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The Board of Governors of the African Development Bank is the institution's highest policy-making organ, comprising one representative from each member country. The Board of Governors issues general directives and elects a 20-member Board of Directors, to which it delegates most of its powers. The Board of Governors also elects the President of the Bank Group. The Board of Directors sets policies and guidelines and oversees all Bank Group operations in addition to financial and administrative matters. This chapter outlines the Boards' activities during 2010, with particular emphasis on the 2010 Annual Meetings held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

BOARDS OF GOVERNORS

2010 Annual Meetings

The Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the African Development Bank (ADB) and the African Development Fund (ADF) took place in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (the host country of the Bank's Headquarters), on May 27 and 28, 2010. The Annual Meetings were the first institutional event in the Côte d'Ivoire since the Bank's temporary relocation of its operations from its Headquarters, in February 2003. The venue of the Annual Meetings reflected the hope of the Bank as well as the people and government of Côte d'Ivoire for a return of the Bank's operations.

The Annual Meetings were preceded by meetings of the subsidiary organs of the Boards of Governors, the Financial Presentation, ADF-12 Consultations, and High Level Seminars. The Meetings were attended by about 2,408 participants including Governors, Alternate Governors and Delegates, members of the Boards of Directors, development partners, the private sector, ADB staff, members of civil society, and observers.

Opening Ceremony

The formal opening ceremony was held on May 27, 2010, and was presided over by H.E. Laurent Gbagbo, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. Also present were H.E. Amadou Toumani Touré, H.E. Thomas Yayi Boni, and H.E. Faure Gnassingbé, Presidents of the Republic of Mali, Benin, and Togo respectively. Other distinguished guests includ-

ed H.E. Tertius Zongo, H.E. Bernard Makuza, and H.E. Guillaume Soro, Prime Ministers of Burkina Faso, Rwanda, and Côte d'Ivoire respectively. The other dignitaries present included: H.E. Nguema Owono, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, H.E. Alhaji Muhammad Mumuni, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration of the Republic of Ghana, H.E. Antoine de Padoue Mboumbou Miyakou, President of the Economic and Social Council of Gabon, H.E. Jean Ping, President of the African Union Commission and Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa. The former Presidents of the African Development Bank, Messrs. Willa Mung'omba, Babacar N'Diaye, and Kwame Fordwor, were also present at the ceremony.

His Excellency Paul-Antoine Bouhoun Bouabré, Chairperson of the Boards of Governors and Governor for Côte d'Ivoire, extended a warm welcome to all participants in his opening address. There were also speeches from H.E. Amadou Toumani Touré, President of the Republic of Mali, Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, the Executive Secretary of the ECA, and Mr. Jean Ping, President of the African Union (AU) Commission.

In his opening statement, Dr. Donald Kaberuka, President of the Bank Group, highlighted that certain key decisions to be taken during the Annual Meetings would impact the trajectory of the Bank for a long time to come. These included the Bank's Sixth General Capital Increase and the reconfiguration of the Board of Directors.

Regarding the global financial crisis, the President reminded the meeting that the Bank had swiftly responded to the challenges of the crisis by: (i) doubling its operations in 2009; (ii) providing front-loaded additional budget support, trade finance, and liquidity; (iii) using resources from its private sector window to fill financing gaps in key private sector infrastructure projects; and (iv) being flexible, innovative, and proactive in providing the above support.

In his statement, the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, H.E. Laurent Gbagbo, expressed appreciation to other Heads of State for their participation at the Meetings. This he acknowledged not only as a token of esteem and friendship, but also as a demonstration of their commitment to the development of the African continent. He welcomed the African Development Bank back to Côte d'Ivoire, and congratulated the President and staff for the achievements they had secured in the last few years. The President gave an assurance that all Ivorians were working together to consolidate the peace and security that had been restored after the crisis, and invited the Bank to return to its Headquarters in Côte d'Ivoire. He then declared the 2010 Annual Meetings open.

Governors' Statements

The Governors acknowledged that despite the difficult economic climate, the Bank had recorded positive results in 2009. They unanimously expressed support for the Bank's Sixth General Capital Increase (GCI-VI) as well as the increase

in the number of seats on the Boards of Directors. The Governors observed that this expression of confidence needed to be matched on the Bank's part by redoubled efforts to improve the effectiveness of the decentralization process, reinforce its results agenda, and promote the development of Africa's private sector, including in ADF-eligible countries.

The Governors stressed the need for the Bank to concentrate its interventions in areas where it had a distinct comparative advantage, such as the development of infrastructure, the promotion of the private sector and regional integration, support to fragile states, and improved access to water and sanitation in regional member countries.

Finally, the Governors congratulated the Bank Group President, Dr. Donald Kaberuka, on his re-election. They urged

him to pursue the reforms that he had already initiated to improve the Bank's operations.

Governors' Resolutions

During the Annual Meetings, the Boards of Governors reviewed and adopted a number of resolutions on the ADB and ADF (see Appendices II-1 and III-1). They approved the recommendations put forward by the Steering Committee and adopted, among others, the following:

- *Resolution B/BG/2010/08* – Authorizing the Sixth General Capital Increase (from UA 23,947.46 million to UA 67,687.46 million, representing a 200 percent increase);
- *Resolution B/BG/2010/09* – Amendment to the Share Transfer Rules of the African Development Bank;
- *Resolutions B/BG/2010/10 and F/BG/2010/03* – Concerning

the Increase in the Number of Executive Directors to 20 under the Agreements Establishing the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund;

- *Resolution B/BG/2010/15* – Election of the President of the African Development Bank; and
- *Resolution B/BG/2010/16* – General Election of the Executive Directors of the African Development Bank.

The Boards of Governors also adopted resolutions on the Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ending December 31, 2009 for the ADB, ADF, NTF, and Special/Trust Funds. They also approved the Annual Report and Audited Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Fund for the financial year ending December 31, 2009.



In addition, the Governors approved the composition of Members of the Bureau, and the Joint Steering Committee for the period end-2010 Annual Meetings to end-2011 Annual Meetings. The Bureau would comprise Portugal as Chair, with Equatorial Guinea and Kenya as the first and second Vice-Chairs, respectively. During the same period, the Joint Steering Committee would comprise Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Central African Republic, Madagascar, Namibia, The Gambia, Togo, and the United States of America.

Furthermore, the Governors approved the resolution for allocations from the Bank's 2009 allocable income of UA 238.8 million as follows: (i) UA 90.0 million as provision for reserves; (ii) UA 27.8 million to the Surplus Account; (iii) UA 50.0 million for ADF-11; (iv) UA 66.0 million for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Special Account; and (v) UA 5.0 million for the Technical Assistance Fund of Middle-Income Countries. In addition, the Governors approved UA 2.3 million to be transferred to the reserves of the NTF, and UA 0.3 million for the HIPC Initiative from the UA 3.2 million NTF 2009 net income.

BOARDS OF DIRECTORS

The Boards of Directors continued to ensure adherence to the Bank Group's Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) 2008-2012, in the regional and country strategies, projects, and other documents it reviewed and/or approved. The implementation of the MTS as well as quality assurance and results, were the cornerstones of the organizational fine-tuning which the Board of Directors of the Bank approved. In this connection, the Board approved a renewed focus and scaling-up of resources to infrastructure development in the RMCs. This would be achieved by splitting the infrastructure department into two departments, namely the: (i) Transport Department and (ii) Energy Department. The Quality Assurance and Results Department was also brought under the supervision of the Vice President, COO, to ensure a compre-

hensive results and quality-driven operations culture. Furthermore, additional resources were allocated to enhance quality at entry, through the Board's creation of an OpsCom Secretariat, also under the oversight of the Vice President, COO. To ensure clarity and a common understanding both internally and externally, in the measurement of results, the Boards of Directors of the Bank and the Fund approved a "One Bank" Results Measurements Framework (RMF).

Financial resource mobilization, as a key 2010 Bank Group activity, consumed a considerable amount of the Boards' time. In this regard, the ADB Board of Directors endorsed the documents containing the proposals for the GCI-VI, as well as the related institutional reforms, and the amendments to the Share Transfer Rules, all of which were approved by the ADB Board of Governors at the 2010 Annual Meetings. Members of the Boards of Directors also participated in all the replenishment meetings for the ADF-12, and actively made the case with their relevant capitals for the ADF-12.

Fifty percent of the members of the Board of Directors completed their term of office and were replaced by new members following the general election of Executive Directors, conducted by the Board of Governors during the 2010 Annual Meetings. Furthermore, to ensure wider shareholder representation on the Board of Directors, the Governors approved two additional seats (one each for regional and non-regional member countries) to the Board. Following this approval for the increase in Board size, the Board of Directors brought relevant revisions to the subsidiary procedures for representation on the Board of Directors of the Fund, and the various committees of the Boards.

Board members also focused on issues of integration of new members and had general discussions on Board performance during the induction and retreat of Board members. The retreat deepened the successful collaboration between

the President, Boards of Directors, and Management regarding the work ahead.

2011 Administrative Expenses and Capital Expenditure Budgets

In December 2010, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved an Administrative Expenses and Capital Expenditure Budget for 2011 comprising: (i) UA 289.1 million allocated to Administrative Expenses, (ii) UA 40.0 million for the Capital Budget, and (iii) UA 2.9 million to contingency. The Board of Directors of the Fund approved an indicative Administrative Budget of UA 201.3 million for the Fund for 2011.

Other Activities of the Board

The Boards of Directors function through seven committees: (i) Committee on Administrative Matters Concerning the Boards of Directors (AMBD), (ii) Committee for Audit and Finance (AUF), (iii) Committee on Administrative Affairs and Human Resources Policy (CAHR), (iv) Committee on Operations and Development Effectiveness (CODE), (v) Committee of the Whole (CoW), (vi) Ethics Committee (EC), and (vii) Committee on the Annual Report (CAR). The committees jointly held 60 meetings in 2010, as elaborated below.

Committee on Administrative Matters Concerning the Boards of Directors (AMBD)

The work of the AMBD Committee focuses on streamlining processes that will enhance overall Board performance. In this regard, they met nine times in 2010 to consider and submit recommendations to the Boards on various proposals, including: Board document distribution and deadlines; Boards and Consultation Missions; and Board Efficiency and Effectiveness Enhancement. A key priority in 2010 was for enhanced management of the expenses of Executive Directors.

Audit and Finance Committee (AUF)

The Audit and Finance Committee (AUF) held four meetings in 2010 to consider a number of documents, including: (i) the Financial Statements of the ADB,

ADF, NTF, as well as the Special and Trust Funds as at December 31, 2009; (ii) Allocation of ADB Net Income; (iii) External Management Letter for the Year Ended December 31, 2009; (iv) External Auditors' 2010 Engagement Letter; (v) Semi-Annual Review of Product and Pricing Flexibility for Middle Income Countries; and (vi) External Auditors' Update to AUFI on the 2010 Audit of the Bank Group.

Furthermore, AUFI held five joint meetings with CODE to consider audit and financial issues, which included: (i) 2010 Work Program of the Internal Audit Division; (ii) Follow-Up Report on the Implementation of Internal Audit Recommendations on Corporate, Finance and Project-Related Audits for 2008; (iii) 2009 Internal Audit Annual Activity Report; (iv) Review of the Bank Group's Cost-Sharing Formula; and (v) OPEV's Three-Year Rolling Work Program and Budget 2011–2013.

AUFI and CAHR also jointly held two meetings to consider the Staff Retirement Plan; External Auditors' Recommendations Letter for the Year Ending December 31, 2009; External Auditors' 2010 Engagement Letter; and the Half-Yearly Review of the Flexibility and Pricing of Financial Products of Middle Income Countries.

Committee on Administrative Affairs and Human Resources Policy Issues (CAHR)

During the year under review, the Committee on Administrative Affairs and Human Resources Policy Issues (CAHR) held ten meetings and two joint meetings with AMBD to consider various corporate issues. These included: (i) recruitment and management of the short-term staff in Tunis; (ii) job classification of positions for Field Office locally recruited staff; (iii) review of salaries of international professional and locally recruited staff; (iv) Bank Group 2010–2012 Learning and Development Strategy; (v) Career Development Framework; (vi) extension

of the mandatory retirement age from 60 to 62; and (vii) Executive Directors' 2010 Consultation Missions and status of Executive Directors.

Committee on Operations and Development Effectiveness (CODE)

CODE held 24 sessions to consider several policy documents and operational reports, including: (i) Guideline Paper on the Strengthening of Bank Support to Regional Integration; (ii) Revision of the Independent Review Mechanism; (iii) Fragile States Facility – Guidelines for Technical Assistance Program Administration and Capacity Enhancement under Pillar III Operations; (iv) Bank Group Results Measurement Framework; (v) Revised Guidelines on the Cancellation of Bank Group Approved Loans, Grants and Guarantees; (vi) Country Portfolio Performance Review Guidelines; (vii) Simplification of Procedures for Private Sector Operations; (viii) Establishment of the Knowledge Management Trust Fund and Strengthening Country External Audit Systems in Africa – A Joint Strategy of the ADB and World Bank; (ix) Regional Integration Strategy Papers of Southern and Central Africa; and (x) several CSP mid-term and Completion Reports as well as Country Portfolio Performance Reports.

Committee of the Whole (CoW)

This committee, of which all Executive Directors are members, is chaired by the President of the Bank. Its key mandate is to review, on an ad-hoc basis, the Bank Group's annual budgetary proposals as well as other matters referred to it by the Board. In 2010, the Committee met to consider the outline of the 2011 Budget and the three-year 2011–2013 rolling Budget.

Board Committee on the 2009 Annual Report (CAR)

During 2010, the Board Committee on 2009 Annual Report met three times to consider the various drafts of the Annual Report prepared by the Management of the Bank. The role of the Committee was to provide guidance, comments on the

various drafts of the Annual Report, and oversight to the Annual Report drafting team.

Executive Directors' Consultation Missions

In-country dialogue with key government officials, civil society, beneficiaries of Bank Group-financed projects, and representatives of donor agencies is a key annual activity of the Boards of Directors. In this connection, Executive Directors usually visit four regional member countries each year. Board members split into two groups, with each group visiting two countries. In 2010, a group of Board members visited Benin and Mali in February, while another group visited Malawi and Zimbabwe in March. The Executive Directors engaged the leadership of these countries on development issues and were able to appreciate, at close range, the development challenges of the people. Given the positive impact of these visits on the Bank's engagement with RMCs, the Senior Advisers and Advisers of Executive Directors also embarked on missions to African countries with the intention of achieving a similar objective. The Advisers visited Cameroon and Egypt.

Profiles of Projects and Programs Approved in 2010

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs

Public Sector

Private Sector

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs

Profiles of NTF-Approved Projects and Programs

Profiles of Special Approvals

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Public Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Seychelles	<p><i>Mariculture Master Plan (MMP)</i></p> <p>Objective: To develop, strengthen, and integrate the key technical, regulatory, legislative, and institutional mechanisms in order to achieve sustainable mariculture development and create an enabling environment for investment.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: Investment in Seychelles' mariculture sector is initiated and proceeding according to the vision, goals and objectives of the sector plan.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.25 million).</p>	N.A.		0.30
COMMUNICATIONS				
Cape Verde	<p><i>Data Center Project</i></p> <p>Objective: To undertake a feasibility study of a Technology Park in order to enhance the business climate of the country through improvement of ICT infrastructure and the development and wide usage of the e-government services.</p> <p>Expected Outputs: (i) Report on the state of art of technology Parks in the world, institutional framework analysis, legal form of the Praia Technology Park (PTP), identification of potential strategic partners for the development of the PTP, roles of various stakeholders, services to be provided by the PTP, market analysis, risks, sustainability; and (ii) an action plan and a business plan for a period of 5-10 years are prepared.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.02 million).</p>	0.32		0.30
ENERGY SUPPLY				
Egypt	<p><i>Suez 650 MW Steam Cycle Thermal Power Plant</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase the capacity and maintain the reliability of the power generation system to help meet the electricity demand on the Unified Power System (UPS) in the short to medium term.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2017, (i) installed electricity generation increased: the power plant produces maximum 650 MW; (ii) total UPS installed generation capacity increases from 23,616 MW in 2009 to at least 41,000 MW; (iii) Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC) annual supply growth rate reaches 6.2 percent to meet demand increase; and (iv) number of consumers increased from 24.7 million in 2008/9 to 34 million.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: IDB (UA 39.85 million); and EEHC (UA 237.32 million).</p>	637.64	360.47	
FINANCE				
Botswana	<p><i>Non-bank Financial Institutions Regulatory Authority (NBFIRA) in Implementing a Risk Based Regulatory Framework</i></p> <p>Objective: To help Botswana to become a financial services hub for Southern Africa by equipping NBFIRA with an operational risk-based regulatory model in line with international best practices.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: The risk-based regulatory model will be effective and properly used, which should contribute to: the Regulator achieving administrative efficiency; consumers achieving a fair deal and being protected against fraud; and markets being efficient, orderly, and fair.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.		0.60

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Public Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
INDUSTRY, MINING, AND QUARRYING				
Botswana	<p><i>Mining and Diversification Study</i></p> <p>Objective: To enable the government to embark on the aforementioned study and formulate policy recommendations regarding possible options and the way forward for the Botswana economy, including diversification.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Inception reports and progress reports on the study undertaken; (ii) draft reports and final reports on study undertaken; (iii) effective coordination as a result of networking and partnership building; (iv) conclusions and recommendations emanating from stakeholder workshops and analysis of problem; and (v) recommendations emanating from the study implemented.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.01 million).</p>	0.28		0.27
Tunisia	<p><i>Study on the Development of Cultural Industries</i></p> <p>Objective: Identify the potential of Tunisia's cultural industries and propose a national development strategy for these industries and an action plan to implement this strategy.</p> <p>Expected Outputs: (i) A detailed and comprehensive diagnosis of the current state of cultural industries in Tunisia; (ii) an assessment of their contribution to the economic and social development dynamic; (iii) identification of potential in this sector; (iv) national cultural industries development strategy; and (v) an action plan to implement this strategy.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.03 million).</p>	0.30		0.27
MULTISECTOR				
Botswana	<p><i>Public Enterprise Evaluation and Privatization Agency (PEEPA)</i></p> <p>Objective: To build capacity in the Public Enterprises Evaluation and Privatization Agency (PEEPA) and contribute to accelerating the privatization program with a view to diversifying the economy.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Private sector participation strategy for Botswana Power Corporation (BPC) approved by December 2011 and private sector participation in the maintenance of government buildings completed by March 2012; (ii) privatization skills strengthened; and (iii) future transactions lead to citizen participation.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: PEEPA (UA 0.03 million).</p>	0.63		0.60
Libya	<p><i>Technical Assistance for Small and Medium Enterprises Development</i></p> <p>Objective: To strengthen institutional and human capacity in Libya with respect to SME and entrepreneurship training and development, with a view to contributing to the Libyan economy and the sustainability of growth.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Improved understanding by both the public and private sectors of the needs, opportunities, and challenges facing SMEs development in Libya; (ii) improved entrepreneurship capability and leadership of Libyan SMEs; (iii) increase in business development opportunities within and outside Libya; and (iv) improved capacity of the Academy of Graduate Studies to support entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Academy of Graduate Studies (AGS) (UA 0.19 million).</p>	0.77		0.58
Mauritius	<p><i>MIC Grant Supporting Competitiveness and Public Sector Efficiency (CPSE) Program</i></p> <p>Objectives: To consolidate fiscal performance, strengthen public social service delivery, and enhance trade competitiveness.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The Ministry's budget submission for 2011 aligned with the Program-Based Budgeting (PBB) requirements and from 2009 to December 2011, recurrent expenditures of the Ministry reduced by 10 percent; (ii) from 2009 to December 2011, the proportion of investment project proposals that conform to the Project Plan Committee (PPC) guidelines and requirements increased from 38 percent to at least 60 percent; and (iii) trade competitiveness enhanced: ICT sector strategy is included in the 2011 sector budget and is in line with PBB requirements by Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.01 million).</p>	0.31		0.30

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Public Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
MULTISECTOR				
Morocco	<p><i>Public Administration Reform Support Program - Phase IV (PARAP IV)</i></p> <p>Objectives: To improve government efficiency in budget and human resource management, consolidate and control the civil service wage bill, and streamline administrative procedures by developing electronic government.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Reduction of budget deficit from 2.3 percent of GDP in 2009 to 2.0 percent in 2011; (ii) current expenditure/GDP ratio decreases from 21.2 percent in 2009 to 20.7 percent in 2011; (iii) generalization of GPEEC (Jobs, Staff and Skills Management Planning) tools within ministries in the human resources management process in 2011; (iv) wage bill/GDP ratio stabilized in 2011 at its 2009 level (10.3 percent); and (v) number of public services available online increases from 10 in 2009 to 13 in 2011.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: World Bank (UA 61.91 million); and the European Union (UA 61.32 million).</p>	207.23	84.00	
Morocco	<p><i>MIC Grant - Support for Strengthening the Supervision and Control of Financial Markets</i></p> <p>Objective: To strengthen capital market governance through providing assistance and capacity building to the regulatory body (CDVM).</p> <p>Expected outcomes: (i) Effective management of the information system by the CDVM; (ii) strengthening the role of CDVM in the development of national markets; and (iii) improving supervision and control of the financial markets.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (CDVM) (UA 0.08 million).</p>	0.56		0.48
Swaziland	<p><i>Economic Diversification Study</i></p> <p>Objective: To identify the potential for and constraints to, the broadening of the Swaziland economic base and increasing competitiveness in traditional and emerging exports to both traditional and new markets.</p> <p>Expected Outputs: (i) Inception report defining the approach and methodology of addressing the tasks submitted; (ii) monthly reports to the Principal Secretary and the AfDB undertaken; (iii) draft reports for discussion with stakeholders/clients at the designated consultation workshops undertaken; and (iv) final report articulating the sectors and commodities/goods where the country has comparative advantages regionally and globally undertaken.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.02 million).</p>	0.32		0.30
Tunisia	<p><i>Evaluation Study for BTS's Microcredit System</i></p> <p>Objective: Study the social, financial and economic performance of the microcredit system managed by BTS and established within the framework of poverty reduction and socioeconomic integration of disadvantaged groups and create sources of income.</p> <p>Expected Outputs: (i) Submission of a Report containing the diagnostic report and recommendations for improving the social performance of the microcredit system in the context of poverty reduction and the socioeconomic integration disadvantaged populations, and (ii) submission of a final report including the results of diagnoses and recommendations.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.01 million).</p>	0.15		0.14
SOCIAL				
Botswana	<p><i>Support to Education Quality and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (SEQTVET)</i></p> <p>Objective: To help improve access to vocational education and training programs and develop an integrated system with close links to formal education.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2012: (i) enrollment rate for technical and vocational education and training (TVET) increased; and (ii) number of trained and qualified DTVET (Department of Technical and Vocational Education and Training) lecturers increased by 35 percent and 10 percent respectively.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.03 million).</p>	0.63		0.60

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Public Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
SOCIAL				
Egypt	<p><i>National Program for Taxi Replacement Scheme Based Employment Generation</i></p> <p>Objective: To protect the jobs and increase the incomes of taxi owners/drivers whose taxis are older than 20 years by providing them with increased access to business finance and new cars that are more environmentally friendly.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) 21,250 jobs of taxi owners/drivers maintained; (ii) on average, the income of new taxi owners including women increased by 40 percent and for taxi drivers, by 100 percent; (iii) at least 11,500 new jobs created; and (iv) reduction of 0.3 million metric tonnes of CO₂ emission out of 1.2 million (25 percent).</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Nasser Social Bank (NSB) (UA 66.27 million); and Government (UA 12.41 million).</p>	177.59	98.31	0.60
Egypt	<p><i>Rural Income and Economic Enhancement (RIEP)</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve the socioeconomic livelihoods of the economically active rural smallholder farmers engaged in the production, processing, and marketing of selected agricultural commodities.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increase in the number of households with sustainable improvements in incomes and living standards in pilot Governorates (Minya, Assuit, and Sohag) as indicated by a reduction in the percentage of the ultra poor in the local population; (ii) at least 60,500 direct jobs created, of which 40 percent are for women; (iii) share of agribusiness lending in Partner Financial Intermediaries (PFIs) portfolio increased from 4.2 percent to 6 percent; (iv) volume of trade in focus commodities (horticulture and dairy) increased; and (v) reduction in post-harvest losses (waste).</p> <p>Cofinanciers: FAPA (UA 0.64 million); and Government (UA 0.68 million).</p>	46.57	44.65	0.60
Gabon	<p><i>Strengthening of the National Health Insurance Fund and Social Security (CNMAS)</i></p> <p>Objective: Identify and specify improvements and new systems needed to strengthen the management capacity of CNAMGS and train its staff.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) 600,000 economically disadvantaged Gabonese registered by June 30, 2011, including 52 percent females; (ii) at least 480,000 employees and beneficiaries covered by June 30, 2011; (iii) at least 400,000 private sector employees covered by the end of 2011; (iv) epidemiological map of Gabon available by December 2011; (v) agreement on the range of care per type of prevalent disease; (vi) hospital facilities under agreement increased from 15 in 2010 to 25 by 2012; and (vii) case files processed within a maximum 15 days for pharmacy bills and 30 days for hospital bills.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.33 million).</p>	0.83		0.50
TRANSPORTATION				
Morocco	<p><i>Study to Diagnose & Design a Program to Strengthen and Repair the Productive Structure of 7 Ports</i></p> <p>Objective: To determine optimal options for strengthening the protective structures of 7 ports (Nador, Safi, Al Hoceima, Tangiers, Casablanca, Mohammedia, and Agadir) and to design bidding documents for the necessary repair and strengthening works to be undertaken.</p> <p>Expected Output: Final design and bidding documents for the 7 ports available in December 2010 for programming of ADB's 2010-2011 loan.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: National Ports Agency (ANP) (UA 0.71 million).</p>	1.31		0.60
Morocco	<p><i>Increasing Capacity on the Tangier–Marrakech Railroad Line</i></p> <p>Objective: To meet goods and passenger traffic demand by increasing the capacity of the Kenitra–Casablanca and Casablanca–Marrakech railroad lines.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: The operating conditions of passenger and goods trains are significantly improved with enhanced safety on the Tangier–Kenitra–Casablanca–Marrakech rail link.</p> <p>Cofinancier: ONCF (UA 117.73 million).</p>	373.30	255.57	

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Public Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
TRANSPORTATION				
Namibia	<p><i>Feasibility Studies, Preliminary Design and Master Plans for the Namibia Airport</i></p> <p>Objective: To develop relevant output of master plans and designs, facilitating enhanced operational efficiencies and capacity, optimize land-use with strict adherence to environmental standards and regulations, including climate change and social parameters.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Completion and submission of final environment and land-use master plans; and (ii) completion and submission of feasibility study and design deliverables in readiness for implementation for HKIA (Hosea Kutako International Airport).</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government/Namibia Airports Company (NAC) (UA 0.03 million).</p>	0.62		0.59
Tunisia	<p><i>Transport Project VI</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve the service level of the classified road network and enhance access to rural areas to intensify intra- and inter-regional trade, improve access to the country's key development hubs, and open up agricultural production areas by linking them to the classified network.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Percentage of roads measuring more than 7 m wide increases from 61 percent (8,790 km) in 2009 to 69.2 percent (10,162 km) in 2015; (ii) reinforcement of 9.5 percent (1,332 km) of the linear length of paved roads in 2015; and (iii) linear length of paved feeder roads increased from 50 percent (2,059 km) at the end of 2011 to 70 percent (8,826 km) by the end of 2016.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 84.66 million).</p>	282.98	198.32	
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION				
Morocco	<p><i>Update the Drinking Water Supply in the Rabat–Casablanca Coastal Area</i></p> <p>Objective: To strengthen the drinking water production and supply system in the Rabat–Casablanca coastal area in order to improve the socioeconomic and health conditions of the population.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By year-end 2015: (i) Maintenance of the rate of access in urban areas in the cities concerned at 100 percent; (ii) increase in the rate of access in rural areas in the province concerned from current 87 percent to above 90 percent; (iii) rate of maternal mortality (caused by waterborne diseases) reduced from more than 227 currently to less than 50 per 100,000 births; and (iv) rate of infant and child mortality (caused by waterborne diseases) reduced from the current 40 to less than 15 per 1,000 inhabitants.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: National Drinking Water Authority ONEP (UA 41.67 million).</p>	220.75	179.98	
EMERGENCY AND RELIEF OPERATIONS				
Chad	<p><i>Humanitarian Emergency Aid to Victims of Drought</i></p> <p>Objective: Contribute to the provision of seed to alleviate the suffering of drought victims.</p> <p>Expected Outputs: Approximately 39,500 families to receive 396 tonnes of seed for planting over 59,400 ha.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.		0.68
Niger	<p><i>Humanitarian Emergency Assistance for Victims of Drought</i></p> <p>Objective: Improve agricultural production and food security.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: Increase food self-sufficiency of 50,000 households from a 40 percent food self-sufficiency rate in 2008.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.		0.68

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Public Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
EMERGENCY AND RELIEF OPERATIONS				
Sudan	<i>Emergency Assistance to Mitigate the Impacts of Floods on Schools in Khartoum State</i> Objective: To respond to the urgent and immediate needs of flood victims, especially school children in the poorest parts of the state. Expected Outcomes: Enrollment rate is maintained at current levels (90 percent), possible increase in intake as a result of the rehabilitated school facilities. Cofinanciers: None.	N.A.		0.68
Zambia	<i>Emergency Food Assistance to the Communities Affected by the 2009/2010 Floods</i> Objective: To respond to the immediate need of flood victims in the flood-affected provinces with a view to contributing to government efforts to alleviate the suffering of 185,406 households. Expected Outcomes: By the end of 2011: (i) reduced risk of starvation and reduced risk of collapse of the crop production system; and (ii) all targeted flood-affected households achieve food security. Cofinanciers: None.	N.A.		0.66
Zimbabwe	<i>Emergency Assistance to Support Efforts to Control and Avert Cholera Outbreaks</i> Objective: To strengthen the national cholera preparedness strategy to contain the emerging outbreak and reduce the risk of a cholera pandemic. Expected Outcomes: (i) Cholera incidence reduced from 100,000 in 2009 to less than 1,000 by 2011; and (ii) Case Fatality Rate (CFR) reduced from 4.3 percent to less than 1 percent by 2011. Cofinanciers: None.	N.A.		0.65
OTHER APPROVALS				
Congo	<i>HIPC – Completion Point under Enhanced Framework</i> Objective: To reduce Congo's external debt to sustainable levels and encourage the use of savings made under debt relief to be targeted at poverty reduction. Expected Outcomes: (i) The NPV of debt to GDP ratio is expected to decline from 44 percent in 2008 to 27 percent in 2013 and to 6 percent in 2029; (ii) the NPV of debt to exports ratio is expected to decline from 67 percent in 2008 to 34 percent in 2013 and 26 percent in 2029; and (iii) the NPV of debt to revenues ratio is expected to fall from 86 percent in 2008 to 52 percent in 2013 and 15 percent in 2029. Cofinanciers: ADF (UA 1.71 million).	N.A.		25.89
Liberia	<i>HIPC – Completion Point under Enhanced Framework</i> Objective: To reduce Liberia's external debt burden and improve its external debt indicators to sustainable levels in order to encourage the use of savings made under debt relief to be targeted at poverty reduction. Expected Outcomes: (i) The NPV of debt to exports ratio to fall from 286.7 percent at end-June 2010 to an average of 23.7 percent over a five-year period until end-June 2015, then rise slightly to 25.4 percent through to end-June 2020, mainly due to new borrowings; (ii) the NPV of debt to GDP ratio to decline from 175.2 percent at end-June 2010 to an average of about 13.7 percent over a five-year period through to end-June 2015, followed by slight increase to 14.2 percent until 2020; and (iii) the NPV of debt to revenue ratio would decline from 596.2 percent at end-June 2010 to an average of 48.6 percent over the following five years. Cofinanciers: ADF (UA 5.35 million); and NTF (UA 28.83 million).	N.A.		118.25

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Private Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Mali	<p><i>Markala Sugar Project</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase Mali sugar production and sugar exports and thereby boost the economy and create jobs.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2020: (i) production of 190,000 tonnes of additional sugar, 15 million liters of ethanol, and 30 MW of electricity; (ii) export of 52,000 tonnes of sugar; and (iii) 858 jobs created, at least 25 percent for women.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: DEG (UA 17.04 million); FMO (UA 17.04 million); BOAD (UA 11.50 million); OFID (UA 8.52 million); EBID (UA 8.52 million); BDM (UA 3.24 million); and others (UA 15.33 million).</p>	106.75	25.56	
COMMUNICATIONS				
Multinational	<p><i>Satellite O3B</i></p> <p>Objective: To design, construct, launch, and operate a constellation of 8 Middle earth orbit (MEO) satellites.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) 21 beams of 1Gbps each provisioned over Africa; (ii) bandwidth price below US\$ 2,000/MHz-month (compared to US\$ 3,500/MHz-month today); and (iii) latency below 150 ms (compared to 500 ms today).</p> <p>Cofinanciers: DFIs (UA 109.24 million); and commercial banks (UA 325.15 million).</p>	466.52	32.13	
ENERGY SUPPLY				
Cameroon	<p><i>Dibamba Power</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase the security of electricity supply and reduce power outages.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Power generation capacity is increased by 86 MW by 2010; (ii) increase in the number of new customers; (iii) number of households with electricity increased by 75,411; and (iv) 80 percent reduction in blackouts by 2010.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: IFC (UA 22.82 million); and FMO (UA 22.82 million).</p>	68.72	23.08	
Cape Verde	<p><i>Cabeolica Wind Power Project</i></p> <p>Objective: To provide clean and affordable electricity from domestic wind resources to substitute for imported fuel oil used for electricity generation.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) 92 GWh sold in 2013; (ii) increased penetration of renewable energy sources, which will represent 30 percent by 2013; (iii) reduced volatility in generation cost for Electra (the national electricity company); and (iv) additional revenues for government and Electra.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: EIB (UA 26.36 million).</p>	39.54	13.18	
Tunisia	<p><i>Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP)–Hasdrubal Oil and Gas Field Development</i></p> <p>Objective: To enhance the production capacity of oil and gas in Tunisia by developing the Hasdrubal offshore field.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased oil and gas production in the country from Hasdrubal concession by 2011 (natural gas: 880 million cubic meters; LPG: 1.6 billion barrels; oil: 3.5 billion barrels); (ii) increased government revenues linked to oil and gas by US\$ 720 million (nominal) from 2010 to 2014; (iii) improved balance of payments; and (iv) creation of 1,200 temporary jobs and 90 permanent jobs.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: British Gas Tunisia Ltd (BGT) (UA 429.99 million); and local banks (UA 163.12 million).</p>	690.98	97.87	

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Private Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
FINANCE				
Nigeria	<p><i>Guaranty Trust Bank PLC</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase available liquidity to underpin the financing of ongoing projects in key sectors and boost productive capacity.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Availability of affordable credit/liquidity to key projects in Nigeria (13 projects across seven sectors by 2015); and (ii) increase in the productive capacity of beneficiary entities.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	67.83	
Rwanda	<p><i>Banque Rwandaise de Développement</i></p> <p>Objective: To strengthen the bank and thereby increase the availability of long-term finance for ongoing and newly identified projects in key sectors.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Funds disbursed to at least 15 projects by 2013 and at least 31 projects by 2015; (ii) agricultural sector benefiting from at least 26 percent of funds disbursed and 30 percent targeted at export oriented industries; and (iii) nonperforming loans (NPLs) reduced to less than 10 percent by 2011 and 7 percent by 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	5.09	
Rwanda	<p><i>Banque de Kigali (BK)</i></p> <p>Objective: To strengthen BK's balance sheet by making available Tier 2 capital for onlending to BK's clients.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Facility to be fully disbursed to at least 20 qualifying subprojects in the manufacturing, agriculture and rural development, infrastructure, tourism, and SME subsectors, within two years of drawdown; (ii) additional funding of US\$ 20 million is leveraged off BK capital base for subprojects in Rwanda by 2017; (iii) additional funding of US\$ 10 million is catalyzed for subprojects in Rwanda under cofinancing arrangements by 2017; and (iv) 10 new branches opened by BK.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	7.63	
South Africa	<p><i>Line of Credit to the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (IDC)</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve IDC's macroeconomic fundamentals and thereby increasing the availability of private finance for sustainable, productive projects.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2020: (i) US\$ 140 million of incremental exports are generated by subprojects per year; (ii) US\$ 75 million of additional revenues (taxes etc.) are generated by subprojects per year; and (iii) 6,920 new full-time jobs are created by subprojects.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	132.35	
Multinational	<p><i>African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank)</i></p> <p>Objective: To provide adequate and affordable trade and trade-related project finance.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Approximately 65 new trade finance transactions are funded over the next five years; (ii) 660 new permanent jobs are created; (iii) at least US\$ 1.7 billion committed by 2015; and (iv) Afrximbank maintains the current low level of NPLs at about 1 percent.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	101.43	

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Private Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
INDUSTRY, MINING, AND QUARRYING				
Egypt	<p><i>Egyptian Refining Company (ERC)</i></p> <p>Objective: To contribute to the reduction of the country's dependence on imports of refined oil products and promote local products transformation.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Improved supply of refined products available for domestic consumption (5 mt of refined products sold in 2015); (ii) increased job opportunities for nationals (creation of 8,000 jobs during construction, and 790 permanent jobs from 2015); and (iii) increased state revenues (taxes and dividends) and reduced public deficit under subsidies spending (average of US\$ 88 million/year of corporate taxes from 2015, and average of US\$ 36 million/year of dividends from 2015).</p> <p>Cofinanciers: KEXIM (UA 456.75); EIB (UA 277.96 million); JBIC (UA 352.35 million); NEXIM (UA 234.90 million); and MITSUI (UA 131.50 million).</p>	1,600.27	146.81	
Ghana	<p><i>Increase in Loan to Kempinski Accra Hotel</i></p> <p>Objective: To expand business hospitality industry capacity and quality based on labor and SMEs development in order to increase interest in Ghana as a business destination.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased earnings from taxes and dividends for government (around present value for US\$ 8.5 million in taxes and dividends); (ii) increased job opportunities for nationals during construction and operations (500 jobs during construction and 352 full-time jobs during operations), of which 30 percent are for women; (iii) increase in the number of 5-star hotels established (from two to five) within 6 years; and (iv) increased hotel catering services outsourced to local SMEs.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	1.32	
Rwanda	<p><i>"La Cimenterie du Rwanda"</i></p> <p>Objective: To expand the local cement production capacities in order to support the infrastructure, commercial construction, and residential housing sectors of Rwanda.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2015: (i) NPV of taxes paid to the government reaches US\$ 10 million; (ii) percentage of imports in national cement consumption decreases from 60 percent in 2008 to less than 5 percent; (iii) increased exports (92 K tons of cement exported yearly); (iv) 500 direct jobs created during construction and 285 during operations, of which 15 percent are for women; and (v) cement prices decreased by 25 percent by year.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: KCB (UA 16.06 million); and PTA (UA 13.75 million).</p>	49.09	19.28	
TRANSPORTATION				
Senegal	<p><i>Dakar Toll Highway</i></p> <p>Objective: To provide a rapid and safe road linking the heart of Dakar and Diamniadio, gateway to a new economic development pole.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Reduction in the average travel time between Dakar and Diamniadio from 120 to 45 minutes; (ii) percentage of economic operators who consider transport to Dakar as a major obstacle drops from 35 percent in 2008 to 10 percent in 2014; and (iii) living environment of the population and families improved.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 107.87 million); IFC (UA 18.25 million); BOAD (UA 19.08 million); and CBAO (UA 4.98 million).</p>	161.38	11.20	
Senegal	<p><i>Blaise Diagne International Airport</i></p> <p>Objective: To provide a state-of-art airport that will enable Dakar to meet the growing air-traffic volume.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increase in the efficiency and competitiveness of Dakar's main airport; (ii) living environment of the population and families living near the old airport improves: 95 decibels decrease in the surroundings of the current airport area after its closure; (iii) increase in the number of airlines flying to Dakar; and (iv) creation of a regional transportation hub.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: AFD (UA 59.63 million); BOAD (UA 19.59 million); IDC (UA 42.59 million); OFID (UA 17.04 million); IsDB (UA 59.63 million); and Saudi Fund (UA 64.66 million).</p>	322.77	59.63	

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Private Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
TRANSPORTATION				
South Africa	<p><i>Transnet Limited</i></p> <p>Objective: To allow the Transnet limited company to increase its freight capacity through the rehabilitation, upgrading, and expansion of its transportation infrastructure with a view to improve South Africa's efficiency and competitiveness.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased rail capacity from 177 mtpa in 2010 to 249 mtpa in 2015; (ii) 21 percent increase in coal exports from 15.465 in 2010 to 19.739 (GTK'000/locomotive/m) in 2015; and (iii) 35 percent increase in iron exports from 37.451 in 2010 to 57.945 (GTK'000/locomotive/m) in 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	271.31	
OTHER APPROVALS				
Côte d'Ivoire	<p><i>Equity Participation in Microcred Côte d'Ivoire</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase the supply of credit to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and raise the standard of living of the most disadvantaged segments of the population.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2015: (i) 19 branches established and 77,539 active borrowers (of whom 42,100 are women); (ii) EUR 112 million distributed to MSMEs and EUR 69 million in savings collected from 160,288 savers; and (iii) average amount of loans granted to VSEs/SMEs increases by at least 25 percent compared to 2010.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	0.97	
Multinational	<p><i>Equity Participation in Argan Infrastructure Fund</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase private sector participation in infrastructure projects by leveraging the Fund's equity investment.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Amount of overall financing mobilized from the private sector targeted at infrastructure development: EUR 2.5 billion by 2015; and (ii) 1,500 full-time jobs created by 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	13.48	
Multinational	<p><i>Equity Investment in Helios Investors II Fund</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase investments to selected companies in Africa and build regional champions from platform transactions.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2019: (i) companies have increased access to capital; increased turnover, and profits; equity mobilized from other sources reaches US\$ 250.0 million; (ii) portfolio companies become fully fledged regional companies (i.e. having more than two countries of operation); (iii) households and companies have increased access to power and telecoms; and (iv) government revenues from portfolio companies reach US\$ 294.0 million.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	19.76	
Multinational	<p><i>Equity Investment in African Capitalization Fund (ACF)</i></p> <p>Objective: To strengthen systemically important banks and improve their financial intermediation capacity.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Reduction in bank failure rate: loans increased from 5 percent from baseline (year of investment); (ii) improved financial performance: 100 percent of banks met IFC "ex ante" targets; and (iii) 5 percent of permanent employment is generated from baseline.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	32.93	
Multinational	<p><i>Equity Investment in African Agriculture Fund</i></p> <p>Objective: To expand businesses and SMEs operating in the agribusiness sector across Africa.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased number of commercially viable businesses and SMEs across Africa; and (ii) increased macroeconomic resilience of agribusiness companies; and (iii) increased government revenues.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	26.47	

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Private Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
OTHER APPROVALS				
Multinational	<p><i>Equity Investment in the 8 Miles Fund</i></p> <p>Objective: To expand private companies operating in agribusiness, consumer, and financial services sectors across Africa.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2020: (i) increased number and growth of commercially viable private enterprises across investee countries; Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of these companies reaches 25 percent; (ii) 10,000 jobs created; (iii) tax revenue increases by US\$ 150 million; (iv) sales volume increases by 100 percent; and (v) export earnings increase by 10 percent.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	33.91	
Multinational	<p><i>Equity Investment in the New Africa Mining Fund (NAMF) II</i></p> <p>Objective: To provide funding for exploration and pre-development activities by junior and intermediate companies.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) US\$ 1,200 million for local companies during construction (NPV); (ii) 330 jobs created during exploration, 20,400 jobs during construction, and 11,700 jobs during production; share of female employees: 15 percent; and (iii) US\$ 900 million per year for governments (NPV) from royalties, taxes, and carried interest.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	16.90	
Multinational	<p><i>Equity Investment in Summit Development Group (SDG) Fund</i></p> <p>Objective: To enhance the ability of SDG Investee Financing Institutions (FIs) to support SMEs.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased financing to investee FIs: US\$ 116 million equity invested in investee FIs and US\$ 278 million leveraged in loans for investee FIs over 10 years; (ii) improved investee FI performance: 15 percent profit growth and 29 percent asset growth of investee FIs over 10 years; (iii) over 4,000 jobs created at SDG and investee FI levels and about 1 million jobs at SME level (40-50 percent for women); (iv) 120,000 new SMEs access financing from investee FIs over the Fund life; and (v) over 2,000 housing mortgages and 4000 housing upgrade loans are granted to previously underserved individuals by investee FIs over the life of the Fund.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	16.57	
Multinational	<p><i>Equity Investment in the African Guarantee Fund (AGF) for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises</i></p> <p>Objective: To steadily increase availability of short and longer-term loans from financial institutions to the SME sector.</p> <p>Expected Outcome: (i) An increasing number (30) of financial institutions improve their lending to the SME sector; (ii) growth rate of 20 percent in volume of short- and of longer-term loans to SMEs; (iii) 30 FIs providing full services to SMEs in the countries of operation; (iv) of the jobs created through AGF guarantees, 20 percent are for women and 20 percent for youth; and (v) at least 1,000 SMEs owned by women and youth.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	6.43	
Multinational	<p><i>Equity Investment in the Catalyst Fund</i></p> <p>Objective: To expand private companies operating in consumer goods, industries and services sectors in target countries.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2015: (i) increased number and growth of commercially viable private enterprises across investee countries; (ii) 1,000 new jobs created, of which 40 percent for women; (iii) investee companies' tax revenues increased by 25 percent; (iv) investee companies' sales volumes increased by 25 percent; and (v) investee companies' exports increased by 10 percent.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	9.64	

Profiles of ADB-Approved Projects and Programs, 2010 – Private Sector (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
OTHER APPROVALS				
Multinational	<p><i>Equity Participation in GEF Africa Forestry Fund</i></p> <p>Objective: To expand private companies operating in forestry, natural resources and manufacturing sectors across Africa.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased number of commercially viable private enterprises across African (IRR: 12.9 percent); (ii) 9,950 jobs created, of which 30 percent for women; and (iii) 4.5 million tonnes of CO₂ sequestered per annum after the commitment period.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	12.85	

Source: AfDB Statistics Department.

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Liberia	<p><i>Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase income of smallholder farmers and rural entrepreneurs (including women) on a sustainable basis in order to contribute to food security and poverty reduction.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) by 2018, 10 percent annual increase in domestic rice production and 1.2 percent increase in cassava production; (ii) by 2015, increase in annual household incomes of rice and cassava farmers from US\$ 350 to US\$ 1,730 in project area; and (iii) employment increases: 453,800 person-days by 2012 and 498,800 person-days by 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: IFAD (UA 3.40 million); Government (UA 1.70 million); and Beneficiaries (UA 0.70 million).</p>	11.80		6.00
Mali	<p><i>Markala Sugar Project – Agricultural Component</i></p> <p>Objective: To ensure a sustainable increase in the income of sugar sector stakeholders with a view to contribute to equitable and sustainable economic growth in the country.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Farmers' income increased from 2009 to 2014 as follows: from CFAF 49,500/ha to CFAF 439,000/ha for sugarcane, CFAF 340,000/ha for rice and more than CFAF 1,200,000/ha for tomato and onion; and (ii) 8,000 direct jobs created by the end of 2014.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: IsDB (UA 14.28 million); KFAED (UA 11.53 million); Saudi Fund for Development (UA 11.12 million); KEX (UA 14.60 million); OFID (UA 10.90 million); BOAD (UA 15.18 million); BIDC (UA 13.50 million); and Government (UA 55.94 million).</p>	176.02	28.97	
Rwanda	<p><i>Preparation Activities of the Livestock Infrastructure Support Program (PPF)</i></p> <p>Objective: To assess water requirements of the livestock farms, carry out relevant technical investigations and studies, prepare detailed engineering designs for the 72 LWS and tender documents to facilitate the construction of civil and hydraulic structures, and propose a management system for the operation and maintenance for the 72 Livestock Watering System (LWS) installations.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Reports on water requirements for the livestock of the Gishwati and Umutara milk basins, water resources available and proposal for developing the water supply for livestock farmers; (ii) preliminary and detailed engineering design reports of the 72 LWS and tender documents for the civil works; and (iii) a proposal for a management system for the 72 LWS; and (iv) an environment and social impact assessment report of the 72 LWS.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	0.50	
São Tomé & Príncipe	<p><i>Infrastructure Rehabilitation for Food Security Support</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve the availability of agricultural and fishery products through the rehabilitation of agricultural, rural, and artisanal fishery infrastructure.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Sustainable increase in artisanal fishery production and irrigated farming; (ii) improved preservation and enhancement of agricultural and fishery products; (iii) opening up of rural areas; and (iv) institutional and technical capacity building of support agencies.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Beneficiaries (UA 0.10 million); and Government (UA 0.16 million).</p>	5.26		5.00

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
ENERGY SUPPLY				
Burkina Faso	<p><i>Electricity Infrastructure Strengthening and Rural Electrification</i></p> <p>Objective: To reinforce and extend the transport and distribution networks, and prepare the technical, economic, financial and environmental feasibility of the Ouagadougou network reinforcement and extension project as well as that of the Zano-Koupela HV line.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased country-wide coverage by network: increased hydroelectric energy imports from 80 MWh in 2008 to 111 MWh by 2014 and increased number of new localities electrified; (ii) reduced rate of technical and commercial losses from 7 percent in 2007 to 5 percent by 2014 and from 0.49 percent in 2007 to 0.2 percent respectively; (iii) reduced production costs; and (iv) rate of rural electrification from 3.5 percent in 2007 to 36 percent by 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Sonabel (UA 7.43 million); EDF (UA 2.75 million); Government (UA 0.29 million); and customers (UA 0.56 million).</p>	36.18		25.15
Cameroon	<p><i>Project to Strengthen and Extend the Electricity Transmission and Distribution Network</i></p> <p>Objective: To strengthen and extend the electric energy transmission and distribution systems to new localities and consumers in order to improve the population's access to adequate electric energy and to help to improve the country's social and economic development framework.</p> <p>Expected Outcome: (i) Increase in the country's coverage by HV (high voltage)/MV/LV networks: 423 localities electrified in 2014. (ii) reduced rate of technical and commercial losses from 10.5 percent in 2007 to 9 percent by 2014 and from 7 percent to 5 percent respectively; and (iii) increase in country electrification rate from 18 percent in 2007 to 27 percent by 2014 and in rural electrification rate from 3.5 percent in 2007 to 20 percent by 2014.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: JICA (UA 20.91 million); Government (UA 6.00 million); and consumers (UA 0.44 million).</p>	58.99	31.64	
Congo, DRC	<p><i>Semi-Urban and Rural Electrification Project</i></p> <p>Objective: To develop electric power distribution facilities in Kinshasa and in the four selected localities and contribute to the preparation of a portfolio of credible, bankable energy projects in DRC.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Electricity power outage and load shedding times will fall from 20 percent in 2010 to 9 percent in 2015 in Kinshasa; (ii) the electricity access rate will rise from 1 percent (national average) in 2010 to 50 percent in 2015 in the localities concerned by the project; (iii) the rate of technical losses will fall from 30 percent in 2010 to 10 percent in 2015 in Kinshasa; and (iv) 15 full electrification studies available in 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.69 million).</p>	70.38		69.69
Ethiopia	<p><i>Electricity Transmission System Improvement</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve the provision of power supply in terms of quantity and quality through the enhancement of transmission capacity, reduction of system losses, and provision of alternative electricity paths.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased power supply in the region; (ii) reduction in total losses to below 12 percent; (iii) increase in number of customer connections from 2.1 million in 2010 to 3.6 million by 2015; and (iv) increased access to electricity from 41 percent in 2010 to 75 percent by 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EPPCo)/Government (UA 23.06 million).</p>	174.81	93.75	58.00
Kenya	<p><i>Power Transmission System Improvement</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase supply capacity through a reduction of system losses and provide alternative electricity paths to increase reliability and improve power quality in the 4 subregions.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased power supply in the four Kenya Power&Lighting Company (KPLC) regions: for the period 2010-2017, from 22 MW to 41 MW for the region Ishiara-Kieni; from 13 MW to 24 MW for Narok/Sotik-Bomet; from 13 MW to 20 MW for Mwingi-Kitu-Wote-Sultan Hamud; and from 16 MW to 25 MW for Nanyuki-Nyahururu; and (ii) reduction in losses from 16.3 percent in 2009 to 15.7 percent by 2014 and 15.4 percent by 2017.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 14.07 million).</p>	60.77	46.70	

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
ENERGY SUPPLY				
Tanzania	<p><i>Iringa–Shinyanga Transmission Line</i></p> <p>Objective: To provide adequate transmission infrastructure to link existing and future generation sources located in the South and southwest of Tanzania to the load centers in the Mwanza and Arusha regions in the North and facilitate regional power trade in the future especially with Kenya to the North and Zambia to the south.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Reinforcement of national power system; (ii) 500,000 new connections to the grid by 2018; and (iii) regional economic cooperation and development: regional power trade with East African Power Pool (EAPP) and Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) facilitated; 200 MW power traded by 2017.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: IDA (UA 97.50 million); EIB (UA 88.58 million); JICA (UA 42.72 million); and Korea (UA 23.75 million).</p>	297.91	45.36	
Multinational	<p><i>Supplementary Loan to Kenya for the Kenya Section of Interconnection Project of Electric Grids of Nile Equatorial Lakes countries</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve access to electricity in Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) countries through increased transboundary sharing of energy and power.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased availability of electric energy in the NEL region; (ii) reduced electric energy cost: an average per KWh cost from 20 cents (US\$) in 2008 to 8 cents in 2020; and (iii) national access rates will be: Burundi 3 percent in 2015 and 5 percent in 2020; Kenya 15 percent in 2015 and 22 percent in 2020; Uganda 9 percent in 2015 and 13 percent in 2020; East DRC 4 percent in 2015 and 13 percent in 2020; and Rwanda 9 percent in 2015 and 13 percent in 2020.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	22.04	
FINANCE				
Multinational	<p><i>West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) Payment System Development (The Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia)</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve the basic infrastructure of the financial sector in WAMZ through the upgrading of the payment systems in four member countries: The Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: In the four WAMZ countries: (i) Percentage of citizens with access to the formal financial sector increased from about 8 percent in 2007 to 12 percent by 2012, of which a majority are women; (ii) volume of high-value fund transfers increased by 45 percent from 1,370 in 2007 to 2,000 by 2012; (iii) clearing cycle in number of days of local and upcountry checks reduced by up to 50 percent by 2012; and (iv) volume of low value transactions, through checks, increased by 46 percent from 3,514 in 2007 to 5,145 by 2012.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Central Banks (UA 4.74 million); and commercial banks (UA 5.76 million).</p>	15.50		5.00
MULTISECTOR				
Benin	<p><i>Public Finance Management and Business Climate Improvement Support</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve public finance management and improve the business climate.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The public finance external control system is improved; (ii) procurement management system is improved; (iii) the Bank's portfolio quality in Benin is improved; (iv) business registration timeframe and cost are reduced; (v) development tax is introduced; and (vi) streamlined management of the modernized Customs Department.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 1.75 million).</p>	11.11	4.36	5.00

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
MULTISECTOR				
Burkina Faso	<p><i>Fifth Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Program (PARSP V)</i></p> <p>Objective: To contribute to the recovery of the economy and the stability of the macroeconomic framework and to improve public finance management.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Macroeconomic framework is stabilized: cotton production (in volume) increases by at least 40 percent in 2010 compared to 2009 and increased exports earnings by a minimum of 5 percent in 2010 compared to 2009; (ii) budget programming is strengthened: share of government budget allocated to priority sectors increases from 32.3 percent in 2008 to 33.3 percent in 2010; and (iii) percentage of public procurement based on open competition increase from 75 percent in 2009 to 85 percent in 2010.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: IMF (UA 7.45 million); IDA (UA 40.0 million); EU (UA 47.0 million); Denmark (UA 6.0 million); France (UA 6.0 million); Netherlands (UA 18.0 million); Switzerland (UA 4.0 million); Sweden (UA 11.0 million); Germany (UA 8.0 million); Fast Track Initiative for Education (FTI-Education) (UA 30.0 million); and National Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PN-WSS) (UA 2.0 million).</p>	189.45		10.00
Burundi	<p><i>Third Economic Reform Support Program (ERRP III)</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve the quality of public resources management and consolidate the external and internal public finance control systems.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The budget is exhaustive and budget documentation is improved; (ii) budget execution is improved; (iii) internal control is strengthened: the number of controls carried out by the Internal Inspection and Control Unit increases from 12 in 2009 to 20 in 2010, and number of controls carried out by the General State Inspectorate (IGE) increases from 111 in 2009 to 120 in 2010; and (iv) the external control system is improved.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: World Bank (UA 16.54 million); European Commission (UA 13.18 million); Netherlands (UA 8.60 million); and Norway (UA 6.62 million).</p>	54.95		10.00
Cameroon	<p><i>Support Project for Modernization of the Land Registration System and Business Climate</i></p> <p>Objective: To modernize and develop land registration and enhance competitiveness.</p> <p>Expected Outcome: (i) Access to land charges secure and reliable: the number of land certificates issued increases from 135 percent annually in 2009 to 215 percent by 2014 and the legal timeframe for processing files is reduced from 12 months to a maximum of 6 months by 2014; (ii) increase in land revenue in the four pilot towns from CFAF 3.10 billion in 2009 to 4.98 billion in 2014; (iii) the number of land litigations reduced from 768 in 2009 to less than 500 by 2014; and (iv) economic competitiveness enhanced: increase in number of businesses created in Douala and Yaoundé from 55,440 in 2009 to 60,984 by 2014.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 1.22 million).</p>	8.22	7.00	
Cape Verde	<p><i>Additional Budget Support Loan for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Program (PRSSP-II)</i></p> <p>Objective: To strengthen public finance management (PFM) and improve the business climate in order to contribute to poverty reduction, by stimulating economic growth and transformation.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Improved public debt management: the domestic debt/GDP ratio remains below or equal to 20 percent in 2010 (19.3 percent in 2007); (ii) improved budget programming and allocation; (iii) improved management and viability of the energy sector and ELECTRA; and (iv) improvement in the business climate: start-up time for businesses reduces from 52 days in 2007 to 1 day by 2009.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	7.05	

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
MULTISECTOR				
Comoros	<p><i>Institutional Capacity Building Project (ICBP)</i></p> <p>Objective: To strengthen institutional capacity in terms of economic and financial management, especially public resources management and monitoring, as well as socioeconomic statistics of PRSP monitoring/evaluation.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Improved public resources management; and (ii) enhanced baseline statistics preparation mechanism and the PRSP implementation monitoring capacity; final national accounts for 1999-2009 available; price statistics produced regularly and regular PRSP monitoring/evaluation report.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.		0.59
Congo	<p><i>Institutional Support to Improve the Business Climate & Diversify the Congolese Economy (PACADEC)</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve the business climate in order to contribute to diversification of the Congolese economy by facilitating business creation and non-oil private sector development.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Administrative formalities for creation businesses are simplified: cost of creation business in percentage of GDP per capita reduced from 86.5 percent in 2010 to 40 percent in 2014 and timeframe for establishing a business reduced from 37 days in 2009 to 20 days in 2015; (ii) access to land is improved as a result of a pilot operation in Pointe Noire: land disputes as a percentage of the total disputes in Pointe Noire reduced from 81 percent in 2009 to 71 percent in 2015; (iii) the tax payment process is simplified through the introduction of a telepayment system; and (iv) the business financing mechanism is improved.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 3.44 million)</p>	6.88		3.44
Ethiopia	<p><i>Protection of Basic Services (PBS II) Program</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve decentralized service delivery for basic services, enhance federal and local financial governance through supporting the Public Sector Capacity Building Program (PSCAP) and the Expenditure Management and Control Program (EMCP) and related institutions, strengthen the budget process especially at the subnational level, and strengthen M&E system of PBS sectors and financial reporting system.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) increased availability of cost-effective basic services at the subnational government level to the population that requires them; (ii) efficient and effective resource utilization at the subnational government level through improved public financial management; (iii) enhanced accountability of local officials for resource allocation; (iv) effective budgetary resources allocation; (v) enhanced Financial Transparency and Accountability (FTA); (vi) strengthened public procurement system; and (vii) effective system quality assessments are undertaken.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	72.60	
Guinea-Bissau	<p><i>Emergency Fiscal Reform Support Program (EFRSP)</i></p> <p>Objective: To continue to improve the framework and performance of the public financial management system.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The legibility, predictability, and dissemination of the budget are improved: the primary expenditure execution rate drops from 120.6 percent in 2007 to less than 100 percent in 2010 and the gap between cash plan projections and actuals less than 5 percent for revenue and more than 10 percent for expenditures; and (ii) budgetary expenditure execution and control procedures are strengthened.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: World Bank (UA 5.20 million); Spain (UA 1.36 million); France (UA 2.71 million); and EU (UA 16.24 million).</p>	31.21		5.70

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
MULTISECTOR				
Malawi	<p><i>Governance and Poverty Reduction Support II (GPRSG II)</i></p> <p>Objective: To enhance efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the use of public resources and better public service delivery (for the poor).</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Improved capacity and pace of public financial management reform: CPIA Governance rating improves from 3.6 in 2009 to 3.65 in 2011; (ii) greater accountability and transparency in public budget: Transparency International rating rises above the 89th ranking of 2009 in 2011; and (iii) pro-poor spending increased from 5.8 percent in 2008/09 to 6.5 percent in 2010/2011.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.		11.55
Malawi	<p><i>Support to Local Economic Development (Suppl.)</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve the socioeconomic wellbeing of the local population and strengthen economic growth in four growth centers located in four districts across the country.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: Increased number of small businesses; additional 3000 micro and small businesses supported for start-up.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.30 million).</p>	3.46	3.16	
Niger	<p><i>Accelerated Development and Poverty Reduction Support Strategy (PASDRP-1)</i></p> <p>Objective: To strengthen public finance management and the decentralization process, and mitigate the impact of the food crisis.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) budget transparency and credibility are enhanced; (ii) public investment expenditure management and public procurement management are improved; and (iii) integrity of accounts and external control are strengthened.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.	23.97	4.03
Tanzania	<p><i>Institutional Support for Good Governance II</i></p> <p>Objective: To enhance capacity, accountability, and integrity in the management of public resources in both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Improved tracking, monitoring, and value for money audit of public accounts; (ii) improved value for money in public procurement; and (iii) improved budget credibility, business environment, and external resource mobilization.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.26 million).</p>	5.46		5.20
Togo	<p><i>Project to Build Capacity in Economic and Financial Governance (PARCI-2)</i></p> <p>Objective: To complete integration of public finance and enhanced domestic resource mobilization capacity and to enhance integrity in the public finance control and audit system.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Through implementation of Integrated Public Finance Management System (SIGFIP), timeframe for processing expenditure from commitment to payment actually reduced by 2/3 in 2012 compared to 90 days in 2009; (ii) percentage of State tax revenue rises from 16 percent of GDP in 2009 to 20 percent in 2013; (iii) final audited budget for 2011 submitted to Parliament before end 2012 and that for 2012 before end-2013 and number of reports produced by General Inspectorate of Finance (GIF) increases from 0 in 2009 to 7 in 2013; and (iv) timeframe of procurement through open competitive bidding falls from 90 days on average in 2009 to 45 days as from 2012.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.49 million).</p>	9.70		9.21

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
MULTISECTOR				
Zambia	<p><i>Third Poverty Reduction Budget Support</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve financial governance through efficient public financial management and the fight against corruption, and enhance the business environment by simplifying business licenses and shortening time for trade across borders.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Enhanced public financial management through credible management; (ii) Zambia's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranking by Transparency International (TI) improves; (iii) cost of compliance with business licenses reduced to Kwacha 1.5 trillion by December 2011 from Kwacha 2.2 trillion in 2008 baseline; and (iv) time required to pass Chirundu border posts reduced from 3 days in 2009 to 1 day by June 2011.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: DFID (UA 35.27 million); EC (UA 31.16 million); Finland (UA 4.75 million); Germany (UA 9.50 million); Netherlands (UA 9.50 million); Norway (UA 19.23 million); Sweden (UA 15.03 million); and World Bank (UA 13.58 million).</p>	169.91	31.90	
SOCIAL				
Eritrea	<p><i>Support to Higher Education Development</i></p> <p>Objective: To assist in the building of the capacity for teaching, research and service at higher education (HE) institutions.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) HE institutions adequately resourced between 2010 and 2014; (ii) increase in HE qualified staff that are national from 37 percent in 2009 to over 90 percent by 2014; and (iii) increase of HE national staff that are female from 13 percent in 2009 to at least 25 percent by 2014.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 2.76 million).</p>	15.66		12.90
Niger	<p><i>Vocational and Technical Education Development Support</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase the population's access to quality Vocational and Technical Education and Training (VTET) in order to reduce unemployment.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The enrollment rate in VTET increases from 8 percent to 12 percent for post-college students between 2010 and 2015; (ii) the quality and relevance of VTET improve: the success rate for end-of-cycle examinations increases from 59.98 percent in 2010 to 75 percent in 2015 and the proportion of trained trainers increases from 6.47 percent to 30 percent between 2010 and 2015; (iii) more skilled and better qualified human resources to match the needs of the economy; and (iv) the unemployment rate for graduates drops from 19 percent in 2008 to 15 percent by 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 1.41 million).</p>	26.91	7.87	17.63
Rwanda	<p><i>Regional Information and Communication Technologies Center of Excellence</i></p> <p>Objective: To develop and strengthen high-level ICT skills in Rwanda to improve the productivity and competitiveness of the economy.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) leading Regional ICT Center of Excellence (CoE) established in Kigali (ii) at least 150 graduates with a Masters degree in IT and computer engineering by 2015 and a minimum of 40 students admitted yearly from 2012; and (iii) innovations developed in the area of mobility, software management, and information security.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Revenues generated by the CoE (UA 16.40 million); and Government (UA 14.86 million).</p>	39.86	8.60	

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
TRANSPORTATION				
Benin	<p><i>Ndali–Nikki–Chicandou Nigerian Border Road Asphaltting</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve the movement of goods and people along the Ndali–Nigerian border section of the Lamakara Corridor (Togo)–Ouake–Ndali–Chicandou–Ilorin (Nigeria) and the living conditions of the people in the project impact area (PIA).</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Cost of transporting goods and people reduced along the corridor; vehicle operating cost (VOC) on the corridor decreases from CFAF 220/km in 2009 to CFAF 176/km in 2013 for a light vehicle (LV); (ii) length of corridor in good condition increases from 52 percent in 2009 to 85 percent in 2013; and (iii) travel time on the section reduces from 5 hrs 30 mn in 2009 to 3 hrs in 2013, overloaded vehicles decrease from 18 per day in 2009 to 9 days in 2013 and rural access index in the PIA increases by 20 percent by 2013.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 3.17 million).</p>	36.85	11.50	22.18
Burundi	<p><i>Gitega–Nyangungu–Ngozi Development & Asphaltting, Phase I</i></p> <p>Objective: To facilitate the movement of people and goods along the Gitega–Nyangungu–Ngozi Road and improve the population's access to basic services in order to open up rural areas and increase subregional trade.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: Movement of people and goods on the Gitega–Nyangungu–Ngozi road improves: (i) average traffic speed between Gitega and Ngozi increases from 20 km/h in 2010 to 60 km/h by 2014; (ii) vehicle operating costs decrease by an average of 25 percent over the lifespan of the road; (iii) average travel time on the road reduces from 4 hours in 2010 to 1 hour 30 minutes by 2014; and (iv) improved access to communities within the project area: the population of the project area located at less than 2 km walking distance from an all-season motorable road increases from 15 percent in 2010 to 60 percent by 2014.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.15 million).</p>	24.25		24.10
Congo, Democratic Republic	<p><i>Priority Air Safety (PPSA)</i></p> <p>Objective: To restore air transportation and air navigation safety by rehabilitating airport infrastructure and air navigation equipment, building the capacity of technical staff in charge of air traffic control and monitoring of the subsector, and contributing to sustaining Régie des Voies Aériennes (RVA) activities.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The annual average number of air transportation incidents/accidents drops from 22 in 2010 to 10 by 2013; (ii) the coverage of DRC's airspace by adequate surveillance and air navigation equipment increases from 15 percent in 2010 to 95 percent by 2013; (iii) improvement in infrastructure service level in international airports; (iv) technical capacity in air traffic control and civil aviation inspection built; (v) increased operating revenue for RVA; and (vi) 200 direct and 100 indirect jobs created.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 14.26 million).</p>	102.86		88.60
Ghana	<p><i>Ffulso–Sawla Road</i></p> <p>Objective: To enhance accessibility along the Ffulso–Sawla Road and improve livelihoods in the project area of influence.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Improved access to all-season public transportation within 2 km of their homes; (ii) reduced generalized transport costs between Ffulso and Sawla: vehicle operating costs (VOC) per vehicle km reduced by 30 percent between 2009 and 2014 and travel time reduced from 5 hours in 2009 to 3 hours by 2014; (iii) increased number of tourists visiting the area; (iv) reduction in traffic mortality along the road; (v) number of people with access to potable water along the road increases from 17,400 in 2009 to 34,000 in 2014; and (vi) improved access to accident/emergency center.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.86 million).</p>	110.58	109.72	

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
TRANSPORTATION				
Kenya	<p><i>Timboroa–Eldoret Road Rehabilitation</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve transport communications between Kenya and Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, and Southern Sudan.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Transportation cost and travel time between Nairobi and Kampala reduce: Port of Mombasa transit goods to/from Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, DRC and Southern Sudan to increase from 5.83 million tons in 2010 to 9.61 million tons in 2015, and average transport cost from Mombasa to Kampala reduces from US\$ 0.195 per ton km to US\$ 0.137 per ton km by 2015; (ii) improved economic and living standard of people in towns along the corridor; and (iii) improved transportation of farm inputs and produce to and from the project area: tonnage of agricultural product to be transported from the project area to increase by 32 percent between 2010 and 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 3.92 million).</p>	38.92	35.00	
Mali	<p><i>Project to Widen the Carrefour de la Paix–Woyowayanko Bridge-Point Y Urban Road Section in Bamako</i></p> <p>Objective: To enhance traffic flow between Point Y and Carrefour de la Paix in Bamako with a view to strengthening regional integration and improve urban mobility in Bamako.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The average speed on Point Y–Carrefour de la Paix road section increases from 20 km/h in 2009 to 40 km/h in 2013 during rush hour and VOC on the section drops from CFAF 220/km in 2009 to CFAF 176/km in 2013; (ii) the proportion of roads in good condition on the Naréna–Bamako section increases from 95 percent to 100 percent in 2013; and (iii) 200 sales-related jobs are created as from 2013.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: BOAD (UA 9.93 million); BIDC (UA 4.90 million); and Government (UA 2.51 million).</p>	29.34	12.00	
Mozambique	<p><i>Montepuez–Lichinga Road</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve accessibility and road transport services for the population in the zone of influence of the Montepuez–Lichinga Corridor.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Composite annual average VOCs per vehicle-km reduced from US\$ 0.63 in 2010 to US\$ 0.26 in 2014 and composite annual average travel time cost/veh-km reduced by 47 percent from US\$ 0.207 in 2010 to US\$ 0.110 in 2014; (ii) reduced number of fatalities from 31.1 per 1,000 vehicles in 2006 to 25 per 1,000 vehicles in 2014; and (iii) utilization of Pemba port improved from 18 percent of 650,000 tonnes annual capacity in 2010 to 50 percent of capacity per annum after 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: JBIC (JICA) (UA 19.71 million); SIDA (UA 16.84 million); and Government (UA 5.54 million).</p>	74.74	32.65	
Togo	<p><i>Togo–Sanve Condji–Benin Border Road Rehabilitation and Modernization: Lomé Port Roundabout–Avepozo</i></p> <p>Objectives: To improve traffic flow on the Aflao–Sanve Condji road section of the Abidjan–Lagos road and the living conditions of the communities in the project area. The project will enhance regional integration and contribute to the growth of Togo’s domestic and international trade.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Traffic flow on the Aflao–Hilla Condji road on the Abidjan–Lagos corridor and living conditions of local communities improve; (ii) peak period travel time between the Port Roundabout and Avepozo will decrease from 1.5 hours to just 30 minutes by 2011; (iii) at least 800 temporary jobs created as result of the road works; and (iv) in 2011, average household income in the Project Area (PA) increases as a result of the project activities.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.43 million).</p>	23.74		23.31

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
TRANSPORTATION				
Multinational	<p><i>COMESA – Airspace Integration Project</i></p> <p>Objective: To establish a cooperative legal and institutional regional framework for a unified airspace in the COMESA region, prepare detailed analysis of strategic options for the provision of upper airspace navigation services using CNS/ATM (Communications, Navigation, and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management), promote private sector participation in financing and operating air transport infrastructure and services.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Unified Airspace Agreement signed by member countries by Oct. 2012; (ii) COMESA Airspace Regulation Agency operational by April 2012; and (iii) Financial Close and/or Concession Agreement signed by Sept. 2014.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: COMESA (UA 0.30 million).</p>	6.05		5.75
Multinational	<p><i>Nacala Road Corridor Project (NRCP) – Phase II</i></p> <p>Objective: To provide Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique with improved road transportation infrastructure to Nacala Port and improve accessibility of the communities in the project's zone of influence to markets and social services.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Vehicle operating costs (VOC) reduced by 20 percent between 2009 and 2013 for medium sized trucks and by 13 percent for private cars during the same period; (ii) average travel time cost for both normal and deviated travel reduced by 20 percent for medium sized trucks between 2009 and 2013 and by 25 percent for private cars during the same period; and (iii) number of road accidents on NRCP Phase II reduced by 43 percent between 2009 and 2013 and annual number of road fatalities reduced by 42 percent during the same period.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government of Zambia (UA 0.10 million).</p>	69.47	69.37	
Multinational	<p><i>Study on the Ouesso–Bangui–N'Djamena Road and Inland Navigation on the Congo, Oubangui and Sangha Rivers</i></p> <p>Objective: To determine the technical, environmental and economic feasibility of developing the missing links of the Ouesso–Bangui–N'Djamena road corridor and the waterways on the Congo, Oubangui, and Sangha Rivers.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: Detailed studies on (i) sections of the Ouesso–bangui and Bassangoa Mbaikoro road; and (ii) improvement of navigation on the Congo–Oubangui–Sangha rivers available in 2013.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: ECCAS/CEMAC (UA 0.60 million).</p>	8.60		8.00
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION				
Cameroon	<p><i>Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase access to drinking water and sanitation in four regions of Cameroon (North-West, South-West, West and South) in order to improve the living conditions of Cameroonian rural communities.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2015 in the four regions: (i) access to drinking water in rural areas increases from 33 percent (current) to 60 percent; (ii) access to sanitation services in the rural areas rises from the (current) average of 17 percent to 22 percent; (iii) 30 percent decrease in prevalence rate of diseases associated with lack of safe water and sanitation; and (iv) 750,000 inhabitants adopt improved latrines, 40 percent of whom are women.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: RWSSI (UA 4.70 million); Government (UA 1.50 million); and Beneficiaries (UA 0.75 million).</p>	16.95	10.00	

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION				
Côte d'Ivoire	<p><i>Gourou Integrated Watershed Management-Emergency Phase</i></p> <p>Objective: To reinforce and enhance the security of the sanitation network of Abidjan, improve socioeconomic and sanitary conditions, and change the behavior of the population of four districts.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2013: (i) the flood plain of the intersection is reduced from 4 ha to 0.5 ha; (ii) a short-, medium-, and long-term investment and management program is developed; (iii) improved socio-sanitary conditions of the population; (iv) a positive contribution made to altering the population's behavior in terms of land use, hygiene and sanitation; and (v) 2,300 jobs are created, of which 1,000 are for women.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.30 million).</p>	23.30		23.00
Kenya	<p><i>Nairobi Rivers Basin Rehabilitation and Restoration Program: Sewerage Improvement</i></p> <p>Objective: To rehabilitate and expand sewerage services management of Nairobi city for sustainable environment with a view to improving the health and quality of life.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Improved living environment of people around the Nairobi rivers; (ii) sewerage access increased from 40 percent in 2009 to 59 percent in 2014 in Nairobi; and (iii) improved public health among population in Nairobi living along the river basins: reduction in incidence of waterborne diseases/diarrhea from 52 percent in 2004 to 40 percent in 2010, reducing further to 20 percent by 2014.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 4.87 million).</p>	39.87	35.00	
Liberia	<p><i>Urban Water Supply and Sanitation</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve access to adequate, safe, and reliable water supply and public sanitation services to the people in the towns of Monrovia, Buchanan, Kakata and Zwedru on a sustainable basis; enhance the institutional, operational and management capacity; and ensure the long-term institutional and financial viability of Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (SLWSC).</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2015: (i) access to safe and adequate water supply increased from 17 percent in 2010 to 67 percent in Monrovia; (ii) access to safe and adequate water supply increased from 0 to 75 percent in Buchanan and from 20 to 75 percent in Kakata and Zwedru; (iii) 50 percent of existing public toilets rehabilitated in Monrovia, Buchanan, Kakata, and Zwedru; (iv) improved management, operation, and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in the four towns; and (v) improved awareness and attitudes on sanitation, environmental cleanliness, and personal hygienic practices among school pupils and residents; (vi) reduction in incidence of diarrhea by 50 percent.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.		25.20
Mauritania	<p><i>Nouakchott City "Aftout-Essaheli" Drinking Water Supply</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase the coverage of drinking water needs of Nouakchott residents and neighboring rural populations in order to improve the living conditions.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The daily allocation per inhabitant increases from the current 40 liters/d/inhabitant in 2020; (ii) the drinking water connection rate in Nouakchott increases from the current 35 percent to 65 percent in 2015 and 80 percent in 2020; (iii) about 1 million inhabitants will be served from the treatment station by 2020; and (iv) several oil (including at least one refinery) and fish preservation industries will be established with the guarantee of a sufficient quantity of water.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.		3.59

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION				
Mozambique	<p><i>National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PRONASAR) in Nampula and Zambezia Provinces</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase sustainable access to water supply and sanitation in order to improve wellbeing and reduce rural poverty.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2015: (i) access to safe drinking water increased for an additional 300,000 population, of which 50 percent will be women; (ii) improved sanitation facilities for an additional 500,000 population, of which 50 percent will be women; (iii) 500,000 people sensitized with regard to health and hygiene education, of which 55 percent will be women; and (iv) ratio of operational water facilities as percentage of total public number of water facilities to reach 85 percent.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: RWSSI (UA 5.29 million); Netherlands (UA 11.20 million); DFID (UA 5.70 million); UNICEF (UA 1.10 million); CIDA/Irish (UA 0.70 million); and SDC (UA 2.00 million).</p>	31.26	5.27	
Sierra Leone	<p><i>Three Towns Water Supply and Sanitation</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve access to adequate, potable, and sustainable piped water and public sanitation services in the cities of Bo, Kenema, and Makeni by 2015 and improve Institutional and Technical Capacity of SALWACO and other water and sanitation service providers in the three cities.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Number of people with access to adequate and potable water supply increases from 12,404 in 2010 to 372,131 in 2015 in the three cities, 51 percent of whom will be women; (ii) ratio of pupils per latrine decreases from 500 in 2010 to 50 by 2015 in primary schools; (iii) improved management, operation, and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in the three cities; and (iv) 20 percent increase in number of people practicing improved hygiene practices.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: OFID (UA 12.85 million).</p>	41.35	6.10	22.40
Tanzania	<p><i>Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Phase II)</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve district level capacity to implement demand-based RWSS programs, and improve the access of rural communities to safe water and sanitation services operated and maintained by capable persons.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increased access by rural communities to water supply from 65 percent in 2010 to 74 percent by 2015; (ii) increased access to improved sanitation from 50 percent in 2010 to 80 percent by 2015; and (iii) increased rural water communities with at least 50 percent female membership from 30 percent in 2010 to 50 percent by 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: RWSSI (UA 5.55 million); IDA (UA 50.00 million); DFID (UA 10.00 million); Government (UA 15.00 million); local communities (UA 5.00 million); and other financiers (UA 55.00 million).</p>	199.55	59.00	
Multinational	<p><i>Lake Victoria Water Supply and Sanitation Programme-Phase II (Lake Victoria Basin-East African Community)</i></p> <p>Objective: To contribute to the reduction of pollution flowing into the lake through an improvement in sustainable water supply and sanitation infrastructure in 15 secondary towns in Lake Victoria Basin.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Clean water supply demand satisfied in the participating towns: 85 percent of households accessing water supply within 250 m by 2015; (ii) reliable water supply systems and services; (iii) increased sanitation coverage; (iv) increase in population practicing good hygiene by 30 percent by 2015; (v) management of solid waste increased 60 percent in 2015; and (vi) 50 percent of public places have sanitary facilities.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 8.96 million).</p>	84.39		75.43

Profiles of ADF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
OTHER APPROVALS				
Comoros	<p><i>HIPC-Enhanced Framework Decision Point</i></p> <p>Objective: To reduce Comoros's external debt to sustainable levels and encourage the use of savings made under debt relief to be targeted toward poverty reduction.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Satisfactory implementation for at least one year of the full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP); (ii) maintenance of macroeconomic stability; (iii) public financial management and governance strengthened: regularly produce detailed quarterly budget execution reports for a period of at least 12 months prior to reaching the completion point; (iv) for social sectors (education and health), strengthen efforts towards achieving MDGs; and (v) improve public debt management systems, particularly adopting effective debt management software.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.		22.93
Congo	<p><i>HIPC – Completion Point under Enhanced Framework</i></p> <p>Objective: To reduce Congo's external debt to sustainable levels and encourage the use of savings made under debt relief to be targeted at poverty reduction.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The NPV of debt to GDP ratio is expected to decline from 44 percent in 2008 to 27 percent in 2013 and to 6 percent in 2029; (ii) the NPV of debt to exports ratio is expected to decline from 67 percent in 2008 to 34 percent in 2013 and 26 percent in 2029; and (iii) the NPV of debt to revenues ratio is expected to fall from 86 percent in 2008 to 52 percent in 2013 and 15 percent in 2029.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: ADB (UA 25.89 million).</p>	N.A.		1.71
Liberia	<p><i>HIPC – Completion Point under Enhanced Framework</i></p> <p>Objective: To reduce Liberia's external debt burden and improve its external debt indicators to sustainable levels in order to encourage the use of savings made under debt relief to be targeted at poverty reduction.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The NPV of debt to exports ratio would fall from 286.7 percent at end-June 2010 to an average of 23.7 percent over a five-year period until end-June 2015, then rise slightly to 25.4 percent through end-June 2020, mainly due to new borrowings; (ii) the NPV of debt to GDP ratio would decline from 175.2 percent at end-June 2010 to an average of about 13.7 percent over a five-year period through to end-June 2015, followed by a slight increase to 14.2 percent until 2020; (iii) the NPV of debt to revenue ratio would decline from 596.2 percent at end-June 2010 to an average of 48.6 percent over the following five years.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: ADB (UA 118.25 million); and NTF (UA 28.83 million).</p>	N.A.		5.35

Source: AfDB Statistics Department.

Profiles of NTF-Approved Projects and Programs in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
ENERGY SUPPLY				
Sierra Leone	<p><i>Bumbuna Hydroelectric Project</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase the supply of reliable, cost-effective, and environmentally sustainable electricity for industrial, commercial, and domestic use in Freetown, Makeni, Lunsar, and Bumbuna village.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) 40,000 existing consumers in Freetown have access to a continuous power supply; (ii) 5,000 additional households to be electrified in Freetown, 500 in Bumbuna Village, 2000 in Lunsar, and 3000 in Makeni; (iii) an operational manual for actions in catchments is developed by Bumbuna Watershed Management Authority (BWMA); (iv) installed generating and transmission capacity in the country is increased by 50 MW; and (v) cost of one unit of electricity is reduced from 40 to 11 US cents.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Italy (UA 11.30 million); United Kingdom (UA 6.43 million); and Government (UA 7.58 million).</p>	26.02	0.71	
OTHER APPROVALS				
Liberia	<p><i>HIPC - Completion Point under Enhanced Framework</i></p> <p>Objective: To reduce Liberia's external debt burden and improve its external debt indicators to sustainable levels in order to encourage the use of savings made under debt relief to be targeted at poverty reduction.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) The NPV of debt to exports ratio would fall from 286.7 percent at end-June 2010 to an average of 23.7 percent over a five-year period until end-June 2015, then rise slightly to 25.4 percent through to end-June 2020, mainly due to new borrowings; (ii) the NPV of debt to GDP ratio would decline from 175.2 percent at end-June 2010 to an average of about 13.7 percent over a five-year period through to end-June 2015, followed by a slight increase to 14.2 percent until 2020; and (iii) the NPV of debt to Revenue ratio would decline from 596.2 percent at end-June 2010 to an average of 48.6 percent over the following five years.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: ADB (UA 118.25 million); and ADF (UA 5.35 million).</p>	N.A.		28.83

Source: AfDB Statistics Department.

Profiles of Special Approvals* in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
Cameroon	<p><i>Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase access to drinking water and sanitation in four regions of Cameroon (northwest, southwest, west and south) in order to improve the living conditions of Cameroonian rural communities.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2015, (i) Access to drinking water for rural communities in the four regions rises from 33 percent (current) to 60 percent; (ii) access to sanitation services in the rural areas of the four regions rises from the (current) average of 17 percent to 22 percent; and (iii) access to water within less than 500 m; and (iv) 30 percent of the communities sensitized use improved latrines.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: ADF (UA 10.00 million); Government (UA 1.50 million); and Beneficiaries (UA 0.75 million).</p>	16.95		4.70
Gambia	<p><i>Support for National Water Sector Reform</i></p> <p>Objective: To support the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in The Gambia in line with the National Water Policy and the IWRM Roadmap.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Improved governance of water resources based on IWRM established in the country; (ii) enhanced institutional capacity available in The Gambia to manage the nation's water resources; (iii) efficient allocation and use of water resources from improved knowledge of the resources; (iv) informed stakeholders participation (from national to community) in IWRM implementation; and (v) sustainable management of groundwater systems in the country.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.12 million).</p>	1.83		1.71
Gambia	<p><i>Sustainable Land Management (SLM)</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve livelihoods through the promotion of community-based watershed/landscape management approaches, enabling resource poor communities to reverse declining land productivity.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: In the medium term, (i) at least 40 percent of the targeted 5,500 households utilizing natural resources in line with SLM principles; (ii) average crop yields of 1235 kg/ha increased by at least 15 percent in targeted areas; and (iii) at least 10 percent incremental increase in area of lowland rice production (average of 0.58 ha per holder).</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.		2.83
Ghana	<p><i>Design for Reuse – Harvesting the Value of Effluent and Nutrients for Sustaining the Operation of Sanitation facilities</i></p> <p>Objective: To demonstrate the benefits of the reuse of nutrients and water in improving sanitation schemes.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Rehabilitation of additional Treatment Plan (TPs) for reuse and respect of WHO standards and establishment of farmland demonstration; (ii) replication of implementation plans lead to increased revenue based on researched value chains; and (iii) local planners and decision makers apply design.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: University of Columbia (UA 0.05 million).</p>	0.48		0.43
Ghana	<p><i>Reoptimization and Reoperation Study of Akosombo and Kpong Dams</i></p> <p>Objective: To produce a technically and economically feasible reoperation plan which will retain existing benefits of Akosombo and Kpong operations while reintroducing lost livelihoods and ecosystems functions and generate knowledge for wide application.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Improve downstream ecosystems and human livelihoods; (ii) continue protection of downstream communities from larger flood events; (iii) increase total electricity power outputs and reliability of water supply for hydropower generation; (iv) reduce incidence of waterborne disease vectors; and (v) reduce coverage of aquatic weeds.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.78 million); and others (UA 0.10 million).</p>	2.46		1.58
Malawi	<p><i>Strengthening Water Sector Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in Malawi</i></p> <p>Objective: To ensure the availability of reliable data and information in the water sector to track the achievement of development targets, policies, programs and projects and to aid in decisionmaking in planning and managing the sector.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Strengthened sector institutions and personnel; (ii) robust, reliable and sustained sector M&E systems: M&E system functional by 2014; and (iii) effective use of M&E data and information for sector progress tracking, planning and management: Regular Annual Performance Reviews based on M&E system from 2014.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.28 million).</p>	1.91		1.63

Note:

* Special Approvals include project approvals financed under the African Water Facility (AWF), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI), and Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Profiles of Special Approvals* in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
Mali	<p><i>Support for Implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan in Mali</i></p> <p>Objective: To build the water information and data management capacity for improved development of resources and mastery of the effects of climate change and to improve the allocation of water resources to maximize the socioeconomic impact of water development projects.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Better use of water resources and mastery of climate change through improved water information and data management capacity, and (ii) high socioeconomic impact through improved resource allocation.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.13 million).</p>	1.78		1.65
Mozambique	<p><i>National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PRONASAR) in Nampula and Zambezia Provinces</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase access to water supply and sanitation in order to contribute to the satisfaction of basic human needs, improve wellbeing and reduce rural poverty.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: By 2015: (i) access to safe drinking water increased for an additional 300,000 people of which 50 percent will be women; (ii) improved sanitation facilities for an additional 500,000 people of which 50 percent will be women; (iii) 500,000 people sensitized with regard to health and hygiene education of which 55 percent will be women; and (iv) ratio of operational water facilities as percentage of total public number of water facilities: 85 percent.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: ADF (UA 5.27 million); Netherlands (UA 11.2 million); DFID (UA 5.7 million); UNICEF (UA 1.1 million); CIDA/Irish (UA 0.7 million); and SDC (UA 2.0 million).</p>	31.26		5.29
Tanzania	<p><i>Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (Phase II)</i></p> <p>Objective: To improve district-level capacity to implement demand-based RWSS programs, improve access of rural communities to water and sanitation services operated and maintained by capable persons, and improve health and hygiene practices.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Increase of access for rural communities to water supply from 65 percent in 2010 to 74 percent by 2015; (ii) increase of access to improved sanitation from 50 percent in 2010 to 80 percent by 2015; and (iii) increase of rural water communities with at least 50 percent female active membership from 30 percent in 2010 to 50 percent by 2015.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: ADF (UA 59.00 million); IDA (UA 50.00 million); DFID (UA 10.00 million); Government (UA 15.00 million); communities (UA 5.00 million); and other financiers (UA 55.00 million).</p>	200.00		5.55
Multinational	<p><i>Songwe River Basin Development Program (SRBDP)</i></p> <p>Objective: To prepare designs and joint investment projects for implementation and to create an effective enabling environment for Transboundary Water Resources Management (TWRM) in the Songwe Basin.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Songwe River Basin Commission established by 2014; (ii) increased access to electricity for the populations in the basin and the entire two countries (Tanzania and Malawi); (iii) increased access to water supply; (iv) reduced frequency of floods and risks of overtopping of flood plain; (v) increased irrigated land and crop yield; and (vi) improved cooperation in transboundary WRM.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: None.</p>	N.A.		3.12
Multinational	<p><i>Project for the Integrated and Joint Management of Water Resources and the Aquifer Systems of lullemeden, Taoudeni / Tanezrouft and the River Niger (GICRESAIT)</i></p> <p>Objective: To evaluate the water potential and define the monitoring of all groundwater resources of the lullemeden Aquifer System (IAS), the Taoudeni/Tanezrouft Aquifer System (TAS) and the Niger River, to help countries forge their future development plans, taking into account the vulnerability of these systems to climate.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) An enabling environment for investment in the integrated and joint management of water resources of the IAS, TAS and the River Niger created; (ii) arrangements for monitoring the vulnerability of water resources and climate change impacts are defined and implemented as from 2015; and (iii) stakeholders of the sectors are informed and have the capacity for the joint and integrated management of surface and underground water resources.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Government (UA 0.06 million); and the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) (UA 0.18 million).</p>	1.30		1.06

Note:

* Special Approvals include project approvals financed under the African Water Facility (AWF), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI), and Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Profiles of Special Approvals* in 2010 (UA millions)

Country	Project/Program	Total Cost	Loan	Grant
Multinational	<p><i>Program for Infrastructure Development (PIDA) (Transboundary Water Resources Study)</i></p> <p>Objectives: Establish a strategic framework for the development of regional and continental Transboundary Water Resources (TWR) infrastructure based on a development vision, strategic objectives and sector policies; establish TWR infrastructure investment program (short, medium and long-term) around priorities established by Basin Organizations and Regional Economic Communities (RECs); and prepare an implementation strategy and processes, including a priority action plan.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) An effective global partnership for the bridging of the infrastructure gap in Africa is put in place: annual bilateral and multilateral investments in the water sector increase from GBP 2.9 billion in 2007 to GBP 8.4 billion by 2020; (ii) improved development of regional infrastructure and services: developed hydropower potential increases from 7 percent in 2008 to 15 percent by 2020; irrigated cultivated land increases from 6 percent in 2008 to 12 percent in 2020; per capita water storage capacity increases from 200m³/yr in 2006 to 600m³/yr in 2020.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: African Union Commission (AUC) (UA 1.40 million); Nigerian Technical Cooperation Fund (NTCF) (UA 0.61 million); DfID (UA 0.40 million); and NEPAD-IPPF/ADF/IsDB (UA 3.57 million).</p>	7.15		1.17
Multinational	<p><i>MDGs Monitoring and Evaluation for Water in North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia) (MEWINA)</i></p> <p>Objective: To increase the African Ministerial Council on Water for the Northern Africa subregion (N-AMCOW) countries' capacity in Water Sector monitoring & evaluation.</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: (i) Better understanding and knowledge of the state of water sector M&E systems; (ii) annual water reports using data monitoring system and reporting mechanism established at local, national and subregional (North Africa) levels to annually report on standardized indicators; tracking water resources management and the achievement of the water & sanitation MDGs in the North African countries; and (iii) adequate resources mobilized for M&E infrastructure development, capacity building and awareness program to develop a functional and regular observation mechanism on the water sector in the North African countries.</p> <p>Cofinanciers: Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE) (UA 0.09 million); and N-AMCOW countries (UA 0.26 million).</p>	2.00		1.65

Source: AfDB Statistics Department.

Note:

* Special Approvals include project approvals financed under the African Water Facility (AWF), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI), and Global Environment Facility (GEF).

PART 2

Financial Management and Financial Statements

African Development Bank

African Development Fund

Nigeria Trust Fund

