, M. Meyn, and T. Mama [Eds.] (2007). **Africa – Commodity Dependence, Resource Curse and Export Diversification**. African Development Perspectives Yearbook, No. 12, 2007, LIT: Münster, Hamburg, London.
4. **Jerome, A.**, F. Chigunta, and B. M. Adetunji (2014) ‘**Macroeconomic Policy Formation and Africa's Recent Growth Performance**’, in: **Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Africa : General Issues**, K. Wohlmuth, A. Gutowski, M. Kandil, T. Knedlik, and O. Uzor [Eds], African Development Perspectives Yearbook, 2012/13, LIT VERLAG, Pp. 63-104.
5. **Afeikhena Jerome**, Oluyele Akinkugbe, and Francis Chigunta (2011), **Setting the Agenda for Africa’s Long Term Growth and Structural Transformation in the Aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis**, in: Reuben Adeolu Alabi, Joy Alemazung, Hans H. Bass, Achim Gutowski, Robert Kappel, Tobias Knedlik, Osmond Osinachi, Karl Wohlmuth, (Eds.), **Africa and the Global Financial Crisis - Impact on the Economic Reform Process**, Vol. XV, African Development Perspectives Yearbook, 2010/2011, LIT Verlag, Berlin.
6. **Afeikhena T. Jerome** (2008), ‘Reconstruction of Economic Governance in Conflict-Prone, Resource-rich African Countries and the Role of the African Peer Review Mechanism’, Chapter 1 in: **Reconstructing Economic Governance after Conflict in Resource-Rich African Countries. Learning from Country Experiences**, Karl Wohlmuth/Tino Urban [Eds.]. IWIM - Institute for World Economics and International Management, Berlin, Pp 4-38.
7. **Afeikhena Jerome** and Dipo. T. Busari (2008) ‘The Challenges of Economic Reconstruction in Post-

Thirty years on, the Yearbook is now sought after in and outside Africa. However, there is a need to increase its policy content and its relevance in Africa. This valuable, policy-relevant compilation could be better tailored towards informing a wide array of African stakeholders, including decision-makers, advisors, business analysts, private sector actors, and engaged citizens on the factors shaping Africa's development trajectory. This can best be realized if it collaborates with an African Institution such as the African Union or the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Perhaps some lessons can be gleaned from other similar publications. The African Economic Outlook (AEO), an annual reference book that monitors the continent's situation, first published by OECD in 2002, is now prepared by using a collaborative approach. It currently draws on the expertise of both the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the OECD. The AEO assesses the recent economic and social situation in Africa, projects likely developments for the near future, and explores a special theme on the structure of African economies much like the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. The report has a dedicated website: www.africaneconomicoutlook.org, which houses current and past editions. Efforts should also be made to launch the Report in Africa much like the Economic Development in Africa series published solely by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) since 2000. The Economic Development in Africa series like the African Development Perspectives Yearbook analyses a major issue of importance to African

Conflict Resource-Rich African States: The Cases of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola', in: **Reconstructing Economic Governance after Conflict in Resource-Rich African Countries. Learning from Country Experiences**, Karl Wohlmuth/Tino Urban [Eds]. IWIM - Institute for World Economics and International Management, Berlin. Pp. 107-116.

8. **Jerome, A.** (2007). 'Averting Anarchy in Nigeria: Practical Proposals for Lifting the Oil Curse', in: Wohlmuth, K., C. Eboue, A. Gutowski, **A. Jerome**, T. Knedlik, M. Meyn, and T. Mama [Eds]. **Africa – Commodity Dependence, Resource Curse and Export Diversification**. Volume 12, African Development Perspectives Yearbook 2007, University of Bremen. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers. Pp. 81-114.

9. Ademola Ariyo and **Afeikhena Jerome** (2004) "Privatisation in Africa: Lessons from the Ghanaian and Nigerian Experience", in: **Public and Private Sectors: Towards a Balance**, Unit 3, African Development Perspectives Yearbook, Volume 10, (2003/2004), Edited by Karl Wohlmuth and Tobias Knedlik, Institute for World Economics and International Management (IWIM), University of Bremen, Germany.

development every year, proffers policy recommendations for action by African countries themselves and by the international community to overcome the challenges.

I believe that the African Development Perspective Yearbook would no doubt become more relevant in the coming years and it will continue to be a key resource for development experts in Africa and beyond.

Statement at the Occasion of Thirty Years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook - A Review⁷, by Professor Dr. Robert Kappel, Professor Emeritus at Leipzig University, Former President of GIGA (German Institute for Global and Area Studies), Hamburg. Email address: Robert Kappel robert.kappel@uni-leipzig.de

During the 1980s, the editors of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY), which has been published since 1989, met at Bremen University. I remember that time very well, I was one of them. There was the Research Group with Karl Wohlmuth, Dirk Hansohm, Peter Oesterdiekhoff, Jutta Franz, Helmut Färber, and Barbara Worch. Later others joined, including Hans-Heinrich Bass, Elke Grawert, Markus Wauschkuhn, Frank Messner, Mareike Meyn, and Tobias Knedlik. Others dropped out again.

Now more than 30 years have passed and the ADPY still exists, thanks to Karl Wohlmuth and a group of Bremen scientists and many African and European authors. Who has not written down all the things there: Paul Collier, Gerald Helleiner, Irma Adelman, Hans W. Singer, Joe Lugalla, Rolph van der Hoeven, Sam Wangwe, Godwill Ames, Bankole Oni, Francis Teal, Tony Killick, Asha Abdel Rahim, Reuben A. Alabi, Oyebanke Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, Anne Mette Kjær, Hartmut Elsenhans, John Weeks, Joy Alemazung, Osmund Osinachi Uzor, Rosemary Atieno, Esther K. Ishengoma, Francis Teal, Måns Söderbom, Wim A. Naudé, Tobias Knedlik, Patrick Bond, and of course the editors. Many others could be added to this list.

The Yearbook contributors belonged to a very large group of African studies scholars in Bremen at that time. Nowhere else in Germany did economists with a focus on Africa gather in such large numbers. They gave great impulses, not only through their teaching at the university but also through research projects and publications. They also networked with other Africa

⁷ This is the long version of the statement by Professor Dr. Robert Kappel.

activities at the university, such as the Bremen Africa Archive with the Namibia Project, in which Manfred Hinz, Norbert Neusser, Henning Melber, and Tesfatsion Medhanie were active, among others.

There were also colleagues in some faculties who were involved in studies on developing countries. These included the Third World Studies programme, the post-graduate programme "small enterprise promotion and training" (SEPT) founded by Ulrich Boehm (who died in 2018) and other colleagues, a programme which I continued at the University of Leipzig in 1998 (<https://www.sept.uni-leipzig.de/>). Numerous members of the University of Bremen taught in the Leipzig SEPT-programme. The ENRO course (Development Policy with a focus on non-governmental organisations) (later renamed DENGGO), which was headed by Michaela von Freyhold (who died in 2010), also had a great impact. The university also had numerous African PhD students and staff, such as Patrice Mandeng, Jairo Arrow, Aissatou Bouba, Dawit Eshetu, Esther Ishengoma, Sylvia Shayo-Temu, Rose Folsom, and Dela Apedjinou. Some of them were linked to the ADPY. A frequent guest in Bremen was also the Cameroonian scientist David Simo, who still has connections to the University of Bremen.

In some faculties, teaching on developing countries was carried out and research was conducted. These include the IWIM under the direction of Karl Wohlmuth, Alfons Lemper, and Axel Sell. In sociology, the internationally renowned development sociologist Dieter Senghaas researched and taught. Together with Ulrich Menzel he presented numerous comparative studies on development issues, but without a focus on Africa. Aissatou Bouba and Hella Ulferts, among others, were active in the department of "Linguistics and Literature". A few volumes of the Bremer Beiträge zur Afro-Romania (ed. By Hella Ulferts and Martin Franzbach) were also produced there.

An important part of Bremen's African studies was formed by numerous other initiatives that were part of the large Bremen Africa network. These primarily included the Information Centre Africa (IZA). Members of the IZA included Eva Kammler, Rainer Wallentin, Eberhard Plümpe, Walter Folle, Aissatou Bouba, Ebba Beele, Barbro Bruhns, Andreas Noack, Inge Bertzbach, Peter Oesterdiekhoff, Jutta Franz, Dirk Hansohm, Conny Rohbeck, and Karolin Bernhard. The IZA published the Bremer Afrika-Studien, among others the dissertations by Jutta Franz, Asha Abdel Rahim, and the bestseller by Dirk Hansohm and Robert Kappel "Schwarz-weiße Mythen. Africa and the Discourse on Development Policy" (1993).

The IZA was a contact agency for many Bremen Africa initiatives, including a film festival organized by Walter Folle. The IZA met in the Evangelischen Studiengemeinde and the Überseemuseum and was at the same time part of a broader Third World network, which included, among others, Afrika Freundinnen Bremen e.V., Afrika Netzwerk Bremen e.V., biz - Bremer Informationszentrum für Menschenrechte und Entwicklung, BORDA (Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association), and the Norddeutsche Mission.

Not to be overlooked is the Vereinigung von Afrikanisten in Deutschland (Association of Africanists in Germany), whose members included the Bremen-based Klaus von Freyhold, Frank Thomas Gatter, Manfred Hinz, and Herbert Ganslmayr (passed away in 1991) and Wilhelm Seidensticker (deceased in 1996). The Übersee-Museum and the State Archive were present with Africa exhibitions and publications on Bremen's Africa history, including on the colonial elephant or the colonialists and African conquerors Adolf Lüderitz and Carl Peters.

In the end, the African Development Perspectives Yearbook stood out particularly. It stands out because there is a lot of scope for African contributions, because it deals thematically with the essential questions, because there is a continuity with economic topics, and because it is published in English. From Bremen, the Yearbook has broadcast all over the world and to African and international organisations, has given African authors the opportunity to publish at a very early stage and has created many important long-term relations. And, it has also made German African studies more widely known. Many authors have made a career as scientists, as consultants, or as employees of political foundations and non-governmental organisations.

The last decade has seen a revolution in African Studies. Numerous publications are now available online, and open access applies to many journals, and even to whole book series. As a result, current publications are immediately accessible, not least to scholars on the African continent. From my experience at the GIGA (German Institute of Global and Area Studies) and at the Leipzig University, I now know that books hardly reach a large audience. Today, electronic media and open-access publications play a central role in disseminating research results.

I believe that the editors of the Yearbook should do three things in the future to contribute to further circulation: 1. Put single articles of the Yearbook online early and make them freely

available. This would also be an encouragement for the entire ADPY to be read and circulated. The publisher should initiate this. 2. Adapt to today's standards in terms of advertising, e.g. through a blog of the Yearbook with short articles, and 3. React to current developments through comments and point to them via Twitter, Facebook, or even Instagram. In my opinion, it would be worth considering the challenges of the media dissemination of scientific results and thus securing the future of the Yearbook.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook celebrates an Anniversary of Thirty Years of Impact (1989 – 2019) – The Statement by Mondher Khanfir, Head of the Think Tank "For a shared prosperity in Africa", Tunis, Tunisia; Website: www.tabc.org.tn. Email address: [Mondher Khanfir mondher.khanfir@gmail.com](mailto:Mondher.Khanfir@gmail.com).

I am immensely proud to have been listed as a contributor in the African Development Perspectives Yearbook in its Volume 21. The article I co-authored was entitled “How public policy could enable the Knowledge-based Economy: the case of the Healthcare sector in Tunisia”. It has been selected as a valuable article for the unit 2 dedicated to STI policies for economic transformation in North Africa. What a wonderful feeling to see a piece of work that took more than one year to be finally published, after a very meticulous editing by a team of bright reviewers led by Professor Dr Karl Wohlmuth. The requirements were as much on the substance as on the form, and the time spent with the final edition was extremely beneficially for the global consistency of the publication.

For the future, the African Development Perspectives Yearbook would gain to arrange the coming releases of volumes during an official event where the key messages are presented and discussed between experts and scientists. Interactivity is particularly important to make more impact on Africa, and so there is a need to attract the attention of the decisionmakers from international institutions and governmental agencies. By the way, it is time to move on to articles illustrated by video. I am ready to help with a pilot teaser for this experience if it is accepted.

Good luck for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, and all my wishes are for a wider scientific influence of this Yearbook on the African continent.

Statement by Frank Messner, Leiter des Stabes Zentrumsentwicklung, und in Kürze auch wissenschaftlicher Prokurist im Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung, Leipzig (www.ufz.de) at the Occasion of the Celebration of the Thirty Years Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. Email address: Frank Messner frank.messner@ufz.de

To introduce myself, I am an environmental and resource economist, having studied economics at the University of Bremen and in New York at the New School for Social Research. I did my PhD in 1999 on the issue of *sustainable development and non-renewable material resources* at the University of Bremen's Institute of World Economics and International Management (IWIM), with Prof. Karl Wohlmuth supervising my dissertation. During my PhD time I became a member of the Editorial Group of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, and I was responsible for Yearbook units on resource and environmental issues in Africa. Later in my career I became researcher and senior scientist at the Helmholtz Center for Environmental research – UFZ, a German national lab on interdisciplinary terrestrial environmental science. I focused on water and resource economics and on climate impact research in Germany, Europe, and the Middle East. Since about ten years I am active as a science manager at the UFZ, supporting with my team the research strategy planning of the centre's executive board. This includes the designing and support of cooperative environmental research projects in Germany and with international partners throughout the world.

It is a pleasure for me to comment with a statement on the up-to-now three decades of existence of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. I joined the Yearbook's editor's group in 1993 and provided contributions as co-editor and author to the four volumes 3-6.

Revisiting the Yearbook volumes 3, 4, 5 and 6 from my perspective

The thematic focus of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, Volume 3 in 1992/93 was “Energy and sustainable development”. This volume was inspired by the international debate about the, at that time, new and innovative concept of sustainable development and the historical UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In a contribution titled “Sops for Africa”, I summarized the UNCED 1992 outcomes for the African countries, with the title already implying the content. No doubt, the UN conference 1992 was an important milestone to merge environmental and developmental policies at the

international level and to trigger important international conventions on climate change, biodiversity loss, and desertification. The OECD countries acknowledged their responsibility for the globe's ecological problems for the first time and promised to support the developing countries in Africa and throughout the world in their efforts to mitigate a further degradation of the natural resource base in their countries. However, they did not really keep to their 1992 promise to increase the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to 0.7 % of their gross national income. Still in 2018 only two OECD countries – these countries being Sweden and UK – fulfil this pledge and transfer 1.04% and 0.7%, respectively, of its gross national income as ODA (<https://donortracker.org> as of June 2020). While Germany with 0.61% is still quite close to this historical ODA objective, many OECD countries like the US, Japan, Canada, or Australia only range at a share of about 0.2-0.3% (ibid). These developments do not only imply that the OECD countries tried to keep their developmental aid expenses at a low level. The general reticence in financial commitments in the 1990s indicated a quite irresolute policy attitude, implying that it was rather an act of symbolic policy than a first step towards a joint UN effort to effectively combat global ecological crises and to link this with monumental sustainable development efforts.

The Volumes 4 and 5 broached the issue of “Labour and Employment Policies”. I edited a unit on the employment-environment relationship in African countries with case studies about Sudan, Zambia, and Kenya. For Zambia, I analysed the economic, social, and environmental perspectives of this mineral-exporting economy. It was argued that the country's economic structure with its high dependency on copper mining and copper export revenues was a major impediment with respect to achieving national economic, social, and environmental goals simultaneously, as the concept of sustainable development would demand. Instead of sticking to the revenues generated by a dominating mineral sector, diversifying the economy could overcome the country's dependency on the mineral sector or at least mitigate its adverse effects. This problem in mineral exporting economies – being phrased as “Dutch disease” or “resource curse” – is still a prevailing issue today in many mineral exporting African economies (Adu, G.; Dramani, J. B. 2018). The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) measures the significance of mining for national economies by the Mining Contribution Index (MCI). Considering the 25 most minerals-dependent countries worldwide on the MCI score list 2018, 15 of them are African countries, among them the DR Congo (rank 2), Guinea (rank 3), Burkina Faso (rank 4), Namibia (rank 11), Botswana (rank 13), Zimbabwe (rank 19), and Zambia (rank

24) (ICMM 2020, table 1). The “resource curse” remains to be a major challenge on the African continent today.

Volume 6 had the title “Good governance and economic development”. Casting a glance on the economic significance of the renewable resource base in African countries, the unit which I edited in this volume was about “Good governance and Sustainable Use of Renewable Resources”. It was emphasized in this unit that first, the services of the local ecosystems (soil, forests, biodiversity) need to be treated sustainably, and second, the local population should benefit from sustainable resource use and should not bear the costs of restrictive environmental and resource policies. Hence, sustainable resource use and local participation and employment – contributing to social sustainability – should go hand in hand. In an article about biodiversity conservation and local development I emphasized that conservation policies must be linked to local employment opportunities to be accepted within the population and to prevent poaching, forest burning, and firewood collection at the verge of conservation areas. Biodiversity is a valuable public asset provided by nature that can sustain economic development and local employment in many African countries.

The idea that the African countries’ biodiversity is a rich piece of natural capital from which employment and well-being can be derived on a long term basis, provided it is managed properly, has spread the whole continent – as, e.g., is indicated by the “Cairo Declaration on Managing Africa’s Natural Capital”, which was signed by the African ministers of the environment in Cairo 2015 (UN 2015). Since several years, tourism in Sub-Saharan Africa – with wildlife-watching being one branch of the sector – is rising significantly. Visitor numbers amounted to about 34 million per year in 2011, having grown five-fold since 1990 (Christie et al. 2013, p. 21). It is also increasingly understood that economic, financial, social, and environmental sustainability conditions must be met in tourism development – otherwise, “(...) the sector will falter.” (Christie et al. 2013, p. 83). Even though a massive expansion of the tourism sector involves a risk of environmental and social damages of different kind, several encouraging best practice examples are perceptible today. Land conservancy programmes to protect wildlife and to improve welfare in Namibia since 1996, Gorilla protection and wildlife tourism in Rwanda, Hiking tourism at Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, and safari-lodge-based wildlife tourism in South Africa (see Christie et al. 2013, pp. 241-261) are all successful examples, indicating that eco-tourism-based economic development, local employment generation, and flourishing wildlife populations can be the result of a well-designed and

participatory sustainable tourism planning. In 2011, tourism in African countries accounted for less than 3% of GDP on average. However, the leading countries like Tanzania, Botswana, Namibia, Mauritius, and South Africa already achieve distinctly higher shares (Christie et al. 2013, p. 46f.). Considering the high market potential of the international tourism markets, tourism, if managed sustainably, might become a solid source to advance sustainable development in many parts of the African continent in the coming decades.

Looking ahead: the climate change challenge

Looking about 25 years back to my time of working in the editorial group for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, the issue of managing environmental and natural resources in African countries is still of utmost importance for social and economic life in Africa today. Above all, climate change aggravates the environmental and resource management challenges. Three decades ago, climate change appeared to be an intangible threat for future generations. Today, climate change has become perceptible throughout the world, and Africa has been identified by the IPCC/Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to be one of the most vulnerable parts of the world with increasing temperatures, declining precipitation, decreasing groundwater resources, and more frequent incidences of extreme events like droughts, heat waves, and flash floods (Serdezny et al. 2016, Niang et al. /IPCC 2014). An already vulnerable and fragile African resource base under semi-arid and arid conditions is turning into an even more vulnerable and frail natural system, which increasingly loses its capacity to support the livelihood of the people depending on it. Adaptation to climate change is essential for Africa and refers to all spheres of social and economic life. While changes in agricultural and pastoral practices are inevitable to adapt to the new natural conditions, new technologies to tap the power of the sun and other renewable energy sources must be supported to propel, among others, electrification in rural and urban areas, desalination and use of sea water, and innovative sustainable water management systems to create and safeguard the overall access to water and electricity. Social and economic development in Africa under the adverse conditions of climate change is a major challenge of this century.

My Yearbook experiences and suggestions for future improvements

Working about five years in the 1990s in the editors' group of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook was a fascinating task. Under the subtle management of Professor Karl Wohlmuth, a renowned expert in the field of economic and social development in Africa, topical issues were discussed and chosen for the forthcoming Yearbooks. The volumes were

compiled from a basic perspective of understanding and supporting economic development in African countries, while social and environmental aspects were also considered. Authors from all over the world contributed, and this way an impressive network which grew being inspired by the common objective to support development in Africa. *Being requested to suggest changes and improvements with respect to form, style or content of the Yearbook I am pleased to commend on two aspects, a) digital availability of the research results, and b) increased transfer of the knowledge generated.*

As regards digital availability of the articles and the research results which they include, it must be stated first that the 21 volumes spanning three decades represent an enormous body of knowledge about African development – a library of its own. Many paperback versions have been distributed to libraries in African countries and to institutions dealing with African development. However, as nowadays digital-based information becomes more and more important, the current editors' group might think of fabricating complementary digital channels to provide all or selected articles to the interested reader community. This could take the form of a digital Yearbook's library, a data base which would allow specific search modes for specific subjects or countries. Alternatively, online-versions of the Yearbook editions and of its articles could be made available. This could also include internet-based opportunities to comment on the articles and to enable a continuous debate about the work published.

My second suggestion relates to knowledge transfer. This is a major topic in the research institution I am working for during the last two decades. The issue can be focused on the question: How can research be organized and designed such that the results can be transferred and put into practice, generating impacts and fruitful results in society? Without doubt, many of the Yearbooks' research results were presented to important stakeholders, leading to a consideration of one or another result in practical decisions. Moreover, African scholars have been included into the editors' Yearbook group and African students were supported to study at the University of Bremen where Professor Karl Wohlmuth and the other editors teach about their findings.

But, this kind of transfer could be strengthened, leading to transfer activities which are more institutionalized. E.g., a scholarship programme for students or young researchers could be initiated, together with African partner institutions, leading to bilateral exchanges of

scholars and senior scientists. The programmes could be linked to specific subjects of future Yearbook volumes and could also be connected to third-party funding projects with ministries of Germany and the African partner countries being involved as donors, beneficiaries, actors, and stakeholders. This kind of an institutionalized transfer entails a chance that research results and accumulated knowledge create impacts in society on a continuous basis. The best example in this regard that has been achieved by the research centre for which I am working was the development of a new innovative and decentralized waste-water management system for rural areas in Jordan. During a ten-years' project which was funded by the German Ministry of Education and Research, a new kind of rural waste-water sector system with specific technologies was proposed and developed together with Jordan stakeholders and scholars. Even a new law was compiled together, and many local people were trained in capacity-building programmes to apply and to operate the new decentralized waste-water systems. This way, the scientific knowledge was transferred to the local experts being supported by the Jordan government and could, hence, be sustained and further developed (Clemens et. al. 2020; access: <https://www.ufz.de/nice-jordan>). Similar initiatives might be devised fitting the enormous knowledge pool and the thematic orientation of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook group.

Having said all this, I congratulate Professor Karl Wohlmuth and the editors' group to the continuity of thirty years of successful research and publishing activity, which can be considered an important scientific contribution to the German development cooperation with African countries. I am looking forward to the further development of this project for Africa.

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Statement at the Occasion of the Thirty Years Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook by Dr. Karl Wolfgang Menck, Senior Researcher HWWI, formerly HWWA, Hamburg – “Development Strategies for Africa and the Role of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook”. Email address: karl.wolfgang.menck@t-online.de.

This contribution - initiated by the celebration of 30 years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook - contains a review of the agenda of African development as outlined in the various editions of the Yearbook by describing the concepts and strategies on the one hand and on the other hand my experience when collaborating with the editors. My contribution is composed of three sections, looking at the perspectives of African development, the development agenda of Sub-Saharan Africa, and the impact of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook.

African Development Perspectives: Relevant Strategies

In Africa live today 1, 3 million inhabitants, and the geographic area is divided into 55 states. There are however great regional differences between Northern and Mediterranean countries, the Sahel zone, and countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. West African states should not be compared with countries at the Red Sea and countries in East Africa in the Sub-Saharan part. Countries differ by size, population figures, geographic structure, natural resources endowment, and exportable goods (agricultural products, minerals, and oil, to a small extent also manufactured goods). The development policy classification systems have identified since the seventies in Africa quite many Least Developed Countries. It is evident that analytical deliberations as well as strategic concepts imply that “one statement does not fit for all”. Following the African Development Perspectives Yearbook issues the subsequent text deals mainly with Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa.

The studies of the perspectives of African development indicate the role of the changes in most African countries which have taken place since the decolonisation in the 1950s and the 1960s. Overwhelming expectations prevailed as self-determination, freedom, and democracy and rapid economic growth and development concomitant with social stability and eradicating poverty were seen as a bright future for Africa. The support to generate an effective administration during the decolonisation, the availability of commodities which were demanded world-wide, and the assistance by the United Nations and by already developed countries seemed to be a long-lasting basis for a bright future. Sudan, Ghana, and Nigeria – to quote just a few countries – were identified by many observers from Europe and the United States as case studies for a smooth transition from the old order of colonialism to a Third World Development pattern. It was assumed that self-help capacities, a strong informal sector, and the collective effort of the local population in the transition period provided sufficient strength to manage the challenges of change after the independence. Summarizing the expectations when looking back at the 1950s and the 1960s, Africa was looked at as a continent of rapid change, democratic development, economic growth, and freedom based on a broad and deep social evolution process.

The Development Agenda in Sub-Saharan Africa

In the seventies commodity exports to developed countries along the trade pattern of the colonial trade structure prevailed. Some examples may be drawn from Ghana (cocoa, gold), Nigeria (oil), Kenya and Tanzania (agricultural export products). The main concern was

formulated in the New International Economic Order (NIEO) which –among others – proposed coordinated sales efforts to increase the prices and to reduce the bargaining influence of the importing agencies in developed countries. But such proposals never became reality.

Other development strategies gained momentum in the eighties in the African countries. Due to persistent deficits in government budgets, which could be financed some years by credits provided by the worldwide financial business and multilateral official financial institutions, huge amounts of debt were accumulated, and structural adjustment strategies had been required. The “Washington Consensus” (the views and beliefs of the World Bank and the IMF at the time) outlined as main policy elements budgetary restrictions, reforms of market regulations, privatisation of government-owned business companies, wage reductions, adjustment of exchange rates, removal of trade restrictions, and other measures. Public spending was also reduced in social fields (education, health, and poverty eradication). Referring to the economic and social imbalances in many African countries the “Washington Consensus” was “mitigated” by additional measures to strengthen African countries’ credibility in the international financial markets and to provide additional financial resources at concessional terms, but also debt cancellation measures were introduced in the context of the Developed Countries’ Support for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).

During the nineties development perspectives in Africa included strategies which were designed to promote sectors which were expected to provide overall economic and social improvements, among others agricultural development measures to reach better living and employment conditions for the rural population. It was argued that income might be generated by local manufacturing in an integrated approach which covered the food producing sector and the local handicraft sector; it was the purpose to establish markets for population groups in sectors which suffered most from poverty. Additionally, the strategy should reduce the migratory pressure into the cities which increased the share of urban poor population. Development perspectives included efforts to promote education and scientific as well as technological capacities which were initiated, among others, by international scientific organizations and by the activities of the United Nations and its agencies. Bottlenecks were assessed as the lack of public management, inadequate financial resources, as well as shortages of skilled staff. It was recommended to provide support by donor agencies in close cooperation with internal African reform efforts.

Among those developed countries which focused on the collaboration with Africa as a continent some European Union (EU) member states were active. France and since 1971 the United Kingdom (UK) formulated EU-wide cooperation strategies on trade and development assistance in addition to the provision of bilateral aid funds. The frame of the Agreement signed in Lomé was perceived as an integrated effort of trade and technical cooperation. The pattern of the European Union as a close contractual agreement between the European States as the members influenced the process of deepening regional cooperation among African states; this was done particularly through regional cooperation efforts. However, the impacts and results did not meet the expectations. The trade pattern of African countries (more or less being import-oriented to meet the local demand for industrial goods) consisted mainly of similar (export) commodities; patterns of specialisation and a real division of labour could not be realized in Africa and in trade with the EU. The local infrastructure of manufacturing in Africa did not reach competitive advantages in comparison to producers in South East Asia and in Emerging Central, South-Eastern, and Eastern Europe. African countries were excluded from the European Markets by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the EU which provided import barriers through tariffs and market regulations to the disadvantage of suppliers not only in Africa, but also from Latin America and North America.

Following the debates in the economic analysis, mainly done by academic research and by experts on global policy agreements, since the nineties African development strategies and perspectives underlined issues such as environmental protection and conservation of resources. International climate conferences negotiated agreements which established institutions such as joint secretariats and consultative groups of experts; they had to meet and to decide within a scheduled time frame. The documents negotiated analysed the state of the continent, outlined fora to define actions, and proposed financial commitments by the member states.

Recently, migratory flows in Africa to other African states as well as to countries in Europe were perceived as a further argument in the European Union to curtail the illegal and mainly poverty-induced exodus of young unemployed persons. Poverty reduction as part of development cooperation, and tight border controls to mitigate smuggling in combination with migratory flows are recommended. The changes in the global economic system mean for Africa in the view of their development strategists that a restructuring of trade and investment flows takes towards newly industrialized economies, mainly to China and to a lesser extent to other emerging developing countries. New patterns of global productive organisation – especially

supply chains and forms of outsourcing - may enable Africa to participate as a partner in the world trade system and to avoid losses in trade flows due to a one-sided structure of the global production system. It is hoped for that the globalization changes.

Africa has witnessed in more than thirty years a highly volatile development process, and the continent has been an example of country-specific and regionally different development patterns and strategies. Conclusions for the future economic and social conditions as well as for long-term strategies let assume that African development perspectives remain a challenging issue of academic research as well as for development cooperation and for policy planning and implementation.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook: an impressive reflection of the agenda

Thirty years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook – this means that the issues are part of an impressive project. *The editors successfully defined agenda topics referring to the analytical state of the art and provided texts and book reviews which dealt with complex issues of African development. The editors identified the analytical and theoretical frame as well as the basis for analysing development strategies and the policy design patterns of African countries. The various editions of the Yearbook took notice of different country and regional specifications in regard of the continent. It would be an opportunity to continue with the basic philosophy of the Yearbook but to include the available new tools of the digital age and of open access publishing to increase the global outreach of the Yearbook.*

I contributed articles on the economics of resource-rich African countries and on national, regional, and international economic strategies to improve the systems of an inclusive crisis prevention. The deliberations referred to studies having been elaborated at the Hamburg Institute for International Economics (HWWA, now HWWI). Reviews were submitted on the transformation of the rural sector, the role of the private sector in development, governance and law, society, and behaviour; these studies were emanating from studies and analytical work in the institute. Findings on foreign direct investment and taxation – lectures at the University of Hamburg – were also provided. The Millennium Development Strategy of the United Nations was also assessed, by looking at the Lomé-Agreement. Reviews were provided on Global Economic Prospects and on the Strategy of the G20 Mechanism to overcome the Impact of the Global Financial Crisis and to Initiate Economic Reform Processes in Africa.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook celebrates an Anniversary of Thirty Years of Impact (1989 – 2019) – The Statement by Dr. Mareike Meyn, Head of the Department Private Sector Development, GFA Consulting Group, Hamburg. Email address: Meyn, Mareike Mareike.Meyn@gfa-group.de.

Working on the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) was a unique experience for me when doing my PhD studies at the University of Bremen. Led by the experienced editor Professor Karl Wohlmuth, the ADPY offered me the chance to work with numerous African researchers on various articles. In the period of six years (2003-2009) I was the co-editor of a total of six ADPY volumes, controversially discussing, proofreading, and editing research articles on

1. the opportunities and challenges of entrepreneurship and private sector development on the African continent (2002/03),
2. the tensions and balancing options between the private and the public sector (2004), and
3. the resource curse and escape strategies of the continent's commodity dependence (2005/06 and 2007), and
4. the new growth and poverty alleviation strategies (2008 and 2009).

Being a trade economist who wrote a PhD thesis on the EU-South Africa Free Trade Agreement and the economic implications on the wider region, I am by no means an expert on all of the topics the ADPY had dealt with. However, through the fruitful exchange with African researchers, including the research team from the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein, South Africa, I managed to dig deeper into various aspects of African development, and even published some articles in the above-mentioned editions of the Yearbook, but I also contributed to later editions, such as the volume for 2015/16 on “Africa's Progress in Regional and Global Economic Integration – Towards Transformative Regional Integration”.

Looking back to the 30 years of the ADPY, one realizes that the topics discussed are still “hot”, featuring also in today's development agenda: themes such as Skills development and Employment, Good Governance, or Africa's Integration into the World Economy - to name just a few - remain crucially important topics in the development debate and could also feature in the next edition of the ADPY. However, though the broad topics remain “evergreens”, the ADPY always reflects the respective *Zeitgeist*. Hence, each edition presents not only the

relevant and evolving development theories but also discusses these issues controversially and provides various country examples and case studies. Thereby, the ADPY has provided a comprehensive state-of-the-art overview of its respective topic.

However, today's fast pace demands faster recognition of development trends and their quick and efficient implementation. Because of its length and format, there is the risk that the ADPY misses the opportunity to reach out to the younger generation of development economists. By publishing short articles or fact sheets with vivid graphics online, the ADPY could “tease” a broader audience to read its full articles. Such teaser publications could also help young African researchers to better connect to their European counterparts, thereby expanding their respective research network.

Today, when working as project manager for a development consultancy corporation, I am less engaged in research and more in the day-to-day challenges of effective project implementation. From this perspective, I realize even more how important the elements of “cooperation” and “time” are for development. It sounds trivial but only when all stakeholders at all levels cooperate effectively and constantly, will the respective sector, and eventually the country, develop. The fact that development takes time and requires the honest and intrinsic motivation to cooperate is often neglected in today’s fast-moving world, both, by development theorists and practitioners. The more it is welcome that the ADPY has always emphasized the importance of long-lasting cooperation as the key element for sustainable development in Africa.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook celebrates an Anniversary of Thirty Years of Impact (1989 – 2019) – The Statement by Adejuwon Kehinde Omotola, Lecturer, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Akure Campus, Nigeria, Email address: osotwins2001@yahoo.com

I would like to thank the initiative behind the African Development Perspectives Yearbook for its sustainability over three decades. No doubt, the Yearbook is an excellent work. I co-authored with Professor Reuben Alabi on “The Role of International Organizations in Promoting Agricultural Export Trade in Sub-Saharan Africa”, in Unit 1, Volume 19, 2017 of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. My contribution in The African Development

Perspectives Yearbook, Volume 19 was important for me to secure a lecturing job at the Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Akure Campus, Nigeria.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook is perfect in every area. Do not change anything about it. But the only improvement I propose is to make the Yearbook available at the Internet so that all the World Academy has access to these marvellous and highly important works. Open access is now becoming standard for international publishing. What we see now is obviously just the beginning of development for Africa, and the Yearbook sheds continuously light on the path for the Continent to grow more sustainably and more inclusively.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook celebrates an Anniversary of Thirty Years of Impact (1989 – 2019) – The Statement by Professor Dr. Samia Satti Osman Mohamed Nour, Khartoum University, Sudan; Email address: samia_nour_samiasatti@yahoo.com

I had the pleasure to work as an author, co-editor, and project adviser for Volume 20 of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. Mainly, I worked as a co-editor of the Unit 2 on “Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policies for Sudan’s Economic Revitalization”, African Development Perspectives Yearbook (2018), Volume 20 with the theme “Science Technology and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa– General Issues and Country Cases”. I contributed as an author two papers entitled “The National Innovation System in Sudan – Is it enhancing national competitiveness and contributing to a higher business performance?” and “Innovation in Industrial Firms in Sudan”. Also, I contributed as a co-author two papers, one paper with Professor Karl Wohlmuth entitled “Science Technology and Innovation (STI) Policies for Sudan’s Economic Revitalization - An Introduction”, and another paper with Professor Emmanuel Nnadozie, Dr. Thomas Munthali, Dr. Robert Nantchouang, and Dr. Nicholas Ozor entitled “Successful Cases of Building Capacity in Africa’s Science, Technology and Innovation Systems”.

I had also the pleasure to work as a reviewer to contribute four Book Reviews for Volume 21 of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (2019) with the theme “Science Technology and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa - Human Skills Development and Country Cases”. I contributed as a reviewer of four books to Unit 3 of

Volume 21 dealing with Book Reviews and Book Notes: “The Global Innovation Index 2017: Innovation Feeding the World”; “The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2016) - Human Development Report 2016: Human Development for Everyone”; “The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2016) - Arab Human Development Report 2016: Youth and the Prospects for Human Development in a Changing Reality”; and “The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2016) - Africa Human Development Report 2016: Accelerating Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Africa”.

I have enjoyed the positive experience of the cooperation, and the opportunity to exchange and to share knowledge to improve my understanding about STI policies and inclusive growth frameworks for Africa. The themes of the volumes 20 and 21 for which I have worked are very relevant today and seem to be very consistent with the increasing interest among researchers, experts and policymakers regarding the importance of STI at the national, regional and international levels. The themes of the volumes 20 and 21 confirm the importance of STI for the achievement of inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook can strengthen its impact in/on Africa and link the Project better with African institutions and African experts by encouraging regular academic contributions and scientific exchanges related to the Yearbook issues. The Yearbook management can involve even more academic researchers of African universities and of all those international research institutions which are interested in African issues; this can be as authors, unit editors, reviewers of manuscripts, and reviewers of books and documents. A long-term frame for such forms of scientific cooperation is needed. In addition, increasing the dissemination of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook in African universities is a must, to improve the understanding among African academic researchers, experts and policymakers who are interested to contribute to inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa.

Statement by Dr. Peter Oesterdiekhoff, Berlin/Usedom, Former Representative of the Friedrich Ebert-Foundation (FES) in five African countries, among them Ethiopia and Kenya, and in Indonesia, at the occasion of the 30 Years Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook. Email address: p.oesterdiekhoff@googlemail.com.

The Yearbook has its origin in initiatives inside and in the environs of the University of Bremen. In the year 1988 members of the academic staff founded a society named Informationszentrum Afrika (IZA) which aimed at easing access mainly by NGOs to academic debates on development prospects of Africa. Various publication series were created in different designs covering essays as well as full-fledged books. At the same time, the University of Bremen could already look back to research commitments on African affairs of more than ten years. Particularly the research projects initiated and run by Professor Dr. Karl Wohlmuth and the Institute of World Economy and International Management (IWIM) had already created a solid context, as e.g. the Sudan Economy Research Group (SERG), which suggested continuity by means of a periodical publication serving a wider academic and civil society audience.

Due to my change to the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) at the end of 1992, I participated in the production of the first two volumes of the Yearbook only. Hence my memories relate to the years of 1989 to 1992, and to the editing process of „Adjustment with a Human Face” (Volume 1) and „Industrialisation based on Agricultural Development” (volume 2). Despite of some material support by the University`s administration the editors` group had to cope with resource scarcity which could only be overcome by a considerable measure of commitment. Since the editors started with limited experience in dealing with authors and publishing houses, the production of the first volumes turned out to become a learning process which demanded a lot of effort from the editors. However, at the same time the motivation within the editors` group was strongly incentivized by the desire to contribute meaningfully to the great debates of the time on Africa.

Owing to my change of employment and the new working environment after 1992 at the FES my evaluation of the Yearbook does not reflect its significance in academic circles which I cannot properly assess. In accordance with my former mission as staff of the International Division of the FES I base my comments on observations concerning the Yearbook`s suitability to inform consultancy work in collaboration with partner organisations in African countries, i.e. government, non-government, and academic institutions. FES is known for its commitment to

draw benefits for its development cooperation from new insights, evidence and paradigms in development economics and political science, and has always been active in organising working groups, training seminars, and commissioning studies to assist in providing an academic background to political decision-making. As a marginal note it may be justified to mention that the FES has also supported the Yearbook by pre-print purchase orders. In the actual project work, however, reference to the content of the Yearbook was rather difficult, owing mainly to the format and the highly limited accessibility of the Yearbook. Its circulation seems still to be based on the printing press, whereas access through online is weak, despite a sale offer as e-book. Furthermore, for political consulting work the contributions need to be topical and concise, and preferably digital, so to become a relevant ingredient in political debates. The mere size of the volumes and the lack of focus among the many chapters render any usage as background information in practical-political discussions enormously difficult.

The Internet provides an almost unlimited supply of publications, presenting innovative ideas and insights, new evidence, and critical debates on established paradigms. For my professional work I have drawn a host of papers from the websites of many institutions and researchers, including the World Bank, African Development Bank, ILO, African Union, OECD, ODI, Harvard University, and many others. For our discussion with decision-makers and staff acting as preparers of decisions there is a huge stock of freely accessible stuff covering most of the relevant aspects of the mandate of political consultancy. ***In this respect the Yearbook suffers a disadvantage due to its weak availability in the digital sphere and due to the non-accessibility as an open source publication. This statement does in no way imply a judgement on its scientific relevance. However, if there is an intention to broaden the circulation of the Yearbook beyond the narrow reach of academic libraries and to attain a greater leverage in civil society and in political debates, its presentation requires a smarter approach compatible with up-to-date means and practices of communication between politics and academia.***

Concerning the topics of the two volumes of the Yearbook to which I have contributed too, I believe that the theme „Adjustment with a Human Face“ is today of a lesser relevance than „Industrialisation based on Agricultural Development“. Nevertheless, structural adjustment was one of the main issues of the time and our decision to dedicate the first volume to this controversy was certainly justified. Nowadays, though, the dispute seems to be fraught with less content of ideologies and seems to reflect deeper insights into the political economy of adjustment (notwithstanding the fact that some circles cling to out-of-date paradigms and

myths). It has rightly lost its central position in development economics and in political science. The theme „Industrialisation based on Agricultural Development“, on the contrary, has over time maintained, if not increased, its relevance in development policy, although in actual policy-making it has often not received the recognition it deserves. Political settlements and the weight of interest groups in many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa are not in favour of agricultural and rural development.

There is reason to assume, however, that ADLI (Agricultural-Demand-Led Industrialization), due to its emphasis on domestic linkages, will receive more attention in the course of deglobalisation (as seen as a trend by some experts on global development) and the repercussions of the Corona crisis (as it is interrupting at least temporary long and complex supply chains), since foreign-trade based strategies will increasingly meet constraints. The growth process in Ethiopia, e.g., provides evidence to the thesis that a short cut to structural transformation bypassing the transformation of agriculture is hardly feasible. In 2010, however, the country abandoned the strategic focus on agriculture (the Ethiopian versions of an „agricultural development-led industrialisation“) and switched to a foreign direct investment (FDI)-driven light manufacturing development path as the new growth engine. The high GDP growth rates since about 2012 concealed the lack of structural transformation, whereas the growing dependence on foreign markets is going to become a major challenge in any overhaul of the country`s strategic reorientation.

German Version: Statement von Dr. Peter Oesterdiekhoff⁸

Das African Development Perspectives Yearbook geht auf Initiativen in und im Umkreis der Universität Bremen zurück. Im Jahr 1988 wurde der Verein Informationszentrum Afrika (IZA) auf Anregung von Mitarbeitern der Universität Bremen gegründet mit dem Ziel, die wissenschaftliche Auseinandersetzung über Afrikas Entwicklungsperspektiven für ein interessiertes Publikum in der NGO-Szene besser zugänglich zu machen. In diesem Zusammenhang entstanden mehrere Publikationsreihen in unterschiedlichen Formaten. Die Universität Bremen, insbesondere das Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Internationales Management (IWIM), blickte zu diesem Zeitpunkt bereits auf ein mindestens zehnjähriges

⁸ The German version is slightly different from the English version. The editors found it useful to give also access to the German version of the statement by Dr. Peter Oesterdiekhoff as it was available to the editors of the Festschrift.

Engagement in der Afrikaforschung zurück. Vor allem die von Prof. Dr. Karl Wohlmuth initiierten und betreuten Forschungsprojekte und Dissertationsvorhaben hatten einen Forschungskontext, so z. B. die Sudan Economy Research Group (SERG), entstehen lassen, der eine Verstetigung der Arbeit durch eine regelmäßige Publikation realistisch und vielversprechend erscheinen ließ. Idee und Initiative zur Gründung des Yearbooks verdanken sich diesen Bestrebungen.

Ich selbst war nur an den beiden ersten Bänden bis zur Drucklegung beteiligt, da ich Ende 1992 in den Dienst der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) trat. Meine Erinnerungen beziehen sich daher nur auf einen Zeitraum von zwei bis drei Jahren, immerhin die Gründungsjahre, und auf die Herstellung der beiden Bände „Adjustment with a Human Face“ und „Industrialisation based on Agricultural Development“. Die Redaktionsgruppe war trotz materieller Unterstützung seitens der Universitätsverwaltung mit einer Ressourcenknappheit konfrontiert, die sie nur mit großem Engagement kompensieren konnte. Da es für die meisten Mitglieder der Redaktionsgruppe keine Erfahrungen und Routinen in der Kooperation mit Autoren und Verlagen gab, war die Herstellung der ersten Bände ein Lernprozess, der allen Beteiligten Einiges abforderte. Angesichts der damals heftig wogenden Debatte um Strukturanpassung wurde die Gruppe zugleich stark motiviert durch den Wunsch, einen relevanten Beitrag zur Klärung der umstrittenen Fragen zu liefern.

Aufgrund meines Wechsels zur FES ist meine rückblickende Einschätzung des Yearbooks nicht primär von Debatten der letzten Jahrzehnte an Universitäten geprägt, sondern von deren Rezeption und Reflektion in der politischen Beratungstätigkeit. Die FES hat sich in dieser Hinsicht ziemlich engagiert und in Arbeitskreisen, Weiterbildungsaktivitäten und Auftragsstudien Erkenntnisfortschritte und Paradigmenwechsel in der Entwicklungsökonomie für ihre Arbeit fruchtbar zu machen versucht. Am Rande sei vermerkt, dass die Stiftung durch Abnahmegarantien die Finanzierung des Yearbooks zumindest in der Anfangsphase unterstützt hat. Das Format und die Präsentation des Jahrbuchs haben jedoch in unserer Arbeit einen stärkeren Bezug auf seine Inhalte erschwert, vorwiegend durch sein unfängliches Format und seine mangelnde Zugänglichkeit. Seine Publikation scheint noch immer im Wesentlichen auf die Papierform zu setzen, auch wenn es inzwischen als E-Book erhältlich ist. Für die politische Beratungsarbeit wäre es wichtig, dass Beiträge zu eng definierten Fragestellungen in einer digitalen Form vorliegen, um Zielgruppen effizient damit versorgen zu können. Dafür ist der Umfang des Jahrbuches zu voluminös und die Thematik auch innerhalb eines Bandes zu wenig

fokussiert. Für die Arbeit mit Regierungs- und Nichtregierungsorganisationen vor Ort ist diese Präsentation aber ein Hindernis.

Im Internet findet sich ein nahezu unbegrenztes Angebot an Publikationen, die z. B. als Working Papers sich aktuell an der „scientific frontier“ bewegen. Ich habe für meine eigene Arbeit viel Material, z. B. von der Weltbank, heruntergeladen, aber auch von Autoren der African Development Bank, der ILO, der African Union, der Harvard University, und der OECD. Für die Diskussion mit Entscheidungsträgern und -vorbereitern findet sich viel frei zugängliches Material zu allen für unsere Arbeit relevanten Themen. Das Yearbook/Jahrbuch ist für diese Verwendung aber wenig geeignet. *Ohne Digitalisierung und „open resource“-Verfügbarkeit ist zumindest die praktisch-politische Relevanz des Jahrbuchs in Frage gestellt. Das impliziert selbstverständlich kein Urteil über die wissenschaftliche Relevanz, die damit nicht angezweifelt wird. Wenn seine Zirkulation über Bibliotheken hinaus angestrebt wird und es stärker in der politischen und gesellschaftlichen Auseinandersetzung Beachtung finden soll, wird wahrscheinlich darüber zu reden sein, wie man es „smarter“ präsentieren kann. Als einzige in Deutschland produzierte regelmäßige Publikation über Entwicklung in Afrika wäre es ein wichtiges Ziel, die gesellschaftliche Wahrnehmung des Jahrbuchs auszubauen.*

Von den Themen der beiden Bände, an denen ich mitgewirkt habe, ist vermutlich der Band „Structural Adjustment with a Human Face“ heute weniger relevant als der Band „Industrialisation based on Agricultural Development“. Damals war Strukturanpassung selbstverständlich ein zentral wichtiger Themenbereich, heute jedoch scheint sich der Konflikt teilweise entideologisiert zu haben (außer in einigen Kreisen innerhalb und außerhalb Afrikas, die gern an überholten Paradigmen und Mythen festhalten). Unser Beitrag zu einer sachlichen Auseinandersetzung ist damals auf jeden Fall wichtig und richtig gewesen. Das ADLI (Agricultural Demand Led Industrialization) -Thema ist auch heute noch herausragend wichtig, wenn auch notorisch unterbewertet, was sicher mit der politischen Ökonomie der Länder Afrikas und wohl auch der Praxis der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit zu tun hat. Es ist zu vermuten, dass ADLI mit der Betonung auf einheimische Wirtschaftskreisläufe möglicherweise an Bedeutung gewinnen wird, wenn De-globalisierung (einige Experten sehen diese am Horizont), nicht zuletzt beschleunigt durch die Corona-Pandemie, die außenhandelsorientierten Wachstumsstrategien vor Probleme stellen wird. Das lässt sich derzeit in Äthiopien, aber auch in Westafrika beobachten, dessen Exportzonen und Industrieparks in eine Krise geraten sind,

die mit dem Ende der Pandemie nicht mit Sicherheit beendet sein wird. Das Land, dessen Entwicklung ich seit Anfang 2000 beobachte, hat seinen früheren Strategieschwerpunkt auf Landwirtschaft seit etwa 2010 aufgegeben, was schon an sich nicht optimal war, jetzt aber bei schwindenden Exporten sehr negativ zu Buche schlagen wird. Damit wird der „short cut“ zu struktureller Transformation ohne Transformation des Agrarsektors weiterhin verstellt, womit das Konzept von ADLI neue Aktualität erhält.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook is a Formidable Book - Statement at the Occasion of the 30 Years Anniversary of this Publication by Dr. Oluwole I. Ogunyemi, Lagos State Polytechnic, Ikorodu, Lagos, Nigeria. Email address: Oluwole Ogunyemi woleoguns@yahoo.com

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook has clearly presented itself to me as a formidable book to which only industrious scholar can contribute to. I did a chapter as a lead author titled ‘Indigenous Agricultural Technology in Nigeria: A Case Study of the Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute (NSPRI) and the National Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation (NCAM)’ in Unit 3 with the title “Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policies for Agricultural Transformation in Nigeria” for the 2018 Yearbook under the umbrella theme ‘Science, Technology and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa – General Issues and Country Cases’. The co-author of the chapter, Dr. A. S. Adedokun, is a colleague at the Economics Department of the University of Lagos. Upon getting the call for the 2018 edition, I felt we could contribute and we, therefore, submitted the abstract. The process of getting the chapter accepted was thorough. From the submission of author’s short resume through abstract acceptance to the submission of the first draft and followed by three-time corrections proved to me that the book is maintaining the mettle with which is known over the years.

Whenever I go for an international academic forum and I see the book displayed and check through a copy, I do see qualitative issues and topics for African socio-economic liberation. It is heart-warming that my modest ideas have been added to such efforts that are put together yearly for African prosperity in all spheres. The topical issue which my contribution addresses has remained germane over the last 2 decades in Nigeria. The chapter contribution offers Nigeria the opportunity of re-assessing the referenced agencies and reinforcing them towards

the development of the country's agricultural technology. It is also a veritable window for all African countries to learn what they have not done about Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) with special reference to issues of agricultural development.

For the future publication of the Yearbook, the cover page should be made to reflect the continent for which it is meant. This will properly be served by having the African Map on its cover page so that even from afar one can see "Africa" without reading the title of the book and learning that the Yearbook is advocating the continent's interests. The Yearbook has focussed on veritable themes and topics over the past thirty years, but socio-economic emancipation has kept on eluding the continent. A thirty-year period is more than enough for African countries to develop. The discussion has remained the same, like playing the record of a song repeatedly that Africa must develop agriculture, health, human capital, industry, transportation, tourism, etc. Consequently, the Yearbook should start partnering with African experts and focusing on various themes on why Africa has remained undeveloped and why it has underdeveloped her sectors despite her rich human, mineral, and material resources. This approach will open new channels of cooperation and will enhance the cooperation, where it already exists, between the ADPY-Team and Africa. Such new forms of cooperation will proffer evidence-based answers to the question why Africa is not developing and how it can provide solutions to overcome the role of inhibitors of her development agenda and initiatives. Selected African higher institutions should be contacted for collaboration through which a localised practical implementation of a certain recommendation to a development problem can be covered in any of the published ADPY-editions. This approach will reflect the Yearbook as not purely academic in orientation. I look forward to having additional works published in its future editions.

Statement by Dr. Oyebanke Abejirin (née Oyelaran-Oyeyinka) at the Occasion of the 30 Years Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook; Email address: Banke O oyebanke@gmail.com.

I contributed to Volume 19 of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook titled: "Africa's Progress in Regional and Global Economic Integration – Towards New Trade and Investment Policies". I was an Editor, as well as a contributor to Unit 2 titled: "New Investment Policies in Africa for Structural Change". For the Unit 2 I have contributed an issues section to the

introductory essay entitled *New Investment Policies in Africa for Structural Change – An Introduction*, in cooperation with Prof. Karl Wohlmuth. The section conceptualized the issues that were facing FDI in Africa and went on to introduce the other chapters in the unit. In particular, it looked at: trends in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to and from Africa; FDI trends in the different sectors – Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services – of the continent; FDI in Africa's sectoral growth; how to leverage FDI to achieve sustainable development in Africa; the role of induced investment through global value chains in Africa; increasing the capabilities for integration into global value chains; and capturing the gains from global value chains by pro-active strategies and policies.

I also co-authored a chapter titled *Structural Transformation in Nigeria: Steering Foreign Direct Investment towards Inclusive Growth* in cooperation with Dr. Oluyomi Ola-David. In this chapter, we focused on Nigeria and questioned to what extent Nigeria's structural change had been driven by FDI and how FDI could be steered to encourage inclusive growth. Our findings inferred that FDI had been contributing to a services-sector-led structural transformation process. We recommended a strategic infrastructure development programme, which will create a conducive environment for and will stimulate large-scale domestic and foreign agricultural and manufacturing investments, as well as an inclusive policy support to protect and to promote smallholder agriculture and small-scale industry engagements.

The experience of contributing to the Yearbook was extremely positive. The timelines given for the work were substantial and the communication was very respectful. I was also pleased to be given the opportunity to be an editor and to contribute to an issue section of the introductory essay. I did not have any negative experiences. The themes of FDI trends in Africa, of how FDI can spur inclusive growth, and of how Africa can integrate - through FDI - into regional and global markets remain very pertinent ones. FDI can go a long way in determining the structural changes in society, but if policies and institutions are not in place to steer it in the right direction, optimal benefits would not be attained by the people or the economy.

I think the Yearbook is well organized. For example, I like the issues section being an introduction to each of the units, and I welcome the clear formatting guidelines that are provided. I have no changes to propose to the content and the format. There are not too many annual publications on Africa, which are well organized, coordinated, data-driven, and policy-oriented. The Yearbook therefore has a clear advantage in this sense. The Yearbook is very

important and contains well researched and relevant information. *The publication project could strengthen its impact in Africa further and can link better with African institutions and experts by: 1. Collaborating with regional influencers and thought-leaders, like the African Development Bank, McKinsey and Co, which frequently release researches on Africa; 2. Targeted outreach to African research and academic institutions, and to institutions which do research on Africa, and where possible, providing copies of the Yearbook to them; 3. Forwarding the request for contributions to these institutions to disseminate the call for papers within their networks; and 4. Partner with universities to have leadership series based on recently released volumes.*

Statement at the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (1989 – 2019) by Dr. Patrick Osakwe, Chief, Trade and Poverty Branch, UNCTAD, Geneva. Email address: Patrick Osakwe patrick.osakwe@unctad.org

On this occasion of the celebration of thirty years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY), I am very pleased and honoured to prepare a statement on my experience regarding collaboration with the ADPY team in preparation of different editions of the Yearbook. My first contact with the team was during the preparation of the 2015/16 Yearbook entitled “Africa’s Progress in Regional and Global Economic Integration”. I was requested to prepare a chapter on “Transformative, Regionalism, Trade and the Challenge of Poverty Reduction in Africa” and to serve also as a co-editor of the volume. Following the successful partnership which I had with the team in the preparation of the 2015/16 volume, I also contributed articles to the 2018 Yearbook on “Science, Technology and Innovation Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa – General Issues and Country Cases”, and also for the 2020/21 Yearbook on “Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Infrastructure, Industrialization, Innovation) and African Development – Challenges and Opportunities”.

It has been a pleasure working with the ADPY team. They are highly professional, diligent, pleasant, and interesting colleagues to work with. Each contribution is taken seriously, and constructive comments are provided to improve the quality of submissions. The team has also done an exemplary job in planning, preparing, and producing different editions of the Yearbook, and I would like to seize this opportunity to commend them for their dedication and efforts.

In my view, one of the attractions of the ADPY is the choice of themes. The chosen themes have been timely and address current and emerging development needs and challenges facing African economies. The 2015/16 edition of the Yearbook focussed attention on how regional integration could be geared towards playing a transformative role in the economic development of Africa. This was a very useful addition both to the literature and to the efforts by African leaders to make regional integration work better for the continent. In recognition of the crucial role of technology and innovation in fostering sustained and inclusive development in Africa, the 2018 edition of the Yearbook focused on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policies and how they could contribute to the socio-economic transformation and the take-off in the continent. The current edition of the Yearbook, which focuses on goal 9 of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), is also timely and relevant in the sense that it deals with the nexus between infrastructure and innovation on one hand and industrialization in Africa on the other. These are all issues that African policymakers are currently grappling with and are on their priority lists.

The current format and style of the Yearbook are reasonable and make sense so that there is really no need to change something that works. The only aspect of the report that the team may want to think about is finding ways and means of ensuring that the publication is released on time by the publisher. In my view, the time lag between submission of articles by authors and publishing of the report is rather long and could be shortened. Regarding impact, the Yearbook editions have made positive contributions to Africa's development largely through stimulating debates on the development needs and the challenges facing the continent. To enhance its development impact, going forward there is the need for the ADPY team to integrate these volumes into existing capacity building programmes at the country-level. This could be done through engaging or strengthening partnerships with national and regional organisations that conduct training and launching of these publications at major international events on Africa's economic development.

In conclusion, the ADPY is a unique and useful addition to the literature on Africa's economic development. Over the past three decades it has proved to be a novel source of timely and credible analysis of the opportunities and challenges facing African countries. It has also stimulated debates on global issues affecting Africa's development and has drawn attention to policy-research questions that have hitherto been neglected in the discourse on Africa's

economic development. In this context, it will remain an invaluable source of reference and policy guide for African policymakers and development practitioners.

Statement at the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (1989 – 2019) by Dr. Walid Abdmoula, Arab Planning Institute, Kuwait City, Kuwait. Email address: Dr. Walid Abdmoula wahid@api.org.kw

My research contribution with the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) was an exciting experience, not only at the academic level, but also at the personal level, given the editors' qualities and their approach. My contribution to Volume 16 on "Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Africa - General Issues", which came at the time of the Arab Spring, which first began in my home country Tunisia, gave me the motivation and the energy to actively participate in order to make a real difference for African economies. Indeed, contributing to such an issue was an opportunity to positively react to the wave of hope raised by Tunisia, which then spread to some other parts of the Arab world. There were different issues that needed to be covered given the challenges facing the Tunisian economy and the need to design new policies to increase income, alleviate poverty, and combat corruption. My contribution on "Macroeconomic Policy Formation Process in Tunisia" was an obvious choice since it provided a detailed analysis which aimed at informing future strategic policies, designed to face Tunisia's developmental challenges, and hopefully consolidating the transitional democracy.

My experience with the ADPY was renewed in 2016, as in a further commitment I covered a more specific topic related to the analysis of "Tunisia's Foreign Trade: Challenges and Policies". This study was published in Volume 19 on "Africa's Progress in Regional and Global Economic Integration - Towards New Trade and Investment Policies". The choice of this topic was motivated by the importance of export diversification and export sophistication in boosting economic growth and driving income growth and catching up.

The Covid-19 pandemic and the ensuing global lockdown revealed the Tunisian and African vulnerability in their health, education, and research systems, in addition to the unprecedented collapse of production, trade, and employment. Coping with these challenges would require a complete rethinking of the way African countries practice economic and social development. Most of the African countries are stuck in the low and intermediate levels of sophistication,

which unfortunately reduce their economic growth and their catching-up capabilities. One of the most binding constraints is the institutional incapacity and the elite's reluctance to engage in genuine reforms. A comprehensive paradigm shift is needed to tackle widespread market and government failures, and to redirect state intervention in the economy toward achieving more tangible developmental goals.

In my view, the ADPY would be in a pole position to help African countries in this endeavour. Trust in the ADPY, earned over three decades of hard work and achievements, is indeed the most prominent advantage to African States given the high damage made to the development in Africa through International Financial Institutions (IFIs)' liberal policies. ADPY's drive to reach academia and decision makers would be enhanced through closer cooperation with the academic community across African countries and through the promotion of conferences, workshops, and consultancies. The ADPY experts' network across the continent would be an inestimable asset. Online solutions would offer more cost-effective approaches as well.

Statement at the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (1989 – 2019) by NGO TONG Chantal Marie, Chargée de Cours, Université de Ngaoundéré, Annexe de Garoua, Garoua, Cameroun. Email address: chantal NGO TONG ngotong2002@yahoo.fr

I contributed to the Volume 21 for 2019 in the Unit 1 on " Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa via Human Skills Development" as a co-editor and as a contributor. The volume 21 had a focus on the theme: "Science, Technology and Innovation policies for Inclusive Growth in Africa - Human Skills Development and Country Cases". As a co-editor, I contributed - in a cooperation with Professor Karl Wohlmuth - to the introductory essay for Unit 1 of the volume; as a contributor, I wrote an article on « Cameroon's Digital Economy Plan, Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth". Both tasks were a great experience for me.

In this cooperation with the Yearbook editorial team, I improved my abilities to write in English. Although Cameroon is a bilingual country, the bilingualism is not effective for all Cameroonians. I am very interested to look at the political economy of Cameroun. Some time

ago, I choose as a field of research: public policy with a specific orientation on local public policies (decentralization, local development, local administration). But in the cooperation with the Yearbook team, I found a real interest to work on economic policies, and I decided to deepen the research activities in the field of economic policies. My view of the political economy of Cameroun was broadened.

However, in the beginning, I wanted to write my contribution with a colleague, but it was so difficult for us to come to an agreement concerning methodology because of our different specialities and competencies. He is an economist, and I am a political scientist. I think I need to learn more to be able to cooperate with scientists coming from different fields. But Professor Karl Wohlmuth helped me with a guideline how to frame such an analysis by content, and with a list of questions which led me on the way. So, my contribution was facilitated. I was really encouraged by his way of supporting my work as a contributor.

The theme of digitalization and inclusive growth contains issues and challenges for the present and for the future society, not only for Cameroun but for all of Africa and the world. There is a need in Cameroon as in many African countries to plan for an efficient digital transformation. Such a digital revolution is imperative for Cameroun if it wants to be successful in the globalisation process insofar as to achieve the objectives of development. Development today is not possible without an important place for digital tools and competences. Digitalization offers several opportunities for development, but most of the African countries are not yet exploiting those opportunities, because of lack of human skills and because of very weak policies in terms of developing human capabilities.

As I do not know many alternative publications to the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY), I think I cannot make specific recommendations and relevant observations about the format, the themes, the style, and the organization of such a project. For me, I think that all is perfectly done. In the future, I will be able to make qualified suggestions too. *Sincerely, the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) offers specific views of invited/contributing scientists in specific domains of the development process in Africa. African realities are so complex and to grasp this complexity, there is a need of incorporating many and diverse views regarding these realities. An open-minded approach is required to cover alternative views on the African reality of our days. But the ADPY team has the competencies to involve such authors with alternative views from inside and outside of Africa.*

I think that to strengthen the impact of the Yearbook in/on Africa, the Project should be better linked with African institutions and African experts. So, they could be associated in research projects, and the Yearbook team can organise conferences or seminars and workshops to which they will be invited to discuss about some issues and challenges related to specific questions of development. I am thankful to this cooperation with the ADPY team.

4 How to prepare for the Future: Proposals for important Themes, for changes of Format, and for the adaptation of Working Procedures⁹

Statement by the Managing Editor of the Yearbook - Achievements and Future of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, by Professor Dr. Tobias Knedlik, University of the Applied Sciences Fulda, Research Professor IWH Halle¹⁰

The Achievements

Over all those years, the African Development Perspectives Yearbook followed a unique strategy consisting of four elements:

- 1) Each volume centres on one topic only. This important difference to most academic journals allows the reader to get a more comprehensive picture of the current debate. In most cases, contributions from different academic disciplines are included to provide a real interdisciplinary view.
- 2) The Yearbook draws on academics as well as on professionals from various types of (international, regional, business, media, consulting, African and non-African) organizations. This connects research with practice and leads to a significant value-added for policymakers and political advisors – and to academic scholars.
- 3) The Scientific Coordinator, Karl Wohlmuth, a team of Unit and Volume Editors, and Peer Reviewers hired for the task review the submitted papers rigorously. The review process usually takes various rounds. The reviewers indicate options for improvement to ensure the highest quality standards.

⁹ In this section 4 the recommendations of the Statements are summarized, and some of the experiences of the Editorial Group are brought in. This may help in the future editorial work.

¹⁰ Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business Studies at the Fulda University of Applied Sciences, Germany; Research Professor at the IWH in Halle, Germany since 2014; Researcher at IWIM/University of Bremen in the period 2002-2005; working with the Editorial Group of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook since 2002.

4) The Editors also indicate the linkages among contributions and interlink the papers in the review process. The Unit Editors also provide introductions for each Unit of the Yearbook, composed of three to five contributions, so that the Units deal with specific subtopics of the major theme which was selected for the whole volume. Again, this is done in a highly comprehensive manner.

The view on the achievements also implies, as it is the case with each Yearbook contribution, the view on what could be done to improve the impact of the publication further.

The Future

Trying to look at the future of the Yearbook means to deal with taking stock and considering potential improvements. Taking stock needs careful action, as it would not be wise to give up any of the major characteristics of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, in particular the one-topic approach, the interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary focus, and the high quality standards. Room for improvement can be identified in specific processes.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook lacks “real digitalization” over the whole production process and the following dissemination and reflection processes. A proper publishing platform that manages the submission and review processes and connects all the editorial and review contributors would be an important and necessary improvement. Also, such a platform should give the readers and potential contributors the opportunity to comment on chapters, articles, and even on specific details about data, sources, theoretical approaches, and hypotheses which are included in the contributions.

Such a tool would also be helpful to broaden the pool of contributors, reviewers, and unit editors. Most important, such a tool will reach more readers and new groups of readers, especially the critical commentators, influential civil society leaders, and key policymakers. Eventually, important improvements could be made regarding the availability of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook in Africa and specifically for scholars and institutions with limited budgets. Thus, an “open access” modality for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook would contribute to taking this important publication to the next level.

Statement by the Book Reviews and Book Notes Editor of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook - The Book Reviews and Book Notes Section of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, by Professor Dr. Samia Satti Osman Mohamed Nour, Khartoum University, Sudan

What about my strategy as a book reviews and book notes editor?

I had the great pleasure to work as editor (co-editor) for Unit 3 on “Book Reviews and Book Notes”, African Development Perspectives Yearbook (2020), Volume 22 with the theme **“Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Infrastructure, Industrialization, Innovation) and African Development – Challenges and Opportunities”**. My strategy as a book reviews editor focussed on reviewing global and regional reports (Africa region reports and Arab region reports) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and specifically on the Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) on innovation, industrialization, and infrastructure. I contributed not only as an organizer of the Unit but also as a reviewer with three reports to Unit 3 of Volume 22: ‘Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19: Sustainable Development Report 2020’, ‘Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2019’, and ‘Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2019’. These are key reports for the theme of the volume for 2020/21 of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook.

I have enjoyed the opportunity to share my knowledge by reviewing the progress to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at both the global level and the Africa and Arab regional levels. At the global level, the review explains that the Sustainable Development Report 2020 (SDR 2020) with the subtitle ‘The Sustainable Development Goals and Covid-19’ discusses the interaction between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and COVID-19. It shows that COVID-19 will have severe negative impacts on realizing most of the SDGs. The SDG Index score over time indicates that the world has been making progress towards the SDGs (SDR 2020). The report indicates that countries in East and South Asia have progressed the

most since 2010, and since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015. Africa has made significant progress during the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) period of 2000–2015 and has also made some progress since the adoption of the SDGs. Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and the Middle East and Northern Africa region also made progress between 2010 and 2019 and have increased their SDG Index score by more than one point on average. Finally, the OECD countries, which have on average the highest SDG Index score, progressed moderately since 2015. The report (SDR 2020) explains the progress by looking at individual SDGs and argues that since 2015 the world has seen the most rapid progress towards SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

At the Arab regional level, the review illustrates that the Arab Region SDG Index Report (2019) describes the Arab region countries' progress towards achieving the SDGs and indicates areas requiring faster progress to speed up the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the region. The report illustrates the wide range of sustainable development outcomes together with describing common challenges in the Arab region. The group of Arab countries is quite heterogeneous, so that the potentials to increase the SDG Index score are diversified, depending on the resources availability, the economic and social structure, and the governance system. The variances between the 22 Arab countries reflect their very significant differences in performance on many socioeconomic indicators. Only a few common denominators are universal in the region, including the poor performance on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). There are also significant challenges for SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 14 (Life below Water), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), which cut across the region. Other SDGs show more variation, which makes overarching policy recommendations difficult – responses and solutions need to be country- and context-specific.

At the Africa regional level, the review shows that the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report (2019) provides an assessment not just of where African countries stand with respect to the SDGs and their progress toward the goals, but also how African governments are implementing strategies for achieving them. The report finds that the SDGs have widely received official endorsements by African governments and have been incorporated into many Government Action Plans and National Implementation Strategies. The report indicates that

there are still widespread gaps on behalf of countries in understanding the distances to SDG goals and targets. The report finds that there is a great deal of diversity with respect to the main SDG challenges in Africa's subregions.

How should the Unit on Book Reviews and Book Notes be structured in Future?

In my view the Unit on Book Reviews should be structured to include relevant publications, including reports and books, that focus on the evaluation of progress toward the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with particular emphasis on the reports and books that put special emphasis on a specific SDG, as it was done for volume 22 related to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) on innovation, industrialization, and infrastructure. For all the SDGs, an assessment and evaluation for the global, regional, and national levels is recommended to give deep insights about interactions and perspectives of the SDGs. The Unit on Book Reviews and Book Notes should include reports that explain the measurement, assessment, and evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). National, regional, and global reports that discuss relevant policies to enhance the progress to accelerate the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will deepen the knowledge about world systems. World systems will become more transparent in terms of sustainability, growth, and development when the global, regional, and national perspectives are reviewed. It is necessary to focus on the opportunities for accelerating the progress towards the achievement of all SDGs. This was done in volume 22 for the achievement of SDG 9, by studying general and specific issues and country cases. It is as well necessary to identify the factors that hinder and impede the achievement of all the SDGs, as it was done for SDG 9 in volume 22 of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook.

Which books and documents should be included in the Unit on Book Reviews and Book Notes?

In my opinion the Unit on Book Reviews and Book Notes should include all the relevant publications, reports and books from the UN institutions, from African institutions and universities, and from academic institutions and universities that focus on the evaluation of progress towards the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Africa, as

it is done with the theme of the Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9) on innovation, industrialization, and infrastructure in volume 22 for 2020/21.

The Key Pillars of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook: What should be preserved?

What makes the Difference to other Editions on African Development? The Issues of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook contain for each subset of articles (called “Unit”) a Strategy subsection, bundling together the policy conclusions and the policy recommendations in the form of a Strategic Conclusion. This is now standing practice in all Issues of the Yearbook. The editors and authors adapt to this procedure. The reactions are positive – the strategic implications of the essays and case studies are presented.

How are the Themes selected for the various Issues? The themes follow the global development agenda. Themes are under discussion in Africa often for years at continental, regional and national levels. African sources are of great interest, as they are to a great extent own positions of African personalities, institutions, NGOs, and governments. Some examples are presented below:

Example of: Structural Adjustment Policies for Africa: In the context of the externally imposed structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) for Africa not only a critical assessment of the SAPs was done; also, alternatives to the mainstream proposals were presented and the African Alternatives to Structural Adjustment Programmes were assessed. It is necessary to inform the reader about African Alternatives.

Example of: Balancing the Development of Productive Sectors in Africa: In various issues of the Yearbook the theme of a balance between agriculture and industry and the theme of a balance between public and private sectors were brought to the attention of the global reader. Balancing sectoral development is a key issue in development studies, and of great importance for Africa; but this issue is too often neglected in development practice, because of ideological positions and the lack of political interest. African Views on Balancing are also presented. As in Africa agriculture development was for long neglected as well as private sector development, such a Balancing Approach is important.

Example of: Macroeconomic Policy Formation in Africa: In various issues of the Yearbook the theme of African ownership in macroeconomic policy formation was brought in. Since the

world recession of 2008/2009, the global financial crisis, and its impacts on Africa the main trends in macroeconomic policy formation in Africa were towards more ownership in key policy areas and more policy coordination at regional and continental levels. However, the African Macroeconomic Policy Alternatives were not recognized fully outside Africa. The Yearbook Editors stepped in with analyses done by African and international scholars.

Example of: Transformative Regional Integration in Africa: In various issues of the Yearbook the theme of Africa's regional integration was highlighted, but just in recent years the African views on integration had been developed vigorously: the African Regional Integration Index (ARII), the deep assessments of the African regional integration processes, and the work on new agendas for RECs, TFTA and CFTA are fine examples. The need for a more transformative regional integration process is now on the agenda.

Example of: New Trade and Investment Policies in Africa: In various issues of the Yearbook the theme of Africa's reintegration into the world economy was analysed, always looking at the African views and solutions. But just in the recent years the African views on coherent, comprehensive and effective new trade and investment policies were developed quite rapidly, namely: how to exploit the links between trade and foreign investment to structural change, how to work faster on trade facilitation and on aid for trade, etc.

Policy Processes in Africa and the African Development Perspectives Yearbook: It is common practice in the various issues of the Yearbook to consider the policy formation and decision-making processes which are related to ongoing reforms of economic and social policies. The institutional dimensions of policy and the interest groups associated with reforms are part of the analysis. Therefore, the authors are encouraged to consider governance and institutional issues from global to regional, national, sub-regional, and local levels.

Development Theories and the Publication Policy of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook: All over the issues we find quite different theoretical propositions in the contributions. It does not matter if dependency theories, structuralist theories, evolutionary and institutionalist theories, or rather mainstream approaches are presented. Most important is the link between theoretical approach, empirical assessment, and policy recommendation. But African Alternatives by African Authors for an integrated African Continent are given priority.

Outlook for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook: The last two issues (for 2018 and 2019) were related to the theme "Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policies for

Inclusive Growth in Africa”. Forthcoming is the Yearbook issue for 2020/21 on “SDG 9 and Africa’s development process”. This theme brings in the Agenda 2030. This volume and the one for 2022 on “Business Opportunities, Start-ups and Venture Capital Funds, and the Digital Transformation” touch the new great upcoming themes for Africa of realizing the seventeen SDGs and aiming at a digital transformation which is already on the horizon. Already the work for the volume for 2020/21 is finished, and work will start soon for the volume for 2022.

The Future of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook: What should be changed?

The Statements by editors, contributors, and supporters have brought interesting results. We can group the content under various headings to highlight the messages. The following headlines and messages follow:

Strengthen Publicity and Information about the Yearbook:

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) would strengthen its impact in Africa and on African institutions if it scales up its publicity in African universities. The German radio and television station Deutsche Welle/DW are currently partners with African Independent Television (AIT) in Nigeria. This could be used as an additional source of publicity.

Release More Policy Briefs and Conduct More Policy Workshops to Present the Lessons generated from Yearbook Volumes:

The impact of the Yearbook can be accelerated by follow-up publications of Policy Briefs which are based on the theme and which contain the main messages of each Yearbook volume. The short 10 pages Policy Briefs can be circulated to all the African Countries using the Foreign Offices of Germany and through the embassies of the African Countries in Germany. The Policy Briefs can be circulated also to international agencies, such as World Bank, IMF, FAO, IFPRI, and other UN agencies. The Policy Briefs can be translated to French, German, and other European Languages so that European Policymakers and Scholars can have access to the information in the Policy Briefs as related to African development.

Policy Workshops and Conferences can also be organized where African government officials, policymakers and parliamentarians, embassies’ staff, media people, academic scholars, and

researchers will thoroughly discuss the theme of each of the Yearbook volumes. Through these Policy Workshops and Conferences, policy implementation strategies can be designed for executives at the national and regional African levels and for the donor community being active in Africa. If these actions are done, the impacts of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) can be sustained and broadened. This may require funding from international organizations, from European agencies, and from the German government through their international cooperation offices. Arrangements can equally be made so that relevant African government agencies can contribute to the financial platform of the Project.

More cooperation is recommended with African thinktanks and policymakers to broaden the impact of the Yearbook:

All the volumes of the ADPY over the years necessarily talk to topical issues of the day, enjoy global relevance, and are mostly policy-oriented towards issues of societal benefits and economic development of Africa. Going forward moreover, a closer collaboration with regional thinktanks in Africa, and especially with AERC, CODESRIA, etc., may help to widen the catchment area of network members, enrich the content of publications, and even diversify the research coverage.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) can strengthen its impact in/on Africa and link the Project better with African institutions and African experts by encouraging regular academic contributions and scientific exchanges related to the Yearbook issues. The Yearbook management can involve even more academic researchers of African universities and of all those international research institutions which are interested in African issues; this can be related to functions such as authors, unit editors, reviewers of manuscripts, and reviewers of books and documents. A long-term frame for such forms of scientific cooperation is needed. In addition, increasing the dissemination of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) in African universities is a must, to improve the understanding among African academic researchers, experts, and policymakers who are interested to contribute to inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa.

A More Intensive Collaboration with Authors of Key Academic Institutions in Africa will be beneficial:

Some of the ways through which the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) can strengthen its impact in Africa is through enhanced collaboration with the authors. Such collaboration could take the form of collaborative research in areas of common interest. There could also be more forums to present the papers to be published in the Yearbook before they are finally published. This opportunity for contributors of the various volumes of the Yearbook to write statements about their views on the Yearbook is a good example of one such initiative. The Yearbook project should be continued having in view such a direction.

The publication project could strengthen its impact in Africa further and can link better with African institutions and experts by: 1. Collaborating with regional influencers and thought-leaders, like the African Development Bank, McKinsey and Co, which frequently release researches on Africa; 2. Targeted outreach to African research and academic institutions, and to institutions which do research on Africa, and where possible, providing copies of the Yearbook to them; 3. Forwarding the request for contributions to these institutions to disseminate the call for papers within their networks; and 4. Partner with universities to have leadership series based on recently released volumes.

Pre-publication of Contributions and Inviting Blogs for Debates about the Yearbook Issues:

If the volumes of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) were pre-published electronically in shorter intervals, or parts and chapters of it, its authors would certainly gain even more influence on current debates. It might also be an option to consider adding a platform (or blog) for the ADPY to allow – moderated and peer-reviewed – real-time debates on current issues. This would also establish a closer link to the African research community, where most literature is now received in the form of electronic files rather than printed journals and books.

Changing the Name and the Content of the Yearbook:

The title of the publication could be shortened by dropping the word “Perspectives”. The amended title would simply be “African Development Yearbook”. Alternatively, as “yearbook” is more commonly associated with annual records of schools or educational institutions, a revised title could also be “Journal of African Development Perspectives”, by dropping “yearbook”, but retaining its annual publishing schedule. There may be a need to develop

themes targeted at the vibrant informal sector of African economies. This sector is teeming with unorganized energy and its contribution to the national economy is still not fully understood. With a simplified and easily identifiable name, and a recommitment to expand the accessibility of the publication, the Yearbook project has all the assets it needs (a strong editorial team, dependable institutional support, and a diverse global community of first rate contributors) to strengthen and to consolidate its impact within the Africa region and on all international development actors concerned about Africa,

The Yearbook should maintain its role to facilitate a critical dialogue on Africa's development issues:

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) offers a forum for such a dialogue that could incorporate critical approaches, such as science and technology studies and studies on institutional, relational, or evolutionary economic geography. In such a perspective, identifying questions to be asked when designing innovation policies in North African and Sub-Saharan African countries is of great importance. Questions are highly relevant, such as who designs policies and in whose interest are these policies designed; the Yearbook can provoke such key questions and can encourage authors to give answers. Learning more on the opportunities and limits of a policy transfer can be an important contribution of the Yearbook in the years to come.

The Yearbook should increase its Accessibility and should work towards deeper regional and international Linkages:

Improving accessibility of its articles and deepening institutional linkages to the work of those people and institutions that shape development practice in Africa may be instrumental in maintaining an impact in the long run.

The Yearbook should become a freely accessible online publication – also for the earlier volumes. Free accessibility online, the possibility to download articles, and strong networking efforts can help to secure a safe future for the Yearbook project.

Workshops were held to discuss the draft papers for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY); these workshops should be continued. Such workshops should be regularly held, and sometimes webinars may be a good solution. Free access of the final papers and of the Yearbook issues on a website and through Open Access modalities would increase

circulation and outreach. Shorter papers will improve readability and outreach. Shorter publication periods could also increase the outreach of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY). Close links to African institutions and researchers might be strengthened by inviting them as co-editors and to the workshop meetings.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) is perfect in every area. Do not change anything about it. The only improvement to propose is to make the Yearbook available at the Internet so that all the World Academy has access to these marvellous and highly important works. Open access is now becoming standard for international publishing.

In this respect the Yearbook suffers a disadvantage due to its weak availability in the digital sphere and due to the non-accessibility as an open source publication. This statement does in no way imply a judgement on its scientific relevance. However, if there is an intention to broaden the circulation of the Yearbook beyond the narrow reach of academic libraries and to attain a greater leverage in civil society and in political debates, its presentation requires a smarter approach compatible with up-to-date means and practices of communication between politics, civil society, and academia.

Providing through the Yearbook a key forum for discussing important projects for the future of Africa:

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) should consider the perspectives of African development in the context of highly performing developing countries. Most important, the focus on Africa's development should always be put in comparison to other countries and regions of the world in terms of specific and well-defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). To increase the impact of the Yearbook project within the next 10 years, which coincides with the deadline for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (SDA), the project should seek to foresee relevant projects and programmes that will need to be implemented on the continent to practically push forward the SDA among the different member states.

The project should form a think tank group to discuss actual projects to be implemented at the regional or sub-regional levels in Africa to create the required development. Also, studying innovative ways of creating the required development finance should be among the high priority issues to be thought of in forthcoming volumes of the Yearbook and in related development

research projects. Key projects should then be passed forward to decision makers through the proper channels of the global and local financiers of the continent.

Another important factor to increase the impact of the project is through much better and wider dissemination of the different volumes. This work should be done with the support of different institutions on the continent; they should carry the extra cost of publishing, printing, and distributing the issues of the Yearbook and its key messages for a wider audience within the continent. Digital fora and Internet tools should support in Africa the work of the Yearbook editors and the editorial office in Bremen, Germany.

Improving the Format and Establishing a Newsletter:

Some changes in the format/way of publication could be proposed. Latest research results should be published as fast as possible to be an up-to-date and in-time asset for policymakers, institutions, organizations, and other researchers. This is very important since we are living in a very fast-changing and globalizing world. Actual data and research results should be communicated through quickly released publications. An online African Development Perspectives Journal that publishes data about African economic development and important research outcomes two to three times a year would be appropriate. Also, a homepage for presenting short essays, to be used also for discussions, comments, and blogs might be recommendable to transmit relevant information and research outcomes very quickly to the interested global and African audience, also reaching the donor community.

A newsletter that can be communicated via email to African Development Experts and to African Development Institutions might be another option to spread new research and information on Africa; up to date book reviews/book notes can be communicated to the relevant African Research Community. With such a structure of the Yearbook project also newly published books, journals, and magazines can be reviewed and noted quickly and in time. By such a structure an audience can be reached very fast and efficient; and new information can be transmitted in a couple of weeks/months after they have been published. So, there is a “value-added aspect” for the reader as well as for the publishing houses and reviewers when new information is quickly released. The Book Reviews and Book Notes section of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) will be strengthened through such modalities.

Strengthening the Policy Content and Intensifying the Cooperation with African Policy Institutions:

Thirty years on, the Yearbook is now sought after in and outside Africa. However, there is a need to increase its policy content and its relevance in Africa. This valuable, policy-relevant compilation could be better tailored towards informing a wide array of African stakeholders, including decision-makers, advisors, business analysts, private sector actors, and engaged citizens on the factors shaping Africa's development trajectory. This challenge can best be realized if it collaborates with an African Institution such as the African Union (AU) or the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

Perhaps some lessons can be gleaned from other and quite similar publications. The African Economic Outlook (AEO), an annual reference book that monitors the continent's situation, first published by OECD in 2002, is now prepared by using a collaborative approach. It currently draws on the expertise of both, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the OECD. The AEO assesses the recent economic and social situation in Africa; it projects likely developments for the near future and explores a special theme on the structure of African economies, much like the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY). The report has a dedicated website: www.africaneconomicoutlook.org, which houses current and past editions. Efforts should also be made to launch the Yearbook regularly in Africa much like the Economic Development in Africa series, published solely by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) since 2000. The Economic Development in Africa series like the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) analyses a major issue of importance to African development every year, and proffers policy recommendations for action by African countries themselves and by the international community to overcome the challenges.

New Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.) should play a greater role in advertising, communicating, creating networks, and in delivering key messages from the Yearbook project:

The Yearbook should do three things in the future to contribute to further circulation: 1. Put single articles of the Yearbook online early and make them freely available. This would also be an encouragement for the entire ADPY series to be read and circulated. The publisher should initiate this. 2. Adapt to today's standards in terms of advertising, e.g. through a blog of the Yearbook with short articles, and 3. React to current developments through comments and point

to them via Twitter, Facebook, or even Instagram. It would be worth considering the challenges of the media dissemination of scientific results and thus securing a sound and strong future for the Yearbook.

More international and regional launches of new editions of the Yearbook are useful to inform about key issues:

For the future, the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) would gain to arrange the coming releases of volumes during an official event where the key messages are presented and discussed between experts and scientists. Interactivity is particularly important to make more impact on Africa, and so there is a need to attract the attention of the decision-makers from international institutions and governmental agencies. The launches of the Yearbook issues for 2016 and 2017 at UNECA in Kigali were perfect events in this direction. The media coverage was great, with coverage of interviews by involved experts in 48 African countries. By the way, it is time to move on to articles illustrated by video. Authors are ready to help with a pilot teaser for this experience.

Increasing the transfer of knowledge generated by the Yearbook volumes through digital accessibility and digital media:

Two aspects are important, a) digital availability of the research results, and b) increased transfer of the knowledge generated. As regards a) digital availability of the articles and the research results which they include, it must be stated first that the 21 volumes spanning three decades represent an enormous body of knowledge about African development – a library of its own. Many paperback versions have been distributed to libraries in African countries and to institutions dealing with African development. However, as nowadays digital-based information becomes more and more important, the current editors' group might think of fabricating complementary digital channels to provide all or selected articles to the interested reader community. This could take the form of a digital Yearbook's library, a data base which would allow specific search modes for specific subjects or countries. Alternatively, online-versions of the Yearbook editions and of its articles could be made available. This could also include internet-based opportunities to comment on the articles and to enable a continuous debate about the work published.

The second suggestion relates to b) knowledge transfer. This is a major topic for all the important research institutions dealing with development issues. The issue b) knowledge

transfer can be focused on the question: How can research be organized and designed such that the results can be transferred and put into practice, generating impacts and fruitful results in society? Without doubt, many of the Yearbooks' research results were presented to important stakeholders, leading to a consideration of one or another result in practical decisions. Moreover, African scholars have been included into the editors' Yearbook group and African students were supported to study at the University of Bremen where Professor Karl Wohlmuth and some of the other editors teach about their findings.

But, this kind of transfer could be strengthened, leading to transfer activities which are more institutionalized. E.g., a scholarship programme for students or young researchers could be initiated, together with African partner institutions, leading to bilateral exchanges of scholars and senior scientists. The current programmes of exchange of the university of Bremen with African academic and research institutions could be scaled up. The programmes could be linked to specific subjects of future Yearbook volumes and could also be connected to third-party funding projects with ministries of Germany and the African partner countries being involved as donors, beneficiaries, actors, and stakeholders. This kind of an institutionalized transfer entails a chance that research results and accumulated knowledge create impacts in society on a continuous basis. Specific initiatives might be devised fitting the enormous knowledge pool and the thematic orientation of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) group. There were and are such initiatives coming from research projects in Bremen for countries such as Sudan and Nigeria. For Sudan, such research projects and contributions to the Yearbook have a long tradition, dating back to the 1990s. For Nigeria, such projects based on the Yearbook research activities are going on since 2015, but smaller projects started as well in the 1990s.

The editors successfully defined agenda topics referring to the analytical state of the art and provided texts and book reviews which dealt with complex issues of African development. The editors identified the analytical and theoretical frame as well as the basis for analysing development strategies and the policy design patterns of African countries. The various editions of the Yearbook took notice of different country and regional specifications in regard of the continent. It would be an opportunity to continue with the basic philosophy of the Yearbook but to include the available new tools of the digital age and of open access publishing to increase the global outreach of the Yearbook.

Online Publication of the Yearbook – And taking up new development issues more quickly:

Today's fast pace demands faster recognition of development trends and their quick and efficient implementation. Because of its length and format, there is the risk that the ADPY misses the opportunity to reach out to the younger generation of development economists. By publishing short articles or fact sheets with vivid graphics online, the ADPY could “tease” a broader audience to read its full articles. Such teaser publications could also help young African researchers to better connect to their European counterparts, thereby expanding their respective research network.

The Yearbook Editors should continue to publish research reports on successful cases of implementing reforms in Africa:

For the future publication of the Yearbook, the cover page should be made to reflect the continent for which it is meant. This will properly be served by having the African Map on its cover page so that even from afar one can see “Africa” without reading the title of the book and learning that the Yearbook is advocating the continent’s interests. The Yearbook has focussed on veritable themes and topics over the past thirty years, but socio-economic emancipation has kept on eluding the continent. A thirty-year period is more than enough for African countries to develop. The record is disappointing for the continent. The discussion has remained the same, like playing the record of a song repeatedly that Africa must develop agriculture, health, human capital, industry, transportation, tourism, etc. Consequently, the Yearbook should start partnering with African experts and focusing on various themes on why Africa has remained undeveloped and why it has underdeveloped her sectors despite her rich human, mineral, and material resources. This approach will open new channels of cooperation, and will enhance the cooperation, where it already exists, between the ADPY-Team and Africa. Such new forms of cooperation will proffer evidence-based answers to the question why Africa is not developing and how it can provide solutions to overcome the role of inhibitors of her development agenda and initiatives. Selected African higher institutions should be contacted for collaboration through which a localised practical implementation of a certain recommendation to a development problem can be covered in any of the published ADPY-editions. More examples of practical and successful development interventions can be researched, presented and published in the Yearbook. This approach will reflect the Yearbook as not purely an academic exercise in orientation. One may look forward to see additional research works along these lines published in future editions of the Yearbook.

Strengthening positive contributions to Africa's development through capacity building initiatives:

The current format and style of the Yearbook are reasonable and make sense so that there is really no need to change something that works. The only aspect of the report that the team may want to think about is finding ways and means of ensuring that the publication is released on time by the publisher. The time lag between submission of articles by authors and publishing of the report is rather long and could be shortened. Regarding the impact, the Yearbook editions have made positive contributions to Africa's development largely through stimulating debates on the development needs and the challenges facing the continent. To enhance its development impact, going forward there is the need for the ADPY team to integrate these volumes into existing capacity building programmes at the country-level. This could be done through engaging or strengthening partnerships with national and regional organisations that conduct training and launching of these publications at major international events on Africa's economic development.

The ADPY would be in a pole position to help African countries in inclusive development and in designing appropriate policy interventions. Trust in the ADPY, earned over three decades of hard work and achievements, is indeed the most prominent advantage to African States given the high damage made to the development in Africa through International Financial Institutions (IFIs)' neoliberal policies, mismanagement, and corruption. ADPY's drive to reach academia and decision makers would be enhanced through closer cooperation with the academic community across African countries and through the promotion of conferences, workshops, and consultancies. The ADPY experts' network across the continent would be an inestimable asset. Online solutions would offer more cost-effective approaches as well.

Sincerely, the African Development Perspectives Yearbook (ADPY) offers specific views of invited/contributing scientists in specific domains of the development process in Africa. African realities are so complex and to grasp this complexity, there is a need of incorporating many and diverse views regarding these realities. An open-minded approach is required to cover alternative views on the African reality of our days. But the ADPY team has the competencies to involve such authors with alternative views from inside and outside of Africa. The various editions of the Yearbook give evidence of this open-minded attitude.

To strengthen the impact of the Yearbook in/on Africa, the Project should be better linked with African institutions and African experts. So, they could be associated in research projects, and the Yearbook team can organise conferences or seminars and workshops to which they will be invited to discuss about some issues and challenges related to specific questions of development. Although this has been a practice of the Yearbook Project for long, more could be done. The cooperation with the ADPY team would help the African continent to identify important development issues. Digital transformation in Africa is one issue to be considered first, responding to the global technological dynamics is a second issue, and promoting entrepreneurship may be a third important issue.

The African Development Perspectives Yearbook: Information to access the volumes of 1989 – 2019.

In English:

The LIT Verlag is the partner of the Yearbook project (see about the Yearbook Series):

<https://www.lit-verlag.de/publikationen/reihen/african-development-perspectives-yearbook/?p=1>, and:

<https://www.lit-verlag.de/publikationen/reihen/african-development-perspectives-yearbook/>

Bibliographic Information on the African Development Perspectives Yearbook:

African Development Perspectives Yearbook 2019 (the most recent edition)

Science, Technology And Innovation Policies For Inclusive Growth In Africa - Human Skills Development And Country Cases,

Edited by Achim Gutowski, Nazar Mohamed Hassan, Tobias Knedlik, Chantal Marie Ngo Tong, Karl Wohlmuth,

LIT Verlag Wien, Zürich 2020

ISBN 978-3-643-91173-5 (pb)

ISBN 978-3-643-96173-0 (PDF)

i-xxxvi und 527 Seiten und i-x

Related to the publishing activity for the African Development Perspectives Yearbook is the research activity of the Research Group on African Development Perspectives

Bremen (see about the Research Group the section 1 in the Festschrift and the links below to follow-up the research activity related to the themes of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook:

http://www.iwim.uni-bremen.de/afrikanische_entwicklungsperspektiven_research_group/,

and: <http://www.iwim.uni-bremen.de/index.php?content=340&lng=de>,

and: <http://www.iwim.uni-bremen.de/index.php?content=341&lng=de>,

and: <http://www.iwim.uni-bremen.de/index.php?content=345&lng=de>

and: https://www.karl-wohlmuth.de/afrikanische_entwicklungsperspektiven/),

and: https://www.karl-wohlmuth.de/african_development_perspectives_yearbook/.

Guest researchers, currently from Nigeria, are participating in the research activities of the Research Group on African Development Perspectives Bremen (see:

[http://www.iwim.uni-](http://www.iwim.uni-bremen.de/environment_and_development_management_nigeria_germany/)

[bremen.de/environment_and_development_management_nigeria_germany/](http://www.iwim.uni-bremen.de/environment_and_development_management_nigeria_germany/)). They also serve as editors and co-editors of Units/Volumes.

A press report was prepared and issued by the University of Bremen about the Anniversary (see the link <https://www.uni-bremen.de/wiwi/news/detailansicht/ein-projekt-der-afrikaforschung-an-der-universitaet-bremen>).

Under a WIKIPEDIA entry you see a short description about the Yearbook Project:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Development_Perspectives_Yearbook

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Bremen, August 25, 2020 (First Draft) and November 20, 2020 (Final Draft)

Bremen, January 2021, Second Edition of the Festschrift

In German/In Deutsch:

**Infos über die gesamte Publikationsreihe „African Development Perspectives Yearbook“
für die Jahre: 1989-2019**

IWIM: <http://www.iwim.uni-bremen.de/index.php?content=345&lng=de>

LIT VERLAG: <http://www.lit-verlag.de/reihe/adpy>

UNIVERSITÄT BREMEN: <https://www.uni-bremen.de/wiwi/news/detailansicht/ein-projekt-der-afrikaforschung-an-der-universitaet-bremen>

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Bremen, 25. August 2020 (First Draft) und 20. November 2020 (Final Draft)

Bremen, Januar 2021, Zweite Auflage der Festschrift

Imprint/Impressum

For the Festschrift “Thirty Years of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook”:

First Edition November 2020

Second Edition January 2021

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