



ISISHWANKATHELO SEBHUNGA

Ukungalingani kwiAfrika ekwiSub-Sahara

limbono ezininzi Nemingeni Yexesha Elizayo

Abahleli: Anda David, uMurray Leibbrandt, uVimal Ranchhod,
noRawane Yasser

AFRICA DEVELOPMENT FORUM

ISISHWANKATHELO SEBHUNGA

Ukungalingani kwiAfrika ekwiSub-Sahara



Iimbono ezininzi Nemingeni
Yexesha Elizayo

Abahleli: Anda David, uMurray Leibbrandt,
uVimal Ranchhod, noRawane Yasser

Isishwankathelo Sebhunga

Imvelaphi kunye noMongo

Ukwamkelwa kwe-Ajenda yeZizwe eziManyeneyo yoPhuhliso oluZinzileyo luka-2030 lubonise ukuzinikela kweenkokeli zehlabathi ekunciphiseni ukungalingani. ngo-2015. INjongo yoPhuhliso oluZinzileyo ye-10 ibikukuzinikela kolu celomngeni, inenjongo “yokunciphisa ukungalingani kumazwe ngamazwe.” Olu sukelo luvela kwiimbono ezimbini.

Okokuqala, ngokujongana nokungalingani, injongo yokuphelisa ubuhlwempu obugqithisileyo inokufikelelwa ngokukhawuleza. Okwesibini, amaqanaba akhoyo okungalingani kumazwe amaninzi aphezulu, anemiphumo emikhulu kwiindlela zawo zophuhliso, ezifana nokuthintela ukukhula, ukuzinza kuqoqosho loorhulumente, nokunciphisa intlupheko. Ukungalingani kwezintlalo noqoqosho kunokubangela ukungazinzi kwezopolitiko, ezintlalo, noqoqosho kuze kujongele phantsi ukomelela okufunekayo ukuze kulungelelaniswe ukothuka. Ngoko ke, ukunciphisa ukungalingani kubalulekile kungekhona nje ukuphelisa intlupheko kodwa nokufezekisa ubulungisa bentlalo, ubumbano nophuhliso.

Kuphuhliso njengeNkululeko, USen uthethe ngokungalingani kwicala lezakhono. Uye waveza into yokuba ukungalingani kwemivuzo kunokwahluka kakhulu ekungalinganini kwezinye “izithuba” ezininzi, ezinjengentlalontle, inkululeko, nemiba yomgangatho wobomi. Le miba ingabandakanya impilo, abasebenzi, imfundo, nokukhuselwa kwentlalontle, ngaloo ndlela igxininisa ukungalingani njengebinzana eliqukethe izinto ezininzi. Ngaloo ndlela, indlela ebandakanya zonke iinkalo iyafuneka ukuze kujonganwe neentlobo ezahlukeneyo zokuqhuba neziphumo zokungalingani.

Oku kuye kwaba yindlela Yomanyano lweYurophu Agence Française de Développement (EU–AFD) IZiko loPhando ngokungalingani, phantsi kwamaphepha angaphezu kwe-100 ashicilelwe ukususela ngo-2017. Omnye wamaqabane ahamba phambili kule nkqubo Liziko leAfrika

lokuGqwesa kuPhando Lokungalingani (ACEIR), onjongo yalo ikukuba negalelo ekuqondeni okunzulu, okunamacala amaninzi, nokwahlukahlukana ngokwemfundo yokungalingani kwiimeko zamazwe aseAfrika nokuqonda kwelizwekazi nehlabathi jikelele malunga nendlela ukungalingani okunokoyiswa ngayo. Umxholo wale ncwadi uphuma kuphando olubanzi olukhokelwa zizo zombini isakhelo Seziko Lophando i-EU-AFD ngokungalingani nenethwekhi yabaphandi beACEIR.

Ngaloo ndlela, le ncwadi igxininisa ekungalinganini ngokwezoqoqosho nezentlalo eAfrika, nokungaphambili okunxulumene ngokuyintloko nokungafani kwengeniso okanye ubutyebi ize le yokugqibela ibhekisele ngokukodwa kwiiyantlukwano zamathuba, kuquka ukungafani kokufikelela kwiinkonzo, ukhathalelo lwempilo, imfundo nomsebenzi onesidima. Le ncwadi ihlola ukungalingani okuthe nkqo phakathi kwabantu okanye amakhaya, nokungalingani okubanzi phakathi kwamaqela (oko kukuthi, isini, ubuhlanga, inkolo, uhlanga, okanye indawo).

Phakathi kwemikhwa ebalaseleyo yehlabathi kumashumi eminyaka adlulileyo, ukwehla kobuhlwempu obugqithisileyo yenye yezona zinto zibalulekileyo. Ukutshintsha kweAfrika kulo mfanekiso wehlabathi kunikisa umdla. Kule minyaka ingama-30 idlulileyo, iAfrika ifumene ukonyuka okubalulekileyo kokukhula koqoqosho. Nangona kunjalo, inkqubela ekunciphiseni intlupheko iye yacotha. Izehlo zentlupheko kwilizwekazi ziphezulu kunezinye iindawo kwaye, ngelixa iAfrika ibe yinxalenye yommangaliswo wokukhula, oku akuzange kuguqulelwe ekunciphiseni okukhulu kwentlupheko njengakweminye imimandla. Le nto ithetha ukuba abantu abaninzi bavaelwe ngaphandle kwenkqubo yokukhula, nto leyo ebonisa ukungabandakanywa kokukhula kwaseAfrika. Mhlawumbi ukungalingani okuphezulu nokwandayo nohlobo lwezi zezona zinto ziphambili ezichaphazelekayo ekusileleni kokuba ukukhula kunciphise intlupheko.

I-Afrika inamazwe asi-7 kwali-10 angalinganiyo kwaye ibalasele njengendawo yokungalingani okugqithisileyo ngokwemigangatho yamazwe ngamazwe. Ilizwekazi likwanaso nesona sithuba siphezulu phakathi kwengeniso ephakathi kweepesenti eziphezulu ezilli-10 neepesenti ezingama-50 ezisezantsi, esisesona sikhewu sikhulu kunezikhewu ezikweminye imimandla enokungalingani okugqithisileyo. Ngokomyinge, eAfrika, abona bantu bazizityebi abenza iipesenti ezili-10 bafumene iipesenti ezingama-54 zengeniso ephelileyo ngo-2019, ngelixa iipesenti ezingama-50 ezisezantsi zafumana kuphela iipesenti ezisi-9. Ngaphandle kokungalingani kwemivuzo, impembelelo yexesha elide yobukholoniyali eAfrika ibangele ukuhanjiswa kobutyebi, umhlaba, imfundo, nempilo kwizizukulwana ngezizukulwana, nto leyo eqhuba iimpawu ezingatshintshiyo zokungalingani kwilizwekazi.

Ngenxa yobume obuthile bokungalingani kwayo nendima ekhulayo yokungalingani kwehlabathi, iAfrika ibalulekile kwingxoxo yehlabathi malunga nokungalingani. Umxholo waseAfrika uphakamisa uphando olubalulekileyo nezithuba zepolisi kwingxoxo yehlabathi. Ngaphezu koko, ilizwekazi liya libaluleka kakhulu, kuba eyona nto iqhuba ukukhula kwabemi behlabathi kukukhula kwabemi kwiAfrika ekwi-Sub-Sahara.

Abemi banamhlanje baseAfrika, ngokomyinge, ngabantu abahlwempuzekileyo, ubukhulu becala abakumazantsi osasazo lwengeniso yehlabathi. Ngaloo ndlela, abantu baseAfrika babalulekile kwingxoxo engokungalingani kwehlabathi. Ngokusekelwe kuphando lwakutshanje, le ncwadi ikhanyisa ukungalingani kweAfrika, kubandakanywa nokusasazwa kweziphumo namathuba.

Uphononongo lokungalingani luye lwazuza ukubaluleka, ngokupapashwa kweencwadi ezininzi ezidumileyo ezibonisa ukunciphisa ukungalingani, njengento ebonisa uhlobo loluntu, kunokuguqula ukukhula koqoqosho kunciphise intlupheko nophuhliso ngokubanzi. Lo msebenzi uquka uphando olubalulekileyo ngokungalingani kweAfrika, neengxelo ezinkulu ezipapashwe kwiminyaka yakutshanje. Lo mbutho womsebenzi uqaqambisa, phakathi kwezinye izinto, ukuba amazwe akuMazantsi eAfrika ngawona anenqanaba lokungalingani ehlabathini lonke. Nangona kunjalo, ngenxa yedatha ekhoyo nemiqathango yayo ekufumanekeni nomgangatho, ukwazi ukwenza uphando nokubonelela ngeziphumo zokungalingani kweAfrika kulinganiselwe kakhulu.

Le ncwadi yongeza kolu hlalutyo ngokunika ingxoxo ebanzi nenzulu ngokungalingani kwama-Afrika. Uluhlu lwezifundo zophononongo, ezibandakanya amazwe afana neBurkina Faso, iGhana, iKenya, iMalawi, uMzantsi Afrika, neZambia, zibandakanyiwe, ngaloo ndlela zithatha izinto ezohlukileyo nezifanayo zokungalingani kweAfrika ukusuka kuluhlu olubanzi lweembono. Ngokuqonda imingeni emikhulu nokuchonga apho zikhoyo izikhewu ezinkulu zolwazi, le ncwadi ibonelela ngophononongo olubalulekileyo negalelo elitsha kuphando ngokungalingani eAfrika.

Imiyalezo Engundoqo

Le ncwadi igxininisa amanqanaba aphambili kunye neendlela zokungalingani kwimimandla kunye namazwe angaphakathi kwe-Afrika ngaphambi kokubonelela ngohlalutyo olunzulu lwemiba emininzi yokungalingani kwilizwekazi kunye nezenzo zomgaqo-nkqubo omtsha. Imiyalezo ephambili evela kwincwadi yile ilandelayo.

Icandelo 1: Imeko Yokudlala

1. *Ukujongwa ngokubanzi kokungalingani eAfrika kubonisa ukungafani okuhlukeneyo, namanqanaba ahlukeneyo neendlela kwiingingqi namazwe angaphakathi kweAfrika kwinqanaba lokungalingani, nemiqobo nemida yokulinganisa, ukuqonda, nokucinga ngokungalingani (isahluko 1).*

Intambo eqhelekileyo ivela malunga nokungalingani okuphezulu kunye nokwandayo kumazwe amaninzi aseAfrika. Uhlalutyo oluneenkukacha nolunovakalelo lomxholo lubalulekile ekuphenduleni iinkukacha zentlalo neziko neemeko zembali eziye zabumba umkhondo welizwekazi.

2. *Ukubamba iinkalo ezininzi zokungalingani eAfrika, iinkcukacha ezisemgangathweni ziyadingeka ezihamba ngaphaya kwengeniso nokusetyenziswa (isahluko 2).*

Ngenxa yokuba ukungalingani kwamacala amaninzi kusebenza ukuze kuvelise amanqanaba adibeneyo okungalingani, inkalo nganye nenkalo yokungalingani kufuneka ilinganiswe. Nangona kunjalo, idatha eqhelekileyo nesemgangathweni yexesha elide inqabile eAfrika. Inkqubela phambili kwiimethodoloji zakutshanje edibanisa irhafu, iikhawunti zelizwe, nedatha yophando inokusombulula eminye imingeni ekuqikeleleni ubutyebi nokungalingani kwengeniso ngokusekelwe kwidatha yophando kuphela.

Icandelo 2: Ukuhlalutya nokuJonga Ukungalingani Okuninzi

3. *Imfundo nempilo yimiba ephambili yentlalontle yabantu, kwaye ukungalingani kule mimandla ngokusisiseko kuphazamisa amathuba okuthatha inxaxheba kwimarike yabasebenzi, ephantsi kwesiphumo sokungalingani kwengeniso (isahluko 3).*

Ubukhulu becala, ukungalingani ekufikeleleni kukhathalelo lwempilo, iziphumo zempilo, nokufikelela kwimfundo kuqhutywa zizinto ezifanayo, ezifana neemeko zentlalo yezoqoqosho nentlupheko, indawo yejiyografi nesini. Izithethe zentlalo zikwangummiselo ophambili wokufikelela kwamakhaya nakwabasetyhini kukhathalelo lwempilo olusemgangathweni nemfundo. Ngokudityanisiweyo, oku kungalingani kunokubumba amathuba okuba abantu babalekele intlupheko kwaye banyukele ekwabelweni kwengeniso ngeziphumo ezincomekayo zemarike yezemisebenzi.

4. *Ngesabelo sayo esikhulu sengqesho engekho sikweni nengacwangciswa, icandelo elincinane elisesikweni, nokungabi nankathalo kwabantu abatsha, iintshukumo zemarike yomsebenzi zingundoqo ekuqondeni ukungalingani kweAfrika (isahluko sesi-4).*

Ukungalingani kwemivuzo kuphezulu kakhulu kumazwe amaninzi aseAfrika. Ukongeza kulwabiwo lwemivuzo, izinga lentswelo-ngqesho liphezulu kakhulu, ingakumbi kuMazantsi eAfrika. Amazwe anezinga eliphantsi labantu abangaphangeliyo adla ngokuba namacandelo amakhulu angacwangciswa, nto leyo ephakamisa inkxalabo malunga nokungaqeshwa, ukuba sengozini, nokuba sesichengeni kwabantu abaqeshwe kuloo macandelo. Ngokuphathelele ukungalingani okuthe tyaba, abasetyhini badla ngokufumana umsebenzi kwimisebenzi engacwangciswa okanye baziqeshe, kwaye babonakala besenza imisebenzi yentsapho engahlawulwayo. Le yantlukwano yengqesho nemivuzo ikwasebenza kumaqela athile obuhlanga kwamanye amazwe. Okokugqibela, iAfrika inawona manqanaba aphezulu olutsha olungaphangeliyo, kwimfundo, okanye kuqeqesho.

5. *Ngeempawu zabo ezinqamlezileyo, ukungalingani ngokwesini kunzulu kumazwe aseAfrika kwaye kuthe gqolo kumacala amathathu: (1) kwezoqoqosho (ukuthatha inxaxheba kwimisebenzi eyenza ingeniso nokufikelela kunye nobunini bezibonelelo), (2) kwezentlalo (ukufikelela kwimpilo nakwimfundo), kunye (3) nezopolitiko (ukuthatha inxaxheba ekuthathweni kwezigqibo ekhaya, ekuhlaleni, nakumanqanaba esizwe) (isahluko 5).*

Impembelelo yezithethe zesini neengcinga ezihlala zihleli zibalulekile kuzo zonke iimeko zaseAfrika. Ukungalingani ngokwesini kubonakala ngokukhethekileyo kwikhaya, kunye nabasetyhini basoloko benelizwi elilinganiselweyo kunye namandla okwenza izigqibo, benomthwalo wemisebenzi yokunyamekela engahlawulwayo, kunye nokuxhatshazwa kwasekhaya. Ngemigaqo esesikweni kunye nezithethe ezingekho sikweni, oku kungalingani kunwenwela ekuhlaleni nakuluntu, kwaye ucalucalulo olujoliswe kwabasetyhini lucinezela kakhulu uluntu lwaseAfrika. Ilensi yesini kufuneka isetyenziswe kwinkqubo yokwenziwa kwepolisi ukuze kuncitshiswe ucalucalulo olujoliswe kwabasetyhini kwintlalontle, kwezoqoqosho, nezopolitiko.

6. *Ukungalingani kwelizwe ekufikeleleni kwiinkonzo ezisisiseko (umbane, ugutyulo lwelindle olucocekileyo, namanzi acoccekileyo) yinxalenye ephambili yokungalingani kwesizwe kumazwe amaninzi aseAfrika, enefuthe elibalulekileyo kwimpilo, imfundo, namathuba engqesho kwimarike yomsebenzi (isahluko 6).*

Ukuvela nokuzingisa kokungalingani kweendawo zangoku eAfrika zikho ixesha elide, ilifa lobukholoniyali elithe lachaphazela ubume belizwe ngalinye lezopolitiko emva kwenkululeko. Ukubaluleka kokungalingani kwesithuba kucaciswa ngumahluko omkhulu kwiindawo ngeendawo ezithile kwiimpawu zabemi bemizi, ezifana nesini sentloko-ntsapho, amanqanaba okuphumelela kwimfundo ekhaya, nobuhlanga okanye ubuzwe baloo ngingqi.

7. *EAfrika, baninzi abantu abafudukela ezidolophini besuka emaphandleni kwaye kwamanye amazwe abanye bafudukela kwamanye amazwe, ubuninzi boko kufuduka kubangelwa kuze kuphumele kukungalingani (isahluko 7).*

Izithintelo zemali kunye nezentlalo zokufuduka zihambelana nokungalingani kwiindawo zokuthumela. Abo bangamahlwempu, abasengozini, nabaphantsi kocalucalulo bahlala bengakwazi ukufuduka. Ukufuduka kunokuba neziphumo ezithe ngqo nezingathanga ngqo kukungalingani. Iziphumo ezithe ngqo zenzeka ngeemali ezithunyelwa kumakhaya afudukayo, ezinokuthi zitshintsha iipatheni zenkcitho yekhaya. Iziphumo ezingathanga ngqo zenzeka ikakhulu ngotshintsho lwemarike yezabasebenzi phakathi koluntu oluthumelayo nolwamkelayo nangenxa yeepatheni ezintsha zenkcitho notyalo-mali. Ngaphaya kokungalingani kwezoqoqosho, izithethe, amaziko, kunye nokutshintsha kwemozulu zizinto eziphambili zale mihla ezibumba unxibelelwano phakathi kokufuduka kunye nokungalingani.

8. *Ubungqina bokuhamba phakathi kwezizukulwana (phakathi kwezizukulwana) nangaphaya kwezizukulwana (ngaphezu kwexesha lokuphila komntu) kubonisa ukuba kukho amanqanaba aphezulu okungahambi kakuhle akhoyo eAfrika (isahluko 8).*

Ubungqina bubonisa imfuneko yokugxila kwipolisi kwimiba yesakhiwo esisiseko sokungalingani kwamathuba nokungalingani okulandela ingeniso, umvuzo nobutyebi. Ezi zinto zibandakanya zombini iipolisi nemithetho esemthethweni kunye nemimiselo engacwangciswa enokuthi ichaphazele ukufikelela ngokulinganayo kukhathalelo lwezempilo olusemgangathweni nemfundo, nokusasazwa kwamathuba emarike yomsebenzi, iiasethi, nobutyebi kwizizukulwana ngezizukulwana. Kwizizukulwana, ikamva labantwana lisanxibelelene ngamandla nemeko yentlalontle yabazali babo. Kwizizukulwana, ukuxhathisa kwentlupheko, umngcipheko wokuwela kwintlupheko, namazinga aphantsi okunyuka ukuya kwinqanaba eliphakathi elizinzileyo kunye ne-elite libonisa ukuqhubeka kokungalingani ngexesha lokuphila komntu.

9. *Imigaqo-nkqubo yokujongana nokungalingani ukusuka kwizixhobo eziqhelekileyo ezitshintsha ingeniso ngokuthe ngqo (“ngaphakathi kwebhokisi”), njengemigaqo-nkqubo yemarike yabasebenzi, imigaqo-nkqubo yerhafu, kunye nemigaqo-nkqubo yenkcitho yentlalontle, kwimigaqo-nkqubo etshintsha ubudlelwane bentlalontle obumisela ingeniso (“ngaphandle kwebhokisi”), njengomigaqo-nkqubo wokhuphiswano kunye nezicwangciso-nkqubo zothethathethwano eziguqula imbuyekezo enxulumene nekhaphithali nabasebenzi (isahluko 9).*

Imigaqo-nkqubo yemveli yokunciphisa ukungalingani, njengeminatha yokhuseleko loluntu, irhafu, kunye nemigaqo-nkqubo yemarike yabasebenzi, isetyenziswe kakhulu eAfrika, kunye namanqanaba ahlukeneyo okuphumelela kumazwe ngamazwe. Nangona imigaqo-nkqubo yemveli ihlala ibalulekile, ijongene nemiqobo kumazwe amaninzi aseAfrika, kubandakanywa ukungahambi kakuhle, ushishino oluphantsi olunobunini obuphezulu bamazwe angaphandle, kunye nezinga eliphezulu lentlupheko. Le miba yokunciphisa nemeko yonxunguphalo yemozulu zenza imeko yokucinga ngokutsha komgaqo-nkqubo onokukhetha ukubandakanya izikhokelo zolawulo zokwamkelwa nokuphuhliswa kobuchwepheshe obutsha kunye neasethi nezikimu zokwabelana ngeasethi.

Icandelo 3: Ukutyhala iMida yoLwazi kunye neZenzo zoMgaqo-nkqubo

10. *Ukutshintsha kwemozulu kuye kwaba noxanduva lokunyusa ukungalingani phakathi kwamazwe, kunye neAfrika echaphazelekayo ngokungafaniyo nokutshintsha kweqondo lokushisa neziganeko zemozulu ezibi kakhulu, nangona ilizwekazi linikela ngaphantsi kweepesenti ze-5 zokukhutshwa kwekhabhoni yehlabathi (isahluko 10).*

Ubunzima bemozulu buphawulwa kukungalingani okumandla phakathi kwe-Afrika nehlabathi liphela, kunye naphakathi nangaphakathi kwamazwe aseAfrika, kunye nokuba sesichengeni kwiimpembelelo zemozulu ezinxulunyaniswa ngamandla nengeniso kunye nobutyebi. Ngoko ke, kubalulekile ukuphuhlisa ukuqonda ngcono ukungalingani kokutshintsha kwemozulu, phakathi kwamazwe, xa kuyilwa uhlehlengiso neentshukumo zokunciphisa.

11. *Ukungalingani kuye kwadlala indima ephambili ekuthinteleni ukukhula koqoqosho oluzinzileyo nolubandakanyayo eAfrika, okwenza kube yimfuneko ukucinga ngaphaya kokukhula koqoqosho nokuqwalasela ngokucacileyo imida yokusingqongileyo (isahluko 11).*

Iipateni zokukhula koqoqosho eAfrika azizange zibandakanywe ngenxa yezinto ezininzi ezibalulekileyo, eziquka amanqanaba aphezulu okungalingani kwasekuqaleni, ukuxhomekeka okuphezulu kwimigodi nemizi-mveliso yokomba, nokusabela okuphantsi kwengqesho kuhlumo loqoqosho. Iipateni zokukhula koqoqosho lwehlabathi bezingazinzanga ngokwembono yokusingqongileyo. Le miba ifuna ingqwalasela ecacileyo kwiinkqubo zokukhula ezibonelela ngemekobume evumela uluntu luphela kuqoqosho lwase-Afrika nokuqinisekisa ukuba utshintsho oluya kuhlumo olubandakanyayo noluzinzileyo kumazwe aphuhlileyo aluphazamisi uphuhliso kumazwe anengeniso ephantsi.

Environmental Benefits Statement

The World Bank Group is committed to reducing its environmental footprint. In support of this commitment, we leverage electronic publishing options and print-on-demand technology, which is located in regional hubs worldwide. Together, these initiatives enable print runs to be lowered and shipping distances decreased, resulting in reduced paper consumption, chemical use, greenhouse gas emissions, and waste.

We follow the recommended standards for paper use set by the Green Press Initiative. The majority of our books are printed on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)–certified paper, with nearly all containing 50–100 percent recycled content. The recycled fiber in our book paper is either unbleached or bleached using totally chlorine-free (TCF), processed chlorine-free (PCF), or enhanced elemental chlorine-free (EECF) processes.

More information about the World Bank's environmental philosophy can be found at <http://www.worldbank.org/corporateresponsibility>.



This booklet contains the overview, as well as a list of contents, from *Inequalities in Sub-Saharan Africa: Multidimensional Perspectives and Future Challenges*. doi: 10.1596/978-1-4648-2150-9. A PDF of the final, full-length book, once published, will be available at <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/> and print copies can be ordered at <http://Amazon.com>. Please use the final version of the book for citation, reproduction, and adaptation purposes.

© 2024 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank
1818 H Street NW, Washington DC 20433
Telephone: 202-473-1000; Internet: www.worldbank.org

Some rights reserved

This work is a product of the staff of The World Bank with external contributions. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of The World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent, or the Agence Française de Développement. The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or currency of the data included in this work and does not assume responsibility for any errors, omissions, or discrepancies in the information, or liability with respect to the use of or failure to use the information, methods, processes, or conclusions set forth. The boundaries, colors, denominations, links/footnotes, and other information shown in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries. The citation of works authored by others does not mean the World Bank endorses the views expressed by those authors or the content of their works.

Nothing herein shall constitute or be construed or considered to be a limitation upon or waiver of the privileges and immunities of The World Bank, all of which are specifically reserved.

Rights and Permissions



This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 IGO license (CC BY 3.0 IGO) <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/igo>. Under the Creative Commons Attribution license, you are free to copy, distribute, transmit, and adapt this work, including for commercial purposes, under the following conditions:

Attribution—Please cite the work as follows: David, Anda, Murray Leibbrandt, Vimal Ranchhod, and Rawane Yasser, eds. 2024. “Inequalities in Sub-Saharan Africa: Multidimensional Perspectives and Future Challenges.” Africa Development Forum series. Overview booklet. World Bank, Washington, DC. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO

Translations—If you create a translation of this work, please add the following disclaimer along with the attribution:
This translation was not created by The World Bank and should not be considered an official World Bank translation. The World Bank shall not be liable for any content or error in this translation.

Adaptations—If you create an adaptation of this work, please add the following disclaimer along with the attribution:
This is an adaptation of an original work by The World Bank. Views and opinions expressed in the adaptation are the sole responsibility of the author or authors of the adaptation and are not endorsed by The World Bank.

Third-party content—The World Bank does not necessarily own each component of the content contained within the work. The World Bank therefore does not warrant that the use of any third-party-owned individual component or part contained in the work will not infringe on the rights of those third parties. The risk of claims resulting from such infringement rests solely with you. If you wish to re-use a component of the work, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that re-use and to obtain permission from the copyright owner. Examples of components can include, but are not limited to, tables, figures, or images.

All queries on rights and licenses should be addressed to World Bank Publications, The World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; e-mail: pubrights@worldbank.org.

Cover photo: © peeterv, Balogun market, Lagos, Nigeria / iStock. Further permission required for reuse.

Cover design: Bill Pragluski, Critical Stages, LLC



Scan the QR code to see the
complete book.

SKU 33762