

ACDESS 180803



**PROFESSOR
ADEBAYO ADEDEJI**

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1 BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Professor Adebayo Adedeji — B.Sc (Economics) London, MPA (Harvard), Ph.D (Economics) London, D.Sc (Econ) Honoris Causa (OAU), LLD Honoris Causa (Dalhousie University, Canada), University of Zambia and University of Calabar (Nigeria), Doctor of Letters (D.Litt) Honoris Causa, (ABU) Doctor of Science (D.Sc) Ibadan University and Ogun State University — has had a singularly distinguished academic, managerial and national and international, diplomatic and political career having served his native country, Nigeria, in Africa and the international community for over four decades (1950-1991). Born in 1930 in Ijebu-Ode in Nigeria, he graduated from both London (B.Sc and Ph.D in Economics) and Harvard Universities (M.P.A). At the age of 36 years, he had become a full fledged Professor at the University of Ife, now Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU). In 19971, he was drafted into the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria of General Yakubu Gowon as the Cabinet Minister responsible for the economic development and reconstruction of post-civil war Nigeria. He was the founder and pioneer Chairman of the Nigeria National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) and the **père da la CEDEAO** — the father of ECOWAS — which he established in May 1975 —after over three years of arduous negotiations with sixteen governments and countries divided into Anglophone, Francophone and Lusophone spheres of influence.

He was appointed United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa in June 1975 and was promoted to the rank of United Nations Under-Secretary-General in January 1978 — a position he held with tremendous success until July 1991 when he resigned his appointment to return to his native country after 16 years of international service. It must not be forgotten that, at the height of the African Great Drought Disaster and Economic Crisis of 1984 to 1986, Professor Adedeji was designated the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative on Africa's Economics Crisis in addition to his onerous duties as ECA's Chief Executive.

Immediately after his resignation from the United Nations, Professor Adedeji established and is currently heading the African Centre for Development and

Strategic Studies (ACDESS) – a non-governmental, independent, continental, non-profit-making think-tank which is dedicated to multi-disciplinary and strategic studies on and for Africa. Born out of the need to fill the void in strategic thinking in Africa, ACDESS' *raison d'être* is to provide and promote options for overcoming the multi-layered marginalisation of the vast majority of African peoples – be it within local communities, within nation-states or within the global economic and political system.

Through his engagement for creating, in ACDESS, a viable and sustainable centre for future studies, Professor Adedeji thus continues to dedicate himself to the struggle for an Africa which is an integral part and a fully respected partner of the world community. Little wonder that ACDESS first book deals with **Africa Within the World: Beyond Dispossession and Dependence**. He is also an unrepentant believer in African integration and development. In the 1990s, ACDESS mobilised the intellectual and research community in Africa and abroad in support of its research programme on **South Africa Within Africa** whose primary purpose is to identify policies, strategies and struggles for evolving mutually beneficial relations between post-apartheid South Africa and Africa as a whole. The first book emerging from the research programme, **South Africa and Africa: Within or Apart?** (Zed Books, London and SADRI Books, Cape Town, 1996) has also been edited by Professor Adedeji.

In his contributions to these two ACDESS' volumes as well as through a broad array of scholarly and policy-oriented publications and initiatives throughout his career, he has been stressing the need for Africa's socio-economic transformation and for genuine democratization based on an indigenously-crafted human-centred holistic development paradigm. The **African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes** (AAF-SAP) (1989) as well as the **African Charter for Popular Participation** (1990) bear his unmistakable imprint. Both were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly and have become hallmarks in Africa's emancipation debate. His total conviction about the imperative of a democratic culture and system of governance in Africa led him to sponsor in ACDESS a follow-up empirical research on the growth and dynamics of popular participation at the grassroots in Nigeria. This study has culminated in the publication of **Nigeria:**

Renewal From the Roots? The struggle for Democratic Development (Zed books, London, 1997). This is ACDESS' third book.

The fourth ACDESS' publication came out in 1999; it was the first of its kind on Africa's conflicts. Professor Adebayo Adedeji initiated in 1996 a major continent-wide proactive basic and fundamental research and strategic study of Africa's conflict-ridden and war-torn societies and polities under the theme **Comprehending and Mastering African Conflicts**. This initiative involved case studies of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mozambique, Angola, Burundi and Rwanda. These engaged some forty research scholars drawn from these countries working in their respective states under the overall supervision of Professor Adedeji and Professor Reginald Green. The output of the study was published under the title **Comprehending and Mastering African Conflicts – The Search for Sustainable Peace & Good Governance** (Zed Books London, ABU Zaria, IPSR Books, Cape Town 1999).

Adedeji has been a strong advocate of democracy in Africa and of the democratisation of the development process since 1975 at a time when it was deemed imprudent to do so. He has consistently argued that Africa's persistent economic crisis — severe as it has been — is but a consequence of the political crisis which manifests itself in lack of democracy, accountability, good governance and the pursuit of a human-centred holistic development paradigm. Indeed, the London-based weekly, **The Economist**, in its issue of September 7-13, 1996 approvingly acknowledged this long-held hypothesis of his in these words:

People will never comprehend Africa's crisis so long as they continue to assume that it is mainly an economic one, says Adebayo Adedeji, a Nigerian economist: "What we confront in Africa is primarily a political crisis, albeit with devastating economic consequences." Mr Adedeji, who for many years was executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, knows from experience that Africans cannot hope for sustained economic progress until they achieve good governance.

The dialectics of democracy, accountability and development without the framework of the functioning state, the society and the economy is at the root cause of Africa's

perennial bouts of instability, conflicts, violence and war. Professor Adedeji is currently mobilizing African intellectual and research community to undertake the second phase of the project which focuses on eight country case studies — Rwanda and Burundi in the Great Lakes of East and Central Africa. Sierra Leone and Liberia in West Africa; Mozambique and Angola in Southern Africa; Somalia in the Horn of Africa; and, Sudan in North-East Africa. The project, which is UNDP- supported, is fundamental to the search for sustainable peace and progress in Sub-Sahara Africa.

At the beginning of the Millennium, 2000, ACDESS came out with its fifth book, **People-Centred Democracy in Nigeria? The Search for Alternative Systems of Governance** (Heinemann Educational Books, Ibadan, 2000) which is a follow up to its third book – **Nigeria, Renewal from the Roots?** The focus of the book is how to put in place good systems of local governance where there has been a persistent lack of success since the 1950s even in spite of several local government reforms. The book proposes alternative systems of local governance which will take due cognizance of the country's heterogeneity and of its traditional systems of social organisation.

Professor Adedeji's contributions to development theory, strategy and policy suitable for Africa and other development regions have been cogently and systematically presented in Prof. S.K.B Asante's book **African Development: Adebayo Adedeji's Alternative Strategies** (London & Ibadan, 1991) and in a book of essays written in his honour entitled **Issues in African Development: Essays in honor of Adebayo Adedeji at 65** (Heinemann, Ibadan 1996) and edited by Bade Onimode and Richard Synge.

Many are the national and international honours which have been bestowed upon him. He is a Fellow and past President of the Nigerian Economic Society, Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Management, Fellow of the African Academy of Sciences and Fellow and past President of the African Association for Public Administration and Management. He holds the life membership of the Nigerian Economic Society and the Society for International Development. He holds the degrees, honoris causa, of Doctor of Literature (D.Litt) of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (Nigeria); Doctor of Science (Economics, D.Sc. Econ.) of the Obafemi Awolowo University,

Ile-Ife (Nigeria) and Doctor of Law (LL.D) from three universities: Dalhousie University (Canada), University of Zambia and the University of Calabar (Nigeria) and Doctor of Science degree of Ibadan and Ogun State Universities. He has received national honours from many countries. Among these are the Grand officer of the Order of Mono of the Republic of Togo; Commander of the Order of Merit of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Grand Commander of the Distinguished Service of Zambia; Commander of the Republic of Gambia; Grand Commander of the Order of the Lion, Senegal; Grand Officer of the National Order of the Niger, Grand Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the Eagle, Namibia, and Commander of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

In 1982, he received the International Gold Mercury Award (ad personam) and in 1991 the Arthur Houghton Star Crystal Award of the African-American Institute. In a further recognition of his services to Africa and humanity, he was made an **Honorary Citizen of the Republic of Namibia** in March, 1997.

Since his departure from the United Nations in August 1991, he has served and continues to serve extensively as consultant to United Nations Organisations, African Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations and Universities — African and non-African. For example, he was on the United Nations Secretary-General's Panel of Independent High-Level Advisers on the future course of UN Development Activities (1992); served as Chairman of the High-Level Group of Experts on the future of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 1994; and as Consultant to the UN on **Asia-Africa Cooperation** (1997). He has been Economic Adviser to the Government of the Republic of Namibia between 1991 and 2001 when he visited the country at least twice in a year.

Since January 1998 he has been appointed a member of the Advisory Board of the United Nations African Futures Project — a long-term perspective studies project co-sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank (ADB).

In 1999 and 2001, he undertook an assessment of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for submission to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

On the restoration of democracy in Nigeria on May 29, 1999, he organized, at the request of Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria, a series of two-weekly re-orientation programmes for the Higher Federal Civil Service of Nigeria to assist them in coping effectively with the challenges of democracy and globalisation especially within the context of the potentials of the information technology (IT) for good governance, efficiency, transparency and accountability.

Permanent Secretaries and Directors and the vast majority of Deputy and Assistant Directors have benefited from the programme. The directorate programme, which has concluded its first phase, has been attended by 1,902 higher civil servants in a series of 21 courses beginning from May 31, 1999 to February 2, 2001. This is the first time ever that such an ambitious programme of re-orientation, education and training for the Permanent Secretaries and the Directorate cadres has been undertaken in Nigeria and elsewhere in Africa for that matter.

From March to May 2002 Professor Adedeji was appointed Nigeria's Special Envoy to Zimbabwe to facilitate reconciliation between the two warring political parties, ZANU-PF and MDC following that country's controversial elections in March 2002. From mid-December 2002 to early January 2003 he served as the chairman and leader of the 54-nation Commonwealth Observer and Monitoring Group on the Kenya 2002 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections. And between these assignments (May – July, 2002) he served as special adviser to the OAU Secretary-General on the transformation of the OAU to the AU.

In June 2003 he was appointed by the AU Heads of State as member of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Panel of Seven Eminent Persons whose mandate is to exercise oversight on the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, sustainable human development and accelerate subregional and regional socioeconomic integration by individual African States participating in the African Peer Review process with a view to sharing of

experiences and facilitating the reinforcement of successful and best practices, including identifying deficiencies and assessing the needs of capacity building. The appointment was made in May 2003.

II CURRICULUM VITAE

1. **Date and Place of Birth** 21 December, 1930, Ijebu-Ode, Nigeria

2. **Educational institution attended**

St. Saviour's School, Ijebu-Ode, 1940-43

The Grammar School, Ijebu-Ode, 1944-49

University College, Ibadan, 1953-54

University College, Leicester (the a college of London University), 1955-58

Harvard University, 1960-61

3. **Degrees and Diplomas obtained**

Diploma in Local Government Administration (Ibadan) 1954

B.Sc (Econ.) (Hon) (London) 1958

Master of Public Administration (M.P.A) (Harvard) 1961

Ph.D in Economics (London) 1967

D.Litt (Honoris Causa), Ahamdu Bello University, Zaria 1976

LL.D (Honoris Causa), University of Zambia 1984

LL.D (Honoris Causa), Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada 1984

LL.D (Honoris Causa), University of Calabar 1987

D.Sc (Honoris Causa), Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife 1989

D.Sc (Honoris Causa), University of Ibadan 1997

D.Sc (Honoris Causa), Ogun State University 1998

4.

(a) **National Honours**

From Togo – Grand Officer of the Order of Mono (GOOM), 1972

Mauritania – Commander of the Order of Merit (COM), 1977

- Zambia – Grand Commander of the Order of Distinguished Service (GCDS) 1982
- Senegal – Grand Commander of the Order of the Lion (GCOL), 1987
- Gambia – Commander of the Republic of the Gambia (CRG), 1988
- Niger – Grand Officer of the Order of the Niger (GOON), 1988
- Namibia – Grand Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the Eagle (GCOL), 1995
- Nigeria – Commander of the Order of the Federal Republic (CFR), 2001
- (b) **University Prizes**
 - (i) Faculty Prize in Economics, University College of Leicester, 1956
 - (ii) Faculty Prize in Economics, University College of Leicester, 1957
- (c) **International Honours**
 - (i) International Gold Mercury Award (ad personam), 1982;
 - (ii) The Arthur Houghton Star Crystal Award – African-American Institute’s (AAI) Annual Achievement Award, 1991;
 - (iii) Honorary Citizen of the Republic of Namibia, March, 1997

5. **Professional Employment**

(a) **In the Public Service of Nigeria 1950 –1963**

Research Assistant, West African (now Nigeria) Institute for Social and Economic Research, January-October, 1950;

Sub-Inspector of Lands, Department of Lands, November 1950 to April 1953;

Local Government Officer, Ministry of Local Government, April 1954 to September 1955;

Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Planning, Western Nigeria, November 1958 to September 1960;

Senior Assistant Secretary (Revenue), Ministry of Finance, September 1961 to December 1963.

(b) **In University teaching and administration 1963-1975**

Visiting Lecture in Economics, University of Ibadan 1958-1970

Associate Deputy Director, Institute of Administration University of Ife,
December 1963 to January 1966;

Deputy Director and Associate Professor
Institute of Administration, University of Ife January 1966 to September
1967

University of Ife, January 1996 to September 1967;

Director, Institute of Administration University of Ife, October 1967 to June
1975

Professor of Public Administration, from October 1967

Founder and first Editor-in-Chief of the **Quarterly Journal of
Administration**, University of Ife; 1967-1975

Officer of the University of Ife, 1970-1975¹

Member of the Council, University of Ife October 1970 to October 1971;
Visiting Professor to and External Examiner in a number of Nigerian,
African and non-African Universities.

(c) Political and Cabinet Employment 1971-1975

Served as Nigerian Federal Commissioner (Minister) for Economic Development and Reconstruction from October 1971 to June 1975.

Contributions include.

- (i) Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the war-affected economy of Nigeria after the Civil War;
- (ii) Preparation and launching of Nigeria's Third National Development Plan, 1975-1
- (iii) Introduction of the National Youth Service Corps scheme and Foundation Chairman of its Directorate, 1973-75;
- (iv) Establishment of the Economic Community of West African States in May 1975 following a three-year period of intensive negotiations; and,
- (v) Promotion of international, bilateral and multilateral co-operation between Nigeria and the rest of the world.

¹ Although on leave of absence from October 1971 to 1975 to served as Cabinet Minister in the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, he still carried the responsibility of the post.

(d) Professional Fellowships to which elected

- (i) Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Management (FNIM), 1971;
- (ii) Fellow of the African Association for Public Administration and Management (FAAPAM), 1987;
- (iii) Fellow of the Nigerian Economic Society (FNES), 1988;
- (iv) Life Fellow of the American Biographical Institute (LAFABI), 1989;
- (v) Life Member of the Society for International Development (SID) 1989;
- (vi) Fellow of the African Academy of Sciences (FAAS), 1991.

(e) Employment in the United Nations

- (i) Appointed Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa and Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, June 1975;
- (ii) Chairman, United Nations Institute for Namibia from July 1975 until Namibia's independence in March 1990,
- (iii) Promoted Under-Secretary General of the United Nations in January 1978;
- (iv) United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative on Africa's Economic Recovery Crisis, in addition to his duties as ECA Chief Executive, January 1984 to July 1991;
- (v) Chairman, United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990;
- (vi) Resigned as ECA Executive Secretary and as Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations (July 1991).

Major contributions as Chief Executive of ECA, June to July 1991 include:

- The streamlining of the organs of ECA and the decentralization of its structure through the establishment of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs);
- The establishment of a United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD);

- The launching of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa 1980-1990-2000;
- The emergence of ECA as a major executing and operational agency within the United Nations System;
- The preparation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development African in 1979; the Lagos Plan of Action in 1980; and, Final Act of Lagos in 1980. All these laid the foundation for regional and continental economic cooperation and integration and culminated in the signing of the Treaty for the Establishment of the African Economic Community in Abuja in July 1991;
- United Nations Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the establishment of the African Industrial Development Fund;
- Regional institutional development for industrial growth;
- The establishment of (a) the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS, 1995); (b) the 18-nation Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and southern Africa (PTA, 1981); and, (C) the 10-nation Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS, 1983);
- Presided over the United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN) from its establishment in 1975 until the independence of Namibia in March 1990. UNIN whose director became the first Prime Minister of Namibia trained the people who are currently running the country at the political and managerial levels. In recognition of the service thus rendered was decorated by the government of Namibia as **Grand Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the Eagle** on March 21 1995. The Presidents of Zimbabwe, Angola and Botswana were similarly decorated on the same date;
- The establishment of Pan African Development Information System (PADIS) for ECA member States;
- Providing leadership for ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions, including serving as Chairman of the Governing Council of the following African regional institutions:

- (i) African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Dakar, Senegal, 1975-1991;
- (ii) African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD) Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 1979-1991;
- (iii) African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) Dakar, Senegal, 1979-1991;
- (iv) Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS) Nairobi, Kenya, 1975-1991;
- (v) Regional Centre for Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS), Ile-Ife, Nigeria, 1975-1991;
- (vi) Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) Accra, Ghana, 1983;
- (vii) Institut de formation et de recherch  demographique (IFORD), Yaounde Cameroon, 1983-1991
- (viii) African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), Ibadan, Nigeria, 1980-1991
 - Preparation of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP) (1989);
 - Preparation of the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation (1990);
 - Preparation of the Policy Instrument for the Operationalization of AAFSAP (1991).

(e) After retirement from the United Nations in 1991

Founder and Executive Director of the African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies (since December 1991);

6. Advisory and Extra-curricular activities

(a) At the National Level, 1960-1975

- (i) Secretary, Nigerian Economic Society (1961-66);
- (ii) Book Review Editor of the Nigerian Economic Society's prestigious journal, the **Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies** (1971-72);
- (iii) President of the Nigerian Economic Society (1971-72);

- (iv) Founder-member and first Secretary-General of the Nigerian Association for Public Administration (1962-65);
- (v) Member of the Governing Council of the Nigerian Institute of Management (1967-1975);
- (vi) Director, Western Nigerian Development Corporation (1966-67);
- (vii) Director, West Western African Portland Cement Company – a subsidiary of WNDC (1966-67);
- (viii) Chairman, Western Nigerian Government Broadcasting Corporation (1966- 67);
- (ix) Director, Western Nigerian Government Broadcasting and Television Corporation (1967-68);
- (x) Member of the Western Nigeria Economic Advisory Council (1967-70);
- (xi) Member of the Nigerian National Manpower Board (1968-71).

(b) At the International Level

- (i) Member of the Ad-Hoc Committee of Experts on the Finances of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies (1966);
- (ii) Consultant to the Conference of Directors of Schools and Institutes of Public Administration in Africa held in Tangier, Morocco (1968);
- (iii) UNESCO Consultant on the future orientation of the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD), 1969;
- (iv) Leader of ECA three-man team on the Survey of Manpower and Training Needs of African countries (1970);
- (v) Founder-member of the African Association for Public Administration and Management in 1971 and the Association's Vice-President from 1971 to 1974 and its President from 1975-1985;
- (vi) Member of the Committee of Experts on the restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System (1975);
- (vii) Member of the Board of Trustees of the Department of the

Economics, University of Boston, Mass. U.S.A, (1978)

- (viii) Member of the North-South Roundtable since 1978;
- (xix) Life member of the Society of International Development and the Nigerian Economic Society;
- (x) Global Director of the Hunger Project, 1985-1991;
- (xi) Director, The African Leadership Foundation, Inc. since April 1988;
- (xii) Member of the Board of Trustees of the Nigerian Economic Society, since May 1989;

c) Main activities at the international level since 1991- after retirement from UN

- (i) Member of the Committee of the Eminent Persons for the Review of the ECOWAS Treaty (1991);
- (ii) Special Economic Adviser to the Government of the Republic of Namibia 1991-2001
- (iii) Member of the United Nations Secretary-General's Panel of Independent High-Level Advisers on the Future Course of UN Development Activities (1992);
- (iv) Visiting Fellow of the Carnegie Foundation and African-American Institute (1993-1994);
- (v) Chairman of the High-level Group of Experts on the Future of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (1994);
- (vi) Consultant to the United Nations on Asia-Africa Cooperation (1997);
- (vii) Member of the Advisory Board of the United Nations African Futures Project – a long-term perspective project co- sponsored by the UNDP, ECA and ADB (since 1998);
- (viii) Leader of the Team on the Evaluation and Assessment of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)- the appointment was made twice: in 1999 and 2001. The reports were submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations on each occasion;
- (ix) Leader of the Team on the Future of the United Nations Staff College (2000).

- (x) Member of Authors' Team of the United Nations Intellectual History project, 2000-2003
- (xi) Delivering seminal lectures/ papers on the Nigerian and African political economy;
- (xii) Preparation of the biennial Nigerian Human Development Report for the UNDP (Lagos) – 1996, 1998 and 2000/2001 the Millennium Edition;
- (xiv) Coordinator of the reorientation Programme for Federal Higher Civil Service Permanent Secretaries and the Directorate Cadre to assist them in coping with the challenges of the democracy and globalisation & especially within the context of the Information Technology (IT) revolution. In all over 2000 members of the Federal Higher Civil Service went through the programme between May 1999 and September 2001;
- (xv) Chairman of the National Committee of the United Nations International Year for Volunteers- Nigeria since May 2000.
- (xvi) March 2002, he was appointed a Special Envoy of the President of Nigeria and Co-Facilitator (together with the Envoy of the President of South Africa) of the resolution of the political crisis which was the aftermath of the 2002 Presidential elections in Zimbabwe whose results have not been accepted by the opposition party, movement for Democratic Change (MDC). This has necessitated an Inter-party Dialogue between ZANU – PF and mediated by the two envoys.

7

Bibliographical Listings

Africa Who's Who

Makers of Modern Africa

Who's Who in the Commonwealth

Who's Who in Education

Who's Who in the World

International Authors and Writers Who's Who

International Scholars Directory

International Who's Who
International Who's Who of Intellectuals
Men of Achievement
Men and Women of Distinction
Newswatch Who's Who in Nigeria
Harvard Alumni Directory, 1995

8. Publications on/about Adedeji and his works

- (a) **African Development: Adebayo Adedeji's Alternative Strategies**
by S.K.B Asante. First published by Hans Zell Publishers in association with the African Association for Public Administration and management in 1991 and subsequently by Spectrum Books Limited, Ibadan, also in 1991;
- (b) **Issues in African Development: Essays in honour of Adebayo Adedeji at 65** (Heinemann, Ibadan, 1995) edited by Bade Onimode & Richard Synge. Contributors are: J.F. Ade-Adeniyi (Nigeria), S.K.B Asante (Ghana), Reginald Herbold Green (USA), Goran Hyden (Sweden), Olu Ibukun (Nigeria), Alexander A. Kwampong (Ghana), Stephen Lewis (Canada), Samuel Nana-Sinkam (Cameroon), Bade Onimode (Nigeria), H.M.A. Onitri (Nigeria), Sadig Rasheed (Sudan), Timothy Shaw (Canada), Filomina Steady (Sierra Leone), Richard Synge (UK) Togba-Na Tipoteh (Liberia), Siyanbola Tomori (Nigeria) and Ben Turok South Africa).
- (c) **ADEBAYO ADEDEJI – A RAINBOW IN THE SKY OF TIME (His Vision; His Mission, His Life & Times) – A Biography– by Sanmi–Ajiki** (Newswach Book Ltd, Lagos, 2000) 454 pp.