

**THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN AFRICA –
ACCELERATING TOWARD INCLUSIVE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

MUKOLE KONGOLO

St. Augustine University of Tanzania (SAUT)

<https://doi.org/10.37602/IJSSMR.2021.4216>

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the prospects of inclusive sustainable development in Africa beyond Covid-19. Both quality and equitable inclusive development are important aspects in linking a society within a framework of sustainable development. Achieving inclusive sustainable development has always been hampered by trade-offs in favour of economic growth by undermining the social well-being issues, which may also influence sustainable development. The concept of inclusive development itself has an emphasis on socio-economic, ecological and political dimensions of the development process. The paper contextualizes these aspects within the framework of the challenges facing inclusive sustainable development in Africa, using a qualitative method of enquiry. The paper concludes that for meaningful inclusive sustainable development to be achieved in Africa, there is a need to consider all aspects related to socio-economic inclusiveness, as well as ecological and relational inclusiveness in the implementation processes.

Keywords: Covid-19, impacts on the economy, inclusive development, sustainable development, growth, Africa.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Problem

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating negative impact on human beings and the African economies as a whole. According to Tralac (2020), as a result of the pandemic, economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa may decline between -2.1% and -5.1% , depending on the success of measures taken to mitigate the pandemic's effects. This means that the region may possibly experience its first recession in 25 years to come (Zeng, 2020). Accordingly, the decline will be primarily due to large contractions in South Africa, Nigeria, and Angola driven by their reliance on exports of commodities whose prices have crashed as well as other structural issues.

(*). St. Augustine University of Tanzania, Malimbe Campus, Mwanza, Tanzania.

This will inevitably affect Africa's participation in international trade and value chains as well as reduced foreign financing flows. Given the limited regional market, trade with the rest of the world is very critical for Africa. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, Africa's trade with the rest of the world has been showing good momentum (Zeng, 2020).

As usual, the majority of exports from Sub-Saharan Africa to Asia have remained highly concentrated in resource-intensive products, such as petroleum, minerals, metals, and primary goods, with some few exceptions. For example, although Tanzania and Ethiopia did relatively well in diversifying their export portfolios during the boom of exports to Asia, however, the negative effects of COVID-19 may put a brake on their exports for the time being. The mass production shutdowns and supply chain disruptions due to the rare "twin supply-demand shock" may create ripple effects across all global economic sectors, causing further uncertainty for Africa (Zeng, 2020). The COVID-19 crisis has affected the entire world economy including some key sectors of the African economies experiencing a slowdown as a result of the pandemic. For instance, tourism, air transport, and oil sector are visibly impacted as a result of the pandemic. As Covid-19 continues, its devastating negative impacts on African economies are expected to be known in coming year(s) regardless of its duration (Tralac, 2020).

This paper examines the importance of inclusive sustainable development for Africa, especially beyond the COVID-19 pandemic. To ensure that sustainable development is both inclusive and equitable, it should promote opportunities for all, including disadvantaged and vulnerable people. Cook and Sarah (2006), argue that sustainable development is not an end in itself, it is an important instrument for realizing changes in people's living conditions for quality practices in the ways of life that require an accomplishment of sustainability and stability among and within nations. Inclusive sustainable development is a concept that includes all aspects related to human being conditions. For example, Kusimo and Chidezie, (2019), described the concept of inclusive education as a process of educating all children, including those with disabilities and vulnerable in schools. This is where lies the major challenge confronting inclusive sustainable development. This concept emphasizes the social, economic, political and ecological dimensions of development (Gupta and Vegelin, 2016). In this context, this paper addresses the question: What does inclusive development mean and to what extent is it taken into consideration for Africa beyond COVID-19. The paper presents and discusses the following key elements of inclusive development principles namely: social, economic, political and ecological. The UNDP 2030 Preamble Agenda for Sustainable Development states, "We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want to heal and secure our planet". "We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path". "As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind" (UNDP, 2016). Is this the same for Africa beyond Covid-19?. In terms of Africa inclusive sustainable development, it is expected that the extent of Policies in various countries as to how they will promote this concept for the wellbeing of the population will be challenged from different fronts.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of this paper is to examine various ways in which inclusive sustainable development will be adjusting to the level of preparedness of the Africans in domesticating the needed socio-economic, political, cultural and ecological changes for quality, equitable inclusive sustainable development.

1.3 Research Questions

With this concern in mind, the following research questions are proposed:

1. What will be the country-specific policy(ies) on inclusive sustainable development?
2. How such policy(ies) will be implemented and monitored?
3. Are the policy(ies) going to be different from those implemented before the Covid-19 pandemic?
4. Will that policy (ies) prospects be supportive enough to promote and enhance inclusive sustainable development beyond the Covid-19 pandemic?

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

The literature on sustainable development indicates that achieving robust sustainability, with no trade-offs between the economic, social and ecological goals, is rare; politics always make trade-offs in favour of the economy at the expense of social and ecological issues (Lorek and Spangenberg, 2014; Gupta and Vegelin, 2016). Furthermore, "the processes of globalization allocate resources through a poorly regulated market, resulting in a "one dollar one vote" approach, rather than a "one person one vote" system at the national level, or "one country one vote" system at the global level" (Gupta and Vegelin, 2016). In the absence of strong countervailing power, this process might lead to a concentration of resources in the hands of the few only, as it has been the case in Africa (Oxfam, 2015).

UNDP (2016), said that the 2030 growth agenda calls for transparent, effective, inclusive and accountable institutions to advance poverty eradication and sustainable development. It aims at ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels, emphasizing the importance of public access to information, protection of fundamental freedoms and the promotion of non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. "Institution" is a broad and multi-faceted term, which encompasses a range of structures, entities, frameworks and norms that organize human life and society. While institutions are certainly not the only means to reduce inequalities, inclusive institutions are critical enablers of equity and are central to achieving the objectives of leaving no one behind (UNPD, 2016).

Gupta at al., (2016), posit that Social goals tend to be marginalized in the implementation of sustainable development, while economic growth is more often prioritized at the expense of ecological goals. Many of these related development issues are essentially distributional issues (Ali and Son, 2007). These distributional challenges will be exacerbated by the need to limit the environmental utilization space and the consequent challenges of how space will be equitably and inclusively shared among countries and people. Huang and Quibria (2013), said that the aim of Social inclusiveness is to empower the poor through investment in human capital and enhancing the opportunities for participation. It does not discriminate in terms of

age, gender, sex, sect and creed sensitive in income, assets and the opportunities for employment (Alessina and Rodrik, 1994). It aims at reducing exposure to risks such as natural disasters and civil conflict that exacerbate vulnerability (Rauniyar and Kanbur, 2010).

Gupta et al. (2016), summarise the elements which are part of environmental constraints as follows: (a) limited resources on a per capita basis such as land; (b) declining economically viable and politically feasible access to specific strategic minerals and metals such as phosphorous and rare earth elements, and (c) declining sinks and carrying capacities of the Earth's ecosystems such as the permissible greenhouse gases that we may emit into the atmosphere if we are to address climate change. There have been decades of increasing inequality between the rich and the poor. Worldwide, the top 1% have more wealth than the poorest (billion) people. This concentration of wealth and the inherent power that goes with it has exacerbated inequalities within and between peoples and countries (Akanbi, 2016). Most development problems are not caused by the lack of resources, but rather by distributional factors, including environmental constraints which may further compound these inequalities (Gupta et al., 2016)

3.0 METHODOLOGY

In undertaking this study, we focused on establishing a comprehensive framework of the benefits attributable to inclusive sustainable development for Africa beyond Covid-19. In so doing, the study synthesized existing relevant literature from various sources on the benefits and challenges involving Africa inclusive sustainable development. The methodological approach has involved various steps include (i) a literature review to support the inclusive and sustainable development of a conceptual framework that captures the ways in which Africa can generate the benefits of the process; (ii) collection of relevant information for presentation and analysis drawing on available sources in order to identify quantitative and qualitative evidence of the benefits including advantages and disadvantages of Africa inclusive sustainable development processes; and (iii) synthesis of the evidence, reporting and presenting the main ideas of the analysis. The scope of the work to produce this paper did not allow primary research methods to be used, hence the sources utilised are entirely secondary from previous studies, including internet information, relevant websites in the area, as well as documentary evidence from various sources, self-evaluations and reviews of the inclusive sustainable development related works on regional development.

The study methodology was carefully designed to maximize the use of available qualitative information (Corbin and Strauss, 2008). To address the gap in the literature, the paper was drafted to specifically explore the dynamism effects and outcomes of inclusive sustainable development in Africa beyond Covid-19 (Deloitte, 2020). The drafting of this paper follows a qualitative research design. Qualitative design is the most flexible of the various experimental techniques, encompassing a variety of accepted methods and structures. The design was based on the following three major qualitative research approaches, namely: narrative, phenomenology, and case study. Both narrative and phenomenological methodologies were used, as the researchers wished to describe the perceptions attached to the opinions of the various authors' analysis of inclusive sustainable development (Astalin, 2013). Considering the fact that there can be a number of sources to gather information, the methodology adopted represents relatively a cost-effective approach (Corbin and Strauss,

2008). A description of the ways in which inclusive development and sustainable development for Africa beyond Covid-19 can be considered, approached and implemented to some extent, is given in the following sections.

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 Inclusive Growth

Ganesh and Kanbur (2010), posit that the concept of inclusive growth typically refers to equity with growth or to broadly shared prosperity resulting from economic growth. In development, the concept of inclusive growth has gained widespread currency in recent years, because it has broadened the discourse beyond concern only with extreme poverty. In some countries such as China and Viet Nam, despite progress on reducing absolute poverty, income inequality has soared, this has happened even as economic growth rates soared (Zeng, 2020). This is the “by-passing” of the benefits of growth - the fact that vast numbers of households are not sharing or participating in the growth process or are doing so under conditions of extreme vulnerability and stress, is why the focus of development policy has increasingly shifted to determining how growth can be made more equitable and more inclusive (UNDP, 2016). Different approaches to inclusive growth differ with respect to how exactly such growth can be measured. Notwithstanding such differences, the chief concern of all of these approaches is with extending disproportionate the benefits of growth to a wider share of the population (Sachs, 2004a). With respect to policy, two issues are especially significant in the discussion on inclusive growth, namely: (i) The interplay between income distribution and growth and (ii) the interplay between income distribution and extreme poverty (Hauke and Schraad-Tischler, 2012).

First, by now, it is well established that changes in income distribution are not independent of changes in economic growth and vice versa. Hence, higher growth rates may well exacerbate income inequality. That is, the pattern of growth could be such that its benefits have not been widely shared across households. The gains from economic growth could accrue disproportionately to households in upper-income quintiles and so on (Akanbi, 2016).

For policymakers, this is also an indication that specific policy instruments that may be seen to be ‘exclusive’ to growth such as trade or financial openness or fiscal policy have attendant distributional impacts. That is, it cannot be assumed that ‘growth-inducing policies do not have impacts on income inequality or poverty. An inclusive growth strategy will need to identify policies that will fundamentally change the distribution bias of growth while maintaining (or raising) long-term growth (UNDP, 2016). Also, changes in income inequality have a bearing on (extreme) poverty outcomes (Mosse, 2010). For instance, any decreases in income inequality can reduce poverty by raising the incomes of poorest households to some extent. This means that inclusiveness itself can be more or less a process in favour of pro-poor. So, in countries where extreme poverty conditions are persistent and chronic, the focus of policy should be on “growth with as much as inclusiveness of the poorest as possible” (Rauniyar and Kanbur, 2010).

4.2 Enhancing the principle of inclusiveness

The proposed inclusive sustainable development in Africa beyond Covid-19 should have a strong emphasis on social inclusion component, with a strong focus on reducing and ending poverty, including hunger, improving health, enhancing education, gender equality, ensuring access to water, sanitation, energy, settlements, inclusive societies, employment, reducing inequalities within and between nations and states. The elaboration of the text on inclusive sustainable development should make it more relevant and strong enough in addressing and meeting inclusiveness aspects (Gupta and Vegelin, 2016). Achieving sustainable development has always been hampered by trade-offs in favour of economic growth over social well-being and ecological viability, which may also affect sustainable development (UNDP, 2016). In contrast, the concept of inclusive development emphasizes social, ecological and political dimensions of development (Gupta et al., 2016). A closer examination of this concept reveals that although there is an emphasis on both enhancing access and opportunities including all in political participation and capacity building, there is very little focus on the extra capacity building and support needed for the poor and most marginalized people, to ensure that they are actually able to access new resources and opportunities (Gupta et al, 2016).

4.3 Sustaining Economic Growth

As has been noticed with the advancement in globalization, the same has also shaped the growth patterns of many developing economies. As of 2008, exports from Africa were more than one-third of GDP in Africa, Asia, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Arab States, with the most rapid growth occurring in the least-developed countries where exports as a share of GDP more than doubled between 1995 and 2008. Out of 141 developing countries, about 95 of them depend on primary commodities for at least 50% of their export earnings (Zeng, 2020). In reality, by 2009, the share of primary commodities in total exports represented about 81% in Africa, the CIS and the Pacific Islands. For LDCs, in 2009, the share of primary commodity exports in total exports had reached about 92% and the vast majority depended on just one or two primary commodities (UNEP, 2011). To build economic foundations, Developing country governments need to create the right conditions and institutional frameworks as foundation upon which to encourage investment, innovation and economic growth. This requires strong institutions and balanced laws and fair regulations to govern their economies (CIDA, 2008). When we think of economic growth, we realise that growth is the major economic goal of many nations. Thus, as a goal, a Nation that can achieve economic growth will be better and capable of meeting the aspirations of individuals and resolve socio-economic problems such as poverty; thereby ensuring the well-being of the people, improved standard of living, rising incomes and providing jobs (McConnell, Campbell et.al. 2002).

4.4 Social inclusiveness

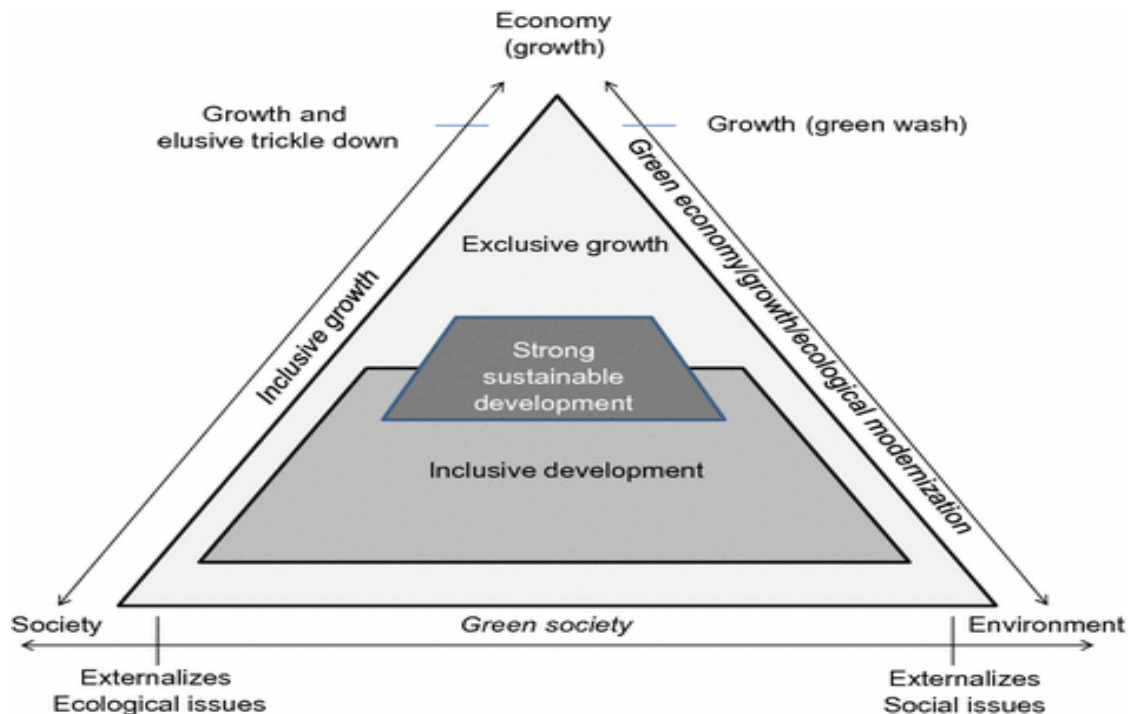
Social inclusiveness has its roots in human rights, inequality, redistribution, rural development, entitlements and capabilities concepts (Easterly, 2007). Social inclusiveness includes multi-level operations at the local, regional, national and global levels. At the local level, it requires a certain degree of consideration for a specific group of individuals. At the regional level, it requires taking into account issues related to more vulnerable nations through equitable distribution of resources, and taking into account marginalized

communities. At the national level, it implies taking into account marginalized communities and countries. While at the global level, it implies accounting for the least developed and developing countries including post-conflict societies (Gupta and Vegelin, 2016). There are many reasons that justify the process of social inclusiveness, some few can be summarized as follows: (a) humanitarian and normative concerns for the most vulnerable; (b) legal reasons call for the protection of the dignity and human rights of the people; (c) economic reasons aim to promote social well-being and participation of the poor in labour markets and consumption; (d) national security reasons justify why meeting the needs of humans; (e) democratic and communist discourses require sharing the results of economic prosperity with all; (f) public health reasons require investing in the conditions in which the poor live to prevent the spread of poverty-related diseases such as cholera, typhoid and others; and (g) international reasons are to ensure sustainable societies both within and across borders, by avoiding crises which may affect countries and communities. All these cannot ensure sustainable societies, but can also pre-empt the mass exodus of refugees (Sachs, 2004a; Sunderlin et al., 2005; Pouw and McGregor, 2014; Gupta and Vegelin (2016). Social inclusiveness aims at empowering the poorest through investing in human capital and enhancing the opportunities for participation. It is non-discriminatory in age, gender, caste, sect and creed sensitive even in terms of income, assets and the opportunities for employment (Huang and Quibria, 2013).

4.5 Inclusive development

While most Sub-Saharan African countries have enjoyed high growth over the past decade, a large number of poor and vulnerable people have remained exclusive from these benefits, the majority across the continent still live on less than US\$1.90/day. Social indicators have picked up only modestly, with unemployment remaining high while income inequalities have widened. A better conceptual understanding of the distinct meaning of inclusive development and its usage in the current development policy realm is needed (Ganesh and Kanbur, 2010). Therefore, it would be necessary to identify the key domains in which inclusive development can be progressively promoted through evidence-based development policies (Sachs, 2004b). While sustainable development includes social, economic political and ecological aspects, the difficulties in optimizing these aspects for present and future generations has led to dualities of this concept in terms of economy and growth, which combines the environment with the economy (World Bank, 2012); green society - which combines the environment with social goals; inclusive growth - which combines growth with social aspects and inclusive development - which focuses on social and ecological aspects. Green growth and inclusive growth are the two most dominant dualities and both have neo-liberal bases but take on the additional dimension, either environmental issues or the need to share economic growth with the poorest (Sachs, 2004b). Figure 1 provides an interpretation of these dualities which can take place anywhere along the spectrum and at the extremes it highlights one aspect more than the other. Inclusive development in contrast questions the need for continuous economic growth in a business-as-usual paradigm (Sachs, 2004a). If the global community is willing to develop legally binding rules within which such growth is achieved, then the growth paradigm may also contribute to sustainable development. Until we reach that stage, however, an inclusive development approach is important to balance the dominance of the growth approach, especially in terms of recession (Gupta and Vegelin, 2016).

Figure. 1: Relationship between inclusive and sustainable development



Source: Gupta and Vegelin, 2016).

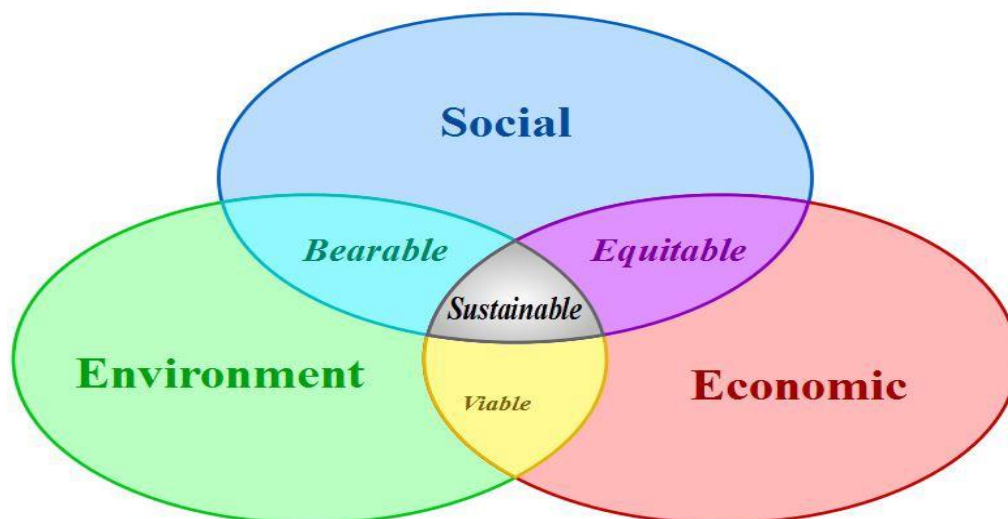
4.6 Sustainable development

For Developing countries, environmental constraints are characterised by pressures from population growth, inefficient technology, weak governance, poor health sector, low per capita income, and poverty. In the presence of all these, the emphasis for developing countries is on the need for progress, a desire for social and economic growth that would take precedence to the environment (Bascom, (2016). The drive for industrial development placed great pressures on the environment through overexploitation and depletion of resources. In this case, we can only infer that issues related to the deterioration of the environment are the lack of development and the consequences of economic growth (WCED, 1987). The need for a strategic comprehensive approach to address environmental protection and at the same time foster development was initiated by the International community. The proposal for ultimate goal was to be achieved through the implementation of Sustainable Development. The term Sustainable Development is defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) as “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED, 1987). Sustainable development is a concept that takes into consideration the right to development and the protection of the environment. Its aim is to meet present needs by addressing short-term issues with the overall goal of long-term sustainability. Overall, Sustainable Development is an integrated concept that: (i) Requires meeting the basic needs towards the aspiration for a better-improved quality of life. (ii) Is based on democracy, where the rule of law is grounded in the respect of fundamental rights and (iii) Promotes

employment in an economy, whose strength is based on education, innovation, social cohesion, and the protection of human health and the environment (WCED, 1987).

The implementation of Sustainable Development according to Bascom (2016), requires progress in the following three important pillars of the same, namely: Environment, Economic, and Social as shown in the following Figure 2. This Figure presents the three important pillars of sustainable development being interconnected, suggesting that the actions in one area can reinforce the goals of another. This shows the importance and overall goal of achieving integration and a balance between the three pillars of Sustainable Development. Accordingly, in striving for a balance between these pillars, in reality, we are trying to achieve sustainability, endeavouring to be:

Figure 2: Three most important pillars of Sustainable Development



Source: Bascom, C.R. (2016).

- “Bearable” (or Society + Environment = Bearable), whereby society works towards lifestyle adjustments to contribute towards a healthier environment and well-being”.
- “Equitable” (or Society + Economic = Equitable), to fully attain an equal and fair share of a Nation’s resources to its people. That is, having equitable distribution can help eradicate poverty, social inequality and raise the standard of living of the society”.
- “Viable” (or Economic + Environment = Viable), where a Nation strives to meet economic growth and development, while operations are pursued with environmental protection in mind”. Feasible investments to sustain itself, create jobs, contribute to the GDP, and protect the environment from harm.

4.7 Focus on theoretical inclusive development

Theoretically, inclusive development has an emphasis on intellectual, social, and ecological bases which lead to inclusiveness. For instance, social bases can lead to the articulation of social inclusiveness; ecological bases can lead to the articulation of ecological inclusiveness; while political bases posit that politics and power need to be addressed to protect social and

ecological goals which lead to the articulation of relational inclusiveness (Sachs, 2004b; Mosse, 2010). In line with the above bases, and according to (Gupta and Vegelin, 2016), this paper posits that social inclusiveness should be based on the following five principles, namely: follow: (i) adopting equity principles to share in development opportunities and benefits; (ii) including the knowledge of the marginalized in defining development processes and goals; (iii) ensuring a social minimum through a higher level of protection for the most marginalized; (iv) targeted capacity building to help the poor benefit from opportunities since they may not be able to otherwise use such opportunities; and (v) engaging the marginalized in the politics of development governance (Gupta and Vegelin, 2016).

Social inequality is described as the differences in income of the people in terms of wealth, opportunity and access by the rich and the poor. The literature suggests that currently there are few individuals who possess more wealth than the bottom half of the global population. That is, the rich 1 % has more than the remaining poor 99 % (Oxfan, 2015). This suggests that although attempts were made to reduce inequalities, trends show that inequalities are on the increase (Stiglitz, 2015). This means that the rich continue to become richer while the poor is pressed down by remaining more poorer (Oxfan 2015). In other words, the concentration of wealth often leads to inequality through direct and indirect expropriation of resource, which increases the ability of rich people to lobby for a kind of politics that influence their standings (Hickey, 2005). Overall, theoretical sustainable growth is a growth that takes both socio-economic and ecological aspects into consideration. While 'sustained growth is a term used in relation to inclusiveness and sustainability (Hickey, 2005).

5.0 CONCLUSION

This paper attempted to build a conceptual understanding of the notion of inclusive sustainable development for Africa beyond Covid-19. Based on this conceptual understanding, it became clear that inclusive development leads to improvements of well-being, as well as the capacity of economic, political and social systems to provide for that well-being on a sustainable long-term basis (Bascom, 2016). While growth has been regarded as the most important driver of socio-economic development, today it is clear that growth alone is not sufficient in improving the welfare of a population (Bascom, 2016). Given the above reasoning, the aim of this paper was to examine "accelerating inclusive sustainable development in Africa beyond Covid-19". The spread of COVID-19 across the globe has changed many people's lives. As more and more people are asked to stay home, many activities have been forced to close down while others were forced to move from offline to online, including work, grocery shopping, food delivery, education and entertainment. This new trend could help the global gig economy flourish provided key challenges can be overcome (du Toit et al, 2020; WEF, 2020). Beyond the immediate fallout of the crisis, it has become clear that Covid-19 is radically destroying the people and the future of business (Deloitte, 2020). During the Covid-19 pandemic, the following continue to be observed:

- a. Movement patterns have flipped, previously, customers were on the go and enterprises stayed still. Now, customers are housebound and enterprises have to find ways to reach them.

- b. Workforces have atomized. Face-to-face group collaboration has stopped. People are working in environments not set up for work.
- c. Safety and reliability became more important than ever. Housebound families wonder if they can trust deliveries from suppliers, requiring a higher level of supply chain safety.
- d. Finally, businesses must account for vulnerability. How will companies treat customers who can no longer meet their obligations.? (Deloitte, 2020; du Toit et al, 2020; Zeng 2020).

As a process, inclusive development occurs when social and material benefits are equitably distributed across divides in society”, focusing on excluded groups. Inclusive development also has an “integral focus on the achievement of equity and wellbeing rights of citizenship” (Ali, and Son, 2007). “Inclusivity” simply means equality of opportunity and equitable access and availability of natural resources. Sustainable and Inclusive Development, therefore, can be referred to as sustainable economic growth, with a focus on equal participation and equitable access to resources (WCRD, 1987). Sustainable and Inclusive Development are two concepts with many dimensions that go far beyond economic growth captured by the GDP statistic. Although Sustainable development is more linked to Millennium Development Goals, on its own has been defined as development that ensures the needs of the present generation without compromising the future availability of resources (WCED, 1987). In the same way, sustainable development also has an emphasis on the significance of economic growth, equity and inclusive citizen participation for meeting basic human needs (UNDP, 2016).

Therefore, for Africa beyond COVID-19: accelerating towards inclusive sustainable development, the paper argues that Africa should find a balance between the three pillars of inclusive sustainable development in relation to being viable, equitable, and bearable. Then fostering through Sustainable Development Poverty alleviation, Gender equality, Capacity building, Clean technology, Clear institutional framework, Economic growth and development, Sustained biodiversity (protection and conservation of ecological services). This in turn will help nations to develop and meet short-term horizons, with long-term vision. Therefore, achieving inclusivity and sustainability can help Africa find a balance between the three pillars of sustainable development in relation to being viable, equitable, and bearable in order to harvest the benefits of inclusive sustainable development.

REFERENCES

- Akanbi, O.A. (2016). The growth poverty and inequality nexus in South Africa: Co-integration and causality analysis. *Development Southern Africa*, 33:2, 166-285.
- Alessina, A. and D. Rodrik (1994). Distributive Policies and Economic Growth. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 109:465-490.
- Ali, I. and Son, H.H. (2007). Defining and Measuring Inclusive Growth: Application to the Philippines. EBRD Working Paper no 98, Economics and Research Department, Asian Development Bank: Manila.

- Astalin, P.K. (2013). Qualitative research design: A Conceptual Framework. *International Journal of Social Science & Interdisciplinary*, 2(1),118-124.
- Bascom, C.R. (2016). From Economic Growth To Sustainable Development. *Sustainabilityx.co*. Available from <https://sustainabilityx.co/economic-growth-to-sustainable-development-5d441e9a595e>
- CIDA. (2008). Stimulating sustainable economic growth. CIDA's Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency. Available from <http://www.cib.uclg.org/images/pdf/3.1%20sustainable-economic-growth-e.pdf>
- Corbin, J. and Strauss, A. (2008). *Basics of Qualitative Research: Techniques and Procedures for Developing Grounded Theory* (3rded.). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications
- Cook, S. (2006). Structural change, growth and poverty reduction in Asia: Pathways to inclusive development. *Development Policy Review*, Overseas Development Institute, vol. 24(1), 51-80.
- Deloitte. (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on East African Economies. Available from <https://www2.deloitte.com/tz/en/pages/finance/articles/impact-of-covid19-on-ea-economies.html>
- du Toit, G., Debruyne, F., Fruecht, K. and Brookshire, M. (2020). How to Come Out Stronger from the Covid-19 Crisis. Available from: <https://www.bain.com/insights/how-to-come-out>
- Easterly, W. (2007). Was development assistance a mistake? *American Economic Review*, 97(2),328-332
- Ganesh, R. and Kanbur, R. (2010). Inclusive growth and inclusive development: a review and synthesis of Asian Development Bank literature. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, 15, 455-469.
- Gupta, J., Bekkers, R., Baud, I. and Bernstein, S. (2014). Sustainable development goals and inclusive development. POST2015/UNU-IAS, Policy Brief #5. Available from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268688618>
- Gupta, J. and Vegelin, C. (2016). Sustainable development goals and inclusive development. *International Environment Agreements* (2016) 16:433–448. DOI 10.1007/s10784-016-9323-
- Hauke, H. and Schraad-Tischler, D. (2012). Social exclusion and political change: When do inequality and economic frustration erupt into political turmoil? *Americas Quarterly*. Available from <http://www.americasquarterly.org/hartmann> (Accessed 8/20/2014).

- Hickey, S. (2005). Capturing the political? The role of political analysis in the multi-disciplining of development studies. Working Paper. GPRG (Global Poverty Research Group).
- Huang, Y. & Quibria, M. G. (2013). The global partnership for inclusive growth. UNU-WIDER Working Paper No. 2013/059.
- McConnell, Campbell et.al. (2002), Economics Principles, Problems, and Policies. New York: McGraw-Hill Iriwn.
- Mosses, D. (2010). A relational approach to durable poverty, inequality and power. Journal of Development Studies, 46(1156-1178).
- Kusimo, A.O. and Chidezie, F.C. (2019). Inclusive education and sustainable development goals: A study of the physically challenged in Nigeria. Congent Arts and Humanities, 6(1): 1-13
- Oxfam. (2020). Wealth: Having it all and wanting more. Avail;able from: https://www.cdn.oxfam.org/s3fs--public/file_190115-en.pdf
- Sachs, I. (2004a). From poverty trap to inclusive development in LDC's. Economic and Political Weekly, 39(18), 1802-1811
- Sachs, I. (2004b). Inclusive development strategy in an era of globalization. International Labour Office Working Paper No. 35. Geneva: International Labour Organisation. Available from <http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/integration/download/publicat/43284wcsdg-wp.pdf>
- Shortall, S. (2008). Are rural development programmes socially inclusive? Social inclusion, civic engagement, participation, and social capital: Exploring the differences. Journal of Rural Studies, 24, 450-457.
- Serageldin, I. and Steer, A (editor) (1994), Making Development Sustainable: from Concepts to Action. Environmentally Sustainable Development Occasional Paper Series No. 2. Washington, D.C: The World Bank. Available from http://www.http://www.serageldin.Com/Attachment/IPox3epVwy_2015020916384395.pdf
- Sunderlin, W.D., Angelsen, A., Belcher, B., Burgers, P. Nasi, R., Santoso, L. and Wunder, S. (2005). "Livelihoods, forests, and conservation in developing countries: An overview." World Development, 33, 1383-1402.
- Stiglitz, J.E. (2015). The great divide: Unequal societies and what we can do about them. New York: WW Norton and Company.

- Tralac. (2020). Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) on the African Economy. Available from <https://www.tralac.org/news/article/14483-impact-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-on-the-african-economy.html>
- UNDP. (2016). UNDP's Strategy for inclusive and sustainable growth. Global Sustainable Development Report. One United Nations Plaza, New York, USA www.undp.org
- UNEP. (2011). Towards a green economy: Pathways to sustainable development and poverty eradication. United Nations Environmental Programme, Nairobi, Kenya. Available from https://www.cbd.int/financial/doc/green_economyreport2011.pdf
- WEF. (2020). 3 challenges facing global gig economy growth after COVID-19. World Economic Forum. Available from <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/06/3-challenges-facing-global-gig-economy-growth-after-covid-19/>
- World Bank. (2012). Inclusive Green Growth: The Pathway to Sustainable Development. Washington, DC. World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/6058>
- WCED (1987). Our Common Future. The World Commission on Environment and Development. Oxford University Press. Available from <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/our-common-future-780192820808?cc=us&lang=en&#>
- Zeng, D.Z. (2020). How will COVID-19 impact Africa's trade and market opportunities? World Bank Blogs. Available from <https://blogs.worldbank.org/african/how-will-covid-19-impact-africa-trade-and-market-opportunities>.