



African
Development
Bank

Publications Catalogue

2021



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP
GROUPE DE LA BANQUE AFRICAINE
DE DEVELOPPEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

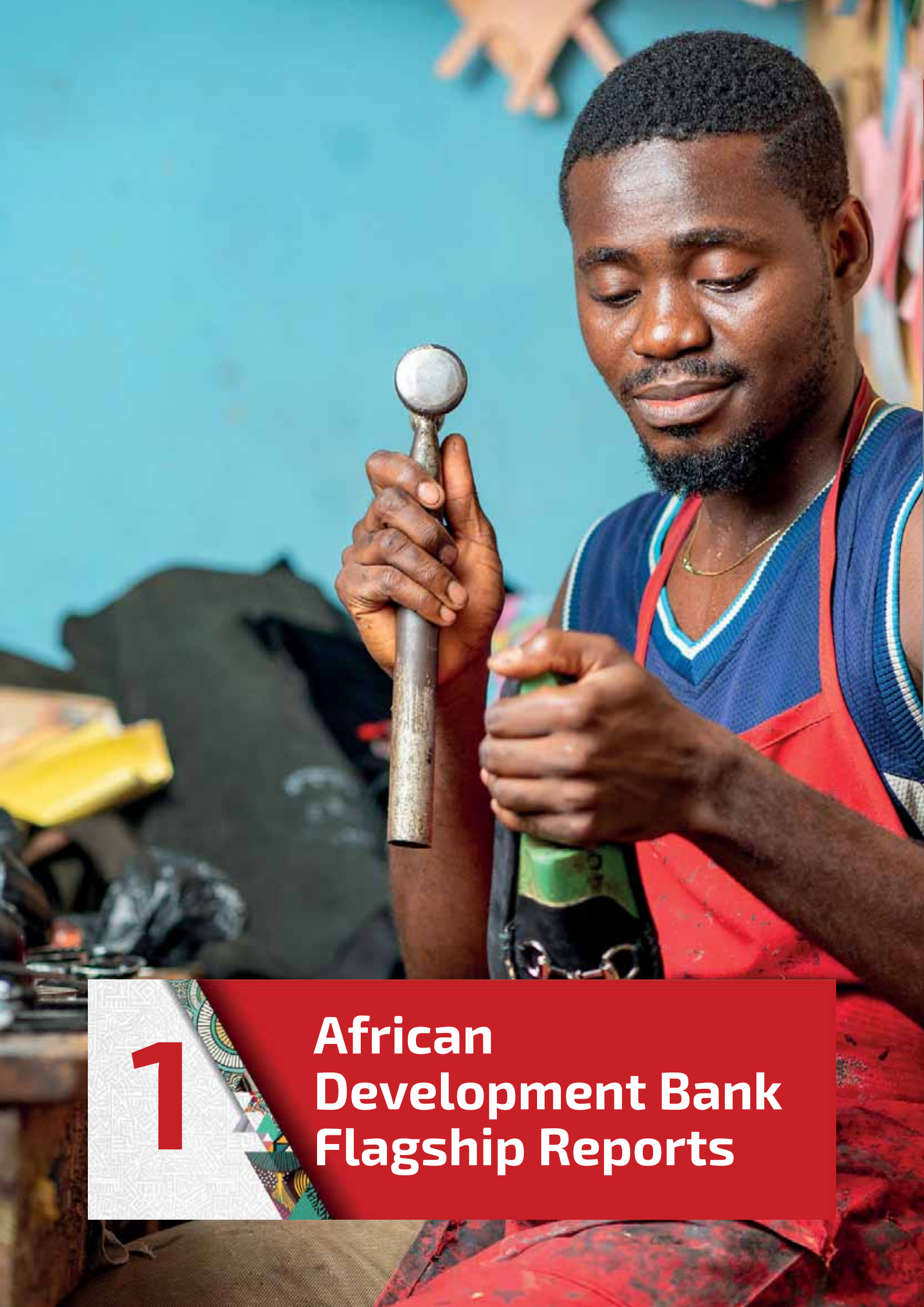
La Banque africaine de développement n'est pas uniquement une institution de financement The African Development Bank is not just a development finance institution but is also a renowned premier knowledge institution on development issues relating to Africa. In this role, the Bank produces tons of knowledge and analytical works that aim to elicit better understanding of the contexts, workings, challenges, and tailored policy options that could lead to structural transformation, sustained growth, and inclusive development in regional member countries.

While some of these knowledge works are country-specific, others are cross-country in scope and focus. Both ways, they provide invaluable policy dialogue and capacity building support for building and implementing transformative policies for African development and resilience. The invaluable research works of the Bank is Bank-wide, cutting across all Complexes.

Thus, the process for collating the published knowledge works of the Bank contained in this third volume in the series is participatory, riding on the back of the "One Bank" approach. Similar to the previous editions, the 2021 African Development Bank Group's Publications Catalogue provides one-stop digital access to key publications of the Bank. Major Bank publications are organized in this Catalogue in broad categories that include flagships, knowledge events, evaluation reports, statistical resources, and across the High 5s as well as crosscutting themes. Electronic access through online web links and QR codes are provided to ease access to the publications.







1

African Development Bank Flagship Reports

African Economic Outlook 2021 MAIN REPORT



“We need to address Africa's debt and development finance challenges, in partnership with the international Community”

- **Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, President, African Development Bank Group**

The 2021 edition of the African Economic Outlook focuses on debt resolution, governance, and growth in Africa. Chapter 1 examines Africa's growth performance and outlook amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The chapter emphasizes policy options to mitigate the effects of the pandemic in the short, medium, and long terms. Chapter 2 explores the causes and consequences of Africa's debt dynamics by showing how the changing structure and composition of debt create vulnerabilities. Chapter 3 takes stock of the challenges associated with the current global architecture for debt resolution and explores the link between governance and growth with

an emphasis on proposed reforms to improve the processes of debt resolution, governance, and sustainable growth. 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://bit.ly/2QzN1JR>



Perspectives African Economic Outlook 2021

REGIONAL REPORTS

The Regional Economic Outlooks are 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 more granular level. Prospects and outlook of key macroeconomic indicators are also presented. For 2021, the reports focus on the thematic area of debt dynamics and outline the path for post-Covid recovery at regional levels.



<https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/north-africa-economic-outlook-2021>

<https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/central-africa-economic-outlook-2021>

<https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/southern-africa-economic-outlook-2021>

<https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/east-africa-economic-outlook-2021>

<https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/west-africa-economic-outlook-2021>



African Development Bank Group - Annual Report 2020



The Annual Report is a statutory publication aimed at conveying concise information on the African Development Bank Group's activities, focusing on the year under review. Specifically, the report highlights the activities and achievements of the Bank in line with the development priorities for the continent, namely the High 5s: Light up and power Africa, Feed Africa, Industrialize Africa, Integrate Africa, and Improve the quality of life of the people of Africa.

It also 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 Boards of Directors.

Furthermore, the Bank Group Annual 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://bit.ly/2YuCbZt>



Available in English, French, Arabic, and Portuguese

African Development Bank group - Annual Report 2019



The 2019 Annual Report was published when the international community was fighting one of the worst health crises in living memory. At the time the Annual Report went to print, nearly 8 million people around the world including more than 230,000 people in Africa had contracted the COVID-19 virus.

The pandemic presents our continent with an unprecedented challenge. National health and social protection systems were severely tested, while African economies were reeling from the global economic impact. Despite all the headwinds, the African Development Bank Group has remained firm in its commitment, fundamental promise, and mission to press ahead with the continent's economic transformation. As we reflect on the past year, we have reasons to be hopeful.

In 2019, Africa was home to five of the world's fastest growing economies. With its rapid urbanization, youthful labour force and rising middle class, Africa's growth is driven increasingly by investments.

<https://bit.ly/3bIGnIj>



African Development Review

African Development Review (ADRev), one of the flagship publications of the African Development Bank Group, is a professional journal devoted to the study and analysis of development policy in Africa.

Published four times a year, the Review emphasizes policy relevance of research findings, rather than purely theoretical and quantitative issues. Emerging issues and selected papers from the African Economic Conference are published as special volumes.

The Journal is abstracted and indexed in over 40 databases worldwide. The Review is subscribed by about 4,000 institutions worldwide and it also available in 7,766 institutions in the developing world via philanthropic initiatives. Full text downloads of the Journal reached nearly 65,000 between 2002 and 2019.

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<https://bit.ly/3oxLYNQ>



The Annual Development Effectiveness Review 2020

The Annual Development Effectiveness Review (ADER) appraises Africa's development over the past year in the High 5 priority areas and details the contributions made by the African Development Bank. The ADER also presents the results of the Bank's ongoing efforts to strengthen its portfolio and make its operations more effective. This year's ADER takes place against the backdrop of the Covid-19 global pandemic, which at the time of writing is gaining a strong foothold across the African continent. The pandemic makes this year's edition all the more pertinent, as African countries prepare for a sharp rise in needs for critical care that will seriously strain their public health systems. The crisis will have a severe economic impact that may turn back the clock on the quality of life in the continent. The Bank has put in place a Covid-19 Response Facility to support African countries in curbing the pandemic.

<https://bit.ly/3ldHOUj>



Other flagship reports

Country Reports

Seychelles 2020 Country Diagnostic Note (CDN)

The Country Diagnostic Note (CDN) theme is "Fostering Economic Diversification and Structural Transformation". The key findings of the CDN include: (i) There is an insufficient diversification of economic activities, as the services sector, particularly tourism sector dominates contributions to GDP and employment. For example, while services accounted for 81.5% of GDP on average over the period 2008-2019, agriculture accounted for 3%, and industries for 15.5% (of which the share of manufacturing was 7.4%). Few policy actions were aimed at developing these sectors, explaining their contributions; (ii) The country has so far achieved little or minimal structural transformation due to economic dependence on natural resource endowment, and the service sector – of which tourism contributes about 25% of GDP – and fisheries continue to dominate the economy, with minimal contribution from other sectors, notably industry; (iii) Seychelles' high-income status (since 2015) with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of US\$ 15,600 in 2018, was propelled by robust earnings from tourism, fishery, and off-shore financial services, but the country faces severe challenges including insularity, geographical remoteness, small market,

high transport cost and vulnerability to climate change; (iv) business environment is not very conducive to private sector development, which is the main engine of growth, thus limiting the expansion of the economy to new value addition activities. (v) Seychelles is prone to macro-vulnerabilities. Although, the country's real GDP growth has been robust over the past decade benefiting from tourism and fishery, real growth has been on the downward trend in recent years, from 4.9% in 2015 to 3.9% in 2019 due to uncertainties over economic performance in the Euro Zone where most tourists originate; (vi) Even though Seychelles has managed its debt reduction strategy very well, as per its commitment under the post 2008 financial crisis donor-supported program (including, IMF, World Bank and African Development Bank), challenges still remain with regard to maintaining debt sustainability, and sustaining positive fiscal and external account balances; (vii) Given that insufficient diversification is the core challenge of Seychelles' economy, the main policy implication coming from the assessments in the CDN is the need for the country to continue to reform its business environment for private sector development to increase economic diversification and structural transformation, with a clear focus on MSMEs in the different sectors of the economy, so as to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to external shocks.



Djibouti 2020 Country diagnostic Note: Towards structural transformation

Massive investments have enabled Djibouti to experience strong and sustained economic growth. However, it has resulted in a significant increase in the volume of public debt, to the point where the country's risk of debt distress is high, as the main part of the public investments made were financed by non-concessional loans.

Private sector development remains a priority for the structural transformation of Djibouti's economy. That could be achieved by lowering the costs of factors such as energy and telecommunications, establishing tax equity between large and small and medium-sized enterprises, and creating value chains in the industrial sector. In addition, the country should overcome its high exposure to climate change.

Successful structural transformation of Djibouti's economy hinges on six priority reform areas, namely (i) increasing the size of the private sector; (ii) developing human capital; (iii) improving agricultural productivity; (iv) addressing the critical issue of water; (iv) building resilience to environmental shocks and migration; and (vi) improving economic and financial governance.

Available Online only in French - <https://afdb.sharefile.com/share/view/sdf08cb0acb0451c8>



Comoros 2020 Country Diagnostic Note: Accelerate structural transformation for emergence by 2030

As a small island country, Comoros has some characteristics that seriously constrain its economic development, including small and fragmented domestic markets, high factor costs, and prohibitive logistical, commercial, and financial transaction costs. Moreover, with an economy that relies primarily on commodities exports and remittances from the diaspora, economic growth has been weak and volatile. This economic fragility is compounded by the country's exposure to natural disasters - cyclones, volcanic eruptions - and political instability.

The priority for Comoros to achieve less volatile, more sustained, and more inclusive growth is to accelerate the structural transformation of its economy. That requires the development of sectors with high growth potential, including agriculture, tourism, and maritime transport services.





The country should implement a set of reforms to promote its structural transformation. These include: (i) strengthening macroeconomic and financial management; (ii) enhancing energy supply in quantity and quality; (iii) developing transportation; (iv) transforming agriculture; (v) promoting human capital; (vi) promoting integration; and (vii) strengthening environmental resilience.

Tanzania Country Diagnostic Note

The Tanzania Country Diagnostic Note (CDN) provides a rigorous assessment of Tanzania's most pressing development constraints and has guided the selection of the Bank's priority areas for the new Country Strategy Paper 2021-2025. Preparation of the CDN benefited from inputs from sector experts in the spirit of "One Bank".

The CDN reported that the overarching objectives of Tanzania's Development Vision 2025, notably attaining high-quality

livelihoods for Tanzanians, entrenching good governance, and achieving a competitive economy, are far from being achieved despite the impressive economic growth over the past two decades. The CDN concluded that the main challenges holding back Tanzania's progress towards a competitive economy include a large infrastructure deficit and skills gaps. In addition, private sector development is constrained by weaknesses in economic governance, especially a burdensome business regulatory framework and limited access to finance.

The CDN identified four key priority reform areas to accelerate Tanzania's progress towards a competitive economy, namely: (i) sustainable infrastructure development with emphasis on renewable energy and efficient use and maintenance of existing infrastructure; (ii) strengthening economic governance and the business regulatory framework; (iii) development of employable skills to support industrialization and job creation; and (iv) boosting private sector development, including through increased access to finance.

The Gambia Country Diagnostic Note

This Country Diagnostic Note assesses The Gambia's socio-economic situation to date and the development strategies and policies it needs to achieve its national development goals. Following a brief historical overview, the Note considers The Gambia's growth model, macroeconomic performance, and outlook, as well as some cross-cutting issues, including governance, climate change, and gender.

It also looks at how the country could resolve its structural and institutional problems and realize its development potential. The report identifies seven priority areas to enhance socio-economic transformation and resilience. These are: (i) expanding investment in infrastructure; (ii) promoting agricultural value chains; (iii) supporting SMEs for sustainable job creation; (iv) improving human capital and skills development; (v) mobilizing domestic resources; (vi) environmental resilience through the adoption of climate-smart practices and technologies; and (vii) addressing fragility through institutional capacity building and sectoral governance.

<https://bit.ly/3f41xTG>



Mali Country Diagnostic Note

This Country Diagnostic Note is part of the Bank's new assistance strategy for Mali for the period 2020-2024. The findings highlight various forms of fragility facing the country in terms of security, politics, institutions, finance, economics, climate, and several critical challenges facing the country.

To address the country's fragility factors and structural challenges, this Country Diagnostic Note proposes five priority policies, including: (i) increasing interventions in conflict areas to reduce communities' vulnerability and consolidate peace and security; (ii) reducing financial fragility by increasing the capacity to mobilize domestic resources and decreasing the level of concentration of domestic debt maturity; (iii) reducing economic fragility by diversifying exports, developing value chains and strengthening the economy's resilience to exogenous and climatic shocks; (iv) developing infrastructure to reduce communities' fragility, improve the business environment, and promote balanced regional development; and (v) improving governance to enhance public sector efficiency.



Namibia Country Diagnostic Note

The Namibia Country Diagnostic Note shows that Namibia's economic model has primarily been based on exploiting natural resources with limited value addition. The lack of industrialization, in particular, has limited the economy's capacity to create sustainable jobs. At the same time, the heavy dependency on raw mineral exports has also rendered the Namibian economy highly vulnerable to commodity price shocks.

Therefore, diversification towards manufacturing, particularly value addition to natural resources, is crucial for Namibia to achieve higher and sustainable growth and create decent jobs. There is need also to rebalance sources of growth within services away from public services and towards high-end tradeable services. The report notes that private sector investment opportunities in Namibia are considerable, driven mainly by the country's substantial natural resource endowment. The Note highlights the opportunities available to the country to help release its development potential and overcome the persistent high inequality and unemployment. The key sources of growth identified in the CDN include value addition to natural resources and the provision of higher-end and tradeable services, including tourism, logistics, and financial services.

The focus on value addition is justified because of its potential to generate strong multiplier and spillover effects in the economy; absorb the large pool of unemployed labour; and drive productivity growth through skills development, use of newer technologies, and access to a broader market in the region. Accordingly, while calling for rigorous implementation of policies and interventions aimed at reducing the high cost of doing business, the Note proposes the following specific actions and policies to help Namibia achieve sustained and inclusive growth through structural transformation: (i) promoting Agro-processing, (ii) leveraging growing regional market opportunities, (iii) improving access to energy, (iv) promoting industrialization and value addition, and (v) building capable human resources and skills development.

Sierra Leone Country Diagnostic Note

The Country Diagnostic Note (CDN) analyzes Sierra Leone's economic and social developments and identifies the key development challenges that may require the Bank's intervention in that country. It also provides an analysis of the country's economic situation and prospects while recommending policy options that would support the achievement of the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy (TYS) and High-Five (H5S) priorities in the country. It thus aims to underpin the preparation of the 2020-2024 Country Strategy Paper (CSP).

Specifically, to provide the analytical context to guide the selection of the CSP Priority Areas and their Key Result Areas. Sierra Leone has made good progress in consolidating peace and security countrywide and rebuilding an economy that was at the brink of destruction by the decade-long civil conflict.

However, the level of fragility remains substantial mainly due to weak governance institutions and capacities to address or mitigate fragility. Drivers of fragility include economic, social, political, and environmental factors. The high youth unemployment and underemployment estimated at around 70% is a major issue of concern.

Assessing the impact of COVID-19 in The Gambia and Spending Needs for the 2030 SDGs Agenda

The main objective of this assignment is to provide an overview of the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in The Gambian economy, identifying sectoral policies likely to yield good outcomes, and those in which structural reforms are needed to enable the country to "build back better". Furthermore, the study is expected to provide a forward-looking costing exercise focusing on key sectors (e.g., agriculture, education, health, roads, water, and electricity) for the overall financing needs for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) post-COVID-19.

The Gambia National Cooperative Structure and Five-Year Strategic Plan (2019-2023): Vegetable Growers and Marketers

The National Cooperative Structure and Five-Year Strategic Plan (2019-2023): Vegetable growers and marketers plan is guided by the Gambia's National Development Plan 2018-21; the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy 2009-13; and the Gambia Agricultural Investment Plan 2011-15; all of which are national policy blueprints.

In principle, cooperatives promote value addition and increase the share of the added value of their products for their members, following specific rules: democracy, gender equity, environmental protection, and education of their members. Premised on the scenario analysis and the quest for mutually reinforcing strategies, the Strategic Plan is developed within the framework of the following five outcomes: (i) Strengthened institutions for effective operations of the cooperative movement; (ii) Increased production and productivity of vegetables; (iii) Reduced post-

harvest loss through processing and preservation of vegetables; (iv) Facilitated access to reliable vegetable markets; and (v) Enhanced capacity of vegetable value chain actors.

Youth Employment, Jobs and Skills in Mozambique - Diagnostic Report

The Youth Employment, jobs and Skills in Mozambique Diagnostic Report analyzed youth employment, jobs, and skills interventions on the labour market using a supply and demand approach.

It also examined the extent to which AfDB's projects in Mozambique bring together services that support youth workers (the supply side of the labour market) and firms (the demand side of the labour market), intending to address the constraints youth faces in accessing or moving between jobs.

Moreover, it aims to address constraints that limit the creation of new employment or improvement in the quality of existing jobs. Finally, the study concludes with a set of recommendations of policy approaches that the Government of Mozambique and the AfDB could explore to generate more employment for the country's youth.



The image shows the front cover of the 'Zimbabwe Infrastructure Report 2019'. The title is printed in green at the top. Below the title is a photograph of a dirt road stretching into the distance under a blue sky with some clouds. At the bottom of the cover, there are two circular logos: one with a green map of Africa and another with a green map of Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT 2019

Rapport phare sur les infrastructures au Zimbabwe

It is now widely recognized that growth and development can only be achieved with the availability of economic and social infrastructures. The need to improve the quality of infrastructure services in Zimbabwe is, therefore, the cornerstone of the Government's policy, strategy, and programs to promote sustained and shared economic growth in the country.

In line with this commitment to address infrastructure bottlenecks in the country, this publication seeks to contribute to the body of knowledge regarding this complex sector and assist by providing current information and analysis to inform and facilitate decision-making.

This report is important for several reasons. First, it provides the Government, the donor community, and the private sector with a detailed assessment of infrastructure investment opportunities in Zimbabwe. Second, it proposes an Action Plan to develop these opportunities, and in so doing, helps fill the gap created by the absence of master plans for the development of the sector. Third, it can be used to inform and support the Government's dialogue with donors and the business community about further development of these sectors. Increased coordination within this partnership can improve the alignment of investments with the national objectives, as set out in Zimbabwe's vision 2030, and regional priorities for infrastructure development within the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

<https://bit.ly/3wDPaDN>

Documents de stratégie pays 2021

1. Mali - Country Strategy Paper 2015-2019 Completion Report Combined with the 2019 Country Portfolio Performance Review
2. São Tomé and Príncipe - Mid-term review of the Country Strategy Paper 2018-2022 and 2021 Country Portfolio Performance Review
3. Guinea - Combined Country Strategy Paper (2018-2022) Mid-Term Review and 2021 Country Portfolio Performance Review Report
4. Côte d'Ivoire - Combined Country Strategy Paper (2018-2022) Mid-Term Review and 2021 Country Portfolio Performance Review Report
5. Libya - Country Brief 2021-2022
6. Mali - Country Strategy Paper 2021-2025
7. Senegal - Country Strategy Paper 2021-2025
8. Egypt - 2020 Country Portfolio Performance Review Note with Country Portfolio Improvement Plan (CPIP)
9. Morocco - 2020 Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR) - Cover Note
10. Mauritius - Country Strategy Paper (CSP) 2014-2018 And CSP Update 2019-2020 Completion Report And 2020 Country Portfolio Performance Review
11. Comoros - Country Strategy Paper 2021-2025
12. Mozambique - Combined mid-term review of the country strategy paper 2018-2022 and country portfolio performance review 2020
13. Seychelles - Country Strategy Paper 2021-2025

<https://bit.ly/3iETUEp>





Investment Climate in Benin - Phase 1

The study on the investment climate in Benin (Phase 1) focuses on the state of play and reforms related to incentives and promotion of private entrepreneurship and investment, market access, financial intermediation, capacity building, and commercial dispute resolution mechanisms.

The main recommendations of the study are: (i) developing the missing segments of the value chains; (ii) supporting the setting up of projects and the search for financing; (iii) setting up an appropriate financial intermediation framework; (iv) creating business development services; (v) strengthening training and capacity building; (vi) strengthening trade justice; (vii) promoting investment and exports; (viii) establishing a platform for dialogue between private sector actors; (ix) establishing a Quality Standards and Metrology infrastructure; (x) establishing a trade information platform.

that influence the investment climate, including political stability, the macroeconomic framework, the tax system, access to and cost of energy, transportation, information and communication technology, and financial services.

The recommendations of the study include: (i) strengthening customs administration reforms; (ii) supporting the improvement of the competitiveness of the port of Cotonou; (iii) improving the competitiveness of the South-North and East-West road corridors; (iv) developing the Glo djigbé airport platform and the adjoining Special Economic Zone; (v) strengthening the supply of agricultural production and the promotion of exports; (vi) supporting public-private dialogue; and (vii) developing lobbying for compliance with sub-regional agreements on the free movement of goods and people.

<https://bit.ly/3AbHGsz>



Investment Climate in Benin - Phase 2

The «Investment Climate in Benin» study analyzes the various factors

Cabo Verde Country Economic Report: Infrastructure Investments in Cabo Verde: Alternative Scenarios to 2030

This report applies SDGSIM, a dynamic Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model for development policy analysis, to assess the impact of public infrastructure investment scenarios for Cabo Verde. For all simulations, expanded public investment has positive macroeconomic effects in the medium-to long-run: indicators such as GDP, employment, private consumption, and private investment grow, on average, at rates higher than those recorded in a business-as usual scenario.

Among sectors, the scenarios test targeting of agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Interestingly, government investments in support of agriculture have the smallest positive impact on private consumption. Across all scenarios, the electricity, gas, and water, construction, and trade sectors are positively affected.

Overall, the results show that improvements in government absorptive capacity have direct and potentially strong impacts on growth.

Cabo Verde COVID-19 Post Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA+)

This country report prepared by development partners in collaboration with the Government of Cabo Verde aims to assess the first order negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Cabo Verdean economy. Using multisectoral

data expanding from health emergency to economic, social, and environmental impacts this document finds that the effects of COVID-19 from March to December 2020 were largely beyond Cabo Verde's control due to high vulnerability to external events.

The country's degree of economic interdependence results in greater exposure to the effects of mobility restrictions in comparison to more self-contained, economically autonomous countries. The economic effects of the crisis in Cabo Verde have mainly manifested themselves in the contraction of tourist flows, air transport revenues, and economic flows, including risks associated with reduced remittances, and import-related revenues. Another risk is linked to the acceleration of the decrease in foreign direct investment.

The Domestic Resource Mobilization Strategy for the Kingdom of Lesotho

One of the key issues for igniting inclusive growth and jobs is the amount of investment and capital accumulation in an economy at its early stages of development. Investment, however, must be financed. The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho (KoL) has been aware of this issue.

During the first National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP I), the country developed its first Financial Sector Development Strategy (FSDS, 2013-2017) aimed at mobilizing resources to finance the Plan. While the FSDS 2013-2017 has come to its end, and is being reviewed, the Government needs a short and transitory strategy to finance the anticipated investments in the interim.



This strategy responds to the Government's call for a working document to guide resource mobilization while the new fully fleshed Resource Mobilization and Financing Strategy (second FSDS) is being developed. In addition, the second National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP II) has laid down ambitious

investment targets that need to be financed in support of economic growth and employment creation. Therefore, this domestic resource mobilization strategy, serves as an instrument for financing NSDP II Investment outlays and other Government commitments.



Economic Sector Work

Blue Economy Policy, Implementation Assessment and Action Plan for Acceleration in Mauritius

The Blue Economy has the potential to contribute to the development of Mauritius by ensuring the sustainable and equitable use of its resources with adequate consideration for climate adaptation measures.

It is the ultimate frontier for development. The Government aims to double the ocean's GDP contribution to the

Mauritian Economy by 2030. Unlocking its potential is not straightforward though. The Blue Economy Action Plan has as a main objective to accelerate the sustainable use of ocean resources in Mauritius to create employment and generate inclusive wealth for a better standard of living for all Mauritians for the next 10 years.

Emerging sectors include aquaculture, marine biotechnology, maritime services, bunkering, and oil and gas exploration. The report establishes a conceptual framework that identifies five clusters based on the commonalities between the sectors and industries.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Mining sector in Zimbabwe and Post-COVID-19 Recovery Strategies

The global economy currently faces severe challenges owing to the interventions aimed at stemming the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which has affected the mining sector activities in developed and developing countries, Zimbabwe included. In addition, Zimbabwe, a commodity-dependent country has been greatly affected by the slowdown in global manufacturing and value chains as the pandemic takes its toll on demand.

It is imperative that the Government, Development Partners, and other stakeholders understand the dynamics in the mining sector arising from the Covid-19 pandemic and therefore put in place policy responses that are tailor-made to stimulate recovery in the mining sector. Indeed, the mining sector is a key pillar of the economy: it directly contributes 9.4% to gross domestic product, 7.21% total employment, and 54% to foreign currency earnings, making the sector the fourth largest employer and highest foreign currency earner (Government of Zimbabwe, 2020). The mining sector also exhibits strong backward and forward linkages with the other sectors in the economy.

It has a high potential to drive economic growth and propagate shocks in the economy; hence its resilience to shocks is essential in stabilizing the economy. Therefore, this study investigates how the mining value chain has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. More specifically, it determines how the pandemic has affected employment in the sector;

assesses the impact of COVID-19 on the sector's value-added and revenue earnings; and recommends measures that will reduce the adverse effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mining sector.

Regional Economic and Sector Work 2020

WAEMU Zone, Recent Developments and Challenges with ECO Implementation

The dynamics of trade and the history of the monetary policy of the various ECOWAS member countries suggest that the extension of the Eco to all ECOWAS countries would probably lead to the adoption of a flexible exchange system pegged to a basket of currencies including the Euro, the Yuan and the American Dollar. Anything that would allow the zone to have full monetary leverage, but at the same time exposes the zone to instability in the Eco exchange rate.

Like the recent performance of the Togolese economy, in order to take better advantage of the introduction of the common currency in the ECOWAS region, member countries will have to make significant efforts to improve the business climate and attract direct foreign investment. This will allow them to structurally transform the productive apparatus and diversify national production, and above all to migrate towards the supply of industrial products.

Such a transformation will increase exports to ECOWAS member countries. Such a development of intra-zone trade will allow the entire area to hedge against adverse shocks of sharp depreciation of the common currency.

Other resources

Macroeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and implications for debt sustainability in Cabo Verde



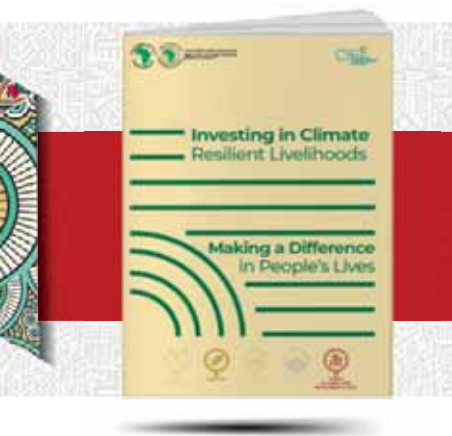
The study is expected to provide a critical assessment of the implications of COVID-19 pandemic on the country's fiscal consolidation path and identify alternative policy options for mitigating the debt overhang and high risk of debt distress.

The study will also perform structural impact simulations of the COVID-19 pandemic and natural disasters shock on the projected baseline debt levels for Cabo Verde. In addition, it will assess the likelihood of the country's public debt to fall below the 70% of GDP threshold for MIC countries before 2025 and discuss the implications in terms of the optimal fiscal adjustment path and estimated debt-stabilizing primary balance.

<https://bit.ly/3uKbBHm>



Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilient Project



As a climate resilient project, the BLICRP project represents one of the biggest investments in agricultural infrastructure in southern Mozambique. Its aim was to boost productivity and provide smallholder farmers with water, and to attract private sector investments from both domestic and foreign investors.

Farmers and groups interviewed have given first-hand testimony of BLICRP's achievements. The farmers' investments, both in physical assets and more importantly in education and improved nutrition, indicate similar opportunities for the farmers in the other 'Casas Agrarias'. Farmers have benefitted from significant infrastructural developments, in particular access to primary and secondary canals over a longer period, and this will continue to benefit more farmers.

<https://bit.ly/2RHdoht>



Bujagali Energy projects in Uganda: Lessons learned on cultural heritage and spiritual issues

The request relating to the Bujagali energy projects in Uganda was one of the complex cases handled by the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB).

The redress for violation of spiritual and cultural rights was one of the central complaints. It took the IRM 12 years to close the case after exhaustive investigation and monitoring of the resulting Management Action Plan (MAP) which, among others, was meant to reconcile the divisions among spiritual leaders after the loss of their ancestral and sentimentally valuable spiritual site, the Bujagali Falls.

<https://bit.ly/3AaARYA>



Africa Long-Term Finance (LTF) Report

As part of the Africa Long-Term Finance (LTF) initiative launched by the AfDB, the first annual report is planned in 2021 to assess long-term financing in African countries. Long-term capital is particularly required to finance investment in power, water & sanitation, roads, and social infrastructure, expand the productive capacity of both small and large firms, and finance investment in housing markets considering continuing urban expansion in Africa.

The document alerts economic policymakers on the importance of mobilizing long-term financial resources for the development of African countries. It also covers the main related challenges in an international context marked by the impact of the pandemic crisis, which could very probably weigh on the availability of financial flows for

relatively longer maturities. Specifically, the report aims to generate knowledge and research on LTF related issues. Targeted users of the LTF Database and Scoreboard are policymakers as well as private investors. By enhancing policy responsiveness, it will also be a crucial channel for the LTF Initiative to achieve its objective of replicating the success story achieved in the last decades in strengthening the focus of policymakers and the private sector on other similar items.

A web platform under construction, will be dedicated to the Africa Long-Term Finance (LTF) initiative. Its potential users include: Sub-regional organizations and Regional Economic Communities; Development Partners, Authorities, and national institutions in charge of finance development in RMCs, policymakers in RMCs, academic researchers, analysts, or experts interested by financial markets development.



Annual Portfolio Performance Report 2020

The report identifies key issues, provides recommendations, and includes lessons for future ADB interventions. It builds on ADB project implementation reports and project information databases. The 2020 APPR covers both the sovereign and NonSovereign portfolios.

In 2018, ADB switched sovereign and NonSovereign portfolio reporting from approval to commitment based. The active sovereign committed portfolio comprises loans, grants, technical assistance (TA), guarantees, and equities.

The portfolio covers operations funded by regular ordinary capital resources (OCR), concessional OCR lending (COL), Asian Development Fund (ADF), other special funds, and cofinancing fully administered by ADB.

<https://bit.ly/3iEqshY>



The Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) white paper »

The 2021–2025 People Strategy seeks to position the Bank to realize the full potential of its primary resource (its people) to support the delivery of development outcomes for the continent. It aims to go beyond simply projecting the Bank as an employer of choice for African development professionals.

It is intended to support the institution to become a higher-performing organization, by ensuring that it has deployed the right vision, climate, and measures to attract, develop and retain the right workforce to support its mission.



The Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) white paper

The Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) white paper was published on September 10, 2020. It presents the AfDB's current role in Africa Infrastructure Financing, the upcoming PPPs framework and its pillars. The biggest challenge in increasing the level of PPP investments in Africa is the inadequate capacity of the countries in identifying, developing, structuring, and bringing bankable PPPs to the market.

Typically, governments in countries with nascent PPP markets have no experience in managing the transaction stage of PPPs. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) offer a solution to both the challenges impeding development and upgradation of infrastructure in Africa, increased investments, and increased efficiencies.

PPPs can be an alternative source of finance for infrastructure investments in African countries, while potentially also delivering higher quality and efficiency in public assets and services. The Bank's PPP Framework intends to promote a common understanding on PPPs, within and outside the Bank and to articulate the Bank's role and priorities for supporting PPPs in RMCs.

<https://bit.ly/3ovTm5y>



Supporting Public Private Partnerships in Africa: African Development Bank ready to scale up

As part of external partners and stakeholder consultations in the development of the Bank's Strategic Framework for support to Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Africa, the Bank organized a workshop in September 2020, which was attended by more than 400 representatives of Governments, Development Finance Institutions, the private sector and professional associations to discuss how the Bank can strengthen support for PPPs and channel greater investment toward economic and social infrastructure.

The workshop took place against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing economic slowdown, which sharpened an already urgent need for investment. During the workshop, participants expressed a desire for the Bank to play an expanded role in supporting PPP development in Africa by strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks, building government capacity; project structuring and advisory services; and the provision of financing instruments such as de-risking, guarantees, credit enhancements and local currency financing.



The outcomes from the workshop provided valuable inputs into the design and pillars of the PPP Strategic Framework for consideration by the Bank's Board.

<https://bit.ly/3u6R5Pc>



Debt, Investment, and Growth in Developing Countries with Segmented Labor Markets Report

Les programmes d'investissement publics de grande Big-push public investment programs financed by external debt remain the policy of choice for increasing growth and combatting poverty in developing countries (African Development Bank, 2018). These programs are envisaged to close serious infrastructure gaps, which are pervasive in these countries, as well as help achieve several sustainable development goals, including those re-lated to health and education. Moreover, as climate change continues unabated, developing coun-tries will need to invest in mitigation and adaptation technologies to respond to natural disasters.

How can policy makers decide whether to implement ambitious public investment programs? And how can they assess the macroeconomic effects of such programs, including on growth and debt? These are not simple questions. After all, these decisions and effects may depend on sev-eral factors, such as the needs in specific sectors, the prospects for sustainable financing (debt-financed versus budget neutral), and the efficiency and return of public investment. But even if policy makers are aware of these factors, and their role, how can they quantify the macroeconomic effects of public investment scale-ups? The report addresses these questions with extended model (DIG-Labor model) that includes richer modeling of the labor markets through the introduction of labor market segmentation, involuntary unemployment and underemployment in the informal sector and efficiency wage. Other important features include public investment in human capital in addition to investment in infrastructure and a broadening of the fiscal instruments available to the government.

<https://bit.ly/3bGBtvG>



2020 : IDEV fait preuve de résilience en période de turbulence



L'expression « vivre dans des temps incertains » est un euphémisme pour caractériser l'année 2020. La pandémie COVID-19 a affecté la façon dont nous vivons et travaillons, et nous a obligé à nous adapter. Par exemple, le personnel de la BAD, travaille entièrement à domicile depuis mars 2020. Malgré les turbulences, IDEV a fait preuve de résilience. Il a été en mesure d'assurer la continuité des activités et d'exécuter son programme de travail. En fait, Il a dépassé son objectif pour 2020 en livrant un nombre record de 20 produits d'évaluation.

<https://bit.ly/2Yjsn46>



IDEV Annual Report for 2019

Under the theme «From Experience to Knowledge and Learning», the report shows how IDEV has helped the Bank and its regional member countries during the year 2019 to transform experience into knowledge and learning through independent evaluations, and helped them achieve their development goals under the lens of the AfDB's High 5s, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

<https://bit.ly/3fvzifi>



Peer reviewed published publications

African Development Bank Group, 2020: Summary for Policymakers



In: Macro-Economic Policy Responses for Enhancing Resilient Economies in Post COVID-19 Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, 29 April 2020. [Urama, K.C; Ogunleye, E.K; N. Sebutsoe; N. Wabiri; K. Nyantakyi; and C. Chukwu (eds.)]. African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

<https://bit.ly/2SeEP1Z>



African Development Bank Group, 2020: Matrix of Policy Options

In: Macro-Economic Policy Responses for Enhancing Resilient Economies in Post COVID-19 Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, 29 April 2020. [Urama, K.C; Ogunleye, E.K; N. Sebutsoe; N. Wabiri; K. Nyantakyi; and C. Chukwu (eds.)]. African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

<https://bit.ly/3fzshdK>



African Development Bank Group, 2020: Notes for Policymakers

In: Macro-Economic Policy Responses for Enhancing Resilient Economies in Post COVID-19 Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, 29 April 2020. [Urama, K.C; Ogunleye, E.K; N. Sebutsoe; N. Wabiri; K. Nyantakyi; and C. Chukwu (eds.)]. African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

<https://bit.ly/3u7VktR>



Urama, K. Chika. (September 2020). Building Back Better - Policies for Building Resilient Economies in Post-COVID-19 Africa.

A Technical Opinion Policy Paper. African Development Institute, African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire

<https://bit.ly/3wqW27b>





African Development Institute/PCER (May 2020). A Press briefing report: Agricultural Policy response to COVID-19; Re-prioritize national budgets toward food production and keep supply chains open to avoid hunger pandemic as COVID-19 exacerbates food security challenges in Africa

Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, May 18 & 19 2020. African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire .

<https://bit.ly/3hM7o1l>



Urama, K.C; Ogunleye, E.K; Wabiri, N (2020). Policies for Inclusive Health in Post COVID-19 Africa: :

Summary Outcomes of the African Development Institute (ADI) Global Community of Practice (G-CoP) on Building Resilient Health systems, 22 and 23 June 2020. African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire

<https://bit.ly/3hLeEuE>



Zimbabwe - Combined Country Brief 2021-2023 And Country Portfolio Performance Review

This combined Zimbabwe Country Brief (CB) 2021-2023 and Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR) updates the Boards of Executive Directors on political, economic, and social developments in the country.

The CB also articulates Bank's response, over the 2021 – 2023 period, to Zimbabwe's overarching development challenge, of reducing its deep-rooted fragility and to embark on a long-term path of sustained and inclusive economic growth and diversification. The country needs to generate higher value-added employment and build socio-economic resilience.

The CB also provides an update on the performance of the Bank's portfolio in the country. Unlike full Country Strategy Papers, which cover five years, this CB covers a three-year period as is the practice for CBs. The continued formulation of CBs as programming documents in Zimbabwe is premised on the need for the Bank to continue its engagement with the country pending the regularization of the country's arrears situation with the Bank.

<https://bit.ly/3adAi5K>





Libya - Country Brief 2021-2022



The main objective of the CB 2021-2022 is to support the Libyan government in creating an enabling institutional environment for the implementation of an economic and social recovery and reconstruction plan for the country. To achieve this objective, the CB 2021-2022 focuses on the following single Priority Area for Bank support: "Strengthening capacity for effective institutions and improved economic infrastructure".

The political crisis and the armed conflict have considerably weakened the State and the public administration, emphasizing the need to now restore trust and faith in the State as a source of public goods or in its ability to provide security and basic services for all. Thus, it is essential to build capacity of institutions and provide them with the necessary means to address the numerous challenges faced.

Supporting capacity building programs and providing advisory services will tackle binding constraints hampering both public and private sector efficiency by: (i) strengthening institutional capacities of public structures, and (ii) producing necessary data and studies for informing Government policies and strategies. These operations will be aligned to the Bank's High5 priorities, the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy 2013-2022, and consistent with the government's economic reform plan and priorities.

<https://bit.ly/2ZSpJTC>



In press

Dr Alex Money and Prof Cameron Hepburn (May 2020). Macro-economic policies for reopening and rebuilding African economies post COVID-19. A Technical Policy review paper by Prof Hepburn and Dr. Money, Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, University of Oxford. [Urama, K.C; Ogunleye, E.K; Wabiri, N, (rvs.)] African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (In Press).

Prof. S. Ibi Ajayi (July 2020). Macroeconomic Policies for Addressing impacts of the Covid-19 and Subsequent Exogenous Shocks to Build Resilient Economies in Africa (2020). A Technical Policy review paper by Prof Ajayi, Department of Economics, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. [Urama, K.C; Ogunleye, E.K; Wabiri, N, (rvs.)] African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (In Press).

African Development Bank Group, 2020: Matrix of Policy Options. In: Building Resilience in Food Systems and Agricultural Value Chains: Agricultural Policy Responses to COVID-19 in Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, May 18 & 19 2020. [Urama, K.C; and Ogunleye, E.K; Atsuko, T; Sebutsoe, N; Wabiri, N, and Nyantakyi, K (eds.)]. African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (In press).

African Development Bank Group, 2020: Summary for Policymakers. In: Building Resilience in Food Systems and Agricultural Value Chains: Agricultural Policy Responses to COVID-19 in Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, May 18 & 19 2020. [Urama, K.C; and Ogunleye, E.K; Atsuko, T; Sebutsoe, N; Wabiri, N, and Nyantakyi, K (eds.)]. African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. (In press).

African Development Bank Group, 2020: Summary for Policymakers- Bilateral and Multilateral Institutions (B&M). In: Building Resilience in Food Systems and Agricultural Value Chains: Agricultural Policy Responses to COVID-19 in Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, May 18 & 19 2020. [Urama, K.C; and Ogunleye, E.K; Atsuko, T; Sebutsoe, N; Wabiri, N, and Nyantakyi, K (eds.)]. African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. (In press).

African Development Bank Group, 2020: Matrix of Policy Options. In: building resilient health systems: policies for inclusive health systems in post-COVID-19 Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, June 22 & 23 2020. (In press) .





African Development Bank Group, 2020: Summary for Policymakers.

In: building resilient health systems: policies for inclusive health systems in post-COVID-19 Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, June 22 & 23 2020. (In press).

Dr. Elias Ayuk (June 2020). Public Policies for Accelerating Sustainable Development in a Post-COVID-19 Africa.

A Technical Policy Review paper by Dr Ayuk, Regional Director (SDGC/A), Sub-regional Centre for Southern Africa. Kigali, Rwanda. Commissioned by the

ECAD, African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (In press).

Prof. Ashiwel S. Undieh (June 2020). Reopening African Economies and Building Resilience to Future Exogenous Shocks in the Aftermath of COVID-19: Health and Epidemiological Perspectives.

A Technical Policy Review paper by Prof Undieh, Medical Professor, CUNY School of Medicine. Specialist in Neuroscience, Pharmacology, and Pharmaceutical Sciences. City University of New York, City College. 160 Convent Avenue, New York, NY1003. Commissioned by the ECAD, African Development Bank Group, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (In press)

Under Preparation

African Development Bank Group, 2020: Matrix of Policy Options. In: Enhancing Resilience and Transparency in Public and Private Finance Management in Post COVID-19 Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, 7 & 8 September 2020. (Under preparation).

African Development Bank Group, 2020: Summary for Policymakers. In: Enhancing Resilience and Transparency in Public and Private Finance Management in Post COVID-19 Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, 7 & 8 September 2020. (Under Preparation).

African Development Bank Group, 2020: Matrix of Policy Options. In: Financing Natural Capital: Policies for Value Chain Development in Natural Resources in Post-COVID-19 Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, 23 & 24 November 2020 (Under Preparation).

African Development Bank Group, 2020: Summary for Policymakers. In Financing Natural Capital: Policies for Value Chain Development in Natural Resources in Post-COVID-19 Africa. Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa, 23 & 24 November 2020 (Under Preparation).

Arvanitis, Y. and S. Coulibaly (2020). **Petroleum Code Reform in Senegal: Economic Implications and Policy Lessons, Working Paper Series N° 339, African Development Bank, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.**





2

KNOWLEDGE
EVENTS

GLOBAL COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE (G-COP)

The Banks' Complimentary policy and knowledge support for regional member countries in their response to COVID-19 pandemic : Contributions of the African Development Institute Global Community of Practice on COVID-19 Response Strategies in Africa

The African Development Institute (ECAD) initiated and led the Virtual Capacity Development Academy which hosted the Global community of practice (referred to as G-CoP) in furthering the Bank's work on response of the regional member countries (RMCs) in dealing with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The G-CoP is a Bank-wide effort with contributions from across the Bank Group. Through this process, the Bank hosted 5 global community of practice seminars in 2020 – convening over 2,800 global experts from literally all continents of the World on varied themes with 19 policy papers – published, in press, under international peer review, and under preparation. Some of the themes covered in these Seminars include: **“Enhancing Resilience in African Economies: Macro-Economic Policy Responses to COVID-19 Pandemic in Africa”**; **“Building Resilience in Food Systems and Agriculture Value chain: Agricultural Policy Responses to COVID-19 Pandemic in Africa”**; **“Building Resilient Health Systems: Policies for Inclusive Health in Post-COVID-19 Africa”**; **“Policies for Enhancing Resilience and Transparency in Public and Private Financial Management in Post COVID-19 Africa”**; and **“Financing Natural Capital: Policies for Value Chain Development in Natural Resources in Post COVID-19 Africa”**..

<https://bit.ly/35vgj3p>



The recent Kofi Annan Eminent Speakers Lecture that featured H.E Mr. Tony Blair and President Adesina which convened about 4,500 delegates from around the world was the icing on the cake for ECAD in the year 2020. The feedback from Stakeholders in the RMCs and around the world shows that the policy recommendations of the G-CoP process are being implemented by countries.



ECAD received requests for follow-up deep dive discussions and technical assistance with policymakers; and several institutional partners are proactively working with ECAD on hosting joint training and technical assistance programs on the G-CoP platform and designing executive training curriculum on various capacity development policy themes for RMCs.

<https://bit.ly/3rTRPrV>



PPP STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

As part of external partners and stakeholder consultations in the development of the Bank's Strategic Framework for support to Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Africa, the Bank organized a workshop in September 2020, which was attended by more than 400 representatives of Governments, Development Finance Institutions, the private sector and professional associations to discuss how the Bank can strengthen support for PPPs and channel greater investment toward economic and social infrastructure.

The workshop took place against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing economic slowdown, which sharpened an already urgent need for investment. During the workshop, participants expressed a desire for the Bank to play an expanded role in supporting PPP development in Africa by strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks, building government capacity; project structuring and advisory services; and the provision of financing instruments such as de-risking, guarantees, credit enhancements and local currency financing.

The outcomes from the workshop provided valuable inputs into the design and pillars of the PPP Strategic Framework for consideration by the Bank's Board.



GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE FORUM PANEL DISCUSSION ON INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT PREPARATION POST-COVID-19

The Global Infrastructure Forum is held virtually (Webinar) on October 7, 2020. The main topic of discussion was how to ensure sustainability and resilience in Infrastructure Project Preparation post COVID-19.

The webinar addressed, among other topics, the state of play of the impact of COVID-19 on infrastructure across developing countries and, in particular, how upstream project preparation has been impacted.

It also addressed the impact of COVID-19 on the private sector's risk appetite for emerging market infrastructure and the implications of COVID-19 on PPP structuring. Quality project preparation, in line with global best practice, will be critical to help countries build back better in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

<https://bit.ly/3v62Vue>



AFDB DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION WEEK 2020



The African Development Bank celebrated 40 years of evaluating its development efforts, taking the opportunity to reflect on the challenges around monitoring and assessing progress in the SDGs.

The discussions marked Evaluation Week, a biennial event on development evaluation hosted by the Independent Development Evaluation unit at the Bank on Wednesday. The event brings together the Bank's shareholders, management and staff, government policy and decision-makers, as well as development partners, civil society, and other experts.

This year's theme is From Learning to Transformational Change in Africa: Accelerating Africa's delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Decade of Action. The first day focused on the challenges to obtaining accurate data on African countries' progress towards the SDGs and their value.



Pascal Byarugaba, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist at the SDG Secretariat in the Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda, and Margaret Kakande, Head of the Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit at the Ugandan Finance Ministry, presented Uganda as a model of African countries learning from measuring SDG progress.

"One of the key achievements in fostering institutionalization of the SDGs has been the identification of baselines for 140 indicators," Kakande said.

In 2015, Uganda became one of the first countries to integrate the SDGs in its National Development Plan, according to the UN. The East African nation ranked 19th out of 52 African countries on the 2020 SDGs Index. The SDG report praises Uganda's "commitment to institutionalize governance mechanisms at the national level to promote awareness, bureaucracies' capacities, and preparedness for the implementation of both Agendas 2030 and 2063."

Stefano D'Errico, Head of Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning at the International Institute for Environment and Development, noted that Uganda was a role model for adapting SDGs indicators to the local context.

"For example, SDGs indicators are now being localized to have monitoring and reporting at the district level," Byarugaba said.

Momar Kouta and Rafik Mahjoubi of the African Development Bank Statistics Department presented the Bank's SDG tracking portal, a data dissemination and reporting system that is available on-demand to all 54 African member countries of the Bank, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations, central banks, ministries of finance and other ministries.

<https://bit.ly/3hFkfCI>



THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE (AEC)



The 2021 edition of the African Economic Conference (AEC), jointly organized by the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), took place in Cabo Verde from 2 to 4 December 2021 in a hybrid format, featuring physical and virtual participation.

This is the second AEC that occurred during the pandemic. Therefore, this is an opportune time to assess progress in Africa's covid impact response and control measures since the previous meeting a year ago. UNDP hosted this year's conference under the theme, **Financing Africa's post-Covid-19 development..**

Since its start in 2006, the AEC series has facilitated discussion and knowledge exchange on a wide range of themes and challenges confronting Africa.

The event brought together a wide range of stakeholders, including policymakers, the private sector, and researchers, to discuss ways to sustainably grow the continent's development funding sources.

<https://bit.ly/3Haaw17>



The Kofi Annan Eminent Speakers' Lecture Series



According to Nobel laureate Esther Duflo, Professor of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the poorest countries will bear the worst effects of climate change and the highest costs in terms of economic production and higher mortality.

In her address titled, "Good Economics for Warmer Times – How to address our climate change challenge," delivered on 13 December at the 2021 Kofi Annan Eminent Speakers' series, organized by the African Development Bank, Professor Duflo said the imbalance between wealthy and poor countries followed the '10-50 rule' where "10 percent of the highest polluters are responsible for about 50% of global emissions, and 50% of the bottom emitters are responsible for 13% of global emissions," she explained. Duflo attributed the disparity, in part, to the reluctance of wealthy countries to forcefully commit to tackling climate change.

According to the Nobel laureate, globally combating climate change will require changes in behavior and consumption patterns. She noted that economists underestimate the capacity of humans to change behaviors, and that shifts in consumption would need to be made primarily in industrialized countries. "I don't think we can tell Africans with a straight face that they need to consume less when they in fact need to consume more," she said.



The Nobel laureate's lecture was followed by a conversation with African Development Bank Group President, Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, who praised her pragmatic economic research and the insights she provided.

He said Professor Duflo's remarks underscored the need to change the way we measure wealth creation. "GDP tells us very little about how wealth is produced," Dr. Adesina said. "I have been a big advocate of the need to weigh the GDP of countries by the extent of negative externalities they create."

<https://bit.ly/3ILfKAJ>



KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION EVENTS ORGANIZED IN 2020

Title of Knowledge dissemination events organized in 2020/ Presentation done by the Bank's Staff during Partners' knowledge events in 2020	Date and Venue	Details
Seminar on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes in Africa	03 February 2020	AfDB Internal Event for Bank Staff in partnership with Global Forum/ OECD
Opérations programmatiques et dialogue sur les politiques – Amélioration de la qualité de la conception et de la mise en œuvre	06 February 2020	AfDB Internal event
Lancement du rapport de l'OCDE sur la transparence fiscale  https://bit.ly/3yAgUee	25 June 2020	OECD event- ECGF Director provided presentation, as AfDB partner in launch of the report
8 ^e réunion de l'Initiative Afrique du Forum mondial https://bit.ly/3wjwuc3 	30 September 2020	Global Forum webinar- Director delivered presentation on the impact of COVID-19 on African economies and the impact for DRM and future perspectives

Fiscalité post-covid-19 : collecter plus et favoriser la relance

24
November
2020

CREDAF webinar-
Director delivered
presentation on
the impact of
COVID on African
economies.

Transparence de la dette – série de webinaires sur la gestion de la dette lancée
<https://bit.ly/3ynng0d>



3 December
2020

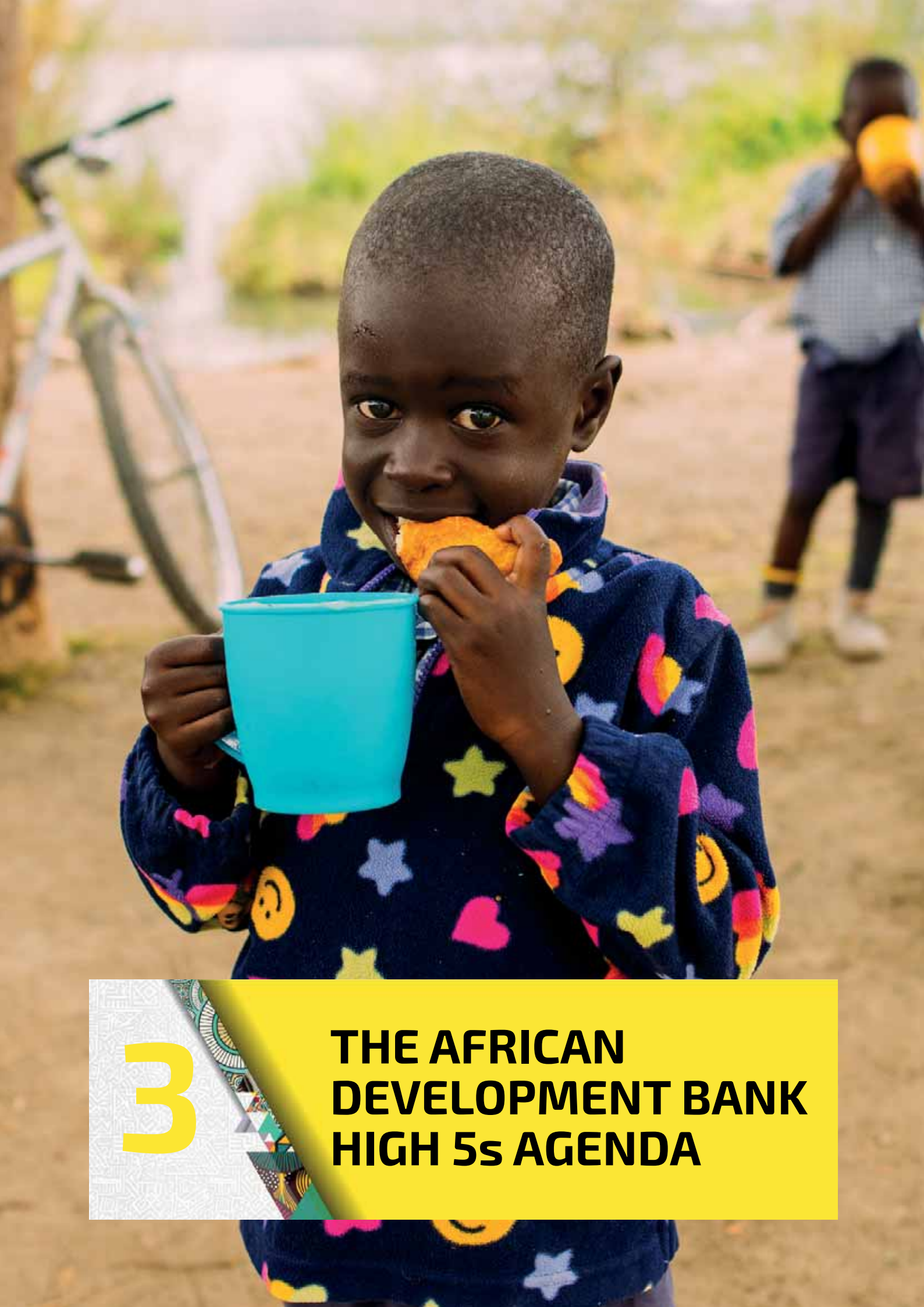
AfDB External
webinar Co-
organized by ECGF
and FIST

Promotion de la responsabilité et d'une reprise en toute transparence dans le contexte de la COVID-19
<https://bit.ly/3bAFlOL>



15
December
2020

AfDB External
webinar Co-orga-
nized by ECGF and
SNFI



3

**THE AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT BANK
HIGH 5s AGENDA**



Rwanda Energy Sector Review Study

In the quest to continue with a sustainable partnership to ensure access to affordable, quality, and reliable modern energy, AfDB initiated a study to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the Rwandan energy sector. The study aimed to identify constraints to increase access to provide a comprehensive and prioritized action plan for developing the energy sector in Rwanda. The study involved a review of the overall status of the Rwandan energy sector involving institutional framework, governance, access to energy, innovative energy financing solutions financing, partnerships, infrastructure, and regional integration. The methodology involved four inter-related phases: a review of relevant literature, data assembly, data analysis and interpretation of results. This was done through both desk work and consultations. Desk work involved a detailed review of relevant energy sector reports, analytical work, policy, and planning documents on energy sector development and on the economy. The assessment of the state of energy infrastructure in Rwanda was based on available data and surveys..

<https://bit.ly/3f0YJq6>



The impact of renewable energy consumption on inclusive growth: panel data analysis in 44 African countries

The article is about research exploring the potential impact of renewable energy consumption on inclusive growth in 44 African countries, covering the period 1991–2015. The study focuses on inclusive growth that increases the size of the economy and creates employment opportunities for different segments of society. Its main finding is that renewable energy consumption has a significant positive impact on inclusive growth in Africa, particularly in African countries experiencing low levels of inclusive growth. Furthermore, the research results could provide policymakers with new tools to develop new inclusive growth models based on renewable energy..

<https://bit.ly/2QAzvpj>





Feed Africa

Rethinking Land Reform In Africa: New Ideas, Opportunities And Challenges

This publication is a sequel to the continental Conference on Land Policy in Africa organized by the African Natural Resources Center in November 2019, Abidjan, during the 10th anniversary of the African Union Declaration on Land.

The publication contains a series of articles by leading international scholars whose ground-breaking research and analysis have shaped policy on land reform in Africa for more than two decades. The common aim is to re-examine the fundamental assumptions and perspectives underlying policies on land reform in Africa.

The initiative is expected to inspire innovative and critical insights and provide a thought-leading platform of inquiry, analysis, and research for breakthrough progress in land reform policy. Collectively, the authors assume this publication to steer up inspirational debate among experts on land policy reform in Africa. The list of all 14 authors is available.

<https://bit.ly/3oAxt4R>



Industrialise Africa



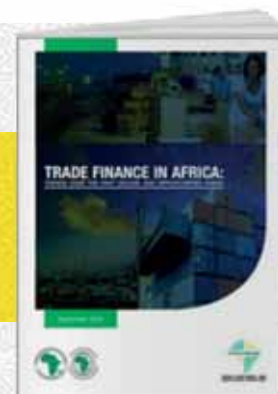
Trade Finance in Africa: Trends Over the Past Decade and Opportunities Ahead

The Trade Finance in Africa Report is the third "Trade Finance in Africa" research series based on a continent-wide survey. The report provides a decade-long review of the trade finance landscape in Africa and offers insights into the role that DFIs play in trade finance intermediation. The survey revealed that, unmet demand in trade finance declined significantly between 2011 and 2019, partly due to the global response from key players in the trade finance industry, including DFIs. While progress has been made, the unmet demand is still far from satisfactory.

The survey highlighted that an average of 60% of banks that engaged in trade finance activities received some form of DFI support between 2015 and 2019. It further revealed that SMEs, among the most significant contributors to African economies, have witnessed a higher share of their trade finance applications rejected by banks due to stringent bank regulatory requirements.

Policy recommendations to help address these challenges are outlined in the report, including raising awareness about the impact that stringent regulatory requirements have on African financial intermediaries. It advocates for more robust and sustained engagement with SMEs, inviting DFIs to expand their trade finance network of banks that support these enterprises. Finally, it stresses the need to address geographical disparities, particularly with regards to the scope and nature of instruments offered by DFIs to boost African trade.

<https://bit.ly/3vhTI20>



Long-Term Finance in Côte d'Ivoire Country Diagnostic Report

The Côte d'Ivoire Long-term finance report is a product of the Africa Long-Term Finance Initiative, which is a joint initiative of the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Financial Sector Deepening Trust for Africa (FSDA), the German Cooperation



(BMZ, implemented by GIZ), and the Making Finance Work for Africa (MFW4A) Partnership.

Launched in 2017, the initiative is hosted at the AfDB in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The Initiative's overarching objective is to boost the intermediation of LTF in Africa to close the financing gap for firms, in particular SMEs, as well as for housing and infrastructure projects in Africa. Côte d'Ivoire was chosen as the first country for undertaking a Country Diagnostic on Long-Term Finance (LTF).

The AfDB in collaboration with its LTF partners together with the Côte d'Ivoire's Minister of Finance launched the Côte d'Ivoire Long-Term Finance diagnostic report in February 2020. The country report on Côte d'Ivoire focused on infrastructure, housing, and enterprise finance. The diagnostic undertaken in Côte d'Ivoire identified seven broadly defined challenges facing the development of the LTF market in the country, such as the crowding out of bank lending to the private sector by government borrowing and constrained social housing due to limited availability of affordable land and housing subsidies. Corresponding recommendations for the alleviation of the identified challenges are briefly outlined in the report.

<https://bit.ly/3yqRDmA>



Framework For Local Content Policy Development For The Mining Sector In Ethiopia

Ethiopia's mineral resource endowment spread across metallic, gemstones, precious and industrial minerals. In line with the objective for mining to play a critical role in the country's transformation, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has sought to improve the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks in the mining sector to expand its linkages with other economic sectors.

To this end, the Government has prioritized local content development as an integral part of its growth and transformation plans. To achieve this objective, the Government requested support from the African Development Bank (AfDB) to conduct an in-depth assessment of mining local content in Ethiopia. This formed the main purpose of the study, that is, to review the state of mining local content and develop a framework for use in designing and implementing local content policies and program in Ethiopia.

Towards the Development of A Local Content Policy Framework For Ethiopia's Petroleum Sector

Commercial quantities of natural gas, estimated to be between 6-8 trillion cubic feet, have been discovered in Hilala and Calub in Ethiopia's Ogaden Province. The proposed 750 km export pipeline linking gas fields in South-East Ethiopia to an export terminal at the Red Sea is estimated to cost US \$3 billion.

This development will trigger major infrastructure development and ramping up hydrocarbons production in the short term. Recognizing the increasing importance of the petroleum sector as an engine of economic growth and as a driver of yet untapped opportunities for local businesses, Ethiopia introduced sector reforms intending to support the development of local content frameworks.

Technical assistance was requested by the Government of Ethiopia for the Bank to design local content frameworks in the petroleum sector. In this context, the African Natural Resources Centre commissioned this study to inform the design and implementation of a local content framework in the petroleum sector supported by a high-level capacity survey of national petroleum and allied sectors, as well as a comprehensive review of opportunities and gaps for local content development.



Enhancing the Performance Of African National Oil Companies In Africa

Several African National Oil Companies (NOCs) have been modelled using examples from some of the most successful countries in the world. Despite this, there have been many underlying conditions that have hindered these companies from delivering the value to which they aspire. Accordingly, the African Natural Resources Centre took a forensic approach to expose the true issues, costs, and opportunities for NOCs to support governments to decide on their strategy and to manage NOCs efficiently, as well as taking a practical view to the energy revenue issues for which NOCs are a lightning rod.

The study evaluates how the performance of existing African NOCs can be enhanced. It also set a foundation for any countries considering the establishment of such companies in future. The study uses four NOCs in Africa as case studies. The selected NOCs are of different sizes, focus on different parts of the oil and gas value chain and have different experiences in the industry. The study further provides realistic comparisons with NOCs in similar settings and operating conditions rather than with the world's best companies.

<https://bit.ly/3bGH1WN>



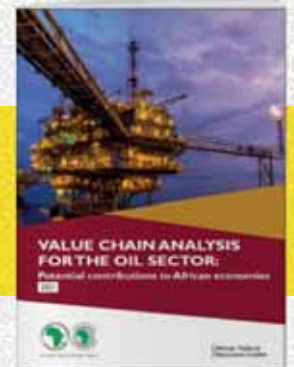
Value Chain Analysis For The Oil Sector - Potential Contributions To African Economies

African countries are endowed with abundant natural resources both renewable and non-renewable nature. Oil and gas commercial resources can be turned into a blessing and contribute to accelerating the continent's economic transformation. Adequate strategies to add value to petroleum resources can potentially drive industrialisation, job creation, regional integration, and increased energy access for many oil-rich countries. However, this needs a paradigm shift away from traditional economic models based on exports of raw materials with little or no local value addition. Full exploitation of the product value chains yields more margins than from proceeds from exporting oil.

The oil industry is structurally complex and involves an intricate number of actors whose goals and interests are often diverging. This presents a significant challenge for policymaking, as they need to weigh a wide range of factors, as they look to maximise value from their resources.

This report analyses the impacts that the participation in the different oil value chains can have on African economies, and how governments can influence those impacts. The report provides an overview of the global oil industry with an emphasis on the value chain process. It includes a detailed analysis of common risks, challenges facing policymakers – which are contextualised with country case studies. Finally, it offers broader recommendations to inform policymaking and adoption of best practices for managing the oil sector, spanning revenue management, value-added driven policies, and state participation.

<https://bit.ly/3uJpupq>



Strengthening links Between the Mining Sector and Other Key Sectors of Guinea's Economy

The Republic of Guinea is endowed with immense mining deposits, including high-quality iron ore, bauxite deposits, and various precious stones that are assets in the country's socio-economic development strategy. However, large-scale mining is struggling to develop and drive inclusive and sustainable growth that meets the expectations of Guineans. The issue of linkages between the mining sector and other sectors of the Guinean economy is a strategic challenge for public policies aimed at generating sustainable benefits from mining. The recent implementation of a strategy on local content in the extractive sector reflects the growing interest of public policies in this issue.

This momentum should continue and be reinforced with the expected implementation of more proactive policies, on the one hand, and the clarification of mining operators' obligations in terms of local recruitment, local input supply, and technology transfer, on the other.

The report analyzes the constraints and issues related to the macroeconomic and institutional framework of the mining sector. It also reviews the socio-economic context and the national policies and strategies related to the mining sector and other related sectors to identify relevant orientations that should guide opening up this sector.

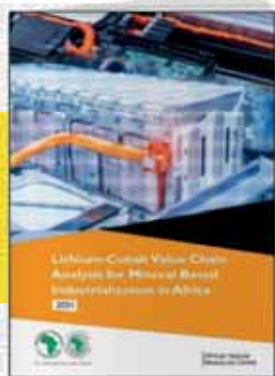
Lithium-Cobalt Value Chain Analysis For Mineral Based Industrialization In Africa

Lithium and cobalt are critical raw materials for the manufacture of rechargeable batteries, which have been famed as Lithium-Ion Batteries due to the presence of lithium among other metals in all the rechargeable battery species.

The study assesses the current & future status of Lithium and Cobalt reserves and value chains in Africa and identifies opportunities and challenges for value addition. The study also explores policy options for establishing an end to end industries in Africa to produce consumable products such as batteries for energy storage in Electric Vehicles among others.

A key recommendation is the need to conduct pre-feasibility studies of establishing "Africa's Battery Manufacturing Value Chain". The results of the pre-feasibility will inform a regional approach to battery manufacturing in Africa.

<https://bit.ly/3abxeHd>



Rare Earth Elements Value Chain Analysis For Mineral Based Industrialization In Africa

This study assesses the opportunities and challenges of harnessing the Rare Earth Elements value chain to contribute to the global low - carbon future among others. Whilst significant reserves have been found in Burundi, Malawi and South Africa, there are also existing projects in several African countries that have delineated some significant resources. These countries include Tanzania, Zambia, Namibia, Kenya, Madagascar, and Mozambique.

The study explores further, the African scenario in a bid to develop consumable Rare Earth Elements products such as magnets and electronic components to contribute to the global low - carbon future.

A key recommendation of the study is the need to provide adequate incentives to existing Rare Earth Elements Companies to develop integrated value chains. Governments should therefore continue to promote the current industry players as forerunners of potential bigger investments.

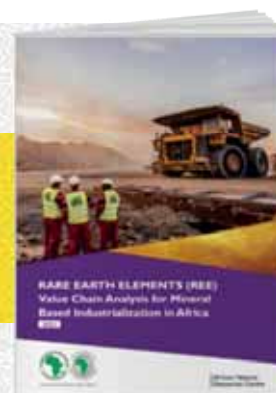
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Assessment Of Supplier Development Programs In The Extractive Sector In Africa: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities And Critical Success Factors

In a bid to maximize local content, many African resource-rich countries have introduced local content laws and regulations that include requirements for licensed extractive industry firms to procure goods and services from local suppliers. However, it has been recognized that some of the provisions in the laws that put requirements on extractive companies have little chances to succeed without mechanisms of building the capacity of current and potential suppliers.

The persisting challenges to local content in Africa broadly include: (i) inadequate capacity of local firms to produce goods and services at required standards and quality, (ii) access to credit facilities, (iii) knowledge asymmetry, and (iv) lack of appropriate skills by the worker. Most of these can be addressed through well-designed supplier development programs. Even though some supplier development programs have been executed, there is still not much impact on these programs.





The study provides practical lessons from supplier development programs implemented in the extractive industries across Africa. The identified lessons resulted from experiences of what works and what doesn't in developing a sustainable supplier program. With enhanced local content and value addition, the resource-rich countries can create jobs and contribute to improving the quality of lives for the people of Africa which is one of the Hi-5 priorities of the AfDB.

https://bit.ly/3uZQEZr_



Towards A Blue Economy Development Strategy For Africa: Opportunities And Challenges

Africa has vast inland aquatic and ocean resources. Thirty-eight of the fifty-four African States are coastal States. According to the United Economic Commission for Africa, more than 90 per cent of Africa's imports and exports are conducted by sea.

Apart from transports, the African aquatic and ocean-based economy include sectors such as fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, ports, coastal mining, and energy. The blue economy holds the potential for contributing to sustainable, inclusive, and green growth in Africa if fully exploited and well managed.

The African Natural Resources Centre commissioned this study to inform public debate, policymaking, planning, and investments in blue economy strategies for accelerated sustainable development in Africa. The study assesses the opportunities offered by the blue economy and the challenges focusing on five sub-themes: (i) Ocean energy, (ii) Blue ports (iii) Marine extractive resources endowment, (iv) Blue biotechnology and (v) climate-resilient ocean economies.

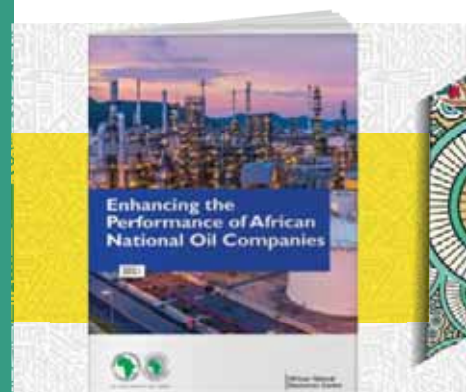
Enhancing Performance of African National Oil Companies

Countries endowed with oil and gas create national oil companies (NOCs) to act as vehicles for national participation in the oil and gas sector, to capture a greater share of the resource rents and act as catalysts for the implementation of broader development goals. Governments establish these companies to increase benefits they might not obtain from foreign private oil companies, which are focused on creating value for their shareholders. Governments count on NOCs to ensure energy security, to develop national skills, and to support local content, among others. They rarely measure how well the NOCs are achieving these goals nor do they perform a cost-benefit analysis of investing in a NOC. Therefore, NOCs rarely internalise these broader goals with performance indicators, to allow reporting on the progress made and value generated.

This work provides a methodology to evaluate and benchmark the performance of African NOCs, considering the regulatory and policy environment they operate in. It also offers pathways for enhancing their processes and capabilities while driving the efforts of the oil industry to maximise its contribution to the sustainable development goals, the achievement of zero net emission of Greenhouse Gases and support just transition to low carbon economies.

The methodology is applied to selected NOCs with regards to operational excellence and national socio-economic value creation and reflects on how to benchmark them on financial value creation and environmental stewardship. It looks at the government in NOC's performance by examining the direction and support given to the NOC by government, as well as any obligations that make it difficult for the NOC to compete with private companies. Thereafter it proposes possible future trajectory of the companies in the study and offers general guidance on which business segments can create value in a sustainable manner and the importance of prioritizing NOC objectives. The study concludes with recommendations for governments, NOCs and for future use of benchmarking methodology by recognising that beyond efficiency, NOCs must also take stock of how resilient their business model is to climate risk.

<https://bit.ly/3uN4H47>



Stakeholders' Engagement and Information Technology As Enablers For Successful Implementation Of Local Content Requirements In African Countries

African countries are implementing local content requirements with varying degrees of success. Effective engagement of stakeholders is one of the key enablers of formulation and implementation of local content requirements. Information and Communication Technologies through integrated digital platforms provides means to effectively engage stakeholders and improve their collaboration by aligning their interests, values, and core principles.

It requires the commitment and leadership of the government primarily. The government must constantly analyse and find the right balance amongst changing interests and objectives of key stakeholders. This implies understanding the benefits and costs of local content and ensuring that stakeholders see in enough benefits and incentives to justify promoting in-country value and sharing the costs of local content implementation.

This paper analyses stakeholders' engagement and its benefits with a focus on Angola, Chad, and Nigeria. It also examines the benefits of integrated digital platforms to local content management and proposes workflows for stakeholders' engagement and integrated digital platforms to manage local content.





Global value chains, labor productivity, and inclusive growth in Africa: empirical evidence from heterogeneous panel methods

The article analyzed the dynamic impact of global value chains (GVCs) on inclusive growth in Africa. The analysis used data from 1991 to 2018, on a sample of thirty-five (35) African countries. The study focuses on labor productivity as an important measure of inclusiveness and shows that the participation of countries at different stages of GVCs affect labor productivity and thus contributes to the achievement of inclusive growth.

In light of the findings, African countries could be better integrated into GVCs and have enough room to achieve higher labor productivity through their participation in GVCs. To take further advantage of the labor productivity and inclusive growth benefits from GVC development and to attract GVCs investment, an interesting action plan for the countries would be to identify the key sectors of their economy in which labor productivity potential is high.

<https://bit.ly/3wdg3hw>



Liberalization of air transport in Africa: 2019's status and way forward -November 2019

«The present report is focused on the “Market access/ liberalization of air transport in Africa” and will be carried out within the context of the African Union's flagship project Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM). The main objectives to be analyzed as part of the scope of work is to: (i) provide an assessment on the status of air transport liberalization in Africa as an indicator of the implementation of the SAATM provisions by African States. The analysis will specifically focus on the development of 5th freedom rights-granting across Africa; (ii) conduct a benchmarking of air transport liberalization processes in other regions worldwide;(iii) provide an overview of air transport connectivity in Africa (at intercontinental, continental, and regional level) including the analysis of different connectivity scenarios; and (iv) provide recommendations on the support actions and reforms that are required by governments, regions and private sector stakeholders to further progress in the implementation of the SAATM provisions».



Aviation framework and guidelines

The Bank's investment in aviation forms part of a larger contribution to infrastructure development in Africa. The Bank approved 19 projects totaling US \$1.9bn in the transport and urban development sector in 2018. In addition to financing infrastructure for the aviation sector, and in light of the difficulty for African Airlines to source funding at an affordable cost, there is increasing demand for the Bank to also support the industry in their fleet expansion and/or renewal programs.

The AfDB Board has requested that Management articulate a clear framework and guidelines for the support of the aviation sector. The Bank needs a comprehensive document, which defines how it can effectively contribute to the harmonized and coordinated development of the aviation sector across Africa, leveraging its expertise, experience, and resources.

The AfDB's African Aviation Approach Paper provided an overall view of the industry status and preceded a collaborative approach, which gathered inputs and recommendations from the major African aviation stakeholders to design the framework..

<https://bit.ly/2YqodqZ>





Africa Infrastructure Development Index – 2020

The Africa Infrastructure Development Index (AIDI) is generated annually and is intended to provide information on the progress that African Countries are making in infrastructure development.

The data used are compiled through the Africa Infrastructure Knowledge Program (AIKP) managed by the Bank as part of its statistical capacity building activities in Africa.

The annual AIDI updates present selected indicators that comprise the Index's major components, namely: (i) electricity; (ii) transport; (iii) ICT; and (iv) water and sanitation.

<https://bit.ly/3oEMwge>



Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa



Indicators on Gender, Poverty, the Environment and Progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals in African Countries Gender

Gender, poverty, and environmental indicators on African countries are published annually by the Statistics Department of the African Development Bank Group. The publication provides statistical information on the broad development trends relating to gender, poverty, and environmental issues in the 54 African countries. It also includes a section on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in African Countries.

<https://bit.ly/3fxqJkh>



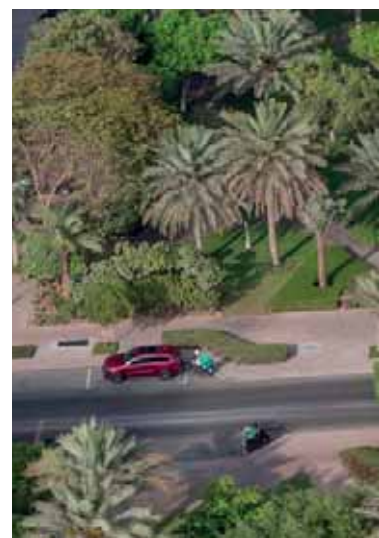
The Water and Sanitation Statistics Pocketbook in COMESA region

The AfDB Statistics Pocketbook presents a summary of infrastructure data on COMESA member countries mainly for the Water and Sanitation sector. Most of the indicators are compiled through the Africa Infrastructure Knowledge Program (AIKP) managed by the Bank as part of its statistical capacity building activities in Africa.

Estimating Investment Needs for the Sector of Water and Sanitation

The study will be conducted under the Africa Infrastructure Knowledge Program (AIKP), an initiative managed by the Bank as part of its statistical capacity building activities in Africa. The main objective of the study is to provide key information to assist African countries and regional institutions in determining the optimal set of investments needed to meet the demand in their respective countries and regions by 2030.

<https://bit.ly/2T8gpYv>



Transport Sector Review

The objective of this Transport Sector Review is to provide a comprehensive diagnostics of the country's transport sector, with a view to reviewing key successes and identifying gaps that inhibit the country from realizing its objectives for the sector. This Review covers all the relevant transport sub-sectors (roads, rail, ports and shipping, air, river and lake transport, urban transport) and provides analysis of key policies, institutions, and investments dynamics within the sector.

Related Developments Report

Ancillary works (AW) are a special feature of the Bank's road projects, particularly in Central and West Africa. They were introduced in a bid to enhance the socio-economic impact of such projects and meet the pressing socioeconomic needs expressed by the communities traversed by the main roads concerned.

The ancillary works requested vary widely. They range from health centers, schools, boreholes, suspended footbridges, feeder roads, road paving, multipurpose platforms for women, multipurpose centres for women and youth, nurseries for toddlers to the supply of carts and other intermediate means of transport, Agro-processing units, markets and points of sale, bus stations and parking areas, etc.

This study reviews what has been done in this domain with a special focus on the problems encountered and lessons to be learned. Recommendations are

formulated following the analysis of each type of ancillary work. It is not an assessment of the socio-economic impact of such works. Monitoring and evaluation of the socio-economic impact of most projects is provided for or already completed.

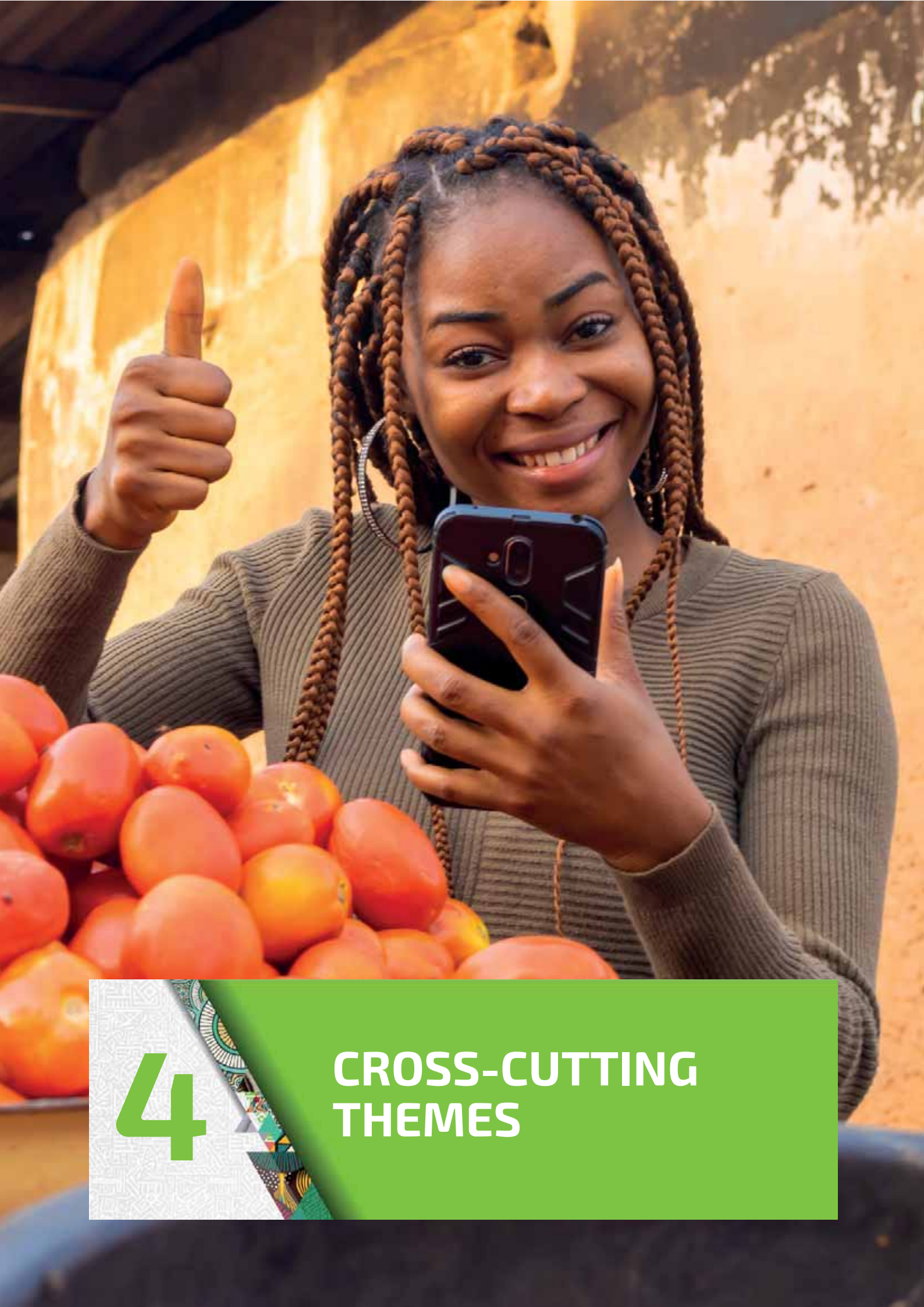
Sustainable Land Water Resource Management Project

The Sustainable Land Water Resource Management Project (SLWRMP) is a project that embodies the African Development Bank's missions and goals. Access to water is one of the most important foundations of development, and drought has become a regular challenge for farmers in the targeted areas. The earth dams, with the multi-functional boreholes, have proved to have had a significant impact on beneficiaries' lives.

The provision of kits for irrigation has allowed farmers to access water in a different way, as they are now able to pump water from the river, enabling them to plan for their farming season ahead. Smallholder farmers were fully equipped with bulk infrastructure, including a pumping system and drip irrigation kits, allowing farmers to structure their production in a more stable way.

In feedback, farmers noted that regular access to water allows them to plan their production cycles more easily. Groups in the schemes generally appear to be well structured, with good knowledge related to costs and group roles and responsibilities. Respondents voiced satisfaction with what they described as constant and useful support from the SDAE officer working with them.





4

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES



Burkina Faso Gender Profile: Gender, Women's Empowerment and Poverty

The African Development Bank supports the development of country gender profiles to better promote gender equality and women's empowerment as vectors for development in Africa.

In this context, the Burkina Faso Gender Profile provides an analysis of the gender equality situation in the country. In addition, it provides qualitative and quantitative data on gender gaps in access to economic, social, and civic opportunities.

Gender equality remains an important development challenge in Burkina Faso, particularly in a context marked by climate change and socio-political instability. Women represent a high proportion of the country's IDPs and are the most exposed to gender-based violence in the camps, and climate shocks exacerbate their economic vulnerability.

This gender profile, therefore, aims to guide the efforts of the government, the African Development Bank, and other development partners working for gender equality and women's empowerment in Burkina Faso. Actions to ensure equitable access to human capital development opportunities, productive and economic resources, and a favorable legal and legislative framework could lead to inclusive and sustained development.

<https://bit.ly/3lnpA37>



Djibouti Gender Profile: Gender, Women's Empowerment and Poverty

The Djibouti Gender Profile is part of the Bank's Gender Strategy and is intended to inform the dialogue on the preparation and implementation of Country Strategy Papers. Gender inequalities are still prevalent in Djibouti and mainly affect rural women, those with low levels of education, and those of «poor» socio-economic status.

The State's determination to combat all forms of inequality is reflected in establishing a legal and institutional framework on gender, particularly the National Gender Policy (PNG) (2011-2021). However, the results obtained on gender equality are mixed but give impetus to a beginning of a change that must be maintained and accelerated.

The government should strengthen measures to maintain and accelerate the achievement of gender equality. Development partners are called upon to support the institution in charge of gender issues implementing the NGP. In contrast, the Bank should support the government in realizing rural infrastructure that promotes women's development and empowerment.

Comoros Gender Profile: Gender, Women's Empowerment and Poverty

This Gender Profile of Comoros is the second of its kind conducted by the Bank after the 2009 report. Overall, gender inequalities persist in the archipelago and penalize women, especially in rural areas. There are significant international and national legal commitments to gender equality but tremendous challenges to their effectiveness. Modern law conflicts with culture, tradition, and practices.

The fragility of the political context, linked to an economic profile that struggles to reverse the heavy trends of poverty, maintains gender inequalities. A political and institutional framework attempts to reverse these trends but remains confronted with challenges and obstacles of various kinds.

The Government and technical and financial partners are called upon to support the operationalization of the 2017 National Gender Equality and Equity Policy, particularly for the Bank, in considering the gender issue in the Country Strategy Paper



Niger Gender Profile

The country gender profile for Niger is the result of close collaboration between the government of Niger and the African Development Bank. It is in line with the Bank's operational program for implementing the 2021-2025 gender strategy. Furthermore, it contributes to supporting Niger in implementing its 2017-2021 Economic and Social Development Plan (ESDP), which has targeted the reduction of gender inequalities as one of the main challenges that the country needs to ensure its social and economic transformation.

It is also part of the preparation of the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for the period 2018-2022. In addition, it aims to inform the CSP in terms of gender by identifying and prioritizing targeted actions that can impact the largest possible number of disadvantaged women and girls. The Niger Gender Profile is also an advocacy document for the Bank to ensure that gender is taken into account in the projects and programs of the Government of Niger.

<https://bit.ly/3lgDNPh>



Mobilizing Domestic Resource in Africa for Inclusive Growth

Increased Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) would require an efficient, fair, transparent, and accountable system for the use of taxpayers' money to encourage voluntary compliance. By eroding tax revenues, trade liberalization and tariff reduction measures can create an incentive for expanding the fiscal space.

To support effective DRM countries, need to invest in well-managed civil, business, and land registries to ensure a good database of taxpayers. Digital technology offers great potential to improve DRM in Africa, while also presenting an opportunity for enhanced domestic resource mobilization, given the large number of subscribers.

Many countries in Africa are still not using best-practice procedures in their tax administrations, suggesting scope for technology transfer and capacity building in this area and, more generally, in public financial management.

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<https://bit.ly/3oybr2N>



Covid-19 And Gold Mining In Africa: Turning Challenges Into Opportunities

Despite other commodity prices falling as a result of the effects of COVID-19 pandemic, gold prices have increased significantly since January 2020 due to the commodity's status as a safe investment haven.

While this increase in prices should be expected to benefit gold-producing African countries, this is not automatic. Appropriate mining legislations and policies are needed to ensure that countries benefit from windfall price increases, and that benefits are inclusive so that artisanal and small-scale miners are not forgotten.

The paper highlights how the challenges could be turned into opportunities.

Published in Africa Economic Brief: 2020 | ISSUE 11 | N°5.

<https://bit.ly/3u2L4TF>

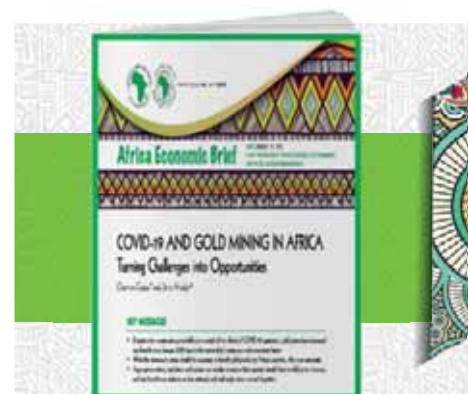


Debt Vulnerabilities in Sao Tome and Principe

São Tomé and Príncipe's achieved the completion point in March 2007 and benefited from debt relief under Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, amounting to US\$327 million. Following debt relief in 2007, the country had a period of a "relatively stable" debt from 2008 to 2010. Since then, the situation has begun to deteriorate, with the stock of debt reaching 195 percent of GDP in 2015, representing 77 percent of the debt relief obtained in 2007. The government has implemented several reforms to tackle the country's debt situation, including the creation of a debt management unit; approval of the legal framework on public debt management, approval of a public finance management system, among others. Sound public debt management anchored on a medium-term fiscal framework, to help guide prioritization of future public investments and their financing remains critical as the government move toward fiscal adjustment and building international reserves buffers. It is, therefore, advisable for the Government to: (i) implement policy reforms to widen and strengthen domestic revenue collection, (ii) improve capacity of the debt management unit and build resilience against exogenous shocks; (iii) implement policy reforms towards a private sector led-growth..

Published in Africa Economic Brief: 2020 | ISSUE 11 | N°3.

<https://bit.ly/3bGcs3H>



Growth Drivers in Kenya: A Supply Side Analysis

The paper empirically assesses the drivers of output growth in Kenya using a Cobb-Douglas production function within a growth accounting framework. Results show, contrary to earlier studies that the contribution of productivity growth to output growth has increased in recent years. This is attributable, among other factors, to reforms in the governance spaces (i.e., political, economic, and social).

The results are robust to the use of alternative estimates on the share of capital in total output. The study also found that the contribution of factor accumulation declined, not due to the workings of diminishing returns, as such (as Kenya is a capital scarce economy), but rather due to a decline in capital deepening. This suggests that additional room exists to further propel output growth by increasing physical capital. Furthermore, it is found that the contribution of human capital to output growth has declined (although not at the same rate as physical capital), thus partly contributing to the jobless growth.

This situation is owing to unfavorable labor market dynamics, among other factors. An implication would be that the contribution of human capital to output growth could be enhanced by: (i) dealing with labor market rigidities through labor policy reforms, (ii) increasing employment elasticity by supporting the movement of labor from low to high labor productivity sectors and directing investments toward sectors with higher labor absorptive capacity, and (iii) empowering the unemployed and new entrants into the labor market through human capital and entrepreneurship development.

African Development Bank, Working Paper 345





5

EVALUATION REPORTS

PCR & XSR Validation Syntheses

Synthesis Report on the Validation of 2018 Project Completion Reports (PCRs)

The AfDB undertakes self-evaluations of its public sector projects through Project Completion Reports (PCRs) prepared by the appropriate operations departments at the end of the project cycle. Independent Development Evaluation subsequently reviews a sample of these PCRs on an annual basis and produces a Project Completion Report Evaluation Note (PCREN) for each PCR reviewed as well as a synthesis report on the yearly PCREN cohort.

For the year 2018, 65 PCRENs were completed using the standard PCREN template. The sample covers PCRs in the following sectors: Finance (3), Agriculture & Environment (11), Social (5), Transport (7), Water Supply and Sanitation (8), Power (9), and Multi-Sector projects (22). The evaluation team assessed the quality of each of the 65 PCRs and validated their associated project performance, as well as their lessons and recommendations.

The report has been shared with the Board and will be published shortly – The evaluation report will be available online in English and French

<https://bit.ly/2TaB7ad>



Project Cluster Evaluations

Evaluation of the Bank's Role in Increasing Access to Finance in Africa

This report presents the results of an evaluation of 32 financial sector development operations extended by the AfDB to financial institutions and governments in seven countries across five African regions over the period 2011-2018.

The evaluation aims to draw lessons from the implementation of the Bank's Financial Sector Development Policy and Strategy in order to inform the preparation of the new financial sector development strategy.

Using mixed-methods to gather data on the AfDB's role in increasing access to finance through the selected operations, a four-point rating scale was used to rate the 32 operations, which were organized in clusters by financial instruments.

<https://bit.ly/3fAc2wV>



Reaching the most vulnerable: Scaling Up Service Delivery in Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Independent Development Evaluation has conducted an evaluation of 15 Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSS) projects that were approved and implemented by the Bank in 12 Regional Member Countries over the period 2001-2016.

The overall aim of the evaluation is to inform the design and implementation of future UWSS projects under the Bank's High 5s priority related to improving the quality of life for the people of Africa. With a total net approval of UA 342 million, the 15 projects were purposively selected for this cluster evaluation.

The evaluation questions focused on the extent to which the results of these projects were achieved, and the factors that facilitated or limited their achievement.

<https://bit.ly/2RwWUZk>



Towards a Service Delivery Approach to Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

Independent Development Evaluation has conducted an evaluation of 16 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) projects that were approved and implemented by the Bank in 13 Regional Member Countries over the period 2000-2017.

With a total net approval of UA 365 million, these projects were designed to enhance rural health standards, promote education, improve living standards, and promote income-generating activities.

The aim of the cluster evaluation was to inform the design and implementation of future RWSS projects under the Bank's High 5s priority related to improving the quality of life for the people of Africa.

<https://bit.ly/3f7Nkos>



Strengthening Agricultural Water Management to Feed Africa

Independent Development Evaluation has conducted a cluster evaluation of nine agricultural water management projects that were approved and implemented by the Bank in seven African countries from 2005 to 2016.

With a total net approval amount of UA 150 million, the projects sought to improve irrigation, drainage and flood control, water conservation and storage, and on-farm water management.

This evaluation aims to inform the design and implementation of the Bank's future agricultural water management interventions in the context of the Feed Africa Strategy. Its main objectives were to assess the Bank-financed agricultural water management results from 2005 to 2016 (examining relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability); to analyze performance in the management of those interventions; and to draw lessons to improve future interventions.

<https://bit.ly/3bGMtJt>



Impact Evaluations

Impact Evaluation of the African Development Bank-supported Small-scale Irrigation Projects in Malawi

Agriculture remains a priority sector in Malawi's pursuit of economic transformation and poverty reduction, and the importance of irrigation in agricultural intensification is emphasized in the country's development strategies such as the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II and III. Independent Development Evaluation has conducted an evaluation of the AfDB's support to two irrigation infrastructure development projects in Malawi of UA 15 million each, completed in 2014 and 2017, respectively.

<https://bit.ly/3oE2lw4>



Impact Evaluation of AfDB-Funded Ghana Fufulso-Sawla Road Project

The road sub-sector makes up the bulk of the AfDB transport sector investments, funding the construction of national roads and major international corridors. Independent Development Evaluation conducted an impact evaluation of the Fufulso-Sawla Road Project in Ghana. The project stands out as a flagship in terms of its inclusive and integrated design, which provides a holistic response to the socio-economic needs of the beneficiary districts by not only constructing a 147.5km road but also ancillary works including a hospital, health centers, education facilities, a water treatment plant and market centers, for a total sum of USD 156 million.

This evaluation aimed: (i) to estimate the impacts of AfDB-supported integrated infrastructure projects on key intermediate and long-term outcomes; (ii) to identify explanatory factors that affect the development outcomes of the project; and (iii) to generate lessons and provide recommendations for improving the impacts of integrated infrastructure interventions.

<https://bit.ly/3yvOkKU>



Country Strategy and Program Evaluations

Mali Country Strategy and Program Evaluation (2005-2019)

Independent Development Evaluation has conducted an evaluation of the AfDB's Country Strategy and Program in Mali for the period 2005-2019. The evaluation covered 109 operations with a total value of nearly UA 1 billion, of which 64 operations approved between 2005 and 2019, and 45 operations approved before 2005 and completed or closed between 2005 and 2019.

The evaluation aimed to: (i) present the results achieved, for accountability to stakeholders; (ii) enable the Bank and its stakeholders in Mali to improve the design and implementation of future development operations in the country following the lessons and recommendations from the evaluation; and (iii) strengthen the evaluation capacities of development actors in Mali.

<https://bit.ly/3fAbgfv>



Egypt Country Strategy and Program Evaluation (2009-2018)

Independent Development Evaluation has carried out an evaluation of the Country Strategy and Program of the AfDB in Egypt over the period 2009-2018. The evaluation covers a crucial period, namely pre-revolution, revolution, and post-revolution, during which the Bank supported the country with 53 projects focusing on infrastructure development, macroeconomic stabilization, and inclusive growth. At close to USD 2.5 billion, the portfolio in Egypt was among the AfDB's top five country portfolios over the period.

The purpose of the evaluation was to account for the Bank's operations in Egypt and to foster learning to help improve the Bank's future performance. The evaluation highlights key lessons and recommendations for consideration in future program design.

<https://bit.ly/3f7knccg>



Sector and Thematic Evaluations

Independent Development Evaluation has carried out an evaluation of the AfDB's support to the energy sector for the period 1999-2018. During this period, the Bank committed nearly 18 billion USD to 306 projects in its Regional Member Countries (RMCs). Almost half of the funds went to power generation. The evaluation aimed to help the Bank's Management to account for its investments by determining the extent to which the Bank has contributed to the development of the energy sector in the RMCs; and to learn from its operational experience by identifying lessons on how the Bank can contribute most effectively to improving the performance of the energy sector.

<https://bit.ly/3f7knccg>



Evaluation of the AfDB's Private Sector Development (PSD) Strategy (2013-2019)

The private sector is considered a key contributor to growth and poverty reduction in Africa, as it creates nine-tenths of jobs, three-fourths of economic output and two-thirds of investments. Guided by international evaluation criteria and standards, the AfDB's Independent Development Evaluation conducted an evaluation of the Bank's 2013-2019 PSD Strategy to take stock of its implementation and assess its contribution to the Bank's efficiency and effectiveness, with a view to informing the new PSD Strategy that is currently under preparation.

<https://bit.ly/3f7kncg>



Evaluation of the Bank's Role in Increasing Access to Finance in Africa

Promoting inclusive growth is one of the two overarching objectives of the Ten-Year Strategy (2013-2022) of the AfDB. While there has been substantial progress over the past decade, limited access to finance continues to be a key constraint for households and firms in Africa, particularly for small and medium enterprises. This evaluation presents a summary of the work carried out to assess the assistance of the AfDB in increasing access to finance in Africa over the period 2014-2019. It made recommendations to inform the preparation and implementation of the Bank's new financial sector development strategy. The evaluation findings are based on quantitative and qualitative information collected from different sources, and it combined both a summative approach for the completed operations and formative approach for those still ongoing.

<https://bit.ly/3fAc2wV>



Mobilizing Resources for a Water Secure Africa: An Independent Evaluation of the African Water Facility (2005-2018)

The African Water Facility (AWF) is a multilateral Special Fund that provides grants and technical assistance to enable governments, non-governmental organizations, and private-public partnerships to address the increasing investment need for the development and management of water resources in Africa. After almost 15 years of implementation, during which the AWF had approved 118 operations in 52 countries for a total volume of €163.3 million, the AfDB, the trustee of the AWF, commissioned an independent evaluation of the Facility.

Facilitated by the Bank's Independent development Evaluation, the evaluation had a dual objective of accountability (by examining the organizational and development effectiveness of the AWF) and learning (by identifying lessons on what has worked, not worked and why).

<https://bit.ly/3f5HZ0Z>



Evaluation of the AfDB's Support to the Water Sector (2005-2016) - Beyond Infrastructure Development: Toward Service Delivery and Behavioral Change

This report summarizes the findings, lessons, and recommendations from an independent evaluation of the support provided by the African Development Bank Group to the water sector from 2005 to 2016. This includes support for Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS, UA 3.7 billion over the evaluation period) and for Agricultural Water Management (AWM, UA 2.2 billion). It aimed to inform the Bank's strategies and operational approach to water sector assistance by taking stock of the results of the Bank's assistance and drawing lessons for future work.

Study on the resilience strategies of the



Malian state and communities in a post-conflict context in Mali

This study analyzes the factors behind the multidimensional crisis in Mali. The results show that the crisis is the consequence of structural elements, including (i) governance failures in both the security and justice sectors, as well as in the economy and land administration; (ii) changes in lifestyles linked to the sedentarization of traditionally nomadic communities and the resulting increased pressure on limited natural resources; (iii) generational shocks linked to the questioning of social, cultural and economic practices and rules; (iv) the climate of acute suspicion between populations; (v) the high exposure to climatic hazards; (vi) the intensification of competition for arable land linked to demographic pressure.

In addition, situational factors explain the crisis, including violations of social conventions such as the pastoral charter between farmers and herders for access to resources; the subcontracting of security to self-defense groups with ethnic connotations; the increasing availability of weapons; and the exploitation by armed «jihadist» groups of divisions within rival communities.



Corporate Evaluations

Independent Evaluation of the African Development Bank Group's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa (2014–2019)

Independent Development Evaluation has conducted an evaluation of the AfDB's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa ("the Strategy") for the period 2014 – 2019. The evaluation assessed the relevance of the Strategy and the Bank's effectiveness in implementing it. It covered the Bank's assistance to Low-Income Countries eligible for the African Development Fund and featured permanently or temporarily on the Bank's lists of Transition States (countries where the main development challenge is fragility) during the 2014-2019 period. The aim of the evaluation is to inform the development of a new Bank Strategy addressing fragility.

<https://bit.ly/3vcB5fY>



Evaluation of the Bank's Engagement with Civil Society

In 2012, the AfDB adopted a Civil Society Engagement Framework. As part of its 2019-2021 Work Program, IDEV is conducting a corporate evaluation of the Bank's engagement with civil society under this Framework. The evaluation of Civil Society Engagement (CSE) intends to unpack, consolidate, sharpen and deepen the existing knowledge, experiences and evidence related to the Bank's civil society engagement.

The overarching purpose of the evaluation is twofold: learning and accountability, with the following specific objectives: (i) Review the kind and extent of engagement between the Bank and civil society, including processes and outcomes, with an eye for strengths and weaknesses; (ii) Explore the nature, type and capacities of civil society partners, and their needs vis-à-vis the Bank's priorities and capacities related to CSE; and (iii) Generate strategic and operational lessons to inform the revision of the Bank's Strategy for CSE.

<https://bit.ly/3fE4Dwp>



Evaluation of the Bank's Self-Evaluation Systems and Processes

This report summarizes the findings of an independent evaluation of the AfDB's Self-Evaluation Systems and Processes (SESP) covering the period from 2013 to 2018. The evaluation assessed the functioning of the SESP along three main dimensions: relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency. It tries to answer the question: "Do the SESP support performance management, accountability, and learning at the Bank?", and two underlying sub-questions: (i) how well are the SESP performing? and (ii) to what extent are the SESP impacting the quality of development results?

<https://bit.ly/3v9VZfW>



Evaluation Synthesis

Evaluation Synthesis of Gender Mainstreaming at the African Development Bank

Over the years, various policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms have guided the AfDB's efforts to promote gender equality in Africa.

Independent Development Evaluation carried out an Evaluation Synthesis on Gender Mainstreaming at the AfDB since the beginning of the Bank's Gender Strategy (2014-2018). The purpose was to draw lessons for the AfDB's new gender strategy under development, and to enrich the knowledge base about gender mainstreaming. The evaluation exercise examined the Bank's gender mainstreaming approaches, mechanisms, and results in light of institutional, regional, and global priorities for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa.

<https://bit.ly/3wkRrmQ>



Other Assessment

IDEV Yearly Report on the Management Action Record System for 2019 - Status of Adoption (Implementation) of IDEV's Recommendations

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.

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. In 2019, IDEV carried out this assessment for the first time. The overall objective of the report was to examine the extent to which AfDB Management has adopted and implemented the agreed recommendations - it did not purport to assess the MARS system itself. The assessment also provides the Bank's Senior Management with lessons on ways to improve the adoption of IDEV's recommendations.



Lesson Notes Published to Support the Bank's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Lessons from the Bank's Response to the 2014–2016 Ebola Crisis



The objective of this lesson note is to inform the Bank's COVID-19 crisis response based on lessons drawn from its response to the Ebola epidemic in West Africa in 2014. This lesson note focuses on two projects which made up part of the Bank's response to the Ebola crisis: 1) Technical assistance to support countries (Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia) most affected by the Ebola epidemic, and 2) the Strengthening West African Public Health Systems project. These two projects represent only a part of the Bank's total response to the epidemic. This note features lessons identified from the projects to inform the design and implementation of projects and crisis response to fight the COVID-19 pandemic.

<https://bit.ly/3yuu641>



Findings and Lessons from AfDB Crisis Response Budget Support Operations

This note highlights relevant findings and lessons from evaluations of Program-Based Operations (PBOs), otherwise known as budget support. Its aim is to help the AfDB in providing support to African countries for their policy responses to the global COVID-19 pandemic. The lessons are meant to inform the design of the Bank's Crisis Response Budget Support (CRBS) interventions to assist countries in combating COVID-19 and mitigating its negative effects. IDEV reviewed the experience with eight previous CRBS operations and prepared the lessons compiled in this note.

<https://bit.ly/3vg37Y4>





6

Statistical Resources

Capacity Building in Africa for Agricultural and Rural Statistics: Status Update

The report provides a second analytical update on the progress of African countries' capacity to produce reliable and timely data to inform national and regional agricultural development policies. It highlights those countries that have shown signs of improvement in their capacity to deliver relevant agricultural statistics, as well as those exhibiting some weaknesses.

These findings will facilitate targeted interventions in specific underperforming countries in terms of additional technical and/or financial assistance. It will also help identify the high performers so that their best practices may be emulated by those countries showing slower progress.

The report shows that there has been a continuous general improvement in the national agricultural statistical systems in Africa since 2013. This is manifested by the overall improved quality and quantity of agricultural data across African countries, as well as related Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCI) that can be accessed on the following .

<https://bit.ly/3v6XgUL>



As a new addition, the last chapter of the report presents, for the first time, an identification of Technical Assistance Priorities for different countries, as elucidated in the Technical Needs Survey which was undertaken in close collaboration with Regional Member Countries.

The report is available on the following web link:

<https://bit.ly/3hGPptw>



Strategic Plan for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) for Lesotho, 2019/2020-2023/2024

The Strategic Plan aims to facilitate significant improvement in the availability and quality of agricultural and rural statistics to meet the data needs for national agricultural development policy management and inform the High 5 priority areas of Feed Africa in the country.

In addition, the Strategic Plans is intended to serve as a platform for mobilizing resources from the national government and other stakeholders to develop agricultural and rural statistics in Lesotho.

<https://bit.ly/3bDaKjI>



Statistics on Agricultural Production Costs - Main results of the test on corn and bean crops

The Report highlights how improving the efficiency of the agricultural commodity market and decision making requires the development of agricultural performance indicators, including indicators of the cost of agricultural production, income from agricultural activities, levels of farm capitalization, farm profitability, etc.

At the farm level, AgCoP statistics are used to better understand and evaluate agricultural operations by allowing farmers to compare farming practices and make more informed decisions. They also help extension workers to identify the information that needs to be conveyed to farmers. Improved data on AgCoP facilitates assessments of financial risks related to agricultural production. It is also used by banks and insurers to establish and accurately evaluate financial services targeting the sector. Equally, policymakers use AgCoP indicators to improve the design and effectiveness of agricultural policies. Cost of production statistics allow a better understanding of the processes that underlie the production and productivity of agriculture, and they manifest how policies and regulations pertaining to the sector impact production.

AgCoP statistics also enable the evaluation of inputs used in different agricultural activities. They facilitate the formulation of policies aimed at boosting production and food availability for the population; in this way, they indirectly help to create jobs and boost livelihoods for those involved in the sector. In addition, AgCoP statistics are necessary for



the construction of the economic accounts for agriculture (satellite account for agriculture), as well as contributing to the construction of the input–output matrix.

<https://bit.ly/2RCe9YW>



Food Balance Sheets Report for Uganda 2013-2018

Uganda Food Balance Sheets (FBS) provides statistics, which are critical for assessing the country's food security situation and, more broadly, evaluating the general strength of the country's entire food and agriculture sector. One of the major outputs of these FBS statistics is the estimation of Dietary Energy Supply (DES), measured by the number of Kilocalories per Person and per Day (Kcal/Pers/Day).

The DES is an essential indicator for analyzing the food security situation in a country. When compared to Dietary Energy Requirements (DER), the average number of Kcal/Pers/Day required for a person to be in a healthy and active condition, DES can be used to estimate the proportion of a country's population undernourished. This food security indicator is one of the SDGs used to monitor a country's food security situation. In addition to the DES, the data from FBS can also be used to generate other nutritional indicators, such as the quantities of fats or proteins per person per day, used to assess the quality of nutrition in a country and the evolution of dietary composition overtime.

Another important and useful SDG indicator generated from the FBS is the Food Loss Index/Percentage that countries are expected to report.

Complete and up-to-date FBS statistics are also used for measuring a country's self-sufficiency in food production and its dependency on food imports. These metrics, produced by commodity or at the aggregate level, constitute very useful pieces of information for decision-makers in the agricultural sector to assess food supply gaps and better orient public and private investments in agriculture.

<https://bit.ly/3feRoDL>



Food Balance Sheets Report for Burkina Faso 2013-2019

The Report provides statistics on Burkina Faso's Food Balance Sheets (FBS), which are critical for assessing the country's food security situation and, more broadly, evaluating the general strength of the country's entire food and agriculture sector. One of the major outputs of FBS statistics is the estimation of Dietary Energy Supply (DES), measured by the number of Kilocalories per Person and per Day (Kcal/Pers/Day).

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The report can be accessed from the following link:

<https://bit.ly/3ytxpsa>



Comparing the Real Size of African Economies



The series Reports the large-scale international price and volume comparison for Africa executed under the leadership of the AfDB. The first was the 2005 round of the ICP and this was followed by an interim comparison of Household Consumption Expenditure in 2009; then the 2011 round and 2017 Round (published in 2020), all covering 50 Regional Member Countries – a record for ICP Africa.

The main purpose of the ICP for GDP-PPP computation is to compare the GDPs of different countries to determine their relative size, productivity, and material well-being of their populations. Each country having its GDP estimates and component expenditures at national price levels and in national currencies but expressed in a common currency and valued at a common price level to facilitate comparison among countries.

The ICP uses Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) which is a critical indicator to derive international poverty thresholds around which all high 5 gravitate its strategies for the Bank Resources mobilization and the wellbeing of the African population.

<https://bit.ly/3wn8aGc>



African Statistical Yearbook 2020

The Yearbook series is a result of joint efforts by major African regional organizations to set up a joint data collection mechanism of socioeconomic data on African countries as well as the development of a common harmonized database.

The Joint African Statistical Yearbook is meant to break with the practices of the past where each regional/subregional organization was publishing statistical data on African countries of the continent in an inefficient way, leading to duplication of efforts, inefficient use of scarce resources, increased burden on countries and sending different signals to users involved in tracking development efforts on the continent.

It is expected that the joint collection and sharing of data between regional institutions will promote wider use of country data, reduce costs, and significantly improve the quality of the data and lead to better monitoring of development initiatives on the continent. Published 12-Jan-2021.

<https://bit.ly/3uJN31o>





7

Featured
Series

How They Did It Series



The series presents the latest research on successful country experiences and identifies ways in which countries have addressed different challenges in achieving economic transformation. Its main objective is to facilitate learning and stimulate discussion among policymakers, academia, and civil society. The series is part of a renewed effort to broaden the knowledge space on key policy issues relating to the Bank's High 5 priorities and other areas relevant to the economic development and transformation of regional member countries. Below is a publication from this series.

<https://bit.ly/3fAPzzH>



How They Did It Series Volume 3		
S/N	Titles	Authors
1	Building a service-led economy with strong productivity growth	Jonathan Kaminski
2	Germany's manufacturing industry success – lessons for industrial policymakers	Tilman Altenburg
3	Making the transition: the recent UK experience	Malcolm Sawyer

Africa Economic Brief



The Briefs highlight recent analytical research of the Bank and present quick analytical thoughts on pertinent development issues critical to Africa. The target audience for the Economic Briefs includes policymakers, researchers, and development practitioners, who cannot be reached through journal articles and other standard Bank publications. Below is a publication from this series.

<https://bit.ly/3oCrugd>



African Economic Briefs Volume 11

S/N	Titles	Auteurs
1	Resurgent Asia and Lessons for Africa	Arkebe Oqubay
2	Debt Vulnerabilities in São Tomé and Príncipe	Flavio A. Soares da Gama
3	Mobilizing Domestic Resource in Africa for Inclusive Growth	Amadou Boly, Martin Wafula, Jacob Oduor
4	Opportunities amid COVID-19: Advancing intra-African food integration	Hanan Morsy, Adeleke Salami, and Adamon Mukasa
5	COVID-19 and Gold Mining in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges	Ousman Gajigo and Jerry Ahadjie
6	Covid-19 Pandemic: Potential Risks for Trade and Trade Finance in Africa	Eugene Bempong Nyantakyi and Lamin M. Drammeh

Recent Working Papers

The Working Paper Series (WPS) are part of a larger effort by the AfDB to produce and promote knowledge and learning, share ideas, provide open access to its research on issues aimed at contributing to the discourse on development policy in Africa.

The papers featured in the WPS are those that have a bearing on the mission of the AfDB, its strategic objectives of inclusive and green growth, and its "High 5" priority areas, namely, to light up and power Africa; feed Africa; industrialize Africa; integrate Africa and improve the quality of life for the people of Africa.

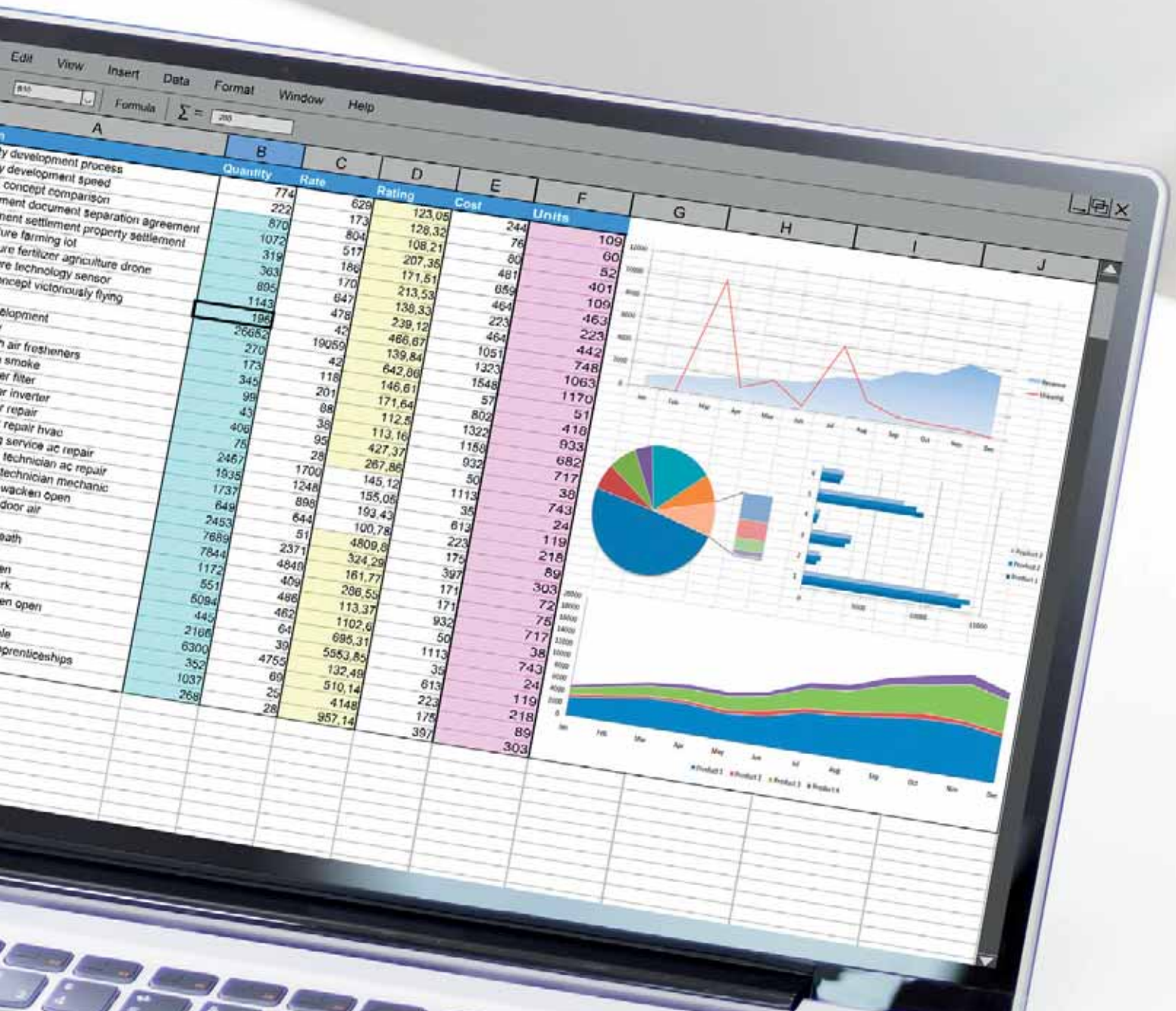
The series is intended to encourage the exchange of ideas and innovative thinking among researchers, development practitioners, policy-makers, and donors. AfDB WPS has attracted high quality research by some of the world's leading scholars in economics. Below are few publications from this series.

<https://bit.ly/3msszqe>



Working Paper Series		
S/N	Titles	Authors
331	Mispricing of Sovereign Risk and Investor Herding in African Debt	Hanan Morsy and Eman Moustafa
332	The Impacts of Community-Based Health Insurance on Poverty Reduction	Etinet Woldemichael
333	Corruption and Tax Morale in Africa	Amadou Boly, Maty Konte et Abebe Shimeles
334	Oil price and exchange rate dependence in selected countries	Martin Wafula Netelenga and Anthony Simpasa
335	Intra-African Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Employment: A Case Study	Macroeconomics Policy, Forecasting and Research Department (ECMR)
336	Jobs, Economic Growth, and Capacity Development for Youth in Africa	Haroon Borat et Morné Oosthuizen
337	Effect of Corruption on Educational Quantity and Quality: Theory and Evidence	Amadou Boly, Kole Keita, Assi Okara et Guei C. Okou
338	'Not a Good Time': Economic Impact of COVID-19 in Africa	Hanan Morsy, Lacina Balma, and Adamon N. Mukasa
339	Petroleum Code Reform in Senegal: Economic Implications and Policy Lessons	Seydou Coulibaly and Yannis Arvanitis
340	Innovation and Productivity in	Hanan Morsy and Amira El-Shal
341	Developing Economies	Kashi Kafle, Oluwatoba Omotilewa, and Mansoor Leh
342	Who benefits from farmer-led irrigation expansion in Ethiopia?	Jaime de , Jean-Marc Solleder and Zakaria Sorgho
343	Market Integration Across Africa: Progress and Challenges Ahead	Tiguene Nabassaga, Chuku Chuku, Adamon N. Mukasa and Hammed Amusa

344	Anti-Tax Evasion, Anti-Corruption and Public Good Provision	Ritwik Banerjee, Amadou Boly, and Robert Gilleters
345	Growth Drivers in Kenya – A Supply Side Analysis	Zerihun G. Alemu
346	The Globalisation of Farmland	Rabah Arezki, Christian Bogmans, and Harris Selod
347	Technology Adoption and the Middle-Income Trap: Lessons from the Middle East and East Asia	Rabah Arezki, Rachel Yuting Fan and Ha Nguyenn° 347January 2021
348	Resource Windfalls, Optimal Public Investment and Redistribution	Rabah Arezki, Arnaud Dupuy and Alan Gelb
349	Revisiting the Relationship between Trade Liberalization and Taxation	Rabah Arezki, Alou Adesse Dama and Gregoire Rota-Graziosi
350	Taming Private Leviathans: Regulation versus Taxation	Rabah Arezki, Asif Islam and Grégoire Rota-Graziosi
351	Between a Rock and a Hard Place: A New Perspective on the Resource Curse	Rabah Arezki and Markus Brueckner
352	Liberalization, Technology Adoption, and Stock Returns: Evidence from Telecom	Rabah Arezki, Vianney Dequiedt, Rachel Yuting Fan and Carlo Maria Rossotto
353	Inequality and the role of macroeconomic and institutional forces in Africa	Batuo E. Michael, George Kararach and Issam Malki
355	Public debt, Chinese loans, and optimal exploration-extraction in Africa	Chuku Chuku, Lin Lang and King Yoong Lim
356	Eurobonds, debt sustainability and macroeconomic performance in Africa: Synthetic controlled experiments	Chuku Chuku et Mustafa Yasin Yenice
357	Impact of COVID-19 on Mining: Case Studies of four African Countries	Jerrye Ahadjie, Ousman Gajigo, Danlami Gomwalk, Fred Kbanda
358	The Colonial Origins of Banking Crisis in Africa	Lisa D. Cook, Linguère Mously Mbaye, Janet Gerson et Anthony Simpasa



8

Newsletters
and Magazines

Newsletters

Ubuntu is the Official PSEG Newsletter. It conveys to the Bank at large, information on PSEG's activities in relation to its primary mandate of being the interface between Management and the governance oversight organs of the Bank.

Publications by the Records Management and Information Disclosure Secretariat / PSEG

N°	Publication	Aperçu	Date de publication
1	The Disclosure & Access to Information and Records Management 2019 Annual Report	The report covers activities undertaken from 1 January to 31 December 2019 relating to disclosure and access to information and records and archives management.	14.09.2020
2	Records Management Handbook: Volume I	<p>The handbook has been developed as part of the implementation of the Records Management and Archives Policy approved by the Bank's Board in 2018.</p> <p>This first volume of the handbook lays the foundation for an effective and efficient records management program at the Bank. The handbook is a comprehensive guide on physical records management rules and procedures; it defines the roles and responsibilities of everyone involved in the records management process at the Bank.</p>	29.05.2020
3	Records Management and Information Disclosure Quarterly Brief: Vol 1	This first issue addresses the question of what to retain as Bank records and what to discard.	08.04.2020
4	Records Management and Information Disclosure Quarterly Brief: Vol 2	The second issue focuses on Information Disclosure and presents the guiding principles of the Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI) Policy, including exceptions to disclosure.	03.07.2020

5	Records Management and Information Disclosure Quarterly Brief: Vol 3	The third issue provides guidance on records classification and handling procedures.	30.09.2020
6	Records Management and Information Disclosure Quarterly Brief: Vol 4	The fourth issue focuses on the categories of project documents that should be disclosed in the first 3 phases of the project life cycle i.e. programming, identification and preparation.	23.12.2020
7	Information Note on the Public Disclosure of Covid-19 Covid Response Facility Operations	The note seeks to provide guidance on how the Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI) policy impacts the public disclosure of the Bank's approved CRF operations	23.09.2020



Evaluation Matters Magazine (Quarterly Magazine)

First Quarter 2020: Promoting an evaluation culture in 2020 and beyond

This edition examines new thinking and strategies around promoting a culture of evaluation. Contributors, individually and collectively, address the Why, What, and How issues by interrogating questions such as: Why do we need an evaluation culture? What should an evaluation culture look like? How to achieve an evaluation culture? Which processes, policies and tools are needed?

<https://bit.ly/3bLBw9s>



Second Quarter 2020 - Preparing evaluation of the future: Big Data, modern technologies, and shifts in global development priorities

Rapid advances in technologies are changing the way information and knowledge are created, used and shared. In parallel, there have been shifts in global development priorities, such as the move from the MDGs to the SDGs. Are the new tools and technologies available to us conducive to responding to these changing demands? How can they help evaluators to address new challenges? This edition of eVALUation Matters explores how the fourth industrial revolution, digitization and the associated boom in disruptive technologies are shaping the practice of evaluation primarily in Africa, and its implications for the African Development Bank's work.

<https://bit.ly/347dhhS>



Third Quarter 2020: Development Evaluation Week 2020 Special

This special edition focuses on the AfDB's Development Evaluation Week 2020 and includes a range of interviews, background articles from participants, reviews of event sessions, photos, and op-eds.

<https://bit.ly/3v9MrRW>



Fourth Quarter 2020: Civil Society in Evaluation

Civil Society actors (CSOs, NGOs) play a significant role in national and international development, but their involvement in the evaluation field is not much discussed or recognized. From grassroots community-based organizations to international NGOs, Civil Society actors have already performed a number of vital functions in monitoring and evaluation, ranging from being providers to users of evaluative knowledge. However, they are not always involved to their full potential.

For this edition of Evaluation Matters, we will be looking at the different ways in which civil society can contribute to and benefit from evaluation.

<https://bit.ly/3vezXZe>





9

Selected Staff Publications in 2020

**Kararach, G. (2021).
Disruptions and Rhetoric in
African Development Policy,
London: Routledge**

Africa remains a continent of mixed messages whereby protracted sense of economic and social crisis sits side-by-side with optimism – a sense of Africa rising – in equal measure. This mixed messaging has begun to take its toll on international development cooperation as well as the local psyche whereby numerous attempts have been made to revisit development as a concept. As an example, in 2011 official development assistance (ODA) fell for the first time in many years, while trade protectionist measures increased. There has also been too little progress in fulfilling other key aspects of the global partnership for development as outlined in the MDGs and SDGs.

While a select poor nations have received generous debt relief over the past decade, many still face unsustainable obligations. Essential medicines remain too expensive and difficult to obtain in many developing countries. And despite recent progress, the vast digital divide between developed and developing countries persists, in part because access to the Internet and mobile phones remains far too costly for low-income households. Pandemics and disasters have become more frequent. Two major pandemics to hit the continent in recent times have been Ebola and COVID-19. Both have forced countries to become more insular and restricting the movement of people. A move that went against the ethos of regional integration and a dream to form one great continental market. Populist politics and illiberal democracies have started to emerge on the continent. These tendencies expose

the gap between development theory and practice.

Theoretically, development has not been seen as a process of disruptions and to which practitioners and policy makers need to respond by building resilience and turning such shocks into opportunities for socio-economic renewal. The book examines nine current major disruptions in Africa's socio-economic life and the limits imposed by the rhetoric in development policy. These nine are: exclusion and social inequality, environmental degradation and climate change, natural resources and poor beneficiation, trade and aid, food insecurity, demography and migration, pandemics, conflict and criminality, and technology and innovation. For development to be sustainable, the disruptions must be in synch with the rhetoric: the ideological, economic, and political dispositions defining institutional priorities and motivating action.

- Morsy H. and A. Shimeles (2020), "Perspectives on debt in Africa: usability and sustainability" Finance in Africa: Addressing challenges in the 21st century, Oxford.
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- Chuku, C., Simpasa, A. Ekpo, A. (2021), "Highways to growth: Infrastructure and economic performance in Africa. **Journal of African Development (In press)** (Penn State University Press)

Can Wild Forest Foods Contribute To Food Security And Dietary Diversity Of Rural Populations Adjoining Forest Concessions? Insights From Gabon, Dr Congo And Cameroon.

The potential of forest foods to address malnutrition, food insecurity and poor dietary intake is increasingly being recognized. However, most existing data present average results of the proximate analysis, overlooking the opportunities to document how forest foods contribute to nutrition, food security and dietary intake. In this study, food security was estimated using the HFIAS score while the dietary intake was estimated using FFQ recalls among 720 households in and around six logging concessions in Cameroon, DR Congo, and Gabon. There was a high diversity of forests foods consumed, with DR Congo (FFCS=16.2) registering the highest number. Cameroon had the highest number of food groups (HDDS=12.5) while Gabon had the highest number of food varieties (FVS=24.5). Despite a highly diverse pool of wild foods in the region, most households (82%) practicing farming on logged land suffered from food insecurity. A significant inverse correlation was observed between the HFIAS score and the FFCS ($r^2 = -0.26$, $P = 0.0002$), revealing that forest foods can play a role in ensuring food security and nutrition among populations near forest concessions. The chi-square test revealed that age >46 years and access to income from business or salaries were associated with food security. Further work is required to document how wild forest foods can contribute to improved diets among these populations, including documenting the nutrient composition of more forest foods, integrating them into regional dietary guidelines and encouraging their domestication.

Fungo R., Tieguhong J.C., Iponga D.M., Tchatat M., Kahindo J.M., Muyonga J.H., Mikolo-Yobo C., Donn P., Tchingsabe O., Kaaya A.N., Ngondi J.L., Tutu S., Emeleme R., Odjo S., Loo J. and Snook L. 2020. *International Forestry Review* Vol.22(S2): 1-16



Exploring Gender Dynamics, Economics And Perceptions Of The Vulnerability Of The Bush Mango Value Chain In Three Provinces Of Gabon



This study conducted around three provinces of Gabon (Estuaire, Ngounié, and Nyanga) aims at exploring gender dynamics, economics, and vulnerability perceptions in the bush mango value chain by analyzing male-female roles and relationships. Interviews were randomly conducted with 174 actors as follows: 132 (Estuaire), 12 (Ngounié), and 30 (Nyanga) provinces using a semi-structured questionnaire and field observations. Women headed households dominate harvesting (21.8%), processing/trading (10.3%) and trading stages (55.2%) compared to men harvesting (7.5%), processing/trading (0.6%) and trading (4.6%). Women tend to generate relatively higher annual gross average income (1.4 million FCFA per annum), which is 1.7 times higher than that of men. Poor management of resources, the lack of harvesting norms, logging-driven deforestation, and slash-and-burn agriculture are among the perceived factors threatening the value chain. Targeted policy and actions on a gender perspective are suggested to reduce income inequality between men and women along the value chain. A long-term ecological study to monitor changes over forest resources use is crucial before carrying out any mitigating measures based on cultivation and domestication in the study areas.

Mikolo Yobo C., Iponga D.M., Tieguhong J.C., Nssi Bengone N. And Ngoye A. 2020, International Forestry Review Vol.22(3), 354-369.

<https://bit.ly/346uVCi>



Fiscal and debt sustainability in Africa

Fiscal sustainability concerns in Africa have increased recently following heightened fiscal vulnerabilities attributed to external factors including falling commodity prices particularly for commodity-exporting countries and emerging health challenges like COVID-19 and the Ebola pandemics that weakened fiscal revenues and growth as well as domestic factors such as elevated government spending on the back of big-push investment expenditures to close infrastructure gap, increased security expenditures in response to conflict and social unrest in some countries. To entrench fiscal sustainability, countries need to strengthen domestic resource mobilization and improve public investment management. Consequently, measures to increase tax revenue collections, savings mobilization and efficiency of public spending are critical. It is prudent for development partners to support debt reporting, data harmonisation, tax compliance, combating illicit financial flows and developing effective debt resolution frameworks.

Kararach, G., Oduor, J., Sennoga, E., Odero, W., Rasmussen, P and Balma, L. "Fiscal and debt sustainability in Africa", Africa Economic Conference, 2020

<https://bit.ly/3fBl38P>



African agriculture in the context of Covid-19: Finding salvation in the devil

Beyond the multispatial impact of the coronavirus in Africa, its effects on the agriculture and food system is of particular interest, as food security could be the most affected area and, at the same time, agriculture could be the sector that could help African economies recover quicker from the impact of COVID19.

This paper supports the view that COVID-19, as devilish as it may be, offers an opportunity to revive interest in the agricultural sector. The COVID-19 pandemic has placed immense pressures on African countries to raise additional resources, and consequently Africa's growing public debt is again coming back to the centre stage of the global debate. The conversation on African debt sustainability has begun to dominate the scene and will flood the debate in the near term. While the observed, growing calls for debt relief for African countries are legitimate, we support in this paper that one should not divert attention from the long-term solutions needed to strengthen Africa's resilience. These long-term solutions lie where they always have: in agriculture. With COVID-19, shipping agricultural inputs and food products from other continents to Africa has become disrupted and is accelerating the trend towards shortening supply chains. This will leave a potential market for inputs and food produced on the continent. COVID-19, together with the launching of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), have aligned the stars in favour of a decisive transformation of the agriculture sector on the continent.



Nkamleu, G. B. (2020). African agriculture in the context of COVID-19: Finding salvation in the devil. *African Journal of Agricultural Resource Economics*, 15, 302-310.

Asymmetric analysis of finance - Inequality nexus: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa

This paper examines the effect of financial inclusion on income inequality for a selected group of sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. In order to mitigate the aggregation bias that have prevailed in previous studies the present analysis is undertaken in a time series data by using the Nonlinear Autoregressive Distributed Lag (NARDL) framework. We use both liquidity liabilities and credit to private sector as proxies for financial inclusion. We find that in both short-run and long-run, financial inclusion has asymmetric effects on income disparity. We also observe presence of long-run equilibrium between financial inclusion and income inequality, although the speed of adjustment varies between countries. In addition, we also find that positive (or negative) financial inclusion shock reduces (or exacerbates) income inequality in some countries. And the effect of financial inclusion to income inequality is sensitive to time dynamics. Furthermore, trade openness, GDP per capita and human capital enhance the reduction of income inequality. These findings offer important policy implications to governments to continuously reform their financial inclusion strategies and incorporate uncertainties.

Nandelenga, M. W., & Oduor, J. (2020). Asymmetric analysis of finance-Inequality nexus: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa. *The Journal of Economic Asymmetries*, 22, e00184.

<https://bit.ly/2T62ORn>





**Kararach, G. (2021).
“Pandemic Disruptions:
Review of ‘Economics in the
Time of COVID-19, by Richard
Baldwin and Beatrice Weder
di Mauro (eds) (2020),
London: CEPR’”, African
Insight Journal**

Cet article passe en revue l'un des premiers The article reviews one of the very first books on COVID-19 and the economic implications thereof. The book attempts to further our understanding of the COVID-19 economic impacts transmission mechanisms and what policy options and tools we can deploy to return the economy to 'normalcy'. This book comes after an important

historical study by Mark Honigsbaum - The Pandemic Century. The key economic questions addressed in the new book are: How, and how far and fast, will the economic damage spread? What are the economic contagion mechanisms? And what can governments do about it? The contributions have answered the key questions effectively. Various impacts-transmission channels have also been highlighted. On the policy front, the collection provides a wide range of policy options and tools. The roles of players such as government and the private sector – especially the banks are outlined. However, the volume is largely quiet on the specifics of the developing world despite structural differences between developed and developing countries. The book will remain invaluable to students of economics and public policy.

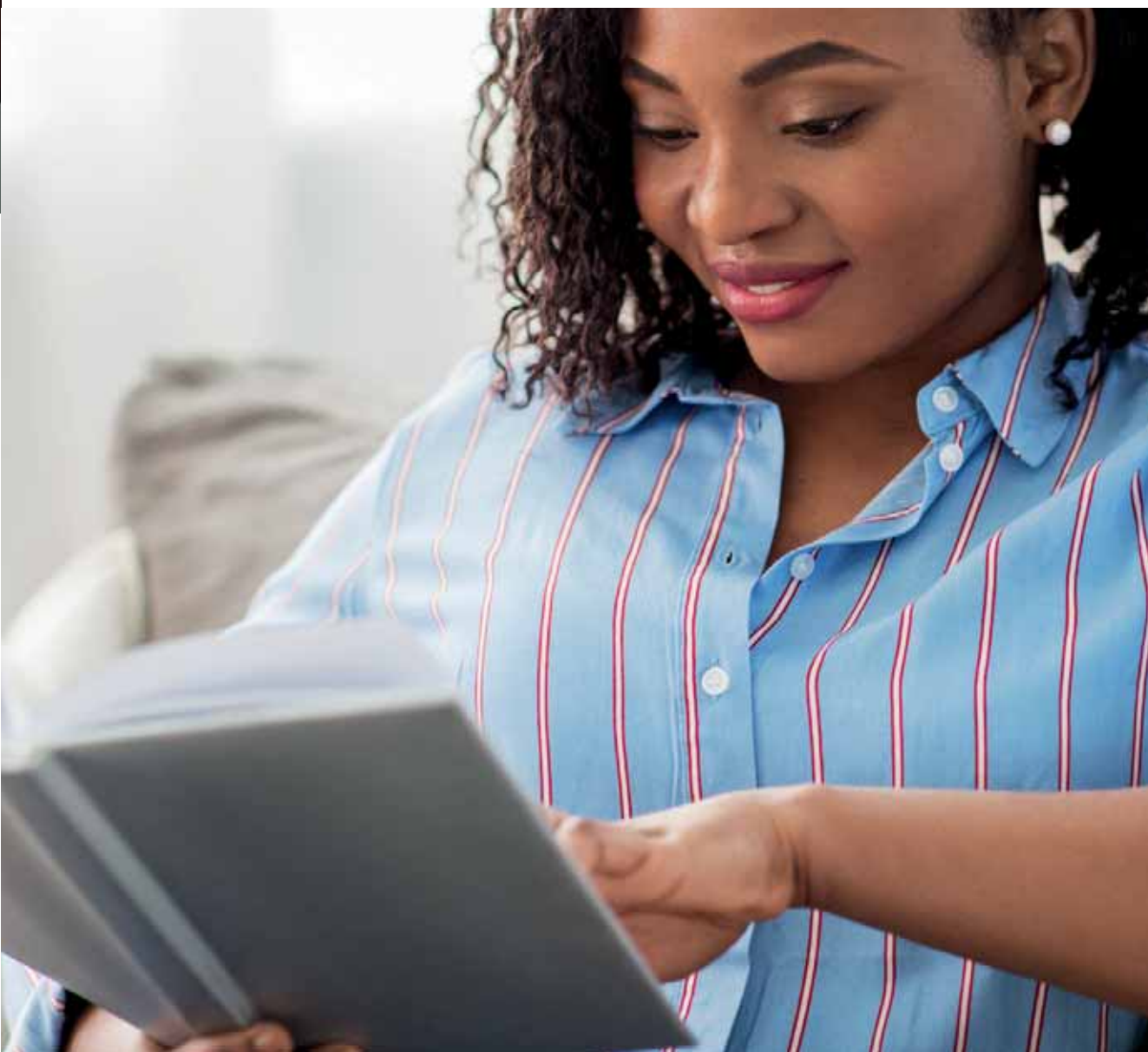
Book chapters

- Mbaye L. M. and M. Tani (2020). Migration, Innovation, and Growth: An African Story? In M. Konte and L.M. Mbaye (eds), Migration, Remittances, and Sustainable Development in Africa. **Routledge Studies in Development Economics**. Routledge. Pre-print version available as IZA DP No. 12533,

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- Mukasa, A.N., N. Ndung'u, and A. Shimeles (2020), "Aligning Macroeconomic Policies for Agricultural Transformation in Africa", in D. Resnick, X. Diao, and G. Tadesse (eds.), Sustaining Africa's Agrifood System Transformation: The Role of Public Policies, ReSAKSS 2020 Annual Trends and Outlook Report, Washington, DC, and Kigali: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and AKADEMIYA2063.
- Mbaye L. M. (2020). Discussion Comments: "The challenges and insights of connecting the macro, meso and micro-levels". Renewing the Migration Debate - Building disciplinary and geographical bridges to explain global migration. KNAW Academy Colloquium, International Migration Institute. 16-18 October 2019.



Working Papers

Zerihun G. Alemu (2020) Poverty in Nigeria: A multidimensional approach, African Development Bank, Working Paper 327

This paper uses a multidimensional approach to measure the level of poverty in Nigeria and its distribution across zones and states. It examines the contribution of wellbeing indicators to average poverty and offers a tool to assist at various stages of project planning – project prioritization, monitoring and evaluation. The study finds the following: (i) Poverty in Nigeria is high, averaging 52 percent, whether defined by income or by a combination of income and non-income factors. This could be explained

by the structure of growth and by the lack of pro-poor spending policies. (ii) Three geopolitical zones in the North East, North West, and North Central – account for most of Nigeria's poverty. (iii) Higher average deprivation in some states could be explained by variations in service delivery. (iv) State-level variations in average deprivation are the greatest in education, dwelling, energy, and toilet facilities. Conversely, average deprivation is the highest but variations across states the lowest in employment, income, sanitation and access to water. This implies that a combination of both state and federal poverty reduction policies are required. (v) Households attach more weight to education, energy, and employment the highest, implying that interventions in these areas could significantly reduce poverty in Nigeria..



Zerihun G. Alemu (2020) Growth Drivers in Kenya: A Supply Side Analysis, African Development Bank, Working Paper 345

The paper empirically assesses the drivers of output growth in Kenya using a Cobb-Douglas production function within a growth accounting framework. Results show, contrary to earlier studies that the contribution of productivity growth to output growth has increased in recent years. This is attributable, among other factors, to reforms in the governance spaces (i.e., political, economic, and social). The results are robust to the use of alternative estimates on the share of capital in total output. The study also found that the contribution of factor accumulation declined, not due to the workings of diminishing returns, as such (as Kenya is a capital scarce economy), but rather due to a decline in capital deepening. This suggests that additional room exists to further propel output growth by increasing physical

capital. Furthermore, it is found that the contribution of human capital to output growth has declined (although not at the same rate as physical capital), thus partly contributing to the jobless growth. This situation is owing to unfavorable labor market dynamics, among other factors. An implication would be that the contribution of human capital to output growth could be enhanced by: (i) dealing with labor market rigidities through labor policy reforms, (ii) increasing employment elasticity by supporting the movement of labor from low to high labor productivity sectors and directing investments toward sectors with higher labor absorptive capacity, and (iii) empowering the unemployed and new entrants into the labor market through human capital and entrepreneurship development.

<https://bit.ly/3yyAR4T>



Batuo, E.M., Kararach, G., Malki, I., (2021). "The Dynamics of Inequality in Africa and the Role of Macroeconomic and institutional Forces: Equality in poverty vs. Inequality in Richness", AfDB Working Paper Series

This paper attempts to offer an empirical assessment of the main macroeconomic and institutional driver of inequality in Africa. We also propose a two-step

econometric methodology to account for the distributional properties of income per capita of economies in the sample. We employ panel data models and data set encompassing 52 African countries spanning the years 1980-2017. The findings suggest (i) that income per capita in Africa is divergent and there exist clubs of convergence (ii) the Kuznets' curve relationship holds only for economies at the bottom of income distribution and (iii) limited role of macroeconomic and institutional factors across African economies. This latter shows that the distributional property of income may offer an insight on what economic forces may help reducing inequality in Africa.



Flávio A. Soares da Gama (2020), Budget and Resource Management in South Sudan -Addressing Fiscal Imbalances

South Sudan has struggled with lack of good governance and nation building. The budget process has several limitations linked to lack of credibility and transparency. The internal and external control surveillance mechanisms are weak with oversight institutions including the Audit Chamber assigned to undertake regular audit lacking autonomy to efficiently perform its roles. Some of the suggested policy include (i) Ensure independence of internal and external oversight institutions such as internal audit, external audit/national audit office, public accounts committee, and civil society organizations; (ii) Implementation of a mid-term budget framework that accounts for the impact of policies in the long-term; (iii) Ensure public debt management system is anchored on a medium-term fiscal framework; (iv) Urgent



focus on economic diversification to reduce vulnerability of the economy; (v) Improve capacity of the debt management unit, ministry of finance and spending agencies in budget execution and planning and build resilience against exogenous shocks; (vi) Improve governance of natural resources; and (vii) set up an oversight committee to drive the needed PFM reforms.

<https://bit.ly/3bliC39>



**Kararach, G. (2021).
“South-South Cooperation
Modalities and Instruments
for Accelerating Regional
Trade in Africa”, South-South
Ideas Paper, UNDP**

For many years the lack of capacity - defined as the ability to deliver individual, organizational and state objectives and

mandates - constrained Africa from taking advantage of trade and investment opportunities presented by the global economy. However, the continent has made significant strides in lifting some of the constraints hindering its efforts in achieving sustainable development and reducing abject poverty. In this regard, African governments have become increasingly aware of the importance of developing capacity to promote trade and attract investments for Africa to participate more effectively in the global economy and to reap the full benefits of globalization. To this end, a range of policies should be developed and implemented with a view of improving the capacities of countries to expand their trading and investment horizons. Moreover, widespread agreement has emerged among policy makers on the desirability and necessity of accelerating regional integration in Africa and on the lessons that the continent can draw from the experiences of the Global South and their actions on South-South cooperation (SSC) to foster development. The fundamental issue is how best to integrate in a way that is sustainable and contributes to development of the continent.



THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE FISHERIES SECTOR IN AFRICA (MARCH TO MAY 2020)

The report analyses the impacts of the pandemic in 4 countries highly dependent on the marine fisheries sector (Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, and Seychelles). It attempts to take stock of the direct and indirect impacts of the pandemic on the entire fisheries sector and value chains, from catching operations to marketing, with particular attention to governance issues, gender issues and informal sector actors. Based on this diagnosis, which is necessarily limited in space and time (the first quarter of the pandemic on the African continent), this report identifies good practices and makes recommendations from the dual perspective of a persistent health crisis and post-crisis restructuring.

Philippe TOUS and Salimata SOUMARE (ECNR)

- Morsy H. and A. N. Mukasa (2020) Youth Jobs, Skills and Educational Mismatches in Africa. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 326.

<https://bit.ly/3fbpQ21>



- Woldemichael A. and M. Joldowski (2020) The Cost of Inaction: Obstacles and Lost Jobs in Africa. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 328.

<https://bit.ly/3oFkizZ>



- Woldemichael A. and A. Shimeles (2020) Human Capital, Productivity, and Structural Transformation. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 329. <https://bit.ly/3fB4Alg>



- Woldemichael A. , M. Joldowski and A. Shimeles (2020) Labor Market Flexibility and Jobs in Selected African Countries. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 330.

<https://bit.ly/3vcyzqf>



- Morsy H. and E. Moustafa (2020) Mispricing of Sovereign Risk and Investor Herding in African Debt. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 331.

<https://bit.ly/3yG4Lo6>



- Woldemichael A. (2020) The Impacts of Community-Based Health Insurance on Poverty Reduction. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 332. <https://bit.ly/3hL9P4w>



- Boly A., M. Konte and A. Shimeles (2020) Corruption and Tax Morale in Africa. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 333.

<https://bit.ly/346q18m>



- Macroeconomics Policy, Forecasting and Research Department (ECMR) (2020) Intra-African Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Employment: A Case Study. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 335.

<https://bit.ly/2QGbcX3>



- Boly A., Kole Keita, A. Okara and G. C. Okou (2020) Effect of Corruption on Educational Quantity and Quality: Theory and Evidence. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 337.

<https://bit.ly/2QDHx0w>



- Morsy H. , L. Balma, and A. N. Mukasa (2020) Not a Good Time': Economic Impact of COVID-19 in Africa. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 338.

<https://bit.ly/2SgBEa2>



- Morsy H. and A. EL-Shal (2020) Innovation and Productivity in Developing Economies. AfDB Working Paper Series No. 340.

<https://bit.ly/2QL6t6w>



Kafle, K., Omotilewa, O. J., Leh, M. (2020) Who benefits from farmer-led irrigation expansion in Ethiopia? AfDB Working Paper Series No. 341.

<https://bit.ly/3yuYnjc>



- Nabassaga T., C. Chuku, A. N. Mukasa and H. Amusa (2020) How does educational inequality affect income inequality in Africa? AfDB Working Paper Series No. 343.

<https://bit.ly/3wv2M45>



- Abay K., K. Tafere and A. Woldemichael (2020) Winners and Losers from COVID-19: Global Evidence from Google Search. World Policy Research Working Paper No. 9268.

<https://bit.ly/3yy3AXs>



- Kolavalli, S., Agandin, J., Ampofo, A., Kemeze, F. H., & Amewu, S. (2020) Value chain development to benefit smallholders in Ghana: The effectiveness of selected interventions. GSSP Working Paper 51.

<https://bit.ly/3475bpu>



REPORTS AND BRIEFS

- Boly A., M. Wafula, J. Oduor (2020), Mobilizing Domestic Resource in Africa for Inclusive Growth, Volume 11 Issue 4.
- Morsy H., A. Salami, and A. N. Mukasa (2020) "Opportunities amid COVID-19: Advancing intra-African food integration" Africa Economic Brief, Volume 11 Issue 4.
- Gajigo O. and J. Ahadjie (2020), COVID-19 and Gold Mining in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges, Volume 11 Issue 5.
- Bempong E. N. and L. M. Drammeh (2020), "Covid-19 Pandemic: Potential Risks for Trade and Trade Finance in Africa", Volume 11 Issue 6.
- Mbaye L.M. (2020). "Crise et post-crise en Afrique: et si le changement était pour maintenant". La Afrique Tribune, mai 2020.
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<https://bit.ly/3uclPyt>



- Linguere Mously Mbaye (2019). Discussion note "The challenges and insights of connecting the macro, meso and micro-levels". Renewing the Migration Debate - **Building disciplinary and geographical bridges to explain global migration**. KNAW Academy Colloquium, International Migration Institute.
- **Chuku C. (2020).** "Steps to inoculate African economies against the impact of coronavirus". The Conversation, avril 2020.
- Chuku C., Adamon N. Mukasa and Yasin Yenice (2020). "Putting women and girls' safety first in Africa's response to COVID-19". The Brookings Institute, mai 2020.
- Chuku C. (2020). "The ABC triangle: Putting the AfCFTA, Brexit, and COVID-19 to work for Africa". The Brookings Institute, juin 2020.
- Chuku C. (2020). "Conflict during COVID-19: Averting a legitimacy and debt crisis in Africa?" International Growth Centre, octobre 2020.
- Morsy H. (2020), "Addressing Africa's Skills Mismatch" , **Project Syndicate**, janvier 2020.
- Morsy H. (2020), "Education in Africa: spend more and do so more efficiently", **Financial Times**, février 2020.
- Morsy H. (2020), Access to Finance: Why Aren't Women Leaning In? Women are self-selecting out of the African credit market
- Arezki R. and A. Salami (2020), "Africa needs to build back better, not return to normal", **African Business**, décembre 2020.

Publication in REVUE-BANQUE of an article entitled: «The ADB is a major financier of strategic infrastructure projects»

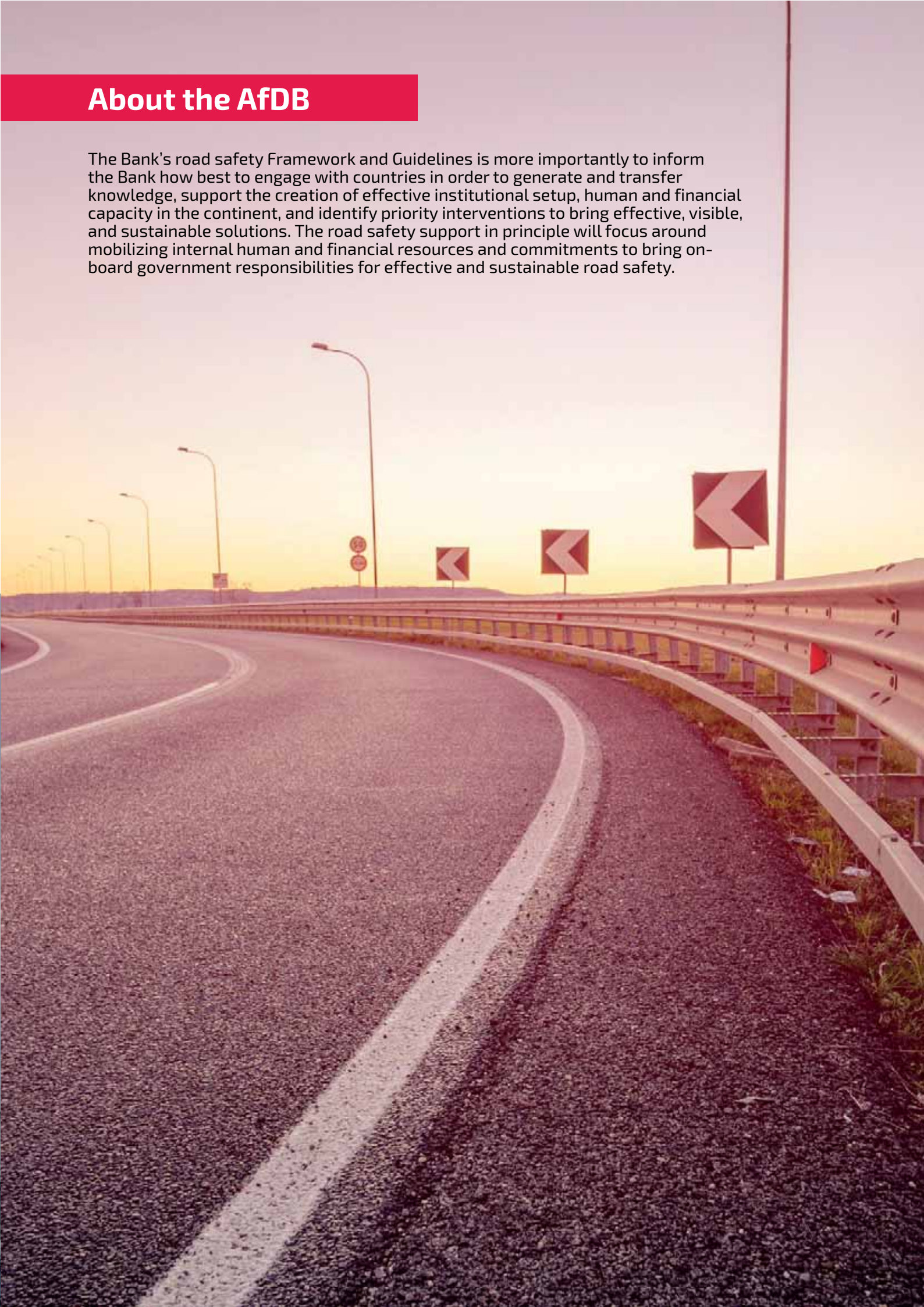
The article presents the role of the African Development Bank in the financing of infrastructure projects in Africa, namely: the financing of structuring projects, the support for an enabling environment and policy reforms, as well as project development and preparation. Particular attention is paid to financing needs and the means of the Bank's participation in the financing of infrastructure in Africa. These include innovative blended financing instruments for PPPs, risk mitigation and credit profile enhancement, and loan syndications.

<https://bit.ly/3wle6zl>

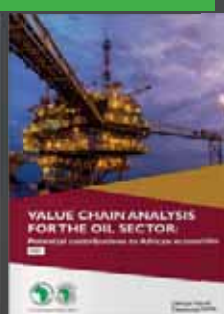
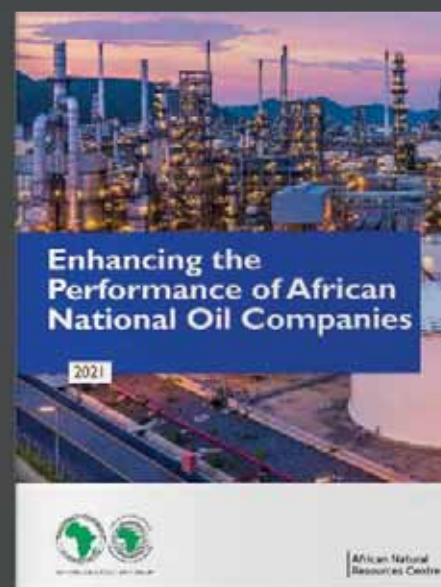
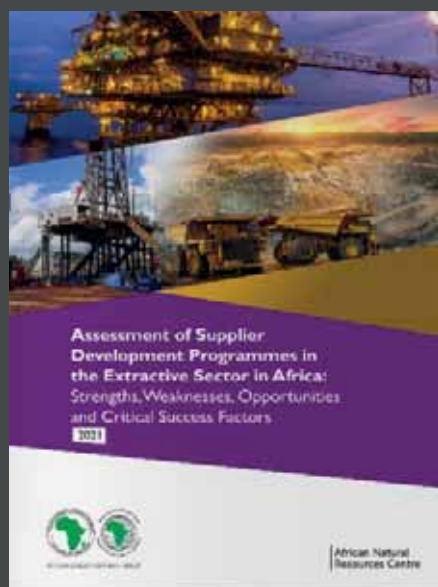


About the AfDB

The Bank's road safety Framework and Guidelines is more importantly to inform the Bank how best to engage with countries in order to generate and transfer knowledge, support the creation of effective institutional setup, human and financial capacity in the continent, and identify priority interventions to bring effective, visible, and sustainable solutions. The road safety support in principle will focus around mobilizing internal human and financial resources and commitments to bring on-board government responsibilities for effective and sustainable road safety.



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