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Regional Development Policies of Commonwealth Countries in Africa

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Thesis guidelines

The roots of the regional policies were formed in Great Britain at the beginning of the 20th century. Many countries in the world left the Empire of Great Britain during the last century. However, they keep close economic and social relations with the United Kingdom through the Commonwealth. It could have helped the ideas of regional policies to spread into the management of these countries. The aim of the theses is to assess the level of implementation of regional policies in the Commonwealth countries in Africa.

Outline:
- Research of Literature and other Sources
- Determination of Hypothesis and Methodology
- Regionalism, Region policy, Tools of regional policy
- Analysis of implementation levels on regional policies in Commonwealth African countries
- Assessment of implementation level of regional policies in Commonwealth countries in Africa
- Design of suggestions, Conclusion

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CAPELLO, R. & NIJKAMP, P. *Handbook of regional growth and development theories*. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar, c2009. ISBN 9781847205063.
DAVIES, S. & WISHLADE, F. *Rethinking Regional Policy at National and European Levels: Short Term Pressure and Long-term Challenges*. 1. New York: Routledge, 2017. ISBN 135903675.
HIGGINS, B. a H. SAVOIE. *Regional Development Theories and Their Application*. 1. New York: Transaction Publisher, 2017. ISBN 1412832853.
OFORI, S. C.M. *Endogenous regional policy and development planning in Ghana*. 1. New York: Routledge,2020. ISBN 9780367370411.
ROWE, J. E. *Theories of local economic development: linking theory to practice*. Burlington, VT: Ashgate,2009. ISBN 9780754673057.

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Dean

In Pardubice September 1, 2022

DECLARATION

I declare hereby:

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In Pardubice on April 30th, 2023.

<div align="right">Bedjour George Amponsah</div>

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ANNOTATION

The roots of the regional policies came about in Great Britain at the beginning of the 20th century. Many countries in the world left the Empire of Great Britain during the last century, but they are keeping close economic and social relations with the United Kingdom through the Commonwealth. The provision of aid and other forms of help to less economically developed regions is where regional development's significance lies. The diffusion of regional policy ideas into the governance of these African countries may have been aided by this. Using Ghana, Zambia, Rwanda, and South Africa as case studies, this research sought to identify the various kinds of regional development policies put into practice in Commonwealth African nations. This study looked for issues with regional development policy implementation in particular African countries as well as the effects of regional development policy indicators in those African countries. The main aim of thesis was to assess the level of implementation of regional policies in the Commonwealth countries in Africa. Data used for the analysis was from a field survey using a quantitative questionnaire data collection method. A total sample size of 200 was taken to treat this thesis and each of the four selected countries had a size of 50 respondents respectively. The study found that there were no regional development strategies in selected countries, and this came with inadequate funding hindered policy implementations that usually result to low level policy result and effects.

TITLE: **Regional Development Policies of Commonwealth Countries in Africa**

KEYWORDS

Regional Development; Economic Development; Regional Development policy; Policy Implementation; Commonwealth Africa.

ANOTACE

Kořeny regionální politiky sahají do Velké Británie na počátek 20. století. Během 20. století opustila britskou monarchii celá řada zemí, I presto však nadále se Spojeným královstvím udržují úzké ekonomické a sociální vztahy prostřednictvím Commonwealthu. Základním cílem regionální politiky je podpora ekonomicky méně rozvinutým regionům prostřednictvím široké škály ekonomických, sociálních i správních nástrojů. Tato skutečnost napomohla šíření myšlenek regionální politiky do výkonu veřejné správy celé řady afrických zemí. Pomocí případových studií Ghany, Zambie, Rwandy a Jižní Afriky se výzkum v rámci této diplpmové práce snažil identifikovat různé druhy politik regionálního rozvoje zaváděné do praxe v afrických zemích Commonwealthu. Tato práce se zabývala otázkami implementace politiky regionálního rozvoje, ale i regionálními aspekty sektorových politik a jejích dopady. Hlavním cílem práce bylo zhodnotit úroveň implementace regionálních politik v zemích Commonwealthu v Africe. Data použitá pro analýzu pocházela z terénního průzkumu pomocí kvantitativní dotazníkové metody sběru dat. Pro zpracování této práce byl vybrán celkový vzorek o velikosti dvěstě respondentů, přičemž každá ze čtyř vybraných zemí byla zastoupena padesáti. Studie zjistila, že ve vybraných zemích neexistovaly žádné strategie regionálního rozvoje, což bylo spojeno s nedostatečným financováním, které bránilo implementaci politik, což obvykle vede k výsledkům a účinkům politiky na nízké úrovni.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

Regionální rozvoj, Ekonomický rozvoj, Politika regionálního rozvoje, Implementace regionální politiky, Commonwealth Africa.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NDPF	National Development Policy Framework
NEHP	National Environmental Health Policy
NGP	New Growth Path
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Policy
PSTA	Strategic Plan for Transformation Agriculture
AU	African Union
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MRC	Medical Research Council
WHO	World Health Organization
NDP	National Development Plan
HSP	Health Sector Policy
NAP	National Agricultural Policy
LED	Local Economic Development
MINALOC	Ministry of local Government
RALGA	Rwandan Association of Local Government Authorities
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NHSP	National Health Strategic Plan
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
MRDP	Mineral Resource Development Plan
7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Policy
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NHIS	National Health Insurance

DFID	Department of International Development
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
UN	United Nations
PTA	Preferential Trade Agreements

1. INTRODUCTION

In general, a region is understood to be an area which can be defined in terms of certain characteristics. The phrase "region" with the adjective "regional" is commonly used in normal usage when the circumstances of processes are intended to go beyond the local context. Originally, "regio" comes from Latin and means direction (Sinz & Manfred, 2018). Regions are often used in an economic and social context, i.e., as spatial economic and social components that make up the economy and society also organized in a variety of ways. Mostly as districts, settlements, and industries. The term "region" is frequently used as a current substitute for residence, language area, or landscape in a cultural context. Occasionally associated with are political and ideological, regions aiming at the internal ethnic or religious community integration and outer boundaries to distinguish them from an overarching federation of states. Over the decades, regional entities have morphed into various forms and types, from micro to mezzo to macrostructures. The role of developing economies in African Commonwealth countries became increasingly important after the British departed, leaving the affairs of these regions or countries in their own hands. Regional development can be internal or external, as a result, the influence and extent of regional development may depend on how it is defined when it comes to the internal and external perception of the region and its boundaries. Regional development is a comprehensive idea, but it may be defined as an attempt to decrease regional disparities by stimulating job and income economic activities in certain places. Previously, regional growth policies in African Commonwealth countries intended to attain these goals by massive infrastructure development and attracting international investors, it has however not succeeded in significantly reducing regional disparities and helping lagging regions catch up, although it has provided substantial public funding (Baerenholdt, 2009).

Regional development is the term used to describe attempts to improve certain sectors of a region with development usually considered in a socioeconomic context. Thus, regional development incorporates more than simply incomes, employment figures, and demographic patterns in a particular region; it also includes larger characteristics like creativity and innovation (Baerenholdt, 2009). Commonwealth African countries are still threatened with wide economic, infrastructural, and social disparities within these countries in comparison with each other. There are nineteen Commonwealth member nations in Africa, seven of which are landlocked, making

them the only landlocked countries in the union. South Africa was a founding member in 1931, when the Statute of Westminster acknowledged its independence, although its membership was revoked in 1961 due to its apartheid practices being incompatible with the Commonwealth's main values. Ghana joined the Commonwealth after its independence in 1957, In the 1960s, 13 more newly independent African nations signed them. Namibia joined the union after its independence in 1990, and South Africa rejoined after fair elections in 1994. Cameroon was granted approval to the Association in October 1995, with Mozambique, all of which have long expressed a wish to join and had been affiliated with it during Southern Africa's protracted campaign for racial justice. In November 2009, Rwanda then became the 54th partner. It is expected to have a modern policy that is not only aligned with existing and future global development plans endowments in governance structures that are moving towards a more decentralized and regional focus (Hansen et al., 2013). The creation of tools for the regional development policy agenda is on the rise in this global era. Although the end of geography is predicted in the era of globalization, regional development has become an essential element of technological and economic institutions (Ocampo et al., 2009).

The national innovation system according to Lundvall (1992) considers development in sub-national governments as that which spurs up the overall national development. While the focus on regions has shifted the goals of regional development too much and made the focus on the change. This paper aims to identify the main problems in regional development in some selected African Commonwealth countries and to design effective policy strategies that could be used to promote development in these regions.

1.1. Organization of Study

The thesis is divided into five main chapters, beginning with the first being the introduction, which explains the general concept of region and regional development. Chapter two describes and discusses the theoretical approach of regional development theory and reviews the literature on the concept of regional development policy, types, and importance. Chapter three describes the research aim, data collection, method of analysis, research approach and an insight of some policies implemented in four study areas. The fourth chapter describes the case analysis and discussions in the four (4) selected countries and presents the relationships, comparison, and implications for four indicators of regional development policy. Finally, chapter five presents the

conclusions, Limitations and recommendations for regional development policy implementation in selected nations of Commonwealth Africa.

1.2. Background of the Study

1.2.1. Region and regionalism

In general, a region is understood to be an area that can be defined in terms of certain characteristics. The word region with the adjective regional is commonly used in simple terms when circumstances of processes are intended to go beyond the local context. Originally, the word "region" comes from Latin and means direction. (Sinz, Manfred, 2018). Regions are often used in an economic and social context, i.e., as spatial units in which the economy and society are organized in a variety of ways. Mostly as districts, settlements, and industries "region" is frequently used as a current substitute for residence, language area, or landscape in a cultural context. Occasionally associated with this are political and ideological, regions aiming at the internal community integration and outer boundaries to distinguish them from an overarching federation of states. Over the decades, regional entities have morphed into various forms and types, from micro to mezzo to macrostructures. A region is regarded to be an area consisting of land or water that is smaller than the gross area of interest, yet larger than the defined location or place (Esen & Dizdar, 2014).

A region could also be described as a geographical, economic, historical, residential, and density area concept (Brasche, 2001). There are four explanations for the definition of territory when considering new economic systems and common interest considerations (Esen & Dizdar, 2014). First, a region can be identified by areas controlled by specific economic sectors, such as agriculture, manufacturing, or tourism, or they can be defined as areas whose state borders overlap and are economically influenced by those states. Transit regions, such as mountainous areas, are also part of long-distance transportation networks. The latter term refers to regions affected by the economic structure of the local residential area. Quality of life is another measure that can illustrate the definition of an area, the leading indicator is average per capita income, which defines a country's economic conditions. Regional policy is one of the most difficult areas of government policy to describe. In interventionist and free markets, economic policy is approached from different perspectives. Regional policy is often approached with specific goals, such as promoting regional economic development at minimal social cost (Artobolevskiy, 2012).

Fishlow et al, (1985) in a recent essay drew a sharp distinction between regionalization and regionalism, describing regionalization as the regional concentration of economically viable flows, and regionalism, which they describe as a political process characterized by economic policy cooperation and coordination among regions. Defined in this way, the creation and proliferation of preferential trade agreements (PTAs) have promoted economic regionalism. Such agreements provide preferential access to the markets of member states. For instance, the Economic Community of West African States, a political union that promotes Africa in the global economy while solving group of various, economic, and political issues to abolish internal trade barriers and open markets, movement of factors of production and manufactured goods across national borders. Therefore, regionalism can be seen as a process of strengthening regions, especially through the cultural and social characteristics that define and strengthen regions. Nevertheless, regionalism is seen as a cultural-political notion that exists on a regional level. A major scholar of the recent fiasco known as Bjoern Hettne, emphasized the need for both, understanding regionalism requires both an external and an internal perspective.

Regionalization and globalization linked types of global change in the first perspective, the other perspective refers to regionalization inside the region by a range of diverse actors. New regionalism is a genuinely global phenomenon with more participation than before, increased interconnectivity of today's global political economy, as well as the interesting interaction between globalization and regionalization, making contemporary regionalism extroverted rather than introverted. It's also worth noting that new regionalism is tied to internal political issues that undermine and strengthen the nation-state at different periods. As a result, a new tendency toward regionalism is a complicated process of change involving both state and non-state actors sparked by global and regional trends. Nonetheless, modern regionalization may be viewed as the emergence of a new political environment defined by an increasing number of players both state and non-state working in the regional arena and across numerous interconnected dimensions including defence, growth, trade, and identity as also climate.

1.2.2. Regional Development Concept

Since the 1960s, regional development has become a more essential role for national, local, and regional governments all over the world. Simultaneously, because of significant changes in the economic structure, the framework conditions for local and regional growth have transformed

substantially and have become more important (Pike, 2010). Local and regional development is key forces of change in the globalization process. By enhancing the accessibility of capital, people, goods, and activities, globalization has influenced the norms through which the economy was managed across the following decades. To a level, states and neoliberal players may well have created globalization as a socially and politically constructed concept. (Peck, 1999).

For regions and areas that were considered separate parts of the advanced and developing worlds, the task of enhancing well-being and rising living standards has become urgent. Concerns concerning the meanings and long-term viability of development have emerged. The spectra of increasing inequality and exacerbated inequity in development prospects have arisen and local and regional Development covers the following major questions, what are the concepts and values that guide local and regional development definitions and strategies? What are the theoretical and conceptual foundations for understanding and interpreting local and regional development? What are the most significant policies and mechanisms? What methods should local or regional governments utilize in work to gain growth? Then what was the optimal level of local and regional progress? (Gariba, 2019).

Regional growth becomes important when viewed in a more multidisciplinary and international context. Over time, spatial variability and change in what constitutes the local and regional growth within and between countries have become global. Regions are not stand-alone, insular entities, but interact strongly with each other. These interactions can influence the development of regional alliances and should be modelled. Regional development is the term used to describe needed attempts to develop specific sectors of a region, with development usually viewed in a socio-economic context. Therefore, regional development can be evaluated in terms of incomes, job growth, and demographic changes in a particular area and consideration of broader phenomena such as innovation. (Baerenholdt, 2009). Regional development is in connection with the equity and progression of prosperity. Economic geography, regional economics, regional research, and hypothesis of economic growth have all profited from that. The term refers to the dynamic areas, which might not be linked. Modifying regional wellbeing conditions is hard to define, therefore we usually consider Income per capita or Gross domestic product rate of growth as a statistical benchmark. Other variables considered, including per-capita expenditure, poverty rates, unemployment, participation in the labour force, and social services. These variables are much more social and universally applied in UN welfare assessments and a common measure in

this regard is the Human Development Index is a measure of a region or country's well-being. It uses quantitatively specified information to show the well-being state of regions or nations on a scale such as employment, life expectancy, or adult literacy.

Assessing regional development is required for a variety of reasons. Nevertheless, a common contention over the years has been that the welfare status of localities or countries can show considerable and long-lasting inequalities. As a consequence, there still are wide disparities in livelihoods. (Nijkamp & Abreu, 2009). For instance, the world's wealthiest state had an average per-capita income of 39, fold more than the poorest state in 1960 but by 2001, the difference had expanded to 91. Not only can there be major gaps in welfare situations in diverse dimensions of social life but eliminating them may take several years.

According to Lucius and Pleskovic (2019), the average annual growth rate of Tanzania was 0.7 per cent from 1960, making it the poorest state in the year 2000. This could take 480 years to reach the average estimated annual income in the world at USD 8,820. It would take 161 years to overcome the difference even if annual growth rates climbed to 1.8 per cent which is the current world average. If it expands at the same pace as South Korea (the fastest rising nation during the period in question), the difference may be bridged in just 50 years. Both economists and politicians are frustrated by persistent geographic welfare discrepancies. It is not always easy to distinguish between regions and countries. Many US states are larger than many European nations, for example, but in most cases, the fundamental distinction is that regions are open geographical entities rather than countries, and a region's competence is often replaced by the nation's rate of growth.

Regions are a type of geographical subdivision that distinguishes a country by its high degree of spatial variety. Regional development is a multifaceted idea with a wide socioeconomic range that is influenced by several factors including rich natural resources, labour quantity and quality, capital accessibility, effective investments, entrepreneurship and mindset, infrastructure facilities, sector-based structure, technological investments, and advancement, open idea, and public support networks. The research on regional growth has typically focused on two important issues: how regional wellbeing is prepared and the way to deal with unwanted interregional welfare disparities. The first is often known as 'allocative efficiency' and it tackles the economic challenge of maximizing the utilization of scarce economic manner. Inputs such as capital,

labour, physical resources, and technical ability to yield the highest value of returns. The second argument is more socio-political, addressing the processes as well as conditions (economic, policy directions) that may aid in the alleviation of unwanted development imbalances in the space economy.

1.2.3. The Impact of Globalization on Regions

As the world observes the globe shrinking due to technological innovation and the rising interdependence of governments on one another making it therefore difficult not to notice the countless problems and unsolved tragedies that exist inside the globally connected international relations paradigm. This will show how, in response to the many weaknesses in the 'globalization' system, a new sort of regionalism has evolved throughout the world to solve what global multilateralism cannot. Before getting into this issue, it is necessary to define and explore the present term "globalization" and post-World Second World War origins to understand why such a liberal-based system was flawed from the start. The word regionalism will next be briefly discussed in context to give an idea of the many concepts that each phrase represents. Later, practical examples such as continental governing organizations, regional economic agreements, and cultural accords would be used (Collins, 2010). When talking about 'globalization,' it is unusual that they mean the same thing because there's a lot of debate about its origins, effect and if the phrase exists. The type of globalization that will be explored is the kind that emerged after WWII due the United States enforcing its internal order. The International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, and United Nations were all formed to create a future world without borders or to put it another way a globalized society whether a state chooses it or not, globalization now involves the constant growth of a global market, the increasing penetration of national economies, and the broad 'trans nationalization' of economic, financial, environmental, and political concerns.

Globalization has been a crucial external force of regionalism (Schirm, 2002; Breslin et al, 2002). States have lost control over their societies' exterior relations because of this rapid development in globalization, especially when they are exposed to reciprocal cultural influences. Niels Lange, a political scientist, claims that cultural influences are currently co-modified. Consumption patterns are converging around the world, languages are becoming "anglicized" and the youth are consuming comparable music and pop culture. The expansion of imagined

communities in which standardization is enforced through language, education, and even ideals, has been met with criticism because of its culturally degrading effects. To preserve distinct cultural features in reaction to the spread of cultural globalization, both intergovernmental and sub-state regionalism has developed.

2. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY, IMPORTANCE AND TOOLS

According to Pike et al, (2016) the meaning of development regionally and locally becomes important when considered in a more international and multidisciplinary phenomenon. Regional development came out as a major political concept in the immediate and post-war time in the two worlds, i.e., United States and West of Europe. Many efforts were made over the mid to late 19th century to enable certain areas or regions to catch up with areas that were well done. Some third-world countries implemented several regional development programs as well to spread and fasten growth (Scott & Storper 1990). Efforts at regional development policy were all made by a basic intellectual idea, these were the idea of capitalist economic growth which seeks to create core development regions and regions that are undeveloped, dependent, and peripheral on the other hand. Regional variations were simply a result of relative advantages, Inequalities in the income of regions will become not only temporal but self-correcting abnormalities with perfect market mechanisms.

Frobel et al, (1980) indicates that core regions have made up their appearances in the third-world countries and apparently, several numbers of already existing core regions started to do well through the restructuring of industrial startups after a period of decline and crisis. This was done by focused business growth and an increase in commercial services. Peripheral regions in Africa and Latin America were still caught behind in mush unexpected and persistent crises. Today, regional development is reliant on a great deal of successful policy-making and institutional development, not only at the national scale but also at all levels when it comes to key production sectors. This is there referred to as the expansion of a region's socioeconomic, environmental, and competitive potential, resulting in a rise in the population's living standard and quality of life. This entails a continual and balanced development of the framework of the relevant territorial entity and its constituent components (regions, micro-regions), as well as the elimination or amelioration of regional imbalances.

2.1. Meaning and Foundations of Regional Development

Development can be considered as both a goal that countries aim toward and a process that incorporates causal linkages. There is likely to be confusion as we grasp what development implies in terms of goals and procedures. The core question of what development entails is crucial, Failure to have a recognized and accepted purpose, as well as one that is relevant to

policy, is one of the major reasons for lots of challenges that countries face in developing policies that are consistent and will work. When development economics initially developed as a subject after WWII, economists assumed that it would effectively repeat the experience of those nations that had already industrialized throughout the nineteenth century namely, Great Britain, Germany, France, United States, and Japan. Economists emphasized the importance when using these instances as proof. However, previous conceptual approaches might provide new insights. The mean meaning development is a quiet meaning that needs to be critically answered. Based on this information, several generalizations can be made. Interpretations of ancient wisdom in today's contexts and our most recent worries are in short crucial to consider the historical context. Regardless, expecting a straightforward replication is deceptive.

Industrialization and growth in the nineteenth century and the possibility that new institutional approaches to history will emerge as a result of this research provide crucial information about how growth is taking place spread throughout an economy. In addition, a structural shift in the agricultural sector in comparison to manufacturing, the sector is declining. Despite this, the manufacturing and service sectors are still vital. There could be a cost in terms of increased interconnection. Dependence on the country, unemployment, and economic loss of ways of life steeped in tradition. Modernization, which includes social, economic, and technological advancements, Changes in politics and culture, as well as technological advancements are all factors that needs consideration. Many critics believe it is solely for economic reasons. However, no one has yet defined what constitutes truly successful. The concept of development is not without problems, the various challenges that underpin the notion have become apparent through time. Intellectual debates, as well as findings, are gleaned through practical research. So far as these issues have become more apparent, something substantial has emerged, the fact has been accomplished and the boldness that characterizes the start of the development of economics does not have to be viewed as a complete failure.

A clearer picture of recognizing the difficulties and issues is unquestionably a step in the right way (Sen, 1988). In the meanwhile, with the agreed-upon values in the form of highlighting the relevance of specific fundamentals we can pursue practical policy arguments because of our life successes and act based on a firm foundation. Progress, advancement, good change, or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social, and demographic elements are all

examples of development. The goal of development is to improve people's living conditions and quality of life while conserving natural resources. It also aims to generate or expand regional revenue and employment possibilities. Development is observable and beneficial, although not always immediately, and involves aspects of quality change as well as the creation of conditions that allow that transformation to proceed. The idea of development is not without its limitations. The various concerns that underpin the notion have become clearer throughout time due to philosophical arguments as well as findings obtained from the proper study (Sen, 1988).

2.2. Development as a Political term

The term "development" has various meanings; it is an argued, discussed, and subtle idea. Nonetheless, it can be portrayed in the most fundamental terms as the method involved in achieving cultural change that empowers individuals to understand their full human capabilities. Development must be a political expression with an assortment of implications relying upon the situation. It can also be related to the diverse objectives represented in several organizations. The World Bank's definition of development, for example, differs significantly from that advocated by Greenpeace campaigners. Because much of the disagreement regarding the concept of sustainable development stems from this point, it has significant consequences for the challenge of comprehending sustainable development. After all, people have quite varied perspectives on what growth means (Adams 2009). Another thing to consider is also that development is more of a process than a result. It is dynamic in the sense that it involves a change in status or situation. Then it is on to the next one. In an ideal world, such a shift would be good - an improvement or something that has an impact on maternal welfare, for example. Furthermore, development sometimes can be seen as a service provided by one group to another, such as a development office assisting local farmers in a developing economy.

2.3. Development in Environmental terms

Development is not just concerning the communications between human gatherings yet, in addition, includes the common habitat. According to one more perspective, the transition of common assets into social assets is what development talks about. This change has prevailed since the commencement of social human orders, the cycle has commonly expanded in speed and intricacy with time. Unfortunately, because anger procedures are not completely effective, some waste is produced which is often disposed of in the environment as various sorts of

pollution. As a result, the climate is both a source for financial cycles, supply of raw components energy and a sink for environmental degradation. For example, extraction of raw petroleum from the North Sea and fractionation, refining in petroleum processing plants, and transformation to petrol or diesel. That is, those items are changed over through burning cycles into valuable work, for example, transportation while the byproducts are delivered into the climate as ozone-depleting substances (carbon dioxide). Assuming we include all the change processes that happen, for example, in each country, we would have a feeling of the all-out information and result of that public economy. This could be communicated as far as the complete normal assets and energy devoured, the items and administrations made, and the absolute contamination produced.

2.4. Human Development

Human Development contributes massively to economic growth, this can happen when individuals are given the opportunity to challenge and operate within their edge and competencies to enhance economic growth. Skill growth and knowledge development accessible to people would enable a lot of them to select jobs for beneficial and profitable. Human advancement can be defined as the avoidance of limitations that may hinder high benefits. (Gregorio & Guidotti 1995). Furthermore, while human development is a broader notion, some of its components significantly overlap with the more traditional concept of human capital. As a result, the idea that human growth is closely related to human capital and that human capital impacts a nation's economic performance has picked up steam. Every aspect of human development is anticipated to have a distinctive impact on economic development. Education, for example, has a profound influence on labour output. However, nations have done better in the preceding five decades, with four joining the virtuous cycle and four entering the vicious cycles. Supporting investments, technological innovation, and increased income equality are all policies that may help transfer human development achievements into long-term economic benefits. This divergence leads to an important development conclusion: human development tends to be a prerequisite for long-term, sustainable development. Policies such as investment assistance, technological innovation, and enhanced income equality can all help to translate human development accomplishments into long-term economic advantages. Long-term sustainable development needs human growth.

2.5. Development as Economic growth

Development implies an increment in the quantum or pace of an economy to such an extent that more items and administrations are delivered. Customarily, the typical supposition has seen that assuming an economy creates a lot of items and administrations, then, at that point, people will partake in a better quality of living. Numerous regular ways to deal with improvement have meant expanding the size of the economy (monetary development) to build the result of items and services. Different development theories and conceptions have been proposed, and they have significantly affected the perspectives held on regional development. Regional development policy theories are approaches for examining the actual environment and creating explanations for existing practice. These theoretical frameworks also allow for comparison through time but are often subject to the limits of comparative techniques (Gariba 2019).

2.5.1. Location Theory

The theory is associated with the geographic position of economic activity in economics and geography, and it has become an integral aspect of economic geography, regional science, and spatial economics. What economic activity is present, where or why is the basis of location theory? On a wide scale such as a region, the area of economic activities can be identified. Alfred Weber who was a German location economist, in his work entitled (1929 Theory of the Location of Industries) developed a theory of industrial placement. Based on the specific locations of the market and two raw primary material suppliers that constituted a geographical triangle, Weber's location triangle hypothesis sought an optimal site for the manufacturing of things. He calculated the total costs of carrying raw materials from one point to another to find the most cost-effective manufacturing site inside the triangle. The size of the raw materials and the final commodity are important elements in deciding transportation costs and manufacturing site from both sites to the manufacturing site and from the manufacturing unit to the consumer. Goods that lose volume during production could be carried from the factory to the market for less price than raw materials can be transported from the manufacturer. Therefore, the manufacturing facility will be near to the suppliers of raw materials. Overall transportation costs are reduced when a facility is positioned close to the market and no significant mass loss occurs during manufacturing. After determining the least expensive transportation-cost point within the triangle, Weber explored a low-labour option. First, he showed the difference in transit costs

between the most expensive and the least expensive location. After that, he looked for regions outside of the triangle with lower labour costs than the least-expensive transportation-cost location. A low-labour alternative site is selected if the transportation expenditures are less than the labour costs. A metropolitan region or a smaller unit, such as a territory, neighbourhood, metropolitan block, or single site.

2.5.2. Central place Theory

Central place tries to explain the number, size, and location of urban districts in rural, agrarian regions. Why, for example, are there so few great cities, so many towns, and even more tiny villages or hamlets in such areas? What is the source of the smaller areas being closer together, whereas larger ones are farther apart? What are the connections between them? What are the duties of various urban settlements? How do these patterns and configurations change throughout time? And from one region to the next? These are the questions that central place theory addresses.

Central place theory has its intellectual roots in the works of rural sociologists and geographers. The idea was developed in the early 1900s, but the major contributions to its development were made in the 1930s and 1940s by two German academics, Christaller and Lösch, their research emphasized the economic interdependence of town and country, as well as the concepts of a hierarchy of economic needs (king 2020). Functions and hierarchies of different-sized urban settlements were developed. Approaches they developed have been effective in assessing settlement trends and in explaining the fall of numerous small communities, in the design of new settlements, and in the analysis of social structures, Communities in the countryside The hypothesis has drawn the attention of scholars not only in geography, but also in other disciplines including Anthropology, economics, planning, and sociology are some of the disciplines studied.

2.5.3. Keynesian Theories

According to Keynesian ideas, regional development is mostly driven by demand. The export base theory and the input-output theory are the two basic theories of regional development that fall under this paradigm. Operations that generate products and services for exportation to other locations along with operations that generate products and services for internal consumption. Exports promote regional development by acting as a multiplier in the region. As the region's

export base grows, proceeds from the sale of domestically produced goods to customers outside the region reaches the local economy. Local demand for locally oriented activities is driven by these externally generated revenues. Therefore, according to this theory, the economic success of an area is determined by its ability to establish and sustain an export base that can provide goods and services that are in limited supply beyond the region. Non-basic activities are primarily reliant on exports and so have a small impact on regional growth. The economic-base theory's main strength is its emphasis on regional competitive merits as the most importance source of regional development (Sousa 2010). The input-output theory, unlike the export-based approach, believes that various activities in the local economy have varying multiplier effects.

As a result, not all export-oriented initiatives have the same regional growth benefit. Under the input-output principle, the different regional multiplier effects are defined by the local industrial balance and local interfirm interactions. Consequently, the ability of the region to establish and maintain export performance with multiple local cross-links, import substitution actions that prevent income leakage while bolstering local industry contacts, and variable operations with backward and forward connections towards both export-oriented and community activities are all necessary for regional economic development. Similar to the export-base theory, the input-output theory has a fundamental problem in that it overlooks the supply-side circumstances necessary for an area to create and support a complex network of local businesses.

2.5.4. Neoclassical Theories

Neoclassical growth theory is a theory that outlines how a constant rate of economic growth is attained by merging driving factors including labour, capital, and technology. Short-term equilibrium is stated to be provided by certain amounts of capital and labour in the manufacturing process. According to the idea, technical advancements have a significant effect on the accumulation of income inside a country, also how people employ that capital, both of which are vital for economic success. According to this development concept, the interaction of an economy's capital and labour impacts its output. Ultimately, technological developments are expected to increase worker productivity and extend labour's capacity to produce goods. As a result, neoclassical growth theory's production function is used to quantify a nation's growth and balance, and economic expansion cannot be maintained without that.

2.5.5. Institutionalism Theory

Regional development institutionalism is based on the idea that the Long-term collective factors shape the economy. Habits, rituals, and conventions for example are instances of both formal and informal or implicit institutions. According to this theory, regional developments are influenced and shaped by network compositions and institutional collaborations (Amin, 1999). This theory is based on the triple helix, which describes distinct institutional spheres in which government, university, and industry operate independently of one another. The university provides basic research and trained personnel in this model. In competitive connections connected by the market, firms in an industry are required to act only on one another. The government's options are restricted to dealing with market failures through solutions that the private sector cannot or will not adopt (Etzkowitz & Leydesdorff, 1998).

In an increasingly knowledge-based economy, Innovation requires a Triple Helix of relationships involving academia, industry, and government. As the development, diffusion, and application of information moves from the periphery to the heart of industrial production and administration, the idea of product and process innovation is evolving. Cook, who described the importance of cooperation between mutually spatially and socio-culturally near companies as the regional innovation system, and Lundvall and Freeman, who coined the national innovation systems giving insights to state information and dissemination of innovations. In a globalized world, the regional level is critical for achieving competitiveness. Two basic subsystems support the creation of innovations which are knowledge-supporting infrastructure and public and private research institutions. Universities, technology transfer centers, and specialized education institutions. The second is a subsystem for economically valorizing regional manufacturing-based company knowledge. In a globalized world, the regional level is critical for achieving competitiveness (Cooke 1997).

2.5.6. Structuralism

Structuralism policy recommendations frequently place too much burden on developing nation's weak administrative structures. Hirschman stressed that it is one of the main limitations to development that must be allowed by not seeking too much fine-tuning of development policy. Difficulties in implementing a complex set of policies may prove much more costly than the low allocative efficiency of a simpler program that can be more quickly carried out. Finally, it should

be acknowledged that the recent developments in the global economy have made the work of development considerably more challenging for most nations. Virtually, every nation today experiences severe economic structural imbalance despite our desire to give greater weight in development policy to distributional considerations. This therefore cannot be attained without paying equal attention to changes in the external exchange of goods and services and capital flows. In its notion of structural change as regarded as vital for economic well-being, structuralism varies from neoclassical analysis.

In this opinion, structural transformation is not often achievable and not most times a procedure that is both smooth and consistent (Justman & Teubal 1991). In a process called "creative destruction," the establishment of structural alterations may lead to a rise in the economic growth rate. This process means that mechanisms in the market do not have to affect structural change optimally as the marginal product of capital reduces everywhere in these models, change is always gradual and possible, and the total future from the beginning, the prospects are known. The primary challenge in this setting is competence, in sharing resources across sectors to each country's needs is vital. Comparative advantage, the nature and character of stable states and open economies, and the temporal allocation of resources are represented in the rate of returns. In comparison to previous, the relevance of structural alterations from a structuralism perspective as a result of the fact that current sectors' development potential is limited which can be caused by demand constraints and increased competition from emerging market economies rises in raw materials or energy expenses, or through use of new technologies, the development of substitutes. Both advanced and developing countries are affected by the relationship between structural change and technical growth.

The neoclassical paradigm assures the feasibility and continuity of structural change by identifying technology with publicly accessible knowledge and assuming continuous production functions even for industries that do not exist. The neoclassic idea does not distinguish between resource allocation for current sectors and resource allocation for new enterprises. As a result, structural change is regarded as an automated process successfully handled by market mechanisms. The structuralism perspective, on the other hand, emphasizes the contrast between the everyday functioning of existing enterprises and industries and the development of new ones to see potato initial barriers to systemic reform in a market economy more clearly.

2.6. Regional Development Policy

The last two decades have witnessed the emergence of veritable regional development policies focused on improving regions' economic, social, and infrastructural positions across the globe. Regional development policy shifted from a top-down approach which is characterized by redistribution and physical investments to a more bottom-up approach which is focused on supply supply-side measures (Halkier & Damborg, 1997). Regional development policy is the government policy to boost economic activity in a specific region. This term may also refer to a policy of ensuring an even spread of industry across different regions to rectify an economic decline. According to Daka and Toivenen, (2014) policymakers are increasingly getting concerned about the complexity and challenges in understanding how innovation contributes to the development of poor countries and as such we still have a long way to go to generate sufficient evidence to pinpoint how innovation systems can be developed in the context of low-income countries, especially in Africa. Policy in the region's overall goal combines national effectiveness with the reduction of regional disparity. Long-term goals include achieving proportionate growth across the country, raising living standards, expanding social and economic possibilities, and building infrastructure in underdeveloped areas. Maintaining policy utilization is the basis of governance, according to the majority of research. Uneven development has been blamed on a failure to build public policy, according to some. There was an urgent need to adopt a strategy to guarantee that market flaws and uneven growth were addressed. Many development failures were caused by weak government policies, developing regional policy objectives were required to rectify these failures (Gariba, 2020).

According to Breathnach, (2009) Regional development policies are highly oriented toward developing a positive "ecosystem" by appreciating the value of their based culture, historical, and natural surroundings and focusing on what separates each region from the other, which use multiple strategies such as community tax plans, cheap homes, businesses, and instructional quality of services, communication, and mobility systems. Regional policy is a set of interventions aimed at promoting measures that lead to the expansion of economic operations and their better distribution across the territory, as well as the development of infrastructure, based on the specific situation of the state and its regions and anticipated development trends. The most basic requirement is a clear determination of priorities and a focus of resources on

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these priorities. The key goal of regional policy is the connection of regions within a given territorial unit, and its distinguishing feature is its selectiveness, which refers to the differentiation of intervention focus to sustain chosen problem regions whose development lags significantly to the point where it is deemed undesirable by society.

Regional interests progressively made their way onto the policy platform after the era of emergency repair of infrastructure facilities and manufacturing base around 1945.There were several reasons for this, the first was the growing focus on distribution and disparities throughout Europe. Simultaneously, the seriousness of the regional issue expanded in numerous nations, with moves out of farming and slumps in the locally weighted industry bringing about both joblessness in the issue locales and huge transitory streams to major metropolitan communities, especially in additional developed regions. Due to the resulting major worries regarding infrastructure provision and congestion level in several of the main cities and areas, rising prices emerged. In these instances, the economic basis for a regional policy were commonly discussed. The assumption has been that regional policy could improve national development by addressing employment gaps in problem areas while lowering higher inflation and other constraints in richer, crowded areas (Bachtler & Yuill, 2001). At the period, there was also a broad belief in the efficacy of government action, with many European nations believing that if the right planning was done and the right policies were implemented, the issues faced by the government might be resolved. At this period, regional convergence that is, minimizing economic inequalities between regions, particularly those between the core and the periphery was the focus of regional policymakers. Conceptually speaking, regional policies were focused on customary theories of regional development, which comprised models of land pricing, industrial placement, and settlements. These theories all had the concern with explaining differences in the location of economic processes linked to characteristics of regions or metropolitan areas, such as the price of land, cost of transportation, market size, and the availability of employees. Therefore, disparity reduction policies were typically developed to have an impact on such factors, such as lowering expenditure or job growth costs, helping to fund transportation costs, and providing affordable land and buildings in the problematic areas, while in certain cases driving up the cost of growth in the essential or crowded areas.

Although there were many different policy tools available, the goal of policy was simply to influence economic output through the placement of the industrial area. Usually, assistance came as part of financial support for businesses and physical infrastructure. The organization operated mostly in a top-down manner, with the central government formulating policies, defining aided areas, and distributing tools except for several federal countries. Policies were mostly demand-driven and reactive, reacting to project applications from enterprises in the issue regions, especially in the context of regional monetary incentives.

Table 1: Adapting Regional Policy Framework

CRITERIA	CLASSICAL	MODERN
THEORETICAL BASIS	Location concepts for industries regional characteristics, such as manufacturing prices and labor availability, are important.	Learning region theories, regional abilities, such as an innovation environment, agglomerations, and networks, are important.
POLICY CHARACTERISTICS	Equity or efficiency, Employment creation Increased investment Narrow (economic/industrial) Reactive, project-based	Equity and efficiency Increased competitiveness (e.g., entrepreneurship, innovation, skills) Broad (multi-sectoral) proactive, organized, and strategy-focused
POLICY STRUCTURE	Troubled spots regional export market Incentive scheme Business aid Hard infrastructure	All locations SWOT analysis for the region Development program Business environment soft infrastructure
ORGANISATION	Top-down/centralized Central government Simple/rational	Collective/negotiated Regional authorities Social partners Complex/bureaucratic

Source: author's elaboration (Hu & Hassink, 2020).

2.7. Importance of Regional Development Policies

Since the 1970s, regional development has been an essential activity for national and municipal governments all over the world. Parallel to this, the setting for regional growth has been substantially changed by deep-seated shifts in economic output patterns, making it much more difficult. First, there is a purported qualitative shift toward a more "reflexive" capitalism marked by increased complication, uncertainty, risk, and the speed with which financial, societal, governmental, and cultural change takes place. Government and governance structures are growing into multidimensional, frequently devolving systems that operate at several sizes including municipal, regional, subnational, state, and global. Established organizations have been reformed and new relationships have influenced regional development policy, frequently focused on partnership (Peck 1999).

The changing environment of regional development also sparked new interventions, such as tools and public policies, aimed at capturing both domestic and foreign forms of development and growth. Municipalities and regions have had distinct levels of involvement in changing existing approaches and trying out new ones for regional growth. According to Pike, Andrés, and Tomaney (2006, p.162) "*The globalized, knowledge-intensive, and competitive economic system has become increasingly globalized, if not worldwide. While the lengthy prospects for the emerging global economy are uncertain, there is minimal doubt that its recent emergence has raised the specter of deepened unevenness in development prospects for specific social groups and territories, as well as sharpened geographical disparities in economic success and well-being. The inclusive and long-term character of territorial growth and development is called into question. Fundamental concerns are being raised about what defines success and development in communities and regions.*"

Barquero (1999) therefore cites that the enhancement of organizational and institutional ability to plan, carry out and oversee the entire growth plan, the growth which he termed the 'orgware' extends beyond simple upstream and downstream coordination between different government levels and local commercial and public actors to present significant governance challenges that must be resolved by common institutions. It also encourages the growth of civil society and the building of networks and partnerships, both of which are critical to economic and social success. It is however important to remember that strengthening local societies is an important part of

every regional and local development plan, it cannot be the primary aim. It is a tool for achieving social, economic, and environmental sustainability, as well as increased economic dynamism and employment. In a globalized society, there are significant social and economic benefits to implementing regional and local development strategies rather than relying on traditional development programs.

The following are examples of societal benefits.

Regional development policies offer local societies more authority and promote local debate. Dwellers in areas of the world where they have had little authority to make decisions or influence over economic activity that occurs in their territory have begun to develop a sense of autonomy and take a more proactive approach to sustainable development as well as their own economic, social, and political futures because of regional development strategies use.

Regional development policies may aid in the transparency and accountability of local and regional institutions, and the growth of civil society in the area.

The approach's economic benefits are just as substantial, if not more so, and may include:

Regional economic development policies generate sustainable economic development as well as job creation in firms that are more able to withstand changes in the global economic environment. because they aim to embed economic activity in a region and make any economic activity located in it reliant on the economic circumstances and allocative efficiency of that place. Because of the participation of local actors and the roots of economic activity inside a territory, regional economic development policies lead to an overall improvement in job security.

2.8. Regional Development Policy Tools

They are methods of governance that aid in defining and achieving the objectives of regional development policies, also known as policy tools. Even though they are occasionally used in refering to somewhat different characteristics of policy measures, these many phrases basically represent the same phenomenon. Nevertheless, research on policy instruments has been conducted across a wide range of policy-related domains, such as public administration studies, as well as several broader fields, including political science, economics, and welfare studies, to mention a few (Bali et al 2021). They are present at all phases of the policy-making process,

where specialized instruments like stakeholder consultations are closely related to the activities that create the agenda, while legislative regulations are connected to the decision-making process and subsidies to the execution of policies. These instruments are crucial to the process of establishing policies, which requires governments to have ongoing dialogues with interest groups, government employees, and other actors about the creation and acceptance of various measures to accomplish their objectives. The collection of methods through which government authorities exercise their authority to support and bring about societal change are known as policy instruments.

2.8.1. Substantive tools.

They are tools that, either explicitly or implicitly, affect how society creates or consumes products and services. Because they are anticipated to transform various facets of the manufacturing, distribution, and production of products and services in society, these sorts of policy tools have drawn the greatest attention in the sector. Due to their significant economic influence and the considerable focus, they have earned in economic studies, this is significant (Capano & Howlett, 2020). Regulation and subsidies are two examples of practical measures used to influence elements of society and individual behavior engaged in the mentioned actions. Examples of more elusive substantive tools include tradeable quotas, which are used to restrict and regulate everything from fish harvest season to Emissions of CO_2, or government advertising, which educates and strongly encourages people to stop smoking or weight loss, and businesses that support their workers' healthy lifestyle decisions. There are other variations and pairings of these tactics, for as when the government simultaneously implements a stop-smoking campaign, a ban on smoking in enclosed public areas, and a steep charge on cigarettes. Furthermore, substantive tools are just one kind of policy tool in general. Although procedural tools are a separate class of tools, they are frequently ignored in tool research.

2.8.2. Procedural tools.

Primarily used to change components of a government's policies and policymaking, according to Bali et al, (2021). Governments can affect the behavior of policy players, or the processes involved in formulating policy by using a variety of instruments, just as they can influence citizen behavior in the productive sphere. For instance, governments can establish inquiry commissions to bring fresh perspectives to policymaking, departmental advisory committees to

include new participants (often with different objectives and priorities), or even whole new governance models by holding public hearings on budgets or building permits that alter the fundamental interactions between the public, private sector, and citizens. Although sometimes only indirectly, these institutional and behavioral changes can have a predictable and controlled impact on how policy objectives and means are articulated. Therefore, we may describe procedural tools as methods or devices intended to influence how a policy is created and put into practice. This comprises the administrative procedures and actions involved in the choice, application, and evaluation of practical tools. Unlike substantive tools (such as taxation, regulations, punitive measures, and customs duties), procedural tools have very little direct effect on outcomes, and they are also frequently required for substantive tools to be efficacious, as in the case of industry consultation process or congressional hearings to offer them authenticity and promote compliance.

Table 2. The Regional Development Policy Types and Tools

Regional Development Theories	Regional Policy Tools	Implementation Tools Examples
Regional Innovation Theory	Small and medium businesses Network for Regional Innovation	State assistance, collaboration, information sharing, and local networking.
Institutionalism	Regional information system Triple helix model	State support for institutions and enterprises Government, business, and university collaboration
Export base theory	Employment, Workforce segmentation, specialization, and industrialization	public and private backing for businesses demand for skilled labour, competition,
Neoclassical Economics theory	mobility devices for production Utilizing technology	mobilizing capital free trade, labor mobility, technical transfer

Source: Mohammed Sabiu (2020).

3. RESEARCH AIM AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Problem Statement

Regional Development tools are designed to assist in the implementation of successful learning techniques and initiatives by offering access to the necessary skills and approaches. Because they act at different levels and in different ways, regional development policy instruments are a complicated challenge. However, regional development strategy has been hampered by several faults. These problems in regional development policy are potentially catastrophic because they cause regional disparities and raise worries about national stability, social fairness, and economic performance. Because upward price rises in better-off regions are not incorporated into moves in poorer ones, significant and persistent inequalities in earnings and unemployment put inflationary pressures on economic development (Vassilis, 2008; Wall and Zoega, 2002). Simultaneously, social, economic, and political needs are recognized and addressed in regional (or urban) planning and development. Nonetheless, regional development policy tools in Commonwealth African countries are frequently glamorously planned yet have several flaws. Many nations in the early stages of regional development policy have suffered a significant setback as a result of this. The chosen regions are a critical case study for the investigation of these issues in four (4) Commonwealth regions. This thesis tries to address the following questions to achieve the study's goal.

3.2. Study Objectives

The thesis aims to assess the level of implementation of regional policies in the Commonwealth countries in Africa the objectives are as follows:

➢ To assess the typology of regional policies in the selected African countries

➢ To identify the problems with regional development policy implementations in selected Commonwealth African States.

➢ To determine the impact of regional development policy indicators in the selected countries.

3.3. Research Questions

The following questions are considered for the study and will be answered with the field study and research findings:

➢ What are the types of regional development policies implemented in commonwealth African countries?

➢ What are the problems in the implementation of regional development policies in selected African countries in the commonwealth?

➢ What are the impacts of regional development policy indicators in the selected African countries?

3.4. Significance of the Study

This study considers the regional development policies of select commonwealth countries in Africa. The findings are relevant in aiding discussions on what each country is doing in terms of mineral resources developments in the form of agriculture and mining activities. Other developments involving the health of their respective populace are also considered. The findings are needful in filling the gap in the literature on commonwealth countries and their developmental activities in the sub region. Moreover, researchers alike can base on the outcomes of the study to build a case in other investigations on growth and development in the continent of Africa. The policy makers in the respective countries can base the findings to correspond the evidence gathered to what is expected to exist in the time frames allotted to these developmental activities.

3.5. Commonwealth and Africa

Commonwealth, also known as the Commonwealth of Nations, is a voluntary association of independent nations made up of the United Kingdom and a handful of its defunct dependencies that have chosen to maintain a relationship and pragmatic partnership acknowledging the British monarch as the association's symbolic representation. The Commonwealth sprang from the British Empire's development. In areas of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and Ireland in the semi-nineteenth century, the empire began implementing "responsible government," i.e., a framework under which the governor could act in domestic matters only on the advice of ministers who had the confidence of the elected chamber (Freitas, 1963).

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Elias, (1968) also added that these reliant but self-governing nations gained increasing levels of autonomy, with only a British veto over their decisions. Those very states were to be regarded as "*While united by a general devotion to the Crown and willingly linked as members of the British commonwealth, autonomous territories within the British Empire of equal status and no relation to one another in any aspect of one's internal and foreign affairs*" per the Imperial Conference of 1926. Common traditions, institutions, and experiences, as well as economic self-interest bind the members together, even though they have no formal or legal responsibilities to each other. Actions taken by the Commonwealth are dependent on member engagement, which takes place via communications and meetings. Each member nation sends an emissary to the capitals of other nations, referred to as the high commissioner. In Africa, there are nineteen (19) Commonwealth sovereign states, seven (7) of which are landlocked, making them the only landlocked nations in the organization.

South Africa was a founding member in 1931 when the Statute of Westminster acknowledged its independence, but its membership expired in 1961 when its apartheid practices became incompatible with the Commonwealth's core ideals. Ghana became a member in 1957, followed by thirteen (13) other newly independent African nations in the 1960s. Namibia became a member after gaining independence in 1990, and South Africa rejoined after democratic elections in 1994. Cameroon became a member in October 1995, while Mozambique, which had shown an interest in joining the organization for some time, was accepted in November 1995. Rwanda was therefore admitted as the 54th member in November 2009. Sixteen (16) African nations and two monarchs, Lesotho, and Swaziland, make up the African membership.

3.5.1. Regional Development Policies in Commonwealth African Countries.

In Several Commonwealth African nations, stabilization and structural reform have succeeded in offering a partial solution to the issue of poverty and unemployment over the previous decades as a mechanism for increasing economic growth and development. Because of the limited and fractured character of these initiatives, their influence on poverty and unemployment has been limited in the short term (Baah-Boateng 2004). These nations have introduced policies that aim at the economic, social, infrastructural, and other modes of development within their territories.

3.5.2. Some Policies and Types in Chosen Research Countries

Strategy is the essence of competitive success; strategy underpins organizational survival by anticipating and dealing with challenges from competitors. The mainstream management literature identifies several different schools of strategic thought. According to Nickols, (2012), a strategy also refers to how policy is affected, its perspective, position, plan, and pattern. It is the bridge between policy and tactics or concrete actions on the other. Several approaches have been used by Commonwealth African nations to carry out development programs; Africa is becoming increasingly important on the geopolitical stage as well as more economically relevant. The subcontinent nevertheless still faces many long-term challenges. However, rapid social, economic and political change is also presenting new opportunities.

Although several policies have been implemented, including Planting for food and Jobs (PFJ), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), One District one Factory (1D1F) and the National Health Insurance of Ghana (NHIS). Another chosen country, Rwanda has implemented the National Agricultural policy (NAP), Health Sector Policy (HSP), and National Nutrition Policy (NNP) among others, Zambia on the other has implemented a Mineral Resource Development Policy (MRDP), National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP). On South Africa, the (RDP) Reconstruction and Development Programme, (GEAR) Growth, Employment and Redistribution, (NGP) New Growth Path and (NEHP) National Environmental Health policy has been implemented. Two major influential policies are of focus on each country for time factor consideration in this study.

3.6. Policies in Ghana

As a multicultural country in West Africa, Ghana is with a diverse ethnic, linguistic, and religious population. It is a unitary democratic state with a president who serves as both president and prime minister. It has had one of the freest and most stable administrations on the continent since 1993, and it performs well in health, economic growth, and social development. As a signatory of Commonwealth of Nations, Ghana has significant influence in West Africa and is actively involved in world affairs. The Constitution of 1979 advocated the formation of a National Development Planning Commission for the first time to strengthen decentralization in Ghana in the 1980s, the long-planned vision for Ghana is to become a middle-income country by the year 2020. A long-term 25-year from1996 perspective for Ghana's socioeconomic growth is

expressed in the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF), which serves as a projection of vision 2020. The socioeconomic situations of several Ghanaians are marked by poor expectations and overall poor quality of life, irrespective to improvement in right to education, medical services, safe water, and other essential social amenities during the previous ten years. With over one-third of Ghanaians are living in poverty, and 7% of them are living in extreme poverty.

The rapidly growing population is now expected to be slightly around 3 percent yearly. Due to limited availability of healthcare facilities, clean water, and sanitation, the incidence of new-born and child mortality as well as the overall level of mortality are still too high. Just 53% of adults are literate, and therefore only 57% of those who are old enough to attend school are enrolled in elementary or secondary education. These statistics show a limited education in general. Inequality has also been facilitated by high levels of joblessness and unemployment. In contrast to metropolitan regions, remote regions typically have worse ending situations, apart from life expectancy and the status of women being below that of men.

3.6.1. Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) policy, administered by the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection was first implemented in Ghana in 2008 as a pilot program to assist orphanages and disabled individuals. Later as service grew in 2009 and 2010, elderly and handicapped groups were included. A social cash payment program called LEAP gives cash and health insurance to the most vulnerable families in Ghana. Short-term poverty alleviation and long-term human capital development are the program's main goals (Abebrese, 2012). The spending of over USD 20 million annually and serving over 70,000 households in Ghana. The Department for International Development (DFID), the United Kingdom, and a credit from the World Bank each provide 50% of the policy's funding respectively. The remaining 40% comes from contributions. A family must be poor and have at least one member who falls into each of these three demographic segments to be eligible for the policy: aged poor, families with orphans or vulnerable youngsters, and people with severe disabilities who are unable to work. A proxy means test is used to centrally verify the original selection of families, which is achieved through a community-based procedure. In addition to direct cash payments, recipients of LEAP are given free health insurance through the National

Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) that started in 2004-2005. This is an exciting aspect of LEAP that makes it unique in the world (Angeles et al., 2018).

According to Handa et al (2013), poor communities are selected within a given district. Communities are sensitized to the program and households are identified based on the inclusion of members that fall within the initially three eligible categories. A fourth category, pregnant women, and children under one year old was added in 2015 through the LEAP 1000 pilot. Identified households are then surveyed with a centralized proxy means test that determines whether they also fall at or below the requisite poverty cut-off in a uniform national threshold. This proxy means test is based on data recorded in the nationally representative 6th Ghana Living Standards Survey of 2013. Tabulated results are then presented back to the community with designations of included and excluded households. LEAP households are exempted from premium fees, enabling them to access free healthcare. For households with children, the program imposes soft conditionality on both basic healthcare (vaccinations and growth monitoring) and school attendance. The LEAP as an initiative seeks to elevate citizens by facilitating consumption and access to opportunities to the most underprivileged. The intended goals are:

➢ To enhance basic family expenditures and nutrition among young children under 2 years old, the elderly, and those with physical disabilities.

➢ Increasing the number of young children (under the age of five), the elderly (65 and older without a productive capability), and those with severe disabilities who have access to quality healthcare.

➢ To boost benefit kids between the ages of 5 and 15 who are enrolled in, attending, and staying in basic education.

➢ To make it easier for recipient households to obtain supplementary services (such welfare, incomes, and increased productivity).

3.6.2. Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)

Ghana is among one of the first countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to attain the Millennium Development Goal (MDG–1) of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, and this was on the back of agriculture. Despite this achievement, food insecurity, hunger, and poverty especially

among smallholder food crop farmers are still prevalent largely due to a highly inefficient agriculture sector (Kuuire et al 2013). A major challenge confronting Ghana's agricultural development is the poor adoption of modern farm practices and technology to enhance productivity. The government of Ghana launched its flagship agricultural programme dubbed Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) in April 2017 aiming the increase of agricultural productivity, provide food security and create jobs by motivating farmers to adopt certified seeds and fertilizers through a private sector-led marketing framework. It also entailed diffusing good agronomic practices and promoting market access of outputs over an E-Agriculture platform. Even though there has been significant contribution of agriculture to the employment of the populace and their livelihoods, the overall growth indices of the country seem to be falling since 2009. This estimate is seen in how the contribution of the sector fell from 31.8% in 2009 to 20.2% in 2015 (Mabe et al, 2018).

According to Mabe et al (2018), the population of Ghana is likely to cross 30.5 million by 2020. The expansion is however geared toward food crop production, which is required to fulfill the de mands of the populous, particularly if the state is concerned about global food shortages.

There have been some challenges along the line in the agricultural sector, for Ghana to see some improvements in the situation, there have been several agricultural initiatives such as the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Policy (CAADP) and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). The end for these has been to encourage growth in the sector whilst ensuring rural development and food security in the sub region and beyond. They have also played an essential role in justifying the need for the involvement of the "Planting for Food and Jobs" (PFJ) programme. This programme was implemented in 2017 and aimed at transforming Ghana's agriculture by increasing the food supply and mitigate shortage whilst creating employment avenues for the populace.

Greater gains with employment were also targeted along this agricultural value chain. The goals also included boosting the nation's agricultural base, reduce food shortages and the overdependence on imported food crops. The PFJ also complemented the efforts of the Modernization Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) project in building some growth in the sector. Among other objectives, the PFJ was formally set up to do the following:

> ➢ To ensure self-sufficiency by improving productivity and intensifying the cultivation of some selected food crops.

> ➢ Provide employment opportunities (both formal and informal) to the unemployed persons, especially the youth in agriculture and its related sectors.

> ➢ To create general awareness of the significance of having farms and backyard gardens for the cultivation of cereals and vegetables.

Being in the third year of the project implementation, The PFJ programme aimed to modernize agriculture, improve yields, achieve food security, and make farming more profitable to farmers through increased agricultural productivity (MOFA, 2017). The PFJ programme is designed and expected to mirror the one-time ''Operation Feed Yourself'' (OFY) programme that was implemented in the 1970s, and hinges on five key pillars,

> ➢ Provision of improved seeds,

> ➢ Supply of fertilizers,

> ➢ Provision of dedicated extension services

> ➢ Marketing

> ➢ E-agriculture and monitoring of farmer activities.

The overall goal of the PFJ policy is to enhance agricultural productivity, improve incomes as well as solve the problem of food insecurity. Achieving this goal of productivity enhancement depends on farmers' participation in the PFJ programme. Participation refers to the involvement of individuals and groups in development processes to ensure self-reliance and a better standard of living. Participation also as taking part in an activity usually with others (Farid et al 2009).

Table 3. Select Policies under Vision 2020 (Ghana)

POLICY	STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE	TOOLS
Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)	Social/Economic	Healthcare for the vulnerable in the society promoting basic education	Cash payments to poor households across the country free health care enrolment

| Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) | Economic | Employment creation

promote food security and immediate availability of selected food crops on the market.

To serve as food imports substitution. | Provision of technical assistance to farmers

availability and use of adequate quantities of fertilizers

timely supply of adequate improved and certified seeds |
|---|---|---|---|

Source: author's elaboration (Darfour & Rosentrater 2016, Handa et al 2013)

3.7. Policies of Zambia

Zambia has seen robust growth and increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows over the past decade. In contrast, manufacturing output has collapsed, and employment creation has been sluggish (Chansa et al 2019). Manufacturing value-added as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew from 9 percent in 1965-1970, to 21.6 percent in 1977-1993 and collapsed to 9.2 percent in the 1994-2013 period. Unemployment has remained high. It averaged 15 percent over the past two decades (World Bank, 2014). New jobs are only being created in the informal sector. In 2014, this comprised 89.3 percent of total employment. Youth unemployment has remained high. This was 26 percent in 2014 (World Bank, 2014). The large and growing youthful population continues to pose serious socio-economic challenges. There is a need to boost industrial growth and create jobs to absorb the increasing number of youths that will be seeking employment. The creation of high-quality jobs for the youth requires innovative industrial policy by policymakers.

Zambia is devoted to the country's socio-economic development planning, as seen by the country's resumption to capacity building in 2005. As the replacement here to Sixth National Development Plan, 2013-2016, the number seven Development Plan (7NDP) was launched for the period 2017-2021. The Plan aims to achieve the long-term goals established in Vision 2030, which include being a middle-income country before 2030.

It builds on the accomplishments and lessons learned during the previous NDPs' implementation. Under the theme "Accelerating development efforts toward Vision 2030 without leaving

anybody behind," the Seventh National Development Plan moves away from sectoral planning and toward a unified (multi-sectoral) development model. The integrated approach recognizes the multifaceted and interconnected character of sustainable development, which necessitates simultaneous intervention throughout a coherent response to development program implementation. The 7NDP does have several policies and benefits of assessing the comparative and competitive benefits of the regions in distributing resources toward the implementation of multi-sectoral plans and implementing a sequence of cohesive activities in various regions with the overall goal of delivering the policy agenda by use of the integrated and multi development approach. The 7NDP's purpose is to build a diverse and robust economy for long-term growth and socioeconomic change throughout the many regions, including agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and mining, to achieve equity and minimize inequities among its people. Through mining and agriculture, the strategy aimed to broaden and make a huge impact on economic development.

3.7.1. Mineral Resources Development Policy (MRDP)

Mining sector represents 70 percent of state gross domestic product. This is attributed to the presence either of rich mineral resources that have remained unexplored or in abundance for exploration. Besides exports, the sector has also created employment for over 300 000 people. Due to the significance of the sector, the government has continued to promote investment in the sector. Notwithstanding this, the concern has been the effect of mining activities on the local communities. Numerous studies conducted have attempted to document the negative effect that mining activities have had on the communities. The negative effects are myriad but include environmental degradation and underdevelopment of local communities and in some instances, no local community development (Mulenga, 2017).

Renewed from the mining policy 1995, which aimed at encouraging private investment in exploration, the policy failed to achieve its targets including the development of new mines, increased government revenues as well as industrial growth and employment opportunities. Although it contributed nine per cent to the gross domestic products of the country, the tax sector contribution to the treasury was very low and stood at 1.1 per cent of GDP. The (MRDP) came into effect in July 2013. Vision 2030 is widely cited in this policy. It encourages economic diversification in the mining industry by mapping mineral resources geologically. It also

encourages the use of non-traditional mining subsectors including industrial minerals and energy resources such as uranium, oil, and gas. Aside from that, other significant minerals notably gemstones and gold are overlooked in pursuit of the exploitation of industrial and energy-related minerals.

3.7.2. National Health Strategic Plan

Zambia has a relatively high disease burden, marked by a high incidence of contagious illnesses and a growing burden, which makes it difficult to provide a continuity of treatment especially that of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). In the whole nation, the levels of morbidity and death have been significantly impacted by this. The state has created a number of policies and interventions for various health-related issues in an effort to lessen the difficulties and enhance health care services. The Public Health Act, Chapter 395 of the 1930 Zambian Code, and the succeeding National Development Plans were the main policy instruments the government used to direct the delivery of health care services in the nation prior to the creation and execution of the 1991 National Health Policies and Strategies. Since 1995, the nation has also created and carried out many National Health Strategic Plans (NHSPs). Zambia recognizes health as one of the priority sectors that contribute to the well-being of the nation and, therefore, remains committed to providing quality health services to all its citizens. Recognizing that a healthy population is critical to improved production and productivity, Zambia continues investing in the health sector, to ensure the sustainability of the nation's human capital base, required for sustainable economic growth.

The Zambian government is already enacting substantial health sector changes since 1992 with the goal of enhancing the delivery of health services and enhancing the overall health of Zambians, reforms have yielded significant results in form of strengthened health systems, improved access to health care and improved health outcomes as reported in the 2007 Zambia Demographic Health Survey. However, these achievements are yet to put Zambia on course to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The country has remained under significant pressure to further reduce the disease burden and improve the health status of Zambians. This plan is therefore an attempt to significantly affect service delivery and accelerate the attainment of the MDGs and other national priorities. National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) 2011-2015 is the fifth in the series of the strategic plans implemented under these reforms. The

plan presents a major departure from the past strategic plans, in that the plan is organized around the World Health Organization (WHO) health system building blocks rather than disease or target group programs. Key programs like rolling back malaria, maternal and child health remain important, but these are never delivered in a vacuum and hence the need to strengthen the entire health system. The focus of the plan is to achieve the following objectives,

➢ Reduce the under-five mortality rate between 119 per to 63 per 1000 births.

➢ Reduce the maternal mortality ratio from 591 to 159 deaths per 100,000 births by 2015.

➢ Reduce the population/Doctor ratio from the current 17,589 to 10,000.

➢ Reduce the incidence of malaria from 252 cases per 1,000 in 2008 to 75 in 2015.

➢ Increase the percentage of deliveries assisted by skilled health personnel from 45 per cent in 2008 to 65 percent by 2015.

Table 4. Select Policies and under 7NDP (Zambia)

POLICY	STRATEGY	EMPHASIS	TOOLS
Mineral Resources Development Policy (MRDP)	Economic	Attract private sector involvement in mineral exploration and exploitation from both the domestic and global markets. Improving the capabilities of mine workers and other partners	Promotion of exploration of energy and industrial mineral resources Training and provision of small grants Creating databases
National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP)	Health	To strengthen and scale up medical support services, to ensure efficient and effective service To improve the availability and distribution of qualified health personnel	Increasing the number of health workers in communities Provision of drugs to households Building and upgrade of facilities

Source: author's elaboration (Besada &Martin 2015, Mulenga 2017)

3.8. Policies of Rwanda

Rwanda is a republic that confronts several developmental obstacles but has achieved significant progress in recent years. According to the Rwanda Poverty Profile study by the National Statistics Institute of Rwanda (NISR), poverty declined to 39.1 per cent in 2014, inequality is decreasing, and GDP per capita increased by 8% each year from 2001 to 2014, when it was $718.Even though the economy is increasing, and businesses and employment are expanding, particularly in rural regions, the private sector continues to face several obstacles. Agricultural workers and informal sector jobs account for roughly 77 per cent of the working-age population (15 years of age and over), or 5 million people, with many of them, engaged in activities with relatively low productivity and earnings, as well as precarious working conditions that can be classified as informal jobs, indicating that they are underemployed (Hakizimana,2021). The (RALGA), with backing from the German Development Cooperation, took the first steps, concentrating on local government capacity building and some LED planning. Community Development and Local Economic Development. A National Strategy to support of this initiative, the (MINALOC) created a technical steering committee to supervise its execution.

3.8.1. National Agricultural Policy

Rwandan government believes agriculture to be critical for survival as well as commercial objectives. The Rwandan government, like many others, has supported agriculture, particularly in the Musanze area, which is the food basket but has the highest poverty rate in the country. This aims to secure an adequate supply of food while also reducing the economic divide between areas. Agriculture has been identified as one of Rwanda's development objectives, and it has been chosen as the first and strongest tool to put the nation on a sustainable basis and tackle poverty. Policy initiatives in the agriculture industry led to changes in the frameworks, techniques, marketing, and effectiveness of agriculture activities, all of which have a major influence on the incomes of most of the people, especially the poor, as well as on exports and GDP. The Government of Rwanda's major agricultural policies to change and mechanize agriculture by creating modern farming also include the advancement of much more intensive agriculture through greater use of agricultural inputs, agrarian professionalization that encourages better enterprise profit levels, soil fertility and security, better marketing initiatives, and reinforcing agricultural research, which includes a greater role for farmer co-operatives

(Bingen & Munyankusi, 2002).Despite substantial growth in agricultural production over the past 10 years, food security and nutrition still have room for improvement. It is estimated that the national production of kilocalories from crops currently stands at 1950 kcal/person/day34, while the official food poverty line is defined as access to 2500 kcal/person/day35. 17.8 per cent of children do not meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet. By the CARI measure, 20 percent of Rwandan households are food insecure.

In addition, a sizable portion of the populace still lacks adequate nutrition. According to Muyombano and Espling 2020, National Agricultural Policy had to be implemented. Because of the significance of agriculture to economic development, a National Agricultural Policy was passed in 2004. "*This policy highlights the significance of local producers and aims to assist them in contributing to the reform and professionalization of Rwandan agriculture, as well as making the agriculture industry a pillar of economic growth, poverty reduction, and food security. To implement the National Agricultural Policy, a Masterplan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA) was adopted in 2005, which is embedded in the EDPRS''.* The vision of the National Agricultural Policy is for Rwanda to become a country with a productive, environmentally friendly, and market-driven agricultural sector that ensures food and nutritional security as well as continuous crop production. The policy objectives are formulated according to the Malabo Declaration (2014) under the CAADP framework of the AU. Main aims include the intensification of sustainable production systems in crop cultivation and animal husbandry, building the technical and organizational capacity of farmers, promoting commodity chains and agribusiness, and strengthening the institutional framework of the sector at the central and local levels. Environmental and land priorities involve ecosystems, the rehabilitation of degraded areas, and the strengthening of newly established central and decentralized institutions. Through the management and planning of land registration, wise land use, soil conservation, reforestation, the restoration of biological diversity, and disaster resilience against the effects of climate change, special attention will be paid to ensuring sustainable land tenure security. The urban zone, where habitats are planned, and the rural zone, which is characterized by agglomerations and scattered homes, have different living circumstances. Access to drinking water, environmental management, roads, and health centres are all critical factors for habitat development (Maniriho and Bizoza 2018).

Policy implementation included improvement in coordination between sectors and levels of government, sharper prioritization of activities, better designed to the target services for the poor, prevalent mobilization of the private sector, and more efficient utilization of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, which was also a primary consideration. In 2008, the NAP involved providing enhanced seeds, seed potatoes, or cuttings of six different commodities (i.e., maize, wheat, rice, beans, potatoes, and cassava).

3.8.2. The Health Sector Policy

The (HSP) Health Sector Policy is a health-oriented strategy based on national health planning and the first point of reference for all actors working in the health sector. It sets the health policy objectives, identifies the priority health interventions for meeting these objectives, outlines the role of each level in the health system, and provides guidelines for improved planning and evaluation of activities in the health sector. A companion health sector strategic plan elaborates the strategic directions defined in the Health Sector Policy to support the implementation of the policy. Rwanda's health sector has undergone a fundamental transition in the last century: in the time before the colonial era, health care consisted of traditional African healing methods. The German and later Belgian colonial period saw the emergence of faith-based health care and with it the introduction of modern treatment methods. To carry out its mission, the Ministry of Health laid down major policy objectives for the health sector including improving the availability of human resources, improving the availability of quality drugs, vaccines, and consumables, expanding geographical accessibility to health services, improving the quality of and demand for services in the control of disease and reinforce institutional capacity.

In pursuit of the above policy objective, the Government of Rwanda shall develop a human resource development plan to strengthen the basic training of medical and paramedical personnel and in-service training of personnel during employment. In addition, the Government of Rwanda will develop incentive structures to encourage working health professionals to further their qualifications and become more specialized and to ensure there is an equitable distribution of qualified personnel across the country. The Government will is to also ensure the certification of personnel and encourage the expansion of professional councils or associations,   the Government shall also purchase generic and essential drugs as well as implement a system of cost recovery at health centres according to which drugs are bought in the district pharmacies

and then sold to patients at the lowest possible price, will disseminate pharmaceutical information to encourage the rational and sensible use of drugs, implement a system of quality assurance and ensure that new drugs pass a preliminary registration procedure, and monitor the private pharmaceutical sector, establish equipment standards for the peripheral level which are adapted according to the functional needs of each facility, establish and adhere to standards for the construction of health infrastructures, and construct hospitals only according to a detailed specific plan. The Government will ensure that public health facilities are equipped according to established equipment standards, provide support to the national referral laboratory, and strengthen the regulation of laboratories also shall reinforce measures to reduce the incidence of the infection, to improve the clinical, psychological, and social care of patients, and to reduce the socio-economic impact of the diseases.

Table 5. Select Policies under LED (Rwanda)

POLICY	STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE	TOOLS
National Agricultural Policy (NAP)	Economic	To ensure food and nutrition security Modern agribusiness technologies professionalize farmers in terms of production, commercialization of the outputs.	Enabling Environment and Responsive Institutions Technological Upgrading and Skills Development, Productivity and Sustainability Inclusive markets and off-farm opportunities
Health Sector Policy (HSP)	Health	Improving the availability of human resources, quality drugs and vaccines Expanding geographical accessibility to health services.	Strengthen the basic training of medical and paramedical personnel. Develop incentive structures. Construction of new and equipping already existing hospitals

Source: author's elaboration (Binagwaho et al 2014, Birkland & Thomas 2019)

3.9. Policies of South Africa

South Africa has succeeded in establishing the institutions required for a transformational and democratic leadership state. The economy has stabilized, and a non-racial community is forming. Previously disadvantaged people now have access to school, water, power, medical services, accommodation, and social security. Today, roughly 3 million additional people are employed than it was in 1994, the rate of poverty has decreased, and average earnings have increased consistently in real terms. This plan anticipates a South Africa in which everyone feels free and where everyone realizes their full potential. Where opportunity is defined by aptitude, education, and hard effort in achieving such a society, the economy must be transformed, and targeted efforts to strengthen the country's capacities must be made (Zarenda 2013). By 2030, the National Development Plan intends to end poverty and income inequality throughout the country. South Africa can achieve these objectives by harnessing the energy of its people, establishing an inclusive economy, increasing the state's capability, and fostering leadership and partnerships across society. Agriculture, along with, if feasible, minerals, tourism, agribusiness, and aquaculture, is how the NDP envisions local economies being sustained. By successfully implementing land reform, creating jobs, and reducing poverty, it sees a closer cooperation of rural communities. The effective execution of land reform, the creation of jobs (together with the corresponding policies and regulatory assistance), and environmental standards serve as the foundation for agricultural growth. According to the NDP, this industry will add a million new workers.

➢ Expansion of irrigated agriculture and dry land production.
➢ Aiding agricultural sectors and areas with the greatest growth potential.
➢ Developing plans for new entrants to enter value chain chains, as well as access to local and international markets.
➢ Supporting agricultural sectors and areas with the highest development potential.

3.9.1. Public transportation, healthcare, and education.

People can then concentrate on seeking for economic prospects once these have materialized. In addition to these fundamentals, making sure of rights and food security (access to food, not availability of food) (such as farmworkers).

- Rural communities must tackle food and nutrition security at the community and household levels through job creation and agricultural productivity.
- Minimizing overall negative effects on the poor of rises in food retailing prices.
- The availability of welfare payments.
- The aged and other vulnerable people have the availability of health services.
- Useful dietary instruction to help combat adult overweight, which breeds illnesses like diabetes.

3.9.2. Development of small and medium businesses.

- Developing techniques to incorporate little, young, and black farm owners into the entire value chain of agro business.
- Agro processing techniques to increase combined market dominance of underprivileged farmers such as developing partnerships with larger commercial players.

- Undertaking further study to uncover value since fishing assets are already being over- or properly utilized.

3.9.3. New Growth Path

In the year 2010, the South African government came up with a new economic policy named the New Growth Path (NGP). The intent was to initiate some actions towards seeing improvements in the South African economy especially regarding labour absorption. In the same year, the rate of growth introduction of the New Growth Path (NGP) was in October 2010, this was a new national economic policy for South Africa by the government through the ministry of economic development. Economic analysts have asserted that the policy is not investment-friendly and does not contain any novel ideas or concepts, like the (GEAR) and (ASGISA) The NGP also had some relations from the earlier post-apartheid economic policies. The (GEAR) policy can be characterized as broadly neo-liberal, including among its key tenets, tight monetary and fiscal policies, elimination of exchange controls, labour market flexibility and privatization and in 2006 the(ASGISA) economic policy which had its pillars as the expansion of public infrastructure investment, sectoral development strategies to promote private investment, improving training and skills, integrating of marginalized parts of the population into the mainstream economy, improving macroeconomic management and enhancing public administration. because the

domestic market is relatively narrow due to the relatively small low employment levels and deep inequalities, The new growth path, therefore, proposes strategies to deepen the domestic and regional market by an increase in employment, increasing incomes, equity and distribution and widening the market for South African goods and services through a stronger focus on exports to the region and other rapidly growing economies.

Quoting Tregenna, (2011, p.16), *"The NGP introduces five key drivers to improve employment rates, such as substantial public investment in infrastructure, labour-absorbing activities in the main economic sectors, and development of rural areas. These five drivers are focused on providing jobs for poverty reduction and social stability"*.

Micro-economic. Among the most conservative elements of the NGP is contractionary fiscal policy. The program calls for real spending growth of slightly over 2 percent annually for the following several years, which results in a decrease in the expenditure-to-GDP ratio because GDP growth will almost likely surpass 2 percent annually. It is questionable if the austerity fiscal policy of the NGP will support the success of other elements of the NGP, even with the anticipated improved use of current resources. The implementation of the active industrial policy measures, the rollout of the infrastructure, and other interventions outlined in the NGP would need significant budgetary resources, and the conservative fiscal policy threatens to impede or halt these efforts. Additionally, it will reduce domestic demand, which is seen by the NGP as a source of long-term growth**.**

Industrial. The NGP envisions the state playing a crucial role in industrial policy, taking a comparatively strong position. The active promotion of employment-generating sectors by the state, the promotion of future-looking activities like knowledge-intensive industries and green technologies, the stimulation of domestic and regional consumption, the strengthening of competition policy, as well as support for production and developmental trade, were all gradual attributes of the industrial pillar in the NGP**.**

Financial. Proposals on the financial sector in the NGP include raising the level of private savings, increasing the capacity and impact of the development finance institutions for industrial financing, improving access to micro-finance for small enterprises, retirement fund reforms, erasing of personal debt, promotion of corporate savings, mobilizing resources from retirement funds, and exploring the possibility of a state-owned banks.

Patterns of distribution. South Africa has an exceedingly high level of inequality that is heavily racialized. The NGP suggests reducing inequality through the labour market, by creating enough amounts of respectable employment and gradually reducing pay. Inequalities are being reduced via the development of jobs, particularly quality work, and the narrowing of pay discrepancies among the employed. According to Tregenna, (2011), the rate of unemployment is a major factor in determining disparity in South Africa, which would justify the NGP's decision to focus on the labour market as the primary means of alleviating inequality.

3.9.4. National Environmental Health Policy

The second development policy of South Africa in focus was a health policy known as the National Environmental Health policy of South Africa, which was based largely on the concern that over 23% of deaths in Africa estimated at over 2 million per annum are attributed to avoidable environmental risk factors with effect on the poorest and the most vulnerable groups of society. The declaration was also based on the emergence of new environmental risks because of climate change, industrial expansion and new technologies which present new risks to Public Health. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that up to 70 percent of childhood deaths in Africa are attributed to environmental risk factors. According to the Medical Research Council (MRC), the health of poor urban people in South Africa is threatened more by environmental degradation caused by others, than it is by their own lifestyle choices.

The six major risk areas are inadequate access to safe drinking water, poor hygiene and sanitation, disease vectors, air pollution, chemical hazards, and unintentional injuries. purpose is to be proactive in preventing environmental hazards from diminishing the life quality of the population, the government aims to identify development needs in Environmental Health, particularly for populations which lack awareness and services due to historical imbalances, by outlining environmental health delivery and through the promotion of inter-sectoral collaboration in the provision of environmental health services by integrating environmental considerations with the social, political and development needs and rights of every individual, communities and sectors. promotion of a legal and regulatory framework that ensures mandatory but also supports voluntary compliance and also facilitates policy implementation by various actors, formulate an institutional framework that enables efficient coordination and collaboration of the various sectors and stakeholders that have environmental health-related responsibilities, and ensure an

effective institutional capacity for rendering EHS, strengthen the capacity of environmental health personnel to become efficient agents and catalysts for desired change, also to adopt a partnership approach to facilitate holistic and integrated planning in environmental health. Implementation of the National Environmental Health policy includes,

Recognition of different needs of women, children, and the elderly. Environmental health interventions should respond to the differing needs of women, men, children, and the elderly. This must apply specifically to the role of women as the main users of food, water, and sanitation. Gender-sensitive studies should be promoted to ensure recognition of the needs of the various vulnerable members of society.

Inter-sectorial collaboration, coordination, and decentralization. As the policy recognizes the advantages of having shared responsibilities, it is important that such responsibilities are clear and provided for by the environmental health-related legislation established to govern the delivery of EHS. In addition, the law should recognize the Department of Health as the Ministry responsible for public health and therefore having responsibility for the overall coordination of policy implementation and the delivery of EHS. It must again be a decentralized model of the district health system for the promotion of equity, efficiency, and effectiveness. This policy takes note of the role played by Municipalities in delivering Municipal Health Services because of the devolution of services.

Table 6. Select Policies under NDP (South Africa).

POLICY	STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE	Tools
National Environmental Health policy (NEH)	Health	Monitoring and reducing environmental health hazards and dangers. Ensure an effective institutional capacity for rendering EHS. promote community participation and development	Waste management Planning human settlements Civic education Monitoring of water bodies Periodic mass spraying

		Deepen the domestic and regional market.	Creation widening of Employment.
The New Growth Path (NGP)	Economic	Increasing incomes, equity and distribution and widening the market for South African goods and services	stronger focus on exports to the region and other rapidly growing economies

Source: author's elaboration (Mathee 2011, Thomas & Mathee 2002).

3.10. Policy Implementation Strategies in commonwealth African countries

According to Mbieli 2006, The success of any policy relies heavily on its implementation. The policy process begins with identifying, drafting, and adopting a plan, which becomes the foundation of future policy. Effective policy implementation requires inputs on all aspects of the policy (i.e., Monitoring, enforcement, and accountability). When looking through a lot of research on regional development, it is astonishing to see how authors define terms in various ways and how often they are vague. Regional economic and social development has indeed been viewed as a product as well as a process. It is the result of economic growth, which can be assessed in terms of employment, income, investments, the standard of living, and working conditions, all of which are important factors to consider while operating and investing in an area. Increases or gains in these variables are typically associated with economic growth (Stimson et al, 2006).

In the array of state economic and social policies, the interprovincial inequity factor is frequently accorded a low priority in many emerging nations. The national context is considerably more likely to emphasize development and growth, with the possibility of rapid population expansion frequently looming in the background. Governments are constantly seeking superior ways to accomplish their policy objectives (Bullock & Lavis, 2019). Although closing the gaps between policy aspirations and policy results has been accepted as being crucial, the process is already complicated and diverse and is still not fully understood.

Many scholarly works have concentrated on designing policies to be "implementable" or explaining the key factors in the implementation phase, even though both state and federal executives have expressed direct stake in and committed to investments in execution support as a

normal part of policy-making mechanisms. The act of putting a developed policy into practice is known as policy implementation. It offers the functional operational area for implementing the public policy announced by the appropriate authority. Human, material, machine, and financial resources must be used in conjunction to carry out governmental policy (Ajulor, 2018). Since policy implementation is the focal point of the policy-making process, it is essential to the achievement of any policy. It entails the identification of policy goals, programs, projects, and activities; the exact specification of the various roles of implementation organizations or agencies; specifics of strategies; essential links and coordinating mechanisms; and resources (human, financial, material, technology, information acquisition, and utilization). To prevent the policy implementation barrier, efficient and effective policy execution must be accompanied by contributions of solid managerial and administrative abilities. The goal of all present regional development strategies in commonwealth Africa is to increase regional competitiveness and territorial cooperation while fostering economic development and full employment of the labour force in less developed areas. Most of the set goals in these were not entirely attained within the present programming time and are set to be maintained and continued in the future.

Czech Republic for instance, utilizes action plans, technical planning strategies, strategic vision documents, working groups on rural development, and strategic vision documents at the national level to prepare regions for megatrends. For instance, the Regional Development Strategy of the Czech Republic (2021+) serving as forward-looking policy instrument that identifies important territorial objectives, integrates sectoral policies using a place-based approach, and relates local development requirements to policy goals. It takes into account the unique characteristics of the various types of territory (metropolitan areas, agglomerations, regional centres and their rural outskirts, structurally affected regions, economically and socially vulnerable areas), while at the same time creating its own unique set of objectives. The main goal of the RDS is to determine which thematic areas need or demand a territory-specific approach and to specify what (different) interventions should be implemented in different territorial settings to promote competition, minimize regional disparities, and find solutions promoting the sustainable development of the territory (Rodriguez-Pose & Wilkie,2017).

The Czech Republic's Spatial Development Policy and the National Concept of Cohesion Policy Implementation are two more forward-looking papers that support the Regional Development

Strategy and have significant regional components. The Spatial Development Policy emphasizes the physical planning of local jurisdictions as well as the coordination of departmental programs. On the other hand, the national concept for implementing the cohesion policy takes into account things like the standard of planned strategies, regional and national patterns, and the importance of the issue. It consists of sector-specific, regional, rural, and urban policies. Unfortunately, this specialized policy implementation strategy is not available in Commonwealth African countries namely Ghana, Zambia, and South Africa. Policies are not heterogeneous enough to consider all thematic areas. Causing policy implementation levels to be low (Bartik, 2003).

Table 7. Specialized policy implementation strategy in research countries

COUNTRIES	SPECIALIZED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	REGIONAL ASPECTS
GHANA	No	Yes
RWANDA	No	Yes
ZAMBIA	No	Yes
SOUTH AFRICA	No	Yes

Source: author's elaboration

3.11. Research Methodology of Thesis

The research goal and purpose, research questions, problem statement, scope, design, and methodologies used to generate this thesis are discussed in this portion of research thesis. A data gathering system is described, as well as its analysis. The reason for the selected examples and the sampling procedure is discussed. This chapter also contains information on the limitations of using the chosen approach.

3.11.1. Research Strategy

According to Saunders (2003), a research strategy is a general plan that lets the researcher find answers to research questions systematically. Each section describes the systematic methodology used during the research, and the form of the study performed. This thesis aims to identify the main regional development policy problems, and tools, and suggest ways for curbing these problems in the selected countries. The case of Ghana, Rwanda, Zambia, and South Africa regions were selected for the study. This study employed a quantitative research strategy. The

quantitative research strategy was used to compare the level of policy implementations in the countries. All data is based on quantitative judgments. A framework for this analysis has been implemented for comparative case research. Two or more cases are discussed in the comparative case study methods.

3.11.2. Research Design

For the conduct of research, there is the need to provide a design and in the terminology of (Bryman, 2008), which offers a basis for data collection and analysis. This affects and decides the choice of methods to use in data collection (questionnaire). The research was done using a questionnaire survey, this is because the answers were obtained from closed-ended questions and analysed using a quantitative method. ie. the use of a bar chart analysis. Specifically, the work uses descriptive study analysis; two key designs are used in research, single-country studies often known as case studies and comparative cases of other countries.

3.11.3. Scope of Study

Four Countries members of Commonwealth Africa were selected for this study. These were Ghana, Rwanda, Zambia, and South Africa. These countries were chosen because they represent regions in the Western (Ghana), Central (Zambia), Eastern (Rwanda) and the South (South Africa) regions in the African continent respectively and have different economic backgrounds and regional development policy successes. Moreover, these countries were also representative of what happens across board in the continent because they possess some of the renowned and best policy practices in sub-Saharan as well as the continent in general, and thus were chosen for the study.

3.11.4. Sampling

Detailed data was not available for regions hence the researcher used the purposive sampling technique, a total number of 200 respondents was used with the selection of 50 sample sizes for each country. This survey targeted 10 respondents from 5 different locations in each selected country, each of the respondents were those who can at least read and write (literacy). Considering its convenience, cost-effectiveness, and less time-consuming nature. The Central and Southern African countries are often noted to have a high GDP rate and quality of life index compared to the western and Eastern countries in Africa. Considering these differences, the

choice of these cases is meant to enable the researcher to have a generalized view to have good analysis, identify key issues of regional development policies pertinent to a cross-section of Commonwealth African regions in the selected countries and suggest better ways in surmounting these problems.

Table 8. Differences in selected indicators among chosen countries

COUNTRY	FOOD INSECURITY	POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
GHANA	11.7	30.5	13.4
RWANDA	18.7	41.9	1.6
ZAMBIA	13	58	13
SOUTH AFRICA	14.9	40	35.3

Source: World Bank, 2021.

3.11.5. Data Collection

There are essentially two types of methods used in data collection analysis, the first being the primary method of data collection and the second being the secondary approach to data collection. Data are collected directly through participants in the primary research method (Bar-Ilan,2001). which is executed using observations, participation, interviews, and surveys. Whereas secondary data on the other hand is based on collecting data from known knowledge sources, such as previous study studies. According to Hox and Boeije (2005), the research solely deploys the use of primary data through a questionnaire guide. 200 respondents representing 50 chosen from each country was used. This analysis was done using a comparative analysis tool. The research is focused on analysing key regional development policy types in the 4 Commonwealth African countries. The Commonwealth African countries were selected as the unit of analysis to allow the researcher to observe and compare the ground-level success and problems of regional policies and make the research more feasible and useful for analysis. Based on this, the nature of the study has been described as a comparative study that will analyse the data gathered.

3.11.6. Research Instrument

The field research is conducted with the support of a structured questionnaire developed for all four countries. A set of closed ended questions are used to provide two or more response options to the respondents. This helps to streamline the study and keep responses in line with study objectives. The first part of the questionnaire covered the demographic characteristics of the respondents and presented the gender, age, marital status, highest educational qualification, religion, occupation, and years of staying in the country. The second part of the questionnaire also considers the number of regional policies implemented in the respective countries. These policies are then analysed in the next section of the questionnaire. The expected benefits of the economic policy implementations in the four countries are then also critiqued in the fourth section of the questionnaire. The last part of the questionnaire then investigates the existing challenges bemoaning the regional development policy implementation efforts of the four countries, Ghana, South Africa, Rwanda, and Zambia.

3.11.7. Analytical Techniques

The main analytical tool used in the analysis of findings is the Microsoft Excel. The reporting involved generating charts and graphs as well as tables from the summaries sieved from the data entries. The discussions thus dwelt on these to answer the research questions.

3.11.8. Ethical Considerations

A study involving human participants must undergo some ethics in line with social research. In this study, care is taken to ensure confidentiality and safety of participants who partook in the study. Again, all participants were informed of their rights to withdraw from the study at any point should they feel under duress or compulsion in any case. To ensure the study is conducted in line with the ethics desired of a social research of this order, consent forms were administered to participants to gain their written consents before being administered the questionnaires.

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The chapter describes the data collected from respondents in the four selected countries. The findings as presented in the tables and charts are discussed in line with the literature findings and seeks to answer the research questions descriptively.

4.1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The study investigated gender, age, marital status, highest educational qualification, religion, occupation and years of staying in the country for all four countries. The table presents the demographic results. The highest educational qualification of the respondents in the four countries was significantly different (x^2 = 1.50, $p < 0.05$). A total of 116 respondents representing 58 percent in four commonwealth countries had attained tertiary education and this is in line with the findings of Kansiime *et al.* (2021) where most of the respondents agreed that had attained tertiary education. This implied that more than half of the respondents could read and understand the data collection tool. Also, most of the respondents, that is, 130 representing 65 percent had stayed in their respective countries for more than 15 years were significantly different (x^2 = 4.25, $p < 0.05$), this agrees with the findings of Hall (2013), where more than half of the respondents had stayed in their country averagely 15 years and more. This shows most of the respondents had lived in their country for quite a long time and know the changes, implementation and effectiveness of the policy adopted by their respective countries towards economic growth.

Most of the respondents being 119 (59.5%) of the respondents in the four Commonwealth countries were males. This agreed with the findings of Elston (2016) where most of the respondents who took part in the study were male. The implication here is that gender discrepancies exist when more males solicited their view on the regional development policies than females. Moreover, 159 (79.5%) of the respondents in the four Commonwealth countries were Christians. This is in line with the findings of Ngorora (2018) where most of the respondents were Christians, showing that more than half of the respondents belong to religious groups Also, there is an indication that the majority of the respondents 129 (64.5%) in the four Commonwealth countries were between the ages 26 and 45. This however implies that majority of the respondents were active and fit between the ages of 26 and 45. Marital status was analysed in relation to respondents who were single, married, separated and divorced. Out of the total of

200 respondents, 116 (58%) and 52 (26%) representing the majority in the four countries were married and farmers respectively. This agrees with the findings of Jolly *et al*. (2014) where most of the respondents were taking care of others which mostly spouses and children. Table 9a and 9b are elaborated below.

Table 9a: Summary of demographic characteristics of respondents

Factor	Group	Ghana	Zambia	Rwanda	South Africa	Total
Age of respondents	18-25 years	3	4	4	1	12
	26-35 years	16	13	19	18	66
	36-45 years	15	17	14	17	63
	46-55 years	11	10	8	9	38
	Above 55years	5	6	5	5	21
Sex of respondents	Male	27	30	31	31	119
	Female	23	20	19	19	81
Marital Status	Single	7	9	4	9	29
	Married	29	25	32	30	116
	Divorce	9	9	9	10	37
	Separated	5	7	5	1	18
Highest Educational Qualification	Primary level	5	7	5	2	19
	Secondary level	16	13	20	10	59
	Tertiary level	29	30	21	36	116
	No education	0	0	4	2	6
					Totals: 200	

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

Table 9b: Summary of demographic characteristics of respondents

Factor	Group	Ghana	Zambia	Rwanda	South Africa	Total
Religion	Christianity	41	40	39	39	159
	Islam	7	7	8	9	31
	Traditional	2	3	3	2	10
Occupation	Farmer	12	14	15	11	52
	Lecturer	6	16	13	14	49
	Economist	11	8	12	13	44
	Accountant	2	6	4	4	16
	Engineer	6	3	0	4	13
	Other occupation	13	3	6	4	26
Years of staying in the country	Less than 5 years	1	0	9	8	18
	5 - 10 years	1	5	5	6	17
	11-15 years	6	9	7	13	35
	16-20 years	19	18	10	9	56
	Above 20 years	23	18	19	14	74
						Totals: 200

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

4.2. The Number of Regional Policies Implemented

The study further sought to find out from respondents the number of regional development policies implemented by the four commonwealth countries. This was illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: The number of regional policies implemented.

Number of policies implemented

	Ghana	Zambia	Rwanda	South Africa
One policy	8	12	7	6
Two policies	13	17	20	11
Three or more policies	29	21	23	33
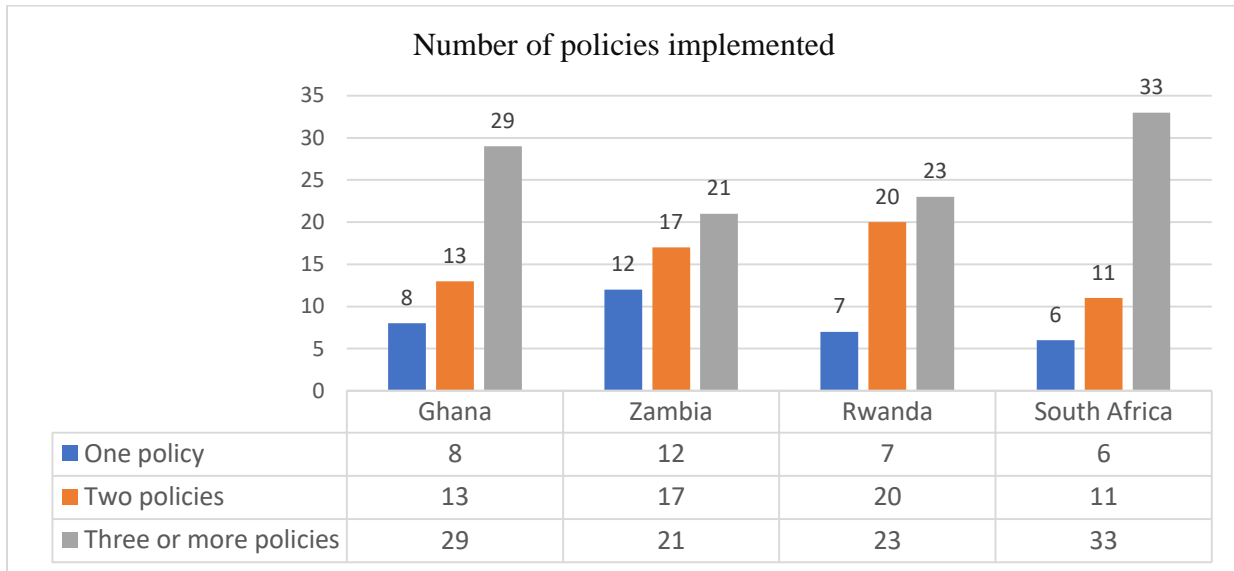
Source: Field Survey (2022)
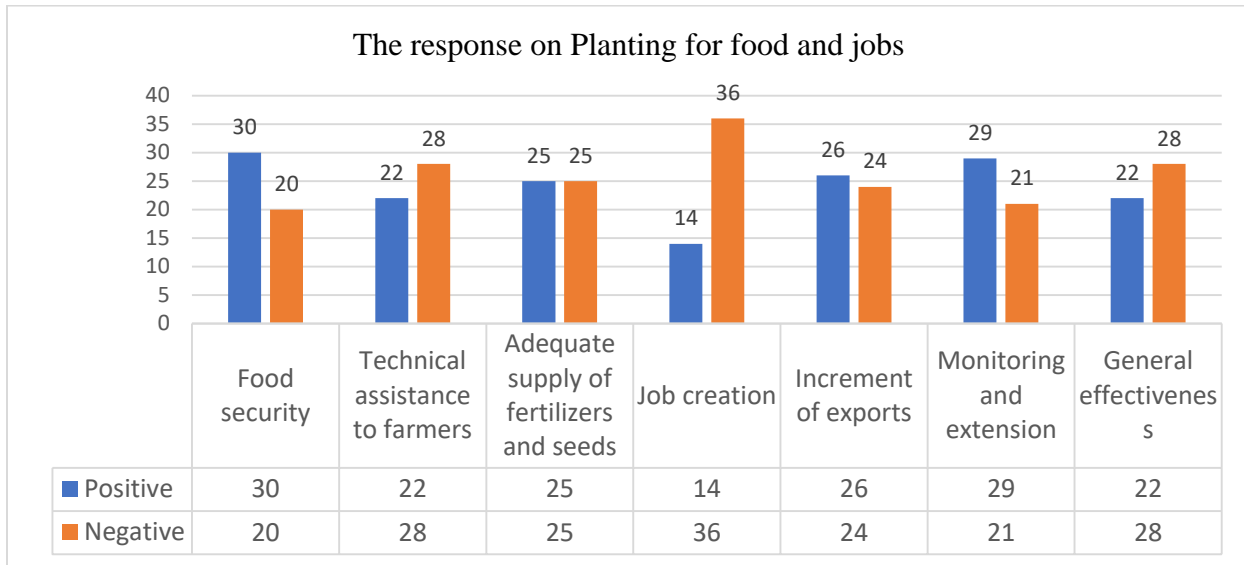
The majority being 53 percent of the respondents in all countries agreed that the number of regional policies implemented in their respective countries was three or more. That is, 29 respondents from Ghana, 21 from Zambia, 23 from Rwanda and 33 from South Africa respectively. About 31 percent of the respondents from Zambia were in support that the number of policies implemented in their country was two whiles' 16 percent argued for the implementation of one policy. This, therefore, is in line with the findings of Morisson and Doussineau (2019). They indicated the fact that several policies have been implemented in African countries in the 20th century. Where more than half of the respondents also agreed that their country implemented more regional policies.

4.3. Analysis of Policy Implementations in Ghana

This section also considers the policy implementation in Ghana with respect to the planting for food and jobs policy and that of the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme. Respondents were asked to measure certain indices of the programme as to whether it had seen a positive or negative impact or outcome. These summaries were then presented with a clustered bar chart as presented in Figures 2 and 3 below.
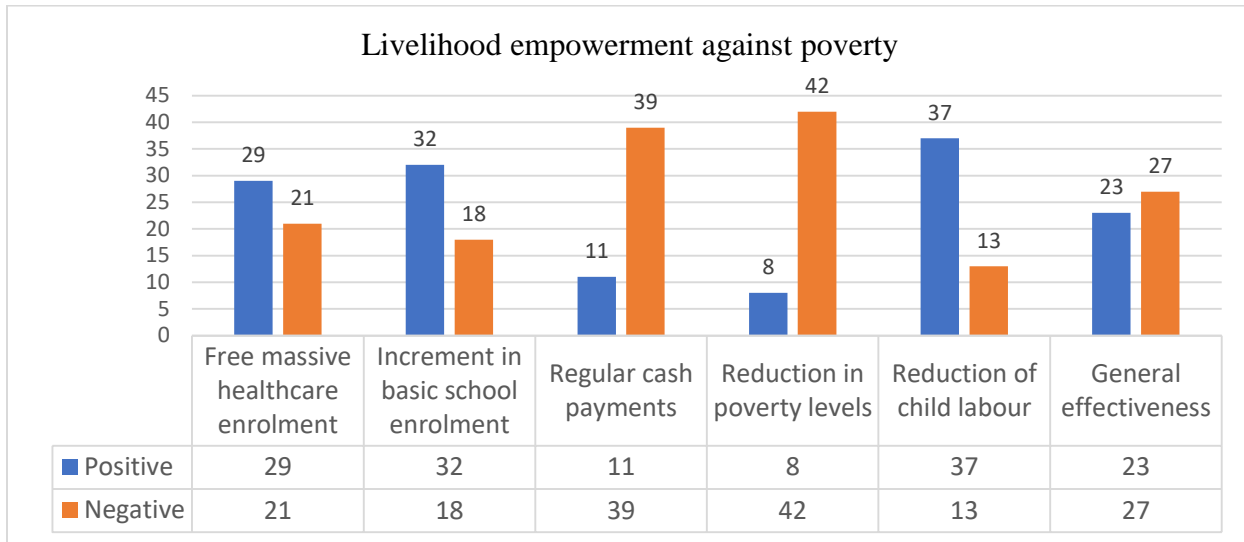
Figure 2: Illustrates the response to the Planting for food and jobs policy.

The response on Planting for food and jobs

	Food security	Technical assistance to farmers	Adequate supply of fertilizers and seeds	Job creation	Increment of exports	Monitoring and extension	General effectiveness
■ Positive	30	22	25	14	26	29	22
■ Negative	20	28	25	36	24	21	28

Sources: Field Survey (2022)

Since the shift in development has recently been streamlined on economic development, the first analysis was on the planting for food and jobs implemented in Ghana. Data reveals that 30 respondents reacted positively to whether it has contributed to improving food security, 20 respondents did not agree with this assertion. On the aspect of technical assistance, a majority of 28 respondents reacted negatively to it. There was an equal settlement when it comes to an adequate supply of fertilizers and seeds; Job creation got a high negative rating level of 36 people, and the majority of 26 and 29 respondents agreed positively to that of increment in exports and external monitoring respectively. In general, 56 percent of respondents did not agree the policy has made dominance as expected before and after the rollout.

Figure 3. Illustrates the response to Livelihood empowerment against poverty

Livelihood empowerment against poverty

	Free massive healthcare enrolment	Increment in basic school enrolment	Regular cash payments	Reduction in poverty levels	Reduction of child labour	General effectiveness
Positive	29	32	11	8	37	23
Negative	21	18	39	42	13	27

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Although three factors according to data received a positive evaluation from respondents, namely basic school enrolment, healthcare, and reduction in child labour. The policy received a number of 39 negative responses on regular disbursement of cash to enrolled individuals, a huge difference in poverty reduction, as 42 respondents did not agree to a reduction of poverty levels after policy implementation. The general evaluation by respondents was slightly negative, 27 representing 54% argued that the implementation of LEAP is not effective as it stands. There was more to do with regards to the LEAP programme.
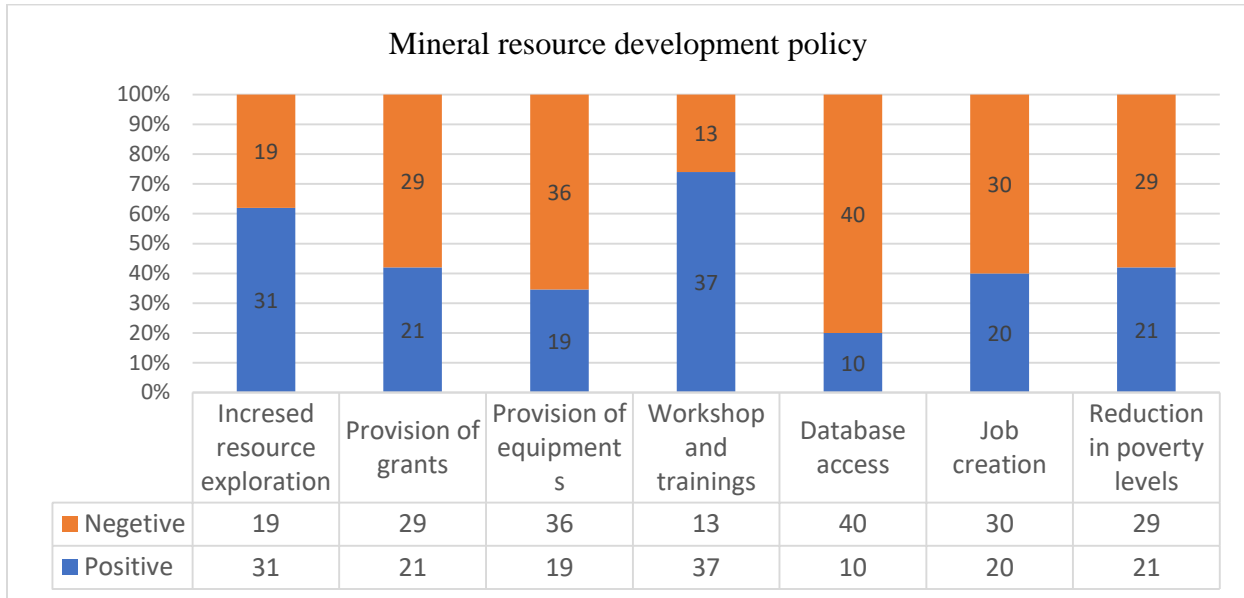
4.4. Analysis of Policy Implementation in Zambia

In this section, the case of Zambia in the policy implementation relating to its mineral resource and its national health strategic plan is presented. In relation to the mineral resource development policy, the respondents were asked to indicate whether there was a negative or positive achievement so far. The assessment done was check the increase in the resource exploration, the provision of grants, the provision of equipment, the workshops and trainings in place, the database access given through the policy, the job creation opportunities and how reduction in poverty levels was seen. Figure 4 presents the findings.

For the assessment of the National health strategic plan of Zambia, respondents were presented with some metrics to access the plan as to whether a positive or negative outcome had been seen. The assessment done considered the drugs and medical supply, the infrastructural improvement,

the facilities that had been equipped, the civic education, insurance packages in place, the increased health personnel, and the general effectiveness of the plan. Figure 5 indicates these responses accordingly.

Figure 4. Illustrates the response on mineral resource development policy.
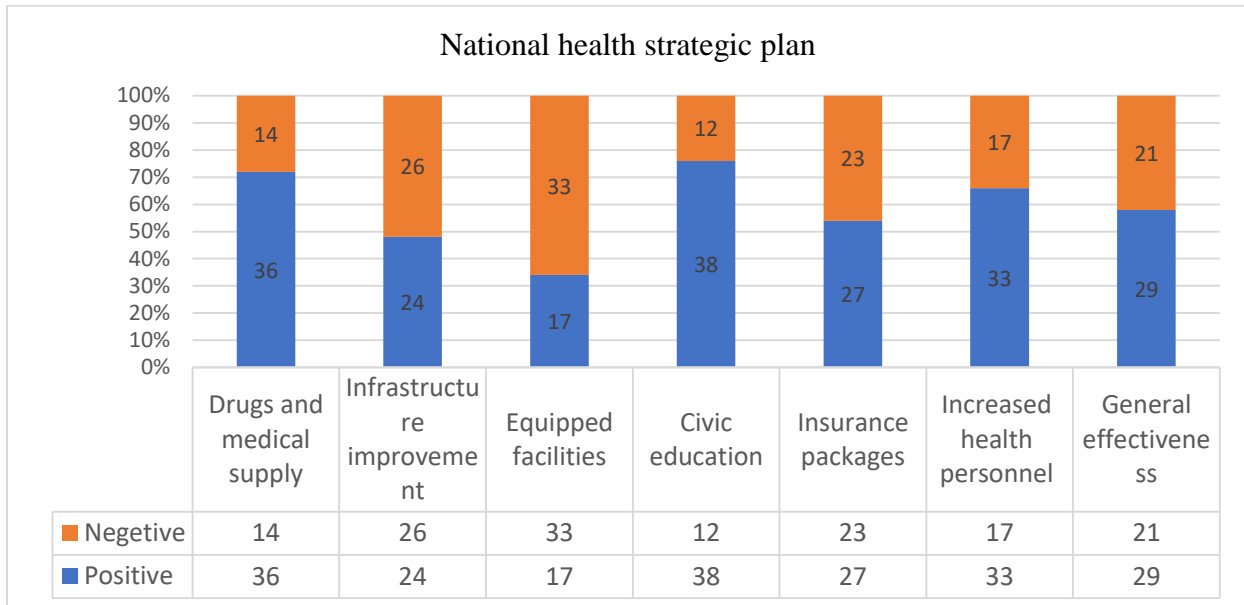

Mineral resource development policy

	Increased resource exploration	Provision of grants	Provision of equipments	Workshop and trainings	Database access	Job creation	Reduction in poverty levels
Negetive	19	29	36	13	40	30	29
Positive	31	21	19	37	10	20	21

Source: Field Survey (2022)

According to data obtained, mineral exploration has grown, albeit 19 of them disagreed. Although workshops and training programs were at a high level, as 37 persons acknowledged, equipment was not consistently given, and limited access to exploration databases was observed based on this field survey. According to 40 respondents, they do not have access to the database, which is primarily intended to provide information and excellent coordination among all policy players. According to respondents, job creation and incomes have improved following policy implementation. In general, more than 55% believed that policy effectiveness remains poor.

**Figure 5. Illustrates the response on the National health strategic plan**

	Drugs and medical supply	Infrastructure improvement	Equipped facilities	Civic education	Insurance packages	Increased health personnel	General effectiveness
Negetive	14	26	33	12	23	17	21
Positive	36	24	17	38	27	33	29

Source: Field Survey (2022)

There were both downs and ups based on the tools mentioned above. According to field survey results, the overall efficacy of the strategy was favourable (58 percent), although it still needs certain procedures to improve. Drugs and medical supplies, insurance packages, increased health workers, and civic education to residents in diverse localities were all high quality and efficient. Infrastructure and facility equipment were also inadequate.

4.5. Analysis of Policy Implementation in Rwanda

This section also considered the policy implementation in response to the National agricultural policy and that of the Health Sector policy. For the National agricultural policy, respondents were asked to point out whether there had been a significant improvement or otherwise in the National Agricultural policy in terms of the provision of machinery, fertilizers and seeds, the irrigation facilities available, the subsidized foods and drugs for animal farms, the skills and development, job creation, food security and the reduction in poverty levels. The health sector policy was also presented to respondents. Among the assessment was to consider the availability of medical drugs, the availability of health personnel, the new health posts, the education and access to information, the improvement in antennal health care, the hygienic community inspections, and general effectiveness of the policy.
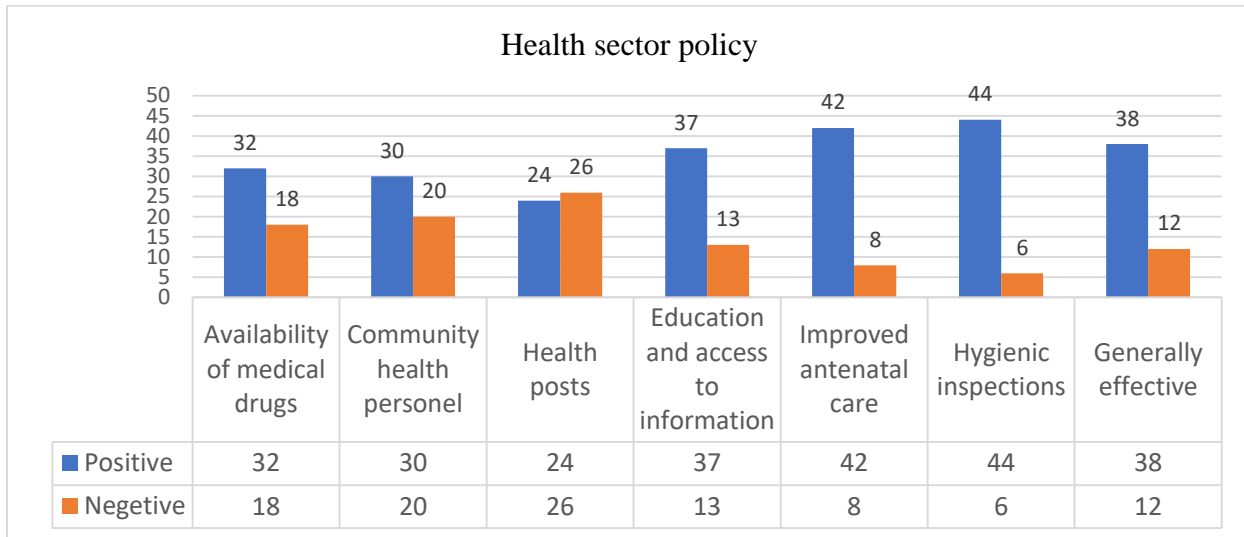
Figure 6. Illustrates the data on National agricultural policy

National agricultural policy	Machinery, fertilizers and seeds	Provision of irrigation facilities	Subsidized and drugs for animal farms	Skills and development	Job creation	Food security	Reduction in poverty levels
Positive	29	35	27	36	25	27	28
Negetive	21	15	23	14	25	23	22
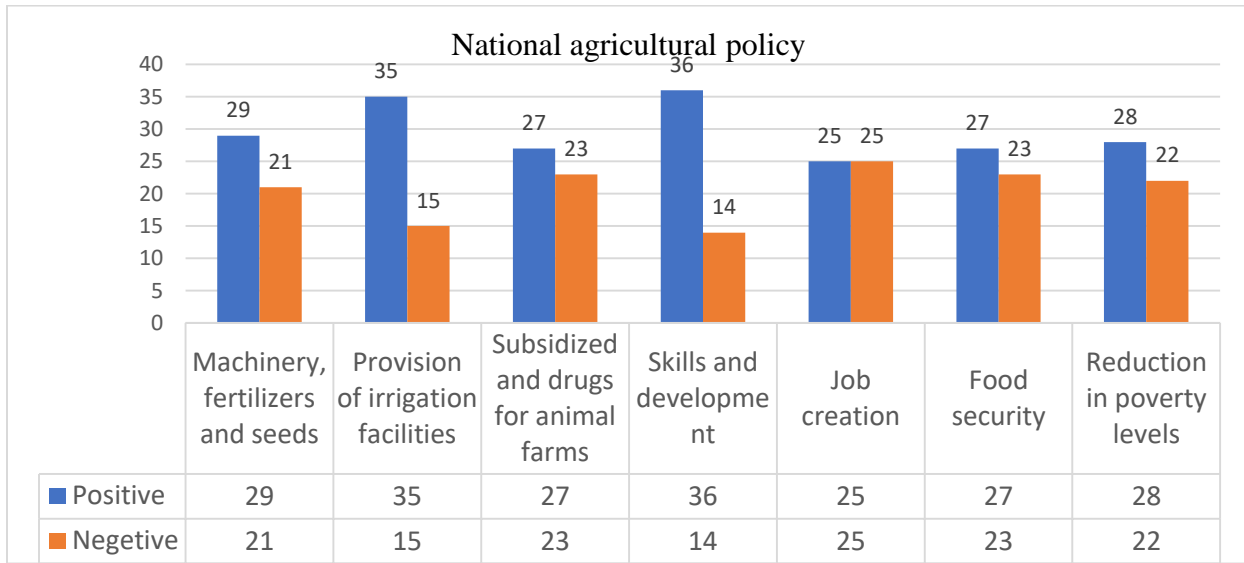
Source: Field Survey (2022)

Coming from a big political turmoil in the early 90s, Rwanda's implementation of policies has been mostly economically oriented. The national agricultural policy remained effective from its inception, data from the field survey has been positive and most respondents agreed to the proper supply of machinery and fertilizers to farmers, irrigation facilities established, subsidy to animal rearing farmers, and skill development among others. Job creation has also improved thanks to the ready markets and small, large-scale nature of farms currently present in the country. The policy received a commendation from respondents as they still await more efforts to further deepen the impacts on their daily endeavors. Majority of the respondents across board mentioned there had been some positive gains in the measures concerning the National Agricultural policy. An average of 64 per cent of the policy tools have been successfully applied according to the respondents.

Figure 7. Illustrates the data on Health sector policy.

Health sector policy

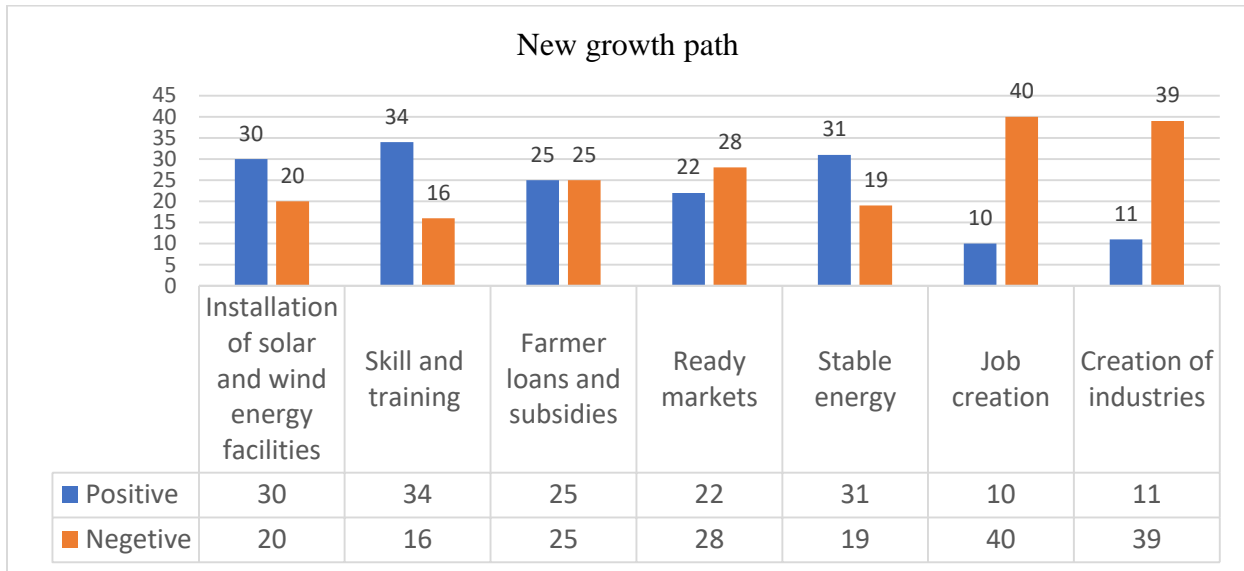|	Availability of medical drugs	Community health personel	Health posts	Education and access to information	Improved antenatal care	Hygienic inspections	Generally effective
■ Positive	32	30	24	37	42	44	38
■ Negetive	18	20	26	13	8	6	12

Source: Field Survey (2022).

Upon further engagements, it was identified that the availability of medical drugs has been effective. Community health professionals have improved in their numbers in various communities all over the country. There have also been establishments of health posts nationwide. Upon questioning they agreed to the provision of better health information, notwithstanding quality antenatal care and consistent inspections of communities by health care personnel. The policy has made a significant impact in general, according to respondents 38 out of 50 representing 76 percent of them agreed to its high level of implementation.

4.6. Analysis of Policy Implementation in South Africa

The South African case was also considered giving the 50 respondents selected. In here as well, assessments were done regarding its New Growth path policy in relation to how effective its implementation had been. The assessments covered the installation of solar and wind energy facilities, the skill and training program, the loans and subsidies being given to farmers, the creation of farm markets, the provision of stable energy, job creation and the industries created within the various communities in the country. The National Environmental Health policy was also assessed by the respondents. The assessment covered the proper waste management in communities, the planning of human settlements, the civic education of the people, the monitoring of the water bodies, the periodic mass spraying, the tree planting efforts across the year and its general effectiveness.
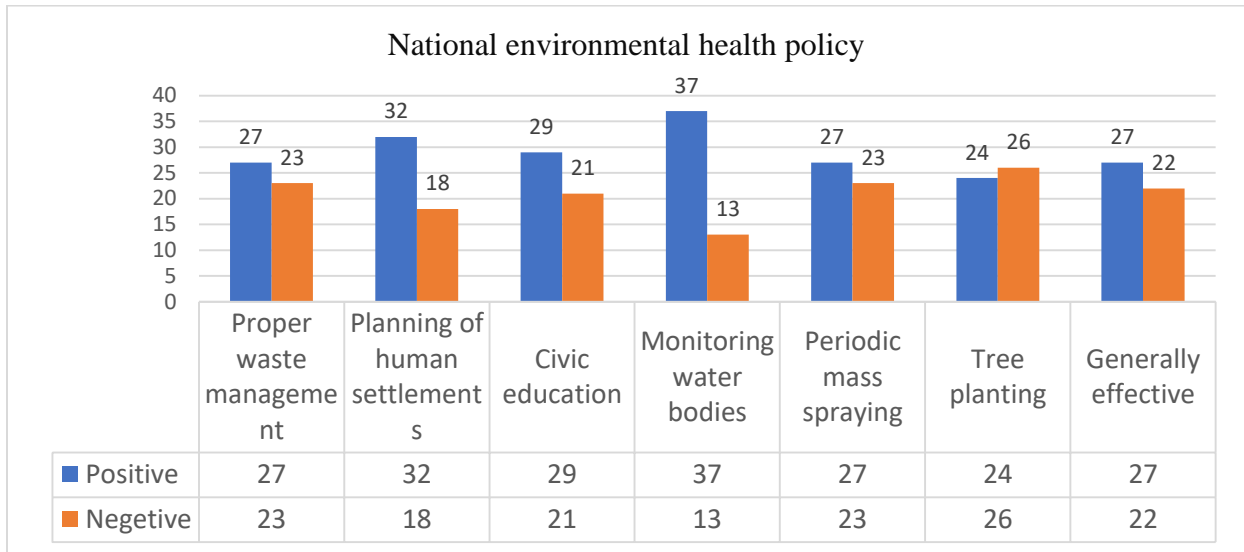
Figure 8. Illustrates the data on New growth path.

	Installation of solar and wind energy facilities	Skill and training	Farmer loans and subsidies	Ready markets	Stable energy	Job creation	Creation of industries
Positive	30	34	25	22	31	10	11
Negetive	20	16	25	28	19	40	39

Source: Field Survey (2022)

The findings above in Figure 8 covered the assessment results. Solar panels installed in the main target regions of the country, thanks to the growth of trained workers and ongoing training. These are evident in the number of respondents stating the impact as being positive. There is also a provision for farm loans and subsidies throughout the country, and respondents report that marketplaces are accessible for them to sell and show their products, although there were some concerns with ready markets being inaccessible in some communities. Furthermore, the data indicated a high unemployment rate or job creation efforts because of the government's failure to integrate them into job categories. When it comes to South Africa, the creation of industries and job growth have not been remarkable and calls for more attention and ingenuity to remedy the situation.

Figure 9. Illustrates the data on the National environmental health policy.

National environmental health policy

|	Proper waste management	Planning of human settlements	Civic education	Monitoring water bodies	Periodic mass spraying	Tree planting	Generally effective
■ Positive	27	32	29	37	27	24	27
■ Negetive	23	18	21	13	23	26	22

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Based on the facts acquired, the national goal of this strategy is to improve environmental-related health conditions for the residents. Policy focused on water body monitoring, occasional mass spraying, effective waste management in communities, and, most importantly, civic education on environmental concerns. Respondents gave an unfavorable rating to tree planting; however, this was improved with time. Overall, the policy based on South African statistics was a success, with 54 percent of respondents agreeing.

4.7. Benefits Expected from Economic Policy Implementations

This survey further sort to find out the benefits of economic policies implemented in selected countries; this was taken from all 200 respondents from chosen countries. In the four countries, respondents had to indicate the benefits realized in terms of the boost in its exports from the policy implementation, the jobs created in line with the policies and then the promotion of food security through the policies. The figure below shows the number of respondents and the percentages their responses cover.

**Figure 10. Expected benefits of economic policy implementation**
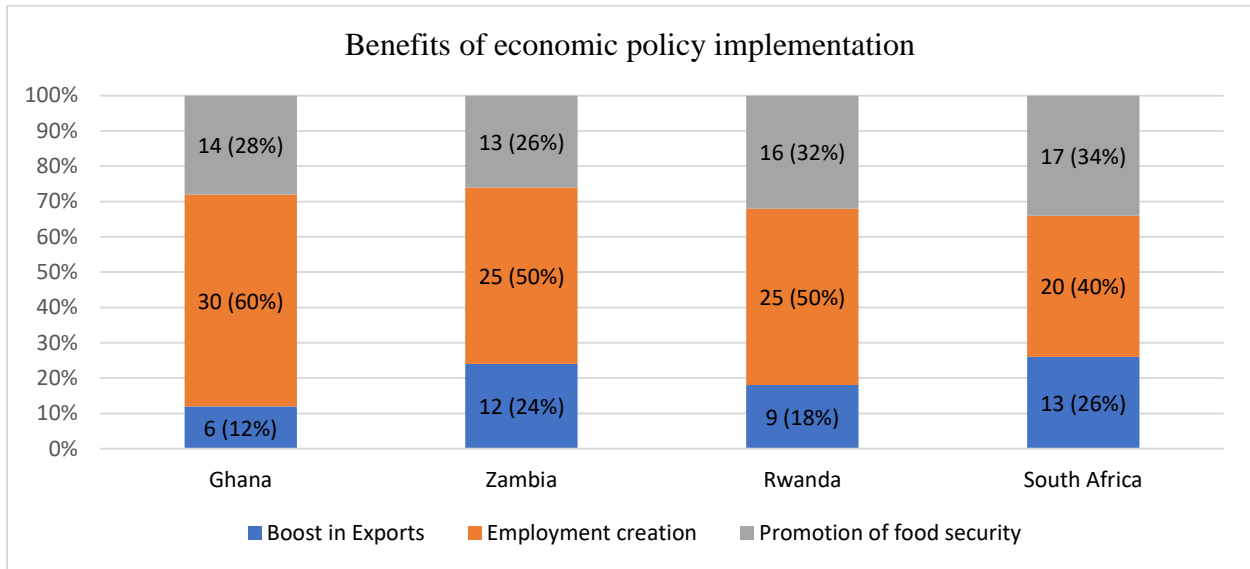
Upon the enquiry from respondents, the survey made it obvious that the greatest achievement from the implementation of economic policies was employment. This covered roughly half of responses on the benefits realized thus far. Only that of South Africa fell short by a slight margin below the half mark. Unemployment according to the respondents had reduced significantly over the years after implementation. There was also an improvement in food security as the second highest benefits for all four countries. About a third of respondents in all four countries had seen some improvements in their food security after the policy implementation. The finally was the boost in exports which had seen some slight improvements in Ghana and Rwanda unlike a little greater share for Zambia and South Africa.

4.8. Regional Development Policy Implementation Challenges

This section focused on the most problems or challenges regarding the implementations of regional development policies in the selected Commonwealth African countries as indicated in the figure below.

Figure 11. Illustrates the Regional development policy implementation challenges.
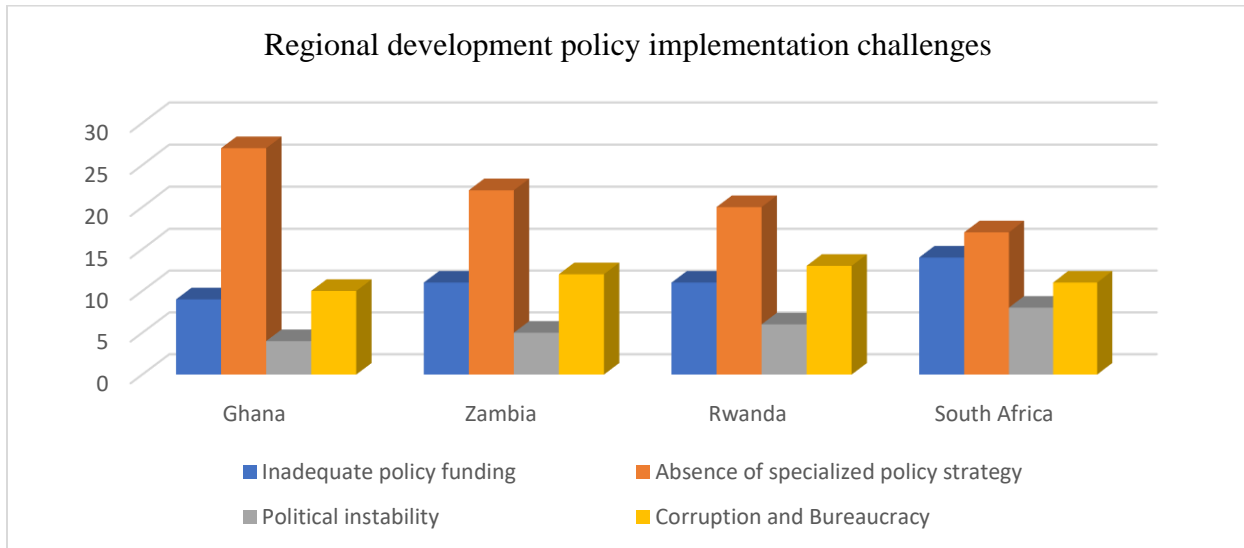
Source: Field Survey (2022)

The survey further sort to gather a general information from all respondents on the hinderances of policy implementations in selected countries. The two hundred (200) respondents gave out four main causes were found namely Political instability, Absence of specialized regional development strategy, corruption and Bureaucracy, and Inadequate policy funding. political 50% of all respondents from selected countries stated the absence of specialized regional strategies was the highest challenge encountered. 20% was on view that the most pressing challenge on policy implementation was inadequate funding.

Corruption and Bureaucracy stood with 20% of respondents and in conclusion, 10% opting for political instability as the main hinderance to effective policy implementations, Zambia also had major challenges with the inadequate funding and the absence of specialized regional strategies with just a little in the political instability. According to respondents from Rwanda, inadequate funding for policies is the main challenge. On the responses gathered from Ghana, Corruption and Bureaucracy as well as poor specialized policy implementation strategies were the highest among the rest.

South Africa and Zambia also cited the same challenge to be the main hindrance to effective policy implementation respectively. This agrees with the findings of Eneji, (2013) and Ajulor, (2018) on the challenges to policy implementations in Africa.

4.9. Summary of Findings

This section summarizes the study's primary results and important discoveries. It also makes policy ideas that might help enhance the development's implementation policies in the selected Commonwealth African states.

➢ To assess the typology of regional policies in the selected African countries.
➢ To identify the problems with regional development policy implementations in selected Commonwealth African States.
➢ To determine the impact of regional development policy indicators in the selected countries.

4.9.1. Research Findings

Most respondents represented had stayed in the four countries for more than 15 years and had attained tertiary education. The analysis sought to assess and reveal the implementation level of policies across all Commonwealth African countries selected. Responses however elaborated that there has been the implementation of both economic and social policies. Majority of respondents across the countries upon assessing the general impacts of implemented polices indicated a low policy impact on their livelihoods. Analysis again showed that even though the economic policies had not achieved its primary objectives and targets, they were effective to social policies. Analysis revealed for instance that the Planting for food and jobs for Ghana, Mineral resources development policy of Zambia, National agricultural policy of Rwanda and New growth path of South Africa as the most effective economic policies among the others economic policies in countries. Social policies according to the analysis lags as compared to that of economic. Rwanda alone received positive reviews on its social policy among the others when compared by chosen policies of study such as the health sector policy.

4.9.2. Diverse types of regional development policies implemented.

Due to the pattern of economic expansion and its accompanying repercussions and results, reforms have been taking place perversely during the past three decades in many African nations. Although it continued to be the largest employer, agriculture has seen a gradual decline in its GDP share, indicating low productivity and poor employment and income standards. While the manufacturing sector has continued to shrink, the services sector has overtaken it as the largest

economic sector in recent years because to the success of international banks and financial institutions. Agriculture accounts for 37% of the GDP of Commonwealth Africa, followed by manufacturing with 9% and services with 29.4%. typology of policies implemented to enhance development is found to be both social and economic. After analysing available data, more than half of the respondents in the four Commonwealth countries agreed that opportunities for growth vary among countries. This depends on location and availability of natural resources, and external and internal institutions, among others. Political and policy choices in the face of economic and social problems determine the outcomes in selected countries, it is therefore found that policy types in research countries are both social and economic but not strictly limited to one type. One more information revealed in the survey was the fact that most people prefer their governments to implement more economic development policies to others, according to them the global or modern advancement of people depends on the financial wellbeing they enjoy. There was one respondent from Ghana who said to my correspondent during the field survey,

"We expect more initiatives from the Government towards economic development, we need jobs and fair wages to be able to take care of our families. We can pay for health care and better education for our children when our economic wellbeing is stable and through jobs and business growth, in that case the government does not have to do everything".

4.9.3. Challenges in the implementation of regional development policies.

More than half of the respondents after analysis pointed out to several policy implementation hindrances, they were the absence of specialized regional development strategies, inadequate funds, political instability, bureaucratic structure, the deliberate imposition of policy and others. Among them was the three most challenging which the issue of adequate funding, specialized regional development strategies and political instability. Ghana for instance has enjoyed a stable democracy for over 30 years and has no issue when it comes to political stability; Rwanda has been stable for some time after their recovery from one of the deadliest genocides in history. South Africa has been stable although, but full threats and violent riots has been hindering it for some time now, Zambia has enjoyed relative political stability compared to borders. Generally, all these countries are facing somewhat low funding or financial ability to implement policies in a desired pace. Half of total respondents emphasized on the absence generalized proper development strategy as the most pressing challenge among all, this makes Most African

countries worse of compared to European and North American nations in policy implantation. Because of this fact, a well-structured policy implementation generally emphasizes the way a policy is organized, interpreted, and applied can have an impact on how is carried out. The difficulty of policy execution, according to many scholars, is Africa's most challenging cause with policy planning or formulation.

4.9.4. Impacts of regional development policy indicators on selected countries.

An agreement on the choice of regional development policy indicators, as well as standardized techniques and better statistical practices at the regional level, are necessary for usage in Commonwealth African nations.

When using indicators, it is crucial to take spatial considerations into account to prevent running into the same issues, particularly regarding hiding inequalities, wealth distribution among different population groups, and the amount of income available to homes in a given region. For instance, many areas enjoy high GDP levels that are the result of outside workers' activities. In commuter neighbourhoods and locations near major cities, this is especially evident. Like this, indicators on other variables are greater or lower according to regional patterns, with certain challenges crime and pollution being more prevalent in urban settings while others like unemployment are more prevalent in rural contexts. In conclusion, regional development indicators have a low impact on African commonwealth countries because of they do not have a specialized implementation strategy to equally affect the population across all parts of their jurisdictions.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusions

Economic diversification has long been a top aim for governments in low- and middle-income countries. We know that economic variety is beneficial for development, said Christine Lagarde, a former president of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In addition, diversification is essential for resilience. Unfortunately, many African nations still fail to achieve this aim. Eight of the least economically unstable fifteen nations in the world are found in this continent. Their speed of advancement is slowed by this reality, which weakens the base of their economic change. As seen by the disruption of the tourism industry and oil-dependent economy brought on by the epidemic, it also renders these nations particularly vulnerable to abrupt external shocks. Structured strategies that encourage economic, social, and political activities in the face of scarce resources were primarily reliant on regional development programs. Evidence from the study's results included descriptions of ongoing mix effects and linkages in a few specific instances in Commonwealth Africa with reference to regional development initiatives. Although there are many differences in the definitions of both terms, it is frequently debated as to whether the primary goals of regional development policies are to achieve performance or equity.

Based on this study, policy implementation is not measurable and falls short of complete regional inclusion in Commonwealth nations situated in Africa. This study examines the level of policy implementation in these countries to determine if they are achieving their intended goal. Additionally, policies cannot be considered successful if implementation strategies do not provide equal benefits to all demographics. So far, this study has found that implementation levels are typically low across all the states chosen, and respondents have yet to experience any noticeable impact from different policy aims and objectives. There is also a disjoint coordination between policy actors and regions, especially those with higher disparities because of bureaucratic and low transparency levels. Poverty and inequality still are on elevated levels after government efforts to improve them. It is therefore assumed that the implementation level of policies is low in these countries, which needs much attention and rigorous efforts to improve.

5.2. Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made to assess the

relationship between the regional policy and economic issues in the selected Commonwealth African countries.

> The foremost recommendation is for various Commonwealth countries to have a well-structured regional development strategy, this will enable them to discuss issues of national significance. That has to do with maximizing regional strengths and growth potential, which will increase competitiveness and lessen regional disparities. It also has to do with creating a knowledge-based economy, particularly in areas where it has the most potential.

> In addition, it is recommended that the government should adopt appropriate policy implementation tools in their respective countries. this can be done by the elimination of bureaucratic bottlenecks, coordination among policy actors, make efforts to secure policy funding before they are being rolled and last of it makes efforts to limit corruption practices.

> Furthermore, to change the stagnant differences among these indicators in the chosen Commonwealth African Member States, it is also recommended that political leaders and organizations be more initiative-taking and delicate to indicators and instruments that effect regional development regulations in other areas.

> The issue of financing is especially important, budgets and allocations must be considered and checked, corruption is still extremely high in these countries and therefore mechanisms must be put in place to ensure efficiency and accountability.

> Finally, the study also recommends that government should often adopt economic oriented policies since it has now gained worldwide dominance. ie. The focus of development in this current dispensation is of how to improve and maintain the economic wellbeing of citizens.

5.3. Limitation of Study

The researcher faced quite a few challenges related to the study and most particularly during the process of data collection. Some respondents were unfair while giving information since it was time-consuming also due to reasons such as their political affiliations and privacy. Despite the above limitations, the results of the study give

credible information with respect to the assessment of the effectiveness of the regional development policies in the selected Commonwealth African countries.

5.4. Suggestions for Further Research

Though this study has provided valuable insight into the effectiveness of the regional development policies in the selected Commonwealth African countries, it has equally led to some unanswered questions relative to its capacity to produce the desired outcomes. In view of this, the following recommendations are made for future research:

➢ This study was limited to only four Commonwealth African countries, and it is therefore recommended that future works should have a larger scope that would strengthen the findings of this study to ascertain whether generalizing these findings is possible beyond where this research was undertaken.

➢ Another acknowledged limitation of this study was its over reliance on data obtained within the period of study. A repetition of this study in the future could add the benefit of a longitudinal scope and could allow researchers to understand by assessing the effectiveness of the regional development policies in the selected Commonwealth African countries.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

TOPIC: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

This questionnaire intends to solicit your views on the Regional Development Policies of Commonwealth Countries in Africa. [All information provided shall be treated as strictly confidential and for academic purposes only and has no prejudices for future endeavors]

Please tick [ ] or write where necessary. NB. This questionnaire is in five (5) parts.

PART 1: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (ALL COUNTRIES)

1. Name of country ……………………………………………………………….

2. Age of respondent

   Under 20 [ ] ^{1} 21-30 [ ] ^{2} Above 30 [ ] ^{3}

3. Sex of respondent

   Male [ ] ^{1} Female [ ] ^{2}

4. Marital status

   Single [ ] ^{1} married [ ] ^{2} Divorce [ ] ^{3} Separate [ ] ^{4}

5. What is your highest educational qualification?

   Primary level [ ] ^{1} Secondary level [ ] ^{2} Tertiary level [ ] ^{3} No education [ ] ^{4}

6. Religion   Christianity [ ] ^{1} Islam [ ] ^{2} Traditional worshippers [ ] ^{3} others please (specify)……………………………………………………………………………….

7. What is your occupation?

   Please specify…………………………

8. How long have you stayed in your country?

   Please specify…………………………

9. What type of policies are implemented the country?

   1. Social   2. Economic   3. Health   4. Education

10. How many regional policies have been implemented towards economic growth?

    One [ ] ^{1} Two [ ] ^{2} Three [ ] ^{3} Four or more [ ] ^{4}

PART 3 (FOR GHANA ONLY)
PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS

1. Has the implementation of the policy brought food security?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

2. Have you been receiving technical assistance from Government or stake holders?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

3. What about adequate supply of improved seeds and fertilizers?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

4. Are there more individuals working in farms these days after implementation?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

5. Do you get external buyers apart from local buyers?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

6. Does extension and monitoring personnel come around?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

7. Generally, do you find this policy effective?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

8. What benefit did you most expected?

   Employment [ ] [1]   High income [ ] [2]

3B: LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY

NB: Only enrolled individuals are to answer the questions below.

1. Were you enrolled in this program for free?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

2. More children are now in basic schools.

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

3. Regular disbursement of support funds?

   Yes [ ][1]   No [ ] [2]

4. Has there been a reduction in poverty in your poverty level?

   Yes [ ][1]   No [ ] [2]

5. Child labour is relatively low after the policy was enrolled.?

Yes [ ]¹   No [ ] ²

6. Do you think this policy is generally effective?

Yes [ ]¹   No [ ] ²

PART 4: FOR ZAMBIA ONLY
MINERAL RESOUCES DEVELOPMENT POLICY

1. Has there been an increase in mineral exploration compared to previous years?

Yes [ ] ¹   No [ ] ²

2. Have you been receiving government grants to buy exploration materials and tools?

Yes [ ] ¹   No [ ] ²

3. Have you been receiving mining equipment (dynamites, mineral detecting) devices?

Yes [ ] ¹   No [ ] ²

4. Are there organized of workshops and training lessons?

Yes [ ] ¹   No [ ] ²

5. Is there are database, do you have access to this database?

Yes [ ] ¹   No [ ] ²

6. Have there been increment in jobs[?]

Yes [ ] ¹   No [ ] ²

7. Would you agree the policy so far has increased your income?

Yes [ ] ¹   No [ ] ²

8. What benefit did you most expected?

Employment [ ] ¹   Increased exploitation [ ] ²

4B: NATIONAL HEALTH STRATEGIC PLAN

1. Have you been receiving drugs and medical supplies from Government?

Yes [ ] ¹   No [ ] ²

2. Is there a new or upgrade of health posts or clinics?

Yes [ ] ¹   No [ ] ²

3. Is the available health facility well equipped?

Yes [ ] ¹   No [ ] ²

4. Was there a health education or engagement?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

5. Are there available insurance packages?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

6. Do you think there is an increment in Health personnel?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

7. Do you think this policy is generally effective?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

PART 5: FOR RWANDA ONLY
THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

1. Is there available Machinery, Fertilizers and Seeds for this policy?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

2. Have you been provided with an irrigation facility in this area to help grow crops?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

3. For individuals engaged in animal farming, have you been receiving drugs and subsidized animal food items?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

4. Did you or have you been receiving training on modern farming techniques?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

5. Has the policy employed more people?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

6. There has been an abundance of food recently.

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

7. Poverty level has decreased or not?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

8. What benefit did you most expected?

 Employment [ ] [1]   food security [ ] [2]   High income [ ] [3]

PART 5B: HEALTH SECTOR POLICY

1. Do you have access to medical drugs?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

2. Are there enough community medical staff available?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

3. Have you seen or noticed new and refurbished health posts or centres?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

4. Have you been informed or educated on first aid precautions as well as disease control measures?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

5. Are there any improvements in antenatal health care in the community?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

6. How often do you see Hygienic and sanitary inspectors around?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

7. Do you generally consider the policy effectively implemented?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

PART 6: FOR SOUTH AFRICA ONLY

THE NEW GROWTH PATH

1. Have you noticed the installation of new solar and wind energy facilities around?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

2. Can you confirm an organized skilled training for farmers and stakeholders?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

3. Is there any financial support to assist farmers (loans or subsidies)?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

4. Individual buyers, market platforms and Government agencies buy farm outputs as expected.

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

5. Would you consider the energy supply stable?

   Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

6. Has the new growth path significantly increased the status of employment in the community.

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

7. Have you witnessed newly created industries after the introduction of this policy?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

PART 6B: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH POLICY

1. Has there been proper waste collection and management recently?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

2. Settlements have been relocated to places of limited environmental hazards?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

3. Periodic civic education on environmental health?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

4. Is there an authority monitoring natural water and man-made water bodies?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

5. There is periodic mass spraying on highly contaminated areas such as markets and transport centres?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

6. New trees were planted across areas?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

7. Would you consider the policy generally effective?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

PART 7: FOR ALL COUNTRIES
FACTORS HINDERING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

1. Are the policies generally effective?

 Yes [ ] [1]   No [ ] [2]

2. Based on personal observations, what are the factors hindering effective policy implementations in the country? briefly explain why.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION