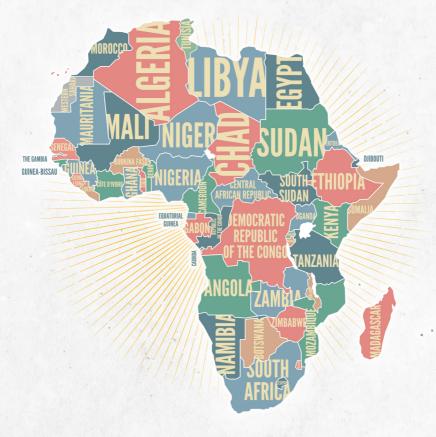
# Enterprise and Economic Development in Africa



Edited by Dr. Dina M. Nziku and Prof. John J. Struthers

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#### **EDITED BY**

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### **List of Abbreviations**

#### Chapter 1

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

SSA Sub-Saharan African

GEM Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

RoSCAs Rotating Savings and Credit Associations

#### Chapter 2

GEM Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

SSA Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Chapter 3

SSA Sub-Saharan Africa

URT United Republic of Tanzania

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

LDCs least developed countries
ODCs other developing countries

WGI Worldwide Governance Indicators

FTC farmers training centres
SME small and medium enterprise
PPPs public–private partnerships

EPF Entrepreneurship Policy Framework MSMEs macro, small and medium enterprises

### Chapter 5

SWT strength of weak ties P-A principal-agent SSA Sub-Saharan Africa

#### **Chapter 6**

WEDF Women Enterprise and Development Fund

WEF Women Enterprise Fund

#### xvi List of Abbreviations

SMEs small and medium enterprises
NGOs non-governmental organisations
MFIs micro-finance institutions
MSEs micro and small enterprises
MDG Millennium Development Goal

#### Chapter 7

AEO African Economic Outlook APS Adult Population Survey CDA critical discourse analysis

DANIDA Danish International Development Agency

GEM Global Entrepreneurship Monitor

IDRC International Development Research Centre

ILO International Labour Organisation

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

TEA total entrepreneurial activity

UN United Nations

UNDESA United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

#### **Chapter 8**

IAT impact analysis theory GDP gross domestic product

#### **Chapter 9**

AR action research AT action team

CBO Community-based organisation

CT conflict transformation MP Member of Parliament NTC Norton Town Council SE social entrepreneurship SV structural violence

#### Chapter 10

MKU Mount Kenya University
GEA Graduate Enterprise Academy

STEP students training for entrepreneurial promotion

TATs thematic apperception tests

AGPOs access to government procurement opportunities

PLWDs persons living with disabilities

#### **Chapter 11**

GIs governance indicators
GE government effectiveness

RL rule of law

CC control of corruption
PSOs public sector organisations
GDP gross domestic product

#### Chapter 12

WBES World Bank Enterprise Survey
WEO World Economic Outlook
ILO International Labour Office
DRC Democratic Republic of Congo

OLS ordinary least squares

#### Chapter 13

GVC global value chains
FDI foreign direct investment
LDC least developed countries
EIZ Eastern Industrial Zone

PVH Phillips-van-Heusen Corporation

#### Chapter 14

RoSCAs Rotating Savings and Credit Associations

SVO social value orientation
BUE British University of Egypt

LSC low self-control HSC high self-control MSC moderate self-control

#### Chapter 15

MMT million metric tonnes GDP gross domestic product

OAIC Office Algerien Interprofessionnel des Cereales

B2B business-to-business

#### Chapter 16

ROA return on asset

RDB Rwanda Development Board

### xviii List of Abbreviations

PSF Private Sector Federation FDI foreign direct investment

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

ANOVA Analysis of Variance
VIF variance inflation factor

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#### **Foreword**

Alistair R Anderson

# **Situating Our Scholarship: African Entrepreneurship** in Context

It is always pleasing to see new additions to our pool of knowledge about entrepreneurship and entrepreneuring in Africa. This diverse context offers so many opportunities to understand enterprise and to recognise how entrepreneurship can develop economies, places and people. Africa presents us with a rich tapestry of cultures, histories and people that are woven into the socio-economic fabric that shapes enterprise practice and outcomes. Like many western-based scholars, my own work has barely skimmed this surface. Yet, I recognise how African cultures and institutions shape enterprise and how mechanisms to support and encourage entrepreneurship must be adapted to suit local circumstances. Yet, I am impressed with the agility, adaptability and clever use of resources in how entrepreneurship is practiced. We need to share the delight of the many entrepreneurial success stories. Like so many African entrepreneurs, we need to see the bright side of their achievements, avoid dwelling on problems and realise how much we can learn.

Many of my colleagues and students have collected and used African entrepreneurs' own narratives to shed light on entrepreneurial experiences. These tell us about how some face social and economic exclusion and formidable institutional barriers, but they also contextualise the ingenuity and resourcefulness that characterises so much of African enterprise. This 'entrepreneurship in the raw' may lack the glamour and glitz of high tech and fast growth, yet it signifies the micro power, the agency of entrepreneurship to make life better. It also signifies and even shows us entrepreneurship empowering the weaker members of our societies to help themselves when institutional support is absent. Each tiny, micro victory of survival, each instance of achievement and each example of improvement celebrates how African women and men employ entrepreneurship to work around and overcome the formidable obstacles of disadvantage.

However, we also know the weak explanatory power of importing theory from the affluent west. We recognise a pressing scholarly need to develop indigenous and local theory to celebrate and explain how entrepreneurship works in this continent; how we can foster, nurture and shape the change making mechanics of entrepreneuring. It is our academic responsibility to report and develop African theories of entrepreneurship that are inclusive, responsible and appropriate. It is not sufficient to glibly recite the mantra that entrepreneurship is the engine of the

#### xxvi Foreword

economy; for this to be true we need to know how and why. We need to know how African entrepreneurship can include the excluded; how growth can be promoted and enterprise encouraged. To do this, we need scholarship, good scholarship that explains the role and potential of entrepreneuring as integrated bottom up and inclusive development. This calls for much more than economic theory, it demands an understanding of context and practices and an appreciation of the many rich examples of the nature and practices of entrepreneurship that characterise African enterprise. Only then will we fully realise the potential and role for entrepreneurship as bottom up development that is socially integrated and inclusive. In turn, we can then apply these theories to develop better entrepreneurship outside the continent.

Engagement with practitioners seems a progressive way to develop solutions. This seems much better than any impassioned handwringing of we must do something for them. Learning what they do and how they do entrepreneurship; learning from practice is promising. Engagement, especially informed scholarly engagement, will show us how entrepreneurship works in these African contexts. Such engagement, close observation, careful thinking and appreciation will serve us well for understanding problems and for providing entrepreneurial solutions.

I alluded earlier to the rich socio-economic fabric that supports and shapes enterprise. The chapters in this book provide us with accounts of some of the wefts and insights into the weaves that form this African fabric. They offer examples, rich and informed examples of contexts and practices. We can learn and advance our scholarship from studying these chapters.

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