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*An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa*

**Call for Papers**

**“Investing in Infrastructure for Productive Transformation in  
Africa”.**

**7<sup>th</sup> Congress of African Economists (CAE)**

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**CAE CONFERENCE RESEARCH PAPER**

**What policy-relevant evidence exists to support the use of  
alternative financing models in bridging Sub-Saharan Africa's  
rural education infrastructure gap relative to inaction or stagnant  
investment?**

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Abstract

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**FOREWORD & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would firstly like to congratulate the newly appointed Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mr. Mahamoud Ali Youssouf of Djibouti, on his recent appointment to High Office in March 2025, subsequent to the proceedings of the 38<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Nigeria wishes the Chair every success in his professional endeavours in his capacity as Chair and send our best wishes and regards to the outgoing Chairperson, Mr. Moussa Faki Mahamat of Chad. Secondly, Nigeria sends compliments to Mr. Nuur Mohamud Sheekh, the newly appointed Spokesperson for the Chairperson of the African Union Commission. We wish Mr. Sheekh every continued success in his new executive role promoting and supporting peace and security across the African continent as a spokesperson, on behalf of the Office of the Chair of the Commission.

## INTRODUCTION

Many academics will agree with the view that AfCFTA presents a strategic opportunity for African states to mobilize regional investment for social infrastructure, specifically for a medium-term horizon targeting the alleviation of conditions of institutional poverty in rural education in Africa. As member states continually align, creating greater trade links, investment prospects, and mobility frameworks, AfCFTA can serve as a catalyst for scalable, cross-border financing models such as public-private partnerships (PPP). This review highlights the potential for AfCFTA-aligned strategies to bridge infrastructure gaps in the design of mechanisms to finance rural schooling, enabling broader access to quality education and supporting the development of a skilled, mobile workforce essential to Africa's single market ambitions. Closing this gap is not only a social imperative but a foundational enabler of inclusive growth under AfCFTA.

This isn't an article intended to argue for greater public-private partnerships (PPP) frameworks, or for more suitable infrastructure-related funding for African governments. It is, however, a study of existing studies, so to speak. Using the PICOS framework (*Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes, Study Design*) to define the specific research question, it is possible to survey what solutions have been proposed and what findings have emerged.

Out of the 144 measurable Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, Africa is on track to achieve only 10 by 2030 (Ramaite and Le Roux, 2024). PPP and the other capital investment needs of vehicles countries in Sub-Saharan Africa use, relating specifically to core social infrastructure and government-provided educational facilities is slowly becoming a crisis within a crisis. As climate change, deforestation and biodiversity take up the lion share of SDG gap financing, policy aspects such as AfCFTA's influence, fall by the waste-side, becoming nonchalant issues.

However, as we will come to see, not only are there just 12% of schools in rural Sub-Saharan Africa which have reliable internet, but more than 50% of schools in Sub-Saharan Africa lack adequate access to electricity, clean water and sanitation facilities. Teaching quality is also a matter of concern. While the perceived investment gap (i.e. the gap between the *actual* and the *required* level of investment) varies in range by country-specific requirements in education across studies on the subject, what continues to characterise this crisis is an inadequacy, not merely of access to basic amenities, but of effective and credible financial solutions.

Upon responding to this call for submissions by the Congress of African Economists (CAE), it was imperative that the author(s) ask its various audiences: What hurdles continue to hinder Africa's development of social infrastructure for education according to previously published literature on this mission critical SDG?

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND EMPIRICAL METHODOLOGY

This research takes the form of an evidence-based, empirically designed systematic literature review into the financial outcomes of investment into social infrastructure in Sub-Saharan Africa. It will aim to assess the contribution of a narrow theme of literature taken from specific academic journals. PICO is a valuable framework for assessing the relevant aspects which underpin a systematic review. We attribute a significant proportion of the paper to this concept.

- *Population*: The population is defined as participants and active users of the rural school system in Sub-Saharan African countries
- *Intervention*: Social infrastructure PPPs, private sector philanthropy, social bonds, and government tranche loans (repayable at interest)
- *Comparison*: A counterfactual scenario of stagnant investment from 2025 to 2030
- *Outcomes*: A level-playing field in school infrastructure on the world stage

There are a total of six important dates in the framing of the empirical aspect of this study – each occurring in January with the exception of the final date. Across the nine-year research timeline, the first five consecutive years encompass the span of the systematic review<sup>2</sup>, and the remaining consecutive years make up the empirical element of the study with monthly data. Crucially, we shall navigate around the 1 January 2021 as a key date where a discursive turn of AfCFTA enforcement takes place. The dedicated timescale of the study will range from a) the date of inauguration of the SDG programme itself, beginning 1 January 2016 through to b) the date with which the AfCFTA agreement was legally enforceable - on 1 January 2021. Thereafter, we shall use data sourced from the likes of the United Nations, and the African Development Bank between c) 1 January 2021 – the first date of AfCFTA and d) 1 January 2025 to demonstrate how trade links, and investment prospects have been supportive of mobility frameworks.

Timeline for Primary Research		
Date of Study <sup>3</sup>	Start / End	Significance to the Study
1 January 2016	Start of sys review	Inauguration date of SDG programme
1 January 2021	End of sys review	Enforcement date of AfCFTA
1 January 2021	Start of analysis	Enforcement date of AfCFTA
1 January 2025	End of analysis	Cut-off date for empirical analysis
1 January 2025	Start of forecast	Start date for statistical forecast
31 Decembre 2030	End of forecast	Completion date of SDG programme

The selected methodology used in modelling the forecasted event with economic data will simply be an extrapolation of two counterfactual scenarios 1) a standard forecasted event premised on data from real world sources and 2) a *Pareto-optimal* forecasted event which

<sup>2</sup> There are a total of sixty-two articles presently being returned upon an initial search for the term “social infrastructure PPPs” and thirty-six results for the term “infrastructure for educational institutions” both including no specific reference to the situation in Africa.

<sup>3</sup> To be absolutely clear, the empirical research dates are representative of projections using real world data (as opposed to synthetic data), whereas the applied systematic review dates apply to dates with which selected pieces of academic literature were originally published.

assumes the required level of infrastructure investment is achieved. Each event will then be contrasted to the AU Commission's policy environment on economic development.

#### **PLANNING A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE AVAILABLE LITERATURE**

## References

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