WORDS AND IMAGES FROM THE ANNUAL MEETINGS, AND A LOOK AT SOME OF THE ISSUES BEHIND THEM

Occasional quotes, 23/05/16

“Malnutrition remains a major barrier to development in many African nations, but we have consensus on what targets we need to reach, along with a roadmap for action. One way to achieve nutrition security is to transform the continent’s agriculture sector. It’s not just about the amount of food we grow, it’s also about the type of food that we eat…”

Eiki Arangi
Chair, Kofi Annan Foundation

“Nutrition is one of a set of key investments in human development that together are just as important as investments in infrastructure and power in bringing about economic growth. We are thrilled with this leadership in giving greater priority to nutrition and the wider human capital investment agenda.”

James Cooper
Chair of Big Win Philanthropy

“Those Annual Meetings aren’t just about us who are here. They’re also very much about the people who aren’t here. The millions of our fellow Africans without electricity, or food, or jobs; the young people on whom Africa’s future depends. We will never transform Africa without transforming its energy supply. Energy is like the blood in the body. It has to flow – everywhere.”

Akinwumi Adesina
President, African Development Bank Group

“Urbanisation without transformation will mean moving the poor from poor areas to other poor areas – it would change the nature of poverty, but it wouldn’t address the issues.”

Mario Pezzini, Director, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Development Centre

“Ghana is the world’s second largest importer of tomato paste … despite the fact that it produces about 350,000 tonnes of tomatoes every year. Of course it could be producing its own paste, rather than depending on imports.”

Dr. Vandal, Kamau - Rutenberg, Director of African Women in Agriculture Research and Development (AWARD)

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End the day with an AMEN – the Annual Meetings Electronic News, highlights and hyperlinks emailed directly to you

Sundry images, 23/05/16

TEDx

Sipho Moyo & Frannie Léautier

Blowing in the wind

Nkolefe Edoh

Nnenna Nwabufo

John Kufuor

Open debate

African Economic Outlook Launch

Bernadette Namata

Tweet of the day #AfDBAM2016
“Africa’s energy future lies in young entrepreneurs. Join @AshishJThakkar @akin_adesina #AfDFiresideChat #AfDBAM2016pic.twitter.com/OKpe5wxPVU”
Africa’s energy potential, especially renewable energy, is enormous, yet only a fraction of it is being currently employed. Hydropower provides around a fifth of current capacity but not even a tenth of its total potential is being utilized. Similarly, the technical potential of solar, biomass, wind and geothermal energy is significant. While renewable energy will be prioritized by the Bank, fossil fuels will remain an important part of the overall energy mix, as is the case with several developed economies, with the Bank financing state of the art technology to minimize emissions.

Africa’s energy strategy, central to implementing the New Deal, focuses on seven areas, which are: (i) setting up an enabling policy environment; (ii) transforming utility companies for success; (iii) dramatically increasing the number of bankable energy projects, (iv) enabling policy environment, (ii) transforming utility companies for success; (iii) dramatically increasing the number of bankable energy projects, (iv) increasing the funding pool to deliver new projects; (v) supporting ‘bottom of the pyramid’ energy access programs, particularly for women; (vi) accelerating major regional projects to drive integration and (vii) rolling out waves of transformative programs.

The Bank will implement these priorities through a series of flagship programs such as: IPP procurement, power utility transformation, an early stage project ‘pyramid’ energy access programs, mobile payment initiatives, support facility and related catalytic programs, mobile payment initiatives, and a regional project acceleration Program.

The aspirational goal of this priority area is to help the continent achieve universal electricity access by 2025 with a strong focus on encouraging clean and renewable energy solutions. This will require providing 160 GW of new capacity, 130 million new on-grid connections, 75 million new off-grid connections and providing 150 million households with access to clean cooking solutions. To achieve these goals it is estimated that the investment needed will range between US $60 billion and US $90 billion per year. The Bank will invest US $12 billion of its own resources in the energy sector over the next five years.

The Bank has launched a New Deal on Energy for Africa, which is built on five inter-related and mutually reinforcing principles: (i) raising aspirations to solve Africa’s energy challenges; (ii) establish a Transformative Partnership on Energy for Africa; (iii) mobilizing domestic and international capital for innovative financing in Africa’s energy sector; (iv) supporting African governments in strengthening energy policy, regulation and sector governance; and (v) increasing African Development Bank’s investments in energy and climate financing.

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The High 5 agenda – five priority actions for the African Development Bank and for Africa – is the AfDB’s channel for focusing and scaling up its 2013-2022 Ten Year Strategy, to bring about the social and economic transformation of Africa. The High 5s are designed to deliver the twin objectives of the Ten Year Strategy: inclusive growth that is shared by all; and the gradual transition to green growth.

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**UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY BY 2025**
- 162 GW electricity generated
- 130 million on-grid connections
- 73 million off-grid connections

**THE GOALS**

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The African Development Fund

The African Development Fund is a great instrument of hope. It makes concessional loans to poorer African countries. In over 40 years it has granted and loaned over $40 billion in almost 40 countries. In 2016, it is going through its 14th Replenishment.

The african development fund

Key facts

- Approval: 2009
- Funding: US $424 million
- Beneficiaries: 600,000

Sector – Transport

Moving ahead: Project to improve the Ketta-Djoum road and facilitate transport on the Yaoundé-Brazzaville corridor

Context

There is currently no passable road link between Yaoundé and Brazzaville. The sections of road between Ketta and Djoum on this route are in very poor condition, isolating the regions crossed. Consequently, it is not releasing the agricultural, mining and tourism potential that these areas have and is acting as a brake on the promotion of trade between the two countries.

To link the Congo to Cameroon, the Bank has committed to building the Ketta-Djoum road, with a length of 504.5 kilometres. This road project has a strategic regional character, because it will be one of the main links in the alternative corridor to the Windhoek-Tripoli corridor linking the Central African Republic with Cameroon and Gabon to the south, providing an interconnection with the road linking Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire in the Congo.

Objectives

- To contribute to strengthening regional integration by facilitating the movement of goods and persons in Central Africa in general and between Cameroon and the Congo in particular.
- To improve the living conditions of the population, by facilitating their access to basic social services and reducing level of poverty, through the revitalisation of agricultural, mining and tourism activities.
- To improve the level of service of the logistics chain on the Yaoundé-Brazzaville road route.

Impacts

- Easier access to basic social services for 600,000 beneficiaries in the local populations of both countries.
- Increased incomes for 600,000 beneficiaries thanks to revitalised food agricultural production.
- Reduced cost of production inputs and easier distribution of agricultural production.
- Length of roads that are passable all year round between Cameroon and the Congo extended by 20% (from 60% in 2009 to 80%).
- Average walking distance to an all-season road reduced by a factor of three (from an average of 6 km in 2009 to 2 km).
- Average speeds of heavy goods vehicles increased by 50 km/h (from 30 km/h in 2009 to 80 km/h).
- Average vehicle operating costs decreased by 55% (from 816 Cfa francs in 2009 to 367 Cfa francs in 2014).
- Rate of trade between Cameroon and the Congo increased by 11% (from 4% in 2009 to approximately 15%).

Testimony

Paul Nguia, Village Chief, head of the Pygmy group, 51 years old

"Before, our activities were restricted to small-scale activities for individual consumption. Now, the road enables us to hunt, fish, grow crops and sell our products."

ADF, 2008-2013

- 3.3 MILLION People benefited from access to electricity
- 2.1 MILLION Women benefited from access to education
- 10.2 MILLION Benefitted from micro-finance initiatives
- 46.1 MILLION Benefited from improved agricultural practices
- 49.2 MILLION People benefited from improved access to transport
- 13.5 MILLION People benefited from new or improved access to water and sanitation
- 16 COUNTRIES Benefited from improved transparency and accountability services
- 64 MILLION People benefited from better access to education
The Bank and Zambia

The Bank has supported Zambia since 1971, to the tune of over USD 1 billion. It walks alongside Zambia on the country’s journey of development.

The Energy Challenge

Zambia’s energy is current- ly produced primarily by hydropower. The country has the potential to produce 6000MW using hydropower plants. While this is a renewable and clean source of energy, it is also impacted by the rain patterns that help fill the reservoirs for power generation. Currently the reservoirs that store water for hydro-electric generation are Kariba, Itezhi and Kafue Gorge. Due to the lower rainfall in the 2014-2015 rainy season, and increased water use, the levels in these dams are at record low levels. In the 1970s up to the 2000s, Zambia experienced a surplus in energy generation, to the point of exporting power to its neighboring countries such as Zimbabwe and South Africa. But in 2000 economic progress took hold, driven by mining produc- tion, and services, increasing the demand for electricity. By 2010, Zambia’s economy was growing on average by 6.4% a year, raising the demand for electric- ity by 4% over the same period. For the first time since Independence levels declined at the Kariba dam and other hydropower plants. In 2015 power outages, commonly referred to as load shedding, increased. This affected households and businesses, having to go without power for up to eight hours a day. Initially power was only rationed to household consumers and light industry but currently power is being rationed equally across all sectors, including the copper mines, Zambia’s largest revenue earner.

"Zambia has a very ambitious goal for energy; within the next 14 years all Zambians will have access to clean, reliable, and affordable energy. Only 25% of Zambians receive electricity and the country’s installed power capacity is currently 1900MW, with demand at peak times running between 1800 to 1900 MW, resulting in a power deficit of 165MW to 200MW."

The Itezhi Tezhi Power Project

The Itezhi Tezhi power project is the first private public partnership in the energy sector in Zambia

The project, which is jointly owned by the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) and Tata Africa Limited, is constructing and operating a 120-MW hydropower station in Zambia’s Southern Province, at a total cost of USD 245 million, of which the African Development Bank is providing USD 30 million. "The project began in 2012. We plan our power projects based on least cost projects, which is contained in our master power plan report. There was already an existing dam at Itezhi Tezhi, which was built to supply the Kafue Gorge Power Station, so it scored highly on the least cost scale, and of course construction would be faster because of existing structures," explained Fidelis Mubiana, Director of Power Structures, "the project was approved and construction began in mid-2013. The first turbine was commissioned in February 2015, while the second, third and fourth were commissioned in November 2015, November 2016 and March 2017 respectively."

The effects of limited electricity supply are already being felt in the economy. Businesses in the service, manufacturing and industrial sectors are experiencing reduced outputs and redundancies. It is anticipated that power shortages will continue through to 2018, potentially up to 2020 if there is lower than average rainfall in the upcoming rainy season. USD 340 million in 2016 to cover the cost of this emergency power. For the medium to long-term future the government has commissioned several new power plants, six of which are at various stages of development.

"Energy is one of the important driving forces behind the development of an economy as it cuts across most economic and social activities," Zambia’s 2030 Vision
The way we were

The 1960s

1962
Conference of Ministers established committee from 9 countries to prepare for the creation of AfDB

1963
In Khartoum, on 4 August, 23 states signed the Agreement establishing the ADB

1964
Africa 300 million people
US$ 39.2 billion GDP

September 10: Birth of AfDB
November 4-7: Board of Governors inaugural meeting in Lagos, Nigeria
Mamoun Beheiry (Sudan) elected 1st President

Bank members: 26

1965
March: Headquarters opened in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire

Board of Governors
1st meeting in Abidjan
July: Official start of operational activities

Bank staff: 10

1966
Bank loans/grants: US$ 2.3 million
3rd meeting of Board of Governors approved first two Bank operations (in Sierra Leone & Kenya)

1967
First Bank projects in Agriculture and in Water supply

1968
Bank loans/grants: US$ 7.9 million
First Bank projects in Power supply and in Finance

1969

At the helm

Mamoun Beheiry (Sudan)
President, 1964-1970

Where we met

1964 Lagos, Nigeria
1965 No Annual Board of Governors Meetings
1966 Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire
1967 Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire
1968 Nairobi, Kenya
1969 Freetown, Sierra Leone