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March 2012

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Executive Director
The World Bank Africa Group I Constituency Newsletter is published quarterly by the Office of the Executive Director for Africa Group I.

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The Executive Director for Africa Group I Constituency is a member of the Executive Board of the World Bank Group (IBRD, IDA, IFC and MIGA). The Board comprises 25 Executive Directors, each representing a specified constituency. Africa Group I Constituency comprises 21 Sub-Saharan African countries: Botswana, Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia (informally), Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

According to the Executive Directors Handbook and Manual, Executive Directors are responsible for the conduct of the general operations of the Bank and exercise all the powers delegated to them by the Board of Governors under the Articles of Agreement. In the discharge of their duties, they serve a dual function: (i) as officials of the Bank and (ii) as representatives of the member country or countries that appointed or elected them.

In terms of specific functions, Executive Directors, among others, consider and approve or reject IBRD loan and grant proposals, IFC investments, MIGA guarantees as well as IDA credits, grant and guarantee proposals made by the President. They also decide on policies that guide the Bank’s general operations. They are responsible for presenting to the Board of Governors at the Annual Meetings, audited accounts, an administrative budget, and an annual report on the Bank’s operations and policies as well as other matters. In shaping Bank policy, the Board of Executive Directors takes into account the evolving perspectives of member countries on the role of the Bank Group as well as the Bank’s operational experience and policies. The Executive Directors have Board committees that monitor closely Bank Group operations. The committees are serviced by independent monitoring and evaluation, audit as well as investigative entities.

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Recently the World Bank Group launched a new Environment Strategy. The new Strategy is intended to be more responsive to the challenges inherent to meeting the needs for quality growth and sustainable development. This involves striking an appropriate balance between meeting the current and pressing needs for poverty reduction while simultaneously dealing with the longer-term concerns about maintaining a healthy, robust and resilient environment for the future.

The challenge, as elaborated in the strategy document, is complex and significant, but not insurmountable. To do this effectively and efficiently, we need a common understanding of the critical inter-linkages between the environment and development as well as an analysis of the political economy dimensions of the issues. We need to thoroughly consider the adverse environmental impact on development, including those that contribute to violent conflicts. At the same time, we also need to consider the positive effects, such as, employment opportunities and other factors that contribute, particularly, to improved living standards of the poor and enhanced development in general. We further need to explore various measures of how best to fairly address the global effects of climate change between developed and developing countries.

The World Bank Group New Environmental Strategy is a step in the right direction. Its strategic pillars and thematic vision encapsulated as, “a green, clean and resilient world for all”, resonates well for sustainable development. Its development pathway, which covers a wide range of critical issues, is indeed challenging. These issues include the achievement of quality growth that contributes to improvement of livelihoods and food security; enhancement of the health and productivity of human resources; and the creation of wealth along with an intrinsic socio-economic resilience to shocks.

In addition to our already stated support for the Strategy, African and other developing countries need to make their voices heard to ensure that its implementation produces the desired sustainable development outcomes. They should strategically engage management and staff so that projects and programs intended for a particular country are country-led and contextualized within the dynamics of its political economy. The projects and programs should have vibrant regional dimensions that are informed by evidence-based best practices. They should be well-funded primarily through additional resources that complement the current funding instruments. Operationalizing the strategy in an enabling financial framework is an absolute necessity.

The feature story of this edition of our Newsletter succinctly provides more insights into the environment and sustainable development debate. Also included in this edition are the topical issues concerning the transition in the African Region Vice Presidency, the Africa Regional Strategy Update, Highlights of the World Bank Group New Program-for-Results Financing Instrument, Update on the Infrastructural Development Task Force and, as usual, a snapshot of projects that were approved during the first quarter of this year.

Finally, let me, on behalf of the Alternate Executive Director, Advisors, Administrative Support Staff and in my own name, use this opportunity to welcome you all to the World Bank Group/International Monetary Fund Spring Meetings. We wish you all exciting and successful deliberations.
Feature Story — Environment and Development: a Perspective on Major Issues and Challenges

In recent years many Sub-Saharan African countries have experienced a remarkable upward trend in economic growth and development. This progress is generally ascribed to effective macroeconomic policies, effective reforms, better governance apparatus and targeted poverty reduction programs. These measures were buttressed by the traditional growth path characterized mainly by the production and export of a few natural resources on which many of these countries heavily depend. The recent surge in the prices of these resources contributed to the development progress.

Despite the progress, there are several attending environmental and related issues of concern. First, while the exploitation of natural resources is essential to growth, it is generally believed that the exploitative extraction patterns of these resources could undermine development due to adverse environmental consequences. This is particularly true of mining, oil production and other industrial operations without adequate anti-pollution measures. Second, unintended spillover effects of economic development that sometimes occur are prone to cause land, air and water pollution. These effects include: (i) increasing rural-urban migration and population growth without commensurate social infrastructure; (ii) carbon gas emissions in highly traffic-congested areas; (iii) uncontrolled proliferation of slums and dwindling farmland by urban sprawl. Third, the lack of broad-based economic diversification that ensures a value-added dimension for investment, job creation and other sectoral development could constrain the generation of resources necessary to avoid or mitigate adverse environmental consequences. Overall, these adverse consequences, in addition to sub-Saharan Africa’s vulnerability to the global effects of climate change, could lead to development being economically and socially unsustainable.

From this perspective, there is a need to meaningfully address the situation through a path towards sustainable development. In the case of many Sub-Saharan African countries, achieving this mode of development may be possible but it is fraught with complex political and socio-economic issues and daunting challenges. This article provides a brief perspective of the situation. First, it discusses some of the major issues and challenges underlining the dynamics and dilemma faced by these countries. Second, it highlights the recent World Bank Group Environmental Strategy in the context of its relevance to and potential for attaining major sustainable development outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN THE PATH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

It is generally believed by many development practitioners that the overarching rationale of poverty reduction and development is for all people to progressively benefit from a prolonged healthy, productive and creative life in a way that does not impair the quality of the environment. This is the essential tenet of the sustainable development concept. In essence, the concept, as defined by the UN World Commission on Environment and Development, refers to a path to development that ensures that the environment is used as an enabler of growth in which its attributes meet the needs for improving the living standards of the current generation without compromising the opportunity of the future generation for such progress.
There are several arguments that attempt to explain the dynamics and dilemmas of the path to sustainable development. Given the limited scope of this article, a few may suffice to provide the necessary insights. One of these arguments suggests that due to the limited sources of livelihood and capacity of the poor, they tend to rely more heavily on natural resources for their livelihoods. Implicitly, the point is that their livelihood activities are concentrated on the exploitation of natural resources so much so that there is a tendency to over-exploit these resources. Such over-exploitation without the capacity to adequately manage the resultant environmental impact causes major environmental degradation that in turn contributes to the proliferation of poverty.

At the policy level, some government decision makers realizing that economic growth is essential to poverty reduction and development, chose to focus on accelerating economic growth with little or no attention given to the environment. In this context, it is argued that a political administration that produces economic growth leaves an appreciable legacy as a foundation upon which others could build. This is usually predicated on the notion that the impact of environmental degradation can be arrested or reversed at a later stage in the development process with increasing income and more investment resources, but others point out that sometimes the damage done can be irreversible.

Another view is that considering the inter-linkages between the environment and development it would be beneficial for all development projects to have built-in environmental safeguards throughout the project cycle involving environmental and health assessment, monitoring and evaluation. However, it is argued that while this may be helpful, many Sub-Saharan African countries oftentimes find this impractical and economically not feasible due to financial and capacity constraints. This is especially relevant to small-scale projects primarily at the village and urban community levels.

There are also arguments that raise ethical concerns. One of such concerns is justice. This is particularly relevant in the context of climate change and multinationals exploitation of natural resources in developing countries without adequate environmental protection. Based on increasing evidence, it is argued that the adverse environmental impact in such context is usually highly disproportionate in developing countries relative to developed countries that contribute most to global emission and benefit most from development deriving from such activities. The argument further suggests that it would be fairer and more judicious if the disadvantaged countries be given additional resources, technical assistance and increased appropriate technology transfers to more effectively manage the effects of climate change in ways that complement and strengthen development assistance and not contribute to its erosion.

From this discussion, it is apparent that achieving sustainable development outcomes in the process of poverty reduction and development relates, among other things, to the identification and effective management of the inter-linkages of the economy and the environment. The dynamics and dilemma in striking the appropriate balance in ensuring effective environmental protection, quality economic growth and resilience to climatic and related shocks at the national and international levels pose complex challenges that require partnership and collaboration at all levels.

The World Bank Group has been playing an important role in the collaborative process through its efforts at integrating the environment in its policy dialogue and development programs. Case in
point is the recently developed new Environment Strategy intended to assist its shareholders in meeting these challenges.

**THE WORLD BANK GROUP ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY**

The World Bank Group Environment Strategy is based on the premise that the current unsustainable patterns of growth and consumption unduly pressurize the already overstretched environment and significantly weaken the natural resilience of the ecosystem. This results in global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, soil degradation and air and water pollution as well as other related adverse environmental consequences. To change this situation, the strategy is oriented towards a development pathway that “enables growth while retaining a focus on sustainability and ensuring that that the environment is a key enabler for growth”. Its strategic pillars and thematic vision is the promotion and support for a “green, clean and resilient world for all”.

The growth, in the context of the strategy, refers not only to GDP, but also to several other development factors. These factors include: improvement of livelihoods; enhancement of human resource health and productivity; agricultural development and food security; wealth creation; biodiversity protection as an economic resource; and an intrinsic socioeconomic resilience to shocks. Considering the general growth characteristics, including its regional dimensions, the implementation of the strategy calls for the use of the Bank’s convening power, knowledge, finance and partnership with the intent to fill a gap or add value to the global efforts.

A scrutiny of the strategy suggests that, in general, it captures the essential elements necessary for producing major sustainable development outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa. In its design, it integrates the critical environmental concerns into the development process. It also mainstreams environmental initiatives taking into consideration local situations in developing countries and the global environmental agenda. During implementation, it would ensure the continuation of the World Bank Group sectoral environmental commitments, provide support for country and regional-level investments, and mobilize additional sources of financing. It would also galvanize and share knowledge and best practices, assist in the valuation of ecosystem services and wealth accounting as well as provide support for policy reforms and institutional capacity building. Further, it would employ instruments from all the World Bank Group institutions, involve government-owned initiatives, public–private partnership and civil society organizations.

**CONCLUSION**

With the increasing concerns about development and the relevance of the environment in the process, the need for a strategy geared towards ensuring “a green, clean and resilient world for all” is laudable. The World Bank Group Environmental Strategy is therefore encouraging. However, as with most development strategies, implementation is a critical area of concern.

This concern primarily lies in balancing the political and socio-economic issues in growth and development without causing environmental degradation or compromising environmental sustainability. This is especially true in the case of developing countries in general and Sub-Saharan African countries in particular. These countries are faced with the exigencies of improving the well-being of the poverty-stricken population and overwhelming high expectations of the people within a time-bound political horizon of the major incumbent state actors. This situation, coupled with
capacity constraints and limited fiscal space, exacerbate the challenges. At the same time, it would be ill-advised to marginalize the importance and relevance of sustainable development. This further complicates the situation.

Despite the complexity and challenges, the situation will need to be managed to avoid being entrapped in an unsustainable development pathway. One way is to objectively identify the current short- and long-term incentives that influence the nature of the development-environment nexus from a national and regional perspective. This could be through a collaborative initiative in words and deeds. On this basis, a realistic balancing action plan can be developed that is evidence-based from an understanding of the political economy.

Second, one should consider funding support. In the case of the World Bank Group, this necessitates concerted efforts towards mobilization of additional resources and the flexibility in its allocation and disbursement of resources. With IDA being the main WBG source of support for most countries in Africa, and considering its underlying constraints and limitations, the World Bank Group’s support in this respect necessitates an in-depth review. It would seem that meaningful results and development effectiveness from the environment strategy perspective would be most difficult to achieve in an inadequate financial supporting framework.

Meanwhile, it would be advisable for national authorities to strengthen their own plans for integrating environmental considerations into national development plans, strategies and budgets. However, the decision with respect to the details of such measures should be based on facts and ensured ownership of whatever program evolves. We should also guard against programs which are nationally owned but foreign controlled. Thus, the imperative for adequate preparedness should not be underestimated.

**Transition in the Africa Region Vice Presidency**

On January 17, 2012, the President of the World Bank, Mr. Robert Zoellick, announced the appointment of Mr. Makhtar Diop to the position of Vice President of the African Region, effective May 5, 2012. He will take over from Mrs. Obiageli Ezekwesili, who has served in that position for five years.

Ms. Ezekwesili joined the Bank in 2007. Chief amongst her achievements as Africa Region VP, was the development of the new Bank Strategy for Africa — “Africa’s Future and World Bank support to It”, and its implementation plan, both inaugurated in 2011. We thank her for her cooperation with our office and wish her success in her new endeavors.

Mr. Makhtar Diop joined the Bank in 2001. He has worked in various posts at the Bank, including Country Director for Brazil since 2009. He also served as Country Director for Kenya, Eritrea and Somalia in the Africa Region; Director of Finance, Private Sector and Infrastructure in the Latin America and Caribbean Vice Presidency (LAC); and Director of Strategy and Operations in LAC. Prior to
joining the World Bank, Mr. Diop worked as an Economist at the IMF, and served as Minister of Finance in Senegal and Chair of the West African Monetary Union (WAEMU) Board of Finance Ministers, from 2000 to 2001. We welcome Mr. Diop, and wish him a successful tenure as VP. We look forward to working with him and expect that he will use his vast experience and skills to continue to improve Africa’s economic performance.

World Bank President and Other Senior Officials Retire from the WBG

Several senior management officials from the World Bank Group are expected to leave the Bank at the end of their current assignments. These include the President of the WBG himself, Mr. Robert Zoellick; Mr. Justin Lin, Senior Vice President and Chief Economist, WBG; Mr. Lars Thunell, Executive Vice President for Africa, IFC; Mr. Thierry Tanoh, Vice President, IFC and Mr. Roberto Lenton, term-member, Inspection Panel. The selection process for their replacement is now on or being planned. The process is expected to be open, merit-based and transparent in line with stipulations of the governance and accountability reforms of the Bank.

Mr. Robert Zoellick announced that he would not be seeking reappointment at the end of his term which ends June 30, 2012. Mr. Justin Lin, Senior Vice President and Chief Economist will retire in early June, 2012. Mr. Lars Thunell and Mr. Thierry Tanoh will retire at the end of June 2012, and July 15, 2012 respectively. The term-appointment of Mr. Roberto Lenton ends August 31, 2012.

We wish to thank them most sincerely for their valuable services to the Bank and to our constituency. We wish them well in their future endeavors.

Overview of the Africa Regional Strategy Update

On February 21, 2012, the Africa Vice Presidency presented the first Annual Update on the World Bank Group’s Regional Strategy for Africa following its launching in March 2011. The Regional Strategy is basically a framework that facilitates the decision-making process regarding development corporation and resource allocation in a region. The Update provided an overview of Africa’s current outlook and challenges, the Bank’s strategic framework to guide the operational response to the challenges and the organizational setup to deliver the expected results.

According to the presentation, the outlook was promising with GDP growth being more
widespread and higher relative to most other developing regions. The average GDP growth rate, estimated at 4.9 percent, was only slightly lower than the pre-crisis (2003-2008) level of 5 percent. Overall, about twenty SSA countries were expanding at rates above the 2007-2008 levels. Among the fastest growing countries from our constituency were Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Rwanda. The presentation also showed that wage employment grew rapidly, even though it was from a relatively small base. Progress was further manifested in governance, particularly in macroeconomic management as many countries showed improvement, registering a CPIA score ranging from 2.8 to 3.9. There was also some progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in many countries.

Despite the impressive progress, the presentation noted that there are still significant challenges. These challenges included addressing issues relating to the following: (i) undiversified production structures (in 21 percent of Sub-Saharan African countries, one or two products accounts for at least 75 percent of total exports); (ii) low CPIA scores (below 2.5, a manifestation of weak policies and macroeconomic management incapacity) for some countries, two of which were from our constituency; (iii) low human resource capacity; (iv) inadequate women empowerment; (v) high rates of unemployment, particularly among the youths; and (vi) a number of post-conflict states that remain vulnerable to institutional constraints and instability that undermine the State's capacity to effectively play its role in society. The presentation also indicated other challenges that emanate from the volatility of the international economy, such as, lingering financial crisis, GDP contraction and rising unemployment, amongst others. Due to these challenges, while growth continued in early 2012, many countries were beginning to face diminished fiscal and monetary space.

To address the challenges, the Strategic Framework was designed with a base resting on two pillars (Competitiveness and Employment and Vulnerability and Resilience) and supported by a Governance and Public Sector Capacity foundation. The instruments of the Strategy, in order of importance, are Partnerships, Knowledge and Finance. The Strategy is aligned with the World Bank Group priorities, namely, (i) creating opportunities for growth and employment; (ii) targeting the poor and the vulnerable; (iii) strengthening governance; (iv) promoting global collective actions; and (v) managing and preparing for crisis. These priorities are linked to Africa’s identified major challenges. The strategy also includes the International Finance Corporation pillars for Africa that focus on the investment climate, agribusiness, SMEs and fragile states.

The operational response to the challenges and the organizational setup to deliver the expected results are driven by the following: a diverse range of client needs; the harnessing of strategic partners; and concerted actions that include measures to address four cross-cutting themes (gender, climate change, fragile states and regional approaches). The other major dimension to the operational response mechanism is an organizational arrangement that includes a decentralized and diverse staff. The staff is focused on implementing measures to manage budget pressures. It also employs modalities to ensure selectivity in the Region’s work program lending and other instruments. According to the presentation, the Strategy is on track, some lingering challenges notwithstanding.
Program for Results (P-4-R) is a new instrument designed to enable the Bank to better respond to changing development needs, meet demand from client countries, and enhance development effectiveness. It links disbursement to achievement of results that are tangible, transparent, and verifiable.

By directly supporting government programs, P-4-R will help countries strengthen institutions, build capacity and enhance partnership with stakeholders to achieve lasting impact. Designed to accommodate a broad range of countries, sectors and programs, P-4-R will also enable the Bank to leverage its own financing and partner with other development organizations in supporting country programs. It is the latest addition to the Bank’s lending tool kit approved by the Board of Executive Directors on January 24, 2013 following a lengthy and extensive global consultation process.

You may wish to visit the following web address for details on the instrument:

http://www.worldbank.org/P4R

Update on the Infrastructural Development Task Force

In July 2011, Governors of the African Caucus discussed the Continent’s pressing energy needs at a meeting in Kinshasa. They identified, as top priority, a number of hydro projects, namely: Lom Pangar Hydro Project in Cameroon, Menengai Geothermal Project in Kenya, Inga 3 Project in Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Souapiti and Kaleta Projects in Guinea. The Governors also established a Task Force to follow up with the Bank on the projects’ implementation. The specific objectives of the Task Force are to advise the World Bank Group Management on the best ways and means to take forward the projects; and identify and recommend measures that would accelerate their implementation.

In October 2011, they officially requested President Zoellick of the Bank to designate a technical team to join their Task Force with a view to facilitating and monitoring the expected accelerated implementation of the Projects. President Zoellick responded by appointing a focal point as the Bank’s liaison with the Task Force. Subsequently, attention to getting the projects operationalized through the project cycle was intensified. Thus far, progress reported on this process was as follows:

Lom Pangar Hydro Project - Planned to be presented to the World Bank’s Board on March 27 and is under advanced procurement.
Menengai Geothermal Project - Preparation of the first phase has commenced. It is being funded by AfDB with a focus on exploration drilling. IDA funding is proposed for the second phase; it would focus on steam field development. This process is progressing and slated for the Board Meeting in FY13.

Inga 3 Project - The feasibility study and associated ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) are underway with a targeted September 12 completion date. This phase is being funded by the AfDB. A FY13 TA operation to be funded by IDA is under preparation. This will be focused on transaction design under a PPP.

Souapiti Project - A pre-feasibility study was prepared in 2009. There is currently a request for a World Bank feasibility under the West African Power Pool (WAPP).

Kaleta Project - All preparatory work has been completed and an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract has been signed with China Water Energy (CWE) of China.
This year, the office welcomed three Secondees from Constituency member countries to attend the 8th Cohort of the Voice Secondment Program (VSP). The Secondees are: (1) Mr. Getachew Negera SONA, Director, Treasury Directorate of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia. He is assigned to the WBG Africa Region, Financial Management Unit (AFTFM); (2) Mr. Felix Manuel Arão MASSANGAI, External & Public Debt Specialist of the Ministry of Finance of Mozambique. He is assigned to the WBG Unit of Transport, Water, Information & Communication Technology of the Sustainable Development Network Vice Presidency, Water Unit (TWIWA); and (3) Mr. Patrick Wilbert PIMA, Economist and World Bank Desk Officer, External Finance Department of the Ministry of Finance of Tanzania. He is assigned to the WBG Sustainable Development Network Vice Presidency, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery Unit (GFDRR).

We wish them good luck and success in their respective assignments with the World Bank Group Units, and hope that their learning experience will prove very useful for their countries and in contributing to the objectives of the VSP.
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Approval Date</th>
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<th>Source of Funding</th>
<th>Amount (Equivalent in US$ Million)</th>
<th>Project Development Objective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>March 6, 2012</td>
<td>Energy Efficiency Project</td>
<td>GEF Grant</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>To develop and adopt selected policy frameworks for energy efficiency and to selectively improve the energy efficiency of household and buildings in Bujumbura city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>February 28, 2012</td>
<td>Private Sector Power Generation Support Project</td>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>To increase electricity generation through independent power producers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>February 28, 2012</td>
<td>Investment in Gulf Power Limited</td>
<td>IFC Other</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>To support the Government of Kenya in achieving a more stable and diversified energy mix and to decrease Kenya’s utilization of expensive and inefficient emergency diesel-fired plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>March 27, 2012</td>
<td>Kenya Transparency and Infrastructure Project (Additional Financing)</td>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>To contribute to lowering prices for international capacity and extend the geographic reach of broadband networks and to improve government efficiency and transparency through e-government applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>January 26, 2012</td>
<td>Electricity Enhancement Project (Additional Financing)</td>
<td>IDA Credit GEF Trust Fund Grant</td>
<td>22.2, 14.54</td>
<td>To improve and increase access to electricity in Liberia. GEF Component Objective: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions when compared with Liberia’s emissions growth baseline.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Approval Date</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Source of Funding</td>
<td>Amount (Equivalent in US$ Million)</td>
<td>Project Development Objective</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>March 22, 2012</td>
<td>Agricultural Development Program Support (Additional Financing) Agricultural Sector-wide Approach Support Project</td>
<td>IDA Credit Free Standing Co-Financing Trust Fund</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>To improve the effectiveness of investments aimed at food security and sustainable agriculture growth and to strengthen the natural resource base in agricultural lands, through a doubling of the area under sustainable land management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>March 27, 2012</td>
<td>Nutrition, HIV and AIDS Project</td>
<td>IDA Credit</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>To increase access to, and utilization of selected services known to contribute to the reduction of child stunting, maternal and child anemia and the prevention of HIV and AIDS in children and sexually active adults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>March 15, 2012</td>
<td>Eighth Poverty Reduction Support Credit</td>
<td>IDA Credit</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>To strengthen economic governance system and support private sector development in order to achieve broad-based growth for poverty reduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>January 26, 2012</td>
<td>Governance for Competitiveness Technical Assistance Project</td>
<td>IDA Credit</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>To strengthen the institutional capacity of selected institutions to improve competitiveness in selected sector in Rwanda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Approval Date</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Amount (Equivalent in US$ Million)</td>
<td>Project Development Objective</td>
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<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>March 1, 2012</td>
<td>Third Rural Sector Support Project</td>
<td>IDA Credit</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>To increase the agricultural productivity of organized farmers in the marshlands and hillsides targeted for development in an environmentally sustainable manner and to strengthen the participation of women and men beneficiaries in market-based value chains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>January 26, 2012</td>
<td>Fifth Governance Reform and Growth Credit</td>
<td>IDA Credit</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>To maintain and deepen growth and structural reforms in the transition from post-conflict recovery by improving the allocation and efficiency of public spending to support poverty reduction; to strengthen domestic resource mobilization and management; and to increase provision of electricity.</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>March 29, 2012</td>
<td>Productive Safety Net Project</td>
<td>IDA Credit</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>To create a comprehensive, efficient, well-targeted productive safety net system for the poor and vulnerable population.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Uganda</td>
<td>February 15, 2012</td>
<td>Investment in International Medical Group Kampala</td>
<td>IFC</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>To promote the availability of quality health services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>February 28, 2012</td>
<td>Ninth Poverty Reduction Support Credit</td>
<td>IDA Credit</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>To improve access to and gain greater value for money in public services through improving expenditure efficiency in the health, education, transport and water and sanitation sectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>February 28, 2012</td>
<td>Strengthening the Education Management Information System</td>
<td>IDA Credit</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>To improve the productivity of key livestock production systems for targeted female and male smallholder producers in selected areas of the recipient territory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Venue</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Development Bank 2012 Annual Meetings</td>
<td>Arusha, Tanzania</td>
<td>May 31-June 1, 2012</td>
<td></td>
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When in someone else's home leave your defects at the door.

~Rwandese Proverb