We want to see implementation, implementation, implementation – not rhetoric. Nigeria has sun too – we want to see African countries gradually phase out the use of non-renewable energy. We also want to see the ageing societies of the industrialised world building bridges with younger societies, as in Africa. In energy and more, we need to look into the future together.

On Africa’s energy situation, with 645 million people without electricity: “an intolerable, avoidable and profoundly unjust state of affairs, which is harming lives and hindering progress across Africa.” On some of Africa’s energy utilities: “inefficient, inequitable, often corrupt.”

I don’t want to keep the environment clean at the expense of human life in Africa. We have to use what we have, to get what we need. No industrial revolution ever happened without coal.

90% of my constituency has no power – people will walk miles just to charge a mobile phone. Only 1 million out of 14 million Zambians have electricity.

We need to move fast: at current rates Africa won’t meet its energy goals by 2030 – in fact by 2080. A key way of doing that is supporting off-grid energy, and the regulatory environment, the finance and the innovation to encourage the energy solutions that are provided by private suppliers.

Donor money is disappointing, slow, complex, small. So the debate is about raising domestic resources. A 1% increase in annual tax revenues in Africa would yield $80 billion a year – enough to finance all our infrastructure needs. Meanwhile there are 23 different initiatives on energy for Africa, all trying to leverage each other. I welcome the New Deal on Energy for Africa because it’s high time that an institution from the continent takes the lead and puts some order into the system.

Yes, the private sector can and will generate energy, but it’s the public sector which has to provide the means for the transmission of energy. It’s no use generating electricity if you can’t transmit it.

In Nigeria, we provided mentorship to 6000 women-owned businesses through a business plan competition. It helped to create jobs, and it was also a way for the government to bring the enterprises into the tax net, because we have a very low tax base. That was our ultimate goal.

On some of Africa’s energy utilities: “inefficient, inequitable, often corrupt.”

In Nigeria, we provided mentorship to 6000 women-owned businesses through a business plan competition. It helped to create jobs, and it was also a way for the government to bring the enterprises into the tax net, because we have a very low tax base. That was our ultimate goal.

Donor money is disappointing, slow, complex, small. So the debate is about raising domestic resources. A 1% increase in annual tax revenues in Africa would yield $80 billion a year – enough to finance all our infrastructure needs. Meanwhile there are 23 different initiatives on energy for Africa, all trying to leverage each other. I welcome the New Deal on Energy for Africa because it’s high time that an institution from the continent takes the lead and puts some order into the system.
Follow the stories, photos and videos as they are posted on www.afdb.org and www.afdb.org/am
End the day with an AMEN – the Annual Meetings Electronic News, highlights and hyperlinks emailed directly to you

Sundry images, 25/05/16

Tweet of the day #AfDBAM2016

“I’m an African, not because I was born in Africa, but because Africa is born in me - Kwame Nkrumah #AfricaDay2016”
The High 5s

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.

**ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION BY 2025**

- **Industrial contribution to GDP increased by 130%**
- **35 special economic zones supported**
- **30 PPPs developed & strengthened**

**AFDB**

Africais at the bottom of the global value chain with its share of global manufacturing at around only 1.5 percent. African economies still rely too heavily on raw commodities: between 2011-2013 manufactured goods made up only 18.5 percent of exports, while 62 percent of total imports were manufactured goods, a commercial imbalance that drains wealth away from the continent. This situation is even worse in countries where a combination of structural constraints and political instability jeopardize any effort for private sector-led economic diversification and transformation. Consequently, most countries have not created the jobs necessary to absorb the significant number of youth, compelling hundreds of thousands to migrate overseas.

*There is an urgent need for Africa to rapidly diversify its economies – and add value to everything that it produces. 4 Exporting raw materials only leads to vulnerabilities – and no nation or region has succeeded by simply exporting primary commodities.*

AFDB President, Akinwumi Adesina

To unleash their full potential, African countries must embark on a bold agenda driven by private sector-led investments in industrial transformation.

There is a real opportunity, for Africa to create jobs and promote inclusive economic transformation through domestic manufacturing and a commodity based industrialization process, capitalizing on the continent’s resources and opportunities presented by the changes in the structure of global production. Exploiting Africa’s opportunities for industrialization involves adding value to domestic products, soft and hard commodities and developing forward and backward linkages to the regional and international value chains. Through the Industrialize Africa priority, the Bank will address a diversity of challenges and foster value creation, formal employment and positive commercial gains, including through regional trade and enhanced balance of payments. It will support productivity enhancement through automation, quality management, improved processes and streamlined supply chains.
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.

Sector – Energy

Menengai geothermal development project: Green energy in motion

Context

Access to electricity in Kenya remains relatively limited. Only half the population has access to it, at a cost much higher than in other African economies. On top of this there is the instability of the network, with frequent blackouts, which raises questions about large scale reliance on hydroelectric energy production. This being so, diversification of sources of electricity has become a real priority issue for Kenya. Aware of its huge geothermal potential, the country has committed in its 2030 vision to increasing its electricity production capacity through the Menengai geothermal development project, which has US $502.9 million in funding from the Bank. With a capacity of 400 MW, it will provide reliable, clean and affordable electricity to thousands of households and industries.

Although it needs heavy investment, geothermal is competitive with other renewable energy sources. With a very low carbon footprint, it enables those countries that have it to considerably reduce the effects of climate change.

It was in this context that in 2011, the Kenyan Government asked the Bank for technical and financial support for this project.

Objectives

- To increase geothermal energy production capacity by 400 MW.
- To provide a reliable, clean and affordable electricity supply to 500,000 households and 300,000 micro-enterprises.
- To accelerate the energy transition of the Kenyan economy through increasing the proportion of geothermal in the national energy mix.
- To reduce the frequency of power outages caused by the volatility of hydroelectric production.

Expected outcomes

- Rate of access to electricity increased by 20%.
- Geothermal energy production capacity increased by 26%.
- CO2 emissions reduced by 2 million tonnes.
- Cost per kilowatt reduced by 22%.
- Accelerated energy transition.

Testimony

Anita Kariuki
52, Nakuru District

For Anita Kariuki, the imminent arrival of electricity will considerably change her life and the lives of the other women in the village. ‘Having electricity at home soon is going to make our lives easier. It will be easier for us to cook and have light in the house. I’m really looking forward to it, because it will help me manage household tasks better. The children will no longer have to sleep late. And when I wake up in the morning, I’ll be able to quickly make breakfast and get them off to school on time.’

Key facts

Approval
2011

Funding
US $502.9 million

Beneficiaries
500,000 homes and 300,000 micro-enterprises
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.

Water for a better life

Lack of access to clean water sources and sanitation facilities costs Zambia 1.3% of its GDP every year. Improvements in water supply and sanitation aim to increase productivity, creating time-savings on collecting water and preventing diseases from poor water supply and sanitation

A FDB focuses on water and sanitation as part of its mandate to help regional member countries reduce poverty and promote economic growth by helping achieve the MDGs for poverty, health, education and gender. The Bank looks at interventions that increase water supply and adequate sanitation, primarily targeting the poorest people living in rural areas.

The Bank has been supporting Zambia’s water sector since the early eighties. The Bank has supported 14 projects at an approximate total cost of USD 350 million across water resources, water supply and sanitation, benefiting over 1 million people. This support led to the creation of Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company, and in the Copperbelt, Nkana Water and Sewerage Company in 1991.

The Bank support has contributed to Zambia’s progress in its water success with 65% of the country’s journey of development.

The Nkana water and sewerage company story

Thereasah Msandise can’t help but smile as she proudly shows off not only her lush garden, but more importantly, the waterborne toilet she has received as part of the African Development Bank project with the nkana water and sewerage company.

T he rescue is just one of approximately 750,000 people benefitting from the Bank’s investment to water infrastructure rehabilitation, and sanitation services in the Kitwe, Kalulushi and Chambishi urban areas.

The Bank invested USD 57 million for the Nkana Water Supply and Sanitation Project (NWSSP), which had five broad components:

- Water Supply
- Sewerage System
- Sanitation and Hygiene
- Education
- Institution Support
- Project Management

In 2010 when the project was instituted, people in the Copperbelt towns serviced by the Nkana Water and Sewerage Company were receiving unsatisfactory services from the utility company. This included limited, if any, water supply, and in low cost residential, and peri-urban households no adequate sanitation services.

“They said it couldn’t be done,” remarked engineer Cliff Bemba, Director of Operations at Nkana Water and Sewerage Company, of the nayayers of the project. Similar projects had sprung up in other regions of the country without much success.

“AFDB’s investment has allowed us to improve our service delivery through the upgrade and rehabilitation of water treatment centers in four areas. Not only are we now able to supply households with more water, with an average of eight hours of supply, and in some cases, like Chambishi, 24 hours of supply. But we’ve also been able to connect an additional 400 households with water supply,” Bemba proudly stated.

Under the Water Supply component of NWSSP, the Bank provided resources to upgrade the infrastructure at the water treatment plant. The improved works now allows for 86,000 cubic meters of water a day to be distributed, whereas before it was only 54,000.

Through the institutional support component, the tribution of water was also improved. The utility company was able to build water tanks, which has also resulted in saving Nkana Water and Sewerage Company costs related to energy, as they no longer have to pump water into the network but use gravity to distribute the water into the network.

In all, the Bank’s resources helped to overhaul 40% of the infrastructure, which in turn ensured improved access and supply of water”, reported Frank Mulundu, Acting Director of Infrastructure Development, at Nkana Water and Sewerage Company. “We’ve also been able to reduce the opportunities for non-revenue water.”

In the low cost residential area of Buchi, the utility company with resources from the Bank put in a sewerage network and then constructed 1,990 water-borne toilets. In areas such as Ipusukilo, which is an unplanned settlement, it has been impossible to put in a sewerage network. Instead, the NWSSP worked with the community to put on-site sanitation facilities with ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pour flush toilets. Because Ipusukilo is a water-logged area, it was known for its high cholera outbreaks, which were almost endemic. Since the introduction of the VIPs, and pour-flush toilets, Ipusukilo has not had one single cholera case recorded in over five years. Other water-borne diseases such as dysentery, and typhoid among others, have also marked a reduction in recorded cases.
**The way we were**

**The 1980s**

- **1980**: Willa Mung’omba (Zambia), elected 4th President
- **1983**: 17 Non-Regional Members attended their first AfDB Group Annual Meetings as full Members
- **1984**: Bank loans/grants: US$ 879.3 million
- **1985**: Babacar N’Diaye (Senegal) elected 5th President
- **1987**: 4th General Capital Increase of US$ 22.3 billion (200% increase)
- **1988**: Approval of US$ 13 billion lending program ADF-V Replenishment of US$ 2.8 billion (to 1990)
- **1989**: AFRICA 612 million people US$ 495 billion GDP

- **25th anniversary celebrations. Report of the Committee of Ten on the AfDB’s future**
- **Members**: 77
- **Staff**: 1100
- **Number of operations (since 1967)**: 1291
- **Bank loans/grants (1989)**: US$ 2.8 billion

**At the helm**

- **Willa Mung’omba**: President, 1980-1985
- **Babacar Ndiaye**: President, 1985-1995

**Where we met**

- **1980**: Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire
- **1981**: Lome, Togo
- **1982**: Lusaka, Zambia
- **1983**: Nairobi, Kenya
- **1984**: Tunis, Tunisia
- **1985**: Brazzaville, Congo
- **1986**: Harare, Zimbabwe
- **1987**: Cairo, Egypt
- **1988**: Abuja, Nigeria
- **1989**: Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire
A pan-African and global Who’s Who at the 2016 AfDB Annual Meetings

Follow the stories, photos and videos as they are posted on www.afdb.org and www.afdb.org/am
End the day with an AMEN – the Annual Meetings Electronic News, highlights and hyperlinks emailed directly to you

“Who’s Who” panafricain et international aux Assemblées annuelles 2016 de la BAD
Follow the stories, photos and videos as they are posted on www.afdb.org and www.afdb.org/am.
End the day with an AMEN – the Annual Meetings Electronic News, highlights and hyperlinks emailed directly to you

JOURNÉE DE L’AFRIQUE

AFRICA DAY

May 25 Mai 2016