

Investment Experience and Opportunities in Infrastructure in African Infrastructure 2017

Investment Experience -Market Demand, Growth, Opportunities and Analysis Of Top Key Player Forecast To 2022

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Description

Wiseguyreports.Com Adds "Investment Experience -Market Demand, Growth, Opportunities and Analysis Of Top Key Player Forecast To 2022" To Its Research Database

Current scenario

- Africa is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The growth is driven by strong domestic demand, improved supply conditions and increasing external financial flows
- Though the region's economic growth slowed down to 2.2% in 2016 (3.4% in 2015), it is expected to witness stronger growth in the years ahead
- Four countries – Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt and Algeria – account for a 60% share in the continent's gross domestic product (GDP)
- Private consumption is the main GDP growth driver for Africa, with a 68% share in GDP (2015), while the share of gross fixed capital formation remains limited at 23%
- High growth is putting increasing pressure on its infrastructure, both in terms of quality and quantity.
- As per African Development Bank (AfDB) estimates, inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure is costing Africa the equivalent of 5% of GDP, high transport costs add 75% to the price of African goods, and about 30 countries have chronic power outages

Trends and developments

- Foreign direct investment (FDI) and official development assistance (ODA) are the major contributors to infrastructure development in the region, while remittances have also gained prominence over time. In 2016, Africa accounted for around 12% of the global FDI
- African economies are making significant progress in reforming their business environment. Among the 51 African countries covered in the Doing Business report (World Bank 2016), 23 improved their ranking in 2015
- There has been a significant change in Africa's trading partners – currently more than 50% of

the continent's trade is with emerging and developing economies, compared to advanced economies earlier

- Private sector participation is increasing, both in terms of scope and investments, but is still limited compared to public investments

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Key constraining factors

- Laws related to infrastructure development in several economies in the region are still evolving. There is a need for a number of laws to be revisited and, perhaps, redefined for faster execution of infrastructure projects
- Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are still few. Project development and preparation are often lacking, resulting in legal disputes between stakeholders
- Budgetary resources and tax revenues are certainly inadequate to meet the infrastructure financing needs of the continent
- Risk allocation in contracts is not balanced. Financial appraisals are not stringent. Contract enforcement is weak
- The corporate bond market is not big enough to meet the huge financing needs. Countries like Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso and Guinea rank among the lowest in terms of the availability of financial services, ease of access to loans, soundness of banks, and regulation level at securities exchanges
- The problem of corruption, civil unrest and public protests continues to undermine investor interest in most nations

Outlook

- Africa is endowed with rich natural resources, an abundant labour force, and strategic location on the world trade route, and thus has a huge potential for growth
- Africa's GDP is expected to grow to about 3.4% in 2017 and further to 4.3% in 2018, driven by an increase (projected) in commodity prices, strong domestic demand, better macroeconomic governance and an improved business environment
- Most of the African nations have chalked out major investment plans to invest in developing new infrastructure and maintain the existing one to support the projected growth
- India Infrastructure Research has tracked a pipeline of 1,008 projects worth at least \$749 billion across nine infrastructure sectors – roads, seaports, railways, oil and gas, water and sanitation, electricity, urban transport, renewable energy and air transport. Notably, at least 50% of these projects are in initial stages of development, offering significant opportunity across the board in the medium to long term
- Overall, countries that offer a significant infrastructure project pipeline are Uganda, Nigeria, Tanzania, Egypt and Angola, while in terms of sector, electricity and roads are the major investment areas
- The availability of long-term and stable funding sources is a must for infrastructure development in the region. Pension funds and tax incremental finance can improve financing for

infrastructure projects

- Going forward, there is a need for an effective resolution mechanism and increased attention to aspects such as project planning, monitoring and risk assessment to minimise the long-prevalent issues and challenges

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The report has three sections with eighteen distinct chapters:

Section I: Macro Analysis

- Executive Summary
- Overview
- Investments, Opportunities & Outlook (till 2023-24)
- Inter-country Comparison
- Financing of African Infrastructure
- Private Sector Participation
- Foreign Direct Investment Trends.

Section II: Sector-wise Analysis*

- Electricity
- Renewables
- Oil and Gas
- Roads
- Rail
- Urban Transport
- Seaports
- Airport/Air Transport
- ICT
- Water and Sanitation

*Each sector analysis covers information on size and growth, policy and institutional framework, key trends, proposed investments, planned capacity/network addition, upcoming projects, market opportunities, key issues and challenges and sector outlook.

Section III: Country Profiles** (36 countries selected on the basis of GDP):

Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Congo DR, Egypt, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Gabon, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Etc.

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