

This inaugural edition of **AMI Africa e-JOURNAL**© consists of a series of articles culled from the IMF Working Papers Series. The articles explore vital areas of African economic and social development. Each article is presented in both **PDF** and **Text** versions.

The first article on healthcare examines how the healthcare system in four Nigerian states was dealing with the needs of the poor. The second article analyzes the political economy of the petroleum sector in Nigeria. The third article is a book review of the impact of Nigerian economic performance on its labor market. The fourth article examines how micro and small enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa can become more productive. Article five discusses the technical change in maize production in Sub-Saharan Africa. The success and failure of exporters in Malawi, Mali, Senegal and Tanzania are discussed in the sixth article. Article seven investigates the main factors that explain long container dwell times in African ports. The eighth article explores the banking sector stability, efficiency and outreach in Kenya; an assessment of the investment climate in the country is presented in article number nine. The tenth and final article reviews a book on the development practice in education: lessons from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Mozambique.

Innocent Abiaka, PhD
Editor

Article # 1



Improving primary health care delivery in Nigeria : evidence from four states

Author:	Bonilla Chacin, M.E.; Okigbo, Anne; Malife, Ngozi; Sherburne Benz, Lynne; Ruhl, Onno;	Collection	World Bank working paper ; no. 187. Africa human development series
Country:	Nigeria ;	Title:	
Document Date:	2010/04/01	Date Stored:	2010/04/15
ISBN:	978-0-8213-8311-7	Document Type:	Publication
Region:	Africa	Language:	English
		Report Number:	54037
SubTopics:	Housing & Human Habitats; Health Monitoring & Evaluation; Health Systems Development & Reform; Population Policies; Health Economics & Finance	Volume No:	1 of 1

Summary: This study aims mainly at understanding the performance of primary health care (PHC) providers in four Nigerian states and the variables driving this performance. The study is primarily based on quantitative surveys at the level of primary health care facilities, health care personnel, and households in their vicinity. These surveys were implemented in four states: Bauchi, Cross River, Kaduna, and Lagos. This study represents the second phase of the Nigeria Health, Nutrition, and Population Country Status Report (CSR). The first phase aimed at analyzing the health situation of the poor and how the health system was performing in terms of meeting their needs. This first phase identified PHC as the weakest chain in the entire health sector and the level of care the poor use the most. This second phase of the CSR is therefore focused on the analysis of the delivery of PHC services. In contrast to the first phase, this study is mainly based on primary data, data collected through facility, health personnel, and household surveys. This study follows a similar methodology used by a facility survey implemented in Kogi and Lagos in 2002 (Das Gupta, Gauri, and Khemani, 2003). However, this study is focused in the collection of information not previously available, such as detailed roles and responsibilities of the LGA and states and community perceptions of PHC services.

Official Documents

Official, scanned versions of documents (may include signatures, etc.)

File Type	Description	File Size (mb)
 PDF 122 pages	Official version*	8.54 (approx.)
 Text	Text version**	

Article # 2.



Political economy of the petroleum sector in Nigeria

Author:	Gboyega, Alex; Soreide, Tina; Le, Tuan Minh; Shukla, G. P.;	Collection Title:	Policy Research working paper ; no. WPS 5779
Country:	Nigeria ;	Date Stored:	2011/08/24
Document Date:	2011/08/01	Document Type:	Policy Research Working Paper
Language:	English	Region:	Africa
Report Number:	WPS5779	SubTopics:	Environmental Economics & Policies; Energy Production and Transportation; Public Sector Corruption & Anticorruption Measures; Oil Refining & Gas Industry; National Governance
Volume No:	1 of 1		

Summary: The relatively slow pace of Nigeria's development has often been attributed to the phenomenon of the resource curse whereby the nature of the state as a "rentier" dilutes accountability for development and political actors are able to manipulate institutions to sustain poor governance. The impact of the political elite's resource-control and allocation of revenues on core democratic mechanisms is central to understand the obstacles to development and governance failure. Given that problems of petroleum sector governance are extremely entrenched in Nigeria, the key question is whether and how it is possible to get out of a poor equilibrium after fifty years of oil production. This paper uses a political economy perspective to analyze the governance weaknesses along the petroleum sector value chain and attempts to establish the links between challenges in sector regulation and the following major political and economic attributes: (i) strong executive control on petroleum governance in a political environment of weak checks and balances; (ii) regulatory and operating roles bundled into one institution, thereby creating conflict of interest; and (iii) manipulation of elections and political appointments. The restoration of democratic government has helped improve transparency and management of oil revenue and reforms at the federal level and proposed reforms of the petroleum sector hold much promise. At the same time, the judiciary has started to restore confidence that it will serve as a check and balance on the executive and the electoral process. Yet, these reforms are fragile and need to be deepened and institutionalized. They must be addressed not as purely technocratic matters but as issues of political economy and vested interests that must, through regulation and reform, be aligned with the public interest and a vision of Nigerian development.

Official Documents

Official, scanned versions of documents (may include signatures, etc.)

File Type	Description	File Size (mb)
 PDF 50 pages	Official version*	3.5 (approx.)
 Text	Text version	

Article # 3

Putting Nigeria to work : a strategy for employment and growth

Author:	Treichel, Volker;	Collection Title:	Directions in development ; countries and regions
Country:	Nigeria ;	Date Stored:	2010/06/15
Document Date:	2010/01/01	Document Type:	Publication
ISBN:	978-0-8213-8072-7	Language:	English
Region:	Africa	Report Number:	55023


SubTopics: Environmental Economics & Policies; Banks & Banking Reform; Health Monitoring & Evaluation; Economic Growth; Municipal Financial Management **Volume No:** 1 of 1

Summary: The goal of this book is to shed light on the extent to which Nigeria's much improved economic performance has impacted the labor market, and to develop a growth strategy that can enhance the employment intensity of growth. The report consists of six chapters. Chapter one provides an overview of the book's main findings, reviews Nigeria's growth performance from 2001 to 2007, and addresses the question of the sustainability of that growth performance. Chapter two analyzes the evolution of the labor market since 1999. The analysis focuses on the share of the formal and informal sectors in employment, the trend in incomes in the formal and the informal sectors, and the unemployment rate. Chapter three addresses the question of what Nigeria can do to increase the availability of quality jobs and reduce rising youth unemployment. Chapter four discusses Nigeria's industrial policy and investment environment. Chapter five proposes strategies for skills development; and chapter six analyzes the effects of restrictive trade policies.

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File Type	Description	File Size (mb)
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 PDF 304 pages	Official version*	21.28 (approx.)
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Article # 4

How can micro and small enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa become more productive? the impacts of experimental basic managerial training

Author:	Mano, Yukichi; Iddrisu,, Alhassan; Yoshino, Yutaka; Sonobe, Tetsushi;	Collection Title:	Policy Research working paper ; no. WPS 5755
Country:	Africa ;	Date Stored:	2011/08/09
Document Date:	2011/08/01	Document Type:	Policy Research Working Paper
Language:	English	Region:	Africa
Report Number:	WPS5755	SubTopics:	Primary Education; Access & Equity in Basic Education; Education For All; Labor Policies; E-Business
Volume No:	1 of 1		

Summary: The vast majority of micro and small enterprises in developing countries are located in industrial clusters, and the majority of such clusters have yet to see their growth take off. The performance of micro and small enterprise clusters is especially low in Sub-Saharan Africa. While existing studies often attribute the poor performance to factors outside firms, problems within firms are seldom scrutinized. Entrepreneurs in these clusters are unfamiliar with standard business practices. Based on a randomized experiment in Ghana, this study demonstrates that basic-level management training improves business practices and performance, although the extent of improvement varies considerably among entrepreneurs.

Official Documents

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File Type	Description	File Size (mb)
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 PDF 38 pages	Official version*	2.66 (approx.)
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Article # 5



Maize revolutions in Sub-Saharan Africa

Author:	Smale, Melinda; Byerlee, Derek; Jayne, Thom;	Collection Title:	Policy Research working paper ; no. WPS 5659
Country:	Africa ;	Date Stored:	2011/05/11
Document Date:	2011/05/01	Document Type:	Policy Research Working Paper
Language:	English	Region:	Africa
Report Number:	WPS5659	SubTopics:	Crops & Crop Management Systems; Agricultural Research; Food & Beverage Industry; Food Security; Agricultural Knowledge & Information Systems
Volume No:	1 of 1		

Summary: There have been numerous episodes of widespread adoption of improved seed and long-term achievements in the development of the maize seed industry in Sub-Saharan Africa. This summary takes a circumspect view of technical change in maize production. Adoption of improved seed has continued to rise gradually, now representing an estimated 44 percent of maize area in Eastern and Southern Africa (outside South Africa), and 60 percent of maize area in West and Central Africa. Use of fertilizer and restorative crop management practices remains relatively low and inefficient. An array of extension models has been tested and a combination of approaches will be needed to reach maize producers in heterogeneous agricultural environments. Yield growth overall has been 1 percent over the past half-century, although this figure masks the high variability in maize yields, as well as improvements in resistance to disease and abiotic pressures that would have caused yield decline in the absence of maize breeding progress. The authors argue that conducive policies are equally, if not more, important for maize productivity in the region than the development of new technology and techniques. Currently popular, voucher-based subsidies can "crowd out" the private sector and could be fiscally unsustainable.

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Official, scanned versions of documents (may include signatures, etc.)

File Type	Description	File Size (mb)
 PDF 34 pages	Official version*	2.38 (approx.)
 Text	Text version**	

Article # 6

Success and failure of African exporters



Author:	Cadot, Olivier; Iacovone, Leonardo; Pierola, Denisse; Rauch, Ferdinand;	Collection Title:	Policy Research working paper ; no. WPS 5657
Country:	Africa ;	Date Stored:	2011/05/11
Document Date:	2011/05/01	Document Type:	Policy Research Working Paper
Language:	English	Region:	Africa
Report Number:	WPS5657	SubTopics:	Markets and Market Access; Economic Theory & Research; Debt Markets; Microfinance; E-Business
Volume No:	1 of 1		

Summary: Using a novel dataset with transactions level exports data from four African countries (Malawi, Mali, Senegal and Tanzania), this paper uncovers evidence of a high degree of experimentation at the extensive margin associated with low survival rates, consistent with high and middle income country evidence. Consequently, the authors focus on the questions of what determines success and survival beyond the first year and find that survival probability rises with the number of firms exporting the same product to the same destination from the same country, pointing towards the existence of cross-firm synergies. Accordingly the evidence is consistent with the hypothesis that those synergies may be

driven by information spillovers. More intuitively and consistently with multi-product firms models, the analysis also finds that firms more diversified in terms of products, but even more in terms of markets, are more likely to be successful and survive beyond the first year.

Official Documents

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File Type	Description	File Size (mb)
 PDF 38 pages	Official version*	2.66 (approx.)
 Text	Text version**	

Article # 7



Why Does cargo spend weeks in African ports ? the case of Douala, Cameroon

Author:	Refas, Salim; Cantens, Thomas;	Collection Title:	Policy Research working paper ; no. WPS 5565
Country:	Cameroon ; Africa ;	Date Stored:	2011/02/08
Document Date:	2011/02/01	Document Type:	Policy Research Working Paper
Language:	English	Region:	Africa
Report Number:	WPS5565	SubTopics:	Common Carriers Industry; Customs and Trade; Transport Economics Policy & Planning; Transport and Trade Logistics; E-Business
Volume No:	1 of 1		

Summary: This paper investigates the main factors explaining long container dwell times in African Ports. Using original and extensive data on container imports in the Port of Douala, it seeks to provide a basic understanding of why containers stay on average more than two weeks in gateway ports in Africa while long dwell times are widely recognized as a critical hindrance to economic development. It also demonstrates the interrelationships that exist between logistics performance of consignees, operational performance of port operators and efficiency of customs clearance operations. Shipment level analysis is used to identify the main determinants of long cargo dwell times and the impact of shipment characteristics such as fiscal regime, density of value, bulking and packaging type, last port of call, and region of origin or commodity group on cargo dwell time in ports is tested. External factors, such as performance of clearing and forwarding agents, shippers and shipping line strategies, also play an important role in the determination of long dwell times. Cargo dwell time distribution has many specificities, including broad-tail, high variance or right-censoring, which requires in-depth statistical analysis prior to any design of policy recommendations.

Official Documents

Official, scanned versions of documents (may include signatures, etc.)

File Type	Description	File Size (mb)
 PDF 34 pages	Official version*	2.38 (approx.)
 Text	Text version**	

Article # 8

Banking sector stability, efficiency, and outreach in Kenya



Author:	Beck, Thorsten; Cull, Robert ; Fuchs, Michael; Getenga, Jared; Gatere, Peter; Randa, John; Trandafir, Mircea;	Collection Title:	Policy Research working paper ; no. WPS 5442
Country:	Kenya ;	Date Stored:	2010/10/06
Document Date:	2010/10/01	Document Type:	Policy Research Working Paper

Date:		Type:	
Language:	English	Major Sector:	Finance
Rel. Proj ID:	1W-The Crisis And Beyond: Fy11-Fy13 -- -- P122136 ;	Region:	Africa
Report Number:	WPS5442	Sub Sectors:	General finance sector
SubTopics:	Bankruptcy and Resolution of Financial Distress; Access to Finance; Emerging Markets; Banks & Banking Reform; Debt Markets	Volume No:	1 of 1

Summary: Although Kenya's financial system is by far the largest and most developed in East Africa and its stability has improved significantly over the past years, many challenges remain. This paper assesses the stability, efficiency, and outreach of Kenya's banking system, using aggregate, bank-level, and survey data. Banks' asset quality and liquidity positions have improved, making the system more resistant to shocks, and interest rate spreads have declined, in part due to reduction in the overhead costs of foreign banks. Outreach remains limited, but has improved in recent years, driven by mobile payments services in the domestic remittance market. Fostering a level regulatory playing field for all deposit-taking institutions is a key remaining challenge. Specifically, an effective but not overly burdensome framework for regulation and supervision of microfinance institutions and cooperatives is a priority. Maintaining an openness to new, and non-bank, providers of financial services, which has enabled the success of mobile payments, could also further outreach.

Official Documents

Official, scanned versions of documents (may include signatures, etc.)

File Type	Description	File Size (mb)
 PDF 38 pages	Official version*	2.66 (approx.)
 Text	Text version**	

Article # 9



An assessment of the investment climate in Kenya

Author:	Iarossi, Giuseppe;	Collection Title:	Directions in development ; private sector development
Country:	Kenya ;	Date Stored:	2009/03/12
Document Date:	2009/01/01	Document Type:	Publication
ISBN:	978-0-8213-7812-0	Language:	English
Region:	Africa	Report Number:	47716
SubTopics:	Transport Economics Policy & Planning; Economic Theory & Research; Debt Markets; ; E-Business	Volume No:	1 of 1

Summary: The central objective of this Investment Climate Assessment (ICA) is to identify the main impediments to productivity growth Kenyan firms face. This objective is achieved through the analysis of firm-level data directly collected by the World Bank in 2007. This ICA arrives at a critical juncture; the government has committed to improving the investment climate, even further convinced that growth can be achieved only through a prosperous private sector. Based on the view that prosperity requires a thriving industrial sector, private sector-led growth is central to the government's economic recovery strategy and its recent "vision 2030." In early 2007 Government of Kenya (GoK) launched its first-ever private sector development strategy. This strategy is based on five pillars: improving Kenya's business environment, accelerating institutional transformation, facilitating growth through greater trade expansion, improving productivity of enterprises, supporting entrepreneurship, and developing small and medium enterprises. All these pillars are linked to the ICA's analytical goal. The ICA uses a robust and standardized methodology that has been applied to many countries worldwide.

Official Documents

Official, scanned versions of documents (may include signatures, etc.)

File Type	Description	File Size (mb)
 PDF 140 pages	Official version*	9.8 (approx.)
 Text		

Article # 10



Abolishing school fees in Africa : lessons from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, and Mozambique

Collection Title:	Development practice in education	Country:	Kenya ; Ghana ; Ethiopia ; Mozambique ; Malawi ;
Date Stored:	2009/04/22	Document Date:	2009/01/01
Document Type:	Publication	ISBN:	978-0-8213-7540-2
Language:	English	Region:	Africa
Report Number:	48237	SubTopics:	Primary Education; Access & Equity in Basic Education; Teaching and Learning; Education For All; Gender and Education
Volume No:	1 of 1		

Summary: This book constitutes one of the main outputs of the School Fee Abolition Initiative (SFAI). The initiative, launched in 2005 by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank, was designed to support countries in maintaining and accelerating progress toward universal primary education as outlined in the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All (EFA) goals. Specifically, SFAI strengthens country efforts to eliminate school fees and/or implement targeted exemptions, subsidizations, and incentives to reduce education costs for the poor. The initiative has now grown into a broad partnership through the involvement of other key development partners and constituencies as well as research and academic institutions. SFAI promotes access to quality basic education worldwide through three specific and interlinked goals. The first is to construct a knowledge base on school fee abolition in order to inform sound and sustainable policies, strategies, and interventions. SFAI recognizes that school fee abolition is a complex process that requires both the development of a credible database and the solid analysis that builds on lessons learned from experience. The second goal is to provide guidance and support to countries in planning and implementing school fee abolition policies. Engagement by SFAI partners is taking the form of both technical and financial assistance within the framework of ongoing national planning processes. The third goal is to advance the global policy dialogue on the financial barriers to education access and to build on existing EFA partnerships. The result will ensure a good understanding of the complexities involved in school fee abolition, facilitate the articulation of complementary roles, and create an environment for success.

Official Documents

Official, scanned versions of documents (may include signatures, etc.)

File Type	Description	File Size (mb)
 PDF 280 pages	Official version*	19.6 (approx.)
 Text	Text version**	