

Index

- Access to government procurement opportunities (AGPOs), 220
- Achievement motivation theory, 215–217
- Action research (AR), 194
 - intervention, 203
- Action team (AT), 201
- Advanced economies, 19, 21, 61
- Africa, 74, 82–83, 124, 195
 - Africa-focussed reports, 135
 - GEM surveys, 130
 - IP programmes in, 268
 - RoSCA type in, 278
 - sub-Saharan, 122
 - women in, 83, 87
 - youth dying in, 216
- Agriculture, 29, 40–41, 49–53, 221, 267, 294–296
 - development, 297–298
 - sector, 298, 310
- Algeria
 - economy and business context, 295–296
 - soft commodities market, 298–300
- Amoral familism, 63
- Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), 323
- Association, 72, 323
- Asymmetric approach, 91–92

- Backward linkages, 272
- Behavioural economics, 91
 - loss aversion, 91–95
 - tournament effects, 95–96
- British University of Egypt (BUE), 280
- Broker–buyer relationship, 304–306
 - agriculture development, 297–298
 - in Algeria, 294
 - Algeria’s economy and business context, 295–296
 - Algeria’s soft commodities market, 298–300
 - Algerian soft commodities imports, 300–302
 - B2B relationships, 307
 - brokerage challenges, 306–309
 - cereals market, 302
 - ease of doing business, 297
 - hydrocarbon-based economy, 296
 - political context, 296
 - regulated cereal market, 302–303
 - soft commodities trading, 303–304
- Capacity building on performance of women enterprise, 107–108
- Cereals market, 302
- Commodities markets, 303
- Community-based organisations (CBO), 208
- Conflict, 196
 - resolutions, 63
 - and SV, 196–198
- Conflict transformation (CT), 197–198
 - SE as CT approach, 199–200
 - SE in CT, 207
- Constructivist grounded theory, 123
- Context, 6–7, 16, 317, 331
 - African, 4, 6, 21, 59
 - Algerian, 176
 - of broker–buyer relationships, 11
 - institutional, 255
 - Nigerian, 67
 - principal-agent, 44
- Control of corruption (CC), 9, 44, 232–233

- Corona virus disease, 215
- Correlation analysis of variables, 327
- Critical discourse analysis (CDA), 8, 123
- Cultural
 - changes in environment, 174
 - cultural-specific networks, 64
 - differences, 20–21
 - distortion, 242
 - diversity of people, 3
 - dynamics, 41
 - institutions, 19
 - reproduction, 105
- Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 248
- Developing countries, 7, 10, 28, 30, 73, 82–83, 87, 97, 234, 316
 - businesses in, 17
 - entrepreneurial activities in, 18
 - tax in, 334
- Diversity, 31, 175
 - degree of, 47
 - of narratives, 66
- Durbin and Watson test, 326
- Dutch Disease, 184
- Eastern Industrial Zone (EIZ), 261
- Economic action, 66
- Economic activities, 181
 - African cultural context, 7
 - embeddedness and, 19–20
- Economic development, 16, 103
 - in Africa, 9–11
 - aspects, 5
 - contradictions of entrepreneurship and, 21–24
 - criticism of models, 185
 - industrial parks as instruments of, 263–270
 - linking entrepreneurship and, 17–19
 - lowest levels, 3
- Economic factors, 106–107
- Economic growth and governance in Africa
 - counter argument, 242–243
 - data analysis, 235–238
 - decline in governance, 238–240
 - PSOs, 233, 234, 241
 - traditional outsourcing, 241–242
 - VFM, 240
- Economic growth/development, 16–17
 - contradictions of, 21–24
 - entrepreneurship and, 17–19
- Economies
 - African, 5
 - factor-driven, 21
 - low-income, 262
 - mature, 68
 - productive, 12
 - of scale, 10, 268
 - stages of, 21
- Efficiency-driven economies, 21
- Embeddedness, 60
 - and economic activities, 19–20
 - Nigerian SMEs, 61–63
 - social, 19
 - theory, 64
- Emerging economies, 63, 252–254, 260
- Enterprise in Africa, 5–7
- Entrepreneur, 16, 20, 30, 61–62, 86–87, 107, 136, 175–177, 180, 199
- Entrepreneurial situation, 16
- Entrepreneurship, 15, 16
 - activities in African countries, 23, 25
 - business regulations, 29
 - business venture/measuring performance, 26–28
 - contradictions of, 21–24
 - economic activities, 19–20
 - and economic development, 17–19
 - in economic growth, 24
 - inadequate capital, 30
 - infrastructural capacity, 29
 - me-too syndrome, 28
 - necessity entrepreneurship, 20–21
 - opportunity-driven Entrepreneurship, 20–21

- stages of economies, 21
- unemployment, 28
- Entrepreneurship enablers, 180
 - globalisation, 181
 - policy programmes, 181–182
 - social change, 182–183
- Entrepreneurship in Africa, 3, 5–7, 122
 - academic literature, 127, 150–167
 - African youth employment, 124–125, 133–135
 - allegories of young people, 130–132
 - data collection, 126
 - essentialism of, 130–132
 - GEM, 123–8, 145
 - GEM Literature Coding Tree, 129
 - journal abbreviations, 167–171
 - national reports, 146–149
 - specialist reports, 149
 - textual outputs, 126
 - theory and CDA, 127–128
 - youth employment challenge, 135–139
- Entrepreneurship Policy Framework (EPF), 48
- Expected utility theory, 87, 91–92
- Exporting, 21, 60
 - enterprises, 260
 - entrepreneurial activities, 61
 - firms, 255
 - role of networks in SME, 63–64
- ‘Factor-driven’ economies, 21
- Family and kinship, 73
 - trust in, 67–68
- Farm entrepreneurship (FE), 40, 41
 - empirical studies on, 43
- Farmers training centres (FTC), 45
- Female entrepreneurship in Africa, 82
 - barriers facing, 84–86
 - behavioural economics, 91–96
 - PA taxonomy, 88–90
 - reasonable gain and affordable loss, 91
 - social networks among, 86–87
 - SWT with P-A concept, 87, 91
- Financial performance, 317
 - ability-to-pay approach theory, 318
 - adjusted net income and, 318–319
 - correlation analysis of variables, 327
 - data analysis, 323–324
 - firm age and, 320
 - firm liquidity and, 319–320
 - income tax and, 320–322, 331–332
 - multivariate analysis, 327–330
 - practical implication, 333–334
 - research design, 322
 - research limitation, 334
 - sample size and sampling techniques, 322–323
 - social implication, 333
 - staff feeding, 320–322
 - test of assumptions, 324–326
- ‘Fly-by-night’ buyers, 308
- Foreign direct investments (FDI), 174, 179, 260, 316
- Gender entrepreneurship in Africa, 7–9
- Geographical locations, 18, 24, 31
- Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI), 50
- Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), 4, 16, 44, 83–84, 122, 123–124
 - definitions of entrepreneurship, 125–126
- Global Entrepreneurship Programme, 182
- Global value chains (GVCs), 4, 260
- Globalisation, 180–182
 - benefits of, 254
 - economic, 181
 - hyper-globalisation, 265
- Goodness-of-fit test, 325
- Governance indicators (GIs), 9, 44, 232
- Government effectiveness (GE), 9, 44, 232–233
- Government of Rwanda, 316

- Graduate Enterprise Academy (GEA), 215
- activities-driven strategic partnerships, 224–225
 - beneficiaries, 223
 - business categories and numbers, 221
 - MKU's, 215, 218–221
 - STEP Programme at, 222–223
- Gross domestic product (GDP), 18, 176, 232, 296
- Group borrowing, 7, 96
- High self-control (HSC), 284
- Homogenous group, 66
- Horizontal approach, 47
- Hotel age and financial performance, 320, 329, 331–332
- Hotel liquidity, 319–320
- 'Hotels Give to Get' principle, 318, 331
- Hydrocarbon-based economy, 296
- Hyper-globalisation, 265
- Impact analysis theory (IAT), 8, 174
- Income tax, 320–322
- IncubMe, 182
- Indigenous
- entrepreneurs, 28
 - institutions, 60–61, 66, 73
 - and local theory, 4
 - market associations, 74
 - Nigerian SMEs, 66
- Industrial parks (IPs), 259
- in clustering, 268–269
 - development impact of, 270–272
 - in Ethiopia's Industrialisation Agenda, 261–263
 - as instruments of economic development, 263
 - as instruments of regional development policy, 269–270
 - investment mobilization, 263–264
 - manufactured exports in era of GVCs, 264–266
 - role of, 266–268
- Informal entrepreneurship, 248–252
- Informal rules, 61, 74
- Informality in Africa, 246, 248
- Information seeking, 85–86
- Innovation-driven economies, 21
- Institutional capital, 86
- 'Institutional drivers of firms' registration, 247–248
- Institutions and firm registration in Africa
- empirical analysis, 250
 - informal entrepreneurship, 248–250
 - informality in Africa, 246, 248
 - 'institutional drivers of firms' registration, 247–248
 - OLS model of determinants, 253
 - primary equation, 251
 - probit model, 252
 - public policymakers, 255–256
 - selection equation, 251, 252
- Instrumental networks, 86
- Intermediaries, 67–68, 294
- financial, 106
 - unlicensed and unregulated, 175
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 130, 134
- International Labour Office/Organization (ILO), 123, 176, 247
- International trade, 22, 61
- Interviews, 25, 45, 66
- Kenya, 7, 8, 103–104, 219, 278
- Law courts, 69
- Least developed countries (LDCs), 40, 261
- Legal mechanisms, 62
- Legitimacy, 22, 63–64
- Lending factors, 107
- Loss aversion, 91, 91–95
- Low self-control (LSC), 284
- Macro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), 50
- Managerial constraint factors, 107

- Manufacturing, 40, 181, 221, 318
 activities, 260
 economic importance, 246
 employment opportunities in, 263
 IP-based manufacturing activities, 271
 MSMEs, 53, 66
 sector, 267
- Markets, 6, 17, 19, 29, 310
 foreign, 69
 formal national and international, 52
 international, 263
 lack of formal, 51
 rural, 42
 West African, 66
- Me-too syndrome, 25–28
- Members of Parliament (MPs), 205
- Mentoring, 103, 219–220, 223, 242
- Micro and small enterprises (MSEs), 107, 278
- Micro-finance institutions (MFIs), 106
- Middlemen, 67
- Millennium Development Goal (MDG), 106
- Moderate self-control (MSC), 284
- Mount Kenya University (MKU), 8, 213, 215
 GEA, 215, 218–221
- Multiple case studies, 64, 66, 74
- Multivariate analysis, 327–330
- Narratives, 64, 66
 development, 123
 inter-related discursive, 133
 patriarchal, 182
 policy, 122
- National Gender and Development Policy, 103
- National Women's Policy, 103
- Necessity entrepreneurship, 20–21, 177
- Network relationships, Nigerian SMEs, 61–63
- Networking, 44, 48, 86, 203
 export, 69
 personal relationship and, 309
- Networks, 6, 60–62, 304
 capital, 86
 family and kinship, 67
 farmers, 45
 Ghanaian, 64
 horizontal trust, 234
 informal, 74, 87
 in SME exporting, 63–64
 social, 19, 30, 60, 86
- Nigeria, 5–6, 24–25, 27–28, 45–46, 60–61, 64, 67–71, 73–74, 85, 106, 213, 268
- Nigerian SMEs, 60
 contracts and personal trust in exporting SME networks, 68–69
 embeddedness, 61–63
 entrepreneurial action, 64
 network relationships, 61–63
 networks in SME exporting, 63–64
 participant exporting SMEs, 65
 semi-structured interviews, 66
 trade associations, 69–72
 trust, 61–63
 trust in family and kinship, 67–68
- Non-farm entrepreneurship (NFE), 40–41
 empirical studies on, 43
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), 104
- Norton Town Council (NTC), 204
- Office Algerien Interprofessionnel des Cereales (OAIC)*, 303
- One size fits all approach, 6, 8, 48
- Opportunity-based approach, 8, 174
- Opportunity-driven entrepreneurship, 20–21
- Ordinary least squares (OLS), 250, 253
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 102
- Other developing countries (ODCs), 41

- Perception, 26, 45, 118, 304, 316
- Personal networks, 68, 86
- Persons living with disabilities (PLWDs), 220
- 'Picking winners' strategy, 47
- Policy programmes, 181–182
- Principal-Agent paradigm (P-A paradigm), 7, 81, 83
- Private Sector Federation (PSF), 316
- Prize spread, 95–96
- Process attributes, 51
- Process theory, 105
- Product attributes, 51
- Prospect theory, 91–92
- Psychic distance, 63
- Public service organisations (PSOs), 233–234
- Public–private partnerships (PPPs), 48, 97
- Qualitative study, 6, 24, 60, 74, 288
- Quantitative methods, 64, 74
- Rational choice theory, 104
- Regulated cereal market, 302–303
- Resource curse, 184
- Respondents, 10, 26, 66, 68–69, 92–93, 96, 101, 110–114, 116–117, 279, 283–284, 286–289
- Return on asset (ROA), 316
- Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (RoSCAs), 10, 277–278
- data description and characteristics, 280–284
- in Egypt, 279–280
- participation and self-control, 284–286
- participation and social preferences, 286–288
- participation and trust, 288–289
- Rule of law (RL), 232–233
- Rural enterprises, 42
- inter-sectoral linkages within, 41–42
- success, 54
- Rural entrepreneurship, 40–41
- (*see also* Youth entrepreneurship)
- economic activities in rural areas, 53–54
- empirical studies on barriers to, 46
- policies in countries of SSA, 48
- policies to supporting, 47–48
- smallholders and domestic and foreign companies, 51–53
- in SSA, 42
- stylised facts on, 54
- subsistence farming, 48–51
- transforming barriers to enablers, 42–46
- Rwanda Development Board (RDB), 316
- Rwanda taxation, 317
- Sanctions, 62–63, 66
- Self-control, 284–286
- Semi-structured interviews, 66
- Seven-year programme, 50
- Skills-based self-employment entrepreneurship strategy, 135–137
- Small and Medium Enterprises Agency Act of 2015, 50
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), 6, 18, 47–48, 60, 102 (*see also* Nigerian SMEs)
- owner-manager, 61
- Social capital, 86–87, 207–208
- Social change, 182–183
- Social entrepreneurship (SE), 8, 183, 193–194
- as CT approach, 199–200, 207
- Social factors, 106–107
- Social injustice transformation model, 200
- Social networks among women entrepreneurs, 86–87
- Social value orientation (SVO), 279
- Socio-economic context, 6, 93–94

- Socio-economic processes,
youth participation in,
194–196
- Socio-economic relations, 64
- Soft commodities
Algeria's soft commodities market,
298–300
imports, 300–302
trading, 303–304
- Staff feeding, 320–322
- Statistical Package for the Social
Sciences (SPSS), 323
- STEP Programme at GEA,
222–223
- STEP-4-Youth programme (STEP 4Y
programme), 223
- Strength of weak ties (SWT), 7,
81–82
with P-A concept, 87, 91
- Structural violence (SV), 194, 197
addressing, 204–205
conflict and, 196–198
- Students Training for Entrepreneurial
Promotion (STEP), 218
- Sub-Saharan African (SSA), 6, 22,
40, 83
- Subsistence farming, 40, 48–51
- System theory, 105
- Technical factors, 106
- Thematic analysis, 66
- Thematic Apperception Tests (TATs),
217
- Themes, 3, 25–26, 60, 66, 126,
129–130
- Total entrepreneurial activity (TEA),
125
- Tournament effects, 7, 95–96
- Transaction attributes, 51
- Transformative paradigm, 201
- Trust, 61–63
in family and kinship, 67–68
Nigerian SMEs, 61–63
RoSCAs participation and,
288–289
violation, 197
- Unemployment intervention in Africa
achievement motivation theory,
215–217
GEA at MKU, 217–218
GEA model, 222–227
MKU's GEA, 215, 218–221
UNESCO's Education, 214
- United Nations Conference on
Trade and Development
(UNCTAD), 3, 21, 40
- United Nations Industrial
Development Organization
(UNIDO), 48
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT), 40
- Variance inflation factor (VIF), 325
- Weak ties, 81–82
- West Africa, 60–61, 63, 66–70
- Women empowerment, 103
accessibility of credit, 106–107
capacity building on performance
of women enterprise,
107–108
conceptual framework, 104–105
correlation analysis, 114–115
criticism of theories, 105–106
demographic characteristics,
110–112
description of data analysis
procedures, 110
description of research
instruments, 110
effects of gender enterprise fund,
112–114, 116–117
effects of WEDF loans, 106, 114,
117
multiple regression analysis,
115–116
rational choice theory, 104
research design and methodology,
109–110
review of theories, 105
women enterprise on household
livelihoods, 108–109
women-owned SMEs, 118

- Women Enterprise and Development Fund (WEDF), 7, 104–105
- Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), 103
- Women's entrepreneurship, 82, 102
- World Bank Enterprise Survey (WBES), 246
- World Economic Outlook (WEO), 247
- Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), 44
- 'Youth bulge', 124
- Youth Enterprise Development Fund, 103
- Youth entrepreneurship, 174 (*see also* Female entrepreneurship in Africa; Rural entrepreneurship)
- in Algeria, 187
 - barriers to entrepreneurship, 177
 - bureaucratic obstacles, 179
 - criticism of models of economic development, 185
 - economic development, 184
 - and economic growth for Algeria, 186
 - enablers, 180–183
 - foreign direct investments, 179
 - gender considerations, 179–180
 - soft skills, 180
 - venture capital, 178–179
 - youth engagement and employment, 175–177
- Youth participation in socio-economic processes, 194–196
- Youth unemployment in Africa, 7–9
- Zimbabwe, SV transformation model, 193–194
- action plan, 204
 - addressing SV, 204–205
 - AR intervention, 203
 - conflict and SV, 196–198
 - CT, 197–198
 - limitations and considerations, 208
 - outcomes of tested solutions, 205–206
 - research approach, 202
 - SE as CT approach, 199–200
 - SE in peace building, 206–208
 - social injustice transformation model, 200
 - study area and sampling approach, 201–202
 - SV transformation model, 200–201
 - transformative paradigm, 201
 - youth participation in socio-economic processes, 194–196