Jenkins (2004) Collaborative approaches to knowledge development

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This paper was written about the urban development legislation that was happening in Mozambique and Angola. Both areas are in post-war slums (slumps?) and are still recovering and trying to rebuild their economies and establish democratic governments. Spelling mistakes are disappointing given that the wiki has spell check! The intense wars in both countries, more noticeable with Angola, led to large wartime urban markets that have become unbenefficial now that the wars have ceased. The countries are both trying to rebuild and profit from there land, but the process is long and hard for the two countries trying to break into the world market much later than other countries.

Although both countries became independent from Portugal in 1975, the civil wars within the countries halted much of the development that the countries desperately needed. Mozambique's war ended in 1992, while Angola’s persisted all the way to 2002 (provide start and end year for each). This has given Mozambique a much greater handle on its development. Mozambique has begun to diversify its economy basing it off of tourism, its natural resources, agriculture, and mining. Angola, on the other hand, has begun to rely almost solely on resources like their oil and diamonds, which although profitable, often cause problems and have a large chance of dropping off the world market (?) as the need/want for them dwindles.

Both countries have been facing similar problems and developments though. Both have begun to free and rebuild on land that was captured or devastated during the war, mainly in the large urban areas. But, both countries are having problems with wealth concentration and a large number of poor and, more so with Angola, high levels of famine. And, with the weakened governments in both areas these problems are extremely difficult to deal with, if they are dealt with at all.

The article is very indepth about the topic it concerns, and gives some insightful commentary on the subject. All of the facts concerning the weakened states of both the government and the economy of Angola are very interesting, and very helpful when considering the food issues that Angola is facing today.