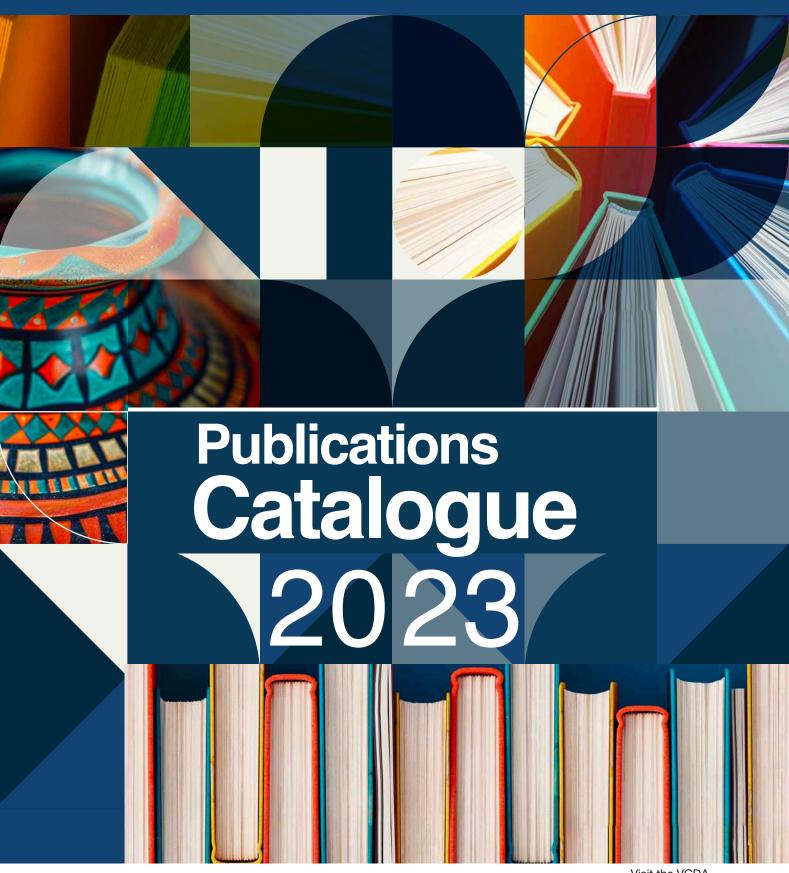
## African Development Bank Group





Visit the VCDA

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

| INTRODUCTION   | 3   |
|--|-----|
| AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS              | 4   |
| AFRICAN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2023                          | 5   |
| MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE                              |     |
| AND OUTLOOK 2023                                       | 8   |
| BANK GROUP ANNUAL REPORT 2022                          | 11  |
| AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK-CLIMATE                       |     |
| INVESTMENT FUNDS ANNUAL REPORT 2022 ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT | 13  |
| EFFECTIVENESS REVIEW 2023                              | 14  |
| BANK GROUP ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2022                | 15  |
| INDEPENDENT EVALUATION ANNUAL REPORT 2022              | 16  |
| JOINT MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT                         |     |
| BANKS' CLIMATE FINANCE REPORT 2022                     | 17  |
| THE BANK'S HIGH 5S                                     | 18  |
| LIGHT UP AND POWER AFRICA                              | 19  |
| FEED AFRICA  | 20  |
| INDUSTRIALIZE AFRICA                                   | 35  |
| INTEGRATE AFRICA                                       | 38  |
| IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA   | 42  |
| CROSS-CUTTING THEMES                                   | 48  |
| COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPERS                                |     |
| AND RELATED PROGRAMMING DOCUMENTS                      | 70  |
| EVALUATION REPORTS                                     | 81  |
| PROJECT CLUSTER EVALUATIONS                            | 82  |
| VALIDATION SYNTHESES                                   | 84  |
| SECTOR EVALUATIONS                                     | 85  |
| IMPACT EVALUATIONS                                     | 87  |
| COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM EVALUATIONS               | 89  |
| THEMATIC EVALUATIONS                                   | 94  |
| OTHER INDEPENDENT EVALUATIONS CATEGORIES               | 95  |
| STATISTICAL RESOURCES                                  | 97  |
| BANK WORKING PAPERS AND                                |     |
| RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS                                  | 100 |
| WORKING PAPERS   | 101 |
| JOURNAL ARTICLES                                       | 107 |
| AFRICA ECONOMIC BRIEF                                  | 116 |
| 2023 KNOWLEDGE EVENTS                                  | 119 |
| NEWSLETTERS AND MAGAZINES                              | 122 |
|  |     |



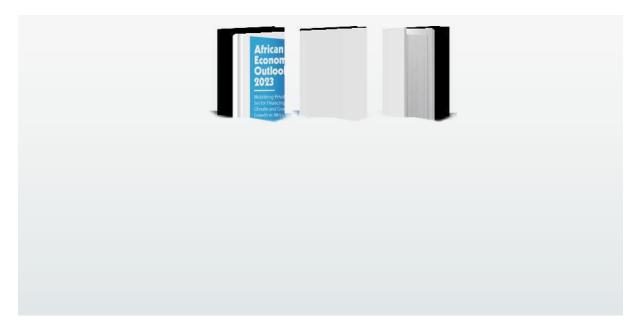




# AFRICAN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2023

### **Main Report**

"... the Bank cannot be in the oven and at the mill at the same time. That is why the report is calling for an urgent action from all stakeholders. African countries will need to put in place all the necessary legal and fiscal apparatus not only to address structural barriers to private investments in climate actions and green transitions but also to improve the management of their natural resources and to create incentives for local beneficiation, processing, and value addition." Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, President, African Development Bank Group



The 2023 edition of the African Economic Outlook (AEO) explores the potential roles of the private sector in financing Africa's climate action and green growth ambitions, as well as the benefits of Africa's enormous and untapped natural capital as a complementary source of financing. These two potential financing sources are important given the already strained public finances in most African countries and the scale of resources needed for climate action and green growth. Between \$2.6 trillion and \$2.8 trillion is needed by 2030 to implement Africa's climate commitments as expressed in countries' recently submitted Nationally determined Contributions (NDCs). The report makes a strong case for private sector financing by identifying investment opportunities across different sectors, presenting a taxonomy of barriers and risks to attract private investments in climate and green growth, and discussing innovative financing instruments, as well as

policy and regulatory instruments to attract private sector financing.

The report is structured as follows: Chapter one presents Africa's macroeconomic performance and outlook, while Chapter 2 presents the imperative for private sector financing for climate action and green growth in Africa. Chapter 3 presents the case for natural capital for climate finance and green growth in Africa. In addition, there are 54 Country Notes on each African country that provide a summary of recent socioeconomic developments and prospects in these countries.

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





### **AEO Highlights**



https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/african-economic-outlook-2023-highlights



### **Regional Reports**

Regional Economic Outlooks produced for each of the five regions of Africa. While focusing on the overall theme of the African Economic Outlook, they dig deeper into analyzing comprehensive socioeconomic issues as well as the thematic area of focus at the regional levels. Thus, it is possible to provide detailed assessments of factors driving the observed behavior of key macroeconomic variables at a more granular level. Prospects and outlook of key macroeconomic indicators are also presented. For 2023, the reports focus on the thematic area of debt dynamics and outline the path for post-Covid recovery at regional levels.

#### **East Africa Economic Outlook 2023**

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ east-africa-economic-outlook-2023











### Central Africa Economic Outlook 2023

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/central-africa-economic-outlook-2023



## North Africa Economic Outlook 2023:

https://www.afdb.org/ en/documents/north-africa-economic-outlook-2023



### West Africa Economic Outlook 2023:

https://www.afdb.org/ en/documents/west-africa-economic-outlook-2023





#### **Southern Africa Economic Outlook 2023:**

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/southern-africa-economic-outlook-2023







### MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK 2023



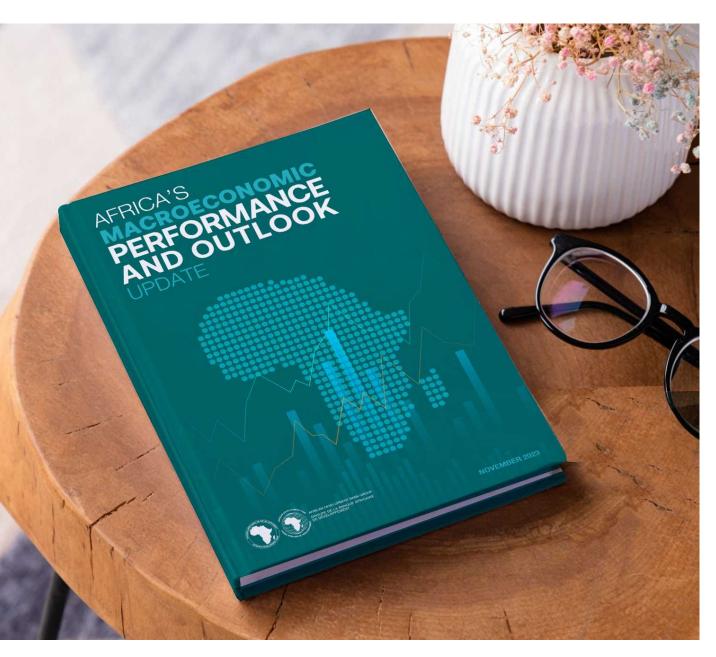
Macroeconomic Performance and Africa's Outlook is the African Development Bank Group's biannual publication released in the first and third quarters of each year. The publication offers policymakers, global investors, researchers, and other development partners an up-to-date evidence-based assessment of the continent's recent macroeconomic performance and short-to-medium-term outlook amid dynamic global economic developments. The report features forecasts and analysis from the surveillance of regional and global macroeconomic developments. It complements the African Economic Outlook which focuses on key emerging policy themes relevant to Africa's development. This 2023 inaugural edition of

the Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook acknowledges the difficult challenges that African economies face in navigating the maze of multiple overlapping global risks. The report advocates for bold policy actions at the national, regional, and global levels to help African economies mitigate the compounding risks.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africas-macroeconomic-performance-and-outlook-january-2023



### MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK - UPDATE



https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/2023-africas-macroeconomic-performance-and-outlook-update





### MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK – HIGHLIGHTS



https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africas-macroeconomic-performance-and-outlook-january-2023-highlights



# **BANK GROUP ANNUAL REPORT 2022**

### **Main Report**

"Amid multiple global shocks, the Bank demonstrated once again its unwavering commitment to African countries through targeted actions tailored to strengthening resilience across the continent." Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, President, AfDB



As a statutory publication, the Bank's Annual Report conveys up-to-date information on the Bank Group's activities in 2022. The report highlights the activities and achievements of the Bank in line with the High 5s priorities: Light up and power Africa, Feed Africa, Industrialize Africa, Integrate Africa, and Improve the quality of life of the people of Africa. It shows that approvals for the High 5 priorities in 2022 increased substantially over 2021 for all High 5s except Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa, reflecting the beginning of a return to more balanced needs by RMCs. In addition, through its role as an assembler of development finance, the Bank substantially increased the volume of active co-financing, which reached UA 1.34 billion, 124 percent of its target. The report further examines 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. Additionally, the Report 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-2022







### **Highlights**

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/african-develop-ment-bank-group-annual-report-2022-highlights



### **Annexes**

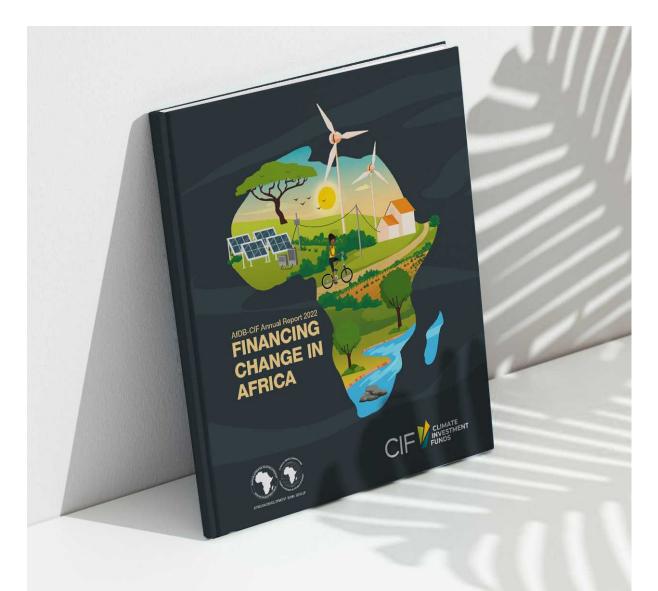
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/annual-report-2022-annexes







# AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK-CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS ANNUAL REPORT 2022



This Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) was established at the request of G8 and G20 countries in 2008. It works exclusively through six multilateral development banks (MDBs) to mobilize investments to pilot and scale cutting-edge climate solutions to address frontier climate challenges the MDBs cannot fight on their own. As an Implementing Entity of the CIF, the African Development Bank supports investment plans in African countries through the CIF. The CIF annual report is produced to outline all the Bank-supported interventions in 2022. The report highlights that the Bank supported the development of 39 investment plans across 27 African countries with the objective of unlock-

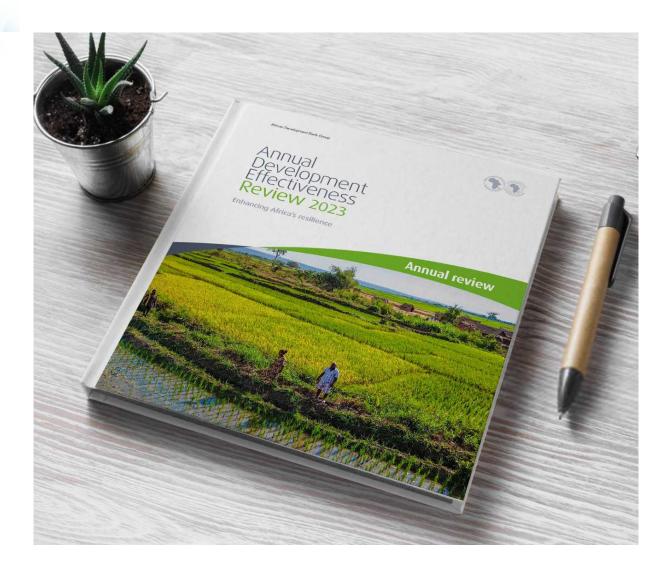
ing climate action. As of end December 2022, the Bank had approved a total of 34 projects for which it deployed \$946 million in CIF resources and a total of \$1,993 million of its own co-financing. The disbursement rate stands at 74%.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/afdb-cif-annual-report-2022





# ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS REVIEW 2023



The 2023 Annual Development Effectiveness Review shows that the Bank continues to make transformative investments across the High 5s. 2022 investments reached \$8.2 billion - well on the way back to pre-pandemic levels. Despite a challenging operating environment, the Bank's operations were delivered well. The Bank supported 1.3 million people to gain access to new electricity connections, improved transport connectivity by constructing or rehabilitating 833 kilometres of roads, enabled 12.3 million people to gain access to new or improved water and sanitation services, and more than 4 million people benefited from private sector investee operations. The Bank also took important steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations. The Bank's efforts to improve

transparency and accountability received global recognition: Publish What You Fund ranked the Bank the top-most transparent development institution out of 50 other bilateral and multilateral organisations in the 2022 Aid Transparency Index. The Annual report shows how the Bank remains committed to increasing the effectiveness and transparency of its operations.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/annual-development-effectiveness-review-2023



# BANK GROUP ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2022



The Annual Financial Report of the Bank Group is developed and submitted to the Board of governors for every year that ends. This is in conformity with Article 32 of the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank, and Articles 8, 11, and 12 of the General Regulations adopted thereunder, and pursuant to Article 26 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Fund and Articles 8, 11, and 12 of the General Regulations adopted thereunder. The 2022 Annual Report includes a review of developments in the operational activities of the Bank Group during 2022. The Financial

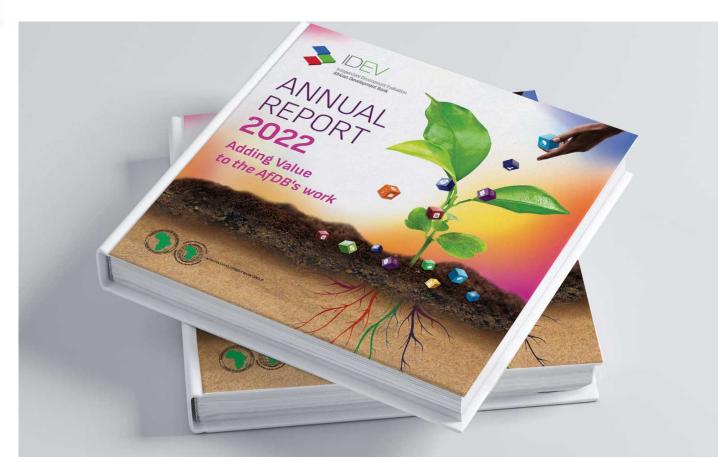
Report contains the full set of audited financial statements of the Bank and the special purpose financial statements of the Fund, together with the approved administrative budget for 2023.

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





# INDEPENDENT EVALUATION ANNUAL REPORT 2022



The 2022 Independent Evaluation (IDEV) Report revolves around the theme of adding value, through evaluative knowledge, to the Bank's work, priorities, and responses to regional and global challenges. It aptly encapsulates how IDEV has contributed to the Bank's achievements in 2022. Through independent evaluations, knowledge products, and events, IDEV emphasized the importance and utility of evaluative evidence to help the Bank learn from its successes and failures and identify areas of improvement and opportunities for better decision-making. In 2022, IDEV added value at various steps to inform, support, and enhance the Bank's development of its new long-term strategy (Evaluation of the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy, 2013 - 2022, AfDB Development Evaluation Week), its engagement and advocacy to foster the resilience of its RMCs to domestic and external shocks (Evaluation of the Bank's Support to its RMCs in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Background Paper for COP27 on Climate Resilience and a Just Energy Transition for Africa), and its implementation of its long-term investment program (Benin and Djibouti country strategy evaluations, Impact Evaluation of the Public Finance Modernization Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), among others. IDEV provided a range of evaluative knowledge products and activities, while continuing to promote an evaluation culture internally and externally, with capacity development and partnership activities.

https://idev.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/files/AR%202022%20Lay-out-EN-29.06.2023.pdf



# JOINT MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS' CLIMATE FINANCE REPORT 2022



The Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance is an annual collaborative effort to publish Multilateral Development Banks' (MDBs') climate finance figures, together with a clear explanation of the methodologies for tracking this finance as climate finance. This joint report, alongside the Banks' publication of climate finance statistics in their respective corporate media, is intended to track progress in relation to their joint climate finance targets such as those announced at COP21, and the greater ambition pledged for the post-2020 period. The report brings Council of Europe Development

Bank and New Development Bank's climate finance fully into the MDB reporting, so that for the first time, all ten MDBs' climate finance is included in the aggregated data reported.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/joint-mdb-climate-finance-report-2022





# THE BANK'S HIGH 5S

# LIGHT UP AND POWER AFRICA

### Review of public spending in the Comoros energy sector



The aim of the study was to evaluate public spending in the energy sector in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. However, this review encountered difficulties due to the unavailability of several data, such as SONELEC's certified accounts, the company's activity reports, and technical and financial performance. The study found that several factors explain the low level of allocative efficiency, including (i) undersized investments in electrical infrastructure, (ii) unsuitable investments in generating units, (iii) excessively high sales tariffs for IPP projects, (iv) inadequate maintenance due to lack of

resources, and (v) the high level of personnel costs for the company.

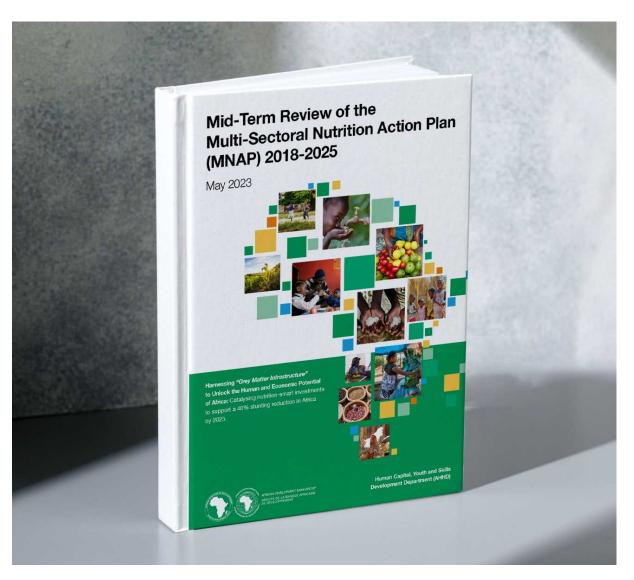
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/revuedes-depenses-publiques-dans-le-secteurde-lenergie-aux-comores





### FEED AFRICA

### Mid-Term Review of Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2018-2025)



In 2018, the Bank launched an ambitious Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2025 (MNAP) as a catalyst for achieving the goals of the Bank's equitable growth agenda in supporting the Grey Matter Infrastructure. The MNAP is inextricably linked to the Bank's High 5 priorities and sets out a vision, strategic priorities, and actions for nutrition. It seeks to leverage additional financial resources through nutrition-smart investments across 5 key sectors to support a 40% stunting reduction across the continent by 2025. The MidTerm review of MNAP was therefore aimed at assessing and evaluating the progress made so far in the implementation of the MNAP, documenting

the lessons learned, and identifying areas for midterm correction and alignment for the remaining period to achieve a significant reduction in stunting and realisation of additional nutritional outcomes.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/midterm-review-multi-sectoral-nutrition-actionplan-mnap-2018-2025



### 2023 COUNTRY FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DELIVERY COMPACTS Country **Online Links** African Union https://www.afdb.org/en/ documents/liberia-country-food-and-agriculture-deliv-LIBERIA COUNTRY FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DELIVERY COMPACT ery-compact Liberia

African Union

https://www.afdb.org/en/ documents/angola-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

**Angola** 





https://www.afdb.org/en/ documents/lesotho-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

Lesotho







https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ghana-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

Ghana





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/egypt-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

**Egypt** 

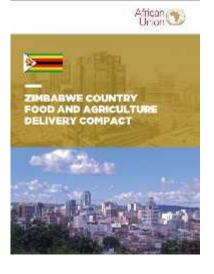




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/zimbabwe-coun-try-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

**Zimbabwe** 

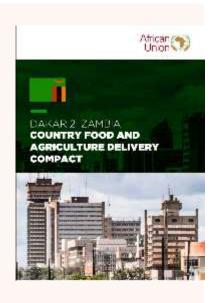




https://www.afdb.org/en/ documents/zambia-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

Zambia





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/togo-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

Togo

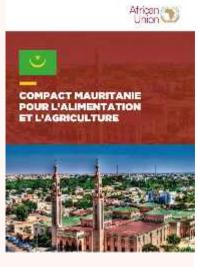




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/mauritanie-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

Mauritania





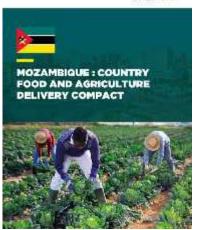


African Ur on

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/mozambique-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

#### Mozambique





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/malawi-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

#### Malawi





https://www.afdb.org/ en/documents/madagascar-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

#### Madagascar



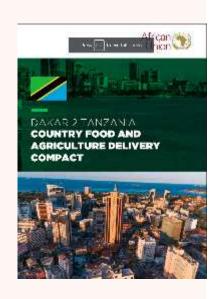




https://www.afdb.org/en/ documents/tanzania-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

**Tanzania** 







https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/south-sudan-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

**South Sudan** 



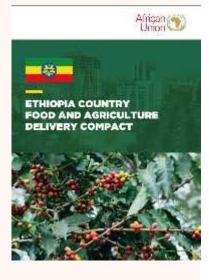




https://www.afdb.org/en/ documents/ethiopia-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

**Ethiopia** 





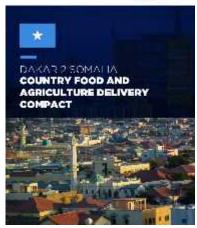




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/somalia-coun-try-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

Somalia

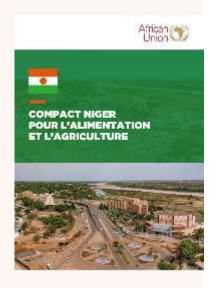




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/niger-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

Niger

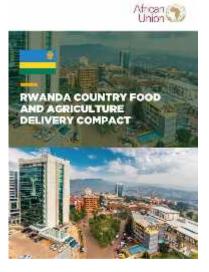




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/rwanda-coun-try-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

Rwanda

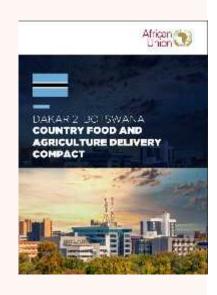




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/botswana-coun-try-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

**Botswana** 





African Union

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/kenya-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

Kenya

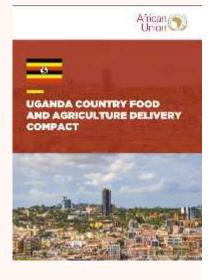




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/uganda-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

Uganda









https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/burundi-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

**Burundi** 

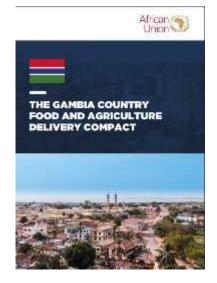




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/gambia-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

Gambia

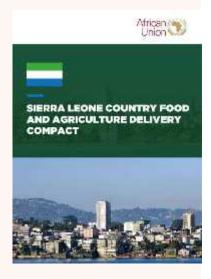




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sierra-leone-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

Sierra Leone





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/nigeria-country-food-and-agriculture-delivery-compact

Nigeria





African (1)

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/cabo-verde-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

Cabo Verde





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/guinee-bissau-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

Guinée-Bissau







African Union

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/congo-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

Congo





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/comores-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

**Comoros** 





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/djibouti-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

**Djibouti** 





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/senegal-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

Sénégal





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/cote-divoire-pacte-pour-la-<u>limentation-et-lagriculture</u>

Côte d'Ivoire





https://www.afdb.org/en/docu-ments/benin-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

**Bénin** 



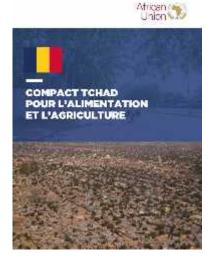




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/tchad-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

Chad

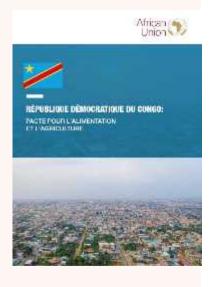




**Democratic** Republic of Congo

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/republique-democratique-du-congo-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture-0





**Central Africa** Republic

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/republique-centrafricaine-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture





https://www.afdb.org/ en/documents/republique-de-guinee-equatoriale-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

Equatorial Guinée





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/tunisie-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

**Tunisia** 









https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/gabon-pacte-pour-lalimen-

Gabon



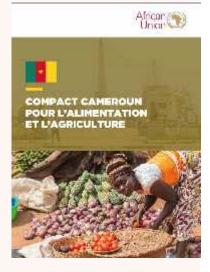
tation-et-lagriculture



https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/cameroun-pacte-pour-lalimentation-et-lagriculture

Cameroon







### INDUSTRIALIZE AFRICA

# The Impact of International Tax Reforms on Natural Resource Revenue Mobilization in Africa



This paper assesses the impact of international tax reforms on natural resource revenue mobilization in Africa. It argues that the international approach to corporate income taxation (hereafter CIT) has historically been based on the concept of Permanent Establishment (hereafter PE). Jurisdictions implemented their local tax rules (buttressed by domestic legislation) on multinational enterprises (hereafter MNEs) with PE. This was straightforward for the extractives sector since MNEs could not operate in a country without a PE. Nevertheless, it raised issues of allocating taxing rights over the profits of MNEs operating in more than one country since jurisdictional differences may result in

the profits of MNEs being taxed more than once across different jurisdictions, resulting in double-taxation. Jurisdictions competing for taxing rights can therefore distinguish between "source countries", "intermediate countries" and "residence countries".

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/im-pact-international-tax-reforms-natural-resource-revenue-mobilization-africa





### **Private Sector Operations in 2022**



This publication catalogues the Bank's private sector activities in 2022, as a key player in the development of the private sector in Africa. Established in 1964, the African Development Bank is Africa's premier multilateral development finance institution. The Bank leverages its AAA rating to provide funding for the continent's economic development through its public and private sector financing windows. Private sector development is one of the Bank's operational priorities, as it is a key driver of sustainable economic growth and social progress in Africa. Through its non-sovereign operations (NSOs), the Bank supports the African private sector and eligible public sector enterprises to unlock

the continent's economic potential. NSOs are investment operations that are not guaranteed by any state and given on non-concessional financial terms. These operations stimulate capital accumulation and job creation.

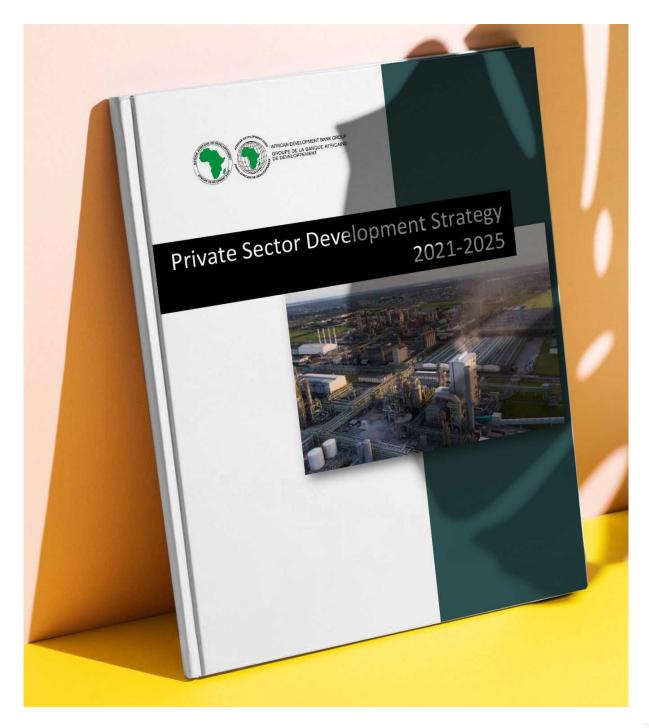
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/private-sector-operations-2022-key-player-development-private-sector-africa



#### **Private Sector Development Strategy 2021-2025 - Synthesis**

This report is a synthesis of the Bank's Private Sector Development Strategy (PSD 2021-2025). The PSD (2021-2025) is a roadmap for delivering a substantial part of the African Development

Bank (Bank)'s broad strategic vision, as outlined in the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy, its High 5s, and its commitments under ADF-15 and GCI-VII.



https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ private-sector-development-strategy-2021-2025





#### **INTEGRATE AFRICA**

# **Cross-Border Road Corridors - Expanding Market Access in Africa and Nurturing Continental Integration**



This report documents the Bank Group's commitment to supporting regional member countries to expand road infrastructure especially cross-border transport corridors. Through its financing and investments, the Bank is helping remove infrastructure bottlenecks, reducing barriers to cross-border trade and achieving regional integration. Between 2004 and 2022, the Bank provided over USD 13 billion to finance regional road corridor projects. As a result, close to 18,022 kilometre of climate resilient, regional highways have been built on 25 road corridors, along with 27 one-stop border post facilities and 18 bridges. Some of these corridors were built as part of the Trans-African Highway network under various continental and regional infrastructure

development programs including the Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). The Bank remains determined to promote regional integration, as foundations for Africa's accelerated growth and structural transformation.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/cross-border-road-corridors-expand-ing-market-access-africa-and-nurtur-ing-continental-integration



# Somalia Infrastructure Fund - Mid-Year Progress Report - January June 2023

This report provides an update on the Multi-Partner Somalia Infrastructure Fund's (SIF) activities covering the period January to June 2023. The SIF was established in October 2016 with the key objective of supporting Somalia to develop and rehabilitate key infrastructure, rebuild institutions,

and reinforce economic governance. The SIF pools together resources from development partners including the Bank, which acts as the Fund Administrator. The Bank prepares mid-year and annual progress reports on the Fund and project-level performance and results.



https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sif-mid-year-progress-report-january-june-2023





# **2023 Africa Visa Openness Report**

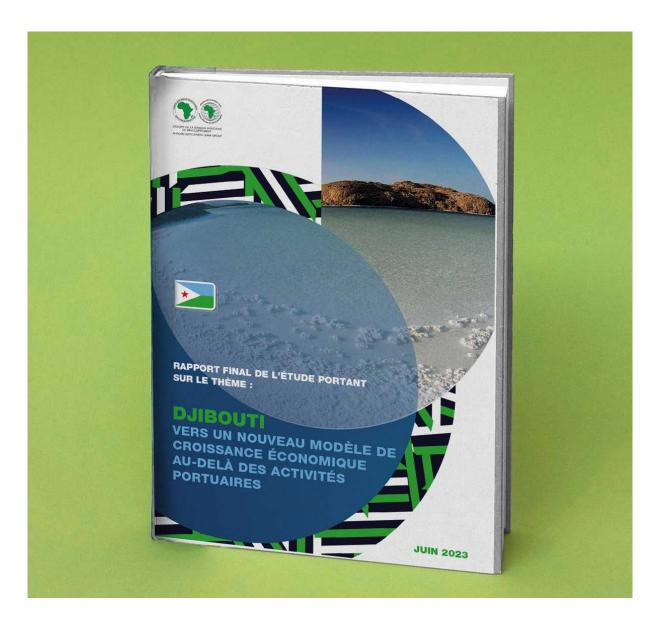
The Africa Visa Openness Index (AVOI) measures the extent to which African countries are open to visitors from other African countries. The AVOI analyses each country's visa requirements to show which countries on the continent facilitate travel to their territory the most. For each country, the AVOI calculates the number of African countries whose citizens must obtain a visa before travelling there, the number of countries whose citizens may

obtain a visa upon arrival, and the number of countries whose citizens can enter visa-free. Each country is then assigned a AVOI score and ranked accordingly. First published in 2016, the AVOI also tracks changes in countries' scores over time. It does the same for the eight regional economic communities recognized by the African Union. The 2023 report analyses these trends in the context of other developments in Africa and around the world. Data for this year's edition was collected in July and August 2023. The main source of information was the International Air Transport Association.



https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/2023-africa-visa-openness-report





# Djibouti - Towards a new model of economic growth beyond port activities

This study is timely as it offers an alternative for Djibouti in terms of a new economic growth model likely to generate strong, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable growth. Aware of being an arid country with few natural resources, Djibouti took advantage of its geo-strategic position to build an economic growth model in the early 2000s based on its ports and logistics services for landlocked neighbouring countries such as Ethiopia. This model has enabled the country to increase its GDP almost sevenfold in two decades, from 500 million USD in 2000 to 3.4 billion USD in 2020,

placing it among the continent's fastest-growing economies. However, this model also showed its limits from the end of the 2010 decade, as not only did it generate increased public debt vulnerability, but it also failed to trigger a process of structural transformation and generate inclusive economic growth.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/djibouti-vers-un-nouveau-modele-de-croissance-economique-au-dela-des-activitesportuaires-rapport-final





# IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA



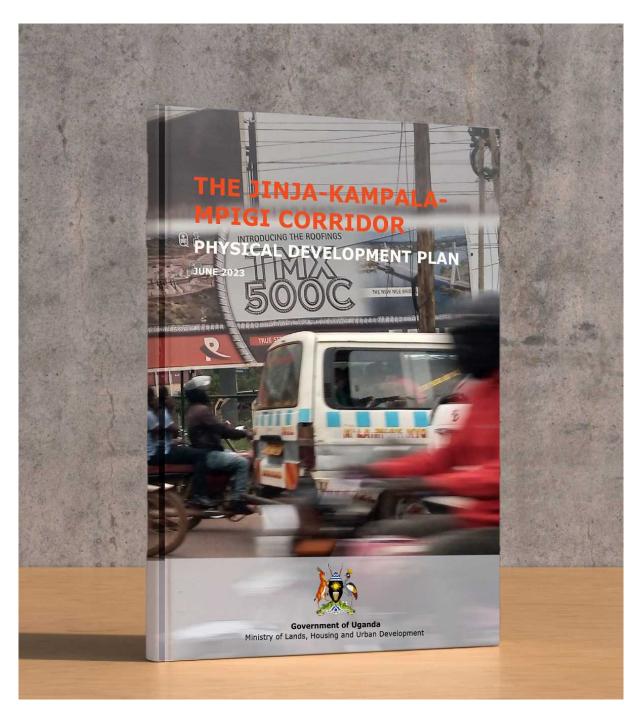
## Morocco's Entrepreneurial Profile - Summary note

The African Development Bank and the Moroccan Ministry of Economy and Finance jointly carried out this study to analyze the socio-demographic characteristics and intrinsic capacities of entrepreneurs, and the main constraints and needs in terms of support for creating and developing their businesses. The study is based on a ground-breaking survey of the country's entrepreneurial profile. It is representative of the labor market at national and regional levels. It covered 9085 individuals in 3034 households, among whom were identified 2,297 entrepreneurs (established and potential), representing a population of 7.4 million individuals throughout Morocco. The results of the study show that the Kingdom has an entrepreneurial potential commensurate with its level of development. Indeed, this potential is estimated at 25% of the

Moroccan population aged 18 and over, divided between 9% of established entrepreneurs and 16% of potential entrepreneurs who have initiated conceptual or concrete actions with a view to setting up a business. The study reveals, however, that 57% of established entrepreneurs are doing so out of necessity, through micro and small businesses in low-productivity sectors and activities (almost 50% are self-employed and 40% are business owners with up to three employees).

https://www.afdb.org/fr/documents/profil-entrepreneurial-du-maroc-note-synthetique





#### The Jinja-Kampala-Mpigi Corridor Physical Development Plan

The Bank, in collaboration with the Korea International Development Agency (KOICA), has provided funding for the Jinja – Kampala –Mpigi (JKM) Corridor Physical Development Plan in support of Uganda's economic and social development. The JKM Corridor is a crucial economic hub in Uganda, representing approximately 15 percent of the national population and over 30 percent of the country's

Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The plan aims to serve as a comprehensive framework for identifying and prioritizing current and future investments within the corridor.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ugan-da-jinja-kampala-mpigi-corridor-physical-development-plan-june-2023





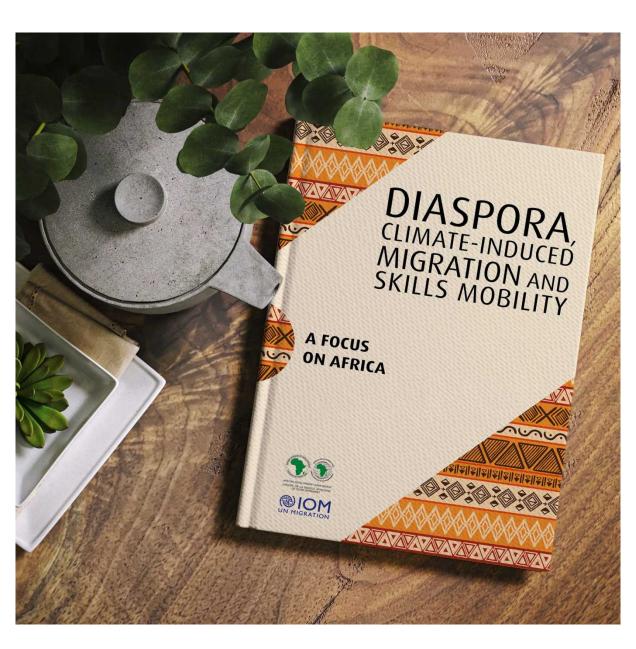
#### Diaspora, Climate-Induced Migration and Skills Mobility: A focus on Africa

This is a joint study between the Bank and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) that explores the evolving migration dynamics in Africa. The study highlights that the pursuit of better employment opportunities is a major drive for intra-regional migration within Africa and towards other regions outside the continent. In a post-pandemic era, it has become evident that safe, orderly, and regular migration can play a role in "building back better". However, there is a need to strengthen capacities to gain a deeper understanding of how mobility can be optimized as a catalyst for the socio-economic recovery of an integrated Africa. When well-managed,

migration can be a powerful strategy for human development and poverty reduction. It can further foster sustainable and equitable economies by introducing innovation, skills, knowledge, and remittances to both the countries of origin and destination. This dynamic can open new markets, create economic opportunities, and address labor market gaps, ultimately increasing productivity.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/diaspora-climate-induced-migration-and-skills-mobility-focus-africa







#### Market Assessment Leveraging the Entrepreneurial and Innovation Success of Korea to Strengthen African Startups (LEIKA)

This is a Bank study funded by the Korea-Africa Economic Cooperation (KOAFEC) Trust Fund to strengthen African enterprise supporting organizations (ESOs) and startups. The study examines activities under the LEIKA (Leveraging the Entrepreneurial and Innovation ecosystem successes of Korea for African Startups)

comprising capacity building and networking activities for the ESOs and startups in the 4IR domains across Africa.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/market-assessment-leveraging-entrepreneurial-and-innovation-success-korea-strengthen-african-startups-leika





#### Building pathways to sustainable growth -Strengthening TVET and productive sector linkages in Africa

This report focuses on enhancing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) across Africa and its integration with productive sectors. It underscores the pivotal role of TVET

in economic development, job creation, and skills advancement while highlighting challenges such as funding gaps and skills mismatches. Key recommendations include improving curriculum relevance, fostering industry partnerships, increasing funding, and promoting gender equity in skills development. Overall, the report advocates for strategic investments and policy reforms to establish sustainable pathways for economic growth through strengthened TVET systems in Africa.



https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/building-pathways-sustainable-growth-strengthening-tvet-and-productive-sector-linkages-africa



# THE YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND - ANNUAL IMPACT REPORT 2022



This is an annual report of the Youth Entrepreneurship and Innovation Donor Trust Fund. It is a critical enabler for the implementation of the Bank's Jobs for Youth in Africa strategy. The Bank's Board of Directors recently commended the Trust Fund, recognizing it as one of the Bank's established trust funds capable of quickly mobilizing resources for innovative initiatives supporting youth entrepreneurship. Additionally, the Trust Fund's internal audit, conducted in February 2022, highlighted its well-managed governance and implementation mechanisms as best practices. In 2022, the Trust Fund continued to make significant strides by committing US\$ 8.4 million to six new projects in 13 countries. These commitments catalysed over US\$ 103 million in new Bank investment and over US\$ 15 million in co-financing, providing support to young entrepreneurs across Africa. As a result, the Trust Fund facilitated the creation of more than 68,500 direct jobs for youth, improved access to financing for over 6,600

micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, and empowered more than 13,000 young entrepreneurs – for example, businesses such as Mumita Holdings from Cameroon, a company addressing food insecurity through agricultural practices, have thrived with the support from the Trust Fund. The experience gained over time underscores the importance of strategic project selection, portfolio management, and effective communication, enabling the Trust Fund to optimize impact, sustainability, and engagement with key stakeholders.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ youth-entrepreneurship-and-innovation-multi-donor-trust-fund-annual-impact-report-2022







#### **COUNTRY PROFILES**



#### Financing Green Recovery Using Natural Capital Approaches Across Africa

This briefing note summarizes the main take-aways from a webinar series (entitled "Mainstreaming Natural Capital in Africa's post-COVID19 Development Agenda") and provides an overview of natural capital concepts and how they link to Green Economic Recovery. It highlights Africa's regional action plan for a post-covid green recovery, and the role natural capital can play in delivering the African Union (AU) Green Recovery Action Plan. It concludes by identifying

the ways Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) are and can directly and indirectly support financing natural capital approaches for green recovery in Africa.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/financing-green-recovery-using-natural-capital-approaches-across-africa





### Alternative Land Dispute Resolution Toolkit

This report is part of a larger effort by the Bank to provide open access to its research and contribute to development policy discussions around the world. This toolkit is drawn from experiences throughout Africa and proposes measures and approaches that practitioners involved in resolving disputes in the land sector can draw on and adapt, depending on their

context, to settle land disputes outside of the court system and customary land dispute forums.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africa-natural-resources-management-and-investment-centre-policy-tool-series







#### Benchmark Macroeconomic Models for Effective Policy Management in Africa

The report is an inventory of macroeconomic models currently used by regional member countries to provide a better understanding of their features and predictive capacities. The report aims to diagnose existing capacity needs in African institutions, focusing on government ministries especially Finance, Planning, and Treasury as well as Central Banks.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/benchmark-macroeconomic-models-effective-policy-management-africa





### 2023 COUNTRY FOCUS REPORT - MOBILIZING PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCING FOR CLIMATE AND GREEN GROWTH

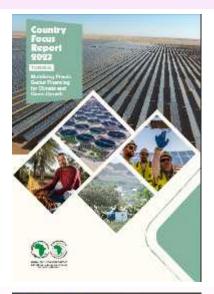
#### Country

#### **Online Links**

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-tunisia-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

#### **Tunisia**

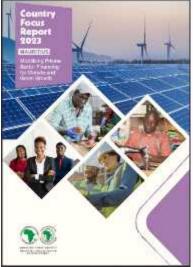




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-mauritius-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

#### **Mauritius**

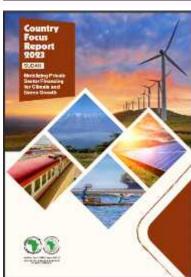




Sudan

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-sudan-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

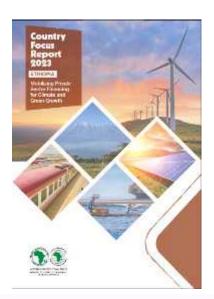




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-ethio-pia-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

**Ethiopia** 

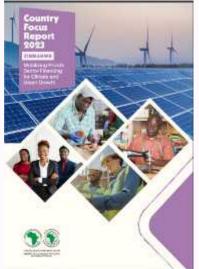




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-zimba-bwe-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

**Z**imbabwe

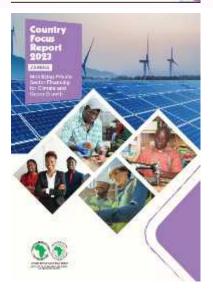




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-zam-bia-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

Zambia



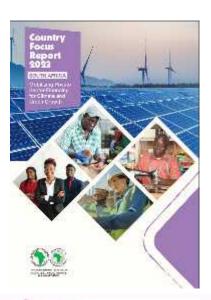




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-south-africa-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

**South Africa** 





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-sao-tomeand-principe-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-greengrowth

São Tomé and Príncipe

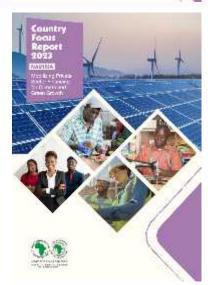




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-namib-ia-mobilizing-private-sector-financ-ing-climate-and-green-growth

Namibia

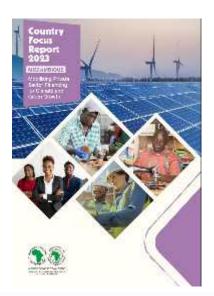




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-mozambique-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

Mozambique

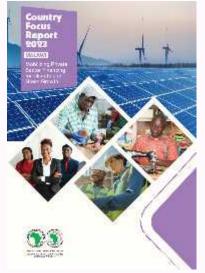




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-malawi-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

Malawi

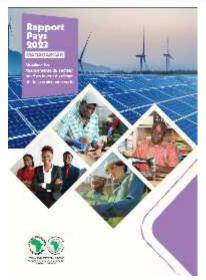




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-madagascar-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

Madagascar



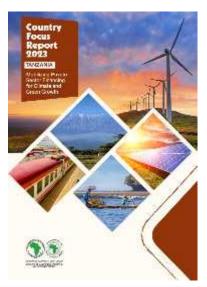




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-tanzania-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

**Tanzania** 

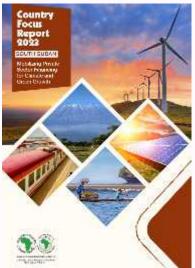




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-south-sudan-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

South Sudan

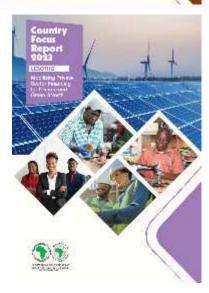




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-lesotho-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

Lesotho

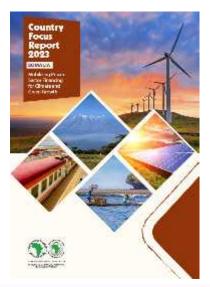




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-soma-lia-mobilizing-private-sector-financ-ing-climate-and-green-growth

Somalia

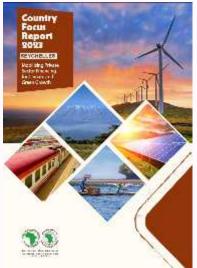




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-seychelles-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

**Seychelles** 

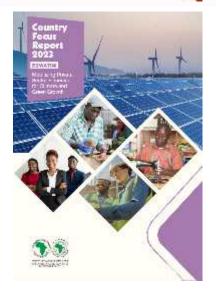




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-eswati-ni-mobilizing-private-sector-financ-ing-climate-and-green-growth

**Eswatini** 



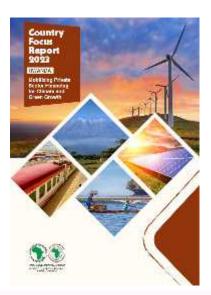




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-rwanda-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

Rwanda

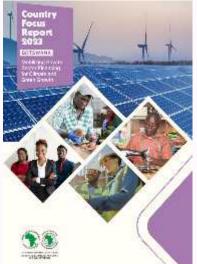




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-botswa-na-mobilizing-private-sector-financ-ing-climate-and-green-growth

**Botswana** 

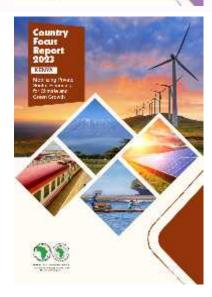




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-kenya-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

Kenya

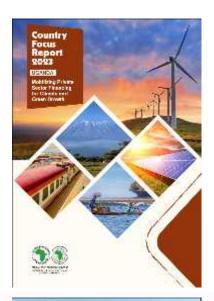




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-uganda-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

Uganda

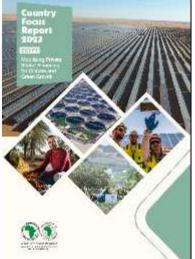




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-egypt-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

**Egypt** 

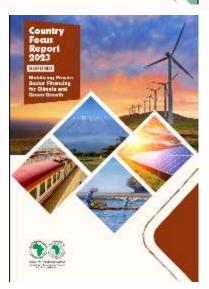




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-burun-di-mobilizing-private-sector-financ-ing-climate-and-green-growth

Burundi



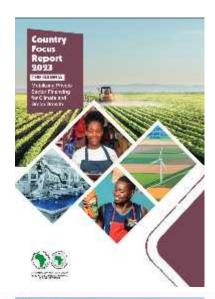




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-gambia-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

#### Gambia

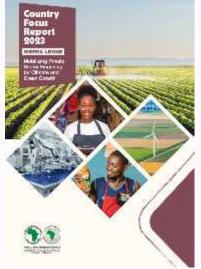




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-sierra-leone-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

#### Sierra Leone

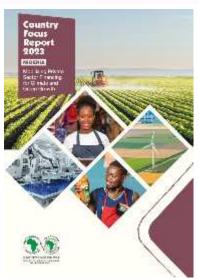




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-nige-ria-mobilizing-private-sector-financ-ing-climate-and-green-growth

#### **Nigeria**

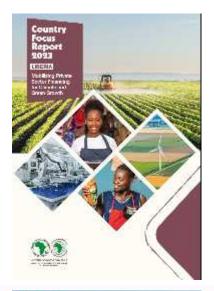




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/country-focus-report-2023-liberia-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

Liberia

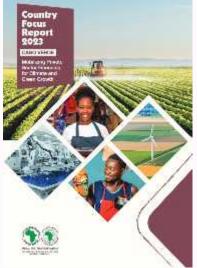




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ country-focus-report-2023-caboverde-mobilizing-private-sector-financing-climate-and-green-growth

Cabo Verde

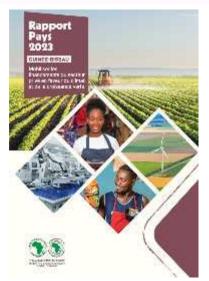




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-guinee-bissau-mobiliser-les-financements-du-secteurprive-en-faveur-du-climat-et-de-lacroissance-verte

Guinée-Bissau



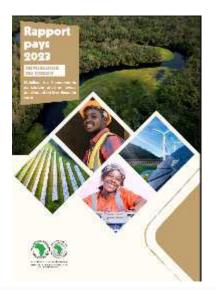




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-congo-mobiliserles-financements-du-secteur-prive-enfaveur-du-climat-et-de-la-croissanceverte

Congo

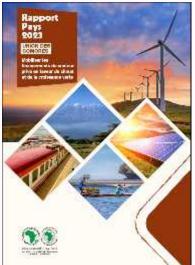




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-union-des-comores-mobiliser-les-financements-dusecteur-prive-en-faveur-du-climat-etde-la-croissance-verte

**Comoros** 

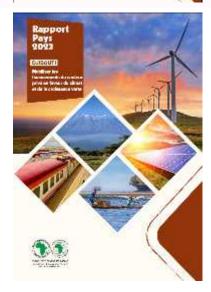




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-djibouti-mobiliserles-financements-du-secteur-prive-enfaveur-du-climat-et-de-la-croissanceverte

Djibouti

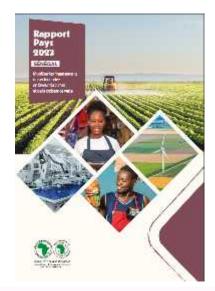




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-senegal-mobiliserles-financements-du-secteur-prive-enfaveur-du-climat-et-de-la-croissanceverte

Sénégal

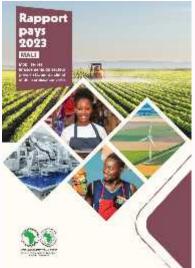




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-mali-mobiliser-lesfinancements-du-secteur-prive-en-faveur-du-climat-et-de-la-croissanceverte

Mali

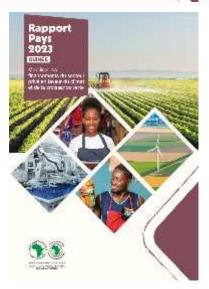




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-guinee-mobiliserles-financements-du-secteur-prive-enfaveur-du-climat-et-de-la-croissanceverte

Guinée



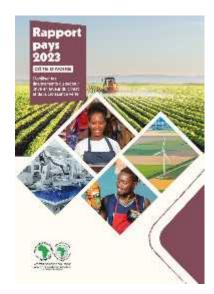




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-cote-divoire-mobiliser-les-financements-du-secteurprive-en-faveur-du-climat-et-de-lacroissance-verte

Côte d'Ivoire

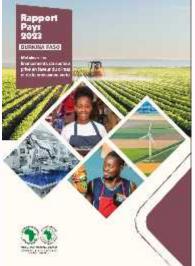




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-burkina-faso-mobiliser-les-financements-du-secteurprive-en-faveur-du-climat-et-de-lacroissance-verte

Burkina Faso

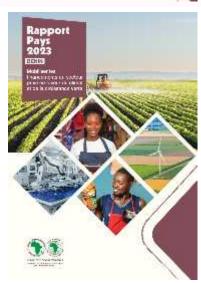




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-benin-mobiliserles-financements-du-secteur-prive-enfaveur-du-climat-et-de-la-croissanceverte

**Bénin** 

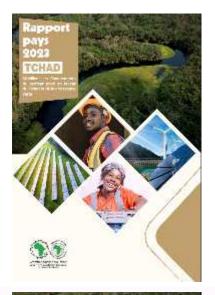




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/rapport-pays-2023-tchad-mobiliser-les-financements-du-secteur-prive-enfaveur-du-climat-et-de-la-croissance-verte

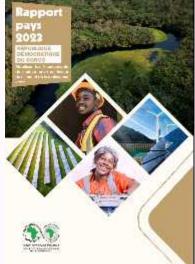
Chad





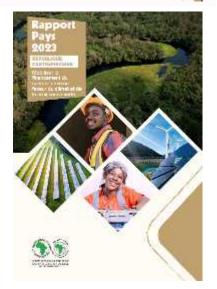
Democratic Republic of Congo https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-rdc-mobiliser-lesfinancements-du-secteur-prive-enfaveur-du-climat-et-de-la-croissanceverte





Central Africa Republic https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-rca-mobiliser-lesfinancements-du-secteur-prive-en-faveur-du-climat-et-de-la-croissanceverte





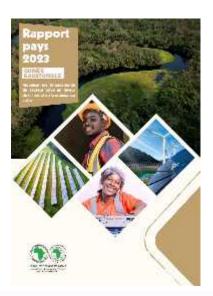




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-guinee-equatoriale-mobiliser-les-financements-dusecteur-prive-en-faveur-du-climat-etde-la-croissance-verte

#### Equatorial Guinée

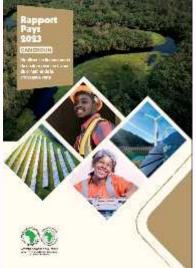




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/ rapport-pays-2023-cameroun-mobiliser-les-financements-du-secteurprive-en-faveur-du-climat-et-de-lacroissance-verte

#### Cameroon





66



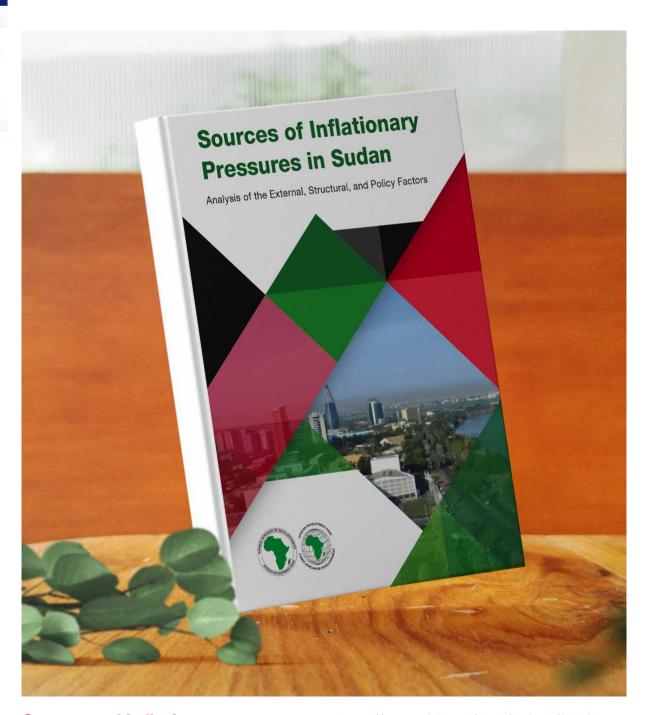
# Sources of Inflationary Pressures in Sudan

This Policy Brief offers an overview of Sudan's inflation landscape, drivers of inflation, past policy responses, and proposes policy options for government consideration. A key finding of the analysis is that monetization of the fiscal deficit is a major driver of inflation in Sudan. It is therefore important that policies aimed at addressing inflation prioritize measures to gradually reduce the budget deficit.

https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/sudan - sources of inflationary pressures in sudan - policy brief.pdf







# **Sources of Inflationary Pressures in Sudan**

This Report identifies and quantifies the inflationary pressures over the period 1992-2022 and proposes policy measures to reduce inflation in Sudan. It analyses external, structural, and policy factors.

https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/sudan - sources of inflationary pressures in sudan analysis of the external structural and policy factors.pdf



#### **Liberia Growth Diagnostic Study**

The study underscores the importance of diagnosing growth, and its binding constraints holistically. In doing so, the study adopts a modified growth diagnostic approach that takes conflict and political stability issues and all available official data to identify major growth constraints in Liberia. It concludes that from the supply side, the major challenges of growth and

the policy lessons to be drawn to address them are: (i) addressing major binding constraints to reverse the declining trend of per capita output and productivity growth in the agricultural sector, which will significantly contribute to national productivity and economic growth. (ii), the results also imply that raising sectoral productivity in the service sector (and its sub-sectors) by addressing their binding constraints is crucial to greatly impact growth in the short term.



https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/liberia-growth-diagnostic-study







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. As part of the CSP preparation, the Bank produces Country Diagnostic Notes (CDNs). During implementation of CSPs, the Bank undertakes mid-term reviews (MTRs) reporting 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.

The Bank also prepares Country Brief (CB) as a programming instrument for: i) countries which do not have any programming documents because they are under sanctions due to arrears with the Bank; or ii) countries with no national programming document, due to conflict/crisis; or iii) countries experiencing marked deterioration in performance.

Interim CSPs (I-CSP) further develop interim CSPs that are similar in content and processing to a full CSP. They differ only in the time span they cover and the fact that they are based on an interim national development document or other national plan document. Additionally, the Bank occasionally produces, the Joint Country Assistance Strategy (JCAS) with other development partners.

The different programming documents that the Bank produces are summarized in Box 1.



| BOX 1: PROGRAMMING DOCUMENTS PRODUCSED BY THE BANK  |                  |                |               |            |           |     |      |
|---|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----|------|
| Country Circumstances   | Country<br>Brief | Interim<br>CSP | CSP<br>Update | CSP<br>MTR | CSP<br>CR | CSP | JCAS |
| <ul> <li>Countries under<br/>sanctions because of<br/>arrears</li> </ul>  |                  |                |               |            |           |     |      |
| <ul> <li>Countries in conflict</li> </ul>   | $\checkmark$     |                |               |            |           |     |      |
| <ul> <li>Countries<br/>experiencing marked<br/>deterioration in<br/>performance</li> </ul>  |                  |                |               |            |           |     |      |
| Countries with no arrears and no programming document, but with an interim national development strategy or plan                                |                  | J              |               |            |           |     |      |
| Countries where the CSP preparation awaits the elaboration of a national development strategy   |                  |                | 1             |            |           |     |      |
| Countries with a valid CSP reaching the midpoint of its cycle   |                  |                |               | J          |           |     |      |
| Countries with a valid<br>CSP reaching the<br>completion point of the<br>CSP  |                  |                |               |            | J         |     |      |
| Countries with a valid CSP reaching the end of its cycle, and having a medium-term country development plan that is completed or near-completed |                  |                |               |            |           | J   |      |
| A country programming instrument that is undertaken jointly with other Donors   |                  |                |               |            |           |     | J    |



#### BOX 2: VARIOUS COUNTRY PROGRAMMING AND RELATED DOCUMENTS DEVELOPED IN 2023

Libya – CB (2021-2022) Extension to December 2024 https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/libya-country-brief-2021-2022-update-and-extension-december-2024





Zimbabwe – CB (2021-2023) Completion Report CPPR 2023 https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/zimbabwe-country-brief-2021-2023-completion-report-and-country-portfolio-performance-review-cppr-2023

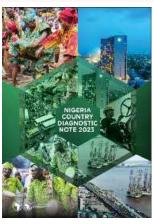




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/nigeria-country-diagnostic-note-2023

Nigeria CDN

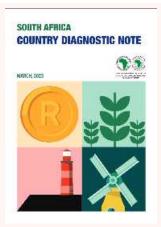




https://www.afdb.org/ en/documents/south-africa-country-diagnostic-note-cdn-march-2023

**South Africa CDN** 





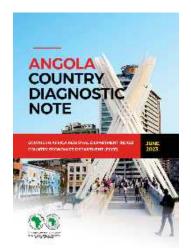




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/angola-country-diagnostic-note-cdn-june-2023

**Angola CDN** 





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/sao-tome-and-principe-country-diagnostic-notecdn-june-2023

São Tomé and Príncipe CDN

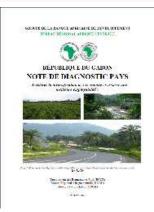




https://www.afdb.org/fr/documents/gabon-note-de-diagnostic-pays

**Gabon CDN** 

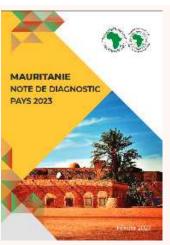




https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/mauritanie-note-de-diagnostic-pays-2023

**Mauritania CDN** 





74

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/niger-note-de-diagnostic-pays

Niger - CDN





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/tunisie-note-de-diagnostic-pays

**Tunisia CDN** 





Central Africa Republic CDN https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/rca-note-de-diagnostic-pays-ndp/cdn-de-la-fragilite-la-resilience-economique-et-sociale





Central African Republic Combined CSP 2017-2021 Update and Extension to End-2024 And 2022 CPPR Report https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/car-combined-country-strategy-paper-csp-2017-2021-update-and-extension-end-2024-and-2022-country-portfolio-performance-review-cppr-report









Gabon CSP 2023-2028

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/gabon-country-strategy-paper-2023-2028





**DRC - CSP 2023-**2028

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/drc-country-strategypaper-2023-2028





Malawi CSP 2023-2028

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/malawi-country-strategy-paper-2023-2028





**Mauritania CSP** 2023-2028

https://www.afdb.org/en/ documents/mauritania-country-strategy-paper-2023-2028





76

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/cote-divoire-country-strategy-paper-2023-2028

Côte d'Ivoire CSP 2023-2028





Mozambique CSP 2023-2028

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/mozambique-country-strategy-paper-2023-2028





Cameroon - Country strategy paper 2023-2028

https://www.afdb.org/ en/documents/cameroun-country-strategy-paper-csp-2023-2028





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/congo-country-strategy-paper-2023-2028

Congo









https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/guinee-equato-riale-document-de-strate-gie-pays-2023-2028

#### **Equatorial Guinea**





Senegal CSP (2021-2025) MTR https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/senegal-midterm-review-country-strategy-paper-2021-2025-and-2023-countryportfolio-performance-review





Algeria - Dialogue Note 2023-2027 and Country Portfolio Performance Review 2023 https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/alger ia-dialogue-note-2023-2027-and-country-portfolio-performance-review-2023





Mali CSP 2021-2025 Mid-Term Review combined with CPPR 2023 https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/mali-country-strategypaper-2021-2025-mid-termreview-combined-cppr-2023





Seychelles CSP (2021-2025) MTR Combined with 2023 CPPR https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/seychelles-country-strategy-paper-csp-2021-2025-midterm-review-mtr-combined-2023-country-port-folio-performance-review-cppr





altison's

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/seychelles-coun-

Seychelles Country Profile



try-profiles



Comoros CSP (2021-2025) MTR Combined CPPR 2023 https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/comoros-mid-term-review-country-strategy-paper-2021-2025-combined-country-portfolio-performance-review-2023





Tanzania CSP (2021-2025) MTR Combined with Updated 2022 CPPR https://www.afdb.org/ en/documents/tanzania-country-strategy-paper-2021-2025-mid-term-review-combined-updated-2022-country-portfolio-performance-review







80



South Africa Combined CSP (2023-2028) And CPPR https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/south-africa-combined-country-strategy-paper-2023-2028-and-country-portfolio-performance-review-2023



https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/nigeria-country-strategy-paper-2020-2024-mid-term-review-mtr-and-2022-country-portfolio-performance-review-cppr-report

Nigeria CSP (2020-2024) MTR And 2022 CPPR





20

SOUTH ALBERT EXPLICATION OFFICE AND SOUTH AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRE

description to the browner of the ASS I and the ASS I have been browner as the ASS I and the ASS I have been been been as the ASS I and the ASS I have been been been been as the ASS I and the ASS I

Sierra Leone 2023 CPPR https://www.afdb.org/ en/documents/sierra-leone-2023-country-portfolio-performance-review-report



AND PROPERTY OF STATE OF STATE

Uganda 2022 CPPR

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/uganda-2022-country-portfolio-performance-review-cppr





https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/burundi-2022-country-portfolio-performance-review-cppr

Burundi 2022 CPPR







### PROJECT CLUSTER EVALUATIONS



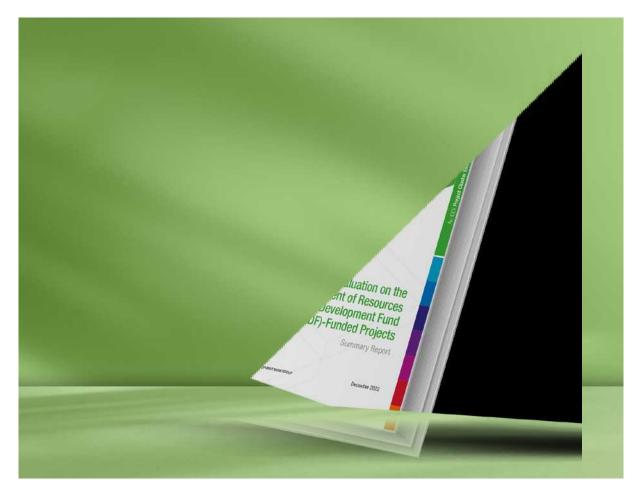
#### Project Cluster Evaluation of the AfDB's Technology for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT) Program

The evaluation assesses the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the Technology for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT)-I program that covers all nine commodity compacts, and for each commodity compact also examines all applicable six enabler compacts in seven purposively sampled countries. This

evaluation aims at providing findings, lessons, and recommendations, to strengthen the implementation of TAAT-II program and other future related Bank's programs and initiatives.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/project-cluster-evaluation-afdbs-technology-african-agriculture-transformation-taat





#### Cluster Evaluation on the Management of Resources in African Development Fund (ADF)-Funded Projects

This project cluster evaluation assessed 10 ADF-funded projects covering a total portfolio of UA 169 million (USD 260 million) from the past two completed cycles of the ADF (ADF-13 and ADF-14), covering the period from 2014 to 2019.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/cluster-evaluation-management-resources-african-development-fund-adf-funded-projects





### VALIDATION SYNTHESES



# Synthesis report on the validation of 2020-2021 Project Completion Reports & Expanded Supervision Reports

IDEV independently validates a sample of these project completion reports (PCRs) and expanded supervision reports (XSRs) each year and produces a biennial synthesis report. For the 2020-2021 period, IDEV prepared a combined synthesis report on the validation of 126 PCRs and 16 XSRs. This report therefore provides credible evidence on project performance, the quality of PCRs and XSRs including project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

systems, compliance with the Bank's PCR and XSR guidelines, and key lessons drawn from the findings.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/synthesis-re-port-validation-2020-2021-project-completion-reports-expanded-supervision



### SECTOR EVALUATIONS



### Evaluation of the AfDB's Support for Renewable Energy (2012-2021)

This evaluation of the assistance for renewable energy (RE) by the AfDB covers the period 2012- 2021. During this period, the Bank allocated around 5 billion USD to RE, through 156 interventions in Regional Member Countries (RMCs). The evaluation assessed the AfDB's support for RE generation in the power sector, specifically for geothermal, hydropower, solar power, and wind power. It focused on both utility-grid-scale RE and smaller-scale, decentralized

energy access solutions. It assessed the Bank's support in terms of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability, drawing lessons and recommendations to inform the design and implementation of future AfDB renewable energy interventions.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/evaluation-afdbs-support-renewable-energy-2012-2021





# Evaluation of the AfDB's Implementation of its Non-Sovereign Operations (2014-2020)

Over the period covered by the evaluation 2014-2020, the Bank approved a total of 194 non-sovereign transactions valued at USD 11.192 billion. This evaluation follows on from IDEV's

2020 Evaluation of the AfDB's Private Sector Development Strategy 2013-2019. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the relevance of the AfDB's institutional arrangements for NSOs, its effectiveness and efficiency in delivering on its NSO agenda and to identify lessons to inform the implementation of the Bank's 2021-2025 Private Sector Development Strategy, as well as other related Bank strategies.



https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/evaluation-afdbs-implementation-its-non-sovereign-operations-2014-2020



### IMPACT EVALUATIONS



# Impact Evaluation of the Public Finance Modernization Support Project Financed by the African Development Bank in the Democratic Republic of Congo

The evaluation aimed to provide the Bank's Board of Directors and Management with credible estimates of the impact of institutional support on public finance management and resource mobilization, useful lessons, and potential areas of improvement, to inform the design and

implementation of new projects under the Bank Group's Strategy for Economic Governance in Africa (2021-2025), as approed by the Board in February 2021.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/impact-evaluation-governance-DRcongo







#### Impact Evaluation of Phase I of the CLIMDEV AFRICA (CDA) -Programme 2010-2017

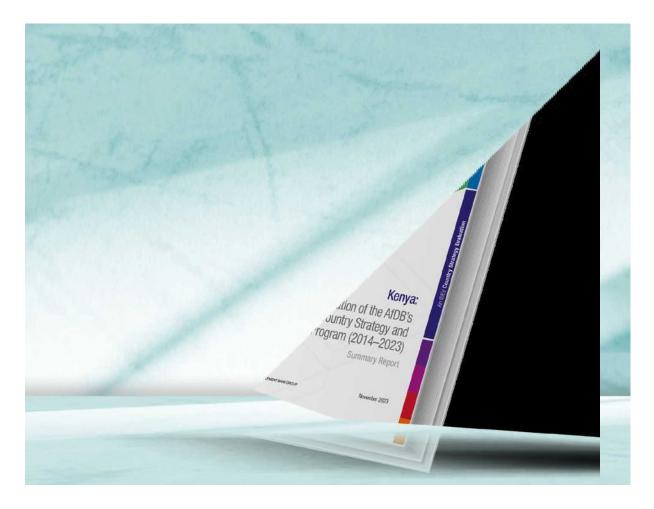
programme's evaluation covers the implementation period from January 2010 to December 2017. The specific objectives of the evaluation were to: (i) assess critical evidence of CDA Phase 1 programme's contributions to policy and development planning outcomes at national, sub-regional and regional levels, (ii) document key outputs, outcomes, and impacts of the projects and activities implemented under CDA Phase 1, (iii) assess the relevance and effectiveness of the CDA programme within the rapidly changing narrative and context of climate change and response strategies, especially with respect to the Paris Agreement and implementation of NDCs, Agenda2063, SDGs, and related national,

regional and global initiatives, (iv) identify success stories and lessons learned in CDA Phase 1 that can inform the design of Phase 2, (v) evaluate CDA programme's preparedness and strategic positioning for financial and operational sustainability, and (vi) make recommendations on key legacy achievements and challenges, that should be considered in developing Phase 2 of the programme.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/impact-evaluation-phase-i-climdev-africa-cda-programme-2010-2017



### COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM EVALUATIONS



### Kenya: Evaluation of the AfDB Country Strategy and Program (2014- 2023)

During the 2014-2023 period, the Bank formulated two Country Strategy Papers (CSPs): CSP 2014–2018 and CSP 2019–2023. Its interventions mainly comprised of sovereign operations, representing 78 percent of the portfolio (around 3 billion USD), while non-sovereign operations accounted for the remaining 22 percent (around 847 million USD) spread across seven sectors.

The primary purpose of the evaluation is to provide recommendations for the design of the next CSP (2024–2028).

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/kenya-evaluation-afdb-country-strategy-and-program-2014-2023









### Tanzania: Mid-Term Evaluation of the AfDB Country Strategy and Program (2021-2025)

The purpose of the mid-term evaluation (MTE) was to assess the implementation and performance thus far and inform the design and implementation of the remaining period of the strategy and program. The MTE also sought to inform the preparation of the midterm review of the CSP scheduled for mid-2023.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/tanzania-mid-term-evaluation-afdb-country-strategy-and-program-2021-2025









### Mauritania: Evaluation of the Country Strategy and Program (2011-2020)

The purpose of the evaluation was to enable the Bank's Management to: (i) report to stakeholders the outcomes achieved with the resources provided; and (ii) improve its development effectiveness by learning lessons, particularly to guide the preparation and implementation of the next Mauritania CSP for 2023-2027. Over the period covered by this evaluation 2011-2020, the Bank financed 24 projects in Mauritania, worth

USD 218 million, in 7 sectors of intervention: industry, mines, quarries; transport; agriculture; finance; water and sanitation; social sector; and the multisector.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/mauritania-evaluation-country-strategy-and-program-2011-2020









# Equatorial Guinea: Validation of the Mid-Term Review of the AfDB's Country Strategy Paper (2018-2022)

IDEV has completed its validation of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Bank's Country Strategy Paper (CSP) in Equatorial Guinea for the period 2018-2022. The validation exercise was an independent assessment of the MTR of the Country Strategy Paper to confirm that the results were credible and based on sound evidence, and to draw lessons for future country strategy MTRs.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/validation-mid-term-review-afdbs-country-strategy-paper-equatorial



#### Niger: Validation of the Mid-Term Review of the AfDB Country Strategy Paper (2018-2022)

The validation aimed to inform the Bank's Management on (i) the extent to which the mid-term objectives have been or were likely to be achieved, and (ii) the extent to which the mid-term review complied with the Bank's reporting requirements, and (iii) the extent to which the program's mid-term outcomes were evidence-based. At the time of preparation of the mid-term review (August 2021), the Bank's portfolio comprised 13 active projects worth a total of USD 620 million, encompassing 8 national and 5 multinational projects.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/niger-validation-mid-term-review-afdb-country-strategy-paper-2018-2022





### THEMATIC EVALUATIONS



#### Mid-term Evaluation of the African Development Bank's Jobs for Youth in Africa Strategy 2016-2025

The MTE covered the Strategy's implementation from June 2016 to December 2021, focusing on projects that directly promote youth employment. The report assessed the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the Jobs for Youth in Africa (JfYA) Strategy, focusing on flagship programs, and the Youth

Entrepreneurship and Innovation Multi Donor Trust Fund, to inform and improve the remaining implementation period of the Strategy.

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/mid-term-evaluation-african-development-banks-jobs-youth-africa-strategy-2016-2025



### OTHER INDEPENDENT EVALUATIONS CATEGORIES

### Management Action Record System (MARS)

The AfDB has a Management Action Record System (MARS) to monitor and report on actions committed to by Bank Management in response to recommendations from Independent Development Evaluation (IDEV). Under the MARS, AfDB Management reports to the Board of Directors on the status of implementation of the actions every six months. For its part, IDEV undertakes an annual assessment of the level of adoption of the recommendations,

thereby aggregating all the actions per recommendation. The MARS reports examine the extent to which Bank Management has adopted the agreed recommendations of IDEV's independent evaluations by assessing (i) the level of alignment of the action plans to the respective recommendations and (ii) the degree of implementation of the action plans, including the timeliness of implementation. The scores on alignment and implementation are then combined into an overall rating on adoption. For the year 2023, the following MARS reports were produced.



#### 2022 Management Action Record System

https://idev.afdb.org/en/document/2022-management-action-record-system-mars-report





### **Independent Development Evaluation Knowledge Series**

This is lessons note as part of a knowledge series prepared by Independent Development Evaluation (IDEV) at the AfDB to share lessons from evaluations of agricultural initiatives by the AfDB, other Multilateral Development Banks, and development partners. The note shares key lessons with the Management and the Board of Directors of the AfDB, as well as Governments of Regional Member Countries (RMCs) of the AfDB, development partners, civil society and private sector representatives who will be participating in the Dakar II Summit on Food Sovereignty and Resilience to be held from 25-27 January 2023 in Dakar, Senegal. The lessons highlight what has worked well and less well in agricultural development and transformation initiatives, to inform the Food and Agriculture Delivery Compacts expected to be developed by participating African countries during the summit, with the support of other stakeholders.

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/what-can-we-learn-evaluation-lessons-evaluations-agricultural-sector-development-and-transformation-initiatives-africa









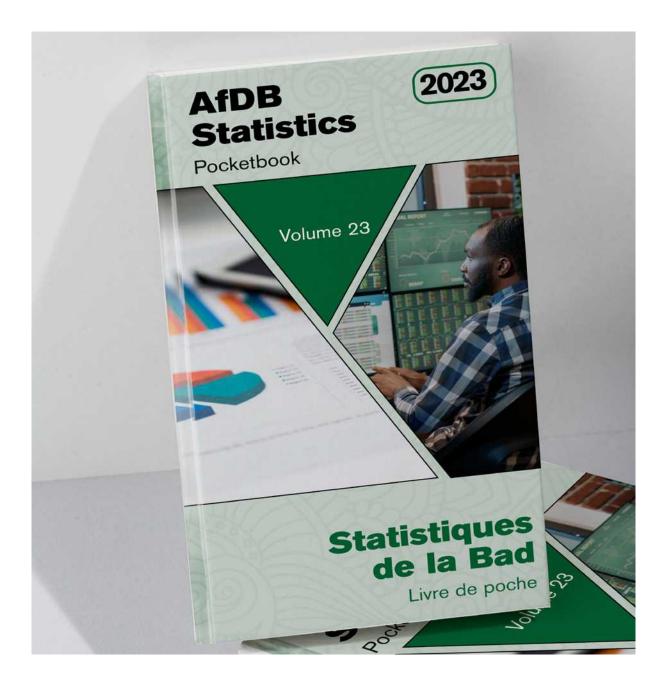
### Compendium of Statistics on Bank Operations – 2023

Compendium of Statistics on Bank Group Operations 2023 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-2023



### THE AFDB STATISTICS POCKETBOOK VOLUME 23



The AfDB Statistics Pocketbook presents summary economic and social data on regional member countries and operational activities of the African Development 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-sta-tistics-pocketbook-2023







#### **WORKING PAPERS**

In 2023, the Bank published various working papers listed below.



Working Paper 375 - Family planning, birth seasonality and child health in Kenya

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/work-ing-paper-375-family-planning-birth-seasonality-and-child-health-kenya







Working Paper 379 - Implementing the African Continent Free Trade Agreement: Evidence from Southern Africa

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/working-paper-379-implementing-african-continent-free-trade-agreement-evidence-southern-africa







Working Paper 377 - Household Resilience to Climate Change in the "Big Three" African Economies

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/working-pa-per-377-household-resilience-climate-change-big-three-african-economies











#### Working Paper 372 - Financial Development and **Economic** complexity: The Role of Country Stability

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/working-paper-372-finan-cial-development-and-economic-complexity-role-country-stability









104



### Working Paper 369 - Do Development Finance Institutions Put Their Funds Where Their Mandate Is?

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/working-paper-369-do-development-finance-institutions-put-their-funds-where-their-mandate









Working Paper 376 - Impact of remittances from internal and international migrants on the level of poverty and inequality in Mali

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/working-paper-376-impact-des-transferts-de-fonds-des-migrants-interneset-internationaux-sur-le-niveau-depauvrete-et-dinegalite-au-mali







#### **JOURNAL ARTICLES**

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

WILEY

Trade-peace conundrum in Africa: The moderating effects of poverty and inequality

Hauwah K. K. Abdulkareem<sup>1</sup> | Sodiq Olaiwola Jimoh<sup>1</sup> | Ebenezer Olubiyi

Abstract
This paper examines the trade-peace nexus in Africa and ascertains how powerty and inequality tilt the relationship in the eight regional (economic) blocs in Africa, vir. the Arah Maghweb Union (UMA), the Community of Sahel-Saharan States and Southern Africa (COMENA), the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CLSN-SAD), the Bast African Community (GAC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECAS), the Economic Community (SAD), from 1998 to 2020 using the Discoult-Kraay estimate. The study contributes to the literature by the Economic Community (SAD), from 1998 to 2020 using the Discoult-Kraay estimate. The study contributes to the literature by the Economic Community (SAD), from 1998 to 2020 using the Discoult-Kraay estimate. The study contributes to the literature blocs to allow for in-depth and context-specific analysis. The paper also expands the scope of existing studies by examining the direct effect of powerty and inequality of the paice in Addition, which indirect effect that is revealed through their interactions with trade integrations. The findings reveal that trade promotes peace in Africa, while well-income incurality and a large proverty good increase the Bicilhood of conflict. The interaction of powerty and inequality with trade integration shows that while the powerty level does not improve the effect of trade on peace, inequality reduces the impact of trade on peace. The study concludes that powerty and inequality preduces the impact of trade on peace. The study concludes that powery and inequality preduces the impact of trade on peace. The study concludes that powery and inequality reduces the impact of trade on peace. The study concludes that powery and inequality reduces the impact of trade on peace. The study concludes that powery and inequality the Spainificant roles in the trade-peace nexus in Africa, while provent peace and inequality the Spainificant roles in the trade-peace nexus in Africa, while provent peace and the

#### Trade - Peace Conundrum in Africa: The Moderating Effects of Poverty **And Inequalitys**

This paper examines the trade-peace nexus in Africa and ascertains how poverty and inequality tilt the relationship in the eight regional (economic) blocs in Africa, viz. the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), from 1998 to 2020 using the Driscoll-Kraay estimate. The study contributes to the literature by disaggregating the peace effect of trade in Africa by the regional (economic) blocs to allow for in-depth and context-specific analysis. The paper also expands the scope of existing studies by examining the direct effect of poverty and inequality on peace in addition to the indirect effect that is revealed through their interactions with trade integrations. The findings reveal that trade promotes peace in Africa, while wide income inequality and a large poverty gap increase the likelihood of conflict. The interaction of poverty and inequality with trade integration shows that while the poverty level does not improve the effect of trade on peace, inequality reduces the impact of trade on peace. The study concludes that poverty and inequality play significant roles in the trade-peace nexus in Africa. Policy recommendations are discussed.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12716





#### **Technological Advancement and Regulatory Quality**

This study investigates the intervening role of technological innovation and regulatory quality in the financial sector-sustainable economic growth nexus in accordance with SDG-8 in 38 sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries from 1996 to 2020. The empirical model endogenizes government expenditure, structural change, foreign direct investment, and human capital as covariates. The study verifies and examines the hypothesis by adopting common correlated mean group, system generalized method of moments, and panel quantile regression. Findings reveal that financial development drives sustainable economic growth in SSA for the long-run model with improved magnitudinal effects observed with the intervention of technological innovation and regulatory quality. Furthermore, both technological innovation and regulatory quality promote sustainable economic growth in SSA. Moreover, structural change, foreign direct investment and government are boosters for sustainable economic growth whereas military expenditure hinders the growth. Recommendations are made based on the findings.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12713

21 July 2023 Accepted: 16 September 2023

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Technological advancement and regulatory quality Jiahao Shen<sup>1,2</sup> | Runze Liu<sup>1</sup> | Yanling Lin<sup>1</sup> | Ridwan Lanre Ibrahim<sup>3</sup>

Abstract
This study investigates the intervening role of technological innovation and regulatory quality in the financial sector-austinable economic growth nexus in accordance with SUG-8 in 38 sub-Saharan Alrican (SSA) countries from 1996 to 2020. The empirical model endospeniess government expenditure, structural change, foreign direct investment, and human capital as covariates. The study verifician and examines the hypothesis by adopting common correlated mean group, system generalized method of moments, and panel quantile regression. Findings reveal that financial development drives sustainable economic growth in SSA for the long-run model with improved magnitudinal effects observed with the intervention of technological innovation and regulatory quality. Furthermore, both technological innovation and regulatory quality promote sustainable economic growth in SSA Moreover, structural change, foreign direct investment and government are boosters for sustainable economic growth where as military expenditure hinders the growth. Recommendations are made based on the findings.

#### 1 | INTRODUCTION



#### Vaccination, Treatment and **Containment Policy to Reduce the** Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Morocco

This paper presents a susceptible-exposed-infectedquarantined-removed (SEIQR) dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model to evaluate the macroeconomic effects of the current COVID-19 pandemic. The SEIQR configuration setting is calibrated using COVID-19 data from Morocco. Using the model, we demonstrate how the pandemic might lead to declining consumption and productivity. We illustrate that a combination of quarantine policy, vaccination and treatment of the uninfected person is more successful than using only one of the policies. The combination lowered the number of infected, exposed and quarantined people. We also assessed the economic effects of multiple strategies.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12714



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Vaccination, treatment and containment policy to reduce the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in Morocco

Abstract This paper presents a succeptible-exposed-infected-quarantined-removed (SiQ(R) dynamic subclustic general equilibrium model to evaluate the macroconomic effects of the current COVID-19 pandemic. The SiPQR configuration setting is calibrated using COVID-19 data from Morecco. Using the model, we demonstrate how the pandemic might lead to declining consumption and productivity. We illustrate that a combination of quarantine policy succentain and treatment of the uninfected person is more successful than using only one of the policies. The combination lowered the number of infected, exposed and quarantined people. We also assessed the economic effects of multiple strategies.

#### 1 | INTRODUCTION

model. This model allows us to analyze the microconomic impacts and transmission mechanisms of the COVID-19 outbrack and assess the economic costs and benefits of various containment, treatment and vaccination policies. In Morcoco, the government responded to the pandemic by swiftly implementing measures aimed at curbing the of the virus, including closing schools and imposing a nationwide lockdown. While these measures were effect controlling the spread of the virus, they had significant socioconomic represensions, particularly for independent output. contouring the special of the virta, they has significant socieoconomic reprecisions production por inseporation and small enterprecises. Additionally, the pandemic has highlighted existing social inequalities, with visubopolulations such as migrant workers and those residing in remote areas bearing a disproportionate burdlefects. Those imposts underscore the importance of understanding the economic implications of the pandemic effectiveness of policy responses in mitigating its effects. Plus using the SEIQR ENGE model, this paper provides as for enalphying the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and evaluating policy responses in Morecco and The COVID-19 pandemic has revived studies on the economic impact of pandemics. Most COVID-19 impact analy THE CLEATE APP BEAGETH AS THE SERVICE ABOVE THE CORONNE IMPACT OF pandemics. Most COVID-19 impact analyses used calculable general equilibrium models, bijodics et al. (2003) focused on the conomic impact of COVID-19 and responses in Sub-Saharan Africa. They estimated that the African GDP would be permanently 1 percent to 4 percent than in the pre-COVID-100 collock. The sub-thy highlighted the importance of files alsoe, state capacity, and labor most tructure in amplifying the impact of the shock. On the other hand, McKibbin and Fernando (2020) explored seven did

108

109

# Global Gender Effect in the **Development of Global Value Chains** in the African Context

This study examines the overall effect of gender in the development of global value chains (GVCs) in the African context. It leverages the UNCTAD database to measure women's involvement in global value chains using GVC participation indices across panel data from African countries from 2000 to 2018. The results show that the activity rate of women has a positive impact on the relative position in global value chains in Africa. In light of these results, it appears that we must encourage public policies aimed at better participation of women in value chains in order to promote the recovery of African economies. Likewise, with the advent of the AfCFTA, there is a need to support intra-African trade through better organization of regional and continental value chains thanks to policies aimed at reducing trade costs.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12725

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Effet global du genre dans le développement des chaînes de valeur mondiales dans le contexte africain

Abstract:
Cette étude camine l'effet global du genre dans le développement des chaînes
de valeur mondiales (CVA) dans le contexte africain. Elle exploite la base de
données de la CNUCED pour mesurer l'implication des femmes dans les
chaînes de valeur mondiales à l'adué d'indices de participation des CVM à
travers des données de panel des pays africains de 2000 à 2018. Les résultats
montrent que le taux d'activit des demmes impacte positivement la position
relative dans les chaînes mondiales de valeur en Afrique. A la lumière de ces relative dans les chaînes mondiales de valeur en Afrigue. A la lumière de ce résultat, il resour qu'il faut encourage les politiques pobliques visant un meilleure participation des femmes dans les chaînes de valeur afin de favorire la la relance des Conomies africiales. De même, avec l'arbêmente de la ELECA, il resourt la nécessité de soutenir le commerce intra-africain a traver une meilleure organization des chaînes de valeur réglonales et continentales grâce aux politiques visant la réduction des ordits commerciaux.

KEYWORDS

#### 1 | INTRODUCTION

nondial et une proportion similaire du commerce mondial total (OCDE, : urs majeurs d'un certain nombre de matières premières. Ainsi, la Ru





**Publications Catalogue** 2023

# Income - environmental nexus in Africa: The integrating role of renewable energy transition and governance quality

The economies of the African countries are gradually expanding, but they mostly depend on fossil fuels for energy use. This exacerbates environmental damage, which renders the continent susceptible to the effects of climate change. Therefore, this study aims to examine the integrating role of renewable energy transition and governance quality in the income-environmental quality nexus in Africa. The study applies second-generation econometric techniques on annual panel data of 34 African countries covering the period 1996-2018. The fixed effect ordinary least square (OLS-FE), feasible generalized least squares (FGLS), system generalized method of moments (SYS-GMM) and cross-sectionally augmented ARDL (CS-ARDL) are applied to both the baseline model and the interactive models. The results provide diverse findings. In the baseline models, the study verifies the increasing effect of income on carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, which continues to dampen environmental quality. Regarding the interaction effect models, the findings show that the interactive term of renewable energy transition and income per capita has a significant negative effect on CO2 emission levels which implies that renewable energy transition ensures green growth. Further, the results indicate that the interactive terms of governance quality have significant reducing effect on emission levels. In terms of policy, achieving green growth necessitates increased renewable energy deployment and policies that will enhance governance effectiveness towards enforcing environmental regulations.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12723



Received: 2 August 2023 Accepted: 8 November 20

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Income-environmental nexus in Africa: The integrating role of renewable energy transition and governance quality

Paul Terhemba Iorember 1.2 Nora Yusma Mohamed Yusoff 6

<sup>1</sup>Department of Economics, Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria <sup>2</sup>Institute of Energy Policy and Resear (HFRe.), Universiti Tenaga Nasional,

Correspondence
Paul Terhemba Jorember, Department of
Economics, Nile University of Nigeria,
Marie Minute

Abstract

The economies of the African countries are gradually expanding, but they mostly depend on fossil flush for energy use. This exact-tasts environmental damage, which renders the continent susceptible to the effects of climate change. Therefore, this study aims to examine the integrating role of renewable energy transition and governance quality in the income-environmental quality neurs in Africa. The study applies second generation econometric techniques on annual panel data of 34 African countries covering the period 1996–2018. The fixed effect endinary least square (OLIS-FE), Resulting beneralized least squares (PGLIS) system generalized method of moments (SYS-GMM) and cross-sectionally augmented ARDI, CS-ARDI), are applied peneralized least squares (PGLIS) are related to both the baseline model and the interactive models. The results provide diverse findings. In the baseline models, the study verifies the increasing effect of income on carbon disords (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions, which continues to dampen environmental quality, Regarding the interaction effect models, the findings show that the interactive term of renewable energy transition and income per capits has a significant negative effect on CO<sub>2</sub> emission levels which implies that renewable energy transition ensures gener growth. Purther, the results indicate that the interactive terms of governance quality have significant reducing effect on ensisson levels, in terms of policy achieving green growth necossitates increased renewable energy tassed, in terms of policy achieving green growth necossitates increased renewable energy tends to the more officient environmental regulations.

EYWORDS

Africa, governance quality, income-environment nexus, renewable energy, system GMM

#### 1 | INTRODUCTION

The need to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on economic development, human well-being, and the world's flora and faunt is now a global energency. At both micro and macro levels, the pursuit of economic capasion frequently ignores the issues relating to the environment, society, and people (Nwani et al., 2023; Payne et al., 2023). This growly undermises the sustainable development goal of limiting current consumption in order to provide furture generations with a resource base that is at least equal to what the current generation has received. The broad consensus in the Birstance is that the tremendeus encommic and social removes achieved in the seat three decedes, driven mouth

376 © 2023 African Development Bank (AF

eliacileary.com/journal/af

e decades, driven mos



# Does Financial Development Really Spur Industrialization in Sub-Saharan African Countries?

Industrialization constitutes one of the strategies of structural transformation in many sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. In this paper, the effect of financial development on the industrialization of 35 SSA countries over the period 1996-2018 is re-examined. Contrary to previous work, the hypothesis that there exists a threshold of financial development beyond which financial development positively influences industrialization is formulated. Using the dynamic panel threshold regression model, and system generalized methods of moment models, two main results are found. First, financial development has a negative and significant impact on the development of industrialization. Secondly, the findings show the existence of a nonlinear relationship between financial development and industrialization development. Thus, it is found that financial development has a negative effect on industrialization below the threshold while the effect is significantly positive on industrialization in countries whose financial development is above the threshold. The results are stable to the different robustness tests used. These findings highlight the need for SSA countries to develop better financial institutions if they hope to boost the manufacturing sector.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12721







# Information and Communication Technologies and Export of Manufacturing Companies in Central Africa

This study examines the effect of information and communication technologies (ICT) on business exports in Central Africa. We use World Bank survey data on manufacturing companies in 42 African countries to make comparisons between Central Africa and other regions of Africa. Estimates come from probit and fractional probit models. The results show that in Central Africa, as in all other regions of Africa, ICT promotes the decision to export by companies. However, this positive effect of ICT is of smaller magnitude in Central Africa. Furthermore, the results show that ICT has no effect on export intensity in Central Africa and East Africa. These results have significant implications for governments who must facilitate access and optimal use of ICT in order to promote business exports.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12718



Received: 25 October 2022 Accepted: 18 October :

RIGINAL ARTICLE



Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication et exportation des entreprises manufacturières en Afrique Centrale

Ariel Herbert Fambeu 0 | Patricia Tchawa Yomi

Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion Appliquée, Département d'Economie Publique, Université de

urrespondence icé Herbert Fambeu, Faculté des iences Economiques et de Gestion phiquée, Département d'Economie iblique, Université de Douala, Douala, uneroun. tésumé

Cetté étude examine l'effet des technologies de l'information et de la communication (IV), sur les coprotations des entrepréses en Afrique Centrale. Nous utilitiens les données d'enquêtes de la litanque Mondiale sur les entreprises manufacturières dans 42 pays d'Afrique, afin de faire des comparaisons errer l'Afrique Centrales de d'autres régions Afrique. Les stémaions provincennet des modèles probli et probli fractionnaire. Les résultats montrent qu'en Afrique Centrale tout comme dans toutes les suiters régions Afrique, les TIC favorient la décision d'exporter des entreprises. Toutefois, cet effet positif des TIC est de plus faible ampliere on Afrique Centrale tout comme dans toutes les suiters régiones Afriques, les TIC favorieres de la comme de l'entrepréses. Toutefois, cet effet positif des TIC est de la comme de l'entre de l'entre

MOTS CLÉS

#### 1 | INTRODUCTION

Les Technologies de I'Information et de la Communication (TIC) ont consu une augmentation significative à la foit dans les pays développés et né dévolopment et sou utilisation écsé devadue englobant à la foit les domaines conventionnels et plus récents. Aujourt'hui, les entreprises utilisent l'exploration de domnées pour comprendre le comportement des consommatieurs et le pour prévir le taille et la part du marché. L'adoption et l'utilisation des TIC représentant une nouvre essentielle de compétitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de les manures de la compétitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de les manures de la compétitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de les manures de la compétitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de les manures de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de les manures de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de les manures de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de les manures de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de les manures de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de les manures de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de les manures de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises qui sont capables de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises de la competitivité et de croissance pour les entreprises de la competitivité et de croissance de la competitivité et de croissance de la competitivité

Les TIC out comes une augmentation significative à la fisé dans les pays développés et en développement. Les pays africaire consistent une diffusion rapide des TIC depuis le début des années 2000, en particulier les téléphones portables et Internet (Adalbert Abraham Ghislain, 2022; Union Internationale des Télécommunications [UIT], 2020; Avec l'expansion des TIC, finitéré continué des chrecheurs et des décideurs et dés de compennées on méte sur dives domaines de l'économie et de la société. Ainsi, les études se sont concentrées sur le rôle des TIC dans le processus de production (Hause et al. 2022; Extime et al. 2022). Estudes sur fette des TIC sur les inégalisés et la croisseme

Nous sommes reconnaissants aux trois évaluateurs anonymes pour leurs précieux commentaires. Nous remercions aussi les participants de l'atelies de la première conférence internationale de la chaire OMC de l'UNIC à Yassandé 2 en Décembre 2022.

Dev Res. 2023;35:405-415. wileyenlindibrary.com/jnurmi/tafle 6: 2023 African Development Bank (AFD).



# **Determinants of intra-COMESA** trade in services

This paper analyses intra-Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) trade in services by establishing its determinants and exploring the role of trade facilitation on the same. The study relies on the Poisson Pseudo Maximum Likelihood (PPML) estimator of the gravity model on bilateral services trade data for total services and eight categories of services in 17 COMESA countries from 2005 to 2019. Results reveal that several factors determine intra-COMESA services trade, the salient ones being GDP (exporter's and importer's), distance, contiguity, and time zone differences. Trading under a service-specific trade agreement affects a few services: transport and other business services exports. The effect is positive for transport services and negative for other business services exports. Trade facilitation measures, especially broadband technologies, significantly improve services trade across various sectors. A key policy implication of our results is that service trade is more likely to grow through digital, information, and communication infrastructure development. Thus, policy should prioritize increasing access and usage of broadband technologies.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12715



WILEY ORIGINAL ARTICLE

#### Determinants of intra-COMESA trade in services

es K. Majune<sup>1</sup> | Judy K. Kaaria<sup>1</sup> | Evelyne N. Kihiu<sup>2</sup>

Abstract
This paper analyzes intra-Common Market for Fastern and Soutl (COMISA) trade in services by establishing its determinants and cerde of trade facilitation on the same. The study relies on the Pois Maximum Likelihood (PPML) estimator of the gravity model services trade data for total services and ejustageries of ser COMISA countries from 2005 to 2019. Beaults reveal that sev determine intra-COMISAs services trade, the, salient ones becoptored and importerly, distance, contiguity, and time zone. Trading under a service-specific trade agreement affects a transport and other business services exports. The effect fit transport services and negative for other business services and regative for other business services and regative for other business services. sport services and negative for other business services exports tation measures, especially broadband technologies, significantly it cest trade across various sectors. A key policy implication of our re-service trade is more likely to grow through digital, informatic ununication infrastructure development. Thus, policy should pu-rassing access and usage of broadband technologies.

#### 1 | INTRODUCTION





# Does Social Media Drive Remittances in Africa?

Social media in Africa has grown considerably over the past two decades and has fuelled an extremely abundant literature. In this article, the effects on remittances observed from a sample of 50 African countries are examined. To achieve this, a panel data model using the system generalized method of moments over the period 2009-2019 is specified and estimated. Results show that social media, approximated by the Facebook penetration rate, increases remittances in Africa. Controlled by four complementary measures of social media (Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, Pinterest, and Twitter), the results remain stable and robust. A qualitative improvement in connectivity and the establishment of a traceability system to better control the volume and their orientation in the financing of productive economic activities is suggested.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12717



Ressolved: 4 December 2022 Accepted: 17 October 20

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



#### Does social media drive remittances in Africa?

Bruno Emmanuel Ongo Nkoa<sup>1</sup> | Jacques Simon Song<sup>2</sup> | Blaise Ondoua Beyene<sup>3</sup> | Georges Ngnouwal Eloundou<sup>4</sup>

Paculty of Economics and Management, University of Yaounde 2 Soa, CEREG, ACEDA, Soa, Cameroon

<sup>8</sup>Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Ebolowa, ACEDA, Ebolowa, Cameroon

<sup>b</sup>Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Duchang, DSEM, Duchang, Camerson

University of Dschang, ACEDA, Dschang, Cameroon

Haise Ondous Reyene, Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Duchang, DSEM, Duchang, Camerson, Email: ondous beyond his self-grant com.

Social media in Africa has grown considerably over the past two decades an has fueled an extremely abundant literature. In this article, we examine the effects on remittances observed from a sample of 50 African countries. To achieve this, we specify and estimate a panel data model using the system generalized method of moments over the period 2009–2019. Our results show that social media, approximated by the Pacebook penetration rate, increase remittances in Africa. Controlled by four complementary measures of social media (particular) and the controlled by their complementary measures of social media (Instagram, YouTube, Linkedin, Pinterest, and Twitter), our result remain stable and mobast. We suggest a qualitative improvement in connectivity and the establishment of a traceability system to better control the volume an Africa establishment of a traceability system to better control the volume an Africa establishment of the function of the Agrication of the Section of the Control of the Volume an Africa establishment of the Section of the Agrication of the Section of

KEYWORDS

#### 1 | INTRODUCTION

Remittances are an economic lifeline for host economies and are undoubtedly important in alleviating powery and inequality (Avone 14, 2021). For compile, emittances have grown from \$2.00 billion in 2000. 5450 billion in

To address the challenges associated with remittances, a new design is needed. These challenges are implicitly addressed in the sustainable development goals (SDIA) could by SDIA on industry, innovation, and infrastructure through the resilience of increasingly complex and hyperconnected infrastructures. Social medias offers modern perspectives with the advent of the digital excomousy and business intelligence. It continues to emerge as a global necessity and fuels a wealth of literature. According to Kemp (2022), the number of Internet users grew from 2.177 billion in 2021 to 459 billion in 2022 to 459 billion in 2022 to 459 billion in 2022 to 459 billion in 2021 to 459 billion in 2021 to 450 billion in 2022 to 450 billion 2022 to 450 billion 2022 to 450 billion 2022 to 450 billion 2022 bill

Afr Dev Rev. 2023;35:429-44

wileyonlinelibrary.com/instead/

© 2023 African Development Bank (AFD

D). 429



### The Fiscal Effects of Armed **Conflicts in Africa**

This study examines the impact of armed conflicts on the fiscal capacity of African governments. It made use of a data set covering 1997-2021 for 50 countries, as well as the system dynamic generalized method of moment estimation technique. The results show that, in the short run, conflicts undermine tax revenue, mount pressure on military expenditure, and force governments to rely more on mineral resource rents for their fiscal needs. As conflicts persist, this fiscal feature changes to a pattern that reflects a decline in mineral resource earnings and an increase in tax revenue. The impact on public health expenditure also changes from an increasing to a decreasing pattern, whereas the positive impact on military expenditure and external borrowing persists over time. The findings suggest that African countries in conflict can address their fiscal challenges by observing these patterns and putting in place policies that protect public resources (e.g., the adoption of digital financial technology protocols to facilitate remote revenue collection and strategic protection of mineral resourceendowed zones from insurgents' control). Overall, enhancing government effectiveness and strengthening the institutions of governance is important to facilitate a quick return to normalcy in the event of conflict and to prevent future conflicts.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8268.12720

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



#### The fiscal effects of armed conflicts in Africa

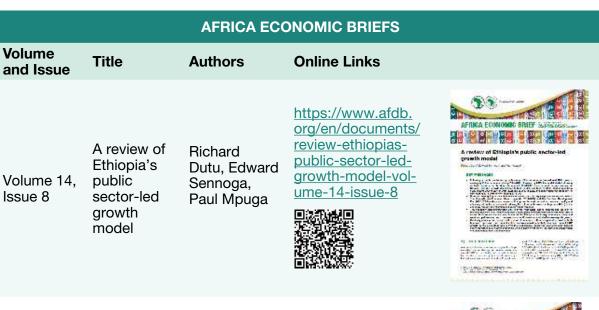
Abstract
This study examines the impact of armed conflicts on the fiscal capacity of African governments. It made use of a data set covering 1997-2021 for 50 countries, as well as the system dynamic generalized method of moment estimation technique. The results show that, in the short run, conflicts undermine tax revenue, mount pressure on military expenditure, and force governments to rely more on mineral resource rents for their fiscal needs. As conflicts persist, this fiscal feature changes to a pattern that reflects a decline in mineral resource earnings and an increase in tax revenue. The impact on public health expenditure also changes from an increasing to a decreasing pattern, whereas the positive impact on military expenditure and external borrowing persists over time. The findings suggest that African countries in conflict can address their fiscal challenges by observing these patterns and putting in place policies that protect public resources (e.g., the adoption of digital financial technology protocols to facilitate remote revenue collection and strategic protection of mineral resource-endowed zones from insurgenist control). Overall, enhancing government effectiveness and strengthening the institutions of governances is important to facilitate a quick return to normally in the event of conflict and to prevent future conflicts.

#### 1 | INTRODUCTION

rmed conflicts and social unrest remain at the top of the list of devel cc. Conflicts rage in different parts of the continent almost in equal m haharan Africa (SSA) being affected by conflict in recent years' (Internationa world's top ten conflicts, according to a 2022 report published by the Inter dd in the region (International Red Cross Society, 2022). Whereas conflicts







COVID-19,
Agricultural
Growth,
Volume 14, and Food
Insecurity in
Africa

Yaya Koloma and Adeleke O. Salami https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/ covid-19-agricultural-growth-and-food-insecurity-africa-volume-14-issue-2





Volume 14, Issue 6 SMEs'
Demand
for Trade
Finance in
Africa: The
Case of
Kenya and
Tanzania

Omolola Amoussou, Eugene Bempong Nyantakyi, Ousman Gajigo, Francis H. Kemeze and Lamin M. Drammeh

https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/ smes-demand-tradefinance-africa-casekenya-and-tanzaniavolume-14-issue-6





Volume 14, Issue 7

Strengthening Africa's Role in the Battery and Electric Vehicle Value Chain

Jerry
Ahadjie, Fred
Kabanda,
Charles
Nyirahuku
and Freda
Opoku

https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/ strengthening-africas-role-batteryand-electric-vehiclevalue-chain-volume-14-issue-7





Fostering
Peace and
Economic
Diversification for
Volume 14,
Issue 1
Transformation and
Inclusive

Flávio A. Soares da Gama https://www. afdb.org/en/documents/fostering-peace-and-economic-diversification-structural-transformation-and-inclusive-growth-volume-14-issue-1





Volume 14, Issue 9 Innovation & entrepreneurship for climate action in Africa

Growth

Richard Labelle, Chamunorwa Togo, Anne-Alice Fievet and Ndeye Absa Gningue https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/ innovation-entrepreneurship-climate-action-africa-volume-14-issue-9





Volume 14, Issue 3

Economy will not Transform Without Adequate and Reliable Electricity

Nigeria's

Felix Orah Ndukwe https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/ nigerias-economy-will-not-transform-without-adequate-and-reliable-electricity-volume-14-issue-3





Volume 14, Issue 5 Access to trade finance and gender: Survey evidence from Kenya and Tanzania Michael Machokoto, Francis Hypolite Kemeze, Eugene Bempong Nyantakyi, Ousman Gajigo and Lamin M. Drammeh

https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/ access-trade-finance-and-gendersurvey-evidencekenya-and-tanzaniavolume-14-issue-5







Volume 14, Issue 4

Réduire le coût des emprunts du marché obligataire d'Afrique Centrale

Cedric Achille Mbeng Mezui https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/ reduire-le-coutdes-emprunts-dumarche-obligatairedafrique-centralevolume-14-issue-4





Volume 14, Issue 8

A review of Ethiopia's public sector-led growth model

Richard Dutu, Edward Sennoga and Paul Mpuga https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/ review-ethiopiaspublic-sector-ledgrowth-model-volume-14-issue-8









Title of the event Date 2023

Launch of Africa's Macro-economic Performance and Outlook (MEO) 2023

19 Jan.

https://vcda.afdb.org/ en/event/launch-africa%E2%80%99s-macro-economic-performance-and-outlook-meo-2023





Policy dialogue on Leveraging Potentials of the Youth for Inclusive, Green and Sustainable Development in Africa

31 Jul.–1 Aug. https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/events/global-community-practice-g-cop-policy-dialogue-series-leveraging-potentials-youth-inclusive-green-and-sustainable-development-africa-63356





Kofi Annan Eminent Speakers' Lecture Series, 2023 Edition

20 Oct.

https://vcda.afdb.org/ en/eminent-speaker/kofi-annan-eminent-speakers%E2%80%99-lecture-series-2023-edition





COP28 side event: Post Dakar 2 African Initiatives for Food Sovereignty and Resilience: Lessons Learned and Perspectives

10 Dec. https://www.afdb.org/en/ news-and-events/events/ cop28-side-event-post-dakar-2-african-initiatives-foodsovereignty-and-resiliencelessons-learned-and-perspectives-66869





Webinar on the Trading Pattern in Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP)

13 Jun.

https://www.afdb.org/ en/news-and-events/ events/knowledge-sharing-webinar-trading-pattern-southern-africa-power-pool-sapp-61047#:~:text=Power%20Pool%20 (SAPP)-,Knowledge%20 Sharing%20Webinar%20on-%20the%20Trading%20Pattern, Southern %20 Africa %20 Power%20Pool%20(SAP-P)&text=The%20African%20 Development%20Bank%20 will,on%2013th%20June%20 2023.





Launch of the Joint Report on Financing Clean Energy in Africa at Africa Climate Summit

6 Sept.

https://www.afdb.org/ en/news-and-events/ events/international-energy-agency-african-development-bank-launch-joint-report-financing-clean-energy-africa-africa-climate-summit-64018





lea

Webinar on the role of the regulator in the energy transition

15 Nov. https://www.afdb.org/en/
news-and-events/events/
webinar-role-regulator-energy-transition-65153#:~:text=Where%3A%20via%20
Zoom-,The%20African%20
Forum%20for%20Utility%20
Regulators%20(AFUR)%20
and%20the%20African,regulator%20in%20the%20energy%20transition.



https://www.afdb.org/en/ news-and-events/events/ webinar-regulatory-independence-and-autonomy-66193





Webinar on regulatory independence and autonomy in the electricity sector

29 Nov.





| NEWSLETTERS     | Issue  |   |  |
|-----------------|--------|---|--|
| Title           | Number | Online Links  |  |
| Climate Finance | 53     | https://www.afdb. org/en/docu- ments/climate-fi- nance-newsletter-is- sue-ndeg-53-spe- cial-cop-decem- ber-2023 | SET CART POST  Search Confidence  Search Confidence |
|                 |        | https://www.afdb.<br>org/en/docu-<br>ments/climate-fi-<br>nance-newsletter-is-<br>sue-ndeg-52-novem-            | CLIMATE FINANCE  SOURCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE |

ber-2023



52





**Climate Finance** 

https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/ newsletter-africa-adaptation-acceleration-program-issue-2





#### Climate Finance Newsletter

https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/climate-finance-newsletter-issue-ndeg-53-special-cop-december-2023





Climate Finance Newsletter

52

53

https://www.afdb. org/en/documents/climate-finance-newsletter-issue-ndeg-52-november-2023







# **Publications Catalogue** 2023

#### **MAGAZINES**

**Evaluation Matters** 

Vol. 2

https://idev.afdb. org/en/document/ evaluation-week-2022-edition





#### **BLOG POSTS**

1. Overcoming the Regulatory Capture Conundrum: The Road to African Electricity Regulatory Autonomy.

13 Oct.

https://africaenergy-portal.org/ blogs/overcomingregulatory-captureconundrum-roadafrican-electricityregulatory-autonomy





2. The Regulator in the Era of Economic Turbulence and the Energy Transition

21 Nov.

https://africaenergy-portal.org/ blogs/regulatorera-economicturbulence-andenergy-transition









# **BROCHURES**

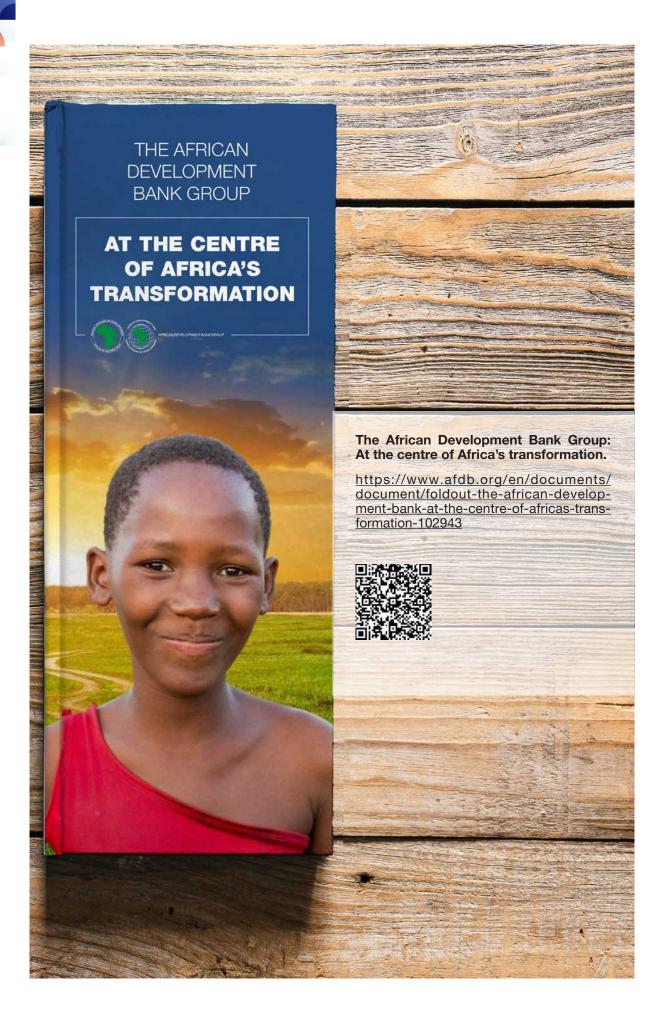


The Africa Climate Change Fund -Supporting African Countries Transition to Climate Resilient Low-Carbon Development Pathways.

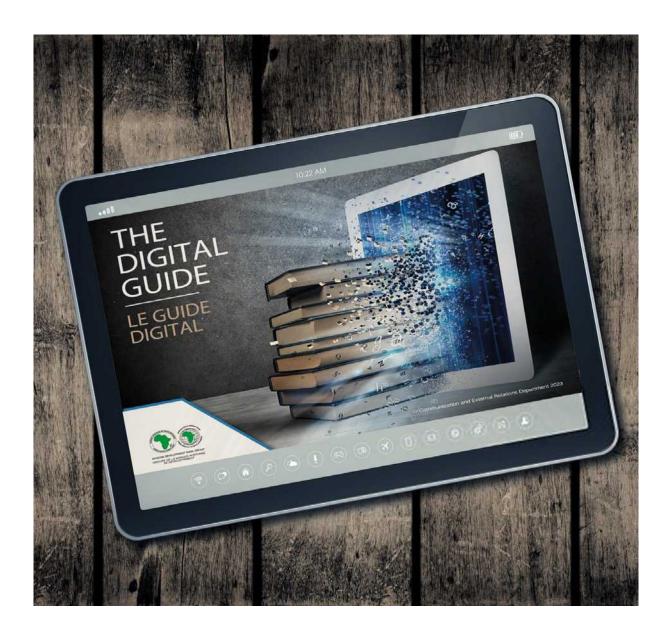
https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africa-climate-change-fund-bro-chure-2023







# MANUALS AND GUIDES



The African Development Bank Digital Guide

https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/african-development-bank-digital-guide











