Annual Meetings Communiciqué (extracts)

President’s closing remarks (extracts)

We endorse our Chair’s statement in expressing gratitude to the President, Government and People of Zambia for hosting these Annual Meetings and, in particular, for their hospitality.

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We join the President in expressing gratitude to the President, Government and People of Zambia for hosting these Annual Meetings and, in particular, for their hospitality.

We commend the progress made towards operationalizing the High 5s. … We encourage the Bank Group to intensify efforts to complete the other strategies for long-term agricultural transformation and industrialization in Africa. We ask for speedy implementation of these strategies in order to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the Agenda 2063.

We applaud the recent institutional reforms initiated, including the adoption of a new business development and delivery model designed to improve institutional effectiveness, grow the revenue base and strengthen the field offices for greater delivery on the ground. We urge the Bank Group to strive towards greater cost efficiency.

We note that the continent’s employment challenge remains acute. In this respect, we welcome the Bank Group’s Jobs for Youth Initiative, which is intended to improve the living conditions of people while providing the requisite human capital to tackle Africa’s development challenges.

We encourage the Bank Group to continue to address fragility in Africa in all its forms and to help pave the way for a more resilient and inclusive development trajectory for the continent. We call on the Bank Group to further promote and support private sector investment opportunities in countries in fragile and conflict situations. We also ask for strong commitment to achieve concrete, measurable impact, while learning lessons and working to better understand the drivers of conflict.

We recognize the threat posed by climate change to Africa’s sustainable development. We are, therefore, pleased with the active role played by the Bank Group, including supporting the African group of negotiators, in the negotiations leading to the landmark climate agreement reached at COP21 in Paris in December 2015. We look forward to the Bank Group’s support in a similar fashion for COP22 in November this year in Marrakech, Morocco.

The next Annual Meetings are scheduled for May 2017 in Ahmedabad, India.

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The 2000s
Sundry images, 27/05/16

Regrettably, some delegates showed a noticeable lack of interest in the Annual Meetings.

Closing ceremony

Closing press conference

Les énergies renouvelables, une question de paix sécurité et alimentation #AfDBAM2016. Ségolène Royal - @RoyalSegolene
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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCESS TO SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creating 80 million jobs by 2025</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building critical skills</td>
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<td>Improving access to water &amp; sanitation</td>
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<td>Strengthening health systems</td>
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Despite the encouraging economic development enjoyed by many African countries during the last decade, many of them are still characterized by widespread poverty and inequality. Health and education outcomes are among the lowest in the world and the continent’s population has insufficient access to sanitation and safe drinking water.

**We aim to create vocational and employment schemes for the youth – so that they do not undertake the perilous journey across the Mediterranean to Europe – through such schemes as the ‘Jobs for Africa’s Youth’ Initiative.’**

AfDB President, Akinwumi Adesina

Weak institutions make it difficult, especially in fragile economies, to deal with calamities such as the recent Ebola crisis or the serious drought that is impacting several countries in 2016. Unemployment and underemployment of youth and women endanger social cohesion and inclusive development. These coupled with the mixed effects of limited access to quality education, health, nutrition, technology and innovation are impediments to accelerating Africa’s growth and entry into higher value-added areas of production and competitiveness. Failure to tackle these issues could deprive a whole generation of Africans the opportunities to develop their potential, escape poverty and support the opportunities to develop their potential, whole generation of Africans the to tackle these issues could deprive a whole generation of Africans the to tackle these issues could deprive a whole generation of Africans the

To achieve the target specified for improving the quality of life for the people of Africa, an annual average of approximately USD 1.3 billion will be required between 2016 and 2020

**The COST**

Through Innovation, the Bank will create new flagship programs in agriculture, industrialization and ICT as well as an innovation lab that will test, assess, and scale promising solutions to accelerate job creation in Africa. Through Investment, the Bank will undertake interventions to catalyze private sector investment by expanding access to capital through direct and indirect debt and equity investments and reducing risks by providing guarantees and first-loss provisions for banks’ lending to SMEs, especially those owned or managed by youth. Through Integration, the Bank will equip itself and RMCs to become engines for job creation. Bank projects, staff, and systems will be reoriented to address youth employment and the Bank will provide financial support to enable RMCs to pursue policies and regulatory actions favorable to youth employment and entrepreneurship.

The objective of the JfYA strategy is to create 25 million jobs and train 32 million young people, impacting 50 million African’s over the next decade. The initiative hopes to generate US $30 billion in income gains for the African economy. To successfully implement the JfYA program, US $5 billion in resources will need to be mobilized.

**“Africa, the continent which needs to create 11 million jobs every year, and which – scandalously – only creates 3 million. And yet the continent with the youngest and potentially the most dynamic workforce in the world.”**

As part of JfYA, within the agriculture, the Bank, working with IITA, is championing the Youth Engagement in Agribusiness through the Empowering Novel Agribusiness-Led Employment for Youth in African Agriculture (ENABLE Youth) Programme. An estimated US $1 billion is projected to be used to support enterprise and job creation for youths and women in at least 25 African countries under the Programme. The target of the program is to create about 8 million agribusiness jobs in the next 5 years.
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 – Education

Rwanda - Program in support of the Education Sector Strategic Plan

Description

In March 2014, 18 female students graduated from the College of Science and Technology (CoST) of the University of Rwanda (UR), the former Kigali Institute of Science and Technology (KIST).

The 18 students were among the first 190 female recipients of AfDB’s support—Science and Technology, Skills Development Project.

Until 1994, the building used to be a military academy, located at the heart of the capital city. It was then transformed into an international school of sciences. Today, it ranks among the top 100 Universities on the continent. CoST is equipped with modern tools of technology, including a 28 million dollar facility with a lab under AfDB’s support—Education III project, which was completed in 2009. The establishment of CoST with its Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Design (FAED) and the Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) Kigali Campus (also known as the Regional ICT Center of Excellence) reflect Rwanda’s stated aim of producing a generation of specialized and skilled mid and high-level technicians in the area of architecture and environmental design capable of taking on the challenges of the 21st century, thus meeting the country’s ambition for inclusive and green growth.

Testimonies

24-year-old Kenneth Nkusi is fascinated by art and architecture, and at FAED, you can combine both. The architecture and environmental design student says, “I see it as a challenge like if we are a developing country and we have little money to afford these materials that can be used for fancy buildings, how, in other words, an architect can explore available local materials and using technology can produce something that has quality and functional and is also sustainable”.

Solange Uwera, aged 24 is studying environmental chemistry at the Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Design. Both the FAED and CoST are positively supporting access for women to the scientific and technical programmes at higher education levels. Solange is a firm believer that women have a major role to play in Rwanda’s future, “It’s so important because if you compare the percentage of the population in Rwanda, many are women, but if you go to high ranking institutions, colleges, there are few girls who join the higher ranking institutions”.

The West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) Payments System Development Project

Description

In March 2014, 18 female students graduated from the College of Science and Technology (CoST) of the University of Rwanda (UR), the former Kigali Institute of Science and Technology (KIST).

The Gambia is undergoing a small monetary revolution. The small West African nation has reached a milestone in radically changing its payment systems and banking infrastructure. Now most financial transactions are faster and safer whether for big business or the man in the street. It was all part of a wide reaching $28.17million project supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB). The wider aim is to improve the West African Monetary Zone’s financial sector basic infrastructure by upgrading the payment systems of four countries in the zone: The Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia.

Communication manager Karalang Jaiteh confidently says “Manual transactions go with errors. This project means this will be thing of the past... there is no room for error, any error...”

Testimonies

Sinyan Ergan heads up the Banjul Breweries Limited company. Like many business people she’s delighted with the banking reforms. “Our big suppliers like the electricity company, we pay them big, huge amounts. The petroleum companies, we consume a lot of gasoil, as well the sugar because sugar is the only local component that we buy locally here. So those bills are huge, so using the RTGS facilitates the payment and it’s faster…”

ADF, 2008-2013

<table>
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<td>Benefited from micro-finance initiatives</td>
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<td>Benefited from improved supervision</td>
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<td>Benefited from improved access to education</td>
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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.

Better roads for a better life

One of the AfDB’s High 5 priorities is ‘Integrating Africa’, which seeks to integrate trade across the region by developing and making use of the trade corridors.

African trade currently represents only 2% of global trade while intra-African trade only represents 12% in comparison to Europe’s 60% and Asia’s 35%. Regional integration is critical to boosting economic growth in Africa.

Zambia is a landlocked country and the only way to open it up for business with its neighbours is to ensure the strategic development of the transport corridor so that Zambia can link with other countries and ports. Enhancing regional and national infrastructure, is key to this transformation.

Since 2010, the Bank has supported major interventions in Zambia to include both national and multinational projects.

One notable example is the Kazungula Bridge Project. The Kazungula Bridge Project is a joint venture between the governments of Zambia and Botswana.

The Kazungula Bridge Project is estimated to cost USD 229 million, which will be co-financed by the Japanese Development Agency JICA, which are providing loans to both Zambia and Botswana, and AfDB, which are providing finance to Zambia only. The two Governments are set to provide counterpart funding.

The bridge’s primary objective is to improve the infrastructure at Kazungula to reduce transit time at the border and contribute to the overall efficiency of the corridor. The one-stop border post will streamline customs procedures so vehicles can move freely across, and there will be a rail component that will allow trains to cross the bridge and move freely between the two countries to facilitate trade.

Improving links between Zambia and Botswana

The Kazungula bridge project is being carried out with partial financial assistance from the African Development Bank, in the form of grants to the governments of Zambia and Botswana.

The project, totalling USD 229.62 million is cofinanced by the African Development Bank and is set to open up the transport corridor between Zambia and Botswana.

The primary objective of the project is to improve the infrastructure at Kazungula to reduce transit time between borders. The project will facilitate increased trade activity, and improve the integration of the Zambia and Botswana economies, as well as their global competitiveness.

The Kazungula Bridge Project is a multi-national project in the North-South Corridor, and is part of an infrastructure improvement programme that covers the whole corridor. The project includes a bridge linking Botswana and Zambia over the Zambezi River to replace the existing ferry, and a one-stop border facility at Kazungula.

This corridor is the busiest of the regional corridors of the SADC region linking landlocked countries to the port of Durban, which is a regional hub for export and import, and critical to regional economies.

To facilitate bridgeworks, the Bank had to resettle communities that were on the designated land. This has led to the Bank building a modern village to resettle the affected people. In doing this, the Bank has also upgrade the quality of life of the villages through improved sanitary facilities and newly constructed homes.

The Kazungula Bridge Project is only one of the Bank’s active portfolios on infrastructure development to help grow the Zambian economy through integrated trade.

“We wait for up to seven days to get across. We hope that with the coming of the bridge we won’t wait for more than 24 hours”

Oscar M. Chitambala, Truck Driver

Infographics corner

ANIMATING & QUANTIFYING OUR WORK AROUND AFRICA

Program to Support the Air Transport Sectors of West and Central Africa (PASTA-CO)
The way we were

The 2000s

2000
- The United Nations adopt the Millennium Development Goals
- Omar Kabbaj re-elected for a second term
- First Bank projects in urban development

2001
- First Annual Meetings outside Africa in Valencia, Spain

2003
- Bank temporarily relocated to Tunisia because of growing political instability in Côte d’Ivoire

2004
- Bank loans/grants: US$ 2 691.5 million

2005
- Donald Kaberuka (Rwanda) elected 7th President.
- Kaberuka pushed for far-reaching decentralization of Bank operations to enhance product and service delivery, donor harmonization and policy dialogue.

2008
- International financial crisis
- President Kaberuka, together with the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa, was tasked to alleviate the serious credit, investment and growth constraints that the international financial crisis was imposing on the continent.

2009
- Bank loans/grants: US$ 11.8 billion

2010
- Africa population reaches 1 billion
- Donald Kaberuka re-elected for a second term
- 6th Global Capital Increase of US$ 64 billion

2011
- “Arab Spring”
- AfDB develops short term and long term measures for crisis-resilient growth in North Africa

2012
- Establishment of Regional Resource Centers in South Africa & Kenya
- Bank wins two US Treasury Development Impact Awards (projects in Uganda & Cote d’Ivoire)

2013
- Bank approved Ten Year Strategy (2013-2022) with the objectives of promoting inclusive growth and the transition to green growth.
- ADF-XIII Replenishment of US$ 7.3 billion (to 2016)

2014
- AFRICA
- 1,136 million people
- US$ 2,476.9 billion GDP
- AfDB celebrates its return to Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, after 11 years

At the helm

Donald Kaberuka (Rwanda)
President, 2005-2015

Where we met

2000
- Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire

2001
- Valencia, Spain

2002
- Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

2003
- Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

2004
- Kampala, Uganda

2005
- Abuja, Nigeria

2006
- Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

2007
- Shanghai, China

2008
- Maputo, Mozambique

2009
- Dakar, Senegal

2010
- Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire

2011
- Lisbon, Portugal

2012
- Arusha, Tanzania

2013
- Marrakech, Morocco

2014
- Kigali, Rwanda

2015
- Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire

Members: 80
Staff: 1900
Number of operations (since 1967): 4185
Bank loans/grants (2014) US$ 6.5 billion

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