

# AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY

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## Message from the Executive Director



Mr. Andrew N. Bvumbe

It is a privilege and honor to present my message in this first edition of our Newsletter since taking office as Executive Director for our Constituency. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all Governors and Alternate Governors for entrusting me with the responsibility of managing the affairs of the Africa Group 1 Constituency for the next two years.

As you are aware, this task involves the collaborative fiduciary oversight of the World Bank Group (WBG) and the promotion of developing countries' interests, in general, and all members of our Constituency, in particular. In this regard, I commit to build on the progress of my predecessors to implement the ambitious Post-2015 Development Agenda in the pursuit of the WBG's twin goals to eliminate extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity.

The WBG "Forward Look" exercise, which was endorsed by the Board of Governors at the 2016 IMF/WBG Annual Meetings, aims to reposition the WBG as it pursues the twin goals in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) era. My Office intends to diligently support this process.

In this regard, my Office has developed its own strategic work program dubbed 'Agenda 24' as the hallmark of my tenure for the period November 2016 – October 2018, and which has been shared with the Governors of our Constituency. Agenda 24 includes activities aimed at addressing the expressed concerns of our authorities, as articulated in our recent DC Member Statements, within the framework of the Forward Look. This Agenda advocates for enhanced financial and technical support to Constituency member countries, high development impact of WBG operations, and greater focus on countries facing fragility and those hosting refugees. The Agenda also emphasizes issues that are critical for Africa's economic transformation such as powering Africa, raising agricultural productivity and enhancing investments in agri-business and human capital targeting women and the youth. Building on earlier efforts, the Office will advance the reengagement of "countries with special needs" with the WBG. The Office will also advocate for greater voice of our Constituency members in the governance structure of the WBG in the ongoing Shareholding Review. These activities are expected to contribute to us realizing our vision to *see Africa free from extreme poverty, conflict and gender inequality*.

In line with the focus of Agenda 24, this Special Edition carries the Feature Story that provides perspectives on the refugee crisis in Africa and the WBG's response. This edition also includes articles on the IDA18 Replenishment, Changes in the Leadership of the Constituency and the African Caucus. It also provides highlights of the 2016 IMF/WBG Annual Meetings as well as a snapshot of approved projects, constituency pipeline projects and the current list of Africa Group 1 Constituency Governors and Alternate Governors. It is my hope that Governors and Alternate Governors will find this edition of the Newsletter informative.

## CHANGE OF LEADERSHIP-AFRICA GROUP 1 CONSTITUENCY

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND ALTERNATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

On November 1, 2016, the new Executive Boards for the World Bank Group were constituted for the two year period ending October 31, 2018. Accordingly, and in line with the Africa Group 1 Constituency rules of rotation, Mr. Andrew Ndaamunhu Bvumbe, a Zimbabwean national, was elected as the new Executive Director, having served as the previous Alternate Executive Director.

Mr. Bvumbe brings to the Constituency Office his wealth of knowledge and experience accumulated through his professional experience at both the international and national levels. He has a distinguished career in public service having served as Executive Director on the Board of Directors of the African Development Bank (AfDB). He also held senior level positions in the Government of Zimbabwe, including as Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Economic Planning and as Assistant Director, Research Department of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ). Mr. Bvumbe holds a Master's and Bachelor's (Honors) Degrees in Economics from the University of Zimbabwe.

Governors also endorsed the appointment of Ms. Anne Namara Kabagambe, a Ugandan national, as the Alternate Executive Director, for the period November 2016 to October 2018. Ms. Kabagambe has decades of professional experience in international and regional institutions, including at the AfDB and the United Nations. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Political Science from the University of California, USA and two Master's degrees in Public Policy and in International Affairs from George Washington University and the Columbia University, respectively.



Andrew Bvumbe, Executive Director



Anne Kabagambe, Alternate Executive Director



**CONSTITUENCY: CHAIR, VICE CHAIR, PANEL MEMBERS, DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

At the 13<sup>th</sup> Statutory Meeting of Governors of the Africa Group 1 Constituency, under the Chairmanship of the Governor for Ethiopia, Honorable Abdulaziz Mohammed, Governors endorsed the rotation of leadership of the Constituency for the period November 2016 to October 2018 as follows:

<b>Constituency Chair</b>	The Gambia
<b>Constituency Vice-Chair</b>	Kenya
<b>Constituency Panel</b>	The Gambia-Chair Kenya-Vice-Chair Namibia-Member Zimbabwe-Member Sudan-Member
<b>Constituency Representation on the Development Committee</b>	Tanzania-D.C. Member Swaziland-Alternate DC Member Burundi-Associate Member Lesotho-Associate Member Liberia-Associate Member Rwanda-Associate Member
<b>IDA Borrower Representatives</b>	Malawi –Governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi, Mr. Charles Chuka Zambia-Governor of the Bank of Zambia, Dr. Denny Kalyalya

**THE AFRICAN CAUCUS CHAIR: 1<sup>ST</sup> VICE CHAIR, 2<sup>ND</sup> VICE CHAIR, BUREAU AND SECRETARIAT**

Under the Chairmanship of the Governor for Benin, Honorable Bio Tchane, African Governors endorsed the leadership of the African Caucus for 2017 as follows:

<b>Chair</b>	Botswana
<b>First Vice-Chair</b>	Egypt
<b>Second Vice-Chair</b>	Ghana
<b>Bureau</b>	Botswana-Chair Egypt-First Vice-Chair Ghana-Second Vice-Chair Cameroon-Secretary
<b>Secretariat</b>	EDS14 - Office of the Executive Director

## **In Memory of Mr. Dismas Baransaka**

The Office of the Executive Director for Africa Group 1 Constituency lost a dedicated Advisor and friend, Mr. Dismas Baransaka, on December 24, 2016 after a long illness.

Mr. Baransaka, a national of the Republic of Burundi, joined the Constituency Office in October, 2008 and served the Constituency Office with distinction under six Executive Directors. The Constituency Office will remember him for his strong passion for development in the Constituency countries. He brought to the Constituency Office invaluable experience and knowledge about development issues of countries emerging from conflict and fragility. Prior to joining the Constituency Office of the Executive Director, he served in various positions in the Government of the Republic of Burundi, including as Director General of Planning and Chief Economic Advisor to the Vice President of Burundi.

He is survived by his wife, Claudine, and four children, Monia, Stephie, Kelly and Samuel. The Executive Director, Mr. Andrew N. Bvumbe together with his staff and colleagues extend their deepest sympathies to the Baransaka family.



## FEATURE STORY

### Refugees and Forced Displacements Situations

#### I. Introduction

Over time the refugee phenomenon and other forced displacement situations are increasingly becoming entrenched global development challenges. In recent years, large numbers of people have been forced to flee from their homes and countries for different reasons, including internal and external conflicts and internecine violent outbreaks at the community level. These conflicts generally pose a threat to individual security, which in turn severely limits the potential of people to live long, healthy and productive lives.

In many cases, forcibly displaced people have been hosted in neighboring countries for prolonged periods, thus putting pressure on the host countries' economies. According to a WBG study on forced displacements<sup>1</sup>, the influx of such migrants, adversely affects the host countries' environment for implementing poverty reduction programs. In some cases, the forced-migration-induced shock creates new socioeconomic demand and supply dynamics that affect the entire country, necessitating the readjustment of host countries' and regional development strategies. To support host communities, development actors could be instrumental in helping manage the shock caused by the influx of forcibly displaced persons based on in-depth analysis of country-specific situations.

#### II. Global forced displacement situation as at end-2015

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Report<sup>2</sup>, by the end of 2015, 65.3 million people (Table 1) were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or human rights violations. This was 5.8 million more than the previous year (59.5 million).

Table 1 – Forcibly Displaced People (worldwide)

Categories	Number (in Millions)
Refugees	21.3
Internally displaced persons	40.8
Asylum-seekers	3.2
Total	65.3

Source: UNHCR, 2015

The same report<sup>3</sup> indicates that developing regions hosted 86 percent of the world's refugees under UNHCR's mandate. On average, 24 persons worldwide were displaced from their homes every minute of every day during 2015 amounting to 34,000 people per day. This compares to 30 per minute in 2014 and 6 per minute in 2015. More than half (54%) of all refugees worldwide came from just three countries: The Syrian Arab Republic (4.9 million), Afghanistan (2.7 million), and Somalia (1.1 million).

It is also important to note that as at end 2015, the 10 countries hosting the largest numbers of refugees were in developing regions. In fact, while Turkey remains the largest refugee-hosting country in the world (for the second consecutive year) at the end of 2015 with 2.5 million refugees on its territory, the African continent accounted for 47 percent (Figure 1).

<sup>1</sup> World Bank, *Forcibly Displaced-Toward a development approach supporting refugees, the internally displaced, and their hosts*, 2016

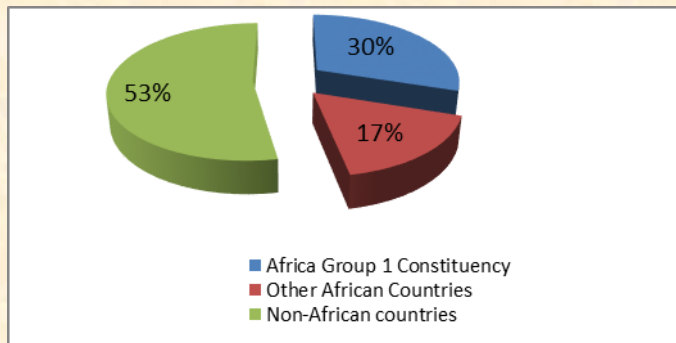
<sup>2</sup> UNHCR, *Global Trends-Forced displacements in 2015*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*

“...UNHCR Reports, by the end of 2015, 65.3 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or human rights violations”.



Figure 1: Africa's Share of Refugees in Developing Regions



Source: Graph done from UNHCR data<sup>4</sup>

**“...top 10 host countries in the world, five were African countries, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo and Chad”**

### III. Refugee Host Countries situation in Africa Group 1 Constituency

As of December 2015, among the top 10 host countries in the world, five were from Africa, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo and Chad. Ethiopia was hosting the fifth-largest refugee population in the world, as well as the largest refugee population in the Sub-Saharan African region. Kenya, as in 2014, hosted the seventh-largest refugee population worldwide at the end of 2015. However, the situation and dynamics of refugees are changing very quickly in the region that as of February 2017, Uganda had 1,064,045 refugees on its soil.

This dramatic and unplanned movement of population places a strain on the African host country's resources, public services, and infrastructure, while affecting local communities which are already experiencing high levels of poverty and pose the risk of further destabilizing them both socially and economically. The consequences may result in a low growth rate with negative impact on jobs and development in general.

In the social sector, the situation of most host countries is highly vulnerable. A huge number of refugees are living below the national poverty line and need assistance through access to expanded education, health, and housing as well as job opportunities. Regarding education, for example, a high number of children refugees of school-going age are out of school in spite of tremendous efforts of the host governments to provide education services to them. This has both short- and long-term consequences. Lack of schooling today is likely to contribute to a life of poverty and struggle tomorrow, exacerbating the risk of future conflict and destabilization in the region.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, Global Trends-Forced displacements in 2015

In this regard, it is clear that, considering the economic and social impact of refugees' influx on African countries, there is need for holistic support to the refugees' population targeting both the host communities and refugee population. The International community should exceptionally mobilize funds and in some cases concessional financing for host countries to address these immediate social and economic needs and create the foundation for longer-term system recovery. This would help host countries cope with the impact of refugee influx on their economic and social fabric and transform this shock into huge opportunities.

Table 2 – Top Ten AFGI Refugee Hosting Countries as of end of 2015

Host Country	Country of Origin of Most Refugees	Total	As share of host population	Population
Ethiopia	South Sudan	765,644	0.77%	99,390,750.00
	Somalia			
	Eritrea			
	Sudan			
Kenya	Somalia	513,591	1.12%	46,050,300.00
	South Sudan			
Uganda	Congo, Dem. Rep.	455,117 <sup>5</sup>	1.17%	39,032,380.00
	South Sudan			
	Somalia			
	Burundi			
Sudan	South Sudan	293,080	0.73%	40,234,880.00
	Eritrea			
Tanzania	Burundi	211,558	0.40%	53,470,420.00
	Congo, Dem. Rep.			
Rwanda	Congo, Dem. Rep.	144,712	1.29%	11,178,920.00
	Burundi			
Burundi	Congo, Dem. Rep.	53,029	0.46%	11,609,670.00
Liberia	Côte d'Ivoire	36,041	0.80%	4,503,440.00
Mozambique	* <sup>6</sup>	24,340	0.09%	27,977,860.00
Zambia	-	26,447	0.16%	16,211,770.00

Source: UNHCR

As we know, the size of a host country's economy and population are important considerations in measuring the impact of hosting refugees. In terms of share of host population, the table above shows that, as of end of 2015, Rwanda had the highest percentage of refugees compared to of its total population (1.29%), followed by Uganda with 1.17%. However, according to the updated official statistics, with the current number of 1,064,045 refugees, Uganda has superseded Rwanda with the highest percentage of refugees compared to its total population (2,72%).

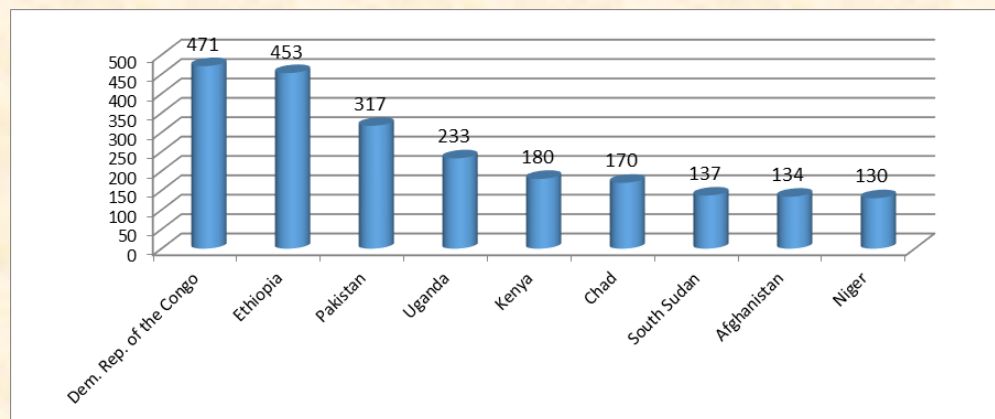
Another indicator that is usually used to measure the impact of refugees on host countries, is the number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. In this regard, it has been noted that the developing regions continue to receive refugees in numbers disproportionate to their national resources, with most hosted by low-and middle-income countries including African countries.

<sup>5</sup> It's important to note that the number of refugees in Uganda has more than doubled since the end of 2015, reaching currently 1,064,045 (as of February 2017)

<sup>6</sup> For Mozambique, the Countries of Origin of Most Refugees are: Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Somalia, Afghanistan, Angola, Congo

For instance, by the end of 2015 the 30 countries with the largest numbers of refugees per GDP PPP per capita were all in developing regions.<sup>7</sup> Among the top five, four are African countries including DRC, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya (figure2). The only exception was the Russian Federation, which was in 30th place with 12 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita.

Figure 2 - Number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita / end – 2015



As figure 2 shows, the Democratic Republic of Congo faced the greatest pressure with 471 refugees per 1USD GDP (PPP) at the end of 2015. With 453 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita at the end of 2015, Ethiopia was second. Although Turkey has significant economic resources, it is among the top-ranked countries with a ratio of about 130 refugees per GDP (PPP) per capita.

#### IV. World Bank Group Responses to refugees and forced displacement so far

With the heightening plight of refugees, forced displaced populations and the attendant financial pressures on their host communities and countries, the international development community continues to face calls for increased attention to develop support schemes to assist both middle-income and low-income countries that face the brunt of these challenges.

At the World Bank Group, while a strong track record has been established in providing support in situations of conflicts and post conflict recovery, attention has only recently turned to the spillover effects of conflict and fragility relating to refugee flows. Three key programs are worth mentioning, namely: (i) the IDA 18 sub-window for Refugees under the IDA regional program (\$2.0 billion); (ii) the MENA Concessional Finance Facility; and (iii) the Global Concessional Finance Facility. No specific facility has yet been designed to address the issue of forced displacement or internally displaced people (IDPs), although a number of projects have been approved to offer support in such instances as in the Great Lakes, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel Regions.

*The IDA Sub-Window for Refugees* – Under IDA18, this sub-window within the IDA Regional Program, amounting to US\$2.0 billion, was created to (i) mitigate the shocks caused by an influx of refugees and assist with the creation of social and economic development opportunities for the refugees and their host communities; (ii) facilitate sustainable solutions to protracted refugees situation including through the sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees in host country and/or their return to country of origin; and (iii) strengthen preparedness for increased or potential new refugees flow. A country is eligible for support under this sub-window when the number of UNHCR-registered refugees, including persons in refugee-like situation is at least 25,000 or at least 0.1 percent of the country's population. In addition, the country would also need to adhere to an adequate framework for the protection of refugees, including a plan or strategy or similar instrument that describes concrete steps, and policy reforms towards long term solutions that benefit refugees and host communities. This window becomes effective in July 2017.

<sup>7</sup> The ratio of refugees to GDP (PPP) per capita allows the size of a refugee population to be broadly compared to a host country's economic development



*The Middle East and North Africa Concessional Finance Facility (MENA-CFF)* – To address the massive financing needs of the Syrian crisis, the WBG partnered with the UN and the Islamic Development Bank Group (IDB Group) in April 2016 to mobilize the international community through the MENA-CFF, to mobilize development financing at concessional terms to support both refugees and host communities in Jordan and Lebanon. The MENA CFF aims to provide development support to middle income countries most affected by refugees in the MENA region, though initially focused on Jordan and Lebanon. This partnership buttresses the realization that refugee crisis may not only be a humanitarian crisis but also a development issue. Since US\$1.0 contribution through the MENA-CFF can leverage around US\$ 3-4 in concessional financing for middle income countries, the facility aims at mobilizing up to \$ 1.0 billion over five years in order to be able to provide around \$3-4 billion in concessional financing to countries in the region with dire refugees' challenges.

*The Global Concessional Finance Facility (Global CFF)* – This facility was established in September 2016 to fill the structural gap in the global architecture for providing concessional financing to middle income countries to help address the financing pressures of refugees and their host communities. This Facility was borne out of the Middle East and North Africa Financing facility for support to Jordan and Lebanon to help manage the stresses of the influx of Syrian refugees in April 2016. The global CFF maintains similar features of the MENA CFF, which include: bridging the gap between humanitarian and development assistance; enhancing coordination between MDBs, UN and other partners to address shared priorities; strengthening the resilience of countries impacted by refugees crises by assisting both host communities and refugees; leveraging innovative financing modalities to scale-up support; and supporting programs and policies reforms, aligned with global normative frameworks and linked to national development plans to create sustainable development outcomes. Modalities of access and level of concessionality are under design.

*IFC Response* - It is difficult to attract private sector in areas with high concentration of refugees or displaced population. However, IFC is encouraged to engage in difficult situations especially in countries faced with fragility. IFC's current strategy to support refugees, whether in the MENA region or in fragile countries, is to help create fiscal space for governments in those regions to address humanitarian needs by attracting investors to provide private financing and provisioning of services that would otherwise need to be financed through public funds. This approach is being deployed in Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon and could be replicated in other situations. Secondly, IFC draws on its advisory services to support the needs of refugees in sectors where IFC has proven track record in difficult markets, such as through the establishment of well-functioning and financially viable special economic zones that could create jobs for refugees. It could also be in areas of upgrading of financial literacy and entrepreneurial skills in locations close to refugee camps that could benefit both host communities and refugees.

*Programs for Forced Displacement Situations* - As noted above, no specific facility exists for the situation of forced displacement or internally displaced people (IDPs). However, a number of Bank projects are designed to support refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities. Examples include the following projects:

- i) The Great Lakes displaced persons and border communities in Zambia (March 2014, US\$20 million),- This series of projects aim to maximize development benefit for internally displaced people, refugees and host populations in the region through investment in public services, livelihood support, land access and social cohesion.
- i) The regional operation on development response to displacement in the Horn of Africa (May 2016, US\$175 million). This is a regional operation that seeks to improve access to social services, expand economic opportunities and enhance environmental management for host communities affected by refugees in targeted areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda.
- i) The Central Africa Republic emergency food and agricultural relaunch project (March 2014, US\$20 million)

## V. Conclusion

The issue of refugees and forcibly displacements is becoming one of the major developmental issues cross the world, and it needs a well-coordinated solution with appropriate approaches. All proposed solutions should be clear on how to support refugees and internally displaced people, but also focus should be put on supporting their hosts communities and countries. The influx of forcibly displaced families increases demand, while the supply response may not be immediately available or may take time, thus can make the impact of refugees' arrival very severe to the host countries.

It is therefore very imperative for host communities to be supported by the international development community to be able manage all kind of shocks caused by an influx of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons. The pressure the host communities bar as a result should not be allowed to detract them from achieving their poverty reduction plans nor providing an accepting environment for the forcibly displaced people.



World Bank President, Jim Yong Kim talks at the Forced Displacement: Addressing the Global Challenges event, at the World Bank in Washington DC, on April 15, 2016. Photo © Dominic Chavez/World Bank



## IDA 18 Replenishment Outcome

The 18th Replenishment of IDA (IDA18), the World Bank Group's fund for its low-income member countries, concluded on December 15, 2016 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia with a record increase of 50 percent, in US dollar terms, over IDA 17. This outcome, which brings in a total resource envelope of US\$75 billion for the next three years (July 2017 – June 2020), is in line with the ambitions of the global developmental goals and the unprecedented challenges client countries face.

The outcome demonstrates development partners' full appreciation of the urgency of the task ahead for the World Bank Group in pursuing the twin goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in low income countries. The replenishment outcome also signifies a strong endorsement of IDA's role in the global development architecture and its effectiveness at the country level.

The IDA18 Replenishment outcome was influenced by a key innovation to the financing framework involving the introduction of capital market funding, which is backed by IDA's solid equity levels, zero risk weight by the Bank for International Settlements and Triple-AAA ratings from Standard & Poor's and Moody's Rating Agencies. This innovation is predicated on existing strengths of IDA's financing model including the following: (i) maintenance of a strong level of development partners' grant contributions, despite the difficult fiscal environment that the majority of them are confronted with; (ii) robust levels of internal resources, including reflows of repayments from client countries and symbolic levels of net income transfers from the sister institutions, IFC and IBRD; and (iii) debt financing through the continuation of concessional partner loans. This hybrid funding model allows for a three-fold leveraging of partner grant contributions, compared to the two-fold leveraging under IDA17.

Under the overarching theme "Towards 2030: Investing in Growth, Resilience and Opportunity", IDA18 will pursue five special themes, namely, (i) Jobs and Economic Transformation; (ii) Gender and Development; (iii) Climate Change; (iv) Fragility, Conflict and Violence; and (v) Governance and Institutions.

Several commitments have been made under IDA18 including:

- ✦ Placement of special focus on countries currently or at risk of facing fragility and conflict with a doubling of financial support by (i) increasing the annual minimum base allocation from SDR4 million to SDR15 million; (ii) eliminating the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) netting-out; (iii) eliminating the grant discount; (iv) continuing the implementation of the exceptional Turn-Around Regime for countries emerging from crisis; and (v) providing exceptional Risk Mitigation support for countries at risk to falling into fragility;
- ✦ Increase support to strong performing countries and non-Fragile and Conflict-affected States, that would continue to receive the bulk of IDA financing (nearly 65 percent of core IDA);
- ✦ Significantly increased financing for the Regional Program, where demand for resources to expand regional integration and infrastructure has consistently outstripped supply. This includes a regional sub-window for refugees to provide a dedicated funding for host governments struggling to meet the needs of both refugees and their host communities;
- ✦ Scale up Crisis Response Window (CRW) financing to promote resilience through crisis preparedness and response to economic shocks, natural disasters and health emergencies.
- ✦ Broaden the scope of instruments available for crisis preparedness and response by introducing the Catastrophe Deferred Draw-down Option (CAT-DDO) for IDA countries in response to the demand for contingent financing mechanism;
- ✦ Establish an IFC-MIGA Private Sector Window (PSW) to mobilize increased private sector investments in IDA countries, especially countries in fragile and conflict situations, through unprecedented collaboration among IDA, IFC and MIGA to scale up their work in the most challenging markets;



- ✦ Increased non-concessional financing available for potentially transformational projects through the IDA18 Scale up Facility (SUF) to meet the very strong client demand; and
- ✦ Provide Transitional Support for IDA18 graduates, which still have significant poverty and lingering vulnerabilities, while facing a drop in World Bank financing.

The IDA18 replenishment negotiation process was greatly enhanced by the introduction of the co-chair and the strengthening of borrower representation and consultations. The independent co-chairing arrangement played a seminal and balancing role in the effort to enhance stakeholder consultations and reflect the diverse and important views in the outcome of the negotiations. Moreover, the increased representation of borrowers and the creation of the Borrower Plenary provided a better space to effectively engage with representatives of IDA Governors to share their views and strengthen their ownership and voice in the process.

Attention is now directed to ensuring effective implementation of the transformative replenishment package by both the World Bank Group and borrower countries in the next three years. This means developing solid pipeline of bankable projects supported by a strong Project Preparation Facility, ensuring quality and well incentivized staffing especially in FCS, revamping the quality of project design, and scaling up supervision and implementation support.

The Constituency Borrowers' Representatives, Dr. Denny H. Kalyalya, Governor of the Bank of Zambia and Mr. Charles Chuka, Governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi, are commended for their forceful and spirited advocacy for the interest of Sub-Saharan African countries which would benefit from about 60 per cent of the replenishment resources. Noting the challenging landscape for overseas development assistance and the emphasis placed on results and the effective use of IDA resources, the Borrowers' Representatives assured partners of Borrowers' commitment to the agreed policy framework and to ensuring effective implementation and utilization of the resources to deliver concrete development results on the ground.



IDA18 Replenishment meeting on December 2016 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia



## Executive Director and HR Vice President Undertook Joint Mission to Ethiopia, Kenya, Burundi, Zimbabwe and Zambia

The Executive Director Mr. Andrew Bvumbe and the Human Resources Vice-President Mr. Sean McGrath undertook a joint mission to World Bank Country Offices in Ethiopia, Kenya, Burundi, Zimbabwe and Zambia from January 9 -16, 2017.

Given the successful replenishment of IDA18, the WBG is preparing to scale up its engagement with IDA and fragile and conflict affected countries. In scaling up its engagement, the WBG has committed to deploying staff with the right skills and experience to fragile and conflict affected states because that is where the most critical needs are.

The purpose of the visit was therefore to engage with Country Offices to assess the readiness of staff for increased IDA engagement with client countries and to discuss preparation for a successful implementation of IDA18. In meetings with staff, views were exchanged on issues relating to compensation, career development and security of staff and their families in countries affected by conflict and violence.

“...the WBG is preparing to scale up its engagement with IDA and fragile and conflict affected countries.”



Photos from ED & HR VP visit to Country office in Kenya (January 10, 2017)

**Executive Director for Africa Group 1 Constituency, Mr. Andrew Bvumbe,  
Elected Chairman of the Human Resources Committee  
of the Boards of the World Bank Group**

The Executive Director of Africa Group 1 Constituency, Mr. Andrew Bvumbe, has been elected the chairman of the Human Resources Committee of the Boards of the World Bank Group effective February 28, 2017. He is taking over the chairmanship from Ms. Ursula Mueller, the former Executive Director for Germany who left the World Bank group to take up a senior post at the United Nations.

The Human Resources Committee's main responsibility is to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board in discharging its oversight responsibility on the World Bank Group's Human Resources strategy, policies and practices, including diversity and inclusion, compensation and benefits and managerial accountability.

As Chair of the HR Committee, he will be responsible for setting the overall program of the Committee work in consultation with the Committee Secretary and the Human Resources Vice Presidency.

*The HRC was renamed from Personnel Committee in 2009. It was established by the Boards to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the Boards in discharging its oversight responsibility on the World Bank Group's Human Resources strategy, policies and practices, and their alignment with the business needs of the organization. In the course of its work, the Committee shall invite, as appropriate, the views of the Staff Association on relevant issues.*



## The World Bank Group/ International Monetary Fund 2016 Annual Meetings

The World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund held their 2016 Annual Meetings during October 7-10, 2016. These meetings discussed progress on the operations and related work of the IMF and the WBG, in the context of current and future global economic developments. Topical discussions in formal meetings focused on the Bank's role and support for countries in the achievement of the SDGs as articulated in the Forward Look, the ongoing 2015 Shareholding Review, Migration and Development, and the IDA 18 Replenishment process. In addition, the global economy, international development, and the world's financial markets, dominated the seminars, regional briefings, press conferences, and many other events on the margins of these Meetings. Highlights of the major issues, most relevant to the Africa Group 1 Constituency, are presented on the following pages in the Development Committee Member Statement. This Statement was delivered on behalf of the Africa Group 1 Constituency by Honorable Matia Kasaija, Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of the Republic of Uganda. The Statement is followed by the Development Committee Communiqué.



**Statement by**  
**H.E. Matia Kasaija**  
**Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development**  
**Republic of Uganda**  
**For Africa Group 1 Constituency**  
**94<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Development Committee**  
**October 8, 2016**  
**Washington, D.C.**

## 1. Introduction

After a decade and half of robust economic growth, Sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA) economies have slowed down, as the region's economic growth has on average decelerated, and is projected at 2.5 percent in 2016 – the lowest rate in 17 years. Our countries continue to face severe headwinds, which include lower commodity prices; weaker trade volumes; climate change, including El Nino-induced droughts and floods; and internal conflict in some countries. These headwinds counter our efforts to sustain progress in our pursuit of economic and social development, including attaining the *Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)*, ultimately putting our hard won economic gains at risk.

In spite of that, our countries remain resolute and continue their efforts to be true to the emerging narratives of '*Africa Rising*' and '*Aspiring Africa*.' As such, we reaffirm our determination and intensify our efforts to reduce extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity in line with the *World Bank Group's (WBG's)* twin goals, through policies that preserve macroeconomic stability, promote inclusive growth and create employment opportunities, particularly for the youth and women. These efforts will require enhanced collaboration with our development partners, including the WBG, in terms of both financial and technical assistance. It is against this background that we welcome the '*Forward Look*' exercise that recognizes the evolving development landscape and the need for the WBG to remain fit-for-purpose to all its clients.

## 2. Forward Look

We endorse the vision of the '*Forward Look*,' as we focus on achieving the SDGs in the midst of lingering and emerging challenges. We welcome its focus on the poorest countries that most need support, including those specifically affected by fragility, conflict and violence. The '*Forward Look*' should ensure that the WBG is fit for purpose. We agree that continued in-depth evaluation and regular adjustments to policies, practices and staff incentives would be important to make the WBG, less bureaucratic, more efficient and sustainably effective. We also agree with the complementary measures to ensure that the WBG's financial capacity is significantly strengthened and that funding support, through enhanced concessional financing facilities, are strategically deployed to meet the multifaceted needs of its clients, and targeted to areas of the world that needs most of such support. We are pleased to note that this approach would include appropriate mechanisms to address the challenges of *Middle Income Countries (MICs)*, *Small States*, Sub-national clients and *State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)* as well as to more effectively engage with the private sector. In this regard, while we appreciate the recently produced paper, captioned '*WBG Engagement with Small States: Taking Stock*,' much more needs to be done in terms of specific strategy and targeted operations to address the unique needs of Africa's Small States. We urge the WBG to take the necessary actions as a commitment to this cause. Focus should also be placed on the needs of Africa's MICs in achieving the WBG's twin goals, accessing capital for development and for withstanding external shocks. To support the realization of the vision, therefore, we call for a robust IDA18 Replenishment, adequate capital base and enhanced instruments, products and services of IBRD, IFC and MIGA.



### 3. The 2015 Shareholding Review

We welcome the proposed Dynamic Formula, which represents an important milestone towards the completion of the 2015 Shareholding Review, and endorse the package of commitments contained therein. We appreciate that the Dynamic Formula aims to ensure a more transparent, objective and systematic approach to share allocation during future shareholding reviews. However, when the formula is applied to our Constituency countries, in all the scenarios of the 'Calculated Shareholding', we note that there is a serious dilution of our countries' shareholdings. It is, therefore, evident that without complementary measures, the Dynamic Formula will not meet the fundamental objectives of the 2015 Shareholding Review, which are to increase both the diversity within the WBG and voting power of developing countries over time, and to protect the shareholding of the smallest and poorest countries. Meeting these objectives in the next phase of the review will be important for the legitimacy, credibility and effectiveness of the WBG. In line with the 2009 Istanbul Principles, and in the spirit of SDG10.6 target, we endorse the proposals to address the shortcoming of the Dynamic Formula through Basic Votes and issuance of Selective Capital Increases (SCIs). We also call for additional measures, including placing caps on dilution, and commitment on forbearance. The outcome of the review should therefore not reduce the voting power of Developing and Transition Countries (DTCs). We are looking forward to the fulfilment of these commitments

### 4. IDA18 Replenishment

We look forward to a successful and robust IDA18 Replenishment in December 2016. We consider this replenishment as the first opportunity for donor partners to make concrete their commitment to match the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda for the Low Income Countries (LICs). In this regard, we welcome and support the innovative approaches to increase IDA financing, which effectively makes use of its balance sheet. We welcome the proposed doubling of funding to foster increased engagement in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCSs), scale up financing for climate change and related natural disasters, which continue to increase in frequency, intensity and duration. We also consider appropriate the special themes for IDA18 relating to economic transformation, job creation, and private sector development, gender mainstreaming, and strengthen governance and institutions building. The proposed instruments such as the Risk Mitigation Regime, Regional Window with a Set Aside for Refugees, Catastrophic Risk Deferred Drawdown Options for IDA clients and the IFC-MIGA Private Sector Window are welcome as they would offer a paradigm shift in the IDA delivery toolkit. We, however, expect that support for internally displaced peoples, would be incorporated in one of the crisis response instruments proposed. We welcome the proposed support to recent graduates and IDA18 graduating countries, through the Transition Support and call on IBRD to take on a much more formidable role in the overall graduation process going forward. We call for sustained cooperative synergies between IBRD, IFC and IDA, including a principle-based approach to net income transfers from IBRD to IDA.

### 5. WBG Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF)

We note the new Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), which has emerged from an elaborate consultative process, including with members of our Constituency. We particularly appreciate the basic features of the Framework that recognize our countries' distinct values and cultures, as well as the national laws and Constitutions. In the preliminary phase of its implementation, we urge the WBG to work closely with national authorities, in preparing country specific plans to capture countries' sensitivities. We also urge the WBG to put in place an effective capacity building program that aims to address borrowers' capacity bottlenecks, while enhancing the use of their own frameworks. At the same time, we urge the WBG to work on guidance notes to help staff and borrowers, in the interpretation and implementation of these standards. In this regard, efforts should be made to ensure that any additional and unintended costs to borrowers are averted.



## 6. Migration and Development

We note the proposed WBG's role in the global agenda on migration and development, and welcome the four areas in which the WBG will contribute to addressing this global challenge. We support the mainstreaming of migration and its operationalization through the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) and the Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCD). We welcome the diagnostics on the drivers of migration, as well as the analysis of benefits and risks for countries of origin and destination. Knowledge and data services will be particularly pertinent for many of our countries to improve the frequency and quality of data for overall macroeconomic management. It will also be important for evidence based policy formulation and management of the benefits and mitigation of risks of migration.

## 7. Other Recurring Development Issues

a. Debt Relief: We have been following with keen interest the efforts being made with respect to the re-engagement with the Republic of Zimbabwe, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of Sudan, and the State of Eritrea. However, we are concerned that without concerted efforts to fast track the process, there is little prospect for any of these countries to reengage within the IDA17 window. Consequently, we reiterate our call on the WBG to take the lead in rallying development partners to provide urgent debt relief to these countries, including the use of the arrears clearance provisions in the current IDA 17 cycle.

b. Diversity and Inclusion: We welcome the progress made through recruitment missions to Africa and the continued efforts to recruit SSA nationals through the Young Professional Program. However, this progress on diversity and inclusion remains slow, particularly at the IFC and MIGA, and the WBG as a whole is yet to meet the target related to staff from SSA. We, therefore, reiterate our call for greater African representation both at the technical and managerial levels across all entities of the WBG.

c. The World Bank Group Global Crisis Response Platform: We welcome the WBG Global Crisis Response Platform. We welcome also the enhancements to all existing instruments and the new initiatives to strengthen the WBG's crisis response, recovery and reconstruction capacity. The Pandemic Emergency Facility (PEF) to help IDA countries respond to severe disease outbreak with pandemic potential is also welcome.

We urge the WBG to support the strengthening of countries' capacity for prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery, noting their central role in effective crisis response. We further encourage institutional coherence and international coordination with other partners to avoid red-tape and bolster the speed of response, as well as develop and share knowledge on response mechanisms.

d. Illicit Financial Flows (IFF): We welcome the WBG's position paper on addressing illicit financial flows. We call on the WBG to expeditiously roll out and mainstream a robust implementation plan to assist countries build systems and technical capacity to track and stop leakages resulting from illicit financial flows.

## 8. Conclusion

Growth in African countries has recently slowed down, due to internal and external shocks. However, we believe that the region's medium-term prospects remain favorable, given the promising underlying drivers of growth, especially investments in infrastructure, favorable demographics and the improving business environment. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment towards promoting conducive macroeconomic policies, structural transformation and economic diversification, so as to strengthen our countries' resilience to emerging shocks and boost growth aimed ultimately at reducing extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. Against this backdrop, we reiterate our support for the proposals of the 'Forward Look' as well as the package of commitments in the Report on Dynamic Formula. We look forward to the introduction of innovative instruments that will support our efforts towards the realization of Africa's structural transformation and economic development.

## DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE JOINT MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOARDS OF GOVERNORS OF THE BANK AND THE FUND ON THE TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

**Washington, DC, October 8, 2016**

1. The Development Committee met today, October 8, in Washington, D.C.
2. Global economic growth remains sluggish in 2016, with only a modest pick-up expected in 2017. Demand has remained soft despite highly stimulative monetary policies, foreign direct investment to developing countries has decreased, commodity exporters are adjusting to declines in exports, and wider geopolitical and economic uncertainties are weighing on confidence. We call on the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to work jointly with countries to enhance synergy among monetary, fiscal and structural reform policies, stimulate growth, create jobs, and strengthen the gains from multilateralism for all.
3. We share a vision of the WBG as a premier development institution: it plays a key role in advancing policies essential for sustainable growth, poverty reduction, and economic transformation; leads on global agendas; and helps ensure that the benefits of globalization are widely shared. During the next 15 years, the development landscape will face critical shifts, including climate change; natural disasters; pandemics; fragility, conflict and violence; migration and forced displacement; urbanization; and demographic changes. Meeting these challenges, and rising to the ambition of the Twin Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the COP21 Agreement, will require a better, stronger, and more agile WBG. This task will also require deeper engagement and collaboration with international financial institutions and global partners, additional private funds, the ability to harness technological change and increased country capacity to raise domestic resources. In this regard, we welcome the report to Governors on the Forward Look: A Vision for the WBG in 2030.
4. We value the commitment to a more efficient and agile WBG that follows a risk-based approach, upholds standards, exploits synergies across its institutions, and has a culture that supports these shifts. Resources should be strategically deployed to meet global and client needs and targeted to areas of the world that most need funding and have least access to capital, with a tailored value proposition to the full range of clients. The WBG should strengthen the knowledge agenda, including through enhanced monitoring, learning and evaluation frameworks and South-South flows and help enhance countries' crisis preparedness, prevention and response frameworks. We expect a progress update on the Forward Look with clear results indicators at the 2017 Spring Meetings.
5. The private sector is essential to creating jobs and delivering higher living standards. Public policies that improve governance and regulation, make markets more competitive, and increase openness and predictability are prerequisites to higher investment and better development outcomes. We urge the WBG to take a Group-wide approach to help create markets, particularly in the most challenging environments, and to mobilize private resources, including through guarantees, especially for quality infrastructure, and for small and medium enterprises. Bringing together the joint capabilities of all WBG institutions is crucial to mobilizing finance for development and delivering global public goods. We encourage the WBG to expand its strong collaboration with other multilateral development banks (MDBs), in line with their recent declaration on infrastructure. We welcome the Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance, announced in September 2016.



6. Mobilizing domestic resources and addressing illicit financial activities will be vital to unlocking finance for development: we urge the WBG and IMF to foster policies and transparent institutions that advance these efforts and improve public expenditure management. We applaud the WBG support to the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative. We welcome the progress that the IMF and WBG have made in reviewing the Debt Sustainability Framework for Low-Income Countries. We stress the important role that technology and the private sector can play in achieving the Universal Financial Access 2020 goal.

7. An ambitious IDA18 replenishment is key for delivering the 2030 agenda. We advocate for a strong IDA18 replenishment, with a broadened donor base. We welcome the innovative financing and policy package, including the proposal to enable IDA, which has recently received milestone triple-A ratings, to tap into capital markets to complement its resources. We urge the WBG to ensure a smooth transition as countries graduate from IDA. We also welcome the enhanced Crisis Response Window and the proposal to scale up private sector activities, including an IFC and MIGA Private Sector Window.

8. Large movements of people constitute a shared, long-term challenge for countries at all levels of development. More than half the world's poor live in countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV), where IDA support is particularly important. We welcome proposals to double financial resources in these countries and to support, through tailored efforts to their specific needs, refugees and the communities that host them. The WBG and the IMF should help tackle drivers of fragility, by improving investment climates, strengthening local governance, rebuilding state institutions, broadening access to finance, and fostering conflict prevention and resilience. The WBG should increase resources allocated to these efforts, enhance its capacity to work in these environments, expand its work on forced displacement and migration and work closely with humanitarian partners.

9. We welcome the Global Crisis Response Platform, announced at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in September 2016, and urge its rapid implementation. We expect it to provide scaled up, systematic, and better coordinated support to address crises, including those arising from forced displacement, natural disasters and pandemics. The Global Concessional Financing Facility, the IDA Crisis Response Window, and the proposed sub-regional window for refugees in IDA18 will be important for this effort. As part of the Platform, we also welcome the launch of the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility and look forward to its early start-up. It will, together with upgraded efforts towards universal health coverage, fill a critical gap in health financing architecture.

10. We look forward to implementation of the WBG Climate Change Action Plan and support countries' nationally determined contributions under the COP21 agreement. We urge the WBG to continue to focus on building resilience while expanding insurance schemes and increasing investments in climate-smart land use, green infrastructure, and sustainable cities. Small states are disproportionately affected by natural disasters, including rising sea levels and extreme weather events. We ask the WBG and IMF to continue supporting efforts to facilitate these countries' access to climate finance for adaptation, mitigation and improved disaster risk management.

11. Women still lag behind in most measures of economic opportunity, undermining national and global growth prospects. The ambitions enshrined in the Twin Goals and the SDGs cannot be realized unless countries make significant progress in closing gender gaps in key sectors. We strongly support the continued implementation of the WBG 2015 Gender Strategy and the progress in diversifying WBG staff.



12. We welcome the approval of the Bank's new Environmental and Social Framework, which reflects the most extensive consultations ever conducted by the WBG. The standards expand protections for people and the environment in Bank-financed investment projects and are part of a far-reaching effort by the WBG to improve development outcomes. We now ask the Bank to focus on effective implementation, ensure appropriate financial and human resources to build staff and client capacity, establish a robust accountability framework, and provide hands-on support where needed.

13. As part of the Voice reform, we remain committed to the Roadmap for implementation of the Shareholding Review that was agreed at the 2015 Annual Meetings. We thank Executive Directors for completing their work on a dynamic formula that reflects the evolution of the global economy and contributions to the WBG's mission. We look forward to the next stage of discussions, based on agreed shareholding principles, formula guidance, and the package of commitments in the Report to Governors on the Dynamic Formula.

14. We also look forward to considering options to strengthen the financial position of the WBG institutions. We aim to conclude these discussions no later than the 2017 Annual Meetings in line with the Roadmap endorsed in Lima.

15. We thank Mr. Bambang Brodjonegoro for his valuable leadership as Chairman of the Development Committee, and welcome his successor, Ms. Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Minister of Finance of Indonesia, as its first female Chair. We congratulate Dr. Kim for his reappointment as President of the World Bank Group for a second term.

16. The next meeting of the Development Committee is scheduled for April 22, 2017.

## Snapshot of Approved Projects from October 2016 to December 2016

## Snapshot of Approved Projects from October 2016 to December 2016

Country	Approval Date	Project Title	Source of Funding	Amount (Equivalent in US\$ Million)	Project Development Objective
Kenya	October 28, 2016	Investment in Tropical Heat	IFC	4.5	To support Tropical Heat's expansion plans including the construction of a state of the art factory (the Project) that would help deconstruct its processes and allow it to achieve its growth potential as a local and regional leader in the spices and snacks categories.
	December 6, 2016	Investment in the Medical Credit Fund for the MCF Africa Project	IFC	4.5	To: (i) address African private Health Care market inefficiencies by supporting MCF's expansion and improve its commercial sustainability; (ii) increase access to finance for Health Care SMEs across SSA; and (iii) improve the quality of Health Care services delivered to millions of Africans at the bottom of the pyramid.
Lesotho	November 15, 2016	Health Sector Performance Enhancement Project	IDA	16	To: (i) increase utilization and improve the quality of primary health services in selected districts in Lesotho with a particular focus on maternal and child health, TB and HIV; (ii) improve contract management of select PPPs; and (iii) in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to said Eligible Crisis or Emergency.
	December 6, 2016	Social Assistance Project Additional Financing	IDA	20	To support to the Government of Lesotho in its emergency response to the El Niño drought by: (i) providing resources for emergency social assistance to poor and vulnerable households; and (ii) supporting the future use of social assistance as a crisis response mechanism by strengthening its scalability and resilience aspects.
Liberia	November 17, 2016	Third Poverty Reduction Support Development Policy Operation	IDA	40	To: (i) strengthen governance with particular emphasis on transparency and accountability as well as budget execution and oversight; (ii) address key constraints to growth, including electricity; and (iii) improve human capital development.



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Country	Approval Date	Project Title	Source of Funding	Amount (Equivalent in US\$ Million)	Project Development Objective
Malawi	November 8, 2016	Malawi Drought Recovery and Resilience Project	IDA	104	To support the Government of Malawi to meet the immediate food security and livelihoods restoration needs of the communities affected by drought and promote recovery and resilience in key affected sectors.
	December 6, 2016	Strengthening Safety Nets Systems Project Fourth Malawi Social Action Fund (Additional Financing)	IDA	70	To scale up project activities to respond to the urgent need for assistance arising from the drought situation across Malawi that led to widespread food shortages.
Mozambique	October 27, 2016	Investment in Mocuba Solar	IFC	64.0	To help diversify Mozambique's electricity mix (heavily hydro-power-based) and contribute to the country's energy security by generating electricity from a domestic renewable resource.
Rwanda	October 31, 2016	Third Social Protection System Operation	IDA	95	To support the Government of Rwanda to improve the efficiency, accountability and coverage of its social protection system.
Zambia	November 8, 2016	Guarantee to Tata Power Company Limited of India for its Investment in Itzhi Tezhi Power Cooperation Limited	MIGA	32.7	To supply electricity to the Zambian economy with renewable energy.
Regional Project					
Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia	November 11, 2016	Investment in ESIP Mobisol	IFC	6.0	To provide capital to an early stage venture that is scaling up off-grid power solutions in Sub-Saharan Africa for lighting, mobile phone charging and other power consumption needs to a population who currently have no access to electricity.

## Projects in pipeline - December 2016 - May 2017

## Projects in pipeline - December 2016 - May 2017

Board Date	Country	Project	Lend Ins Type	Prod. Line	Env. Assmt. Category	IBRD Com. Amt. (\$m.)	IDA Com. Amt. (\$m.)	Other GEF (\$m.)	Total Com. (\$m.)
12/12/2016	Burundi	Agro-Pastoral Prod. and Markets Dev.	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	25	0	25
12/15/2016	Burundi	Social Safety Nets (Merankabandi)	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	40	0	40
12/16/2016	Zambia	Environment and Mining Project	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	65.6	0	65.6
12/16/2016	Zambia	Agribusiness and Trade Project	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	40	0	40
1/5/2017	Mozambique	Emergency Resilient Recovery Project AF	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	20	0	20
1/12/2017	Swaziland	Improving Public Sector Performance	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	25	0	0	25
1/23/2017	Tanzania	Second-Tanzania-Water Sector Support Project	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	225	0	225
1/26/2017	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam Maritime Gateway Proj	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	600	0	600
1/31/2017	Ethiopia	GEQIP2 GPE2 grant	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	0	0	0
1/31/2017	Kenya	Climate Smart Agriculture Project-SUF	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	250	0	250
2/14/2017	Mozambique	Social Protection Project - AF	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	10	0	10
2/16/2017	Ethiopia	Second Ethiopia - Urban WSSP	INVEST-MENT	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	445	0	445
2/16/2017	Zambia	Guarantee for Scaling Solar	INVEST-MENT	GU	Guarantees	0	3.5	0	3.5
2/22/2017	Sierra Leone	Productivity and Transparency Support Cr	DEV POL LENDING	PE	IBRD/IDA	0	20	0	20



## Projects in pipeline - December 2016 - May 2017

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Board Date	Country	Project	Lend Ins Type	Prod. Line	Env. Assmt. Category	IBRD Com. Amt. (\$m.)	IDA Com. Amt. (\$m.)	Other GEF (\$m.)	Total Com. (\$m.)
2/22/2017	Tanzania	DSM Urban Transprt Im- provment Proj-SUF	INVEST- MENT	PE	Full Environ- mental Assess- ment	0	363	0	363
2/23/2017	Burundi	Health System Support Project (KIRA)	INVESTMENT	PE	Partial As- sesment	0	50	0	50
2/27/2017	Tanzania	Tanzania Strategic Cities AFII-SUF	INVESTMENT	PE	Partial As- sesment	0	130	0	130
3/6/2017	Mozam- bique	Forest Investment Project	INVESTMENT	PE	Partial As- sesment	0	15	0	15
3/14/2017	Kenya	WSDP	INVESTMENT	PE	Partial As- sesment	0	300	0	300
3/15/2017	Kenya	OSAP	INVESTMENT	PE	Partial As- sesment	0	150	0	150
3/23/2017	Ethiopia	Health MDGs P4R Addi- tional Financing	PROG4RESLT	PE		0	150	0	150
3/27/2017	Ethiopia	Trade Logistics Project	INVESTMENT	PE	Partial As- sesment	0	150	0	150
3/27/2017	Malawi	Lilongwe Water Project	INVEST- MENT	PE	Full Environ- mental Assess- ment	0	71	0	71

## Projects in pipeline - December 2016 - May 2017

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Board Date	Country	Project	Lend Ins Type	Prod. Line		Env. Asmt. Category	IBRD Com. Amt. (\$m.)	IDA Com. Amt. (\$m.)	Other GEF (\$m.)	Total Com. (\$m.)
3/28/2017	Ethiopia	NQI Development Project	INVESTMENT	P	IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0	50	0	50
3/28/2017	Kenya	AF to NSNP	PROG4RESLT	P	IBRD/IDA		0	50	0	50
3/28/2017	Tanzania	Tanzania 2nd Business Environment for Jobs DPO	DEV POL LENDING	P	IBRD/IDA		0	80	0	80
3/28/2017	Uganda	Water Management and Development Project	INVESTMENT	P	IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0	75	0	75
3/30/2017	Gambia, The	AF Maternal Child Nutrition Health Results	INVESTMENT	P	IBRD/IDA		0	7.5	0	7.5
3/30/2017	Malawi	Malawi AGCOM	INVESTMENT	P	IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0	120	0	120
4/20/2017	Kenya	HOA: Support to FD Impacts	INVESTMENT	P	IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0	103	0	103
4/20/2017	Zambia	Improved Rural Connectivity Proj-SUF	INVESTMENT	P	IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0	200	0	200
4/20/2017	Zambia	Integrated Forest Landscape Project	INVESTMENT	P	IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0	10	0	10
4/24/2017	Uganda	EMERGE	INVESTMENT	P	IBRD/IDA	Not Required	0	45	0	45
5/25/2017	Mozambique	Additional Financing to the ESSP - III	INVESTMENT	P	IBRD/IDA		0	50	0	50



## AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY

## List of Governors and Alternate Governors

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**AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY**  
**List of Governors and Alternate Governors**  
**(Updated on February 6, 2016)**

## AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY

### List of Governors and Alternate Governors

GOVERNORS	ALTERNATE GOVERNORS
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## AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY

### List of Governors and Alternate Governors

GOVERNORS	ALTERNATE GOVERNORS
<b>SEYCHELLES</b>	
<b>HON. DR. LOUIS, RENE, PETER LAROSE</b> Minister of Finance, Trade and Economic Planning Ministry of Finance, Trade and Economic Planning P.O. Box 313 Liberty House, <b>VICTORIA MAHE, SEYCHELLES</b> Office: (248) 38 21 20 Fax: (248) 432-5220 ; 22 58 93/(248) 32 42 48	<b>MS. CAROLINE ABEL</b> <b>Governor</b> Central Bank of Seychelles P.O. Box 701 <b>VICTORIA MAHE, SEYCHELLES</b> Office: (248) 28 20 02 Fax: (248) 22 60 35
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<b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>	
<b>HON. STEPHEN DHIEU DAU AYIK</b> <b>Minister of Finance &amp; Economic Planning</b> Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning <b>Juba, South Sudan</b>	<b>Mr. Kornelio Koriom Mayik</b> <b>Governor</b> Central Bank of South Sudan <b>Juba, South Sudan</b>
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**AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY**  
**List of Governors and Alternate Governors**  
**(Updated on December 20, 2016)**

## AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY

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GOVERNORS	ALTERNATE GOVERNORS
<b>TANZANIA</b>	
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## **Upcoming Meetings/Events**

### **WBG/IMG Spring Meetings 2017 — Washington, D.C. , USA (April 21-23, 2017)**

- ♦ AFGI Constituency Meeting
- ♦ AFGI Development Committee Meeting
- ♦ African Consultative Group (ACG) Bureau Meeting
- ♦ African Consultative Group (ACG) Meetings
- ♦ African Consultative Group (ACG) Meeting with Dr. Kim

### **African Caucus Meetings 2017—Gaborone, Botswana (August 2-4, 2017)**



## **AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY**

**Newsletter from the Office of the Executive Director**

**Special Edition, February 2017**

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