

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3	COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPERS	
		AND RELATED DOCUMENTS	50
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK		COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPERS	51
FLAGSHIP REPORTS	4	COUNTRY DIAGNOSTIC NOTES (CDNS)	57
AFRICAN ECONOMIC			
OUTLOOK 2022	5	OTHER RESOURCES	65
REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES		POLICY NOTES	66
OF AFRICAN ECONOMIC		BOOKS AND OTHER REPORTS	73
OUTLOOK 2022	7	COUNTRY RESULTS BRIEFS	
COUNTRY-FOCUSED REPORTS		AND PROFILES	76
OF 2022 AFRICAN ECONOMIC			
OUTLOOK	9	EVALUATION REPORTS	79
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK		IMPACT EVALUATIONS	80
GROUP ANNUAL REPORT 2021	15	COUNTRY STRATEGY AND	
ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT		PROGRAM EVALUATIONS	81
EFFECTIVENESS REVIEW 2022	17	THEMATIC EVALUATIONS	83
INDEPENDENT EVALUATION		CORPORATE EVALUATIONS	84
DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2021	18	OTHER ASSESSMENTS	85
AFRICA SUSTAINABLE			
DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2022	19	STATISTICAL RESOURCES	87
		THE AFDB STATISTICS	
THE BANK'S HIGH 5s	20	POCKETBOOK 2022	88
LIGHT UP AND POWER AFRICA	21	COMPENDIUM OF STATISTICS	
FEED AFRICA	29	ON BANK GROUP OPERATIONS - 2022	89
INDUSTRIALIZE AFRICA	31		
INTEGRATE AFRICA	32	BANK WORKING PAPERS AND	
IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF		RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS	90
LIFE FOR THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA	35	WORKING PAPERS	91
		JOURNAL ARTICLES	94
CROSS-CUTTING THEMES	42		
GREEN JOBS FOR WOMEN		NEWSLETTERS, MAGAZINES AND BLOGS	105
IN AFRICA	44		
TIMBER INDUSTRY IN AFRICA	47	KNOWLEDGE EVENTS	109

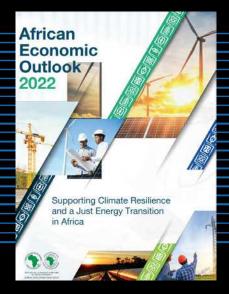
INTRODUCTION

The African Development Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to Regional Member Countries (RMCs). In support of its mission—to promote sustainable economic development and social progress of RMCs—the Bank conducts and publishes a wide range of research and knowledge on development issues relating to Africa. In so doing, tons of knowledge and analytical works are published by the Bank annually to enhance better understanding of the contexts and challenges, as well as proffer tailored policy options for structural transformation, sustained growth, and inclusive development in RMCs. Some of the knowledge works are continental wide, while others are country-specific, with the converging aim of providing the requisite analytics for financing projects, invaluable policy dialogue and capacity building.

The Bank's knowledge and research activities cut across various complexes of the institution. Hence, the compilation of this compendium, into a publication catalogue, is a Bank-wide effort, espousing the "One-Bank" approach. Like the previous editions, the 2022 African Development Bank Group's Publications Catalogue provides one-stop digital access to key publications of the Bank. Major Bank publications are organized in this Catalogue in broad categories that include flagships, knowledge events, evaluation reports and statistical resources, and other thematic reports. Electronic access through online web links and QR codes are provided to ease access to the publications.







Main Report

"By focusing on climate resilience and a just energy transition, the 2022 African Economic Outlook rekindles the Bank's strong commitment to addressing the continent's climate vulnerabilities and transitioning toward net-zero by 2050." Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, President, African Development Bank Group

The 2022 edition of the African Economic Outlook focuses on "Supporting Climate Resilience and a Just Energy Transition in Africa." The theme highlights climate change as a growing threat to lives and livelihoods in Africa. Chapter 1 examines Africa's economic performance and outlook. The Chapter underscores the generally improved macroeconomic fundamentals. considerable challenges that remain in the medium term, due largely to the persistence of the pandemic effect and volatility induced by the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Chapter 2 examines climate resilience and a just energy transition in Africa within the context of the Paris agreement (2016). It argues that the agreement called for "common but differentiated responsibilities" to support mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions alongside climate adaptation.

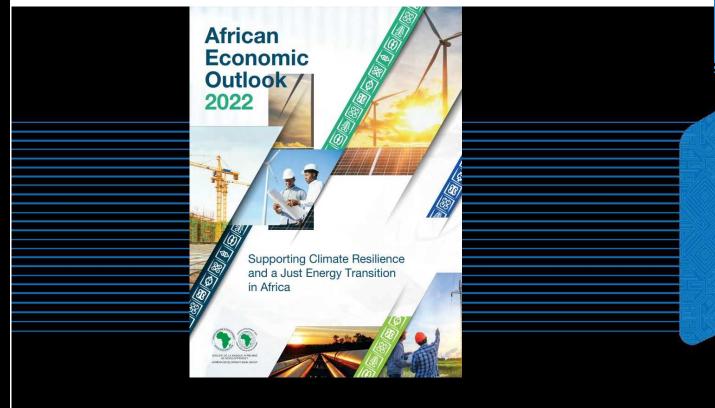
Therefore, climate justice is not only about how the world should transition from carbon-intensive development to climateresilient pathways, but also how the burden of historical and current carbon emissions should be shouldered by countries in a responsible manner. Chapter 3 explores strategies and instruments to finance climate resilience and a just energy transition in Africa. It argues that despite energy being the most funded sector in Africa, resources mobilized so far for the sector are dwarfed by the continent's enormous energy investment Therefore, Institutional capacity development, along with regulatory and other policy reforms, are urgently needed to support and accelerate climate finance from domestic and external sources. In addition, there are 54 Country Notes on each African country that provide a summary of recent developments and prospects in these countries.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents-publications-african-economic-outlook-2023-previous-african-economic-outlook/african-economic-outlook-2022

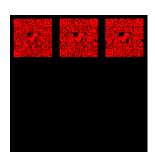


ublications

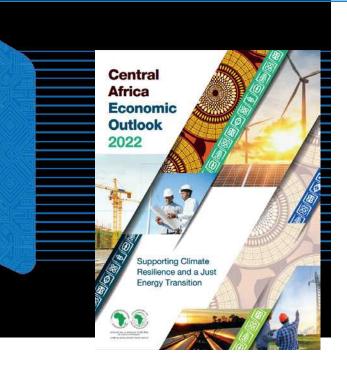




Highlights of the AEO: https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/african-economic-outlook-2022-highlights







Regional Reports

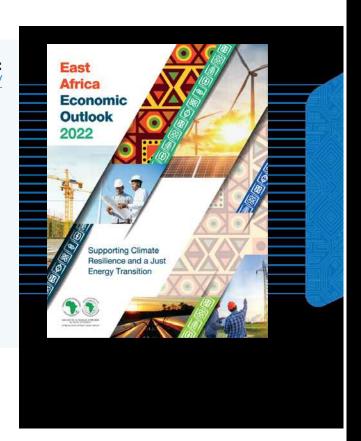
As part of the African Economic Outlook report, Regional Economic Outlooks are produced for each of Africa's five regions. The Regional Economic Outlooks tend to focus on the overall theme of the African Economic Outlook, but with sharper focus and a deep dive into comprehensively analyzing various socioeconomic issues as well as the thematic area of focus (climate resilience and a just energy transition) at the regional levels. The regional reports therefore provide detailed assessments of factors driving key macroeconomic variables at more granular level, while dissecting regional level factors relating to climate resilience and a just energy transition. Prospects and outlook of key macroeconomic indicators are also presented.

Central Africa Economic Outlook 2022: https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/central-africa-economic-outlook-2022



East Africa Economic Outlook 2022: https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/east-africa-economic-outlook-2022





Publications Catalogue 2022



COUNTRY-FOCUSED REPORTS OF 2022 AFRICAN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK



Nigeria - Climate Nigeria - Climate Resilience and A Just Energy Transition

This report highlights the multiple climate change effects suffered by Nigeria with multiple economic and social consequences. Particularly how the country's energy poverty and rising food insecurity has hampered Nigeria to adequately manage climate related shocks. It posits that for a country dependent on traditional agriculture and natural resource extraction, adaptation to climate change is key in its efforts towards the achievement

of sustainable and inclusive development and transition to net zero.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2022-supporting-climate-resilience-and-just-energy-transition-nigeria



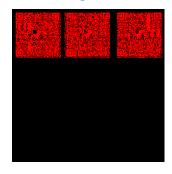
9



Ghana - Climate Resilience and A Just Energy Transition

report highlights Ghana's This vulnerability to climate change due to its location along the Atlantic Ocean in a tropical climate zone. The report posits Ghana's disadvantaged position increasingly exposes the country to the risks of climate change including rising sea levels, drought, higher temperatures, and erratic rainfall, which negatively impact the socioeconomic development of the country. As a result, Ghana needs to increase its climate resilience to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on the economy and livelihoods in the country.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2022-supporting-climate-resilience-and-just-energy-transition-ghana





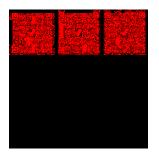


Sierra Leone - Climate Resilience and A Just Energy Transition

This report highlights that Sierra Leone, like many other countries in the region, is impacted by natural events such as more frequent floods, rising sea levels and coastal erosion, among others. Flooding disasters and its consequent waterborne diseases exacerbated by lack of safe drinking water are important causes of mortality and morbidity. They also come with social and economic consequences. The former through resource related conflicts, internal displacement, and migration; and the latter

by decreasing productivity of economic sectors with unintended consequences for sustainable development.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2022-supporting-climate-resilience-and-just-energy-transition-sierra-leone



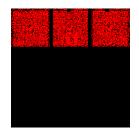


The Gambia - Climate Resilience and A Just Energy Transition

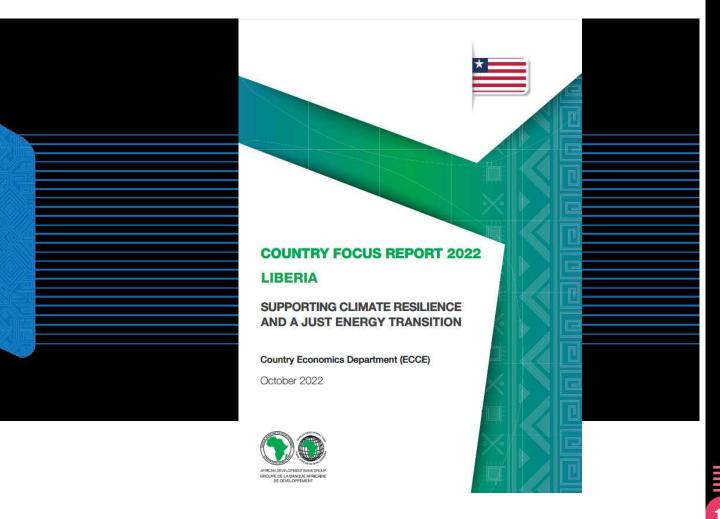
This report opines that The Gambia is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change from increases in temperature, decreases in rainfall, and a rise in the sea level, which affect millions of people and make adaptation more urgent. Rapid changes in climate tend to have severe effects on a country's key economic sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and health. They also erode the productivity of local water and

food systems, decrease soil quality, and undermine sustainable development.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2022-supporting-climate-resilience-and-just-energy-transition-gambia





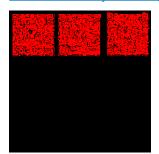


Liberia - Climate Resilience and A Just Energy Transition

This report argues that Liberia, due to its location on the west coast of Africa, within the tropical rain forest climate belt with heavy rain, is faced with high climate change risks, including cyclones, floods, and rising sea levels. Its vulnerability to climate variability and climate change is affecting millions of people thus making adaptation efforts more pressing as rapid changes in weather patterns erode the productivity of local water

and food systems and generate unintended consequences for sustainable development.

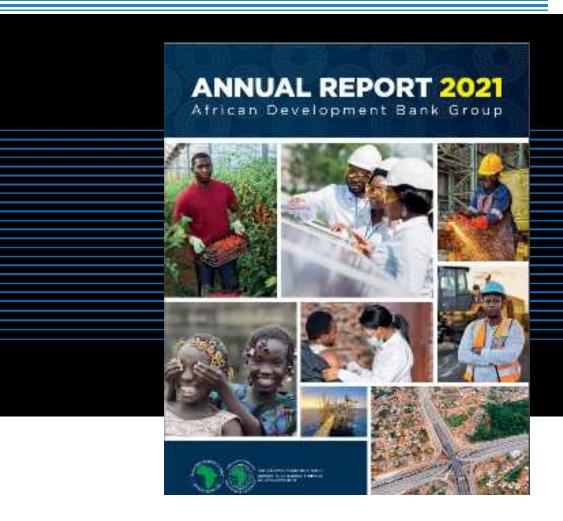
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2022-supporting-climate-resilience-and-just-energy-transition-liberia







AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP ANNUAL REPORT 2021



Main Report

As a statutory publication, the Bank Group's Annual Report usually is a comprehensive report detailing the activities throughout the preceding year. In particular, the report highlights the activities and achievements of the Bank in line with the development priorities for the continent, namely the High 5s: Light up and power Africa, Feed Africa, Industrialize Africa, Integrate Africa, and Improve the quality of life of the people of Africa. In addition to describing the project/ program financing, the report further chronicles the corporate management activities of the Bank's organizational units, and presents the governance structure of the Bank, with specific attention to the

activities, oversight functions, and strategic responsibilities of the Board of Directors. Furthermore, it presents an overview of the financial management and financial statements and key measures taken to preserve the Bank Group's financial soundness (triple-A rating) and how the Bank optimized risk management.

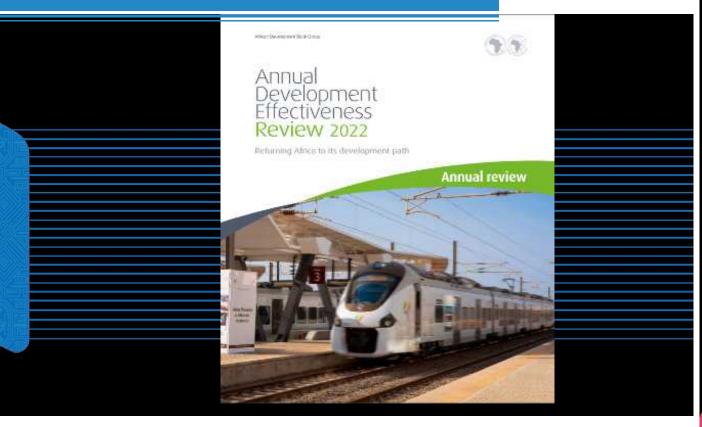
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/annual-report-2021



Publication



ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS REVIEW 2022



Main report

"Our emergency operations played an essential role during the pandemic, enabling governments to implement public health measures and extend social protection to those in need." Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, President, African Development Bank Group

The Annual Development Effectiveness Review (ADER) serves as a benchmark of the Bank's progress in contributing to Africa's development. The 2022 ADER presents an opportunity to demonstrate that the Bank has responded swiftly and meaningfully to the needs of its regional member countries. The Bank has done more than step up to the plate with financing. For the second year in a row, despite fierce competition for resources, the Bank was able to pivot into helping countries shore up their budgets, fund vital social services and resume investing in key infrastructure. The 2022 ADER points out that

Africa's economic recovery remains fragile and uneven. Therefore, the interventions of key indigenous institutions like the African Development Bank are essential. The report highlights how the Bank has leveraged its unique role as Africa's development finance institution, and as a leading source of affordable finance for African countries to provide urgent financing for countries. It capitalized on its privilege of being one of the most important investors in African infrastructure, with a strong track record of mobilizing private investment.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/annual-development-effectiveness-review-2022



Publications Catalogue 707

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION DEPARTMENT (IDEV) ANNUAL REPORT 2021

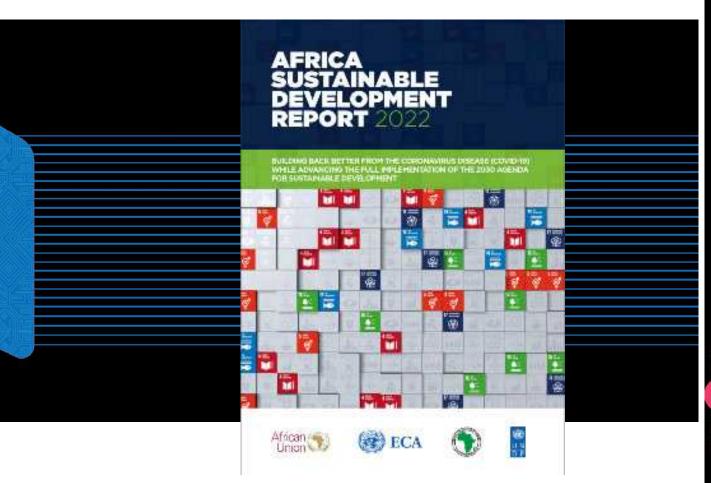


The IDEV 2021 annual report was published in 2022, reporting on the 13 evaluation reports delivered in the preceding year. The evaluations covered a wide spectrum of Bank activities, including policies, strategies, and investment operations, but also "soft" contributions such as policy dialogue, knowledge management, and economic and sector work. Achieving development results in the era of the Sustainable Development Goals calls for more focus on these indirect development pathways, hence the inclusion of the "soft" contributions.

https://idev.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/files/IDEV%20ANNUAL%20 REPORT%202021-EN.pdf



AFRICA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2022



Main report

The Africa Sustainable Development Report (ASDR) 2022 is a critical evaluation of Africa's progress towards sustainable development. It assesses the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and the Ukraine-Russia crisis on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063. Utilizing the latest data, the report identifies pressing policy interventions and serves as a yardstick to gauge the magnitude of these disruptions on the SDGs. By offering insights to

policymakers, the report enables informed decision-making to drive forward the 2030 Agenda and the African Union's Agenda 2063 for a prosperous and resilient Africa.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/2022-africa-sustainable-development-report



19





Electricity Regulatory Index (ERI) for Africa 2022

This report is the fifth edition of the Electricity Regulatory Index (ERI). It measures the level of development of electricity sector regulatory frameworks in African countries and the capacity of regulatory authorities to effectively carry out their relevant functions and duties. The report covers 43 of the 45 countries with confirmed regulatory authorities.

The ERI is made up of three pillars or sub-indices: the Regulatory Governance Index (RGI); the Regulatory Substance Index (RSI); and the Regulatory Outcome Index (ROI). Uganda, which has occupied the top position since the inception of the ERI in 2018, maintained its prime standing in 2022 with an ERI score of 0.846. Other top performers included Egypt (0.785), Senegal (0.710), Ghana (0.709), and Kenya (0.695). The electricity regulatory frameworks in these 5 top countries are relatively well-developed

and their utilities respond positively to regulatory instructions and guidelines, whilst their regulators are forward looking and capable of exerting the necessary regulatory authority over the regulated entities. This has been reflected in the outcomes.

The fundamentals of supportive regulatory frameworks, which have been established in the surveyed countries, remain strong and are improving. Thirty countries have either amended their regulatory laws and instruments or have enacted new ones; as a result, they have addressed weaknesses that were identified through the ERI. Although higher than last year, the average ERI score remains low, at 0.496 compared to 0.456 in 2021.

https://africa-energy-portal.org/reports/electricity-regulatory-index-africa-2022-eri



Publications Catalogue

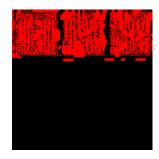


Key Highlights of the Electricity Regulatory Index for Africa

The African Development Bank Group's flagship Electricity Regulatory Index for Africa (ERI) measures the level of development of the regulatory framework for the electricity sector in African countries and the capacity of regulatory authorities against internationally accepted best practices. An effective, transparent, predictable, and enforceable regulatory framework is widely recognized as a key component of any sustainable electricity sector as it establishes clear rules, standards,

and practices for the stakeholders. This sends good signals to private investors and gives them the needed confidence to commit to long term energy investments.

https://africa-energy-portal.org/reports/ key-highlights-electricity-regulatory-indexafrica-2022







Desert to Power

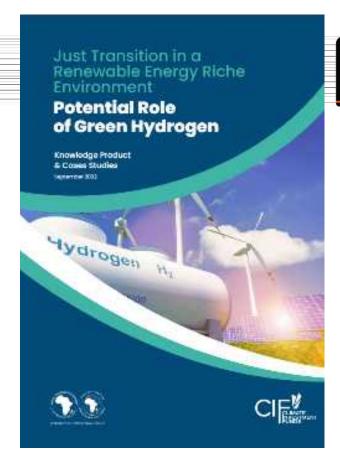
This report outlines a roadmap for the Bank and its partners to generate 10 gigawatts of solar energy by 2030 and to supply over 250 million people in the poorest countries with green energy supply. Sahel is one of the regions of the world which receives the highest amount of sunlight. Achieving universal access requires a connection to electricity for 30+ million people in the G5 Sahel countries. The objective of the umbrella Desert to Power G5 Financing Facility is to assist the G5 Sahel countries – Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger – to adopt a low-emission

power generation path by making use of the region's abundant solar potential. The Facility will mobilize \$966 million over a seven-year implementation period.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/desert-power-en





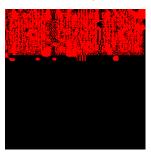


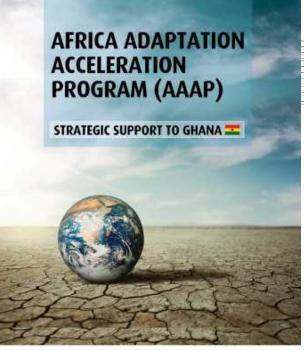
Just Transition in a Renewable Energy Rich Environment - Potential Role of Green Hydrogen

The study proposes a preliminary framework that encourages the deployment of green hydrogen in three preselected African countries. The three countries were selected after screening 29 African member countries under the Climate Investment Fund (CIF). Several criteria were considered covering the following aspects: (i) geographical spread: Northern, Eastern, Western, Central and Southern Africa; (ii) availability of different renewable energy resources; technical aspects for green hydrogen e.g., water availability and salt cavern locations; (iii) existence of renewable energy power systems; (iv) and infrastructure. Several filtration processes were conducted using a dedicated list of selection criteria.

The analysis in each country establishes an adequate knowledge product to contribute to long term strategies to achieve low carbon and climate resilient development. It considers specific characteristics of renewable energy resources and generation mix, barriers and opportunities of green hydrogen production and presence of a relatively well-developed fossil energy system.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ just-transition-renewable-energy-richeenvironment-potential-role-green-hydrogen









Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program - Strategic Support to Ghana

This study provides insights and a potential pipeline of 35 project ideas to help in defining the core priorities for future investments in Ghana's infrastructure. While infrastructure Africa largely financed by national governments, accounting for 37% of total commitments in 2018, the private sector needs to play a critical role in accelerating adaptation at scale. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are increasingly being used to finance, build, and operate infrastructure assets in Africa. However, most infrastructure PPPs do not optimize climate adaptation in technical, financial, and contractual components of projects. The

study therefore provides a blueprint on how to strategically support Ghana's adaptation acceleration through support to the Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF). The study is part of Ghana's application to become a Direct Access Entity to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to enable it to access additional finance to build climate resilience in the infrastructure investments it supports downstream.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africaadaptation-acceleration-program-aaapstrategic-support-ghana







Understanding the importance of regulatory sandbox environments and encouraging their adoption





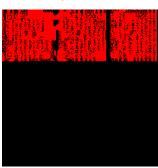


Understanding the Importance of Regulatory Sandbox Environments and Encouraging their Adoption

The report promotes knowledge-sharing and dissemination with the Bank's RMCs regarding the workings and use of regulatory sandboxes in Africa. It provides guidance to encourage the creation of regulatory sandbox environments and examines how their adoption can be accelerated by motivating stakeholders, both NRAs and the private sector, to participate actively in them. It uses case studies and examples drawn from different countries and economic sectors, the benefits, problems and solutions in the creation, utilization, and governance of regulatory sandboxing environments. The report draws on existing findings in the field,

supplementing it with primary research. Firstly, from ICT National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) within Africa that have expressed an interest in regulatory sandbox environments, secondly, from regulators in other sectors (primarily FinTech) that already have sandbox environments in process and thirdly from potential sandbox participants from within the digital economy.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ understanding-importance-regulatorysandbox-environments-and-encouragingtheir-adoption



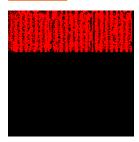


Fostering Climate Resilience and a Just Energy Transition for Africa through Evaluative Evidence

A key evaluation on mainstreaming green growth and climate change into the Bank's interventions was published by IDEV, presenting findings, lessons, and recommendations for the Bank on, **interalia**, building RMCs' climate resilience and supporting them towards their gradual transition to clean energy. The report provides

practical recommendations to inform the Bank's policies, strategies, frameworks, and operations in the areas of power, energy, climate change and green growth.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/ fostering-climate-resilience-and-justenergy-transition-africa-through-evaluativeevidence





Publications Catalogue 202



Evidence-based Transformative Pathways to Foster Climate Resilience and a Just Energy Transition for Africa - Background Paper for COP27

This paper presents background information on Africa's drive for energy access and economic development. It highlights the importance of climate resilience and a just energy transition

for Africa. It also synthesizes the main evaluative evidence (findings, lessons learned and recommendations) related to power, energy, climate change and green growth.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/ evidence-based-transformative-pathwaysfoster-climate-resilience-and-just-energy





African Natural

The Future of Marine Fisheries in the African Blue Economy

The report analyses the future of marine line fisheries within the context of Africa's blue economy. It argues that the marine capture fisheries production of Africa currently stands at 7 million tonnes. It has increased in recent years due to the strong resurgence of West African small pelagic catches and a return to normalcy in the Indian Ocean following the end of Somalian piracy. The marine fish supply is increasing but the current growth is at a rate that cannot match the increasing population's per capita consumption demands. With the African population expected to reach 1.7 billion in 2030 and 2.5 billion in 2050, feeding the population at today's level of per capita consumption (7.5 kg/capita/year form marine fisheries) will require 13 million tonnes of marine fish in 2030 and almost 19 million tonnes in 2050. These figures provide an idea of the scale of the production gap: about 6

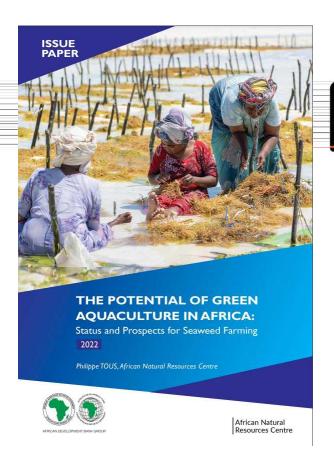
million tonnes in 2030 and 12 million in 2050. They also make it clear that much change is required in both ecosystem capacity enhancement and capture and valorisation method improvement to reach such targets. Fisheries policies, institutional structures, and the skills base of fisheries agencies in many African countries have been heavily influenced by a historical focus on production and revenue maximisation year-after-year, driven by the need to generate cash for the national treasury, with little or no reference to resource productivity and sustainability. The approach has led to overexploitation of most of the major fish resources.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/futuremarine-fisheries-african-blue-economy



29





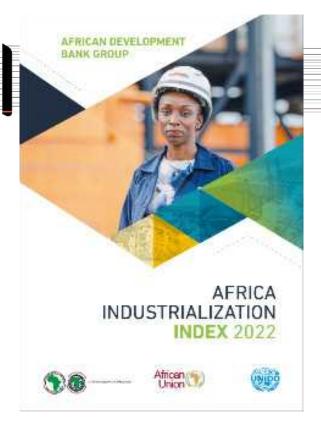
The Potential of Green Aquaculture in Africa: Status and Prospects for Seaweed Farming

This report focuses on seaweed culture as part of a series on different forms of green aquaculture. The purpose is to potential environmental, highlight the economic, and social co-benefits of green aquaculture. Aquaculture offers advantages on several levels that are closely aligned to the Bank's strategy. Beyond feeding Africa, green aquaculture belongs to nature-based solutions that contribute to the industrialisation of the continent and represents local value addition with a negative carbon footprint. It thus contributes

to improving the living conditions of African people by providing them with livelihoods and long-term skills that increase their resilience, while restoring ecosystem services. The report proposes recommendations to the Bank's RMCs on how to best promote this promising sector.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/potential-green-aquaculture-africa-status-and-prospects-seaweed-farming



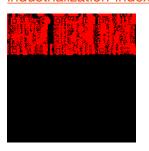


Africa Industrialization Index 2022

The report is intended for better tracking, and understanding gauging, progress towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development on the continent. The African Industrialisation Index seeks to strengthen knowledge around the drivers of industrial development. It provides the first-ever comprehensive picture of the progress of industrial development across the continent, covering 52 of 54 African countries from 2010 to 2021. The results of this first edition of the African Industrialization Index show

that most African countries are making slow and steady progress on industrial development.A handful of countries have already developed sophisticated manufacturing capabilities.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africaindustrialization-index-2022



Publications

INTEGRATE AFRICA



Africa Visa Openness Report 2022







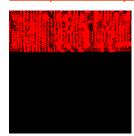
Africa Visa Openness Report 2022

The Africa Visa Openness Index (AVOI) measures the extent to which African countries are open to visitors from other African countries. The index analyses each country's visa requirements to show which countries on the continent facilitate travel to their territory. The 2022 Africa Visa Openness Index report shows African countries making progress in their freedom of travel policies, most of which had been severely curtailed by the Covid-19 crisis. The report underlines the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in the last two years (2020 and 2021) during which most countries restricted movement, both domestically and for international travel. Restrictions on international travel ranged from closing entire borders to quarantines,

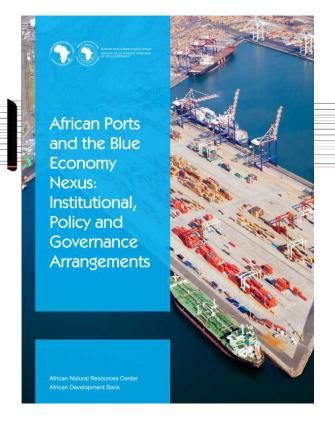
screening measures, and bans on visitors from countries deemed "high risk."

The 2022 report reflects on renewed signs of progress: 10 countries have improved their visa openness score over the past year, and visa openness on the continent now exceeds that recorded during the year prior to the Covid-19 pandemic and is in line with the peak score achieved in 2020.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africavisa-openness-report-2022





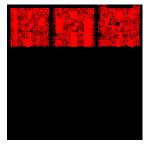


African Ports and the Blue Economy Nexus: Institutional, Policy and Governance Arrangements

This paper uses key concepts of earth system governance - agency, architecture, inclusiveness, adaptiveness, and coherence -as an analytical framework to investigate the dynamics for institutionalising environmental sustainability in African ports. It also seeks to assess how well the integration of blue economy thinking is being constrained or enabled in the ports. Since the turn of the 21st century, African ports have opened to private sector involvement to assume a hybrid public and private character, operating as semi-autonomous economic actors. Like other ports around the world, they are beginning to acknowledge their detrimental environmental impacts and to explore what they can do to assume more environmental responsibility. Their role to facilitate Africa's economic growth through shipping is

important, but their activities impact negatively on Africa's oceans and freshwater systems. The blue economy concept seeks to address these negative impacts to keep oceans and freshwater systems healthy and productive and harness the immense potential of waterways to support global socio-economic development and growth sustainably. However, the blue economy concept is relatively new, especially to African ports, and how it is being integrated operationally as part of sustainability efforts has thus far received little attention or investigation.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/african-ports-and-blue-economy-nexus-institutional-policy-and-governance-arrangements





Infrastructure Financing Trends in Africa 2019-2020

This report on Infrastructure Financing Trends (IFT) 2019-2020 was prepared during a highly unusual period in which the COVID-19 pandemic upended many economic and social trends worldwide. All countries were affected; in Africa, many key social services, such as basic healthcare and education were curtailed and jobs were lost, which increased poverty and exacerbated hardship, particularly among people at the bottom of the pyramid. The reduction in economic activity and decline in exports negatively impacted the debt burden of many countries, some of which are now in debt distress. The IFIs responded with emergency support and debt relief packages such as the IMF Covid 19 Financial

Assistance and Debt Service Relief. Overall, the report shows that countries in Africa demonstrated commendable resilience and a firm policy response that reduced the possible impact on the continent. For the infrastructure sectors the pandemic reduced financial flows in 2020, both from national governments and IFIs, as scarce fiscal resources were diverted to more urgent social uses.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ infrastructure-financing-trendsafrica-2019-2020



Publication atalogue 20

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



STRATEGY FOR QUALITY HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA 2072-2030

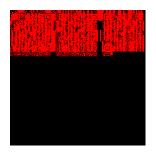
REVISED VERSION



Strategy for Quality Health Infrastructure in Africa - 2022-2030

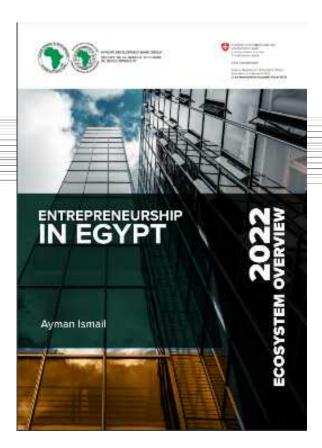
This Strategy for Quality Health Infrastructure in Africa 2022-2030 (SQHIA) follows a request from Governors of the African Development Bank (AfDB or Bank) to define its role in addressing Africa's health infrastructure deficits, drawing on its core expertise in infrastructure development. The request recognises the centrality of health to improving the quality of life for Africans and enabling them to achieve their potential. The strategy also responds to the growing demand from regional member countries (RMCs) for the Bank's support in overcoming gaps in national health infrastructure, which have been exposed by COVID-19 and other health crises.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ strategy-quality-health-infrastructureafrica-2022-2030



Publication



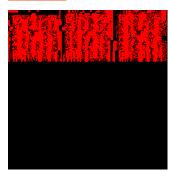


Entrepreneurship in Egypt: 2022 Ecosystem Overview

This report offers a comprehensive overview of Egypt's entrepreneurship ecosystem, detailing existing programs and initiatives in key areas, while also identifying specific potential interventions gaps and enhance support for entrepreneurs. The report examines the following areas: (i) entrepreneurial awareness programs, (ii) incubation and acceleration programs, (iii) access to finance, and (iv) entrepreneurship training and education. In each of these areas, the key programs and initiatives are profiled, and an in-depth analysis provided. The findings from this mapping exercise

can be leveraged for improved stakeholder collaboration, the development of strategies to promote entrepreneurship in Egypt, the design of programs and interventions, and monitoring changes in the entrepreneurial landscape.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ entrepreneurship-egypt-2022-ecosystemoverview







() OECD area Club?



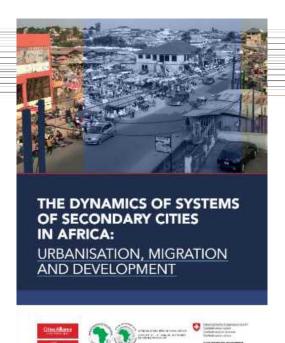
This report presents compelling evidence - from 2600 cities across 34 countries - that urbanisation in Africa contributes to better economic outcomes and higher standards of living. It shows that in most socio-economic dimensions, Africa's cities significantly outperform the countries in which they are located, and that the gap between the performance of African cities and the national averages is larger than in many other parts of the world. One of the most underappreciated achievements of African cities over the last 30 years has been

that, despite growing by 500 million people, they have maintained their economic performance, providing several hundred million people with better jobs and improved access to services and infrastructure. Positive spillovers from urbanisation are also spreading to rural areas, which benefit from proximity to cities.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africas-urbanisation-dynamics-2022-economic-power-africas-cities





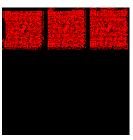


The dynamics of systems of secondary cities in Africa: urbanisation, migration, and development

This book explores the role played by secondary cities in the development of African countries and regions. It includes a review and discusses trends, influences, and challenges, including the forces of New Economic Geography, facing the development of secondary cities in Africa. Using a systems approach, it examines urban governance, economic, development, social, and environmental factors that have shaped the development of secondary cities. Eight country and city case studies illustrate how they have approached urbanisation, decentralisation, and other processes supporting secondary city development. Case studies include Cape Coast in Ghana, Dire Dawa in Ethiopia, Gabès in Tunisia, Huambo in Angola, Ibadan in Nigeria, Mombasa in Kenya, Gqeberha (formerly Port Elizabeth) in South Africa, and ToubaMbacké in Senegal. These case studies provide insights and knowledge about challenges facing the development of secondary cities

within the selected countries. Learning outcomes are presented for each country case study, followed by an outline of opportunities open to secondary cities in Africa to become more competitive, dynamic, and liveable. The roles that international development assistance agencies and organisations can play to support the development of secondary systems of cities are discussed. The book concludes with a call for a new urban age agenda for the management and development of African secondary cities. This is focused on the need for improved urban governance, management, planning and economic development, as well as enhancing connectivity and logistic systems to build collaborative partnerships between secondary cities and create a strong network of national systems of cities across the continent.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/dynamics-systems-secondary-cities-africa-urbanisation-migration-and-development



ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN EGYPT

CASE STUDY: POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS TO REVERSE ESTABLISHMENT OF STARTUPS OUTSIDE EGYPT





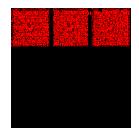


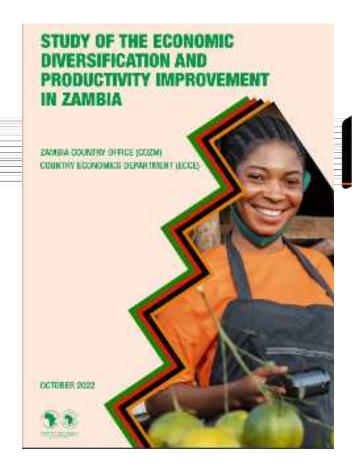
Entrepreneurship in Egypt Case Study: Policy Recommendations to Reverse Establishment of Startups Outside **Egypt**

The study identifies challenges barriers that Egyptian entrepreneurs face domestically, leading them to seek opportunities outside the country. emphasizes the importance of enhancing Egypt's entrepreneurial ecosystem through improved regulatory frameworks, access to finance, and supportive infrastructure. Key recommendations include promoting innovation hubs, fostering public-private partnerships, and facilitating cross-

border collaboration to retain and attract entrepreneurial talent within Egypt. The report highlights the potential economic benefits of nurturing a vibrant start-up ecosystem and attracting investment back into the country to drive sustainable economic growth and job creation.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/policyrecommendations-reverse-establishmentstart-ups-and-investment-vehicles-outsideegypt



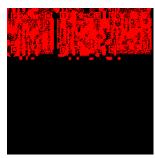


Study of the Economic Diversification and Productivity Improvement in Zambia

This study finds that although Zambia has been an independent country for almost 60 years, its economy continues to be heavily dependent on copper with more than 70 percent of the total export value being comprised of the metal. Furthermore, the bulk of the copper continues to be traded as a commodity in international markets in much the same way as would have been the case during colonial times. While the Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs), i.e. those exports other than copper, make up almost 25 percent of exports by value, yet the components from the sectors that make up these NTEs are all small amounts, in most cases each less than 5 percent. These trends in concentration also apply to the export markets with, in

the last few years, Switzerland accounting for more than 40 percent of exports. The final aspect to appreciate in terms of lack of diversification is the cyclical nature of the price of copper. As a consequence, through Zambia's complete lack of control on this the country has in many ways failed to control its destiny. This has been demonstrated by a deterioration in trade over time, accelerating after the 1973 oil crisis.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/zambia-study-economic-diversification-and-productivity-improvement





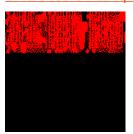
FAIRE LA DIFFÉRENCE EN AFRIQUE DU NORD



Making a difference in North Africa

This report is a collection of stories, illustrated with photographs, that capture snapshots of an Africa on the move, a continent in the making. It presents a series of portraits and life stories of beneficiaries who have been able to turn their lives around, thanks in part to the work of the African Development Bank.

https://www.afdb.org/fr/documents/faire-ladifference-en-afrique-du-nord







POLICY BRIEF

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN NATURAL RESOURCES VALUE CHAINS - KEY ISSUES



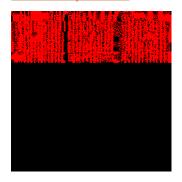
African Natural Resources Management and Investment Centre

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Natural Resources Value Chains – Key Issues

This policy brief argues in favour of greater consideration of gender issues and women's economic empowerment in natural resource value chains, to make value chain interventions more resilient and There is a growing consensus inclusive. that considering and addressing gender issues in value chains development is not only a matter of fundamental rights and equality but also a way to stimulate economic growth. Women play a significant economic role in Africa's natural resource sectors. However, their contributions often overlooked in development are strategies on value addition, job creation and resource-based industrialisation. This

policy brief identifies the key gender issues in the gold, oil and gas, farmed tilapia and plantation forestry sectors. It examines the opportunities available and gender-based constraints to empower women. It highlights gender disparities in natural resource value chains which differ between resources and makes recommendations to advance gender equality in natural resources value chains.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/policy-brief-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-natural-resources-value-chains-key-issues



GREEN JOBS FOR WOMEN IN AFRICA

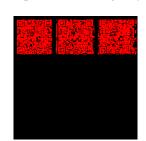
The Green Jobs for Women in Africa is a series of country-focused reports (six country reports) on the potential for green jobs for women in Africa that uses regional and country level data to identify the opportunities which exist for women's participation in green jobs. Such jobs are at the nexus of three transformations: to drive growth in sub-Saharan Africa, green the economy and drive equality and empowerment for women. With green jobs they can be achieved together. The legitimate questions sought to be answered in the reports are: as economies resume growth after the shock of the pandemic, will

countries take the opportunity to accelerate their transformation to a green economy by creating more green jobs? And will they also use the moment to lift one of the most disadvantaged sectors of societies and ensure women participate equitably in any new green jobs? The reports opine that women will not share in new green jobs automatically: it will depend on setting and implanting the right policies, which put environmental resilience and gender equality at the core of national strategies. Promoting green jobs for women is now essential. The individual reports are listed below.

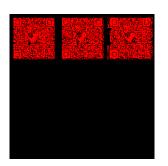




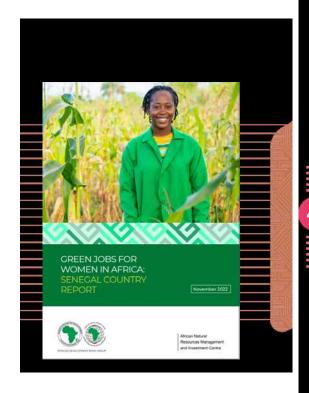
Uganda Country Report: https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/green-jobs-women-africa-uganda-country-report



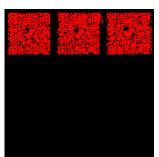
Senegal Country Report: https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/green-jobs-women-africa-senegal-country-report

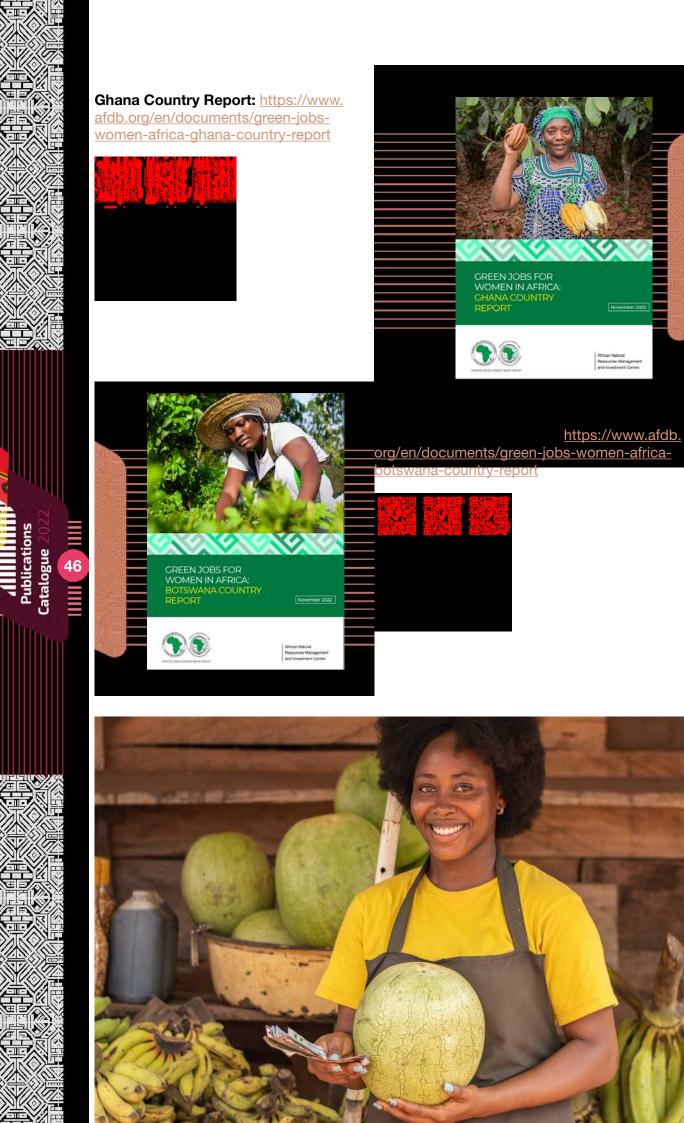






Cameroon Country Report: https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/green-jobs-women-africa-cameroon-country-report





TIMBER INDUSTRY IN AFRICA



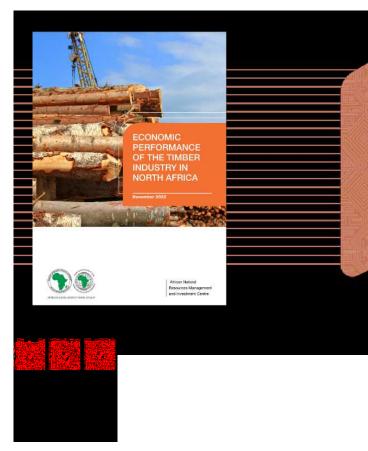
The Timber Industry report is a sequel of studies on the five sub regions of Africa. How the African continent can meet the wood product needs of its growing population, projected to rise to 2.5 billion by 2050 and to 4 billion by the turn of the century, is a question which spurred the African Natural Resources and Investment Centre (ANRC) of the Bank to organize a webinar on the role of timber in industrialization and regional integration. The webinar (in November 2021) discussed

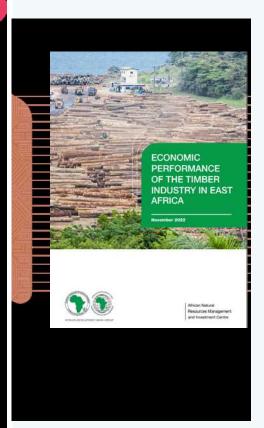
ways to capitalize on forestry resources to support industrialization and boost the intra-African trade of wood products that will create jobs, wealth, and value addition across Africa. The series of regional reports was born because of recommendations from the webinar for the Bank to collect and analyse quantitative and qualitative data to fill existing knowledge gaps on the performance of the timber industry in the different sub-regions of Africa, including West Africa.

North Africa: Economic Performance of the Timber Industry

This study attempts to fill the gaps in knowledge about the economic performance of the forest industries in North Africa. It examines trends of forest resources and use, timber trade data and institutional arrangements as well as identifies the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) of forest industries in the region, and presents recommendations to stakeholders. The study examines the trade of wood and wood products (WWPs) from 2010 to 2020 and covering Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia. Four primary wood products, four secondary wood products, and six tertiary wood products are covered in the study which also included a desk review of reports, documents, websites, and scientific articles relevant to the topic.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/economic-performance-timber-industry-north-africa





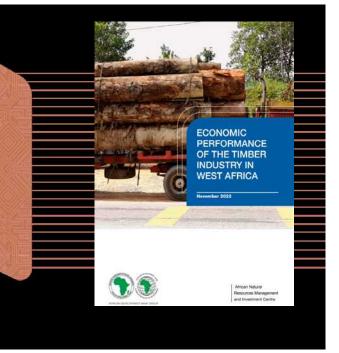
East Africa: Economic Performance of the Timber Industry

Aligning with the African Development Bank's "Industrialize Africa" strategic priority, this study examines the performance of the timber industry in East Africa. It identifies trends on forest resource endowment and use, trade balances, challenges, and opportunities for improvement. Data were gathered through desk reviews and a questionnaire survey among selected key stakeholders in the East African Community (EAC) member countries. Data analysis of primary statistics used the pivot table in Excel. Results showed that, despite increased timber trade performance in eight primary and secondary wood products within the EAC countries, the forestry sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is still low due to several challenges.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/economic-performance-timber-industry-east-africa





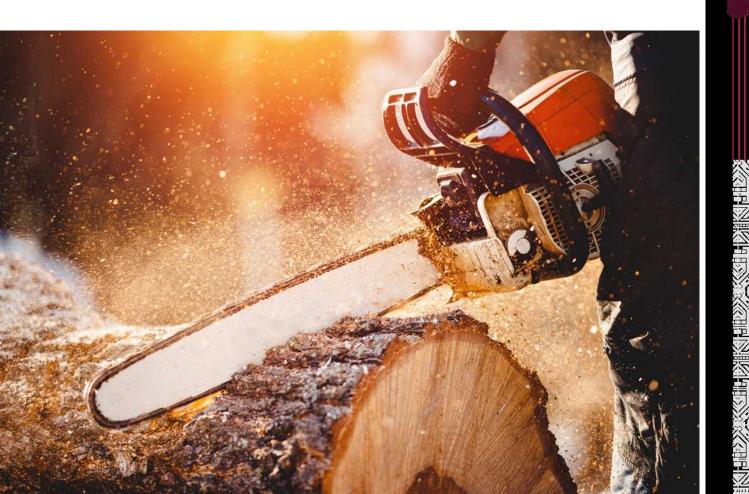




West Africa: Economic Performance of the Timber Industry

This report was prepared to guide policymakers on formulating industrial policies and strategies for the timber sector in West Africa. How the African continent can meet the wood product needs of its growing population, projected to rise to 2.5 billion by 2050 and to 4 billion by the turn of the century, is a question which spurred the African Natural Resources and Investment Centre (ANRC) of the Bank to organize a webinar on timber's role in industrialization and regional integration. The webinar (in November 2021) discussed ways to capitalize on forestry resources to support industrialization and boost the intra-African trade of wood products that will create jobs, wealth, and value addition across Africa. This report stems from recommendations made during the webinar for the Bank to collect and analyse quantitative and qualitative data to address existing knowledge gaps on the performance of the timber industry in the different sub-regions of Africa, including West Africa.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/economic-performance-timber-industry-west-africa





COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPERS



The Bank usually develops Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) to frame its country engagement in line with its mission and to engender inclusive growth and development. CSPs guide the Bank Group's support to an RMC. In so doing, CSPs seek to maximize the impact of the Bank's support to countries, by contributing over time to the achievement of impact and outcomes consistent with a country's development goals. During implementation of CSPs, the Bank undertakes midterm reviews reporting (MTR) of its CSP. The purpose of the MTR

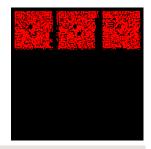
is to take stock of the CSP implementation and assesses the strategic alignment of priorities for the remainder of the period in line with a country's development needs as enshrined in the country development strategy. Sometimes, the MTRs are combined with the Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR) - an exercise undertaken to assess the extent to which the strategy's objectives and expected results have been achieved. Other times, the CPPR is undertaken independently off the CSP processes. The list of 2022 CSPs, MTRs and CPPRs are below.

Publications Catalogue 2022



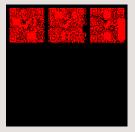
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/djibouti-country-strategy-paper-2023-2027





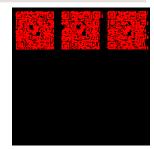
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/mauritus-country-strategy-paper-2022-2027





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/benin-country-strategy-paper-2022-2026

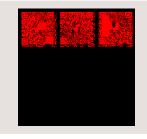




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/guinea-bis-sau-country-strategy-paper-2022-2026

Guinea Bissau





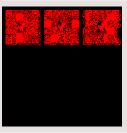
 $\frac{https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/egypt-country-strategy-paper-2022-2026}{}$





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/botswana-bank-group-country-strategy-paper-2022-2026





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/uganda-country-strategy-paper-2022-26

Uganda

CSP 2022-2026



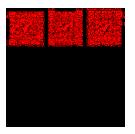


https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/south-sudan-interim-country-strategy-paper-i-csp-2022-2024

South Sudan

Interim CSP 2022-2024





Chad

DSP 2015- 2020

https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-central-africa-chad/chad-bank-intervention-strategy



Morocco

CSP (2017-2021) Extension to 2023 and CPPR



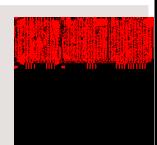




Tunisia

CSP (2017-2021) -Extension to 2023 and CPPR https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/tunisia-up-date-and-extension-2017-2021-country-strate-gy-paper-end-2023-and-country-portfolio-performance-review-2021





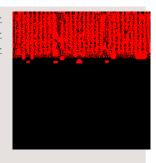


Sierra Leone

CSP (2020-2024) MTR and 2022 CPPR

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sierra-leone-bank-group-country-strategy-paper-2020-2024-mid-term-review-and-2022-country-portfolio-performance-review-cppr



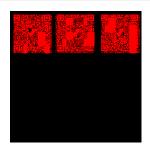


Sierra Leone

2021 CPPR

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sierra-le-one-2021-country-portfolio-performance-review

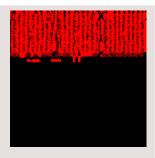




Sao Tomé And Príncipe

CSP (2018-2022) extension to 2023 and 2022 CPPR https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sao-tome-and-principe-update-and-extension-country-strategy-paper-2018-2022-december-2023-and-2022-country-portfolio-performance-review





Mozambique CSP 2018-2022 Completion Report and CPPR https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/mozam-bique-country-strategy-paper-csp-2018-2022-com-pletion-report-and-country-portfolio-performance-review-cppr-report-2022





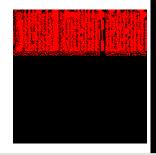
Namibia – CSP (2020-2024) MTR and 2022 CPPR https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/namibia-country-strategy-paper-2020-2024-mid-term-review-and-2022-country-portfolio-performance-review





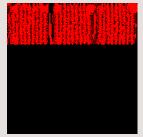
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/lesotho-mid-term-re-view-country-strategy-paper-2020-2024-and-country-portfo-lio-performance-review-2022





Burkina Faso Interim CSP (2022-2025) Combined with CPPR https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/burkina-faso-in-terim-country-strategy-paper-i-csp-2022-2025-combined-country-portfolio-performance-review-cppr

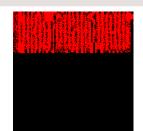




Ethiopia CSP (2023-2027) and 2022 CPPR

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ethiopia-country-strategy-paper-2023-2027-and-2022-country-portfolio-performance-review





Malawi CSP (2018-2022) MTR and CPPR 2020 https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/malawi-combined-mid-term-review-country-strategy-paper-2018-2022-and-country-portfolio-performance-review-report-cppr-2020





Eswatini CSP MTR and 2022 CPPR

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/eswatini-combined-mid-term-review-country-strategy-pa-per-and-country-portfolio-performance-review-2022





Angola CSP (2017-2021) extension to 2023 and 2021 CPPR

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/angola-combined-2017-2021-country-strategy-paper-update-and-extension-december-2023-and-2021-country-portfolio-performance-review





ublication



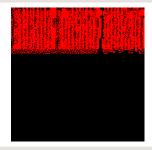
Niger CSP (2018-2022) MTR combined with 2020 CPPR. https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/niger-mid-term-review-country-strategy-paper-2018-2022-combined-country-portfolio-performance-review-2020





Eritrea - Interim CSP (2022-2024) and 2021 CPPR https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/eritrea-inter-im-country-strategy-paper-2022-2024-and-2021-country-portfolio-performance-review

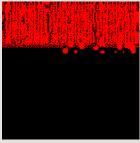




South Africa CSP (2018-2022) and 2021 CPPR.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/south-africa-mid-term-review-country-strategy-paper-2018-2022-and-country-portfolio-performance-review-2021

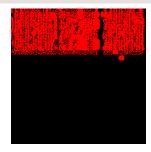




Ethiopia CPPR

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ethiopia-country-portfolio-performance-review-country-portfolio-improvement-plan-cpip

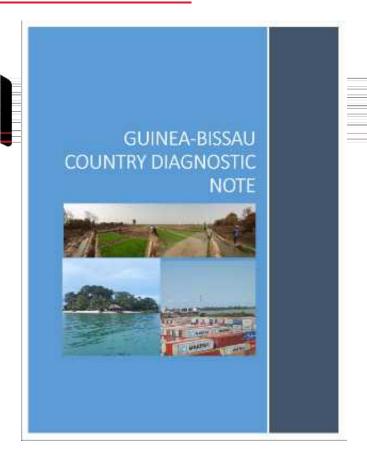




Multinational Central Africa Regional CPPR https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/project-operations/country-portfolio-performance-review



COUNTRY DIAGNOSTIC NOTES (CDNS)



Guinea-Bissau -Country Diagnostic Note

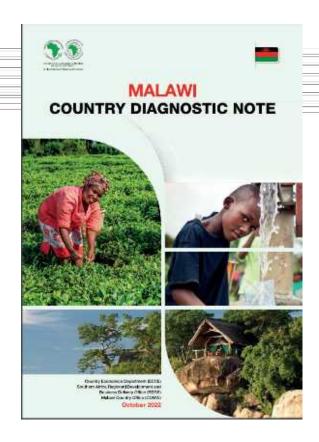
The Country Diagnostic Note (CDN) assesses Guinea-Bissau's socio-economic situation to date and the development strategies and policies it needs to achieve its national development goals. Following a brief historical overview, the CDN considers Guinea-Bissau's growth model, macroeconomic performance and outlook, and cross-cutting issues, including governance, climate change, and gender. It also looks at how the country could resolve

its structural and institutional problems and achieve its development potential. Finally, the Note examines how the African Development Bank can assist by implementing its Ten-Year Strategy (2013-2022) and promoting its High 5's agenda.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/guinea-bissau-country-diagnostic-note



7) [1

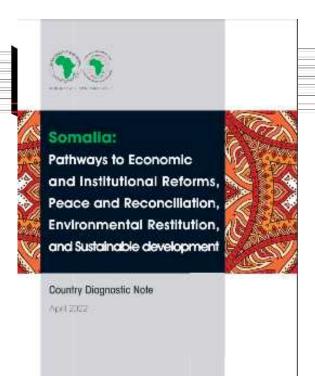


Malawi - Country Diagnostic Note

The Country Diagnostic Note (CDN) assesses Malawi's socio-economic situation to date and the development strategies and policies it needs to achieve its national development goals. In January 2021, the Government launched Malawi 2063 (MW 2063), a successor of the Vision 2020, which provides an inclusive development path to be achieved through strategic transformative initiatives. The Government hopes that these initiatives will transform the economy into an industrialized upper-middle income country. To achieve this objective, 10-year periodic road maps will be implemented over the next 40 years. The first is the 10-year Malawi Implementation Plan (MIP-1), with two key milestones: (i) to raise the country's income status to lower-middle income by 2030, and (ii) to meet most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) whose end-line target is 2030. The CND therefore details the critical steps that the Government must take to enhance economic productivity while recognizing the social sectors as vehicles for inclusive wealth creation.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/malawi-country-diagnostic-note-cdn-october-2022



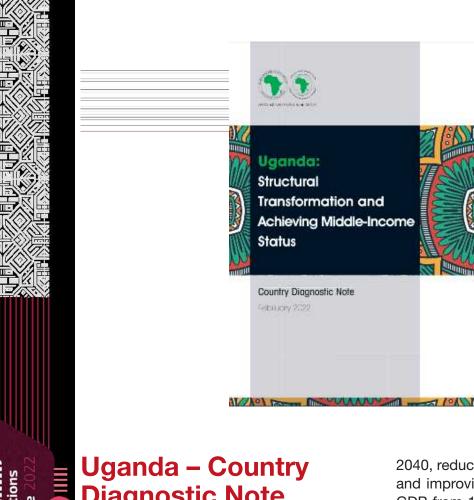


Somalia – Country Diagnostic Note

This report identifies policies and strategies to address Somalia's enormous structural, institutional, financial, and human capital challenges. The government has vast potential for reducing poverty, enhancing the private sector's role in economic activity, using new technology, and achieving economic transformation by creating attractive, inclusive environments development.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/somalia-pathways-economic-and-institutional-reforms-peace-and-reconciliation-environmental-restitution-and-sustainable-development-country-diagnostic-note-2022#:~:text=The%20 g o v e r n m e n t % 2 0 h a s % 2 0 v a s t % 2 0 potential,attractive%2C%20inclusive%20 environments%20for%20development.



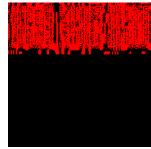


Diagnostic Note

This report highlights the challenges and opportunities on Uganda's path to middleincome status and structural transformation. It acknowledges the ambitious development aspirations for the road ahead. Following the early years of stabilisation and reforms in the 1990s and early 2000s, Uganda launched Vision 2040 in 2007 with the ambition to become a "Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years." Vision 2040 marked a shift from a narrower poverty focus to a broader structural transformation theme. Vision 2040 was grounded on national ambitions to own and control the development agenda. Its targets included reaching upper middleincome status of USD 9500 per capita by

2040, reducing poverty to 5% of population, and improving domestic savings to 35% of GDP from 15% in 2010. However, reaching upper middle-income status will require that the economy grows by over 12% per capita over the next 20 years, which the report clearly outlines.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ugandastructural-transformation-and-achievingmiddle-income-status-country-diagnosticnote-2022







DJIBOUTI

NOTE DE DIAGNOSTIC PAYS

"Vers la transformation structurelle pour une croissance inclutive et résilient".

Département des Formanies Pays (FEXX) Burous de Développement Régional et de Prestation de Services pour l'Afrique de l'Est (RDGK)

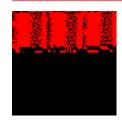
Juin 2022

Djibouti – Country Diagnostic Note

This Country Diagnostic Note draws upon a comprehensive overview of Djibouti's economic and social performance over the past ten years and proposes several reforms to be implemented to ensure the country's sustained, green and more inclusive economic growth. The report highlights that Diibouti's main challenge remains the absence of structural transformation momentum, coupled with its low level of economic diversification and great vulnerability. The underlying factors of this major development challenge are the weak private sector development whose competitiveness is impeded by high factor of production costs

(electricity, transport, telecommunications, etc.), land transport constraints, weak human capital, institutional constraints and great climate change vulnerability, to name just a few. Addressing these challenges will help diversify the economy, create jobs and address the country's drivers of fragility by strengthening social equity and building resilience to economic shocks.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/djibouti-note-de-diagnostic-pays-vers-la-transformation-structurelle-pour-une-croissance-inclusive-et-resiliente





GROUPE DE LA BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT BUREAU REGIONAL AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST



REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE NOTE DE DIAGNOSTIC PAYS

« Accélérer la transformation structurelle de l'économie pour une croissance inclusive, durable et résiliente aux chocs »



Projet de Transport Urbain d'Abidjan (PTUA) : Chantier du 4ème Pont d'Abidjan

Département des Economies Pays (ECCE) Bureau Régional Afrique de l'Ouest (RDGW) [Version finale] Décembre 2022

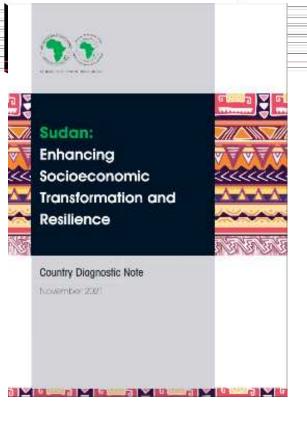
Côte d'Ivoire - Country Diagnostic Note

This Country Diagnostic Note of Côte d'Ivoire draws upon an in-depth review of the socio-economic situation, cross-cutting issues and areas related to the Bank's High5s. Based on these assessments, the report proposes priority areas for reforms to accelerate the structural transformation of the economy for inclusive, sustainable, and shock-resistant growth.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/cote-divoire-note-de-diagnostic-pays-accelerer-la-transformation-structurelle-de-leconomie-pour-une-croissance-inclusive-durable-et-resiliente-aux-chocs





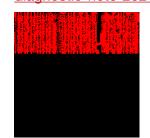


Sudan Country Diagnostic Note

This report assesses Sudan's recent economic performance in the context of the macroeconomic and structural reforms undertaken in response to external shocks and turbulent economic growth during the past decades. It also presents a mediumterm growth outlook and risks and assesses the degree of structural transformation achieved as well as the opportunities and challenges to productive employment and inclusive growth. This report also diagnoses Sudan's development gaps and challenges

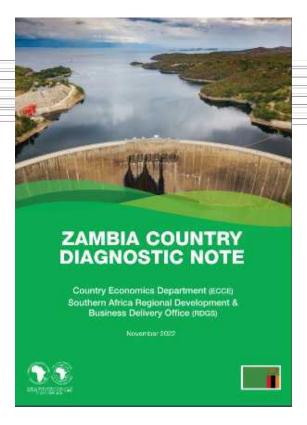
using the African Development Bank's High 5 strategic priorities and the reforms required to achieve them.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sudan-enhancing-socioeconomic-transformation-and-resilience-country-diagnostic-note-2021







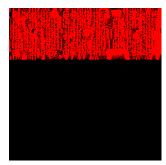


Zambia – Country Diagnostic Note

This Country Diagnostic Note assesses Zambia's socio-economic situation to date and the development strategies and policies it needs to achieve its national development goals. Following a brief historical overview, the Note considers Zambia's growth model, macroeconomic performance, and outlook, as well as some cross-cutting issues, including governance, climate change, and gender. It also looks at how the country could resolve its structural and institutional problems and realize its development potential. Invariably, the Note also examines how the African Development Bank can

assist Zambia through the implementation of its Ten-Year Strategy (2013-2022) and the promotion of its High 5 agenda.

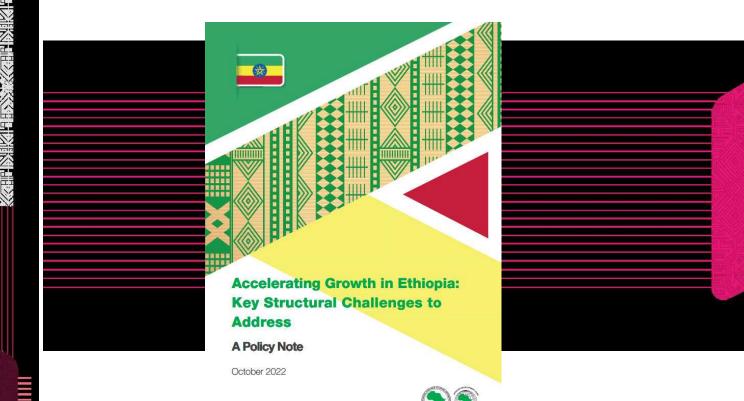
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/zambia-country-economics-department-ecce-southern-africa-regional-development-business-delivery-office-rdgs-country-diagnostic-note-2022









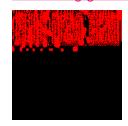


Accelerating Growth in Ethiopia: Key Structural Challenges to Address

This Policy Note assesses Ethiopia's growth dynamics and elaborates on policy options to achieve national goals. The Note is articulated along four sections with section 1 covering the country context. Section 2 analyses the macroeconomic and growth prospects, while Section 3 examines the

emerging policy diagnostic gaps. Priority policy options are discussed in section 4.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ethiopia-accelerating-growth-ethiopia-policy-note

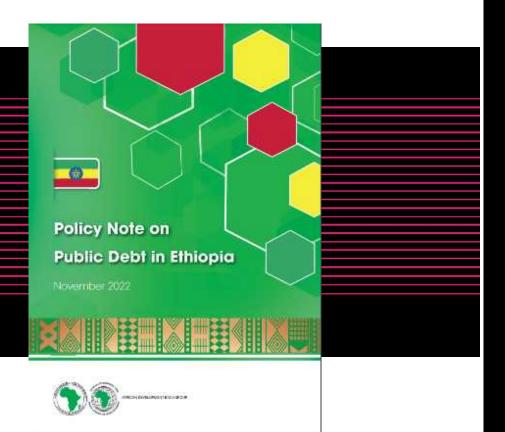










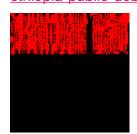


Addressing Public Debt in Ethiopia

This policy note discusses the mounting public debt and the drivers of the debt dynamic. In addition, it highlights the policy implications to stabilize the growing debt in Ethiopia and the measures the government has taken, with the support of development partners including the Bank, to contain the rising public debt as well as build capacity and strengthen transparency and accountability. The policy note is structured as follows. Section 1 provides background context. Section 2 presents public debt dynamics over the period 2006-2021.

Section 3 highlights the key drivers of public debt dynamics in Ethiopia during 2006-2021 and decomposes the debt by major factors. Section 4 discusses the debt vulnerabilities and outlook. Section 5 concludes with policy options.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ethiopia-public-debt-ethiopia-policy-note









Somalia - Sustaining Reform-Centred Development

This Policy Note, draws from the Somalia Country Diagnostic Note to highlight the challenges in Somalia's pursuit of socioeconomic development and the importance of implementing political and economic governance reforms to support sustainable development in the short to medium term. It also highlights the importance of policy dialogue between development partners and the government to tackle

Somalia's development challenges. Equally important is the need for strengthening the social contract.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/somalia-sustaining-reform-centered-development-policy-note







Enhancing Socioeconomic Transformation and resilience in Sudan

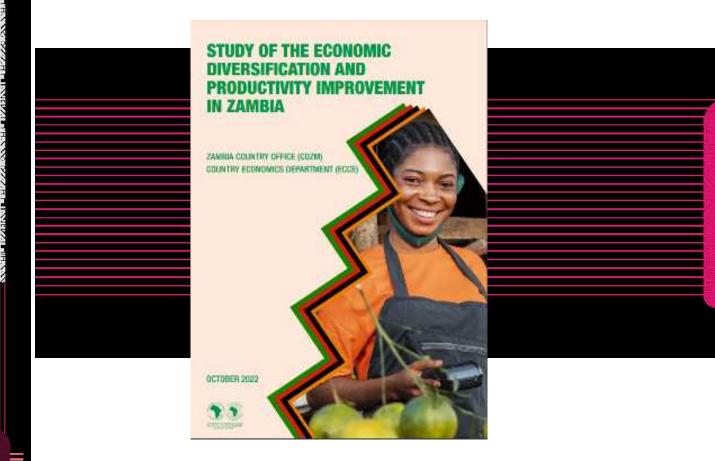
This policy notes analyses Sudan's key development challenges, highlights the key policy priorities, and presents recommendations to promote structural transformation. To achieve the required structural transformation, Sudan needs to pursue greater efforts to stabilize its economy by removing distortionary economic policies

and gradually increasing fiscal revenue to create fiscal space and unlock significant financing from international sources.

https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/sudan - enhancing socioeconomic transformation and resilience in sudan.pdf







Zambia - Study of the Economic Diversification and Productivity Improvement

This study proposes a radically different approach to addressing the lack of economic diversification by proposing firstly that the Zambian economy needs to increase its capacity to supply increasingly diverse goods using advancements in technology and the requisite adjustments in institutions and ideology. Secondly, there is a need to consider what is required to take the Zambian economy

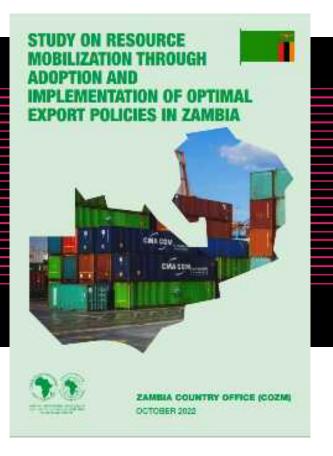
from low productivity and diminishing returns to scale to high productivity and increasing returns to scale to develop a tapestry of economic activities right across the length and breadth of the country.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ zambia-study-economic-diversificationand-productivity-improvement







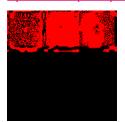


Zambia - Study on Resource Mobilization Through Adoption and Implementation of Optimal Export Policies

This study uses a desk review and stakeholder insights to explore the potential role of exports in domestic resource mobilization. While the traditional approach primarily views exports as a significant driver of economic growth, this paper makes a departure from the usual focus on

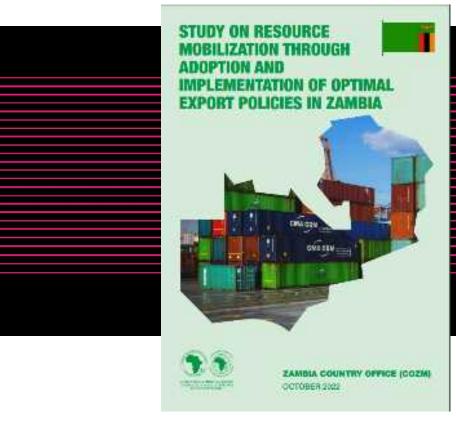
traditional revenue sources (tax and nontax) by recognizing them as viable revenue sources.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ zambia-study-resource-mobilizationthrough-adoption-and-implementationoptimal-export-policies









Study on Resource Mobilization Through Adoption and Implementation of Optimal Export Policies in Zambia

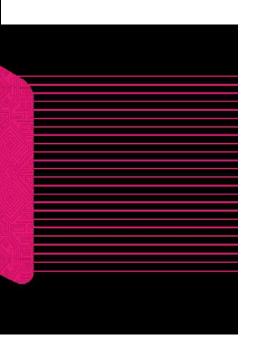
This study explores strategies to enhance resource mobilization in Zambia through the adoption and effective implementation of optimal export policies. The study examines Zambia's export sector dynamics, focusing on key sectors such as mining, agriculture, and manufacturing. It identifies challenges and opportunities in these sectors, emphasizing the importance of policy coherence, institutional capacity building, and regulatory frameworks to optimize export revenues. Key conclusions

highlight the need for diversified export markets, enhanced value addition, improved infrastructure, and targeted interventions to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in accessing export markets. The study underscores the potential for Zambia to leverage its natural resources and strategic geographic location to foster sustainable economic growth and development through robust export policies and practices.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ zambia-study-resource-mobilizationthrough-adoption-and-implementationoptimal-export-policies



BOOKS AND OTHER REPORTS





August 2022



Fostering Kenya's Sustainable and Inclusive Growth under Public Debt Constraint

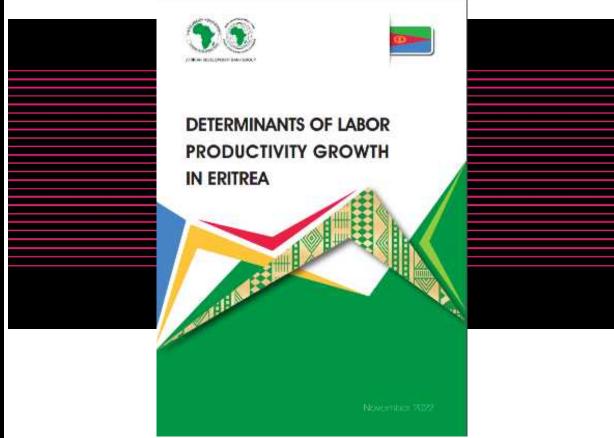
The book proposes a new growth model fostering organic private sector growth. It opines that in the medium to long term, Kenya needs to recalibrate its development strategy about the role and scope of public intervention in the economy. Kenyan authorities must design strategies and policies that will place the economy on the recovery path from the Covid crisis, and pivot to allowing the private sector to play the leading role in the country's

development. A set of ambitious reforms, some targeting the real economy and some specifically addressing the fiscal situation, is needed to kickstart the agenda and address the deteriorating fiscal situation.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/fostering-kenyas-sustainable-and-inclusive-growth-under-public-debt-constraint





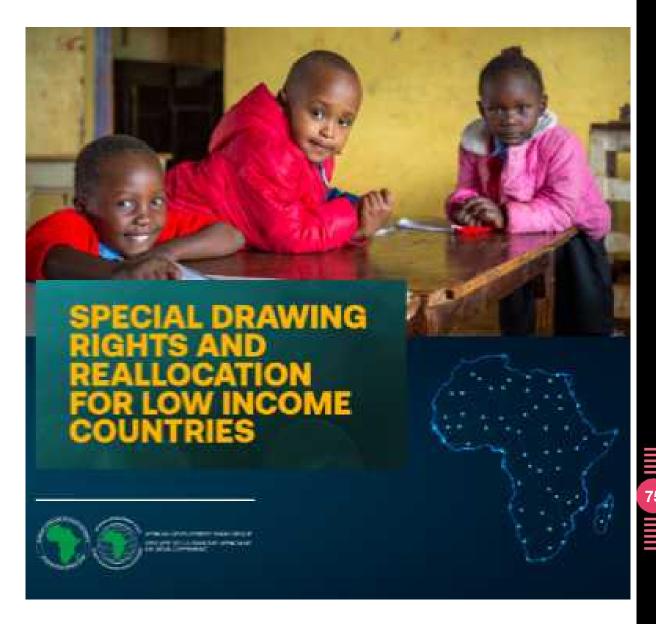


Eritrea - Determinants of Labor Productivity Growth in Eritrea

This study examines the determinants of labor productivity growth in Eritrea in the long-term and short-term and identifies policy options to stabilize and sustain it. The research questions and attendant objectives are investigated using time series data on labor productivity and potential determinants including an index of export diversification given the diversification drive pursued by Eritrea.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ eritrea-determinants-labor-productivitygrowth-eritrea



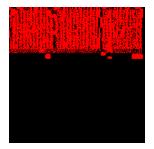


Special Drawing Rights and Reallocation for Low Income Countries - The African Development Bank and IMF Special Drawing Rights

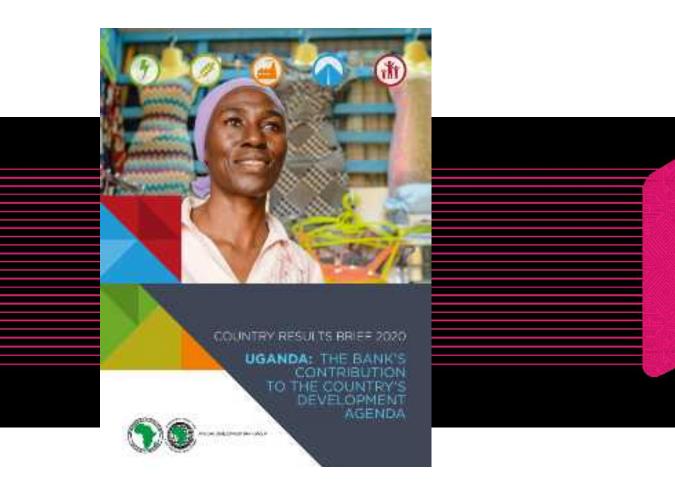
This paper argues for the need to channel the IMF's special drawing rights through the AfDB. As the pandemic is still unfolding, the SDR General Allocation presents a unique opportunity for the African continent. The African Development Bank has a mandate to reduce poverty and improve the continent's social and economic growth. It has a pristine

credit rating. The Bank is a prescribed holder of SDRs and is one of the best conduits for redeploying a portion of the SDRs that must come to the African continent.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/special-drawing-rights-and-reallocation-low-income-countries-african-development-bank-and-imf-special-drawing-rights



COUNTRY RESULTS BRIEFS AND PROFILES

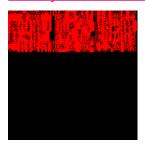


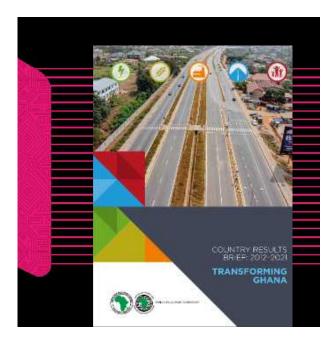
Country Results Briefs

The Bank publishes Country Results Briefs to provide a picturesque view of a country's development progress within a certain time frame and examines the Bank's contribution to the development results, particularly in its priority areas of intervention. The Bank also publishes Country profiles to provide snapshots of country development progress and Bank Group/other partner activities. The briefs and profiles produced in 2022

are ensuing.

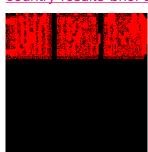
Uganda Country Results Brief (2011 to 2020): https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-result-brief-2020-uganda





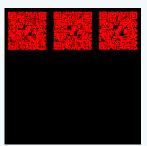
Ghana Country Results Briefs (2012-2021):

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-results-brief-2012-2021-ghana

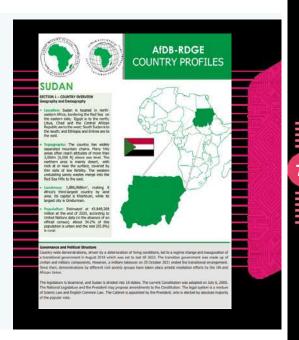


Sudan - Country Profiles 2021:

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sudancountry-profiles-2021

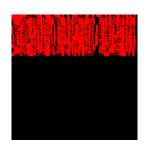






Burundi - Country Profiles 2022:

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/burundi-country-profiles

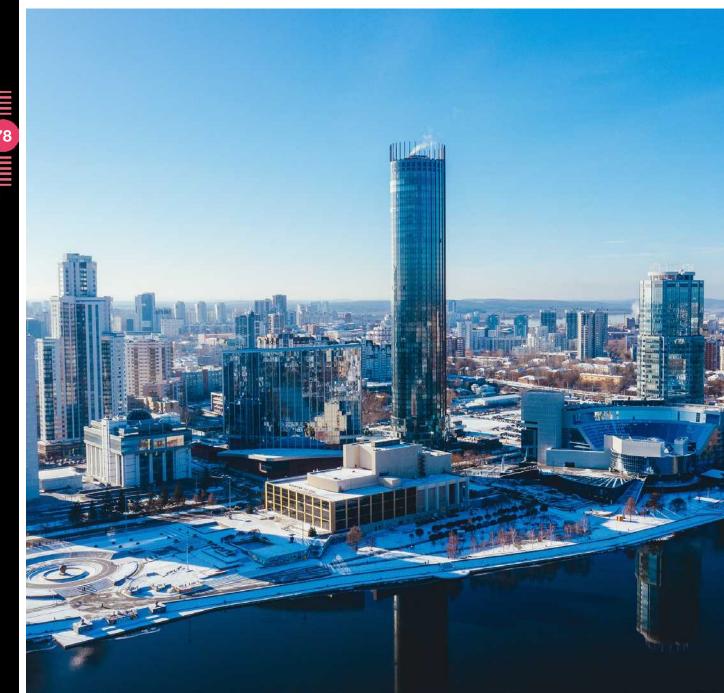


Uganda - Country Profiles 2022:

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/uganda-country-profiles







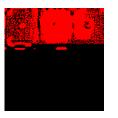


IMPACT EVALUATIONS

Impact Evaluation of the AfDB-supported Kenya Last Mile Connectivity Project, Phase

The evaluation aimed to inform the mid-term review of the AfDB's Strategy for the New Deal on Energy for Africa (NDEA) by estimating the causal impact of the LMCP to generate lessons and provide recommendations to enhance the impacts of ongoing and future electricity access projects.

https://idev.afdb.org/index.php/en/document/impact-evaluation-afdb-supported-kenya-last-mile-connectivity-project-phase-1









COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM EVALUATIONS



Djibouti: Evaluation of the AfDB Country Strategy and Program (2011-2020).

Over the period covered by this evaluation (2011-2020), the Bank approved 22 operations, worth 143.11 million USD, mainly in the multisector and in agriculture and energy sectors, respectively. None of the operations were in the private sector. In addition to the 22 operations, the evaluation took account of the outputs and outcomes of operations approved before 2011 and completed or closed during the evaluation period. The main purpose of the evaluation was to inform the design of the Bank's next Country Strategy Paper for Djibouti (2023 – 2027).

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/djiboutievaluation-afdb-country-strategy-and-

Benin: Evaluation of the AfDB Country Strategy and Program (2012-2021).

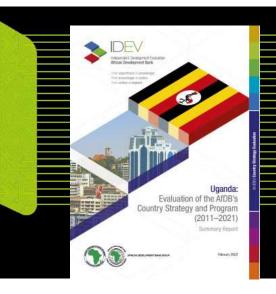
IDEV conducted an evaluation of the Bank's country strategies and programs in Benin over the 2012-2021 period. Over the decade, the Bank approved 31 projects, for a total of UA 688.13 million, in the infrastructure, energy, water and sanitation, agricultural, and governance sectors. The objective of the evaluation is to analyse the performance of the Bank's operations in Benin and their contribution to the country's development results; and draw lessons from the Bank's experience that will improve the design and implementation of future strategies and programs in the country.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/benin-evaluation-afdb-country-strategy-and-program-2012-2021



81





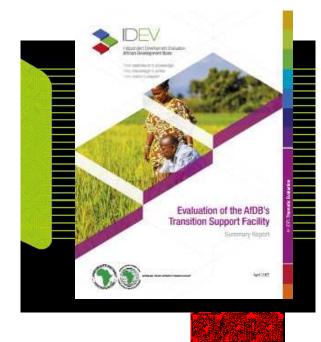
Uganda: Evaluation of the AfDB Country Strategy and Program (2011-2021).

IDEV has carried out an evaluation of the Country Strategy and Program of the AfDB in Uganda over the period 2011 - 2021. During this period, the Bank approved 37 projects, for over USD 2 billion of financing, mainly in the sectors of transport, agriculture, power, and water supply and sanitation (WSS). The evaluation also assessed an additional 17 projects that were approved before 2011 but completed during the evaluation period, which had received USD 770 million of financing. The main purpose of the evaluation was to inform the design of the AfDB's next Country Strategy Paper for Uganda (2022–2026).

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/ugandaevaluation-afdb-country-strategy-andprogram-2011-2021



THEMATIC EVALUATIONS



Evaluation of the AfDB's Transition Support Facility.

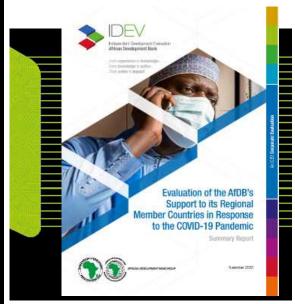
This evaluation follows on from IDEV's evaluation of the AfDB's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa (2014-2019), concluded in 2020. The objective of the evaluation was an indepth examination of the TSF to assess its ability to reduce fragility and build resilience in eligible countries through its three pillars of funding, and to generate lessons that will feed into future Bank planning, programming, and strategic frameworks.

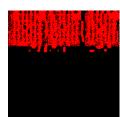
https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/ evaluation-african-development-bankgroups-transition-support-facility



Publications
Catalogue 202

CORPORATE EVALUATIONS





Evaluation of the African Development Bank Group's support to its Regional Member Countries in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

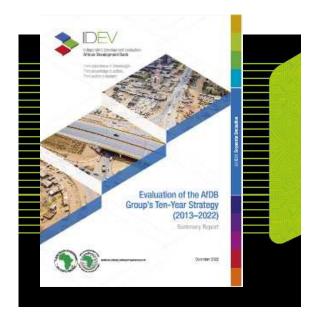
This report presents the findings, lessons, and recommendations of the independent evaluation of the African Development Bank Group's Support to its Regional Member Countries (RMCs) in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The purpose of this evaluation was to provide the Board of Directors, Bank Management, and Regional Member Countries with an assessment of the design, implementation, and results of the Bank's COVID-19 response and to draw lessons that the Bank could consider in strengthening its response to the ongoing pandemic and future crises.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/evaluation-afdb-groups-crisis-response-support-regional-member-countries-face-covid-19

Evaluation of the African Development Bank's Ten-Year Strategy, 2013 – 2022.

The evaluation assessed the performance of the TYS over the past decade in terms of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency. It also drew lessons and recommendations to inform the preparation and implementation of the AfDB's next long-term strategy for 2023–2032.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/evaluationafrican-development-banks-ten-yearstrategy-2013-2022



OTHER ASSESSMENTS







Multi-Partner Somalia Infrastructure Fund (SIF) Independent **Review**

The purpose of the review was to assess the overall performance of the SIF to date, highlighting successes and challenges encountered, lessons learned, and providing recommendations for the Fund's future operations. The review covered the SIF strategic direction, portfolio, governance structure and operational guidelines and procedures, from October 2016 (when the Fund was established) to the end of December 2020.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ multi-partner-somalia-infrastructure-fundsif-independent-review



This report provides an update on the Fund's activities covering the period January to December 2022.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sifannual-progress-report-2022







Somalia Infrastructure Fund - Mid-Year Progress Report - January June 2021

This report provides an update on the Fund's activities for the period January to June 2021.

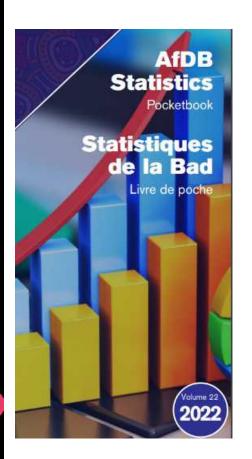
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sif-mid-year-progress-report-january-june-2022





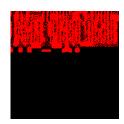


The AfDB Statistics Pocketbook 2022



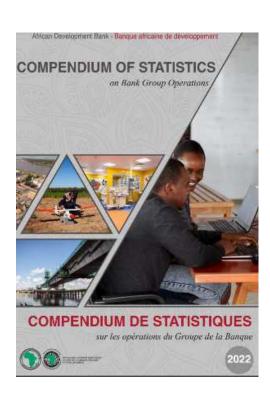
The AfDB Statistics Pocketbook presents summary economic and social data on regional member countries and operational activities of the Bank Group. Most of the indicators shown are selected from other Bank publications, namely: Compendium of Statistics on Bank Group Operations; Indicators on Gender, Poverty, the Environment, and Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in African Countries; and African Statistical Yearbook which contain more detailed information.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/afdb-statistics-pocketbook-2022





Compendium of Statistics on Bank Group Operations – 2022



Compendium of Statistics on Bank Group Operations 2022 is an annual publication of the African Development Bank Group, presenting data on operational activities of the Bank Group. Part I gives cross-country statistics on Bank operations and Part II provides country-specific information on each regional member country of the Bank.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/compendium-statistics-bank-group-operations-2022





Publications Catalogue 2022



Working Papers





Africa Natural Resources Management Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on African timber and wood products trade. This study examines the economic impacts of COVID-19 on countries in Africa exporting timber/forest products in terms of export flows, price fluctuations, lost revenues and employment. The study reviews the scientific and grey literature, press releases and articles in Asian, African, and European countries on socioeconomic disruptions in the forestry industry associated with COVID-19. However, there is a closer focus on selected African countries (Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, DR Congo, and the Republic of Congo) with high volumes of timber production and exports.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/working-paper-impact-covid-19-pandemic-african-timber-and-wood-products-trade





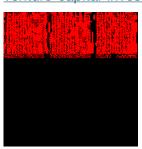
Public Investment Efficiency, Economic Growth and Debt Sustainability in Africa – Working Paper 365. The paper assesses the fiscal and debt sustainability in Africa under different shocks regimes including the COVID-19 shock and implications for investment efficiencies.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/working-paper-365-public-investment-efficiency-economic-growth-and-debt-sustainability-africa

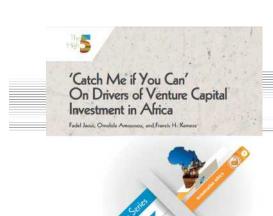


'Catch Me if You Can' On Drivers of Venture Capital Investment in Africa – Working Paper 364. This paper investigates the determinants of venture capital investments across 25 African countries over the period 2014-2019. It particularly considers the significance of innovation and digitalization in Africa's venture capital activity.

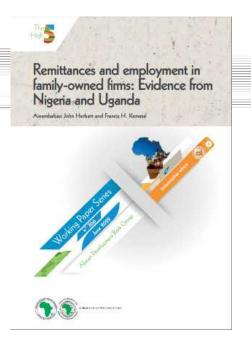
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/working-paper-364-catch-me-if-you-can-drivers-venture-capital-investment-africa













Remittances and employment in family-owned firms: Evidence from Nigeria and Uganda – Working Paper 366. This paper examines the link between remittance transfers and job creation in recipient communities, offering a kind of private-sector led economic growth. This link has been largely ignored in migration research. The findings point to a sign of hidden potential of remittances to spur job creation in migrants' communities if policies to increase the size of remittance transfers are put in place.

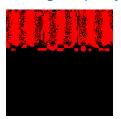
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/working-paper-366-remittances-and-employment-family-owned-firms-evidence-nigeria-and-uganda



Debt Distress and Recovery Episodes in Africa: Good Policy or Good Luck? – Working Paper 367.

This paper uses duration models to identify recent debt distress and recovery episodes in Africa from a market-oriented approach, pinning down the entry points, the duration, and exit points of recent debt crises in Africa's frontier market economies.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/working-paper-367-debt-distress-and-recovery-episodes-africa-good-policy-or-good-luck



Financing Africa's Post-Covid-19 Development: An Introduction

This introductory article provides a bird's eye-view of the financing requirements for post-COVID-19 development in Africa and summarizes the key findings of the selected papers.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12662



INTRODUCTION

Financing Africa's post-COVID-19 development:

An introduction

1 CONTEXT

Since 2020, Africa and the entire world have experienced anciencementic challenges of alarming proportions raving to the COVID-19 partnership of the COVID-19 partnership of the COVID-19 partnership of the COVID-19 partnership of the partnership of the COVID-19 partnership of the partnership of the partnership of the COVID-19 partnership of the partnership o

Affect in 2000 experienced in source recursion in more than 50 years due to the COVED 59 pandemic, as its veri gran demonite persual croftly declined by 1.6%; pushing 2s million Adricans into extreme powerry (Adrican Development Banks, 2027).

Given those important succioeconomic disruptions, it has become obvious that defens will require larger funding than every before to recover and bould back better. It is against this bockground that the Adrican Development and collaboration, with the Critical Vision Development Programme and The United Stution Economic Commission for collaboration, with the Critical Vision Development Programme and The United Stution Economic Commission for

thus ever before to recover and both back better. It is against the background that the Advian Development Bank, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and The United Nations Resonantic Commission for Afrika, organized to 2021 African Economic Conference from 2 to 4 Devember 2022 in Cash Verilet to address the timely since of post-CVRUS-W development Binancing in Africa, Since them, multiple new cases have setten to concertale Africa's already processions pushion, in particular the Bussian war in Ultrane, which has provided the societation of commodity prices and inflation, food districtions and insecurity, and strange insecurity across the world. These have increased the need to unguesty safe up for facility of Africa's development.

This special tose of the African Development Review features a solvent of papers presented during the 14th edition of the African Tenomic Conference under the theme "Financing Africa's post-COVID-19 development" In addition is setting the torus and providing the background to this special issue, this introductory tapture provides a leafle special of the Hancking requirements for post-COVID-19 development in Africa and summarizes the key findings of the selected papers. It also revindes a buffer concisions.

2 | FINANCING REQUIREMENTS FOR POST-COVID-19 DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Development financing necks in Africa are bugs and widening at the same time that development finance front all sources, including prough effect inventions (PDI), Invigin; remittances, (Stalid development assistances, front all sources, and dissocial revenues, are declaring. The African Development Bank's preliminary estimates suggest that the antitual financing gap to med extrare proverty by 2009 is about 10.6% of GFP between 2021 and 2010. Thus, Africa will need 153041-73th Million per year's eliminate extrace growthy by 2009.

Rec. 2011 (CD. CC) with an included that the Company State of State (Company State of State o







Fiscal sustainability in Africa: Accelerating the post-COVID-19 recovery through improved public finances

Edward Sennoga¹ | Lacina Balma



Fiscal Sustainability Africa: Accelerating The Post-Covid-19 Recovery **Through Improved Public Finances**

The article examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on economies in Africa through the application of a novel Debt, Investment and Growth model with a segmented Labor market (DIG-Labor). The pandemic is modeled via supply shock that disrupts economic activities in countries in Africa, followed by effects on household consumption behavior and welfare, and business investment decisions. The DIG-Labor model is calibrated to account for informality, which is a key characteristic of economies in Africa. We find that, in the absence of appropriate remedial measures, the COVID-19 pandemic reduces employment in the formal and informal sectors and scales back consumption for savers and nonsavers, with the reduction in consumption being more pronounced for savers. These contractions lead to an economic recession in Africa and widen the fiscal and current account deficits, among others. The effects of fiscal stimulus packages in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and various financing mechanisms are also examined. A key finding is that various policy responses to the emerging COVID-19 induced macroeconomic imbalances have diverse implications, which should be carefully examined to mitigate the negative consequences while maximizing the opportunities for a swift, stronger and more inclusive economic recovery.



Does Digitization Limit the Proliferation Of The Shadow Economy In African Countries? An In-Depth Panel Analysis

The article investigates the relationship between digitalization and the shadow economy in 42 African countries using unbalanced panel data from 2003 to 2016. It begins by drawing on modernization theory to hypothesize that digitalization efforts in African economies represent an augmentation of public service delivery as well as a channel through which the size of the continent's informal economic activity might be reduced. It employs the fixed effects estimation technique as its baseline estimator while correcting for potential endogeneity concerns using an instrumental variable two-stage least squares technique. It shows compelling evidence that digitalization is associated with a decrease in the size of the shadow economy in Africa. However, evidence of a larger influence is driven by the availability of telecommunications infrastructure and the expansion of government online services. These findings suggest that policymakers should invest more in digital technology to formalize Africa's hidden economic activity, particularly to fill the post-COVID-19 financing gap.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12653





1 | INTRODUCTION

Academics and policymakers often view a persistence in shadow economic activities as harmful is sustainablead development. Estimates show that between 1970 and 2015, the average proportion of the shadow economy relative to development. Estimates show that between 1970 and 2015, the average proportion of the shadow economy relative to Medina & Schneider, 2019) and 11–179 of GDP in industrial and countries (Schendier et al., 2019), linewers, a further investigation, as noted in Table 1, indicates a general decline in shadow economic activities across all regions. For about 376 between 2013 and 2017. This indicates a 6% point decline in the shadow economy in Sub-Saharan Africa dropped from 410. 178 between 2013 and 2017. This indicates a 6% point decline in the shadow economy in Sub-Saharan Africa. Other regions, such as faint America and the Carthban, and South Aris, show a smiltar pattern. This decline is shadow economic activities are 2014 and the distribution of public service delivery (Elbahansawy. 2014) and the distribution of public service delivery (Elbahansawy. 2013) amone others.

Empirically, studies have associated several socioeconomic consequences to a large share of the shadow economy, alternatively dubbed underground economy, black market' economy, parallel economy, hidden economy or unofficial economy'). For instance, studies have shown the shadow economy to be associated with lower tax revenues, an

© 2022 African Development Bank. wileyoninefileary.com/journal/afric Afr Dev Res. 2022;44594-562





1 | INTRODUCTION

Access to finance is an important factor for economic and agricultural sector development and improvement livelihoods in most African countries. Historically, financing for agriculture has been every low; just about 4.3% of too credit to the African economy in 2019 (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2012) and the annual financing gap to the

agricultural relevar in anti-Salarian. Afreca was estimated all USSIND Statles: as of 2017 (Enlaterg, 2018), core, solution agricultural relevance and a Salaria. 2013, Distoyal the continues that a startful or recovered receively, like order controls in 10 world (African Development Bank 2021), the unprecedented crisis has caused significant disruption in the agricultural velocities and a startful and covered relevance (Distoyal Controls in the Salaria Controls in Controls in the Salaria Controls in Contr



Covid-19 And Perceived Effects on Agricultural Financing In Africa: Evidence And Policy Implications

This study examines the potential effect of COVID-19 on agricultural financing by drawing lessons from past global crises and their link to agricultural financing. With significant impact in multiple sectors, COVID-19 has caused significant liquidity shortage in the banking and financial institutions sectors that led to widespread business failure. Analysis at the macro, sectoral, and farmer levels confirms the decline in the financing allotted to the agricultural sector in Africa, which could exacerbate the existing structural gap in agricultural financing. Many policy responses and stimulus packages designed to address the negative effects of the crisis are found not to be enough. At the farmer level, findings indicate that many farmers are finding it more difficult to access credit than before the COVID-19 crisis. For individual governments, a better understanding of the magnitude of the agricultural sector financing and investment needs to propose appropriate complementary responses is lacking. We suggest that, in the face of such a crisis, while in the short term the agricultural sector needs emergency funding, in the medium and long term, greater financial support is required, including long-term resources at concessional rates, guarantee funds, and more suitable insurance products combined with social safety nets.



Transmission Channels of ICT Effects on Tax Revenue Mobilization in Africa

The development and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in Africa have progressed considerably over the last two decades, fueling a very fertile literature. In this article, we identify the robust effects and channels through which ICT improves Tax Revenue Mobilization (TRM). Based on a sample of 54 countries, we specify and estimate a panel data model using the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) method over the period 1996-2019. Our results show that ICT use (measured by internet, cell phone, fixed phone and fiber optic penetration) significantly boosts MRF. Their effects are channeled through financial development, trade openness, energy and human capital. We suggest a strengthening of telecommunications infrastructures and transmission channels, for greater dematerialization of tax procedures and greater revenue mobilization.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12650



DRIGINAL ARTICLE

Les canaux de transmission des effets des TIC sur la mobilisation des recettes fiscales en Afrique

Bruno Emmanuel Ongo Nkoa ◎ | Jacques Simon Song

Universal de Tuchang, Canarean, IP.

110 Buchang, CERMI, LARIA,

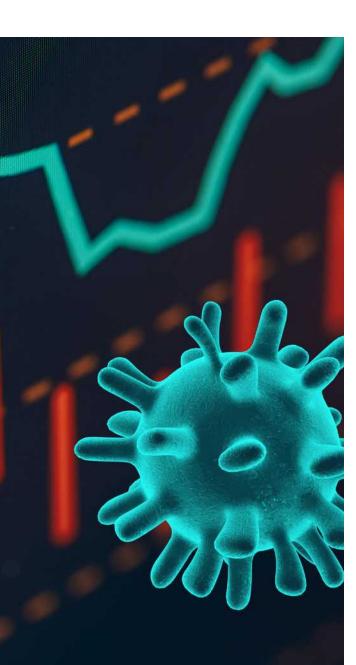
Correspondence

Le développement et l'usage des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) enAfrique ent considérablement propressé au cours des deux deriberts descendence, et allimenter une literature te lès condoc. Dans cet article, nous identifions les effets et les canaxe robates par lesquels les TIC antiches de Mobilisation des Recettes Fiscales (MRF). A partir d'un céchanillude 59 pays, nous spécifions et entiment un modèle en donnée de panel par la méthode des Moniestes Curles Guéralistes (MCG) sur la période 1999-2019. Nou résultais nontreus que l'usage des TIC (neusué par les péderations d'universe, du allégience commerciale, férençe et de la libre opdique) stimule significat/bennent la MRF. Leura effets transitient par le développement intention et des canares robates par les péderations et de canares robates par les péderations de l'antiche, du élégiène momerciale, férençe et de la libre opdique) stimule significat/bennent la MRF. Leura effets transitient par le développement intention et des canares robates que l'acceptation des productions de canares robates et l'acceptation des des productions de canares de transitions de l'acceptation des productions de l'acceptation des productions de des canares fortations et de canare



la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO)

Résumé
Cet article vise à mettre en lumière l'effet de l'intégration économique régionale sur les inégalités de revenu dans la Communauté Economique de Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO). En se fondant sur la méthode de compose de 10 dest (CEDEAO). En se for tas généralisés (MMG) en panel dynamique, r composantes différentes de l'intégration tion commerciale, budgétaire et financien dans la CEDEAO. L'étude couvre la période



Regional Trade, Budgetary **Integration Financial** and and Income Inequality in the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**

This article aims to shed light on the effect of regional economic integration on income inequality in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Using the dynamic panel generalized method of moments (GMM), we analyze the effects of three different components of regional economic integration - trade, fiscal and financial integration on income inequality in ECOWAS. The study covers the period 1990-2018. Our empirical analysis shows (i) a persistence of income inequalities, (ii) a total absence of effect of regional financial integration on income inequalities and (iii) reducing effects of trade and fiscal integration on income inequalities in ECOWAS that vary according to whether a country belongs to a monetary union and according to their income level. The article makes proposals for economic policies which, if implemented, would reduce these inequalities in ECOWAS.



"Catch Me If You Can" On Drivers of Venture Capital Investment In Africa

This paper investigates the determinants of venture capital investments across 25 African countries over the period 2014-2019. In particular, it considers the significance of innovation and digitalization in Africa's venture capital activity. The results show that digital infrastructure, high-technology exports, internet coverage, market size, minority investor protection and government effectiveness are the main drivers of venture capital deals in Africa over the period examined. More generally, these findings highlight that digital infrastructure and connectivity, innovation and institutional frameworks all play an important role in shaping a favorable environment to attract venture capital funding.







Sassire Napo

African Legal Support Facility, African Development Bank, Abidjan, 1387, Côt d'Ivoire

Correspondence Sastire Napo, Monitoring & Evaluation Juit, African Logal Support Facility, Ufrican Development Bank, 01 BP 138 Middjan 01, Abidjan, Cite d'Ivoire. Abstract

This article investigates public debt sustainability, in the context of a no congenous shock, by proposing a realistic forecasting procedure. To procedure implies the combination of a Bayesian VAR model and a nonline fined a reaction model to derive a large number of simulated public debt part and construct a probabilistic debt sustainability indicator. Annual discovering the period from 1970 to 2019 are used in the African context, we Chee divorie as a case study. Forecasts suggest low probabilities of increasing trend and well-contained updice risks (1642–273) in Cite of froe for the forecasting period 2021–2024, regardless of the scenario underlying the evolution of COVID's and suggesting that the country remains vulnerable debt discress risks. Government should promote a sound and reliable debt discress risks. Government should promote a sound and reliable debt discress risks. Government should promote a sound and reliable debt discress risks foresternment should promote a sound and reliable debt discress risks and reliable debt districts in the country remains vulnerable fined without the contract of the contrac

REYWORDS

Rowsian VAR Cite (Twine COVID-19 debt distress risks debt sustainability

1 | INTRODUCTION

The onset of the COVID-19 view in 2000 affected all countries, millions of familias and lines around the world. It dad to agill pundents within source of consistent and consistent and consistent and the consistent and the

In Africa, despite the relatively attenuated both offects of the pandomic, countries are not spared from consideral economic effects, Induced, read GIP contracted by 2th in 2020, droping by 5.2 percentage points from the January 2d perceVIII-19 projection. The GIP loss for African countries was estimated at between USSH455 Billion and USSH9 billion in 2020 (African Development Bank, 2020, 2021), Monrover, the CUIPI-19 prandemic confirm care contractions meliphyment and consumption that would lead to an economic recession in Africa and wides both float and curre account offsitio (Monry et al., 2021). In Ethiopia, for example, the economic achievy contraction was estimated at 4.5% in GIP (Aragel et al., 2021). The paths designificant improvement in the Five of people in Africa, the pandomic results in GIP (Aragel et al., 2021). The paths designificant improvement in the Five of people in Africa, the pandomic results in the Contraction was estimated at 4.5% of the Contraction and Contraction was estimated at 4.5% of the Contraction was estimated at 4.5% of the Contraction was estimated at 5.5% of the Contraction of the Contraction was estimated at 5.5% of the Contractio

\$ Dev Rev. 2022;34:S141-S16

wileyenlinelibrary.com/jnamal/s

© 2022 Altican Development Bank. S1-



Assessing Public Debt Sustainability Under Covid-19 Uncertainty: Evidence From Côte D'ivoire

This article investigates public debt sustainability, in the context of a novel exogenous shock, by proposing a realistic forecasting procedure. The procedure implies the combination of a Bayesian VAR model and a nonlinear fiscal reaction model to derive a large number of simulated public debt paths and construct a probabilistic debt sustainability indicator. Annual data covering the period from 1970 to 2019 are used in the African context, with Côte d'Ivoire as a case study. Forecasts suggest low probabilities of non-increasing trend and well-contained upside risks (16%-27%) in Côte d'Ivoire for the forecasting period 2021-2024, regardless of the scenario evolution of underlying the COVID-19 and suggesting that the country remains vulnerable to debt distress risks. Government should promote a sound and reliable debt management system to mitigate such risks. Results also highlight the importance of domestic resources mobilization in reducing the country's fiscal vulnerability and building a sustainable post-COVID recovery.

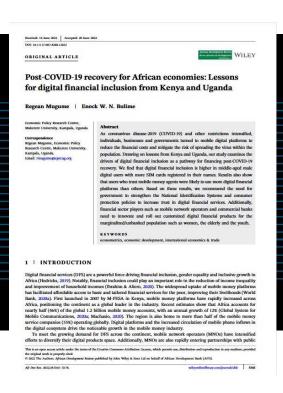




Post-Covid-19 Recovery for African Economies: Lessons For Digital Financial Inclusion From Kenya And Uganda

As coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) and other restrictions intensified, individuals, businesses and governments turned to mobile digital platforms to reduce the financial costs and mitigate the risk of spreading the virus within the population. Drawing on lessons from Kenya and Uganda, this study examines the drivers of digital financial inclusion as a pathway for financing post-COVID-19 recovery. It is found that digital financial inclusion is higher in middle-aged male digital users with more SIM cards registered in their names. Results also show that users who trust mobile money agents were likely to use more digital financial platforms than others. Based on these results, the need for government to strengthen the National Identification Systems and consumer protection policies to increase trust in digital financial services is recommended. Additionally, financial sector players such as mobile network operators and commercial banks need to innovate and roll out customized digital financial products for the marginalized/unbanked population such as women, the elderly and the youth.







The end of tax incentives in mining? Tax policy and mining foreign direct investment in Africa

Seydou Coulibaly 0 | Abdramane Camara

¹African Development Bank, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire ²University Clermont Auvergne, CERI

CNRS, Clement Ferrand, 63000, Fra Correspondence Abstrac

African countries generally cut corporate income tax (CIT) rates in the hop of attracting foreign duced investment (PDI), whereas the efficiences of a rate reductions in attracting extractive industries FDI is controversial. The paper estimates the impact of the statustry CIT rate, as applied to minit companies, on FDI inflows to be gold and silver section of African economist of the contraction restal indicates that the impact of the mining CIT rate on the host country's gold and silver FDI inflows in segarite, but not statistical significant, at the conventional level of significance. These results suggest the casts in the CIT rate applied to mining companies will not necessarily strength of the CIT rate applied to mining companies will not necessarily strength of the CIT rate applied to mining companies will not necessarily strength of the CIT rate applied to mining companies will not necessarily strength of the CIT rate applied to mining companies will not necessarily strength of the CIT rate applied to mining companies will not necessarily strength of the CIT rate applied to mining companies under produce and solver project in sighilocating controls. Furthermore, of the results the that inflastracture, powermones tracelly and solver project mining from the part suggest the instead of granting corporate tax incentives, governments may consider information of granting corporate tax incentives, governments may consider information in the results of the results of the contracting mining intersection.

Africa PDI in gold and silver mining cornorate tay rate namel data spatial economic

1 | INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused macroconomic instability and increased government financing needs in Africalibal, 2021. The financing of the past COVID-19 recovery programme rises the important fee African countrie to both increase domestic revouse mobilisation and attract external financial resources, including feeting in the interest of the contract of the contract feet of the interest of the significant development benefit including it financing of infrastructure, job creation, transiters of technology and revenue generation (Hansuch et al., 2019). That the interest is the mining sector, African governments of them deep mining like art against somewholf of the contract freedom of the contraction of the interest of the contraction of the con

Dev Rev. 2022;34:5177-5194.

leyorlinelibrary.com/jnamat/sti

© 2022 African Development Bank. S



The End Of Tax Incentives In Mining? Tax Policy And Mining Foreign Direct Investment In Africa

African countries generally cut corporate income tax (CIT) rates in the hopes of attracting foreign direct investment (FDI), whereas the effectiveness of tax rate reductions in attracting extractive industries FDI is controversial. This paper estimates the impact of the statutory CIT rate, as applied to mining companies, on FDI inflows to the gold and silver sectors of African economies. The estimation results indicate that the impact of the mining CIT rate on the host country's gold and silver FDI inflows is negative, but not statistically significant, at the conventional levels of significance. These results suggest that cuts in the CIT rate applied to mining companies will not necessarily attract FDI to gold and silver projects. Moreover, a strategic complementarity in gold and silver FDI inflows between countries is found, suggesting that an increase in the host country's gold and silver FDI inflows may stimulate FDI to gold and silver projects in neighboring countries. Furthermore, the results show that infrastructure, government stability and gold and silver reserves positively affect gold and silver FDI inflows. The main findings of the paper suggest that, instead of granting corporate tax incentives, governments may consider improving the quality of socioinfrastructure. economic the availability of geological information and promoting political and economic stability for attracting mininginvestments.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12651



Publications

The Revenue Efficiency **Consequences Of The Announcement Of A Tax Transition Reform: The** Case Of WAEMU Countries

Does the revenue replacement strategy of border taxes with domestic revenue collection (tax transition) increase efficiency in collecting revenues in developing countries? This article attempted to answer the question, by assessing the efficiency consequences of announcing a tax transition reform program in West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries. Through an impact evaluation framework with propensity score matching and synthetic control method, it is found that the announcement of this reform in WAEMU countries increases efficiency in mobilizing resources at the community level as compared to their counterfactual. Efficient mobilization of resources increases by 4.3% around the reform agenda and is achieved 3 years following the announcement of the reform in these countries. Results also showed that the achieved efficiency in mobilizing resources goes hand in hand with an improvement in tax-oriented Doing Business indicators at the community level, by increasing the contribution rate score of firms by near 22 scales and reducing collection time scores by 4.2 scales as compared to the best Doing Business practices on these indicators. The article also evidenced that the reform is overall working through the tax discipline channel rather than tax morale in these countries. Furthermore, having adopted value added tax (VAT), implemented semi-autonomous revenue agencies (SARAs) and large taxpayers' units (LTUs) contribute to fostering the revenue efficiency effect of the reform in above-mentioned countries.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/ epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12654



ORIGINAL ARTICLE



The revenue efficiency consequences of the announcement of a tax transition reform: The case of WAEMU countries

INTRODUCTION





NEWSLETTERS

Title

Link

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/newsletter-voices-citizens-africa-issue-09-may-2022

Voices of Citizens in Africa (09)





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/newsletter-voices-citizens-africa-issue-11-december-2022

Voices of Citizens in Africa (11)





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/news-letter-africa-fertilizer-financing-mechanism-is-sue-09-april-2022

Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism Newsletter





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/climate-finance-newsletter-issue-n-50-june-2022

Climate Finance Newsletter

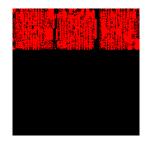




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/climate-finance-newsletter-issue-ndeg-51-january/august-2022

Climate Finance Newsletter



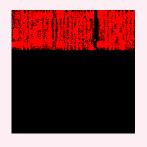


MAGAZINES

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/future-im-pact-evaluation-africa

Evaluation Matters



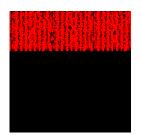


BLOGS

https://africa-energy-portal.org/blogs/achieving-universal-access-all-forms-energy-look-sub-saharan-africas-penultimate-goal

Achieving universal access to all forms of energy: A look at sub-Saharan Africa's penultimate goal (09 May 2022)



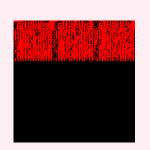


BROCHURES

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/brochure-african-development-fund-50-years-making-difference

The African Development Fund: 50 years of making a difference



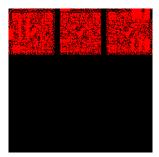




Affirmative Finance
Action for Women
Entrepreneurs in
Africa (AFAWA)
Brochure 2022

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/afawa-bro-chure-2022

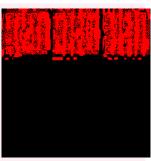


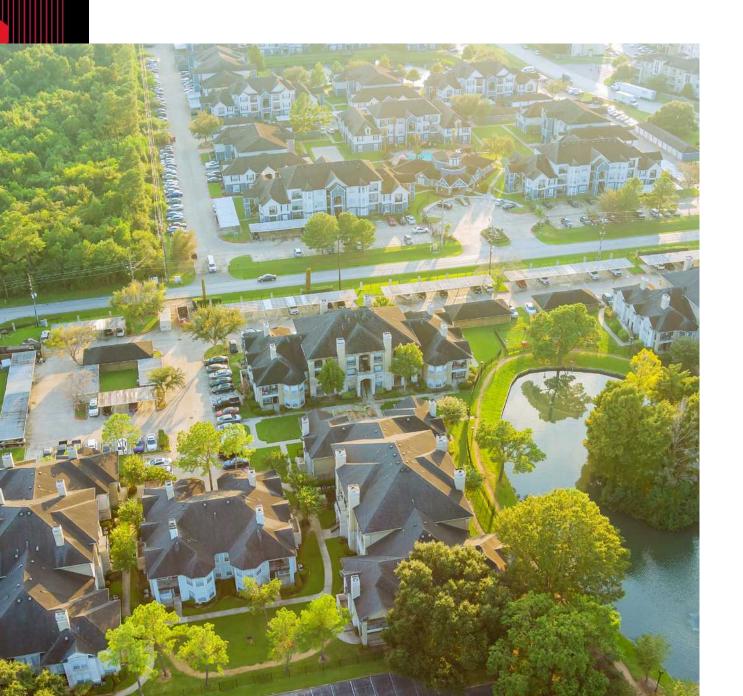


Special Agroindustrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) Brochure

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sapz-brochure









KNOWLEDGE EVENTS





https://vcda.afdb.org/en/news/success-or-failure-current-development-finance-models-africa-q-cop-policy-dialogue

https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/events/ global-community-practice-g-cop-policy-dialogue-series-success-or-failure-current-development-finance-models-africa-52309

Global Community of Practice: Policy dialogue on The Success or Failure of Current Development Finance Models in Africa

13 Jun.



https://vcda.afdb.org/en/event/development-without-borders-leveraging-african-diaspora-inclusive-growth-and-sustainable

Development without Borders: Leveraging the African Diaspora for Inclusive Growth and 1-2 Dec. Sustainable Development in Africa





Webinar on Leveraging Africa's green minerals for the energy transition: The role of regional integration and the AfCFTA https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/african-development-bank-and-partners-discuss-africas-potential-leverage-green-minerals-energy-transition-54056#:~:text=The%20webinar%2C%20which%20was%20held,Centre%2C%20and%20the%20Energy%20Financial



https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/events/africa-green-hydrogen-forum-54751

Africa Green Hydrogen Forum ahead of COP 27

26 – 27 Sept.

11 Jul.



