

The New Partnership for Africa's Development: Differential Effect on the Development of Sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract. African leaders have undertaken several initiatives to put the African continent back on the path of sustainable development. Among these initiatives, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was established as a catalyst for alleviating the challenges of African development. This paper aims to evaluate the differential effect of NEPAD on the four objectives of NEPAD to establish if NEPAD has had significant differential effects within the years of NEPAD compared to the years before NEPAD. This will help to understand the priorities of NEPAD policy better. The paper relies on and expands existing research on NEPAD and African development. The research applies a mix of review and quantitative approaches. Proxy data on four of NEPAD's target variables of development were collected from the World Bank Economic Indicators. The data were analyzed using the paired sample *t*-test for means at an alpha level 0.05. The results of the study show mixed effects of NEPAD. On the one hand, two variables, namely GDP and women in tertiary education in sub-Saharan Africa over some twenty-one years of NEPAD, significantly surpasses the GDP and women in tertiary education in sub-Saharan Africa for twenty-one years before the inception of NEPAD at a *p*-value of less than 0.0001. On the other hand, another variable, namely merchandising export to higher-income countries from sub-Saharan Africa during the years of NEPAD, is significantly lower than merchandising export before the inception of NEPAD at a *p*-value of less than 0.0001. In addition, CO2 emissions are found to be significantly lower in the years before the inception of NEPAD than during the period of NEPAD at a *p*-value of less than 0.0001. These results provide insight for improved public administration policies to bolster merchandising exports. Therefore, this paper is an academic case study on sub-Saharan Africa's economic growth that offers a new agenda for future researchers.

Keywords: NEPAD, women empowerment, poverty reduction, merchandise export, African development, sustainable development.

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Нове партнерство для розвитку Африки: різносторонній вплив на розвиток Африки на південь від Сахари

Анотація. Усвідомлюючи необхідність прагматичних кроків, африканські лідери виступили з кількома ініціативами, щоб повернути африканський континент на шлях сталого розвитку. В рамках цих ініціатив було створено Нове партнерство для розвитку Африки (НЕПАД) як каталізатор для пом'якшення проблем розвитку Африки. Метою статті є оцінка різностороннього впливу НЕПАД на чотири цілі, щоб встановити, чи мав НЕПАД суттєвий вплив протягом років свого існування порівняно з попередніми роками. Це допоможе краще зрозуміти пріоритети політики НЕПАД. Стаття спирається на існуючі дослідження НЕПАД і розвитку Африки та розширює їх. В дослідженні поєднано оглядовий та кількісний підхід. Проксі-дані щодо чотирьох цільових змінних розвитку НЕПАД були зібрані з економічних показників Світового банку. Дані були проаналізовані за допомогою t-критерію парної вибірки для середніх значень на рівні альфа 0,05. Результати дослідження свідчать про неоднозначний вплив НЕПАД. З одного боку, дві змінні, а саме ВВП і кількість жінок з вищою освітою в Африці на південь від Сахари за приблизно двадцять один рік функціонування НЕПАД, значно перевищують аналогічні показники за двадцяти однорічний період до створення цього Партнерства. З іншого боку, така змінна, як товарний експорт до країн з вищим рівнем доходу з Африки на південь від Сахари, в роки функціонування НЕПАД, є значно нижчою, ніж товарний експорт в період до створення цього Партнерства. Крім того, виявлено, що викиди CO₂ були значно нижчими в період до створення НЕПАД, ніж протягом періоду функціонування цього Партнерства. Ці результати можуть бути використаними для вдосконалення політики державного управління для підтримки експорту мерчандайзингу. Таким чином, ця стаття є академічним тематичним дослідженням економічного зростання Африки на південь від Сахари, результати якого формують орієнтири для майбутніх дослідників.

Ключові слова: НЕПАД, розширення прав і можливостей жінок, скорочення бідності, експорт товарів, розвиток Африки, сталий розвиток.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the development of the African continent has seen stagnation in areas of economic and social development. This has been attributed to several factors, including conflicts, lack of appropriate democratic governance structures, and attendant poverty, hunger, diseases, and underdevelopment (Mbeki, 2001). Hence, African leaders realized the need for pragmatic action to steer the continent back onto the sustainable development path. Thus, several initiatives have been carried out to support the development of the African continent; however, they could not achieve the desired result of taking the continent out of the underdevelopment trap (Sachs et al., 2004). One way to achieve sustainable development of the continent was to develop a new initiative to forge a partnership among the nations within and with the developed world. The pivotal aim was the search for a veritable developmental initiative, which must eradicate poverty and stimulate sustainable economic development via good governance. Therefore, the then Organization for African Unity (OAU) invited three African leaders who were chairpersons of three international bodies, namely, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the G-77 and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), to draft a development plan for Africa (NEPAD, 2001).

These leaders proposed a new development agenda, which must be developed and owned by the people in Africa with support from the developed world to initiate the sustainable development process; consequently, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was launched. NEPAD is a holistic, integrated sustainable development framework aimed at Africa's economic and social development involving a constructive partnership between Africa and the developed world (Olukoshi, 2002). The initiative is secured on the collective determination of the leaders to protect them from under-development malaise (Mkandawire, 2001). It attempts to create a working partnership with developed countries and international communities to work towards eradicating the under-development chasm. The partnership was founded on common interests, obligations, commitments, benefits, and equality.

The NEPAD framework is based on the premise that the African countries will each commit to upholding good governance, democracy and human rights. As it has been observed that these elements are critical ingredients of the sustainable development of a nation, the lack thereof played a key role in the ineffectiveness of aid being poured into Africa (NEPAD, 2001). The African states are also expected to prevent and resolve any situation that may lead to conflict and instability. The various countries within the African continent are expected to take the

necessary steps towards creating a conducive environment for investment, growth and development. In addition, they are expected to initiate various actions or activities to raise the necessary resources to address the development challenges within the critical sectors of the economy (Olukoshi, 2002).

The leaders used NEPAD to pledge a shared vision, with the strong conviction that they owe it a duty to their citizens to eradicate poverty and place their nations on a sustainable economic growth and development path (University of Minnesota, 2001).

Regarding resources to support the implementation, the initiative aimed at mobilizing resources from increased savings, capital inflow via debt relief from the international community, increased targeted Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and private capital via a congenial business environment for private sector development. The initiative emphasizes the appropriate management of public revenue and expenditure via good governance mechanisms and a detailed policy framework and programme of action to save funds to support NEPAD implementation (Hope, 2002).

To this end, NEPAD offered an opportunity for the developed countries and international organizations to enter a genuine partnership with Africa based on mutual interest and benefits as well as shared commitment and a binding agreement (Olukoshi, 2002). Clearly, the African leaders now realize that they hold the key to their development; hence, the initiative is expected to be under the leadership of Africans. Thus, the adoption of NEPAD's strategy and the programme of action marked the beginning of the partnership between the developed world and Africa (Economic Commission for Africa, 2012).

Given the importance of NEPAD's goal for African development, previous researchers have examined the effectiveness of NEPAD within the first decade of NEPAD. This paper contributes to the extant research on NEPAD by examining its effectiveness on the four key NEPAD goals by comparing the goal performance indicators over twenty-one years before the inception of NEPAD against their performance over a period of twenty-one years of NEPAD's existence.

Sub-Saharan Africa's post-independence political, economic, and public administration has applied unified sub-regional and collective solutions to find socio-economic and sustainable development in Africa. Whilst some researchers argue that the post-independence period of Africa has seen economic and social development stagnation, others argue to the contrary. Among many administrative and political partnerships, the NEPAD was seen as a veritable recipe to foster equitable and sustainable growth in Africa. Although a lot of research has been done on NEPAD, there is yet a gap in existing literature as none has looked closely at how the four core objectives of NEPAD have fared since the inception of NEPAD – and doing so in a comparative differential model that shows how the NEPAD period has seen progress in comparison to pre-NEPAD period. This paper bridges this gap in knowledge and shows how the four development objectives of NEPAD have differed from the previous state. The paper thus compares: 1. the pre

and post-NEPAD Africa inroad in international export of merchandise, 2. the pre and post-NEPAD Africa economic growth, 3. the pre and post-NEPAD Africa gender empowerment progress, and 4. the pre-and post-NEPAD Africa sustainability achievement.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Based on the foregoing introduction and problem, the objectives of this paper are:

- To analyze the differential effect of NEPAD in integrating sub-Saharan Africa into the world economy through the international export of merchandise,
- To examine the differential effect of NEPAD on sub-Saharan Africa's economic growth,
- To analyze the differential effect of NEPAD on sub-Saharan Africa gender empowerment progress and,
- To analyze the differential effect of NEPAD on sub-Saharan Africa's sustainability achievement.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section briefly reviews NEPAD's origin and its implications for African Development.

3.1. Origin of NEPAD

The previous Organization of African Unity (OAU) established NEPAD in 2001, and the organization's original members were Algeria, Senegal, Egypt, Nigeria, and South Africa. The project seeks to empower women via strategic collaborations, promote sustainable growth and development, and fight poverty. These initiatives are essential given Africa's high poverty rates, underdevelopment, and isolation from the global economy (NEPAD, 2023). The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency), with its headquarters in South Africa, was established because NEPAD was completely integrated into the AU's procedures and organizational structures. The Agency, which functions as the AU's operational body, supervises and organizes development projects across the continent. With the official backing of each member state's head of state, the NEPAD Agency works with national secretariats to guarantee successful implementation at the national level (NEPAD, 2023).

To address the urgent problems that the African continent is currently confronting, NEPAD was established. African leaders needed to take a bold and creative stance to address issues like the continent's rising rates of poverty, underdevelopment in their countries, and continued exclusion from the global economy. This endeavour aimed to present a novel viewpoint for Africa's revitalization (AUDA, 2022). The partnership arrangements in NEPAD crisscrossed amongst African countries but also draw partnership support from highly industrialized countries from the West. However, integration among the African states has not yet been catalyzed to the expected degree (Unya & Okorie, 2024). NEPAD was expected to provide a platform and roadmap for developmental engagements with the G8 countries (Lockwood, 2006). Given the international ramifications of NEPAD, African scholars are concerned about whether Africa has adequately articulated the required

development ethics needed to bolster African development in partnership with developed countries (Alumona & Alumona, 2024).

3.2. NEPAD and African Development

The idea of a new partnership to make a case for Africa's development dates to 1999. Leaders of three major blocks representing the interests of Africa used their unique position as presidents to present the issue of the new partnership for Africa's development to the global community. They noticed that over the years, Africa has relied on ideas and support from the rest of the world, particularly the Western world, for its development via development assistance, which comes in the form of aid. In the early stages of aid to Africa, the aid instruments were conditioned on specific projects because lack of investment constrained development in Africa. The lack of effectiveness of aid to African countries can be attributed to the negative behaviour of the government as the aid inflow has altered institutions and incentives to maintain fiscal discipline (Carter, 2013; Moss et al., 2008). An empirical study by Brautigam and Knack (2004) revealed that the development policies developed by the donors and supported with aid created institutional problems in several African countries when they became aid-dependent in the 1970s (Benedek et al., 2013). According to them, aid dependency also results in poor quality institutions, weak rule of law, absence of accountability, tight controls over information, and corruption in these countries. In addition, incentives for appropriate behavioural patterns, norms, and codes of conduct worsened poor governance, supporting resistance to change in Africa.

According to Moss et al. (2005), African countries tend to satisfy the donors at the expense of domestic revenue mobilization, particularly if the aid is given with predetermined conditions for its disbursement, which usually leads to moral hazard. The government's accountability is then shifted from the citizens to the donors, mainly if the donors also provide some public funds. This is because the receipt of aid funds is not dependent on the efficiency of the government; hence, the arrangement does not encourage the governing elites to raise revenue from the local economy, thereby undermining incentives to improve the government's developmental agenda (Moyo, 2009). It was therefore realized that there is a need for Africa to develop and articulate its vision and programme of action toward total economic liberation of the continent.

In the late 1990s and early 2000, the continent generally experienced a favourable political climate, and the international community's positive attitude towards Africa provided the ideal condition for initiating a discussion on the economic integration of Africa within the context of a new initiative. However, based on past experience, it was agreed that the initiative must be developed and articulated by Africans for implementation by Africans. The unique position of three presidents of African states, South Africa, Nigeria and Algeria, at the time, gave them the impetus to request a mandate from OAU to prepare a comprehensive development plan to

address the underdevelopment challenges of the continent. Their vision was to develop a comprehensive programme that would lead to the regeneration of the continent and create new partnerships with the rest of the world, particularly industrialized countries and multilateral entities. Although they identified the issue of debt reduction as one of the steps that could support the continent's developmental drive, the initiative was designed to go beyond debt reduction. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) granted their request to develop an initiative that would support the continent's developmental drive. Their efforts have resulted in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Therefore, the NEPAD is a real attempt in Africa to move the continent from irrelevance, conflict, aid dependence and poverty to a new Africa with greater integration, an improved democratic governance system and sustainable economic development.

Hope (2002) states that NEPAD constitutes the most important and advanced development policy produced and owned by Africans in the last four decades. This is based on the fact that it represents a real attempt by several African countries to create a development programme that promotes good governance, peace and stability and sustainable economic development. The programme has pushed for the entrenchment of the link between good governance and sustainable development (Hope, 2002). The main strength of NEPAD is the proper application of lessons learned and the replication and broader application of existing global best practices (NEPAD, 2001).

The programme has played a key role in reversing marginalization, poverty and hunger within the continent (Hope, 2002; Melber, 2002). According to civil society, the initiative has led to self-reliance. It is focused on the ownership and management of the development process, which has brought huge positives to the continent (Bullen, 2011). Gottschalk and Schmidt (2004) argued that NEPAD has championed the development in Africa. They have attributed this to the nature of the initiative as continent-wide and indigenous, providing Africans with a renewed vision in the twenty-first century.

Although it is not easy to isolate the contribution of NEPAD to the continent's development from other policies, the records available revealed a better growth performance of the continent during the NEPAD period compared to the period before the introduction of NEPAD. In specific terms, the real output in Africa grew at an average rate of 2.7 per cent per annum between 1990 and 1999; however, the growth rate increased to an average of 5 percent during the NEPAD period from 2000 to 2009. Similarly, the real output per capita increased from zero (0) to 2.6 per cent over the same NEPAD period. It is, however, noted that the increase in the growth performance during the period had an insignificant influence on employment and poverty reduction within the continent.

The initiative has influenced agriculture positively via the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The programme has laid the foundation for higher agricultural productivity and output

in Africa. NEPAD's agriculture programme has encouraged some African nations to pay more attention to the agricultural sector; consequently, some have achieved a 10 per cent targeted budget allocation to the agricultural sector as stipulated in the CAADP. Furthermore, some countries have achieved a 6 percent average annual output growth of agriculture, which was targeted under the programme (UNCTAD, 2012). Moreover, NEPAD has put Africa on the global agenda and has gained support from the international community for the development of Africa. Thus, the Group of Eight (G8) has adopted and supported the implementation of NEPAD, contributing to a significant increase in official development assistance (ODA) to Africa. NEPAD has also improved the economic environment in several countries within the continent, specifically in areas such as tax reforms, access to credit and enforcement of contracts (UNCTAD, 2012).

Basically, the APRM followed the development of good governance and democracy within the continents without the involvement of international communities, which was the case before the implementation of NEPAD. The mechanism also developed a system that supports transparency and accountability of the African states to their citizens. This is achieved by using ex-presidents and well-respected church leaders with high moral accountability who published a report and impartially forced the governments to volunteer for the process and encourage them to be open about the state political system with good democratic ideals. The performance of NEPAD has been attributed to several reasons, including strong commitment by the political heads towards good governance and instituting

mechanisms to settle differences over political issues confronting nations within the continent. The programme has also minimized the ideological divide between the countries within the continent. Generally, the formation and adoption of NEPAD has supported the organization to communicate principles set out by the OAU to member states in a way that has improved acceptance among member states. Hence, the level of development within the continent associated with the implementation of NEPAD has been huge, as the implementation has seen a reduction in conflicts and poverty levels.

4. RESEARCH METHOD

This paper combines a conceptual review model with a quantitative approach using paired sample t-tests for mean difference statistics to analyse the differential effect of NEPAD on the four objectives of NEPAD. It does so by comparing the mean statistical differences in the core NEPAD variables of focus over the years before the formation of NEPAD and during the years within the operation of NEPAD, which thus shows clearly and perceptibly the numerical differential effect of the creation of NEPAD on these objectives. Data were collected from the World Bank's world development indicators (World Bank, 2024). Data collected and used covered the four core objectives of NEPAD:

1. Integrating Africa into the world economy,
2. Eradication of poverty,
3. Promotion of sustainable growth,
4. Bolstering the empowerment of women.

Therefore, the data used to represent the core four objectives in this analysis appear in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Data Used as Proxies in Analysing the Effect of NEPAD on Its Objectives

Data Used	NEPAD'S Goal
Merchandise exports to high-income economies	Integrate Africa into the world economy
GDP per capita (constant 2015 US\$)	To eradicate poverty
CO2 emissions from liquid fuel consumption (kt)	Promote sustainable growth
School enrollment, tertiary, female	Accelerate the empowerment of women

Source: Author's tabulation with data from World Bank (2024) & UN [DESA] (2023).

The t-test analysis model for this paper is represented as follows:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$

In the above t-test model: \bar{x}_1 = represents the first sample; \bar{x}_2 = represents the second sample; s = represents the standard error, \sqrt{n} = represents the sample size square root.

Consequently, the following sections present the analysis and results of the paired t-test analysis for the significant mean difference in a sample mean of the four core objectives of NEPAD for the yearly data before the inception of NEPAD compared with the yearly data during the period of NEPAD. The results in the following section were analysed at an alpha level of (α) = 0.05(5%).

5. RESULTS

Tables 2 to 5 present the results of the paired sample t-test for mean differences in the performance areas of the NEPAD key objectives before and during the NEPAD period. In the analysis of the extent of women's empowerment arising from the inception of NEPAD, the extent of women's participation in tertiary education was used as a proxy for women's empowerment. Table 2 indicates a significant mean difference between the number of sub-African women participating in tertiary education before and during NEPAD. At a P-value of less than 0.0001 (at one tail & two-tail tests), women's participation in tertiary education during NEPAD significantly exceeds the number before the inception of NEPAD. This result shows that NEPAD has been effective in enhancing improvements in the growth of women's empowerment

through tertiary education. This finding corroborates the findings by STATS SA (2024), which indicates that as of the year 2022, the percentage of female students outpaced the percentage of male students; hence, going by the 2022 performance, the gender gap in tertiary education success had all but disappeared in South African tertiary education. To be more exact, their study found that 13.1% of women and 12.3% of men had obtained postsecondary education. Compared to 1996, when just 6.7% of girls and 8.6% of males had finished their postsecondary education, this indicates a significant improvement.

According to another objective of this paper, GDP growth was used as a proxy for poverty reduction in sub-Saharan Africa. Table 3 shows a significant mean difference between the GDP of sub-Saharan Africa before and during NEPAD. Table 3 indicates a P-value of less than 0.0001 (at one tail & two-tail tests), showing that sub-Saharan Africa's GDP during NEPAD significantly exceeds the sub-Saharan Africa GDP before the inception of NEPAD. This result indicates that NEPAD has significantly been effective in poverty alleviation in sub-Saharan Africa. This result on the rising GDP in sub-Saharan Africa confirms the reported findings of ADB (2024), in which Africa has been rated the second fastest-growing region after Asia.

Furthermore, to analyse the additional objective of this paper, sub-Saharan Africa's merchandising export to advanced countries was used as a proxy for the extent of integration of sub-Saharan Africa in the world economy. Table 4 shows a P-value of less than 0.0001 (at one tail & two-tail tests), indicating that sub-Saharan African merchandising export to advanced countries before the

inception of NEPAD significantly exceeds the sub-Saharan African merchandising export to advanced countries during the period of NEPAD. This result shows that NEPAD has not contributed a significant boost in helping to integrate sub-Saharan Africa into the world economy – through merchandising exports. Rather, the quantum of merchandising exports from sub-Saharan Africa to advanced countries decreased significantly during the twenty years of NEPAD compared to its performance over the previous twenty years before the arrival of NEPAD. This decrease calls for improvement in areas such as socio-political, legal, technological, manufacturing, agricultural economic and foreign relations policies to bolster local productions for exports to advanced countries. In support of foreign trade, Osamwonyi and Osaseri (2020) also highlighted the importance of multilateral trade cooperation as an avenue that can expand trade in Africa.

To analyse the further objective of this paper, sub-Saharan Africa's level of CO2 emission was used as a proxy for the extent of sustainable development targeted by NEPAD. Table 5 results show a P-value of less than 0.0001 (at one tail & two-tail tests); this shows a significant difference between the pre and within-NEPAD period levels of CO2 emission in sub-Saharan Africa. This result indicates that sub-Saharan Africa's CO2 emissions before the inception of NEPAD were significantly lower than sub-Saharan Africa's CO2 emissions during the period of NEPAD. Therefore, this shows that NEPAD has not contributed the desired impact on carbon emission reduction in sub-Saharan Africa as expected in the NEPAD objectives.

Table 2. t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means for Female Tertiary Education (FT) During and Before NEPAD

	<i>FT-during</i>	<i>FT-before</i>
Mean	6.412161441	2.272490467
Variance	2.189992039	0.414749985
Observations	21	21
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	20	
t Stat	21.51306913	
P(T<=t) one-tail	1.33605E-15	
t Critical one-tail	1.724718243	
P(T<=t) two-tail	2.67211E-15	
t Critical two-tail	2.085963447	

Source: Data processed by the authors (2025).

Table 3. t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means GDP Per Capita During and Before NEPAD

	<i>GDP-during</i>	<i>GDP-before</i>
Mean	1543.553126	1287.00764
Variance	18229.44124	6857.92824
Observations	21	21
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	20	
t Stat	9.982426347	
P(T<=t) one-tail	1.62936E-09	
t Critical one-tail	1.724718243	
P(T<=t) two-tail	3.25873E-09	
t Critical two-tail	2.085963447	

Source: Data processed by the authors (2025).

Table 4. t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means of sub-Saharan Africa Merchandise Export to Advanced Countries During and Before NEPAD

	<i>ExTAC-during</i>	<i>ExTAC-before</i>
Mean	76.10444277	52.62339189
Variance	28.33776165	72.37317973
Observations	20	20
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	19	
t Stat	7.908566039	
P(T<=t) one-tail	9.94E-08	
t Critical one-tail	1.729132812	
P(T<=t) two-tail	1.99E-07	
t Critical two-tail	2.093024054	

Source: Data processed by the authors (2025).

Table 5. t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means CO2 Emission During and Before NEPAD

	<i>CO2-during</i>	<i>CO2-before</i>
Mean	211181.3172	131283.471
Variance	2785060774	111938676
Observations	16	16
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	15	
t Stat	6.056062173	
P(T<=t) one-tail	1.09942E-05	
t Critical one-tail	1.753050356	
P(T<=t) two-tail	2.19885E-05	
t Critical two-tail	2.131449546	

Source: Data processed by the authors (2025).

6. CONCLUSION

This paper contributes uniquely to understanding how NEPAD has bolstered the development of sub-Saharan Africa by combining conceptual analysis with a t-test differential model. None of the previous research on NEPAD has adopted a differential analytical model to clarify NEPAD's effectiveness. This paper contributes original value by using a t-test differential analysis to show the effect of NEPAD on the founding objectives of NEPAD, thus combining conceptual analysis with t-test analysis to display both the theoretical and numerical effects of NEPAD. In addition, while other researchers have studied one or a few sub-Saharan African countries, this paper also contributes novelty by broadening the study coverage using data from World Economic Indicators covering the entire sub-Saharan Africa.

Findings from the t-test analysis showed that NEPAD has been effective in enhancing improvements in the growth of women's empowerment through tertiary education. In addition, the findings show that sub-Saharan Africa GDP during NEPAD significantly exceeds the sub-Saharan Africa GDP before the inception of NEPAD, which indicates that NEPAD has been effective in fostering GDP growth in sub-Saharan Africa. The other two variables, namely merchandising export to high-income countries and CO2 reduction, have not received a positive impact from NEPAD's emergence.

In the future, other researchers may expand on this research by applying a similar model and extending the coverage to different regions of Africa. Such further study may enhance the comparative analysis of NEPAD's impact on these regions to facilitate tailormade economic and public administration policies for the holistic development of Africa.

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