



CODESRIA DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION CENTRE

CODICE

CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION ET D'INFORMATION DU CODESRIA

**DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE
INSTITUT SUR LA GOUVERNANCE DÉMOCRATIQUE**

Dakar - Senegal, 25/07 - 12/08/2011

**INTERNATIONAL REGULATION AND
GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA**

**LA REGULATION INTERNATIONALE ET
LA GOUVERNANCE EN AFRIQUE**

Bibliography / Bibliographie

CODESRIA

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Introduction

In line with its mandate of developing, promoting, consolidating, and disseminating the highest quality of research on and about Africa, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) will hold a **Democratic Governance Institute** from **25th July to 12th August, 2011 in Dakar, Senegal**. The CODESRIA Democratic Governance Institute is an interdisciplinary forum which brings together African scholars undertaking innovative research on topics related to the broad theme of governance.

The theme for the 2011 Institute is “***International Regulation and Governance in Africa***”.

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography. Various sources of bibliographic data have been used among which the CODESRIA data bases.

The bibliography is in two sections: the first section lists the documents in hard copy and the second, the documents in electronic format which are available on request. Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English.

The Call for Application for the Democratic Governance Institute is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful Institute.

En conformité avec son mandat de développement, de promotion, de consolidation et de diffusion d’une recherche de haute facture sur l’Afrique, le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un **institut sur la gouvernance démocratique** du **25 juillet au 12 août 2011 à Dakar (Sénégal)**. L’institut sur la gouvernance démocratique du CODESRIA est un forum interdisciplinaire qui réunit des chercheurs africains qui entreprennent des recherches innovantes sur des sujets liés au thème général de la gouvernance.

La session 2011 porte sur le thème « ***La régulation internationale et la gouvernance en Afrique*** ».

Dans cette perspective le Centre de documentation et d’information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie. A cet effet, différentes sources d’information bibliographique ont été utilisées parmi lesquelles les bases de données du CODESRIA.

Cette bibliographie est divisée en deux parties, une première partie regroupant les documents en format papier et une deuxième réunissant les documents en format électronique qui sont disponibles sur demande. Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en français soit en anglais.

L’appel à contributions diffusé pour les besoins de l’institut sur la gouvernance démocratique est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l’écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Bon institut.

**CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre
Centre de documentation et d’information du CODESRIA (CODICE)**

PART I / 1^{ère} PARTIE

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Tome 1

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The Fate of Africa's Democratic Experiments: Elites and Institutions
Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2005.- viii-324 p.
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Comprendre le monde : introduction à l'analyse des systèmes-monde
Paris : la Découverte, 2004.- 173 p.
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Bruxelles: Institut Africain-Cedaf, 1994.- 206 p.
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The Failure of the Centralized State: Institutions and Self-Governance in Africa
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Le bateau ivre de la mondialisation : escales au sein du village planétaire
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PART II / 2^{ème} PARTIE

ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENTS ELECTRONIQUES

II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques

1. ABRAHAMSEN, Rita

The Power of Partnerships in Global Governance

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 25, No. 8, 2004, p. 1453–146,

Abstract: Development partnerships are frequently represented as a way of giving recipient countries 'ownership' of their development programmes, whereas critics argue that partnerships are little more than conditionality by another name. Drawing on analyses of governmentality in modern liberal societies, this article advances an alternative understanding and argues that development partnerships can be regarded as a form of advanced liberal rule that increasingly govern through the explicit commitment to the self-government and agency of recipient states. Focusing in particular on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), it argues that as a form of advanced liberal power, partnerships work not primarily as direct domination and imposition, but through promises of incorporation and inclusion. They derive their power through simultaneously excluding and incorporating, and by using freedom as a formula of rule partnerships help produce modern, self-disciplined citizens and states by enlisting them as responsible agents in their own development. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=35&hid=8>

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The Impact of 'New' Global Trade Regimes on Regional Integration Processes in the South",
South-South Collaborative Programme

CODESRIA-APISA-CLACSO Occasional Paper Series, COD 16, 2008, 38 p.

Source: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/16_Victor_Adetula.pdf

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Measuring Inclusive Growth

Asian Development Review, vol. 24, no. 1, 2007, p. 11-31

Abstract: This study proposes an approach to measuring inclusive growth, which it applies to the case of the Philippines. It defines inclusive growth as 'growth that not only creates new economic opportunities, but also one that ensures equal access to the opportunities created for all segments of society, particularly for the poor' (p. 12). The approach relies on a 'social 10

opportunity' function, similar to the idea of a social welfare function. Growth is considered inclusive if it increases the social opportunity function, which depends on two factors: (i) average opportunities available to the population and (ii) how opportunities are distributed across different socioeconomic and income groups. The study also stresses the importance of measuring changes in opportunities across time.

Source: <http://www.adb.org/documents/periodicals/adr/pdf/ADR-Vol24-1-Ali-Hwa-Son.pdf>

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Gouvernance, économie sociale et développement durable en Afrique

Cahiers de la Chaire de recherche en développement communautaire, (CRDC), 2000, Série
Recherche, No. 16

ISBN : 2-89251-066-X

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Source: <http://www4.uqo.ca/ries2001/General/Cahiers/R16.doc>

5. BAUDRIER, Audrey

De la régulation à l'interrégulation : la gouvernance des télécommunications à l'épreuve des principes démocratiques

Communication pour le COBEA / CEI / Université de Paris-Sud

A paraître dans « La Démocratie à l'épreuve de la Société numérique »

Collection GEMDEV Karthala

Source: http://www.grjm.net/documents/audrey/COBEA_Audrey_BAUDRIER_final.pdf

6. BECK, T.; DEMIRGÜÇ-KUNT, A.; HONOHAN, P

Access to Financial Services: Measurement, Impact, and Policies
The World Bank Research Observer, Vol. 24, No. 1, 2009, p. 119-145

Abstract: Evidence suggests that financial development is both pro-growth and pro-poor: it tends to increase disproportionately the income growth of those falling in the lowest income quintile.

This paper discusses the importance of financial services in promoting inclusive growth; the various barriers to financial services faced by small firms and poor households in development countries; and initiatives that have sought to address these barriers. Some of the key constraints to access for small firms and poor households in many developing countries are:

- Physical and social distance: mainstream financial institutions are more likely to locate their retail outlets in more prosperous neighbourhoods. In addition, the poor may not have anybody in their social network who understands the various services available to them.
- Inadequate documentation: lack of education may make it difficult for the poor to fill out loan applications. Further, they may lack the accompanying documents necessary to open a bank account (e.g. passport, driver's license, pay slips, proof of residence);
- Insufficient resources and transactions: insufficient collateral hinders the ability of the poor to access credit services; and minimum account size requirements or high fees hinder their ability to open and/or maintain accounts. In addition, given that such clients are unlikely to engage in many transactions, and to engage in only small transactions, loan officers may consider it costly and not worthwhile to help them.

Source: www.wbro.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/lkn008v1.pdf

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Theory of Regulation and Political Ecology: An Inevitable Separation?
Ambiente & Sociedade - Ano II - No 5 - 2o Semestre de 1999, 14 p.

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Reflections on the Macro Foundations of the Middle Class in the Developing World
Washington: Centre for Global Development, 2007
(Working Paper, No. 130)

Abstract: Although inclusive growth is now well accepted as the key economic goal for developing countries, there are variations in its definition and characterisation. Inclusive growth generally includes but extends pro-poor growth. The assumption is that growth which is beneficial for the large majority of people in developing countries is more likely to be economically and politically sustainable. The specific definition relied upon in this paper is 'growth conducive to increasing the size and economic command of the middle class'. The paper explores whether there are tensions or trade-offs between growth policies that are strictly pro-poor and those that are more inclusive, 'middle class' oriented. It states that sound fiscal and monetary policies that are pro-poor are likely to also benefit the middle class as a whole. There may, however, be tradeoffs in some contexts in terms of specific tax, expenditure and transfer policies. The paper outlines macroeconomic policies that are generally important for inclusive growth:

- Fiscal discipline: this would help to limit volatility (in commodity prices, foreign capital inflows etc.) that can undermine inclusive growth. The poor and middle class tend to gain less during economic booms (when those who already have real and financial assets gain most) and are the first to lose jobs during downturns. Fiscal discipline includes a record of public savings during periods of growth to allow for temporary countercyclical deficit spending to protect poor and middle-income people during downturns.
- A 'fair tax' and redistribution system: inclusive growth can be promoted through progressive tax systems and expenditures – including greater spending on health, education and public infrastructure.
- A business-friendly exchange rate: the increase in manufactured exports from competitive exchange rates contributes to inclusive growth as such exports are associated with investment in new enterprises and creation of jobs for the semi-skilled.

Source: <http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/14696>

9. BOSSHARD, Peter

China's Role in Financing African Infrastructure
International River Network, 2007, 19 p.

Abstract: China has become a primary financier of infrastructure projects in Africa. China Exim Bank, the country's official export credit agency, has approved at least \$6.5 billion in loans for Africa, most of which is for infrastructure investments. China Exim Bank loans are often part of larger cooperative arrangements between China and African countries, which may include trade deals, arms exports, student exchanges, and the presence of peace keepers.

The rapid emergence of Chinese infrastructure financiers in Africa has raised a variety of concerns among international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, and Western governments. This report examines and discusses the impacts that Chinese financiers – and particularly China Exim Bank – have regarding debt creation, good governance, and environmental protection. It measures China's efforts not by Western standards, but by international standards which China has signed or helped to bring about.

The report finds that the impacts of Chinese financiers on debt creation, good governance and environmental protection are generally more complex than presented in Western media. It finds that gaps indeed exist between China's commitment to international standards regarding good governance and environmental protection and actual practice on Chinese projects. It also finds that China is currently undertaking efforts to close these gaps in important areas.

The report argues that as a major investor, China now has a self-interest in Africa's longer-term stability, prosperity and development, and that paying more attention to governance and environmental problems is in line with this self-interest. Other actors have a right to call for compliance with international standards in infrastructure projects, but will only be credible in doing so if they practice what they preach in their own activities.

Source: <http://www.internationalrivers.org/files/ChinaEximBankAfrica.pdf>

10. BOUGHTON, James M. ; BRADFORD, Colin I.

Gouvernance, nouveaux acteurs, nouvelles règles : pourquoi transformer le modèle du 20^{ème} siècle
Finances & Développement, décembre 2007

Source: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/fre/2007/12/pdf/bradford.pdf>

11. BOUTALEB, Kouider

Démocratie, État de droit et bonne gouvernance en Afrique : le cas de l'Algérie, 2004

Source: <http://www.francophonie-durable.org/documents/colloque-ouaga-a5-boutaleb.pdf>

12. BRAND, Ulrich

Order and Regulation: Global Governance as a Hegemonic Discourse of International Politics?
Review of International Political Economy, Vol. 12, No. 1, Feb. 2005, p. 155-176

Abstract: Under the heading of 'Global Governance' a discussion is taking place on changes in political regulation at the international level. In this contribution Global Governance is understood as a discourse which is a part of the search process of emerging post-Fordist politics and its substantiation. This is based on the Foucault concept of discourse. It is analyzed in terms of five dimensions: 'globalisation'; 'world problems' and 'global challenges'; Realpolitik; 'Utopia' and democracy; and finally the 'general interest' of world society. This shows how Global Governance is articulated with the dominant transformations of the political which are understood from the perspective of regulation theory. It is demonstrated that this discourse, which legitimizes societal developments and provides a guide for action, is not at all in contradiction to the post-Fordist neoliberal transformation of society, but rather serves to make the handling of globalization-induced crises more effective. The article does not aim to provide a precise analysis of the discourse or its ontological and epistemological basis; instead it seeks to open up a perspective which should serve to stimulate discussion and research about the changing nature of international politics and hegemony.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25124012>

13. BRÄTIGAM, Deborah A.; KNACK, Stephen

Foreign Aid, Institutions, and Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa

Economic Development & Cultural Change, Vol. 52, Issue 2, Jan. 2004, p. 255-285

Abstract: This article explores the institutional impact of high levels of foreign aid and the way they are delivered. More than a decade ago, the World Bank argued that 'underlying the litany of Africa's development problems is a crisis of governance'. Poor quality institutions, weak rule of law, an absence of accountability, tight controls over information, and high levels of corruption still characterize many African states. Aid levels have been reduced in many parts of Africa. Yet in many countries with poor governance records, aid continues to contribute a very high percentage of government budgets.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=28&hid=8>

14. BROADMAN, Harry G

Africa's Silk Road: China and India's New Economic Frontier

Washington: World Bank, 2007. - 420 p.

Source: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFRICAEXT/Resources/Africa_Silk_Road.pdf

15. BRUGVIN, Thierry

Les limites de la démocratie par la gouvernance néolibérale: communication pour le colloque gouvernance globale : démocratie impossible?

Madrid, 15 16 novembre 2007

Résumé : Dans les organisations internationales la gouvernance (globale, européenne, bonne...) par la société civile consiste à opérer :

- un élargissement du nombre et de la nature des acteurs participant aux décisions en s'appuyant notamment sur la société civile (ONG, associations professionnelles...)
- et à se rapprocher les acteurs de terrain par un mouvement descendant (up-down).

Cependant dans le cadre de la gouvernance, que l'on peut considérer comme une des formes de la démocratie participative, il y a le risque d'un passage excessif :

- de la régulation politique à la régulation technocratique,
- de la négociation intégrant les conflits politiques, à la fausse neutralité de la normalisation technique,
- d'une démocratie représentative à une régulation déléguée aux intérêts particuliers : (passage du peuple souverain au partenariat avec la société civile).
- d'une privatisation légale de la gouvernance par le lobbying, à des dérives relevant de la corruption.

Source: <http://thierry.brugvin.over-blog.com/article-7316346.html>

16. BRUGVIN, Thierry

La régulation démocratique des normes sociales et environnementales face à la gouvernance néolibérale : contribution pour le colloque la gouvernance des sociétés contemporaines au regard des mutations de la normativité,

Université Paris XII-Val de Marne, Laboratoire de recherche sur la gouvernance publique: territoire et communication, 13, 14,15 décembre 2007

Résumé: Certains mouvements sociaux transnationaux (MSTN) militent pour le respect des normes sociales et environnementales en particulier dans les pays à bas salaires. Ils développent pour cela de nouveaux instruments, des labels et des codes de conduites. Ces mouvements sociaux transnationaux cherchent au travers ces derniers à renforcer la régulation sociale, environnementale et sa démocratisation au plan international. Mais leur utilisation peut entraîner aussi une privatisation de la régulation, relevant d'une gouvernance de nature néo-libérale, notamment avec la création du Global Compact. Or ce mode de régulation s'avère contraire à leur objectif à long terme : une régulation sociale encadrée par des pouvoirs publics démocratisés.

Source: <http://biblio.cdp-hrc.uottawa.ca/dbtw-wpd/docs/largotec/bugvin.pdf>

17. BRUGVIN Thierry

Bonne gouvernance : l'institutionnalisation mondiale de la précarité du travail.

;*Interrogations ? : Revue pluridisciplinaire en sciences de l'homme et de la société*, No. 4, Formes et figures de la précarité, Juin 2007

Résumé : La bonne gouvernance relève d'une régulation néolibérale. Elle contribue notamment au passage d'une négociation intégrant les conflits politiques, à une fausse neutralité de la normalisation technique, au développement d'une régulation déléguée aux intérêts particuliers des entreprises transnationales au détriment d'une démocratie publique représentative. La création du Global Compact sous la pression des lobbies économiques illustre sa mise en œuvre en fragilisant le droit du travail. Le développement de cette « bonne gouvernance » conduit finalement à un affaiblissement de la régulation sociale internationale et donc à un accroissement de la précarité des travailleurs dans le monde.

Summary: The good governance concerns a neo-liberal regulation. It contributes in particular in the passing of a negotiation integrating the political conflicts; with a false neutrality of technical standardization; with the development of a regulation delegated to the particular interests of the transnational corporations, to the detriment of a representative

public democracy. The creation of Global Compact under the pressure of the economic lobbies illustrates this implementation by weakening the law the labour. The development of this "good governance" leads finally to a weakening of the international social regulation and thus to an increase in the precariousness of the workers in the world.

Source: http://www.revue-interrogations.org/fichiers/80/Bonne_gouvernance.pdf

18. BUHLUNGU, Sakhela

Union-Party Alliances in the Era of Market Regulation: The Case of South Africa

Journal of Southern African Studies, Vol. 31, No. 4, Fragile Stability: State and Society in Democratic South Africa, Dec. 2005, p. 701-717

Abstract: Analyses of the alliance between the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the ruling African National Congress (ANC) have been preoccupied with debating the desirability or otherwise of this alliance. Even those that have acknowledged stresses in the alliance because of neo-liberal policies of the ANC government have failed to account for the general fragility of union-party alliances in the contemporary world. This article begins by acknowledging that union-party relations are affected by political transitions such as those in developing countries, including South Africa's more recent one. The article then takes the debate further by providing a framework for understanding the nature of these alliances in a liberalising world. It argues that a critical shortcoming of existing analyses is their failure to locate union-party alliances in the context of a transition from 'social regulation' to 'market regulation'. The article uses the alliance between COSATU and the ANC to illustrate this argument. For COSATU, the shift from social regulation to market regulation presents itself as a 'paradox of victory'. This means that while the federation was a central actor in the struggle for political democracy, it is now increasingly finding itself relegated to a marginal role. The article concludes by arguing that the advent of market regulation results in the 'withering away' of existing union-party alliances.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25065042>

19. BUSH, Ray; SZEFTTEL, Morris

Editorial: Commentary: 'Globalization' & the Regulation of Africa

Review of African Political Economy, Vol. 25, No. 76, June 1998, p. 173-177

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4006540>

20. CAMMACK, Paul

Global **Governance**, State Agency and Competitiveness: The Political Economy of the Commission for Africa.

British Journal of Politics & International Relations, Vol. 8, Issue 3, Aug. 2006, p. 331-350

Abstract: The Commission for Africa has been presented as a moral crusade, and linked by its proponents to the 'anti-globalisation' activism of such campaigns as 'Make Poverty History'. But detailed analysis of the genesis and content of its report reveals direct continuity with EBRD and World Bank programmes from the 1990s onwards. It continues and extends a series of supranational initiatives aimed at endowing transitional and developing states with the capacity to pursue and legitimise capitalist development. Its principal focus is shown to be on the need to enhance the capacity of the state to impose and maintain the social relations of capitalist production. The emphasis on restoring rather than replacing state agency is identified as a constant feature of such projects, related to the promotion of competitiveness in the global capitalist economy. Finally, this is shown to be a feature shared with New Labour's programme for the 'modernisation' of Britain, and the broader theoretical implications are briefly explored. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=28&hid=119>

21. CAMPBELL, G. Horace

Walter Rodney and Pan-Africanism Today

Presentation at the African Studies Research Centre, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, Africana Colloquium Series, September 28, 2005.

Source: <http://www.library.cornell.edu/africana/lecture/campbell.pdf>

22. CANET, Raphaël

Qu'est-ce que la gouvernance ? *Conférences de la Chaire MCD*. 16 mars 2004

Source: <http://www.chaire-cd.ca> ;

<http://www.chaire-mcd.uqam.ca/upload/files/Publications/conference/canet-mars-2004.pdf>

23. CASTEIGTS, Michel

Gouvernance et développement durable des territoires, entre coordination marchande, régulation institutionnelle et conventions territoriales

Forum de la régulation, 9-10 octobre 2003, Paris

Résumé : La territorialisation croissante de l'action publique et la sensibilité accrue des entreprises à leur environnement immédiat marquent l'importance nouvelle du fait territorial.

Les partenariats entre collectivités publiques et acteurs privés traduisent un déplacement des frontières entre biens collectifs et biens marchands (1). Chacune des composantes de l'activité économique étant déterminée à une échelle spatiale particulière, une autorégulation globale du marché est impossible, faute de cadre territorial unique. En même temps, la référence au développement durable exclut la régulation marchande des biens collectifs (2). Les conventions territoriales (au sens de la théorie des conventions) rendent compte de la réarticulation des représentations et des pratiques liée à l'affirmation concomitante du territoire comme espace de régulation et du développement durable comme référence commune. Ainsi se dessinent les contours d'un management territorial stratégique, intégrant des dispositifs organisationnels (design organisationnel territorial), des processus décisionnels (gouvernance territoriale) et des représentations partagées (conventions territoriales) (3).

Source: http://webu2.unmf-grenoble.fr/regulation/Forum/Forum_2003/Forumpdf/RR_CASTEIGTS.pdf

24. CEA Commission économique pour l'Afrique

BSR-AC Bureau sous-régional pour l'Afrique centrale

L'optimisation du rôle des institutions traditionnelles dans la gouvernance en Afrique Centrale.

Rapport intérimaire sur l'évaluation prospective de la pertinence et de l'optimisation du rôle des institutions traditionnelles en Afrique centrale : collectivités coutumières et gouvernance partagée au Cameroun et en RCA

Résumé : Les Etats d'Afrique Centrale tels que le Cameroun et la République Centrafricaine, connaissent des problèmes de gouvernement et de développement liés à une organisation du pouvoir et de la production dominée par le dualisme entre institutions étatiques et modernes et institutions coutumières et communautaires. C'est pourquoi, il est utile de déterminer les types d'organisation de ces institutions traditionnelles (typologie exploratoire), d'en évaluer les domaines d'intervention de manière corrective (praxéologie innovante) et de définir un cadre les intégrant à la gouvernance des Etats (méthodologie combinatoire).

Source: http://www.uneca.org/ac/Publications/SRO_CA%20Traditional%20Governance.pdf

25. Center for Chinese Study [CFCS]

China's Interest and Activity in Africa's Construction and Infrastructure Sectors

Stellenbosch University, South Africa, 2006

Source: <http://www.ccs.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/dfid-3rd-edition.pdf>

26. CHAKRABARTY, K. C.

Banking: Key Driver for Inclusive Growth,

Address delivered by Dr. K. C. Chakrabarty, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India at Clarity Through Debate' series organised by the Mint on August 10th, 2009 at Chennai, RBI Monthly Bulletin, September 2009, p. 1479-1486

Abstract: Economic growth in India has not been inclusive; unemployment and poverty remain high and a vast majority of the population remains excluded from health and education facilities. In order for growth to be inclusive, there needs to be not only the creation of economic opportunities, but also equal access to them. Inclusive growth can thus also contribute to poverty reduction by creating productive economic opportunities for poor and vulnerable groups. This address given by the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India discusses the important contribution of financial inclusion as a driver of inclusive growth. The definition of financial inclusion relied upon is the: 'process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker

sections and low income groups at an affordable cost' (p. 1482). The speaker notes that there is evidence which indicates that countries with a high degree of financial exclusion also show higher poverty ratios and higher inequality.

Source: <http://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Bulletin/PDFs/4BDIGKCC0909.pdf>

27. CHERU, F

Decoding the Evolving China-Africa-relations

News from the Nordic Africa Institute, 3 November, 2007, p. 11- 13

Source: http://www.nai.uu.se/publications/news/documents/news3_2007.pdf

28. China's African Policy, 2006

Source: www.gov.cn ; http://www.gov.cn/misc/2006-01/12/content_156490.htm

29. COING, Henri

Régulation et gouvernance : la création d'une capacité régulatrice du service électrique au Venezuela

Source: horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/.../010028829.pdf

30. Commission on Growth and Development

Strategies for Sustained Growth and Inclusive Development

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, Washington, D.C. 2008

Source: http://www.growthcommission.org/index.php?Itemid=169&id=96&option=com_content&task=view

31. Commission on Growth and Development

Post-Crisis Growth in Developing Countries: A Special Report of the Commission on Growth and Development on the Implications of the 2008 Financial Crisis', The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, Washington, D.C, 2010

Source: <http://www.growthcommission.org/storage/cgdev/documents/specialreport/specialreportfullversion.pdf>

32. CRAWFORD, Gordon; ABDULAI, Abdul-Galhru

The World Bank and Ghana's Poverty Reduction Strategies: Strengthening the State or Consolidating Neoliberalism? = La Banque mondiale et les stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté au Ghana : renforcement de l'État ou consolidation du néolibéralisme?

Labour, Capital & Society, Special Issue, Vol. 42, Issue 1/2, 2009, p. 82-115

Abstract: The article explores the World Bank's PRSP approach in Ghana to determine if it entails a break with the neoliberal paradigm, it does so by focusing on the concept of good governance within Ghana's poverty reduction strategies (GPRS I & II). and considers the model of the state that is implied. The priority governance areas of security and the rule of law public sector reform, decentralisation and civil society participation are all examined. Six key findings emerge that suggest governance measures entail an ongoing project of state transformation that involves downsizing the state and re-orienting the public sector to serve private sector interests. The Ghana case strongly indicates that the governance agenda within World Bank-influenced poverty reduction strategies is not a break with neoliberalism but part of an ongoing effort to embed and consolidate neoliberal hegemony.

Résumé : L'approche DSRP de la Banque mondiale au Ghana signale-t-elle une rupture avec le paradigme néolibéral? Pour le déterminer, cet article se penche sur le concept de bonne gouvernance au sein de la Stratégie de croissance et de réduction de la pauvreté (SCRIP phases I et II) du Ghana, et considère le modèle étatique implicite à cette stratégie. La sécurité, la primauté du droit, la réforme du secteur public, la décentralisation et la participation de la société civile, domaines prioritaires en gouvernance, sont tous examinés. Six conclusions clé suggèrent que les mesures de gouvernance comportent un projet persistant de transformation étatique, qui vise à réduire les effectifs de l'Etat et à réorienter le secteur public pour le mettre au service des intérêts du secteur privé. L'étude du Ghana intime fortement que l'objectif de gouvernance implicite aux stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté influencées par la Banque mondiale, loin de rompre avec le néolibéralisme, fait plutôt partie d'un effort soutenu pour ancrer et consolider l'hégémonie néolibérale.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=32&hid=8>

33. DEATH, Carl

Resisting (Nuclear) Power? Environmental Regulation in South Africa

Review of African Political Economy, Vol.33, No.109, Sep. 2006, p. 407-424

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4007050>

34. DIOUF, El Hadji

Agence africaine pour le commerce et le développement : « *Un état des lieux des filières coton en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre par les acteurs* »

Revue Africaine sur le commerce et le développement, Numéro spécial sur le coton, N°4, Mars/Avril 2011.

Source: <http://www.2acd.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/GLOCAL-Special-Coton-FR.pdf>
<http://www.2acd.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/GLOCAL-Special-Coton-EN.pdf>

35. DIOUF, Mamadou

Démocratie et bonne gouvernance : singularité africaine et mondialisation

Department of History/CAAS: University Of Michigan Ann Arbor

Source: <http://www.fichier-pdf.fr/2011/05/05/democratie-bonne-gouvernance/democratie-bonne-gouvernance.pdf>

36. DJONTU, Germain A

Influence of NGOs, World Bank and Members of Parliament on the Cameroon Forestry Law: a contribution to good forest governance. 2009

Abstract: During the 1994 forest policy reform in Cameroon, NGOs, World Bank (WB) and Members of Parliament (MPs) were believed to be strongly influential. However, their leverage has never been evaluated. It is to fill this empirical gap that this thesis sets out to elucidate the influence of NGOs, WB and MPs on the Cameroon Forestry Law (CFL). The study combined the inductive and deductive research approaches, building its theoretical framework on the struggle between the structuralist and intentionalist divides of the structuration theory of Giddens, the new institutional economics, and the governance and representation theories. It adopted both qualitative and quantitative research methods and tools drawing on a set of 30 semi-standardized interviews and 95 questionnaires. Data analysis was performed using four data analysis techniques: content analysis, factor analysis, cluster analysis and Pearson's chi square analysis with SPSS 15.0 version. The empirical findings of this research showed that NGOs exerted some influence on the community forestry deliberation, while the Bank had a great leverage on the same regulation. Both WB and MPs had a substantial impact on the log export and local wood processing regime whereas MPs held a great influence on the logging licences allocation system and the contract duration clauses. The study also identified 18 significant contextual and agential factors of influence of NGOs, WB and MPs. These factors tested approximately 55% of the theoretical framework of the study. Contextual factors accounted for about 60% of influence processes meanwhile agential factors held nearly 53% of the variance explained. However, only 15 of these factors are still relevant to the current policy arena in Cameroon and were embedded into the constructed model. The results of this study are in line with those obtained in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Bolivia and Costa Rica where forest policy reforms occurred at the same period with Cameroon. From the discussion of the empirical findings of this work, three main conclusions and recommendations were drawn. In Cameroon like in the above-mentioned countries, NGOs had little access to and success in forest politics. This is critical to the principle of good governance which aims at ensuring that the making of decisions is truly participative in nature and not dominated by few actors. Future interventions of the Bank into forest policy reforms of its lending countries should preserve as much as possible the sovereignty of independent states over their forest policy reform. The revision and respect of the rules of the game of executive-legislative exchanges are important to permit an independent and effective passage of bills of forestry laws by the Parliament.

Source: http://www.freidok.uni-freiburg.de/volltexte/6278/pdf/Dissertation_Djontu.pdf

37. DOLLAR, David

Eyes Wide Open: On the Targeted Use of Foreign Aid

Harvard International Review, Spring 2003

Source: <http://hir.harvard.edu/print/development-and-modernization/eyes-wide-open>

38. DRORI, Gili S

Governed by Governance: the Institutionalization of Governance as a Prism for organizational Change

Conference Paper, American Sociological Association, 2005 Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, p. 1-24

Abstract: Governance emerged as the latest style for management reform; the wave of governance initiatives is sweeping state administrations, corporate headquarters, and civil society organizations. In this paper, I comment on the historical process of institutionalization of governance and to reflect on the way this field defines the current mode of governmentality and tracks the process of global rationalization. I focus on three dimensions of the processes: (a) timing of institutionalization of governance, (b) carriers of the emerging notion and (c) the content of the new discourse that is contained in this new notion of governance. These issues are revealed through bibliographic and organizational analyses, highlighting governance in academic discourse (coding bibliographic sources) and transnational action (coding UIA directories). Based on these analyses, I argue that governance is a product of a world steeped with rationalization and with the primacy of individual actorhood. It is this cultural atmosphere which privileges notions that reflects rationalization and actorhood, which also leads to the translation of "management" into "governance."

Source : <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=8&hid=122>

39. DUBRESSON, Alain ; JAGLIN, Sylvie

La gouvernance urbaine en Afrique subsaharienne : pour une géographie de la régulation

In Bart F. (coord.), Bonvallet Jacques (coord.), Pourtier R. (coord.). *Regards sur l'Afrique Historiens et Géographes*, No. 379, 2002, p. 67-75.

Regards sur l'Afrique : La Renaissance de la Géographie à l'Aube du Troisième Millénaire : Conférence Régionale de l'UGI, 2002/08, Durban

Résumé : Les gouvernements locaux urbains d'Afrique subsaharienne issus des réformes de décentralisation mises en œuvre depuis le début des années 1980 sont confrontés à un défi majeur: Produits et vecteurs du changement social (Dubresson, Raison, 1998), les villes sont particulièrement affectées par la crise des complexes politico-économiques dont procède un accroissement de la pauvreté que les dynamiques citadines "du bas " ne parviennent plus à enrayer. Or, en dépit du ralentissement de leur croissance démographique, les villes africaines, qui concentraient 209 millions de citoyens en 2000, pourraient en rassembler 592 en 2030.

Source: http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/divers3/010029295.pdf

40. DUBRESSON, Alain ; JAGLIN, Sylvie

Gouvernance, régulation et territorialisation des espaces urbanisés : Approches et méthode

Antheaume Benoît (ed.), Giraut F. (ed.). *Le territoire est mort : vive les territoires ! Une refabrication au nom du développement*, Paris : IRD, 2005, p. 337-352.

Résumé : Dans le monde en développement, les pouvoirs publics urbains, anciens ou issus des réformes de décentralisation mises en œuvre depuis les années 1980, sont confrontés à un défi majeur.

Produits et vecteurs du changement social, les villes sont particulièrement affectées par l'accroissement de la pauvreté de masse que les dynamiques citadines informelles ne parviennent plus à enrayer. Il est donc impératif d'impulser des politiques de développement local susceptibles, sur le court terme, d'accroître la valeur ajoutée urbaine et de réduire la pauvreté, d'assurer le financement des équipements et des infrastructures, de moderniser

les espaces centraux tout en assurant le rattrapage des aires défavorisées. Il faut aussi forger de nouveaux dispositifs capables de prendre en compte les demandes des couches sociales moyennes et supérieures et celles des fractions citadines les plus pauvres. Concilier des objectifs aussi contradictoires alors que la libéralisation des économies est accompagnée d'une mise en concurrence accélérée des villes, dans un cadre institutionnel en mutation, mal stabilisé et avec des ressources financières souvent limitées implique de difficiles arbitrages.

Source: http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/divers10-07/010035259.pdf

41. ECOWAS-SWAC/OECD

Africa and China

Economic Series of the Atlas on Regional Integration in West Africa, 2006

Source: <http://www.atlas.westafrica.org>.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/42/25/38409410.pdf>

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The Effect of China and India's Growth and Trade Liberation and Poverty in Africa
IDS/Enterplan, 2005

Source: http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0001312/P1555-China_trade_Report_May2005.pdf
<http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0001312/index.php>

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Southern Africa: Rehabilitation and Regulation

Journal of Transport Economics and Policy, Vol. 24, No. 2, May 1990, p. 215-218

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20052919>

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Les PMA entre le marteau des faiblesses structurelles internes et l'enclume des pratiques internationales

Volume XII Numéro 2, Passerelles entre le commerce et le développement durable, Mars-Avril 2011.

Source: <http://ictsd.org/downloads/passerelles/passerelles12-2.pdf>

45. FANTA, E

Dynamics of Regional (non-) integration in Eastern Africa
UNU-CRIS, 2008

Working papers SW-2008/2

Abstract: The African continent has witnessed since the nineties a rebirth of regional arrangements aiming at furthering the integration of Africa. However the process of regional integration has faced a great variety of obstacles. Studying the processes of integration in Eastern Africa allows us to take a more in depth look at the various dynamics favouring or disfavouring regional integration in Africa. This paper first takes a look at the reality on the ground and how there is in fact an active regionalisation process going on at multiple levels of governance. We then turn to the more formal efforts currently underway in Eastern Africa looking first at the attempts for economic or trade integration, then at regional organizations tackling the issue of peace and security. The technical organisations responsible for regional cooperation on specific development related issues are also briefly explored. This permits us to analyse the obstacles affecting regional integration in Eastern Africa. Two types of explanations are considered: structural impediments and policy or governance related impediments. The identification of these obstacles allows us to conclude with findings that may be useful in terms of future policy making so as to favour a deeper regional integration in Africa.

Source: http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0001312/P1555-China_trade_Report_May2005.pdf

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Rapport sur la pauvreté rurale 2011 : Nouvelles réalités, nouveaux défis : de nouvelles chances pour la prochaine génération

Fonds international de développement agricole (FIDA), 2011.

Source: <http://www.ifad.org/rpr2011/report/f/rpr2011.pdf>
<http://www.ifad.org/rpr2011/report/e/rpr2011.pdf>

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Le FMI et la bonne gouvernance : International Monetary Fund Factsheet

Washington : FMI, avril 2011

Abstract : Le FMI s'attache beaucoup à promouvoir la bonne gouvernance dans les conseils de politique économique, les concours financiers et l'assistance technique qu'il met à la disposition de ses pays membres. Le FMI a également mis en place des mesures strictes pour garantir l'intégrité de sa propre structure.

Source : <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/fre/pdf/govf.pdf>

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Réponses de l'Afrique à la crise à travers l'économie sociale
Document de travail pour la Conférence Internationale sur l'Economie Sociale, BIT, Johannesburg,
Octobre 2009, 35 p.
Source: <http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2009/446842.pdf>

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L'essor de la Chine et de l'Inde : Quels enjeux pour l'Afrique ?
Paris: OECD, 2006
Source: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/54/45/36908479.pdf>

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The Rise of China and India: What is in it for Africa?
Paris: OECD, 2006
Source: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/4/36761102.pdf>

51. Governance and Social development resource Centre (GSDRC)

Helpdesk research report, Literature review on inclusive growth
2010, 11 p.
Source: <http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/HD678.pdf>

52. HARRISON, Graham

The World Bank, **Governance** and Theories of Political Action in **Africa**
British Journal of Politics & International Relations, Vol. 7, Issue 2, May 2005, p. 240-260

Abstract: This article considers the World Bank as a political thinker. This involves an interpretation of the values, methodologies, and theoretical references contained within the Bank's governance documentation. Generally, the Bank steers away from a serious engagement with the nature of states, or the dynamics of reform execution, even in its more detailed policy documents in reform areas such as administrative reform. But, by looking at the World Bank's involvement in African states, we can understand the ways in which the World Bank works with certain expectations concerning how reforms will work. The article critically analyses the Bank's 'political vision' by comparing it with prominent theories of African politics. The article concludes that the World Bank's governance agenda misses three pivotal aspects of African politics: the unity of political and economic power, the extreme openness of African states to external pressures, and the salience of historically-embedded cultural and political relations. These three points directly raise important questions about the prospects of good governance reforms in Africa, and the involvement of the Bank therein. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=30&hid=119>

53. HASHIM, Y; MEAGHER, Kate

Cross-Border Trade and the Parallel Currency Market – Trade and Finance in the Context of
Structural Adjustment: A Case Study from Kano, Nigeria
Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 1999
Source: <http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&d=103580243>

54. HAY, Colin; JESSOP, Bob

Introduction: local political economy: regulation and governance.
Economy & Society, Vol. 24, Issue 3, Aug. 95, p. 303-306
Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=b2986647-712f-40ad-9e46-5d4d644e0f42%40sessionmgr104&vid=13&hid=126>

55. HE, Wenping

China-Africa Relations Moving into an Era of Rapid Development
Inside AISA (Africa Institute of South Africa), Oct./Dec., 2006, p. 3–6

Source: <http://www.ccs.org.za/downloads/Inside%20AISA%20October-December%202006.pdf>

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African Responses to the Crisis through the Social Economy

Working document for the International Conference on the Social Economy, October 2009

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Plan of Action for the Promotion of Social Economy Enterprises and Organizations in Africa ILO Regional Conference “The Social Economy – Africa’s Response to the Global Crisis”, Johannesburg, 19-21 October 2009

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The Global Jobs Pact; 2009

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[emp.org/fileadmin/user_upload/documents_pdf/papers/guides/english/guide_2009_jobspact.pdf](http://www.ioe-emp.org/fileadmin/user_upload/documents_pdf/papers/guides/english/guide_2009_jobspact.pdf)

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Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization; 2008

Source: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@cabinet/documents/publication/wcms_099766.pdf

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World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization; 2004

Source : http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/--integration/documents/publication/wcms_079151.pdf

61. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

Evaluating Democracy Support: Methods and Experiences

IDEA; SIDA, 2007. - 255 p

Source: <http://www.adb.org/evaluation/documents/EvaluatingDemocracySupport.pdf>

62. JESSOP, Bob

The regulation approach, governance and post-Fordism: alternative perspectives on economic and political change?

Economy & Society, Vol. 24, Issue 3, Aug. 95, p. 307-333

Abstract: This paper compares and evaluates regulationist and governance approaches to the transformation of the local state. It is prompted by the close connection often made between the transition from Fordism to post-Fordism and new forms of economic and political governance. The paper first reviews the conceptual background to current concerns with regulation and governance. It then considers the basic (meta-) theoretical assumptions and core concepts of the two paradigms and identifies parallels and convergences as well as some important differences in theoretical or substantive focus. Attention then shifts to possible conflicts or tensions between regulation and governance as axes of crisis-management and crisis-resolution in local economics and states. The paper notes some problems in attempts to combine concepts and arguments relating to governance and regulation and highlights the importance of the organization of inter-organizational relations in resolving regulation and governance problems. It concludes with suggestions for subsequent research on these issues.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=12&hid=126&sid=b2986647-712f-40ad-9e46-5d4d644e0f42%40sessionmgr104>

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The Asian Drivers and SSA: MFA Quota Removal and the Portents for African Industrialization
Paper Prepared for a Conference on Asian and Other Drivers of Change. St. Petersburg,
January 18-19, 2006. - 32 p.

Source: [http://www.die-gdi.de/CMS-Homepage/openwebcms3.nsf/\(ynDK_FileContainerByKey\)/ADMR-7B7HWH/\\$FILE/KaplinskyMorris.pdf?Open](http://www.die-gdi.de/CMS-Homepage/openwebcms3.nsf/(ynDK_FileContainerByKey)/ADMR-7B7HWH/$FILE/KaplinskyMorris.pdf?Open)

64. KIELY, Ray

Neo liberalism revised? A critical account of World Bank concepts of good governance and market friendly intervention

Capital & Class, Vol. 20, Issue 64, Spring 1998, p. 63-12

Abstract: This article examines recent World Bank reports on the role of the state in the development process, with particular reference to good governance and market friendly intervention. Although some neo-liberals pay lip-service to the specificity of East Asian culture, other writers clearly regard the East Asian experience as something which can more or less be replicated by the rest of the world. Neo-liberals argue that the success of the East Asian NICs can be attributed to three basic policies. These are: limited government intervention in the economy; a low level of price distortion in the economy; and an outward oriented strategy of export promotion. In practical terms, these policies include the removal of obstacles such as state subsidies to industry, minimum wages and price controls. The World Bank therefore places a premium on the close correlation between a low level of price distortion and rapid economic development. Policies of limited government intervention in the economy and an outward oriented trade strategy were said to lead to a low level of price distortion, which thereby promotes efficiency.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=32&hid=8>

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Accelerating and Sustaining Inclusive Growth

Report No. 42844-KE, The World Bank, Washington, D.C. 2008

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[wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/08/13/000333037_20080813012252/Rendere](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/08/13/000333037_20080813012252/Rendere)
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Looking for a meaningful duty free quota free market access initiative in the Doha Development Agenda

Issue Paper N°4, ICTSD Program on Competitiveness and Sustainable Development, December 2008.

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Inclusive Growth Analytics: Framework and Application

Economic Policy and Debt Department, The World Bank, Washington, D.C. 2009

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Theorizing Regionhood

UNU/CRIS e-Working Papers, 2003

Source: <http://www.cris.unu.edu/Online%20papers/paper%20regionhood.pdf>

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69. LELART, Michel

Régulation et gouvernance dans la finance internationale : où en est le FMI ?

Études internationales, Vol. 37, N° 4, 2006, p. 575-595

Résumé : L'environnement monétaire et financier s'est tellement modifié au niveau international qu'on ne parle plus d'un système comme de celui que gérait autrefois le Fonds Monétaire International. On évoque plutôt une « nouvelle architecture financière mondiale » au sein de laquelle la finance internationale est dominée par les marchés.

Le FMI conserve la responsabilité d'en assurer une certaine régulation, c'est-à-dire d'instituer dans ce domaine une « bonne gouvernance ». Mais le Fonds est lui-même une institution qui fonctionne selon ses statuts, et ses statuts n'ont guère changé depuis soixante ans. C'est pourquoi on attend de lui qu'il s'applique à lui-même les principes d'une bonne gouvernance.

Abstract: The international monetary and financial environment has changed so much that we can no longer refer to it as a « system », managed by the IMF, as was the case heretofore. Rather, today we refer to a « new international financial architecture » where international finance is dominated by the private markets. Nonetheless, the IMF retains its regulatory function but primarily to guarantee « good governance » in its area of responsibility. However the IMF is an institution that is governed by its statutes that have barely evolved over the last 60 years. Thus the argument is made that the Fund should apply to itself the principles of « good governance ».

Source: <http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/014630ar> ; www.erudit.org/revue/ei/2006/v37/n4/014630ar.pdf

70. MBABAZI, Pamela; MACLEAN, Sandra J. ; SHAW, Timothy M.

Governance for reconstruction in Africa: challenges for policy communities and coalitions.
Global Networks; Jan2002, Vol. 2 Issue 1, p. 31, 18p

Abstract: This article seeks to advance analyses and responses to conflict prevention and reconstruction in Africa that go beyond state-centric perspectives to include a range of non-state players. Drawing on examples from both Uganda and Canada, it focuses on the activities of NGOs that have 'partnered' with state-based actors in various peacekeeping and peace-building operations as well as on the increasingly important role played by think-tanks. The latter have emerged in Africa as major contributors to the proliferating literature on the political economy of violence, an approach that recognizes that African conflict reflects imperatives of production and consumption in relations that juxtapose Africa's political institutions and cultures with international and global political economies. The article argues that novel forms of 'security communities' are emerging from the non-state/state/international partnerships and coalitions that have developed around contemporary issues like 'blood' diamonds, small arms, debt and HIV/AIDS, thus drawing attention to connections between conflict and development. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=30&hid=8>

71. MCCORMICK, Dorothy

China, India and African Manufacturing: Framework for Understanding the Impact of Aid and Migration

Paper prepared for AERC, 2006. – 33 p.

Source: http://www.aercafrica.org/documents/asian_drivers_working_papers/McCormickDChinaIndia.pdf

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Governance and Hyper-corruption in Resource-rich African Countries
Third World Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 8, 2009, pp 1529–1548

Abstract: Official corruption is frequently associated with the abundance of valuable extractive resources. This article reviews the worst cases of 'resource curse' in Africa—Angola, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Nigeria—in light of the most recent developments. Despite its systematic association with public corruption, however, mineral wealth is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition. Corruption is widespread in resource-poor countries as well—in Africa and elsewhere—and some resource-rich African countries such as Botswana have a record of good economic performance and high public integrity, suggesting specific ways in which transparency and accountability for the use of mineral resources can be encouraged and corruption correspondingly reduced. Because corruption in resource-rich African countries is heavily influenced by external interests, particularly the multinational extractive industries, recent initiatives by the United States and the international community to foster transparency carry a significant potential for reducing corruption and improving governance. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=8&hid=15>

73. MCKAY, A

Economic Growth, Inequality and Poverty Reduction: Does Pro-Poor Growth Matter?
IDS in Focus, no. 3, 2008

Abstract: This paper stresses the importance of promoting broad-based growth, which it argues is more likely to result in sustained growth. It outlines some of the barriers that the poor face in participating in growth opportunities:

- Economic insecurity and high levels of vulnerability mean that the poor are less likely to engage in risk-taking activities, which have the potential to be more profitable;
- Many of the poor live in more remote areas or are members of long-term disadvantaged groups – and thus tend to be less well served by public policies and have less access to growth opportunities;
- A lower level of assets, including human capital, limits the scope of participation by the poor in growth.

The paper recommends three ways in which policymakers can redistribute the benefits of growth:

- Redistributive public expenditures to break the intergenerational transmission of poverty: policies can redistribute the benefits of growth through pro-poor public expenditure, for example through broad-based expenditure on education and health.
- Increasing the rate of job creation from growth: this can provide opportunities to people to benefit from higher education levels and move out of agriculture.
- Broad-based sectoral growth, particularly supporting food crop agriculture: since job creation may not benefit the poorest directly, it is important to adopt a pattern of growth which is broad-based in terms of its coverage of sectors, regions or population, including the agricultural sector if that is the sector in which the poor are disproportionately represented.

Source: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/download.cfm?objectid=F987995C-5056-8171-7B5A66F9299CF48E>

74. MEISEL, Nicolas ; OULD AOUDIA, Jacques

La ‘bonne gouvernance’ est-elle une bonne stratégie de développement ?

Novembre 2007

Résumé : Nouvelles données, nouveaux concepts, nouveaux résultats. Ce travail offre des outils pour repenser le rôle de la ‘bonne gouvernance’ dans les stratégies de développement. Qu’est-ce que la ‘bonne gouvernance’ ? La transparence de l’action publique, le contrôle de la corruption, le libre fonctionnement des marchés, la démocratie et l’Etat de droit. Avec la stabilisation macro-économique, la ‘bonne gouvernance’ s’est imposée comme impératif universel des politiques de développement depuis les années 1990.

Pourtant, à l’aide d’une nouvelle base de données (Profils Institutionnels 2006), nous montrons que si la ‘bonne gouvernance’ est corrélée au niveau de développement (le PIB par tête), elle n’est pas corrélée à la vitesse de développement (la croissance de moyen-long terme). Pourquoi ? Parce qu’elle ne touche pas aux ressorts du changement institutionnel, économique, politique et social. Nous élaborons donc de nouveaux concepts pour analyser la réalité de la gouvernance dans les pays en développement, et les testons à l’aide de la base de données « Profils Institutionnels ».

Nous identifions ainsi les capacités de gouvernance dont les pays en développement ont vraiment besoin : la ‘bonne gouvernance’ ne ressort pas comme une priorité pour le décollage économique. Elle le devient dans un second temps, ainsi que l’ouverture du système de régulation sociale, lorsque, bénéficiant d’une croissance soutenue et prolongée, un pays cherche à converger avec les pays développés. Dans les autres pays en développement (non-convergeants), la priorité réside dans la construction de capacités d’anticipation stratégique et de coordination entre élites. Nous proposons alors une définition élargie de la gouvernance (la ‘gouvernance pour le développement’) et de nouveaux indicateurs pour la mesurer.

Abstract: New data, new concepts, new results: This working paper offers tools to rethink the role of ‘good governance’ in development strategies. What is ‘good governance’? Transparencies of public action, control of corruption, free operation of markets, democracy and the rule of law. With macroeconomic stabilization, ‘good governance’ has imposed itself as a universal imperative in development policies since the 1990s. Yet, with the help of a new database (the 2006 Institutional Profiles database), we show that there is a correlation between ‘good governance’ and the level of development (per capita GDP), but there is no correlation between it and the speed of development (medium-to-long-term growth). Why? Because it does not touch on the driving forces behind institutional, economic, political, and social change. We therefore elaborated new concepts to analyse the reality of governance in developing countries, and tested them with the help of the ‘Institutional Profiles’ database. In this way, we identified the governance capabilities that developing countries truly need: ‘good governance’ does not emerge as a priority for economic take-off. It becomes one later, along with the opening of the social regulation system when, having experienced sustained and lengthy growth, a country seeks to converge with developed countries. In other, non-converging developing countries, the priority is to built capacities for strategic vision and co-ordination among elites. We therefore propose a wider definition of governance (‘governance for development’) and new indicators to measure it.

Source: <http://ces.univ-paris1.fr/membre/seminaire/heterodoxies/Pdf/OuldAoudia.pdf>

75. MELDE, Susanne ; IONESCO, Dina

Intégrer la migration, le développement et les rapatriements de fonds dans la quatrième Conférence des Nations Unies sur les pays les moins avancés

(PMA-IV), Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM), 2011

Source: http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/ldc_french.pdf
http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/ldc_english.pdf

76. MENDOZA, R. U.; THELEN, N

Innovations to Make Markets More Inclusive for the Poor

Development Policy Review, vol. 26, no. 4, 2008, p. 427-458

Abstract: Markets can promote economic growth and can provide a range of benefits to those able to access and participate successfully in them. The ability to engage with markets, however, varies across groups. This article outlines the barriers that poor people face in accessing and participating in markets as producers and consumers; and remedies provided by private sector actors. As producers, poor people can be excluded from access to labour and various product markets due to:

- lack of access to credit;
- limited investment in their human capital (including skills and entrepreneurship training); and
- geographic obstacles, such as their location in rural areas.

As consumers, poor people can also find it challenging to access markets due to:

- similar geographic obstacles; and
- unfamiliarity of many non-poor business actors with the low-income environment and the potential opportunities present in such environments.

The paper stresses that facilitating access of the poor to markets ('market access'), however, does not necessarily result in successful engagement with markets and the attainment of positive development impacts ('inclusive markets').

Source : <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/119880732/abstract>

77. MOSS, Todd; ROSE, Sarah

China Exim Bank and Africa: New Lending, New Challenges

Center for Global Development, 2006

Abstract: The rise of China's political and economic clout has been felt especially strongly in Africa. The November 2006 Africa summit in Beijing ended with the Chinese government pledging to double both aid and trade with African nations. The Export-Import Bank of China is a growing—if still mostly unknown—instrument of China's strategy to secure access to natural resources and reassert itself on the global stage. This CGD Note presents basic facts about China ExIm and identifies potential implications for Africa and the West. The authors conclude that, to the extent that Chinese export credit promotes economic growth in Africa, recent trends should be welcomed. But China's new activities on the continent could present complications, especially if Chinese loans lead to a new debt crisis. Western powers would do well to become informed about China ExIm's activities and to engage with China—bilaterally and through multilateral organizations such as the OECD, WTO and IMF—on issues related to Africa's development.

Source: <http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/11116>

78. MVONDO, Samuel Assembe

State Failure and Governance in Vulnerable States: An Assessment of Forest Law Compliance and Enforcement in Cameroon.

Africa Today, Vol. 55, Issue 3, Spring 2009, p. 85-102

Abstract: Cameroon's forests have a high biodiversity value. The government of Cameroon put in place new forestry and wildlife management legislation in 1994, with an emphasis on the management of logging concessions. Paradoxically, the reform of the forest law occurred at a time when many social groups were contesting the state's authority. An analysis of compliance with and enforcement of the forest law by some stakeholders reveals the weaknesses of the forest administration, which has caused serious problems, among them the weakness of public services appointed to monitor and control forest activities, the loss of financial incomes to the public budgets, and negative impacts on local communities. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=b2986647-712f-40ad-9e46-5d4d644e0f42%40sessionmgr104&vid=12&hid=126>

79. NAIDU, Sanusha

China and Africa's Natural Resource Sector: A View From South Africa
(Washington: Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), 2007
Online Africa Policy Forum

Source: <http://forums.csis.org>.
<http://csis.org/blog/china-and-africa%E2%80%99s-natural-resource-sector-view-south-africa>

80. OIT

Réponses de l'Afrique à la crise à travers l'économie sociale.
Document de travail pour la Conférence Internationale sur l'Economie Sociale, Octobre 2009,
pagination multiple.

Source : <http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2009/446842.pdf>

81. OIT

Plan d'action pour la promotion des entreprises et organisations de l'économie sociale en Afrique.
Conférence Régionale du BIT « la Réponse de l'Afrique à la crise à travers l'économie sociale »,
Johannesburg, 19-21 octobre 2009, 7 p.

Source: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/addisababa/pdf/se_planofaction_fr.pdf

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Pacte mondial pour l'emploi. 2009

Source : http://www.ioe-emp.org/fileadmin/user_upload/documents_pdf/papers/guides/french/guide_2009_pactemondial.pdf

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Commission mondiale sur la dimension sociale de la mondialisation. 2004

Source : http://www.ioe-emp.org/fileadmin/user_upload/documents_pdf/papers/guides/french/guide_2003mars_reflexions.pdf

84. OIT

Déclaration de justice sociale, pour une mondialisation équitable. 2008

Source: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@cabinet/documents/publication/wcms_099767.pdf

85. Overseas Development Institute

Governance Assessment Overview of governance assessment frameworks and results from the
2006 World Governance Assessment, Report from
ODI Learning Workshop, 15 February, 2007. - 22 p.

Source: <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/1321.pdf>

86. PAINTER, Joe; GOODWIN, Mark

Local governance and concrete research: investigating the uneven development of regulation.
Economy & Society, Vol. 24, Issue 3, Aug. 95, p. 334-356

Abstract: This paper considers some of the methodological implications of regulation theory in relation to our current research into the restructuring of the institutions and practices of local governance in Britain during the 1990s. We propose that methodological approach to regulation theory avoids some of the difficulties associated with the current widespread use of concepts such as the 'mode of regulation'. Emphasizing the social practices which constitute ongoing regulatory processes, we suggest, focuses attention on the geography of regulation, its organization through sites and institutions and requires that full weight be given to the process of concrete research. This approach, which draws on, and is compatible with, the epistemology of critical realism, avoids both teleology and functionalism. However, it also calls into question the coherence and homogeneity of modes of regulation. The paper concludes with an outline of the concrete research strategy we have adopted in our investigation of local governance.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=b2986647-712f-40ad-9e46-5d4d644e0f42%40sessionmgr104&vid=13&hid=126>

87. PIERRET, Dorothée ; DOLIGEZ, François

La gouvernance, nœud gordien de la microfinance ?

Ada Dialogue, N°35, décembre 2005

Résumé : La microfinance est sortie du temps des précurseurs pour constituer une « industrie en émergence » dans le champ de l'économie du développement. Si l'année 2005, déclarée année internationale du microcrédit, constitue une reconnaissance pour cette innovation ; elle met aussi en avant les fragilités du secteur et de ses institutions, à commencer par leur gouvernance. En effet, le temps où ce concept était circonscrit à la « bonne administration » des institutions de microfinance (CGAP, Focus No. 7, 1997) est révolu et la plupart des principaux enjeux du secteur sont, tôt ou tard confrontés à cette dimension essentielle du développement institutionnel

Source: http://www.ired.org/modules/infodoc/cache/files/french/doc_f1432.pdf

88. PIROTTE, Gautier ; PONCELET, Marc,

Société civile et nouvelle gouvernance au Bénin : quelques réflexions illustrées à partir de l'analyse du nouveau secteur ONG à Cotonou.

Bulletin de l'APAD, No.26, 2003, juin 2008

Source: <http://apad.revues.org/3573>

89. POKAM, Hilaire de Prince

Partenariats internationaux et gouvernance urbaine au Cameroun

Résumé : L'environnement dans lequel les villes se développent et mettent en œuvre leur stratégie, a connu une évolution spectaculaire depuis les années 80/90, particulièrement en Afrique. Ceci est la conséquence d'un certain nombre de phénomènes parmi lesquels ceux liés à l'«ingouvernabilité». Le Cameroun, qui connaît depuis 1986 une crise économique, n'échappe pas à cette logique qui se répercute également sur sa gestion urbaine. Dans ce contexte, les villes sont aussi soumises comme l'Etat dans lequel elles se déploient, aux mêmes difficultés. Et le rôle de nombreuses d'entre elles a également changé, la crise appelant de nouvelles formes de régulation. Car, celles-ci explorent de nouvelles approches de leur politique. Ainsi, les politiques urbaines de développement économique et social évoluent-elles vers une nouvelle formule gagnante, un ensemble de partenariats. Ce qui laisse percevoir que le gouvernement des villes implique de plus en plus différents types d'organisations parmi lesquels les partenaires internationaux. Ces transformations ont donné lieu à des tentatives pour conceptualiser, décrire cette nouvelle forme de gouvernement urbain, en particulier avec le terme d'origine anglo-saxonne, de gouvernance urbaine. La pression accrue sur les budgets publics et les stratégies de développement économique du Cameroun, font que des acteurs internationaux apparaissent eux aussi comme des acteurs clés cette la gouvernance urbaine au travers de multiples partenariats. Ces partenariats, par delà les divers enjeux spécifiques et collectifs qui les sous-tendent, contribuent énormément à sa construction, à sa consolidation et à son financement. Ils font émerger plusieurs phénomènes parmi lesquels l'initiation et le renforcement du processus démocratique tant au niveau local que national.

Source: www.cidegef.refer.org/douala/Pokam_Hilaire_de_prince.doc

90. PRYS, Miriam

Developing a Contextually Relevant Concept of Regional Hegemony: The Case of South Africa, Zimbabwe and 'Quite Diplomacy'

German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) Research Programme: Violence, Power and Security, 2008

(GIGA Working Papers No. 77)

Abstract: South Africa's "quiet diplomacy" has been often used to reject the notion of South African leadership or regional hegemony in southern Africa. This article finds that this evaluation is founded on a misguided understanding of regional hegemony, which is based on conventional hegemony theories that are mostly derived from the global role of the United States after World War II. Alternatively, this article uses a concept of hegemony that, for example, takes into account the "regionality" of South Africa's hegemony, which both allows external actors to impact on regional relations and allows South Africa to pursue its foreign policy goals on the global level of international politics. This concept helps to systemically analyze South Africa's foreign policy in the Zimbabwean crisis and to better integrate this policy into the broader framework of its regional and global ambitions.

Source: http://www.giga-hamburg.de/dl/download.php?d=/content/publikationen/pdf/wp77_prys.pdf

91. Rapport 2010 sur la technologie et l'innovation : Renforcer la sécurité alimentaire en Afrique grâce à la science à la technologie et à l'innovation

Conférence des nations Unies sur le commerce et le développement, Nations Unies 2010.

Source: http://www.unctad.org/fr/docs/tir2009_fr.pdf
http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/tir2009_en.pdf

92. RAUNIYAR, G. AND KANBUR, R

Inclusive Growth and Inclusive Development: A Review and Synthesis of Asian Development Bank Literature

Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila, Philippines, 2009

Abstract: This review of ADB literature highlights the following factors as essential for inclusive growth and development:

- Broad-based growth: Sustainable and equitable growth that is broad-based across sectors and regions (e.g. creating employment for poor and vulnerable groups) is essential to inclusive growth.
- Infrastructure: Quality of infrastructure is an enabling factor that drives inclusive growth. Government needs to invest in physical infrastructure.
- Agriculture: Agriculture and the rural economy is at the core of inclusive growth in many Asian countries, where large percentages of the population are rural-based and depend on agriculture for a living. Rural infrastructure and agricultural technologies are essential to developing the rural economy and providing rural populations with access to markets, basic services and employment and income opportunities.
- Social protection: Targeted social protection schemes are necessary to address the extreme deprivation of disadvantaged groups. They may also provide such groups with more economic security, which may allow for greater risk-taking.
- Legal identity: Legal identity is an important dimension of inclusive development. It is necessary for accessing benefits and opportunities from public resources, particularly for the most vulnerable communities.
- Capacity building: Support for human capital and the strengthening of capabilities is important for inclusive growth and development.
- Rule of law and enabling environment: Government should also develop and maintain an enabling environment for business and investment in technology and innovation; and for equal participation. Effective legal institutions and rule of law are essential in guaranteeing the rights of people to participate in economic growth.
- Partnerships between government and the private sector: Government should work with civil society actors that contribute to equity and inclusiveness, including NGOs that operate in rural areas to promote inclusive rural development.

Source: <http://www.adb.org/Documents/OED/Occasional-Papers/OP8-inclusive-growth-development.pdf>
<http://www.adb.org/Documents/OED/Occasional-Papers/OP8-inclusive-growth-development.asp>

93. ROUSSEAU, Sandrine ; ZUINDEAU, Bertrand

Théorie de la régulation et développement durable

Revue de la régulation, n°1, Juin 2007

Résumé : L'article a pour objet de montrer l'intérêt d'un rapprochement entre la Théorie de la Régulation et le référentiel, analytique et normatif, du développement durable. Si ce rapprochement ne se conçoit pas sans précautions, les deux constructions ne se situant pas sur le même plan épistémologique, chacune aide cependant à éclairer les zones d'ombre laissées par l'autre. La mise en rapport est notamment féconde pour les entrées suivantes : conceptualisation du système économique, rapport aux institutions, prise en compte de l'environnement, rapport au temps, analyse des ruptures, et cadre spatial. À titre de première illustration, la suite de l'article mobilise les catégories régulationnistes pour questionner les dynamiques fordiste et post-fordiste(s) au crible de la durabilité. La mise en évidence d'antagonismes forts entre ces modes de développement particuliers et les enjeux de durabilité invite à se demander si, plus fondamentalement, certaines caractéristiques essentielles du capitalisme ne seraient pas en cause.

Abstract: The article aims to show the importance of a rapprochement between Regulation theory and the analytical and prescriptive approaches of sustainable development. This rapprochement should not be considered lightly, as the two constructions are not on the same epistemological level, yet each helps to clarify the grey areas left by the other. The relationship is particularly productive in the following areas: conceptualisation of the economic system, relationship to institutions, recognition of environmental factors, time relationships, crises analysis and spatial framework. The article illustrates this rapprochement by using the regulationist categories to examine Fordist and post-

Fordist dynamics from the sustainability viewpoint. The emergence of strong antagonisms between these particular modes of development and sustainability issues leads one to ask, more fundamentally, whether certain essential features of capitalism are not being questioned.

Source: <http://regulation.revues.org/index1298.html>

94. SCHOEMAN, Maxi

China in Africa: the rise of hegemony?

Strategic Review for Southern Africa, 29 (2) Nov, 2007, p. 74-97

Source: http://www.diis.dk/graphics/_IO_indsatsomraader/Forsvars_og_sikkerhedspolitik/Maxi%20Schoeman.pdf

95. SCOTT, Colin

Private Regulation of the Public Sector: A Neglected Facet of Contemporary Governance

Journal of Law and Society, Vol. 29, No. 1, March 2002, p. 56–76

Abstract: The centrality of regulation among the tools deployed by governments is well established in the social science literature. Regulation of public sector bodies by non-state organizations is an important but neglected aspect of contemporary governance arrangements. Some private regulators derive both authority and power from a legal mandate for their activities. Statutory powers are exercised by private regulators where they are delegated or contracted out. Contractual powers take collective (for example, self-regulatory) and individuated forms. But a further important group of private regulators, operating both nationally and internationally, lack a legal mandate and yet have the capacity to exercise considerable power in constraining governments and public agencies. In a number of cases private regulators operate more complete regulatory regimes (in the sense of controlling standard setting, monitoring, and enforcement elements) than is true of public regulators. While private regulators may enhance the scrutiny given to public bodies (and thus enhance regimes of control and accountability), their existence suggests a need to identify the conditions under which such private power is legitimately held and used. One such condition is the existence of appropriate mechanisms for controlling or checking power. Such controls may take the classic form of public oversight, but may equally be identified in the checks exercised by participation in communities or markets. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=8&hid=122>

96. SCHWARZ, N

West Africa Plays for Time in European Trade Negotiations

VOA News

Source: <http://www.voanews.com/english/news/a-13-2007-12-18-voa38-66813642.html>

97. SENARCIENS, Pierre de

Governance and the crisis in the international mechanisms of regulation

International Social Science Journal, Vol. 50, Issue 155, Mar. 98, p. 91

Abstract: The article discusses the concept of governance and the crisis in the international mechanism of regulation. The end of the Cold War, together with the process of globalization, rocked the structures of international politics. Factors such as the growing influence of transnational corporations on the world economy, the rapid expansion of international trade, advances in information and communications systems, and the deregulation of the monetary and financial markets, have affected the evolution of international relations, bringing about close links between the developed countries. Governance apparently encompasses the exercise and control of authority and power by all these political agents, whether governmental or not. At the world level, the activities of non-governmental organizations, population movements, multinational companies and integrated capital market are an involved in governance. It involves methods of co-operating and resolving conflicts that involve large numbers of people and organizations. Politics is supposed to reflect the dynamics and choices of civilian society, choices that translate the dominant logic of individual and rational undertakings, according to the hierarchy of universal values. The end of the Cold War should have made it possible for the United Nations system to be given a new mandate as regards economic and social development

Source : <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=b2986647-712f-40ad-9e46-5d4d644e0f42%40sessionmgr104&vid=13&hid=126>

98. SENGHORE, A. A

The Judiciary in Governance in the Gambia: The Quest for Autonomy under the Second Republic.
Journal of Third World Studies, Vol. 27, Issue 2, fall 2010, p. 215-248

Abstract: The article examines the achievement of autonomy and good governance under the second republic in The Gambia, a country in West Africa. The central focus of the article is on the Gambian judicial system, as the judiciary is frequently the guarantor of an effective and fair form of government in a nation. A number of topics are addressed including the foreign relations between The Gambia and Senegal, the function of the courts in The Gambia, and the jurisdiction and hierarchy of the Gambian courts.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=b2986647-712f-40ad-9e46-5d4d644e0f42%40sessionmgr104&vid=11&hid=126>

99. SINGH, S. K

India and West Africa: A Burgeoning Relationship

London; Chatham House, April 2007. - 16 p.

Briefing Paper AFP BP 07/02

Source: http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/files/9148_bpindiawestafrica0407.pdf

100. SMITH, B

Western Concern at China's Growing Involvement in Africa", 10 April 2006

Source: <http://www.wsws.org/articles/2006/apr2006/afri-a10.shtml>

101. SODERBOM, M.; TEAL, Francis

Are Manufacturing Exports to Key to Economic Success in Africa?

Journal of African Economies, Vol. 12, n°1, 2003, p. 1-29

Abstract: The poor performance of many African economies has been associated with low growth of exports in general and of manufacturing exports in particular. The two most successful countries in Africa have been Botswana and Mauritius. In Botswana rapid export growth followed the discovery of diamonds, in Mauritius manufacturing exports played a major role. In this paper we draw on both macro and micro evidence from nine African countries to investigate whether manufacturing exports are the key to success in Africa. We do this by posing three questions. First, how close is the link between export and income growth? Second, is there evidence from these African countries that manufactured exports have led to greater economic success? Third, what has limited the success of firms in the manufacturing sector? We argue that export and income growth are very closely linked. However there is, for this sample of countries, no evidence that if their exports are manufactures, growth rates are higher. We show that the factors that limit the success of African manufacturing firms in exporting are their levels of efficiency and small size. We argue that the key to success in an area where Africa has a potential cost advantage – labour intensive garments – is to enable large firms to use a more labour intensive technology than is the case at present.

Source: http://economics.ouls.ox.ac.uk/12680/1/11921_are_manuf_exports_key.pdf

102. STEVEN, C; et al.

The New EPAs: Comparative Analysis of Their Content and the Challenges for 2008

Final Report, ODI/ECDPM, 31 March 2008. – 177 p.

Source: [http://www.ecdpm.org/Web_ECDPM/Web/Content/Download.nsf/0/E8036BBF7CB4214B1257421002B30D2/\\$FILE/ODI-ECDPM%20EPA%20Analysis%20%20Final%20Report%2031-03-08%20Amended%2003-04-08.pdf](http://www.ecdpm.org/Web_ECDPM/Web/Content/Download.nsf/0/E8036BBF7CB4214B1257421002B30D2/$FILE/ODI-ECDPM%20EPA%20Analysis%20%20Final%20Report%2031-03-08%20Amended%2003-04-08.pdf)

103. STIGLITZ, J. ; SEN, A. ; FITOUSSI, J.P

Rapport de la commission sur la mesure des performances économiques et du progrès social. 2009

Source: www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr; http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/documents/rapport_francais.pdf
http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/documents/rapport_francais.pdf

104. TAYLOR, Ian

Governance and Relations between the European Union and Africa: the case of NEPAD
Third World Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 1, 2010, p. 51–67

Abstract: The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was launched in 2001 as the pre-eminent vehicle to promote Africa's recovery. Initially it was enthusiastically promoted by a select number of countries in Africa, as well as by key members within the G-8. The European Union was active in its support, particularly vis-a-vis governance issues, stating that the EU 'finds that Africa's development efforts are best served by a greatly sharpened focus on NEPAD as the basis for partnership between Africa and the international community'. However, there have been significant problems facing NEPAD. These revolve around the actual extant political economy and dominant political cultures across Africa, which the technocratic neoliberal agenda of 'good governance' cannot deal with. Furthermore, the rise of Chinese engagement with Africa adds a major difficulty to Brussels' claim to be a key engine in supporting NEPAD's goals regarding governance and development. Indeed, the emergence of Chinese actors in Africa threatens to make much of the EU's policies on governance largely irrelevant, although it is acknowledged that, in the long term, Beijing's policy interests are not served by chaotically ruled states. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=28&hid=119>

105. TAYLOR, Ian

China's Foreign Policy towards Africa in the 1990s
Journal of Modern African Studies, 36 (3), 1998, p. 443–60.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/161792.pdf?acceptTC=true>

106. TAYLOR, Ian

Sino-African Relations and the Problem of Human Rights
African Affairs, 107 (426), 2007, p. 63-87

Abstract: China's political and economic activities in Africa are increasing at an exponential rate. Equally, they are attracting criticism, chiefly over Beijing's no-strings-attached stance on human rights and governance. It is clear that many African states that enjoy Chinese support not only trample on civil and political rights (as per Western ideas of human rights), but also subvert their citizens' economic and social rights (as per China's discourse on human rights). If whilst adhering to the principle of non-interference, Chinese activities actually make things worse for some in Africa, then Beijing's argument that basic socio-economic rights are more important for the poor than abstract political rights is potentially problematic. This is because there is a danger that Beijing's engagement in Africa might be exploited by autocrats on the continent for their own, well-understood, reasons. Doing no harm, rather than a studied disinterest, needs to be part of China's overall African policy, something that Beijing is bound to recognize.

Source: <http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/107/426/63.full.pdf+html>

369. TREMBLAY, C

Public Policy Trends and Instrument Supporting the Social Economy: International Experiences,
Public Policy Paper Series No. 02 - February 2010 = Cahiers sur les politiques publiques n°02,
Février 2010, Centre Canadien de recherche partenariale en économie sociale, University Victoria,
59 p.

Abstract: This paper highlights public policy trends and instruments from around the world that use the Social Economy as a framework to enhance socio-economic development and environmental sustainability. It aims to capture information on ways governments are creating new policies and programs that strengthen the Social Economy in response to challenges such as: poverty, social exclusion, income inequality, urban decline, unemployment, environmental and ecological degradation, and community sustainability. The paper is structured into categories of policy typologies including: territorial development, sectoral, disadvantaged populations, and tools for development. The policy scan also includes how public policies are advancing the socio-economic development of Indigenous communities. The second of a three part series for the public policy program, this paper is prepared for the Canadian Social Economy Hub (CSEHub), a five-year community-university research alliance on the Social Economy funded by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). The findings of this paper point to examples of policy and program instruments used by governments in various jurisdictions internationally that may be relevant to achieving similar socioeconomic development outcomes in the Canadian environment.

Source : www.socialeconomyhub.ca

107. TRUONG, Thanh-Dam

Governance and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa: rethinking best practices in migration management
International Social Science Journal, Vol. 58, Issue 190, Dec. 2006, p. 697-714

Abstract: This article explores the interface between migration and human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa from the two angles of governance and poverty. A salient feature in the emerging frameworks of migration management is its implicit bifurcated vision of mobility. Trade-connected mobility is well protected by government rules whereas mobility to sustain livelihoods is subject to a punitive regime with a limited scope for resolving the discrepancy between the legal and social interpretations of human rights and well-being. The rise of migration by women, children and young people within and outside traditional practices under risky conditions may reflect deeper structural transformations than are commonly acknowledged by policy-makers. Reactions based on human rights concerns have contributed to new international, regional and national legislative frameworks for preventing abusive and exploitative practices in migration. The prevalence of glaring differences of interests in the variant policy approaches to all these issues – migration management, crime control, labour standards, poverty reduction and the particular needs of communities at risk – requires the concept of best practices to address the relationship between dominant forms of social knowledge and the policy field to situate and tackle issues of rights violation in different scales of governance and their interrelationships. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15&vid=28&hid=119>

108. TULL, Denis M

China's Engagement in Africa: Scope, Significance and Consequences
Journal of Modern African Affairs, 4 (3), 2006, p. 459-479

Abstract: China's vastly increased involvement in Africa over the past decade is one of the most significant recent developments in the region. It appears to contradict the idea of international marginalisation of Africa and brings significant economic and political consequences. China's Africa interest is part of a recently more active international strategy based on multipolarity and non-intervention. Increased aid, debt cancellation, and a boom in Chinese-African trade, with a strategic Chinese focus on oil, have proven mutually advantageous for China and African state elites. By offering aid without preconditions, China has presented an attractive alternative to conditional Western aid, and gained valuable diplomatic support to defend its international interests. However, a generally asymmetrical relationship differing little from previous African-Western patterns, alongside support of authoritarian governments at the expense of human rights, make the economic consequences of increased Chinese involvement in Africa mixed at best, while the political consequences are bound to prove deleterious.

Source: <http://www.cerium.ca/IMG/pdf/Tull.pdf>

109. United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change

Least Developed countries, reducing vulnerability to climate change, climate variability and extremes land degradation and loss of biodiversity: environmental and developmental challenges and opportunities

May 2011.

Source: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/ldc_reducingvulnerability.pdf

110. VAN DE LOOY, Judith

Africa and China: A Strategic Partnership?

Leiden: African Studies Centre, 2006. – 29 p.

(African Studies Centre Working Paper, 67/2006)

Abstract: Increasing numbers of Chinese companies are developing connections in Africa with the aim of increasing trade between China and the African continent. This relationship between China and Africa has not happened unnoticed but the discussion in the West is not well informed. Questions about how to deal with this development and its consequences are being raised. This paper is a first attempt to fill this lacuna and presents an overview of Sino-African relations, China's aid programme to Africa and the state of trade relations, with special emphasis on natural resources and the export market for Chinese products and investments in Africa.

Source: <http://www.ascleiden.nl/pdf/wp67.pdf>

111. VINCENT-JONES, Peter

Values and Purpose in Government: Central-local Relations in Regulatory Perspective
Journal of Law and Society, Vol. 29, No. 1, March 2002, p. 27–55

Abstract: This paper explores the relationship between theories of regulation and governmentality, showing how a synthesis of the two approaches may be used in the analysis of central-local relations. The basis of the current trend towards greater partnership and cooperation in the regulation of local by central government is argued to lie in the linking of increasingly selective imperium and dominium controls with 'responsibilization' strategies involving techniques of accounting, audit, and contracting. Following Nonet and Selznick, the substantive and purposive nature of state action is placed at the centre of the analysis. In this perspective, the ideal of responsive regulation implies not just technical effectiveness, but the harnessing of regulatory forces and 'governmental' resources in endeavours to achieve legitimate regulatory objectives. While New Labour's regulatory style is more likely to prove effective than that of the Conservatives, it may be criticized for a similar failure to implement fundamental values of openness and participation in the determination of regulatory purposes. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=10&hid=8&sid=50ddb4f6-803b-4f0c-b42c-17f560ac0dd9%40sessionmgr15>

112. WANG, Jian-Ye

What Drives China's Growing Role in Africa?
IMF Working Paper, WP/07/211, October 2007, 32 p

Abstract: What role does China play in Africa's development? What drives China's increasing economic involvement in the continent? This paper attempts to provide a quantified assessment of China's multifaceted influence as market, donor, financier and investor, and contractor and builder. Though in the past official development aid predominated, the paper argues that government policies, markets for each other's exports, Africa's demand for infrastructure, and China's differential approach to financing have together moved commercial activities—trade and investment—to the center of China-Africa economic relations. While China's public sector, state financial institutions in particular, has been instrumental in the process, the influence of its private sector is increasing. Implications for the future of China-Africa economic relations are briefly noted.

Source: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2007/wp07211.pdf>

113. WANG, Jian-Ye; IYABO, Masha; KAZUKO, Shirono; LEIGHTON, Harris

The Common Monetary Area in Southern Africa: Shocks, Adjustment, and Policy Challenges
Washington: International Monetary Fund, July 2007. – 65 p.
(Working Paper WP/07/158)

Abstract: This study assesses the experience of the Common Monetary Area (CMA) based on available empirical evidence over the last two decades. It pays particular attention to member countries' adjustment to economic shocks in recent years and the inter-country linkages, including the spillover effects of policies. The paper draws the main lessons from the CMA experience, identifies key policy challenges, and discusses the issues facing the member countries in their efforts to achieve sustained growth. Implications for further economic integration in a broader regional context are also noted.

Source: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2007/wp07158.pdf>

PART III / 3^{ème} PARTIE

ANNEXES

ANNOUNCEMENT – ANNONCE

III - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce

CODESRIA DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE

Theme: **International Regulation and Governance in Africa**

Date: 25 July – 12 August, 2011

Venue: Dakar, Senegal

Call for Applications for the 2011 Session

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is pleased to announce the 2011 session of its annual Democratic Governance Institute. It therefore invites researchers to submit their applications for participation in this institute to be held from 25th July to 12th August, 2011 in Dakar, Senegal.

The Democratic Governance Institute, launched in 1992 by CODESRIA, is an interdisciplinary forum which every year brings together about fifteen researchers from various parts of the continent and the Diaspora, as well as some non-African scholars who are undertaking innovative research on topics related to the general theme of governance.

Aims

The 2011 edition is aimed at enabling laureates to:

- Understand the interrelations between regulation and governance;
- Grasp the mechanisms and implications of regulatory modes of governance in Africa at different levels (international, regional, national);
- Propose analytical approaches to and tools for governance in Africa according to the regulatory rules and instruments involving governance in Africa.

Organization

The activities of all CODESRIA Institutes centre on presentations made by African researchers, resource persons from the continent and the Diaspora, and participants whose applications for admission as laureates have been successful. The sessions are led by a scientific director who, with the support of the selected resource persons, ensures that the laureates are exposed to a wide range of research and policy issues. Each laureate is required to prepare a research paper to be presented during the session. The revised versions of such papers will undergo a peer review for publication by CODESRIA. The CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) will provide participants with a comprehensive bibliography on the theme of the institute. Access to a number of documentation centers in and around Dakar will also be facilitated.

Languages

The CODESRIA Democratic Governance Institute will be held in French and in English through simultaneous translation.

The 2011 Session: International Regulation and Governance in Africa

For the 2011 edition of its Democratic Governance Institute, CODESRIA has chosen to give serious thought to international regulation and governance in Africa. In theory, regulation implements a set of rules and procedures which help to develop and structure a response (collective action) to factors that have led to unwanted changes of situation. Originally limited to the sphere of real economy, it has gradually embraced theories on state, institutions, development, governance, etc., because the search for non-spontaneous balance cannot ignore the establishment of some forms of regulation. Moreover, governance, as an interactive process that involves different actors on the basis of reflection, decision making and the assessment of challenges in order to achieve the construction of a collective project, necessarily refers to a regulation between these different actors. Thus, as governance implies regulation, the latter should be the subject of a new type of governance, to actually correct the asymmetries it is supposed to.

The recent international financial crisis, which has undermined key activity sectors in many countries, shows the limits of global governance and highlights the need to break with "market fundamentalism" and to rethink regulation mechanisms that are in the heart of the neoliberal and productivist logic. It just confirmed our observation on other major crises (1929, World War II, oil shocks, etc.) which, in some way, questioned the self-stabilizing nature of the market and regulatory instruments which imposed themselves on the organization of economic recovery and reconstruction. However, in addition to controlling the market internationally, regulatory instruments serve the

hegemonic neoliberal mode of governance and thus rule over the world. Indeed, the international instruments in the loss of legitimacy, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), require profound changes in their global governance, not to mention the implementation of an international coordination of economic policies. One must thus master the mechanisms and instruments of this regulation in order to understand how the maintenance of structural inequalities, which it is supposed to reduce, is built.

For instance, suffice to mention the influence of multinational corporations in the field of food trade to be convinced of it. Indeed, even if 90% of food products remain in the circuit of domestic economy, multinational corporations controlling the remaining 10% impose their rules by setting prices and patterns of transactions to which producers as well as consumers are subjected. Since a few firms are able to dictate their rules and control regulatory instruments internationally, the mode of governance is deeply in question.

It has therefore become imperative to find alternatives since interactions, which are nowadays stronger and facilitated by technological progress, are putting us in a global village and making globalization a fact. This globalization is accompanied by governance at international level to regulate the geopolitical, economic and even climatic challenges which it creates. It promotes cross-border interactions between peoples and interdependence links between states. Indeed, the development of global markets for the exchange of goods, services, capital and technology and their consequences at environmental level require a global regulation of the planet. Contrary to current practice, this should be based on a democratic and solidarity-based cooperation, with the purpose of ensuring the well-being of populations regardless of the ideological orientations of the states in which they live.

It is thus necessary to rethink the regulatory models in a holistic approach that does not underscore the economic dimension only and that especially takes account of Africa, which today leaves no power indifferent and is a key component of the global geopolitics. Indeed, the continent is attracting more than ever the global demand for raw materials because of its huge potential in natural resources of any kind, let alone the large areas that remain underexploited or even unexploited by agriculture. Thus, 30% of the global resources are in the African subsoil. However, although Africa, a major exporter of raw materials, has experienced a significant rise in its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), especially for net oil and diamond exporters, it is nevertheless undermined by the very existence of such resources, by the poor control of the latter and their low level of processing locally, not to mention the impact of the nature of regulatory instruments. Because of its economic weight/potential, Africa is to have greater say in global governance.

Besides the regulatory instruments imposed on Africa internationally through various mechanisms (International Monetary Fund [IMF], World Bank [WB], World Trade Organization [WTO], Economic Partnership Agreements [EPAs], etc.), sub-regional and regional economic integration is being achieved gradually through a chosen regulatory policy which is expressed in political frameworks such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) or the African Union (AU). Regional integration organizations and the AU are increasingly acting as guarantors of democratic processes in countries of the continent as shown by their involvement in finding a solution to the Ivorian crisis. Without jeopardizing national sovereignty, the monitoring of electoral processes and the various forms of post-conflict arbitration has led to the development of a critical mass of shared references, forcing protagonists to dialogue and to respect democratic freedoms. Many non-governmental actors are getting involved in and imposing themselves on policy regulation by playing an increasingly stronger role in the observation of democratic processes at the continental level. This regulation, which is in the heart of governance, is yet a source of debate since it is regarded by some as an opportunity and others as a constraint, particularly when it is in the nature of a political conditionality for achieving social development goals in Africa.

We must therefore give serious thought to regulation choices and instruments, both economically and politically, to better understand governance and its challenges in Africa.

Sub-themes

The sub-themes to be addressed during the institute are the following:

- Theories on regulation and international relations from the perspective of long-term development process: implications on governance in Africa;
- Nation-states, the issue of borders and the conditions of political regulation;
- Demographic transition and the issue of demographic dividend in Africa: demographic projections, development prospects and regulation of economic growth;
- Africa, the global market, Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs);
- Multinational corporations and their influences on international regulatory institutions: their impacts on Africa (the case of agriculture and food at the WTO);
- Policy regulation instruments and provisions in Africa: observatories of democratic processes, modes of arbitration of disputes, taking stance on events in Africa;
- Intra-African trade, the African market and its regulation;
- African regional integration institutions (ECOWAS, CEMAC, UEMOA, SADC, AMU,

IGAD, etc.): lessons learned from regional regulations by sectoral policies and budgetary instruments;

- Regulation through development assistance;
- National instruments of sectoral regulation;
- Self-regulation: inclusive growth, the co-production of public policies by types of actors (state, private sector, civil society, social movements);
- Coherence of public policies: comparison of governance through regulation between Africa and other continents;
- Africa, emerging countries/ powers and challenges for global governance.

The Director

CODESRIA has selected **Professor Abdou Salam Fall**, who has been conducting research for many years on issues of development, governance, poverty, to direct the 2011 Democratic Governance Institute. As director of the Institute, Professor Abdou Salam Fall will carry out the following tasks:

- Assist with the identification of resource persons in charge of leading discussions and debates;
- Participate in the selection of laureates;
- Design the courses for the session, including specific sub-themes;
- Deliver a set of lectures and conduct a critical analysis of papers presented by the resource persons and the laureates;
- Submit a written scientific report on the session.

In addition, Professor Abdou Salam Fall is expected to (co-) edit the revised versions of the papers presented by the resource persons with a view to submitting them for publication in one of CODESRIA's collections. He will also assist CODESRIA in assessing the papers presented by laureates during the Institute for publication.

Resource Persons

Lectures to be delivered during the session are intended to offer laureates an opportunity to advance their reflections on the theme of the Institute. Resource persons should therefore be senior scholars or researchers who have published extensively on the theme, and who have significant contributions to make to the debates on it. They will be expected to produce lecture materials which would stimulate laureates to engage in discussion and debate around their respective lectures and the general body of literature available on the theme.

Once selected, resource persons must:

- Interact with the director of the institute and laureates to help the latter readjust their research questions and their methodological approaches;
- Submit a copy of their course materials for reproduction and distribution to participants no later than one week before they deliver their lectures;
- Deliver their lectures, participate in debates and comment on the research proposals and the papers of the laureates;
- Review and submit the revised version of their lecture notes or research papers for publication by CODESRIA not later than two months following their presentation at the Institute.

Laureates

Applicants should be Masters or PhD students or scholars in their early career with a proven capacity to conduct research on the theme of the institute. Intellectuals active in the policy process and/or social movements and civil society organizations are also encouraged to apply. The number of places offered by CODESRIA at each session is limited to fifteen (15). Non-African scholars who are able to raise funds for their participation may also apply for a limited number of places.

Application Procedures

Applications for the position of **resource person** should include:

1. An application letter;
2. A curriculum vitae;
3. Two (2) published papers
4. A proposal of not more than five (5) pages in length, outlining the issues to be covered in their three (3) proposed lectures, including one on methodological issues;

Applications for **laureates** should include:

1. An application letter;
2. A letter indicating institutional or organizational affiliation;
3. A curriculum vitae;

4. A research proposal (not more than ten (10) pages in two copies) including a descriptive analysis of the work the applicant intends to undertake, an outline of the theoretical interest of the topic chosen by the applicant, the relationship of the topic to the problematic and concerns of the theme of the 2011 Institute ;

5. Two (2) reference letters from scholars or researchers known for their competence and expertise in the candidate's research area (geographic and disciplinary), including their names, addresses, telephone and/or fax numbers and email addresses.

Application Deadline

The deadline for the submission of applications is **3rd May, 2011**. The Institute will be held from **25th July to 12th August 2011** in Dakar, Senegal. Selected applicants will be notified by the end of May 2011. Laureates are expected to use the month of June to carry out their fieldwork or collect information to prepare a draft research paper to be presented during the Institute. This draft research paper should be submitted to CODESRIA not later than **14th July, 2011**. Laureates will be expected to work on this document (and not on the abstract of the proposal) and prepare it for publication during the Institute.

Submission of Applications

All applications or requests for additional information should be sent to:

Democratic Governance Institute
CODESRIA
Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV
BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal
Tel.: (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23
Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89
E-mail: governance.institute@codesria.sn
Website: <http://www.codesria.org>

INSTITUT SUR LA GOUVERNANCE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CODESRIA

Thème : **La régulation internationale et la gouvernance en Afrique**

Date : 25 juillet au 12 août 2011

Lieu : Dakar, Sénégal

Appel à candidatures pour la session 2011

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) a le plaisir d'annoncer la session 2011 de son institut annuel sur la gouvernance démocratique. Il invite les chercheurs à soumettre leurs candidatures afin de participer à cet institut devant se dérouler du 25 juillet au 12 août 2011 à Dakar (Sénégal).

L'institut sur la gouvernance démocratique lancé en 1992 par le CODESRIA est un forum interdisciplinaire qui réunit chaque année une quinzaine de chercheurs provenant des diverses régions du continent et de la diaspora, ainsi que quelques chercheurs non africains qui entreprennent des recherches innovantes sur des sujets liés au thème général de la gouvernance.

L'édition de 2011 a pour objectif de permettre aux lauréats

- d'appréhender les interrelations entre régulation et gouvernance
- de saisir les mécanismes et implications des modes de régulation sur la gouvernance en Afrique à différentes échelles (internationale, régionale, nationale).
- de proposer des approches et outils d'analyse de la gouvernance en Afrique en fonction des règles et instruments de régulation impliquant la gouvernance en Afrique.

Organisation

Les activités de tous les instituts du CODESRIA sont basées sur des présentations faites par des chercheurs africains, des personnes ressources du continent et de la diaspora et des participants dont les candidatures ont été sélectionnées. Les sessions sont dirigées par un directeur scientifique qui, avec le soutien de personnes ressources, s'assure qu'un large éventail de recherches et de questions politiques sont exposés aux lauréats. Chaque lauréat doit rédiger un article découlant d'un travail de recherche destiné à être présenté au cours de la session. La version révisée de l'article fera l'objet d'une évaluation par les pairs en vue d'une publication par le CODESRIA. Le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) mettra à la disposition des participants une bibliographie aussi complète que possible se rapportant au thème de l'institut. Les participants auront également la possibilité d'accéder à un certain nombre de centres de documentation situés à Dakar et dans ses environs. L'institut sur la gouvernance démocratique du CODESRIA se tiendra en français et en anglais par le biais d'un système de traduction simultanée.

La session 2011: La régulation internationale et la gouvernance en Afrique

Le CODESRIA a choisi, pour la présente édition de l'Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique, de porter son attention sur la régulation internationale et la gouvernance en Afrique. Au plan théorique, la régulation met en œuvre un ensemble de règles et procédures qui permettent d'élaborer et de structurer une réponse (action collective) à des facteurs qui ont conduit à des changements non désirés de situation. Originellement limitée à la sphère de l'économie réelle, elle a peu à peu conquis les théories de l'Etat, des institutions, du développement, de la gouvernance, etc., car la recherche d'équilibres non spontanés ne peut faire abstraction de la mise en place de certaines formes de régulation. Par ailleurs, la gouvernance comme processus interactif qui met en jeu différents acteurs sur la base de la réflexion, de la prise de décision, et de l'évaluation des enjeux pour parvenir à la construction d'un projet collectif, renvoie nécessairement à une régulation entre ces différents acteurs. Ainsi autant la gouvernance suppose une certaine régulation, autant cette dernière doit faire l'objet d'une nouvelle gouvernance afin de corriger réellement les asymétries qu'elle est censée rectifier.

La récente crise financière internationale, qui a mis à mal des secteurs d'activités essentiels dans nombre de pays, montre les limites de la gouvernance mondiale tout en mettant en exergue la nécessité de sortir de l'«intégrisme de marché » et de repenser les mécanismes de régulation qui sont au cœur de la logique néolibérale et productiviste. Elle n'a fait que confirmer notre constat sur les autres grandes crises (1929, Seconde guerre mondiale, chocs pétroliers, etc.) qui ont, d'une certaine façon, remis en cause le caractère auto stabilisateur du marché et les instruments de régulation qui se sont imposés pour organiser la reprise économique et la reconstruction. Cependant, au-delà du fait d'encadrer le marché à l'échelle internationale, les instruments de régulation sont au service du mode de gouvernance hégémonique néolibérale et de fait régissent le monde. En effet, les instruments internationaux en perte de légitimité, tels le Fonds monétaire international (FMI), la Banque mondiale (BM) et l'Organisation internationale du commerce (OMC),

exigent de profondes transformations dans leur gouvernance globale sans oublier la mise en œuvre d'une coordination internationale des politiques économiques. Pour ce faire, il faut maîtriser les mécanismes et instruments de cette régulation pour comprendre comment se construit le maintien des inégalités structurelles qu'elle est supposée réduire.

Il suffit par exemple d'évoquer l'influence des multinationales dans le domaine de l'alimentation pour s'en convaincre. En effet, même si 90% des produits alimentaires restent dans le circuit de l'économie domestique, ce sont les multinationales contrôlant les 10% restant qui imposent leurs règles en fixant les prix et les modes de transactions que les producteurs subissent autant que les consommateurs. Dès lors que quelques firmes sont en mesure de dicter leur loi et de contrôler les instruments de régulation au plan international, le mode de gouvernance est bien en cause.

Trouver des alternatives est devenu un impératif d'autant plus que les interactions devenues fortes et facilitées par les avancées technologiques nous installent dans un village planétaire et font de la mondialisation un fait. Cette mondialisation s'accompagne d'une gouvernance à l'échelle internationale pour réguler les enjeux géopolitiques, économiques voire climatiques qu'elle suscite. Elle favorise des interactions transfrontalières entre les peuples et des liens d'interdépendance entre les Etats. En effet, le développement des marchés globaux pour les échanges de biens, de services, de capitaux et de technologies et leurs conséquences sur le plan environnemental nécessite une régulation globale de la planète. Contrairement à la pratique actuelle, celle-ci devrait être basée sur une coopération démocratique et solidaire, avec pour finalité d'assurer le bien-être des populations quelque soient les orientations idéologiques des Etats dans lesquels elles vivent.

Il y a donc lieu de repenser les modèles de régulation dans une approche holiste qui ne mette pas en exergue la seule dimension économique et surtout qui prenne en compte l'Afrique qui aujourd'hui ne laisse indifférente aucune puissance et constitue un élément essentiel de la géopolitique mondiale. Le continent attire en effet plus que jamais la demande mondiale en matières premières, en raison de son immense potentiel en ressources naturelles de toute nature sans parler des larges superficies qui restent sous-exploitées voire inexploitées par l'agriculture. C'est ainsi que 30% des richesses mondiales se trouvent dans le sous-sol africain. Cependant, bien que l'Afrique, grande exportatrice de matières premières, ait connu une hausse significative de son produit intérieur brut (PIB), surtout pour les exportateurs nets de pétrole et de diamant, elle n'en est pas moins fragilisée par l'existence même de ces ressources, par le faible contrôle sur ces dernières et leur faible niveau de transformation sur place, sans oublier l'impact de la nature des instruments de régulation... De par son poids/potentiel économique, l'Afrique doit peser davantage dans la gouvernance mondiale.

Outre les instruments de régulation imposés à l'Afrique à l'échelle internationale via divers mécanismes (Fonds Monétaire International, Banque Mondiale, Organisation Mondiale pour le Commerce, Accords de Partenariat Economique, etc.), l'intégration économique sous régionale et régionale se réalise progressivement par le biais d'une régulation choisie qui s'exprime dans des cadres politiques tels la Communauté Economique Des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO), la Southern African Development Community (SADC) ou l'Union africaine (UA). Les organismes régionaux d'intégration et l'UA se posent également de plus en plus comme garants des processus démocratiques dans les pays du continent comme le montrent leur implication en vue de trouver une solution à la crise ivoirienne. Sans remettre en cause la souveraineté nationale, la surveillance des processus électoraux et les différentes formes d'arbitrage post-conflit conduisent à valoriser une masse critique de références partagées obligeant les protagonistes à dialoguer et à respecter les libertés démocratiques. De nombreux acteurs non gouvernementaux s'impliquent et s'imposent dans la régulation politique en jouant un rôle de plus en plus fort dans l'observation des processus démocratiques à l'échelle du continent. Cette régulation qui s'inscrit ainsi au cœur de la gouvernance fait cependant débat puisque qu'elle est considérée par certains comme une opportunité et par d'autre comme une contrainte notamment lorsqu'elle prend le caractère d'une conditionnalité politique pour l'atteinte des objectifs de développement social en Afrique.

Il faut donc s'arrêter sur les choix de régulation ainsi que les instruments, tant au plan économique que politique, pour mieux appréhender la gouvernance et ses enjeux en Afrique.

Les sous thèmes à traiter pendant l'institut seront les suivants :

- Les théories de la régulation et les relations internationales sous l'angle des processus de développement sur la longue durée : les implications sur la gouvernance en Afrique
- Les Etats-Nations, la problématique des frontières et les conditions de régulation politique.
- La transition démographique et la problématique de la dividende démographique en Afrique : projections démographiques, perspectives de développement et régulation de la croissance économique.
- L'Afrique, le marché mondial, les Accords de Partenariat Economique (APE)
- Les multinationales et leurs influences sur les institutions de régulation internationale : leurs impacts sur l'Afrique (le cas de l'agriculture et l'alimentation à l'OMC).

- Les instruments et disposition de régulation politique en Afrique : observatoires des processus démocratiques, modes d'arbitrage des conflits, prise de position sur les événements en Afrique.
- Les échanges intra-africains, le marché africain et sa régulation
- Les institutions régionales d'intégration africaine (CEDEAO, CEMAC, UEMOA, SADC, UMA, IGAD, etc.) : leçons apprises des régulations régionales par les politiques sectorielles et par les instruments budgétaires.
- La régulation par l'aide au développement
- Les instruments nationaux de régulation sectorielle
- L'autorégulation : la croissance inclusive ; la coproduction des politiques publiques par les types d'acteurs (Etat, secteur privé, société civile, mouvements sociaux)
- Cohérence des politiques publiques : comparaison de la gouvernance par la régulation entre l'Afrique et les autres continents.
- L'Afrique, les Pays/pouvoirs émergents et les défis de la gouvernance mondiale.

Le Directeur

Le CODESRIA a sélectionné le **Professeur Abdou Salam Fall** qui mène des recherches depuis plusieurs années sur les questions de développement, de gouvernance, de pauvreté pour diriger l'institut sur la Gouvernance 2011. En tant que Directeur de l'institut le Professeur Abdou Salam Fall assurera les tâches suivantes :

- Participer à l'identification des personnes ressources chargées de faciliter les discussions et les débats;
- Participer à la sélection des lauréats;
- Concevoir les cours de la session, notamment les sous-thèmes spécifiques ; ;
- Faire une série de conférences et mener une analyse critique des articles présentés par les personnes ressources et les lauréats;
- Rédiger et soumettre un rapport scientifique relatif à la session.

Le Professeur Abdou Salam Fall devra (co-)éditer les versions révisées des communications présentées par les personnes ressources en vue de les soumettre pour publication dans l'une des collections du CODESRIA. Il devra également assister le CODESRIA dans l'évaluation en vue de la publication des documents révisés par les lauréats.

Les personnes ressources

Les exposés présentés dans le cadre de l'Institut sont destinés à offrir aux lauréats l'occasion d'approfondir leurs réflexions sur le thème de l'institut. Les personnes ressources doivent, par conséquent, être des universitaires ou des chercheurs confirmés qui ont beaucoup publié sur le sujet, et qui ont une contribution importante à apporter aux débats. Elles devront produire des supports écrits qui inciteront les lauréats à engager la discussion et le débat sur leur exposé ainsi que toute la documentation disponible sur le thème.

Une fois sélectionnées, les personnes ressources doivent :

- Interagir avec le directeur de l'institut et les lauréats afin d'aider ces derniers à réajuster leurs questions de recherche et leur approche méthodologique
- Soumettre un exemplaire de leurs supports de cours pour reproduction et distribution aux participants durant la semaine de la présentation de leurs exposés ;
- Présenter leur exposé, participer aux débats et commenter les propositions de recherche et les articles des lauréats ;
- Revoir et soumettre la version révisée de leurs notes de cours ou leurs articles de recherche pour publication par le CODESRIA au plus tard deux mois après leur présentation dans le cadre de l'institut.

Les lauréats

Les candidats doivent être des étudiants en mastère ou en thèse ou des universitaires en début de carrière, ayant une capacité prouvée à faire de la recherche sur le thème de l'Institut. Les intellectuels actifs dans le processus politique et/ou dans les mouvements sociaux et les organisations de la société civile sont également encouragés à se porter candidats. Le nombre de places offertes par le CODESRIA pour chaque session est limité à quinze (15). Les chercheurs non-africains qui peuvent financer leur participation peuvent également faire acte de candidature sous réserve des places disponibles.

Les dossiers de candidatures

Les dossiers de candidatures des personnes ressources doivent comprendre :

1. Une demande de candidature ;
2. Un curriculum vitae;
3. Deux (2) textes publiés;
4. Une proposition de cinq (5) pages au plus, décrivant les questions qui seront couvertes dans leurs **trois (3) exposés** dont un portant sur les questions de méthodologie.

Les dossiers de candidatures des **lauréats** doivent comprendre;

1. Une demande de candidature ;
2. Une lettre attestant de l'affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle;
3. Un curriculum vitae;
4. Une proposition de recherche (de dix (10) pages au plus en deux exemplaires), comprenant une analyse descriptive du travail que le candidat veut entreprendre, un résumé exposant l'intérêt théorique du thème choisi par le candidat, ainsi que les relations entre le sujet et la problématique et les centres d'intérêt pris en compte par le thème de l'Institut 2011 ;
5. Deux (2) lettres de référence provenant d'universitaires ou de chercheurs connus pour leur compétence et leur expertise dans le domaine de recherche du candidat (du point de vue géographique et concernant la discipline), avec leurs noms, adresses, numéros de téléphone et/ou de fax et adresse électronique.

La date limite de soumission des candidatures est fixée au **3 mai 2011**. L'institut se déroulera du **25 juillet au 12 août 2011** à Dakar (Sénégal). Les lauréats seront informés du résultat du processus de sélection au plus tard à la fin du mois de mai 2011. Le mois de juin pourra ainsi être utilisé pour mener à bien un travail de terrain ou recueillir de l'information pour le rapport de recherches à présenter lors de l'institut. Ce rapport de recherches devra être soumis au CODESRIA au plus tard le **14 juillet 2011**. Les lauréats seront appelés à travailler sur ce document (et non sur le résumé de la proposition) et le préparer pour publication au cours de l'Institut.

Toutes les candidatures ou demandes de renseignements complémentaires devront être adressées à l'adresse suivante :

Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique

CODESRIA

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV

BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Sénégal.

Tel.: (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23

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