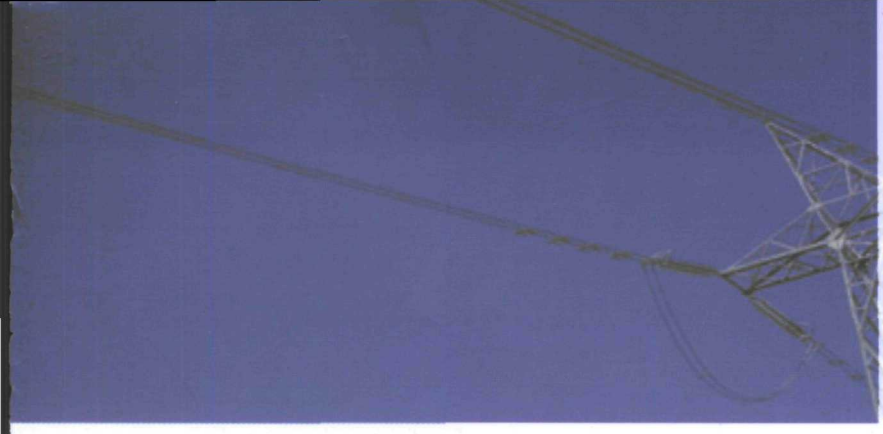

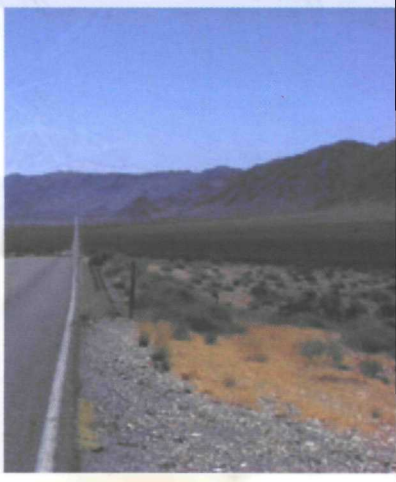

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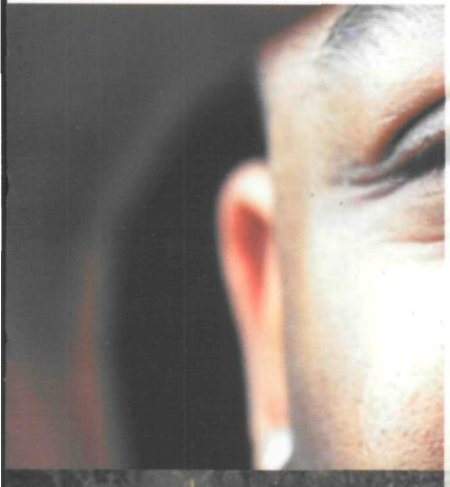

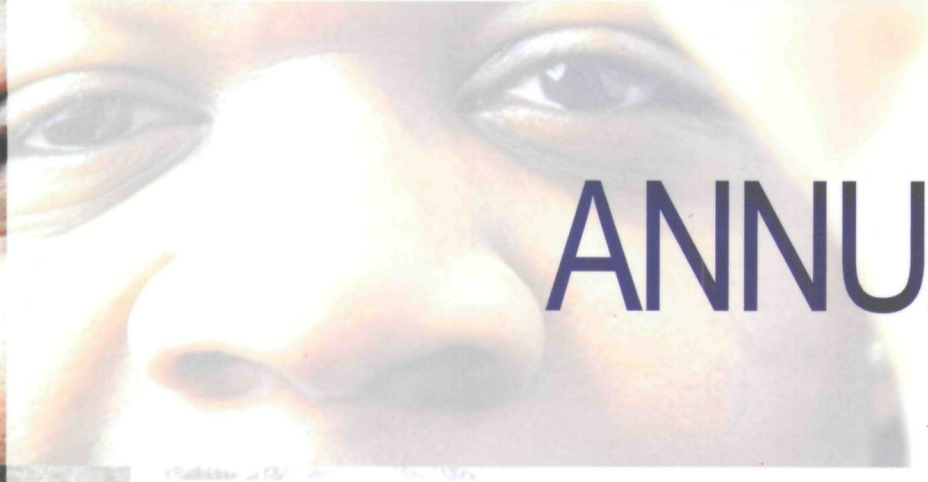

# ANNUAL REPORT 06

The Infrastructure Consortium for Africa
Le consortium pour les infrastructures en Afrique

# 2006 ANNUAL REPORT

Volume 1

# Preface

The purpose of this report is to assess progress in the provision of assistance and support to Africa for improvement of its basic physical infrastructure.

In 2005 the G8 and key multilateral agencies, namely the World Bank, African Development Bank, European Commission and the European Investment Bank established the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) to increase focus on and attention to Africa's infrastructure needs.

This first annual report of the Consortium gives principal attention to establishing an accurate baseline of project financial commitments which were made in 2005, particularly by its members but also by other sources, and to assembling a picture, as complete as is possible at the end of a year, of commitments made in 2006.

The report also gives a brief assessment of the current situation with regard to various non-financial obstacles to African infrastructure development. Taking account likely future financial flows, the report tries to weigh the adequacy of current trends, and to identify any issues that may warrant further consideration at this time.

## Acknowledgements

The ICA Secretariat gratefully acknowledges the assistance given by many of the Consortium's members, at a busy time of year, in providing information on recent project commitments and in answering the questionnaire that was addressed to them.

Thanks are also due to the World Bank's Africa Region which, with financial support from the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), collected some of the data included in this report concerning support for African infrastructure development from Arab and oil-producer international development funds and from India.

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## STATISTICAL ANNEX

# Executive Summary

i. Weak infrastructure is a major contributory cause of Africa's poor record in economic growth and reduction of poverty.

ii. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) has given special priority to infrastructure which supports economic integration among countries.

iii. In many of the annual meetings of the G8 leaders and in others connected with the Millennium Development Goals, commitments have been made to channel more resources from rising aid budgets to Africa.

iv. Studies of the additional aid needed in Sub-Saharan Africa have arrived at figures of between an additional $10 and $14bn per year. On the basis of these studies the report of the Commission for Africa recommended an additional $10 billion per year from developed countries, which is a doubling relative to current levels of support.

v. Commitments for African infrastructure projects by OECD countries, predominantly by members of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa reached more than **$7.7 billion in 2006**, up from about $7.0 billion in 2005. The increase was almost entirely in the form of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) for Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), which grew approximately 15% to reach $5.1 billion. The USA and Japan substantially raised their bilateral aid commitments to the sector in SSA. Three-quarters of the total ODA was channelled through the main multilateral institutions, which also increased their commitments.

vi. NEPAD's advocacy for greater attention to regional and cross-border infrastructure has borne fruit. Commitments to regional projects accounted for some 5% of the total commitments by ICA members in 2005, and well over 10% in 2006. However both the AfDB and the World Bank now have more regional projects ready to go ahead than they have the resources to finance. The immediate financing gap is more than US$2 billion.

vii. Since 1997 the financing of projects by the private sector has generally been less for Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) than for North Africa, but investments have grown steadily, reaching over $4.5 billion in 2005. Three-quarters has been for mobile telephony, but some countries have also received investments from independent power producers, and from concessionaires taking over the management of railways, ports or power distribution companies.

viii. Africa is now drawing substantial support, which may grow further in coming years, for infrastructure development from emerging donors. Arab funds and banks have long been involved but are now more significant. Interest has also been rising from India. China has already made substantial investments and has further committed to lending $5 billion to African countries, mostly for infrastructure, over the three years 2007-09.

ix. Very few African governments can yet have confidence that their countries may receive assistance of the scale from developed countries that has been recommended by reports from the UN and the Commission for Africa.

x. In order to fulfil their own broad aid pledges for the years up to 2010, the G8 and most other OECD countries, have to find effective ways of significantly increasing aid expenditures. Some new forms of financing for infrastructure have already been

developed, such as the Trust Fund of the EU-Africa Partnership for Infrastructure. Strong commitment has now to be built to ensure replenishments for African Development Fund 11 and IDA 15 that are of adequate size, and give appropriate priority, to African infrastructure.

xi. The report discusses five classes of constraint which could impede aid increases. These constraints, which are related to project preparation, implementation, coordination and maintenance, cost recovery and participation of the private sector, are all important and need continued high-level attention and support from both African Governments and donors.

# CHAPTER 1: Africa's Infrastructure Needs

1. The years since the start of the twenty-first century have seen rapidly rising recognition of the extent of Africa's infrastructure lag and of its significance as an obstacle to more sustained economic growth and effective reduction of poverty. Many elements have contributed to generating these new perceptions. One of the earliest was the effort initiated late in the 1990s to carry out systematic opinion surveys among poor people themselves: the responses from Africa typically gave great emphasis to transport problems, with water issues often mentioned in second place. Establishment of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), though not directly covering much of infrastructure, attracted more attention than in the past to indicators allowing objective comparison between countries.

2. The late 1990s and early 2000s also saw publication by leading African and international economists of analyses demonstrating the great significance of geographical factors in restricting benefits from trade and limiting the spread and inclusiveness of development. Surveys of business opinion began to be carried out in more countries, and the results from Africa typically ranked infrastructure problems (unavailability, unreliability and high costs) on a par with corruption as the most important obstacles to business operations.

## The NEPAD initiative

3. At the political level in Africa, the leaders of some of the continent's most influential countries succeeded by late 2002 in generating broad consensus among the members of the African Union in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a commitment to a reinvigorated development effort.

4. One of the main planks of the new partnership was stronger economic cooperation between neighbouring countries, including development of better physical links. The diseconomies of small national markets would be overcome, construction of more efficient larger-scale facilities (e.g. hydroelectric) would become feasible, and shared resources such as river basins could be developed more effectively (almost all Africa's major rivers are shared between two or more countries).

5. Another key feature was the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), under which each country would periodically carry out a systematic and objective assessment of its own development management, with advice and assistance from a committee of leading independent professionals from other African countries. Real improvement in governance was recognised as vital to successful development in almost all countries, without which it would probably not be possible to secure the renewed support from aid donors, and increased investment from the foreign private sector; and which together would make it possible to carry out the larger-scale multi-country projects that were needed.

## The Four Key Infrastructure Sectors

6. Four main sectors make up what is generally referred to as "economic infrastructure", because of the importance of these services to the day-to-day operation of virtually all other economic sectors and hence to economic growth, employment and of productivity.

## Water supply and sanitation and water resource management

Poor water quality and lack of supply are major causes of high rates of infant mortality and frequent ill health among adults. Collecting water over long distances is a heavy burden on vast numbers of women.

Regular WHO-UNICEF monitoring reports show that the situation is very serious in Sub-Saharan Africa, with more than 40% of the population lacking access to safe water and 60% without basic sanitation. Only limited improvements have been achieved since 1990, and, at best, only half of all the countries in SSA are currently expected to achieve the related MDG by 2015.

In North Africa, with only about 10% of the population now lacking access to safe water – and 20% to basic sanitation – large improvements are nonetheless also needed to increase quality of supply, and the number of hours it is available each week. High levels of inefficiency and consequent poor financial performance of the utility companies needs also to be corrected.

## Energy

There are widespread shortfalls of supply in Sub-Saharah Africa. Reliability and efficiency of services are also both poor in most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and have been growing worse in a number of important countries for a variety of reasons. Access to affordable energy is often restricted to only a small minority of urban dwellers. Meanwhile, more investment is also needed in intra-country distribution networks.

Costs to business, in terms of lost/spoiled production, or the high investment and running costs for captive generation to reduce dependence on public supply are large; they often rank as one of the most important factors discouraging business investment in a country.

Higher quality of power supply is now generally maintained in North Africa, but continuous investments are required to expand generation and transmission, and major rural electrification continues.

## Transport services

Road network expansion and upgrading have both been inadequate in many countries, but an even more widespread problem, has been poor maintenance of existing infrastructure.

Sub-Saharan Africa's overland transport costs tend to be very high compared with those of many Asian developing countries. The premium is due partly to thin traffic on weak routes, and partly to inefficient management of maintenance and services. These problems inhibit the effective spread of economic growth and now tend to pinch worst at the levels of (a) trade routes for the landlocked countries, (b) farm/village-to-market roads whose reliability significantly affects the possibilities of shifting from subsistence to commercial agriculture, and increasingly (c) movement in the continent's rapidly growing major urban areas.

The middle-income countries of North Africa have more developed transport networks which they are able to keep in better balance with demand, but they also face the need for substantial upgrading of inter-country links to boost trade and economic integration.

In air transport, many Governments have shown reluctance to enforce agreed decisions, in particular Yamoussoukro which calls for an open skies policy and increased safety measures. Despite recent efforts from donors such as the EU, the World Bank and the US, the picture remains today quite grim. Many African air carriers are unable to become or stay profitable, inter-country connections are limited, freight and passenger costs are high, and security is poor, resulting, for example, in the list of air carriers banned by the EU comprising mostly African-based companies.

African ports in Sub-Saharan Africa need upgrading and modernisation, especially if they are to play the role of regional hubs, an essential factor in the development of regional integration and trade with landlocked countries. Security standards of ships and ports also need to be targeted.

While railways could represent an economical and environmentally friendly means of transport, the situation, in particular south of the Sahara shows important deficiencies. The rail systems built before independences were often aimed at connecting resource-rich regions with ports, and do not represent solutions adapted to modern intra-regional trade and human flows. In addition, several gauge systems coexist, making regional interconnection difficult. Finally, under-maintenance has left the networks in a very poor state. Some plans are now being developed under NEPAD to reinvigorate and integrate the railways, with the support of the multilaterals. Concession of rail operators is also under way, with the help of the private arms of some ICA members.

## ICT

Large-scale, and very profitable investment, has been undertaken over the last ten years in almost all the countries for the introduction of mobile telephone services. This work has been financed largely by the private sector.

A larger participation from public sources will probably be necessary in some of the future investments likely to be required, such as those in the creation of widespread the broadband infrastructure, and development of non-commercial e-services.

## The costs of catching up

7. Efforts have been made to estimate the additional expenditures that would enable Sub-Saharan Africa to make a significant start on overcoming its infrastructure gap, and the share of these that might need to come from the international community. Most of the exercises have been for particular sectors or countries.

8. Research carried out in 2003-04 by Professor Sachs for the UN Millennium Project, calculated what it would cost to achieve, by 2015, "MDG-compatible" progress in energy, roads, water and sanitation. Work in three African countries, studied in depth, led to the conclusion that additional annual expenditures (from 2005 to 2015) of between $32 and $40 per person was required, of which around $20 would need to come from donors. Applied to the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa, this equated to the need for **additional donor support of $14 billion per year.**

9. A completely different approach, applying econometric relationships from past years to estimate what would be required to support a 7% GDP growth rate (indicative of the increase that would make it possible to meet the poverty-reduction MDG), led the World Bank in 2004 to conclude that Sub-Saharan Africa's investment in infrastructure would require an **additional $10 billion per year**. (This additional $10bn per year equates to approximately $14 per person).

10. In 2004 the UK Government assembled a group of leading African politicians and political thinkers into an independent Commission for Africa, to reflect on the continent's situation and prospects, and to present a vision to the international community which would strengthen confidence between African and foreign governments and reinforce their partnership for bringing about development.

11. The Report of the Commission for Afrifca broadly accepted the World Bank's analysis – an additional $10 billion per year to 2010 from developed countries was needed. The Commission proposed doubling the $10 billion per year from 2010, subject to review.

12. The report recommended a total annual increase in aid to Africa of $25 billion. Infrastructure therefore accounted for 40% of the total called for, a significant amount.

13. The report of the Commission was an important input to the G8 Summit Meeting which took place at Gleneagles in Scotland in July 2005. The meeting gave renewed highest-level endorsement to earlier promises to scale up aid to developing countries and devote half the increase to Africa, thus doubling the annual flow of aid to the continent by 2010 from the base-year of 2004.

# CHAPTER 2: Current Trends in Foreign Financial Support

## Aid volumes

14. The volume of new commitments by ICA aid agencies to infrastructure in Africa increased strongly between 2005 and 2006, by nearly 10% on an Africa-wide basis, and by around 15% in terms of ODA flows to Sub-Saharan Africa. These conclusions emerge from data supplied by ICA members in response to a survey carried out by the ICA secretariat in December 2006. The aim was to build up an authoritative and comprehensive baseline set of data about commitments made in calendar year 2005 and to gather as complete a picture as possible of commitments in 2006.

15. For the four multilateral agencies involved (African Development Bank, European Commission, European Investment Bank and World Bank) and five of the seven bilateral agencies, the information generated was in the form of commitments approved for individual projects designed to meet infrastructure needs. All projects are listed in the Statistical Annex to this report.

16. Table 1 summarises the broad pattern of aid agency support for African infrastructure in 2005 and 2006 that emerges from the survey. ODA for Sub-Saharan Africa dominates the picture, and commitments reached over $5.1 billion in 2006. Overall aid commitments to North Africa were held almost constant. The ODA increase for Sub-Saharan Africa resulted principally from the activities of the multilateral agencies.

17. Bilaterally, Japan and the USA stand out for their growing commitments to African infrastructure, directly funding both projects and studies.

**Table 1 - Recent trends in commitments by ICA/OECD multilateral and bilateral agencies in support of infrastructure development in Africa (US$ m)**

| Destinations: | North Africa | | SSA - SA | | S. Africa | All Africa | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sources: | ODA | N-C | ODA | N-C | N-C | ODA | N-C |
| **2005** | | | | | | | |
| Multilateral | -- | 1,047 | 2,850 | 410 | 235 | 2,850 | 1,692 |
| Bilateral | 704 | 220 | 1,500 | 7 | 60 | 2,204 | 287 |
| Total | 704 | 1,267 | 4,350 | 417 | 295 | 5,054 | 1,979 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **2006** | | | | | | | |
| Multilateral | -- | 1,388 | 3,800 | 255 | 375 | 3,800 | 2,018 |
| Bilateral | 538 | -- | 1,325 | 35 | -- | 1,863 | 35 |
| Total | 538 | 1,388 | 5,125 | 290 | 375 | 5,663 | 2,053 |

SSA – SA Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa
ODA Official Development Assistance
N-C Non-concessional capital flows

*Source: Calculated on the basis of the 2005 and 2006 project commitments (statistical annex). See table 7 in the statistical annex for details of the derivation of the data above.*

18. If smaller OECD donors have been able to maintain their recent minimum 5% share of ODA commitments to Africa for infrastructure, then overall commitments in 2005 and 2006 will have been higher than shown in the table – by at least $100 million in 2005 and $200 million in 2006.

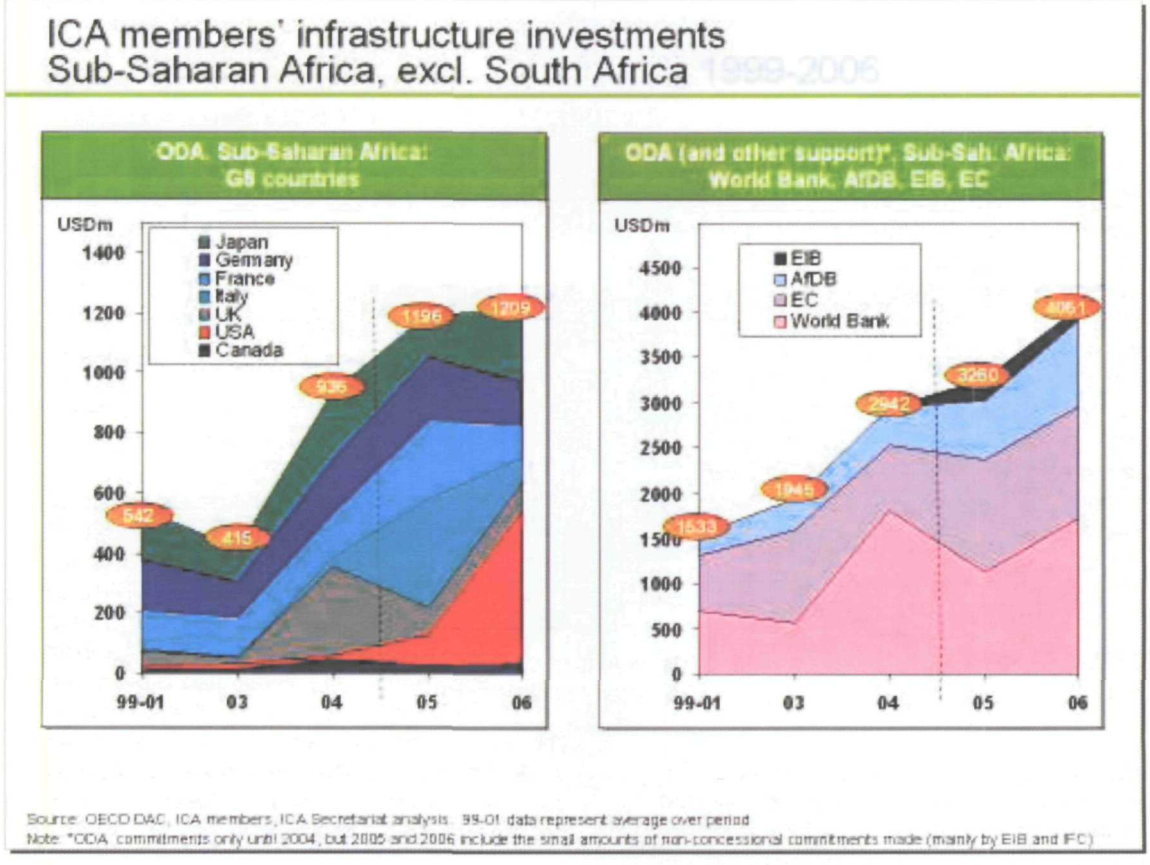
19. Since aid commitments can fluctuate from one year to another, it is important to try to see how the results suggested by the ICA survey compare with past trends. The OECD-DAC (Development Assistance Committee) has long collected detailed information from its member countries on annual ODA commitments: the main trends of the last ten years are summarised in tables 9 and 10[1] in the statistical annex.

20. At the broad level, the statistical series covering the previous decade indicates year-to-year fluctuations but little sign of growth before the year 2004, when ODA commitments to SSA rose to a peak well in excess of $4 billion in 2004. Revised DAC figures, based on its new classification, reinforce this analysis.

21. In comparing ICA survey and new OECD-DAC data for 2005 we find ICA collected data to be some 25% above the DAC findings. The scale of the difference is not particularly surprising in view of the range and extent of classification dilemmas that arise. Discounting the 2006 ICA collected data by 25% would suggest that these commitments, when expressed in DAC terms, would have been about $4.15 billion. This figure is significant because it would indicate that the greatly increased level of commitments reached in 2004 was not a flash in the pan but was repeated two years later. 2004 would appear to mark a shift to a notably higher equilibrium level of activity.

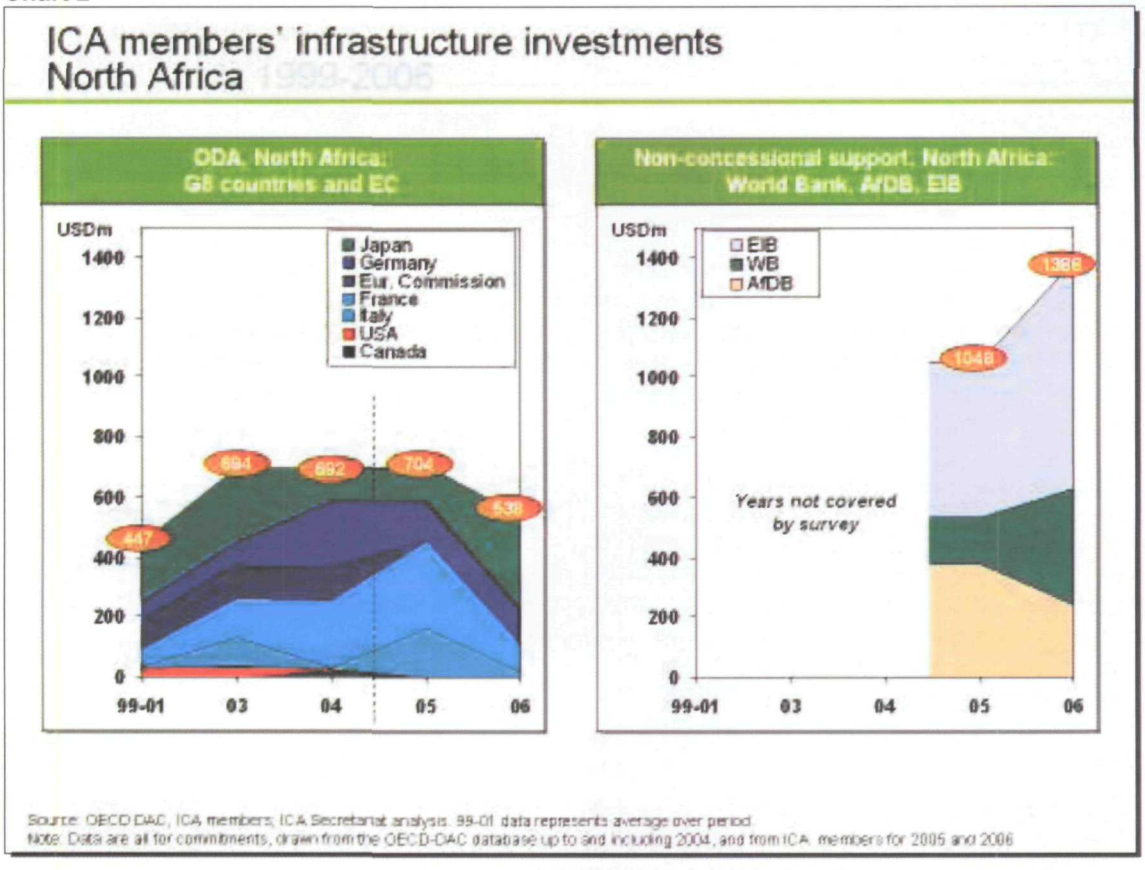
22. Charts 1 and chart 2 link ICA member's survey data (2005 and 2006) with OECD-DAC data (pre-2005). They include an important dotted line between 2004 and 2005 to denote the different data represented.

**Chart 1**




1 - OECD data has recently been changed by classification adjustments, but that work has not yet been brought down to the level of detail needed for this report.

**Chart 2**




23. Chart 1 demonstrates importantly that the strong growth of ODA to SSA in recent years, with both multilateral and bilateral support more than doubling since the year 2000. Around three quarters of funding continues to come from multilateral sources. The EC and the WB have more than doubled their support, while the AfDB has recorded a fourfold increase in commitments (from a lower starting value). The doubling of bilateral commitments is largely driven by major increases from the USA and Japan.

## Are new commitments meeting the need?

24. One way to get an appreciation of the future progress towards fulfilment of the recommended basic infrastructure requirements of Africa is to express project commitments made by ICA members in terms of the average amount per person in

each country in 2005 and 2006. As was seen in paragraphs 8 and 9, figures of an additional $20 per person and $14 per person, year on year, were recommended by the reports of the UN Millennium Project and Commission for Africa respectively.

25. Table 2 shows that the current levels of aid from ICA members in 2005 and 2006 remain very low in a majority of countries for which commitments were made. It is hard to assess the impact of recent increased commitments on countries such as Gabon and Senegal and a relatively few others, but it is reasonable to conclude that **very few of the countries can expect, in the short term, to receive the minimum additional capital flows that have been recommended**.

**Table 2: Total infrastructure aid commitments per person in Sub-Saharan Africa from main ICA sources 2005-2006**

| | Country | Per cap. income 2003 | Popul-ation 2003 | ICA aid committed in 2005-06 | Ave. ann. ICA aid per capita[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PPP$ | Millions | $ millions | US $ |
| 1 | Zimbabwe | n.a. | 13.1 | 13.5 | **0.5** |
| 2 | Liberia | n.a. | 3.4 | 75.1 | 11.0 |
| 3 | Sierra Leone | 530 | 5.3 | 95.6 | 9.0 |
| 4 | Malawi | 590 | 11.0 | 116.1 | 5.3 |
| 5 | Tanzania | 620 | 35.9 | 474.4 | 6.6 |
| 6 | Burundi | 630 | 7.2 | 115.0 | 8.0 |
| 7 | DRC | 660 | 53.2 | 376.8 | **3.5** |
| 8 | Guinea Bissau | 680 | 1.5 | 20.5 | 6.8 |
| 9 | Ethiopia | 710 | 68.6 | 1,283.3 | 9.3 |
| 10 | Congo | 730 | 3.8 | 62.8 | 8.3 |
| 11 | Madagascar | 800 | 16.9 | 272.9 | 8.0 |
| 12 | Niger | 830 | 11.8 | 212.8 | 9.0 |
| 13 | Zambia | 850 | 10.4 | 192.1 | 9.2 |
| 14 | Nigeria | 900 | 136.5 | 607.1 | **2.2** |
| 15 | Mali | 960 | 11.7 | 314.4 | 13.4 |
| 16 | Eritrea | 1,020 | 4.4 | 55.5 | 6.3 |
| 17 | Kenya | 1,030 | 31.9 | 403.2 | 6.3 |
| 18 | Mozambique | 1,060 | 18.8 | 430.5 | 11.4 |
| 19 | Cent. Afr. Rep. | 1,080 | 3.9 | 102.6 | 13.1 |
| 20 | Chad | 1,080 | 8.6 | 180.3 | 10.5 |
| 21 | Benin | 1,110 | 6.7 | 364.3 | 27.2 |
| 22 | Burkina Faso | 1,170 | 12.1 | 72.9 | **3.0** |
| 23 | Rwanda | 1,290 | 8.4 | 241.2 | 14.4 |
| 24 | Côte d'Ivoire | 1,400 | 16.8 | 8.6 | **0.3** |
| 25 | Uganda | 1,430 | 25.3 | 454.7 | 9.0 |
| 26 | Senegal | 1,620 | 10.2 | 658.3 | 32.3 |
| 27 | Togo | 1,640 | 4.9 | 9.9 | 1.0 |
| 28 | The Gambia | 1,740 | 1.4 | 97.6 | 35.0 |
| 29 | Sudan | 1,760 | 33.5 | 115.4 | **1.7** |
| 30 | Mauritania | 1,870 | 2.8 | 185.1 | 33.0 |
| 31 | Angola | 1,910 | 13.5 | 99.7 | **3.7** |
| 32 | Cameroon | 1,990 | 16.1 | 391.2 | 12.1 |
| 33 | Guinea | 2,080 | 7.9 | 145.3 | 9.2 |
| 34 | Ghana | 2,190 | 20.7 | 600.0 | 14.5 |
| 35 | Lesotho | 3,100 | 1.8 | 81.0 | 22.5 |
| 36 | Swaziland | 4,850 | 1.1 | 3.1 | **1.4** |
| 37 | Gabon | 5,500 | 1.3 | 129.5 | 45.8 |
| 38 | Namibia | 6,660 | 2.0 | 101.6 | 25.4 |
| 39 | Botswana | 8,370 | 1.7 | 5.5 | **1.6** |
| 40 | Mauritius | 11,280 | 1.2 | 13.0 | 5.4 |

*Sources: World Bank (2005) World Development Indicators 2005. Washington, D.C. Calculations from Annex Tables to current report.*

## Multilateral initiatives

26. Multilateral institutions currently provide around 75% of total aid finance to African infrastructure projects.

27. Various developments of the last few years at the main multilateral agencies hold out promise of further reinforcement of their support for infrastructure in Sub-Saharan Africa in the coming years. The African Development Bank has just completed the first half of the three years covered by the 10th replenishment of the African

2 - The average of 2005 and 2006 data was taken so as to make it statistically more significant for each country. The averaged data will represent an increase in the commitments to some countries since 2004, when the data for the reports of the UN Millennium Project and the Commission for Africa were produced. Despite these increases the data illustrates are far from reaching even a mimimum investment of $14 to $20 per person.

Development Fund, with 45% of commitments in this period being for infrastructure, much higher than in previous years.

28. The World Bank Group has made important efforts in recent years to substantially scale-up its financing for infrastructure in Sub-Saharan Africa. Contributing governments agreed in March 2005 on a 14th replenishment of IDA that was 25% above its predecessor (the largest expansion since the early 1980s). Half of the resources were to go to Sub-Saharan African. Infrastructure's share of IDA project commitments in Africa was to be raised to some 40% by fiscal year 2008 (compared with an average of about 34% under IDA 13). As a result, levels of IDA support have risen from $600m in 2000 to an annual average of more than $1,500m over the last three years. During the current year, 2007, IDA is expected to meet its target of allocating 40% of its African resources to infrastructure projects in excess of $2 billion. Some cyclicality can be observed in IDA funding, due to the tendency for resources to run out in the last year of the replenishment cycle, which prevents the full pipeline of projects for that year from being approved.

29. The European Commission has maintained strong and steady support for the transport sector in Sub-Saharan Africa and has taken a series of initiatives strengthening its role in other infrastructure sectors. Following the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Commission developed an EU-ACP Water Facility and assigned to it €250 million of resources from the 9th European Development Fund. Additional funding has since been provided to the Water Facility and a similar Energy Facility has also been established and given €220 million.

30. For the future, the Commission hopes that the 10th European Development Fund (which would cover the period 2008-13) might be approved at a level 50% above that of the ongoing 9th EDF. If country requests were sufficient, infrastructure could probably continue to attract about a quarter of total funds, thus securing some €5.6 billion to sustain and expand all the above-mentioned programmes over six years.

31. The coming years are also expected to see rapid development of the EU-Africa Partnership on Infrastructure, which was created in 2005 to enhance Europe's support for the development of Africa's regional infrastructure. The Trust Fund set up as part of the Partnership will be used to subsidise loans, or otherwise facilitate financial packages, provided by European financial institutions (whether public or private). €60 million has been set aside from EDF 9 to start the Trust Fund, which will be used to soften loans in the region of €260 million provided by the European Investment Bank. In addition to the Commission, at least 6 EU Member States are expected to contribute to the start-up phase of the Trust Fund.

## G8 bilateral donors

32. As regards the G8 members of ICA, are all deeply committed to helping Africa overcome its infrastructure gap, but few have set for their own financing objectives, as clear as those they insisted on getting from the multilateral agencies, in return for their financial support.

33. France maintains a substantial programme, with particular, but not exclusive emphasis, on the water sector and to urban planning and management.

34. Japan, despite a large drop in activity in the first half of the current decade, is making serious efforts to rebuild its programme, helping to fulfil its government's undertaking to double ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2008.

35. The USA continues with a substantial programme of technical assistance, which is now being complemented by increasingly substantial commitments to projects by the Millennium Challenge Corporation. The idea behind the operation of this body has been to work with countries to document good performance on a transparent set of indicators regarding the quality of economic management. Once this has been satisfactorily completed, substantial funding can be made available for implementation of "Compact" programmes worked up in the preparatory period. The programmes which have so far been proposed by many of the countries have had significant infrastructure elements. Increased commitments, to

further countries, are envisaged in the coming year or two.

36. Though it has greatly run down its earlier support for transport and energy, Germany maintains a significant programme in water and sanitation, and on occasion provides substantial help beyond that. It hopes to see a strong revival in the coming years of its activity in the energy sector.

37. Italy is seeking to rationalise its own past aid policies and is optimistic of being able to give increased support to the new EU Partnership for Africa and the African Development Bank.

38. The UK has largely reduced direct project funding, aside from the provision of some technical assistance, and is a key provider of budgetary assistance. It also is a significant contributor to several facilities set up to help prepare projects, and leverage private sector participation in infrastructure. Analyses of resource allocations indicate that infrastructure accounts typically for something close to 5% of the UK's bilateral aid expenditure for Africa.

39. Canada contributes little to the direct funding of infrastructure projects, and like the UK, provides some targeted technical assistance and support to project preparation. Canada also spends about 5% of its bilateral aid on infrastructure in Africa.

## Emerging sources of finance

40. Beyond the OECD countries emphasised in the preceding pages and covered in the principal DAC aggregates, other countries have become much more important for Africa in recent years. The Arab and oil-producer funds and banks, which have provided longest-standing and most continuous support, are now more numerous and of larger scale. They have been joined by China and India, in particular, the Exim banks of both these countries.

41. Information collected on Arab and oil-producer institutions suggests that their commitments for infrastructure projects in 2005 amounted to about $1,100 million for Africa as a whole, and some $700 million for Sub-Saharan Africa. The Islamic Development Bank, one of the most important of these institutions, recently announced a substantial enlargement of its planned activities.

42. Information provided by India Exim Bank indicates that the dedicated lines of credit it opened in support of African infrastructure projects amounted to nearly $100 million in 2005 but $600 million in 2006. The Bank also provided larger financial facilities to a wider range of countries in general credit lines which are also fully useable for purchases related to infrastructure.

43. Although there have been press reports of even larger commitments for African infrastructure from Chinese sources in the last few years, the government is not at present releasing any official figures. It has on the other hand given the Chinese Exim Bank a broad target of lending $5 billion to Africa over the three years 2007-09, mainly on concessional terms, and with the expectation that a large part of this would be devoted to infrastructure-related purposes. China Development Bank, which disbursed some $66bn for infrastructure related projects in China in 2005, is currently exploring investment opportunities in Africa.

## The rise of private investment

44. The last two decades have seen a significant shift in all the world's main regions, developing and industrialised alike, towards more mobilisation of the private sector for provision and financing of infrastructure, increasingly on a cross-border basis. Africa compares weakly to other developing regions, though reflects the same phenomenon.

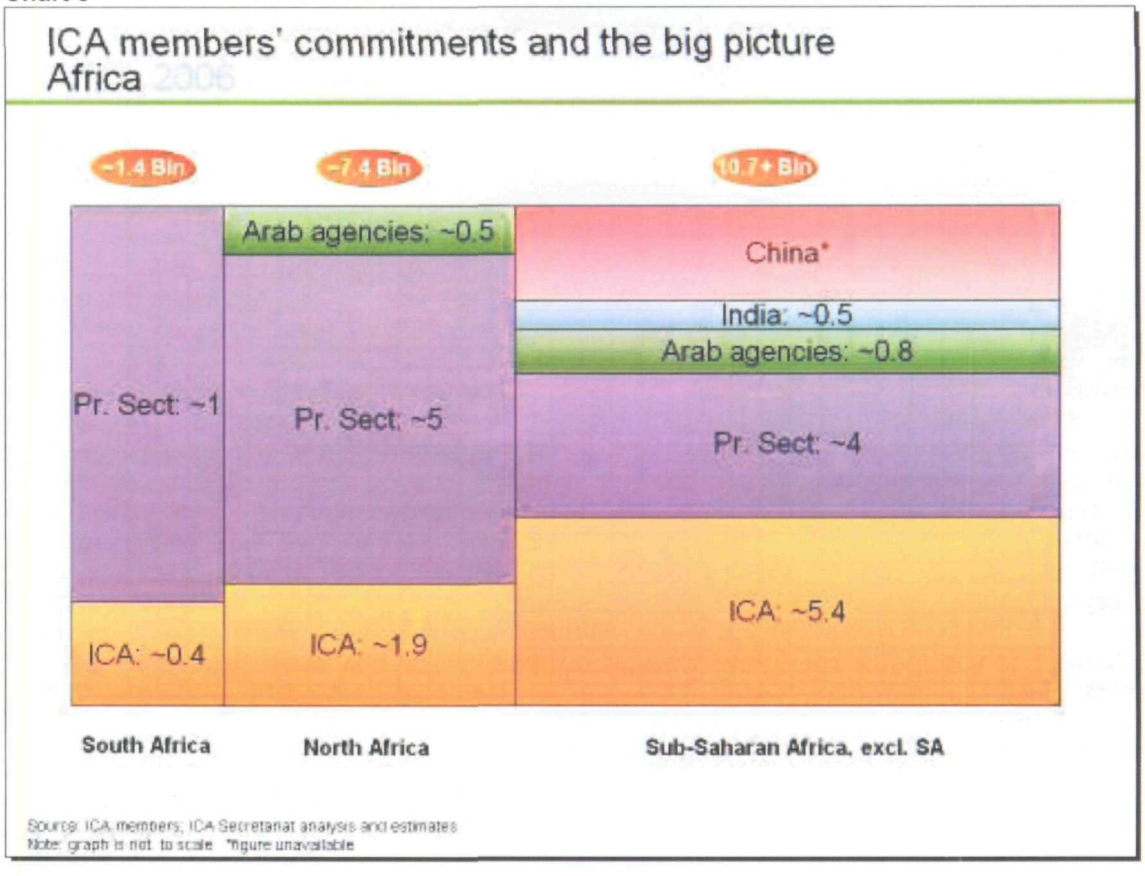
45. Private investment in infrastructure, much of it from outside Africa, now exceeds aid flows to infrastructure in total volume, as shown in chart 3[3]. On an Africa-wide basis, this has been the case since the late 1990s. In some years of the current decade it has applied too to Sub-Saharan Africa when taken separately.

46. The middle-income countries of North Africa began to experiment, very cautiousl in the late 1990s with the Asian approach of inviting private bidders to take responsibility

3 - The private investment figures include aid-agency investments in such projects, but the resultant double counting is not large enough to alter this picture.

for financing, building and operating a new installation, such as a generating plant, an airport or a mobile telephone service. South Africa had opened its telephone market and took major initiatives in the middle 1990s to interest the private sector, foreign as well as domestic, in financing and managing toll roads.

**Chart 3**



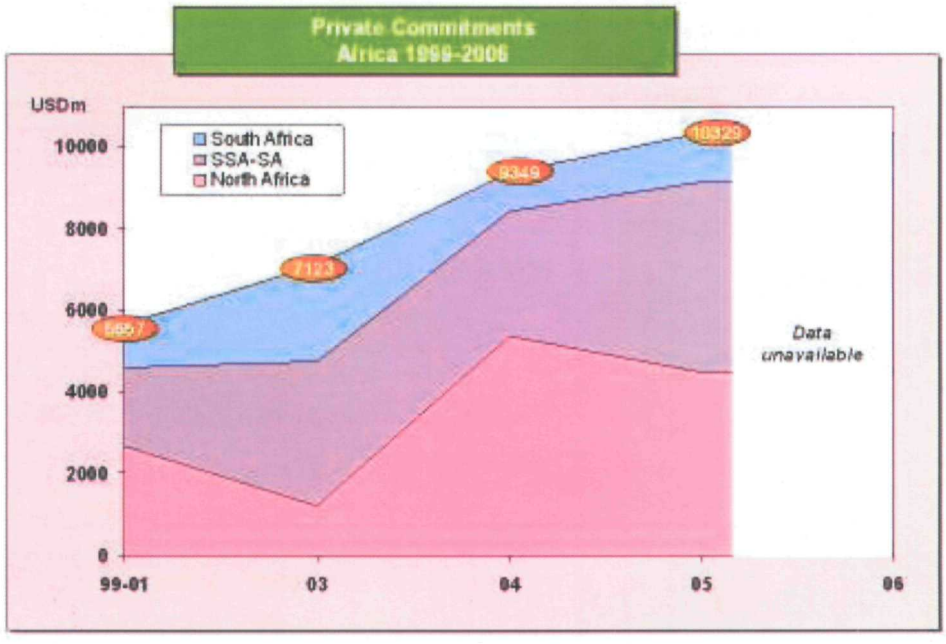

47. Elsewhere in Sub-Saharan Africa, contracts have been awarded to independent power producers, as in the North, but interest has also gradually spread in an approach to private-sector participation in the form of concessioning of an already existing enterprise, for a defined period (20-30 years is normal); this approach has been relatively successful in Latin America. Such concessions have been awarded for the operation and rehabilitation of African ports and railways and also some power distribution enterprises, but with financial commitments by the concessionaire companies that are usually quite small.

48. The limited scale of these types of investment reflects the often small profit margins on offer when set against long-term political risk and regulatory instability concerns. Mitigation instruments developed by such bodies such as OPIC, MIGA and the World Bank have helped, but have not brought about wholesale change in the levels of private investment.

49. Chart 4 shows the recent growth of private flows. While investments in all parts of the continent have been dominated by ICT, and more particularly mobile telephone services, they are also gradually growing in the energy sector, especially power and gas, and within the transport sector to ports, railways and air operations. A notable development in 2005 was a major private investment in the water sector in the form of concessions won by Spanish companies for the construction and operation of several water desalinisation plants in Algeria.

**Chart 4**

## Private Commitments Africa 1999-2006




Source: ICA Secretariat analysis of PPI database of the World Bank and PPIAF. 99-01 data represents average over period.
Note: data for 2006 is not yet available.

# CHAPTER 3: Current distribution of ICA support

50. This chapter summarises and discusses the sectoral and regional distribution of aid to African infrastructure, as it emerged from the ICA survey and data collection exercise undertaken. It focuses mainly on the financial contributions being made by ICA members with the most substantial infrastructure programmes, and is complemented with information on private capital support, and that from the Arab funds and banks and India.

## Water supply and sanitation and water resource management

51. Table 3 shows that the total commitments reported by ICA members fell from some $2.0 billion in 2005 to $1.8 billion in 2006. The reduction was was due to a fall in non-concessional lending to South Africa and the Maghreb countries. Funding for Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa), essentially all in ODA form, increased some 20% to reach more than $1.4 billion. This increase is reassuring since the latest DAC figures indicate 2005 commitments to Sub-Saharan Africa for water 25% below those achieved in 2004.

**Table 3 - Main sources of foreign assistance to the water & sanitation sector 2005-06 (US$ m)**

| | AfDB | EU[4] | WB | Japan | France | Ger-many | USA | Italy | ICA Total | Pri-Vate[5] | Arab Fds.& India |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2005** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North[6] | -- | -- | 98.0 | 72.3 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 200.0 | 84.5 | 532.6 | 510.0 | 85.0 |
| West | 37.8 | 116.9 | 207.2 | 41.5 | 15.0 | 18.8 | -- | -- | 437.2 | -- | 45.9 |
| Central | 54.4 | 37.5 | -- | -- | 17.0 | 21.1 | -- | -- | 130.0 | -- | -- |
| East | 192.4 | -- | -- | 17.8 | 37.8 | 98.9 | 3.1 | -- | 350.0 | -- | 4.0 |
| South | -- | 319.0 | 60.7 | 8.0 | 59.9 | -- | 3.2 | 22.4 | 473.2 | -- | -- |
| All-Afr | -- | -- | 76.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.0 | -- | -- |
| **Total** | **284.6** | **473.4** | **441.9** | **139.6** | **168.7** | **177.6** | **206.3** | **106.9** | ***1,999.0*** | **510.0** | **134.9** |
| **SSA-SA** | **284.6** | **240.4** | **343.9** | **67.3** | **78.7** | **138.8** | **6.3** | **22.4** | ***1,182.4*** | **--** | **49.9** |
| **2006** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 99.0 | -- | 66.8 | 56.1 | 38.0 | 94.3 | -- | 15.0 | 369.2 | n.a. | 31.2 |
| West | 81.3 | 67.7 | 348.5 | 21.3 | 22.2 | 10.9 | 0.7 | -- | 552.6 | n.a. | 14.7 |
| Central | 18.6 | 21.2 | 25.0 | 4.5 | 23.7 | 35.8 | -- | -- | 128.8 | n.a. | 13.5 |
| East | 84.0 | 203.8 | 153.0 | 25.1 | 9.3 | 13.4 | 0.5 | -- | 489.1 | n.a. | 53.0 |
| South | 30.5 | 106.1 | 23.3 | 7.3 | -- | 14.0 | 0.5 | 51.3 | 233.0 | n.a. | 10.8 |
| All-Afr | -- | 16.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.5 | n.a. | -- |
| **Total** | **313.4** | **415.3** | **616.6** | **114.3** | **93.2** | **168.4** | **1.7** | **66.3** | ***1,789.2*** | **--** | **123.2** |
| **SSA-SA** | **214.4** | **415.3** | **549.8** | **58.2** | **55.2** | **74.1** | **1.7** | **51.3** | ***1,420.0*** | **--** | **92.0** |

4 - Includes EC and EIB data

5 - Data private-sector and Arab funds & India commitments in 2006 are underestimates as complete data was not available at time of writing.

6 - Details of the country membership of each region, as defined by the AU, are provided in the annexed tables. Expenditure on regional projects, involving more than one country, are all shown separately in the annexed tables. Here, however, they have normally been added to the totals for the sub-regions concerned, to provide a more complete picture of commitments for each sub-region. The row "All-Afr," for All-Africa, which appears after the sub-regions, is used only for expenditures that cannot be attributed to one or more sub-regions.

52. Our ICA figures suggest that the multilateral organisations – AfDB, EC and the World Bank – are playing a more dominant role in this sector than in earlier years. This in part reflects the successful and continuing EU-ACP Water Facility, and in part also, the close cooperation that has developed between the three organisations.

53. All three, though especially the World Bank and the African Development Bank, are increasingly coordinating their activities in order to maximise the impact of their assistance. The World Bank has identified 19 countries, which together account for 80% of Sub-Saharan Africa's population, and which it believed had reasonable chances of meeting MDG targets. To increase the contribution from its funds, the African Development Bank adopted in late 2003 a policy of emphasising, in particular, support for rural water supply, with a lower cost per person newly served than in urban areas. The two banks have prepared joint MDG assessments in more than 12 of the 19 focus countries, leading to the development of joint investment programmes, with shared supervision visits and reporting requirements.

54. The scale of needs remains such that it is important for the bilateral partners not to reduce their level of activity (as comparison of 2005 and 2006 commitments suggest some did), but to play an expanded role in closer collaboration with multilaterals proach.

## Energy

55. ICA members' committed in the region of $1.9 billion in 2005 and $2.4 billion in 2006 for energy projects – see table 4. In 2006 over 50% of commitment to SSA went to South Africa, leaving only around $350m for the rest of the whole of SSA. This figure is very small given the power crisis which is affecting much of SSA.

56. Lending to the sector included a much higher proportion on commercial terms than in the case of water and sanitation, and therefore corresponds less closely with figures available on ODA flows except, to a degree, in the case of Sub-Saharan Africa. The Arab Funds and India are significantly more important contributors to this sector than for water.

**Table 4 - Main sources of foreign assistance to the energy sector 2005-06 (US$ m)**

| | AfDB | EU | WB | Japan | France | Ger-Many | USA | Italy | ICA Total | Private | Arab Fds.& India |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2005** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 377.5 | 356.0 | 52.6 | 45.7 | -- | 93.6 | -- | -- | 925.4 | 400.0 | 151.0 |
| West | 13.6 | 13.0 | 265.3 | -- | 19.0 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 23.6 | 342.9 | 626.0 | 112.5 |
| Central | -- | -- | 15.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.0 | -- | 9.5 |
| East | -- | 161.0 | 44.3 | -- | 37.5 | -- | 0.7 | 289.0 | 532.5 | 156.0 | 51.2 |
| South | -- | 53.5 | -- | -- | -- | 12.4 | 2.8 | -- | 68.7 | 7.0 | 102.0 |
| All-Afr | 0.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.5 | -- | 1.4 | -- | -- |
| **Total** | 392.0 | 583.5 | 377.2 | 45.7 | 56.5 | 110.6 | 7.8 | 312.6 | ***1,885.9*** | 1,189.0 | 426.2 |
| **SSA-SA** | 14.5 | 227.5 | 324.6 | -- | 56.5 | 5.0 | 7.8 | 312.6 | ***948.5*** | 782.0 | 275.2 |
| **2006** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | -- | 760.0 | 259.6 | 106.0 | 56.0 | 23.3 | -- | -- | 1,204.9 | n.a. | 233.0 |
| West | -- | 48.3 | 157.2 | 14.1 | -- | 8.8 | 4.7 | -- | 233.1 | n.a. | 142.1 |
| Central | 75.0 | -- | 89.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 164.0 | 60.0 | -- |
| East | 127.7 | -- | 193.4 | -- | 10.0 | -- | 0.7 | -- | 331.8 | n.a. | 514.3 |
| South | 37.0 | 375.0 | 40.0 | 2.3 | 0.9 | -- | 1.1 | -- | 456.3 | n.a. | 53.5 |
| All-Afr | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.3 | -- | 0.3 | n.a. | -- |
| **Total** | 239.7 | 1,183.3 | 739.2 | 122.4 | 66.9 | 32.1 | 6.8 | -- | ***2,390.4*** | n.a. | 942.9 |
| **SSA-SA** | 239.7 | 48.3 | 479.6 | 16.4 | 10.0 | 8.8 | 6.8 | -- | ***809.6*** | -- | 702.9 |

57. While the figures suggest trends toward the emergence of the European Investment Bank as one of the principal financiers of Africa's power sector (with the World Bank and the African Development Bank handling most of the less creditworthy countries), direct bilateral involvement in the sector is very low indeed.

58. Besides capital contributions to regional projects, other energy initiatives which will warrant consideration by bilateral agencies concern modernisation of cooking fuels, a subject given much attention by the UN Millennium Project, and rural electrification. The experimentation needed to find the cooking-fuels and rural-electrification approaches, best suited to the needs of different areas, should be stimulated by the forthcoming project awards under the EU-ACP Energy Facility. Those projects in turn should provide the basis for expanded national programmes which would be suitable for bilateral support.

59. Significant proportions of 2005 and 2006 aid to the energy sector have been in the form of technical and capital assistance for the promising moves now underway in many parts of the continent, (though particularly in the power sector), toward greater regional cooperation – this is discussed in the next chapter.

60. In parallel to sector reform initiatives to strengthen the generally weak current performance of the large urban-focused utilities, some African countries have developed programmes to support expansion of power services in rural areas, often through the establishment of dedicated rural electrification agencies. In some cases, the focus has been on providing capital subsidies for unprofitable network extensions by incumbent suppliers, while preserving cost recovery principles for operation and maintenance. In other instances, the emphasis has been on promoting entry of new independent suppliers though competitive tendering of licenses for un-served rural areas.

61. Data on private-sector flows, unfortunately only available point for 2005, also demonstrates substantial financing,two-thirds of it going to SSA. Most of this funding was for generation capacity to be introduced by independent power producers, notably in Nigeria, but also in Uganda, Tanzania and Senegal. Significant commitments were however also made in connection with the approach, which is newer to Africa, of concessioning the operation of existing plant and equipment, as evidenced by a distribution concession in Uganda, and combined generation, transmission and distribution concession in Cameroon.

## Transport

62. Table 5 shows that commitments by ICA members for transport projects increased from about $2.6 billion in 2005 to nearly $3.2 billion in 2006. Commitments to Sub-Saharan Africa (minus South Africa) increased more than 30%, to reach $2.8 billion in 2006. In this sector, unlike the others, bilateral commitments (principally from USA and Japan) have increased strongly, in line with increased multilateral funding.

63. The ICA commitments are supplemented, to the tune of some 10-20%, by those from the Arab banks and India. Private finance recorded in these years is quite limited in scale and linked entirely with port and railway concessionings in only a few countries (for example, Apapa wharf facilities at Lagos in 2005). As in the other sectors, the bulk of the financing from ICA sources is now provided by the three main multilateral agencies, with the EC a major player in the road sector.

64. An important initiative emerging – which contrasts significantly with more general trends – is for Japan to rebuild part of its infrastructure support to Africa by making substantial contributions to the financing of some of the projects led by the African Development Bank, including several of regional interest. A number of project commitments have already been made, and the Japanese government approval has been indicated as probable in others.

65. The African Development Bank has taken the initiative to encourage participation in some regional transport

projects from the Arab Banks, which have often undertaken co-financing operations in rather than with the main multilateral agencies.

the past, but normally with one another,

**Table 5 - Main sources of foreign assistance to the transport sector 2005-06 (US$ m)**

| | AfDB | EU | WB | Japan | France | Ger-many | USA | Italy | ICA Total | Pri-vate | Arab Fds.& India |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2005** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | -- | 163.0 | -- | -- | 256.0 | -- | -- | 74.4 | 493.4 | 86.2 | 188.0 |
| West | 180.8 | 503.0 | 94.0 | 19.1 | 75.1 | 12.5 | 81.6 | -- | 966.1 | 400.2 | 234.0 |
| Central | 125.0 | 191.7 | 207.0 | -- | 50.3 | -- | -- | -- | 574.0 | 91.8 | 106.8 |
| East | 40.7 | 222.9 | 70.0 | 36.8 | 0.9 | 46.9 | 3.4 | -- | 421.6 | 12.5 | 132.0 |
| South | -- | 109.0 | -- | 19.7 | -- | 10.4 | -- | -- | 139.1 | -- | 6.6 |
| All-Afr | 6.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.4 | -- | 7.0 | -- | -- |
| **Total** | 353.1 | 1,189.6 | 371.0 | 75.6 | 382.3 | 69.8 | 85.4 | 74.4 | ***2,601.2*** | 590.7 | 667.4 |
| **SSA-SA** | 353.1 | 1,026.6 | 371.0 | 75.6 | 126.3 | 69.8 | 85.4 | -- | ***2,107.8*** | 504.5 | 479.4 |
| **2006** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 143.0 | -- | 60.0 | 149.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 352.0 | n.a. | 277.0 |
| West | 122.3 | 129.8 | 143.7 | 21.6 | 19.0 | 8.0 | 496.6 | -- | 941.0 | n.a. | 136.3 |
| Central | 85.0 | 218.6 | 39.0 | 0.1 | -- | 5.0 | -- | -- | 347.7 | n.a. | 129.9 |
| East | 249.7 | 493.1 | 366.8 | 38.7 | 25.0 | 37.0 | -- | -- | 1,210.3 | 27.0 | 36.4 |
| South | 56.4 | 56.3 | 60.7 | 101.9 | -- | 13.0 | 0.4 | 26.3 | 315.0 | n.a. | 23.7 |
| All-Afr | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.9 | -- | 1.9 | n.a. | -- |
| **Total** | 656.4 | 897.8 | 670.2 | 311.3 | 44.0 | 63.0 | 498.9 | 26.3 | ***3,167.9*** | 27.0 | 603.3 |
| **SSA-SA** | 513.4 | 897.8 | 610.2 | 162.3 | 44.0 | 63.0 | 498.9 | 26.3 | ***2,815.9*** | 27.0 | 326.3 |

## ICT

66. Table 6 provides data for 2005 only. ICA members did not report for 2006 significant new ICT activity, and there is, as yet, no systematic information about private investments. The table shows little donor financing in 2005, though resources from the private sector were significant.

67. In 2005 most ICA support came from the World Bank Group (including IFC), France (Proparco) and Italy for project investment; the United States and Canada funded technical-assistance and capacity-building activities. The only information available so far on 2006 concerns projects to promote the use of electronic communication (in government, services to the public, education and trade), with IDA financing in Ghana and in Rwanda, and an IFC investment in a Nigerian company assisting internet use in university education.

68. The scarcity of recent new initiatives reflects the strong role played by the private sector. More than half the ICA's members are directly involved in development of the EASSy (Eastern Africa Submarine Cable System) project, and the EU-Africa Partnership on Infrastructure envisages priority to assistance for development of ICT infrastructure.

**Table 6 - Main Sources of foreign assistance to the ICT sector 2005 (US$ m)**

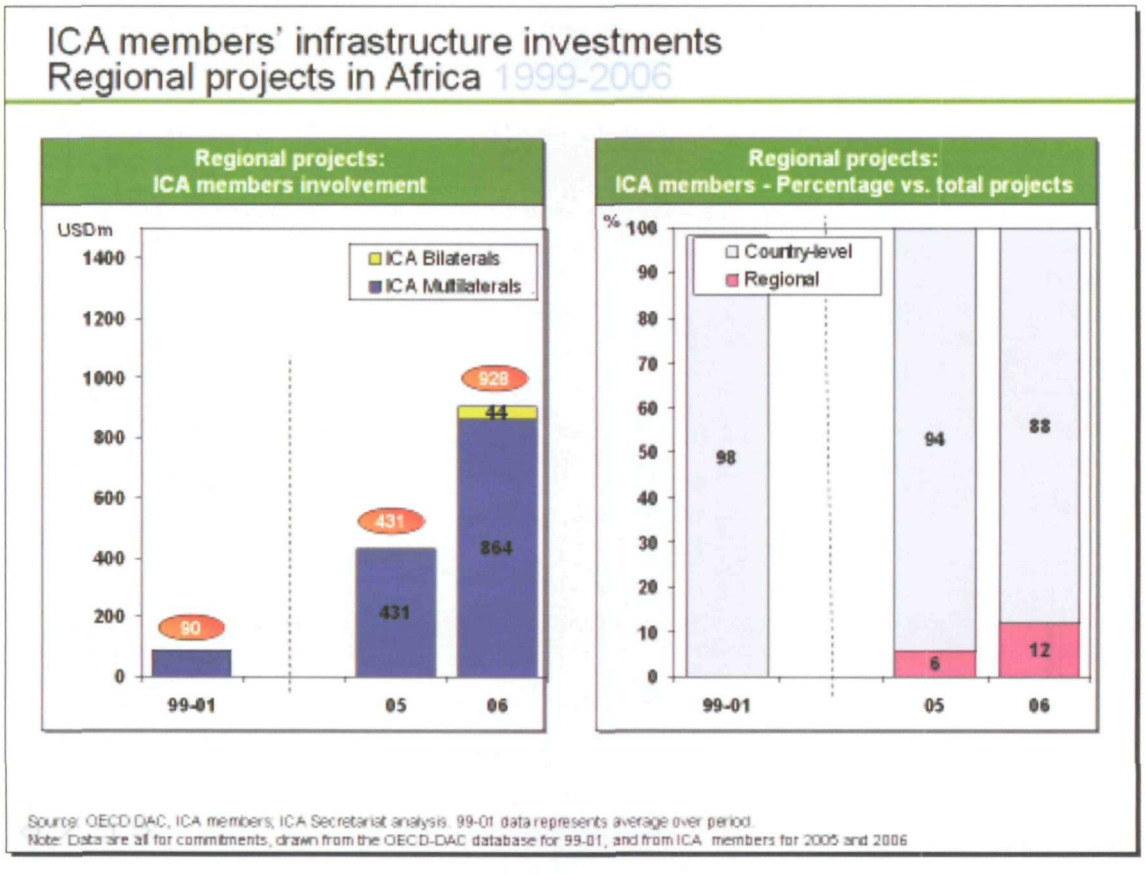
| | AfDB | EU | WB | Japan | France | Ger-many | USA | Italy | ICA Total | Private | Arab Fds.& India |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.0 | -- | -- | -- | 20.0 | 3,474.0 | -- |
| West | -- | -- | 40.0 | -- | -- | -- | 7.6 | -- | 47.6 | 2,397.1 | -- |
| Central | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.0 | -- |
| East | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 787.8 | -- |
| South | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.7 | 23.7 | 1,309.5 | -- |
| All-Afr | -- | -- | 40.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.0 | -- | -- |
| **Total** | -- | -- | 80.0 | -- | 20.0 | -- | 7.6 | 23.7 | ***131.3*** | 8,039.4 | -- |
| **SSA-SA** | -- | -- | 80.0 | -- | -- | -- | 7.6 | 23.7 | ***111.3*** | 3,381.9 | -- |

# CHAPTER 4: Support for Regional Projects

69. One of the most important ways in which the NEPAD was intended to enhance Africa's infrastructure development was by substantially increasing the share of investment devoted to multinational projects. The ICA has also chosen to give particular attention to regional projects, not just new investment, but also helping to remove some of the bottlenecks to implementation and increased support to making existing infrastructure more efficient. A great deal more activity is now underway towards improvement of inter-country infrastructure and services than was the case even only five years ago.

70. Many countries have responded to the NEPAD. Some real improvements have already been brought to fruition, as in consultation and planning among the countries participating in the Nile Basin Initiative, and in the actual functioning of some countries' main links to the sea.

**Chart 5**




71. Due to the expanded interest of national governments in multi-country projects and the strong response given by the ICA members, there are many more projects underway, which can be expected to yield over time improvements in economic growth as a result of more reliable electricity supplies, more efficient

transport, cheaper gas, safer air services, etc. The results of the ICA survey show that, on an all-Africa basis, the share of annual infrastructure commitments by the ICA/OECD multilateral and bilateral agencies devoted to regional projects has risen from less than $100 million in 2000 to over $400 million (about 6% of the total) in 2005 and nearly $1 billion, 12% of total commitments in 2006.

72. While the pace of progress towards improved cooperation across national frontiers has naturally varied among regions and among sectors, a momentum has developed and some things are moving. Southern Africa and West Africa have tended to be the pacemakers in many fields over the last decade or so. East Africa has developed much greater interest in recent years in redeveloping, on a more sustainable basis, the cooperation that existed among the core countries of the region thirty years ago. North Africa continues to demonstrate steadily rising interest in regional cooperation, and wider support for similar initiatives appears now to be building in Central Africa.

73. Lead sectors in the move towards strong collaboration have tended to be energy, most widely electricity (especially the regional Power Pools), and overland transport and trade facilitation. Partly, but not only because of the link with electric power and the continent's large hydroelectric potential, initiatives have also been spreading in water resource management and river basin planning. The Senegal River Basin Water Resources Development Project for which an IDA Credit was approved in June 2006 is just one illustration – see box 1 – other important initiatives are on-going on the Niger, Zambezi and the Nile.

**Box 1 - Senegal River Basin Multipurpose Water Resources Development Project**

This complex $110 million IDA multi-sector project is part of a ten-year programme in two phases involving Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. It builds on previous World Bank assistance to the Senegal River Basin Authority (OMVS) that helped its member countries develop a common vision for regional cooperation to jointly develop and manage the Senegal River Basin. Member countries considered that water resources planning at the country level prevented realizing the full development opportunities offered by the basin.

The project's objectives are to modernize river basin institutions, facilitate regional water resources planning, management and development, expand regional multipurpose water resources infrastructure, mitigate health impacts from related water infrastructure and foster economic growth through collaborative basin development. A $40 million malaria control 'boost' component is included in the project with a focus on control of the mosquito vector using insecticide-treated bed-nets, indoor spraying, and environmental management, mitigating malaria infection risk related to population movements; and partnership coordination and research and dissemination on malaria control. A direct benefit of the policy dialogue that accompanied project preparation was the return of Guinea to OMVS in May 2006. Guinea's absence from OMVS had constrained the possibility to develop the enormous hydropower potential of Guinea (6,000 MW) to help address the energy crisis impacting all OMVS member countries.

Expected outcomes from the project include improved institutional capacity for effective management of the basin, expansion of regional multipurpose water resources infrastructure to improve the livelihood of the population living in the basin, adoption of improved agro-forestry practices in basin communities and development of community fisheries. The project will also ensure that health impacts from water-related infrastructure are mitigated. The project targets 60% utilization of insecticide-treated bed-nets among children under five in the project areas and coverage of the Albendazole and Praziquantel regions to reduce the incidence of Schistosomiasis.

*Source: World Bank (2006) Mid-Term Review of IDA14 Pilot Project for Promoting Regional Projects.*

74. The scale of what has been started, especially in electricity and transport, is an impressive accomplishment on the part of many African institutions and governments. The concerned sectoral institutions have to date generally taken the lead in developing the momentum successfully to design cooperative initiatives and work towards

their approval. But governments have also had important parts to play, in prioritising such projects, sometimes sacrificing narrower national interests, and adjusting schedules and procedures to fit with those of their neighbours.

75. The year 2006 saw very important steps towards further improvement of the processes for coordinating the design, selection and prioritisation of regional and continental projects. Agreement was reached on 5 September 2006 in Tunis at a meeting hosted by the AfDB on a new "Co-ordination Mechanism" which spells out the particular role of each of the main bodies concerned – AU Commission, NEPAD Secretariat, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and the African Development Bank – and proposes a mechanism to ensure better coordination and alignment among them, and with national governments.

76. Building on the REC capacity building work on-going by many ICA members, and recognising the importance attached to the issue by past meetings of the G8, Germany has proposed[7] a REC capacity building initiative that will focus support on infrastructure facilitation and implementation. Details of how the initiative will link to existing sources of capacity building support, and how how any fund set up under the initiative might operate, will be resolved in the run up to Germany's G8 Summit in July.

77. Implementation of regional projects requires greater than normal assistance from donors and other partners. A review by the World Bank of its experience under IDA 14 notes that "processes to obtain technical agreement on engineering specifications, terms of reference and bid requirements, are more involved when they bring together line ministries in different countries, and one or more regional body. Different national procedures for financial management and audit requirements add to challenges.

78. If regional projects are to be developed at the pace that Africa's needs require then substantial additional aid will also be needed for their implementation. **Funding shortages have already become a major constraint on what the AfDB and WB are able to do in this field.**

79. In the replenishment negotiations in 2004, leading up to the 10th African Development Fund (covering mid-2005 to mid-2008), the donors responded to NEPAD's emphasis on regional economic integration by allocating 15% of the funding envelope to regional projects. Intense competition for this envelope has developed among the different AfDB departments, all under pressure from member governments to support regional schemes, not just infrastructure. In 2006, when multi-country projects accounted for 40% of overall infrastructure lending – some $270 million – the Bank had to postpone further action on $1 billion of multinational road and electricity transmission projects that would otherwise be ready to move forward in 2007, for lack of finance – see Box 2. Tables 11 and 12 along with Maps 1 and 2 in the statistical annex provide an overview of the priority transport and energy projects of the African Development Bank.

**Box 2 – Multinational projects in the AfDB's 2007 lending programme requiring funding**

| | US$ mn needed |
|---|---|
| Mauritania – Senegal: Rosso Bridge | 85.0 |
| Gambia – Senegal: Gambia River Bridge | 85.0 |
| Guinea – Guinea Bissau: Boké – Quebo Road | 72.0 |
| Nigeria – Cameroon: Enugu-Abakaliki-Mamfe-Ekok Road | 100.0 |
| Guinea – Senegal – Guinea Bissau: OMVG Interconnection | 170.0 |
| Zambia – Tanzania – Kenya: Transmssion Interconnection | 360.0 |
| DRC - Rehabilitation of Inga I and II Powerstations | 160.0 |
| | **1,032.0** |

7 - All documents and presentations relating to the Annual Meeting of the ICA, Berlin, January 2007, are available at http://www.icafrica.org/en/news-events/article/view/first-year-results-presented-at-icas-berlin-meeting.

80. The situation is very similar for the World Bank's Africa Region. Regional lending will increase strongly from $490m in 2006 to $900m in 2007. However, as a result of this strong demand all IDA 14 regional resources for regional projects will have been exhausted in two years instead of three as originally envisaged. As a consequence a pipeline of projects worth around $1bn will currently go unfunded in 2008 – see Box 3 below.

**Box 3 – Multinational projects in the World Bank's 2008 lending programme requiring funding**

| | US$ mn needed |
|---|---|
| West Africa Power Pool Phase 3 | 100.0 |
| Southern Africa Power Pool | 110.0 |
| East Africa Power Pool (Ehtiopia/Kenya/Uganda transmission) | 100.0 |
| Niger Basin Phase 2 | 150.0 |
| Southern Africa Trade and Transport Facilitation | 130.0 |
| Agriculture Science and Technology | 50.0 |
| Lagos Abidjan Trade and Transport Corridor | 100.0 |
| Regional Communications Infrastructure Programme APL2 | 200.0 |
| | **940.0** |

81. Although there is general agreement that the lead role in the provision of technical and financial support for multi-country projects is usually more easily fulfilled by multilateral agencies, given the scale of the challenges greater bilateral participation in the facilitation and financing of regional projects is desirable. Bilateral agencies could: scale up their technical assistance, and funding of studies in support of regional project concepts; offer more support to ensure that regional projects are embedded in country planning and budgetary processes; consider more direct co-funding of projects; and, as key shareholders of the multilateral institutions advocate for more resources to regional projects.

82. One aspect of helping to attract more bilateral – and private – financial support for regional projects, is wider and faster dissemination of documentation, as it emerges, about projects under preparation. This was one of the points brought out by the one-day meeting on *"Financing Electricity for Growth in Africa"* organised by the ICA in Tunis, in December 2006. The NEPAD is working on a project database with technical help from the World Bank Group's MIGA agency. All stakeholders would benefit from a site which is up up-to-date and relevant.

# CHAPTER 5: Project implementation constraints

83. Development of infrastructure is restricted, of course, not only by lack of resources for investment, but also by various other constraints which can apply just as much in Africa as in other parts of the world. Indeed, one of the reasons for concern about non-financial constraints is the considerable evidence that non-effective efforts to relieve them in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1970s and 1980s, probably led to low returns on major portions of the infrastructure investment undertaken at that time. This chapter looks briefly at key measures that need to be addressed to help improve the non-financial barriers for further significant infrastructure investment to occur.

## Project preparation

84. Contrasting with the recent experience of the AfDB recounted in chapter 4, the adequacy of arrangements for the selection and preparation of infrastructure projects to a stage which would enable financial solutions to be considered continues to be a bottleneck. The technical institutions, both national and regional, that carry leading responsibilities in management of the infrastructure sectors still suffer from capacity limitations, but they are improving.

85. Many ICA members have responded, not only by increasing their own activities in project preparation, but by helping to set up dedicated facilities. Japan, Canada, France and the Development Bank of Southern Africa have all provided funding dedicated to advancing NEPAD projects. Germany is working with SADC to create a $6 million fund to help finance the preparation of projects for its geographical area. The World Bank and the UK are large funders of a range of facilities with operations in Africa.

86. As well meaning and good as many of these facilities are, there does not exist a "one-stop-shop" where project sponsors can go to get their projects prepared; this results in sponsors having to apply to often several different sources of finance to get various bits of their project prepared. This takes time, and is compounded by the fact that most funds set up with donor support offer little assistance to 'upstream' activities e.g. project scoping and prefeasibility studies, where money is at greater risk to zero outcomes on investment. The ICA Secretariat has recently produced a user guide to project preparation facilities[8] currently operating in Africa, with the joint aims of helping with access to funding and improving collaboration between funds, which is currently very limited.

87. To help with collaboration the ICA Secretariat with the AfDB has helped organise, on an experimental basis for some sample projects, a so-called "tunnel of funds", in which different funding agencies will cooperate to agree on a division of responsibility for supporting the various stages of work necessary to produce projects that are ready for bidding out.

88. Given the large sums of up-front money required, typically between 2 to 6 per cent per project, the ICA has called on its members and African countries to do more to support project preparation, particularly upstream activities.

89. Private money will be needed to help fill much of Africa's infrastructure funding gap. A common complaint from the private sector is that there is a lack of well prepared projects; driven by profit margins, the private sector cannot expect that the public sector pick up the entire bill. In addition to increasing the information flow on projects, various efforts in financial, legal and contractual engineering need to be pursued jointly between countries, donors and the private sector; for example, the structuring of public-private partnerships.

8 -. Copies of the guide (in English and French) can be downloaded at www.icafrica.org/resources

## Country capacity to implement projects

90. The agencies typically responsible for managing the implementation of infrastructure projects – works ministries, roads departments, railway corporations, power and water utilities – are transiting from traditional government-dominated bodies, with weak budgetary and contracting procedures, to agencies at arm's length from government or even largely privatised, whose performance is assessed against objective standards of service delivery and commercial performance. Traditional management practices and procedures unfortunately provided weak protection against poor governance and corruption.

91. Major institutional reforms such as delegation of responsibilities for managing the road network to an executive agency, corporatising utilities, concessioning major facilities, and organising local services within the framework of community-driven development, have proved quite effective in improving performance and are now fairly widespread. Such reforms also enable the aid agencies to raise their sights from the limited function of trying to ensure that the funding provided is indeed effectively spent on the works intended, and that they are delivered to the standards contracted, to helping develop capacities and procedures to ensure that a country gets the best results from all the resources available to the sector.

92. In countries which have given serious attention to improving the management practices applied in a given sector, some ICA members have been able to make good progress in harmonising their procedures and requirements and generally reducing the burdens they impose on country agencies. For instance, project implementation units (PIUs) are no longer supported by the main donors to the water and sanitation sector in Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia; instead aid is channelled through government budgets.

93. Illustrative of the desired direction in the road sector is the Roads Sector Programme which was agreed between the Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA) and its partners, including several ICA members. Consensus was reached not only on the large road investment plan, but also on performance objectives and the policy and institutional reforms required to meet the objectives. A major effort was made to harmonise practices (procurement, documentation, contract administration, financial, environmental and social impact management, monitoring of implementation results) among the different stakeholders. In Africa more generally, financing through budget support is beginning to be applied in the transport sector, but in a few cases (principally in East Africa) through general budgetary support.

94. While there continue to be individual cases where project execution, and hence aid disbursements, are much slower than they should be, there is little evidence to suggest that the scale or extent of the problem has increased and hence that the limits of effective implementation capacity are being reached. Information on the disbursement rates of ICA members is limited and the subject may warrant a study to help bring to light to any common patterns that may be emerging.

95. Despite advances, the capacity to implement regional projects often remains weak. For example, implementation of the in-country portion of a road, designed to span four countries, will often involve several government stakeholders. Donors and other financiers can find that there is a lack of ownership at the country-level resulting in long-implementation delays. Without a clear project sponsor in a country projects can fail to get properly embedded in planning and budgeting cycles. This problem is compounded when a country is expected to join others in financing a regional project but where the economic benefits to it are slim. Lack of ownership can also result in the poor flow of information about projects, with an obvious impact on stimulating potential investors.

## Adequacy of maintenance and operation

96. Too often in the past works have been built at high cost, often to meet a political deadline, and then given no maintenance: rural water pumps that functioned no more than two years; even major roads that were so neglected that they had to be reconstructed at cost many times what should have been spent to maintain the surface in good condition.

97. Many of the institutional innovations discussed in all-Africa technical fora and propagated by donors – such as greater use of private contractors, inclusion of performance elements in contracts, creation of Roads Boards and Funds, mobilisation of community leadership – have been motivated in significant part by maintenance considerations. Policies and capacities have been strengthening in many countries and continue to do so.

98. In the road sector most countries, however, still lack the budgetary resources and the organisational capacities to carry out adequate maintenance of more than about half of the national road network; shortfalls are concentrated where roads fall under local government and municipal responsibility.

99. New forms of private participation should be able to make a more significant contribution. For example, long-term performance-based contracts, such as that in Nigeria where initial payment out of the Government budget's for road maintenance is gradually overtaken by toll revenues. In a further innovative approach under a recent IDA Credit to Kenya, arrangements have been made for a concessionaire to collect a toll on part of the Northern Corridor and take responsibility for maintaining, to defined standards, both that portion of the corridor and part of the Nairobi ring road (where direct tolling is difficult).

100. ICA members fully recognise the importance of not expanding infrastructures in Africa, as in any other part of the globe, beyond the capacities of the countries to organise and finance adequate maintenance. Serious efforts to develop adequate capacities for helping to maintain public infrastructure, and to provide a share of the resources needed to sustain them, are very important parts of the governance agenda and of any notion of mutual accountability. The necessary financial resources will come from national budgets, aid flows, user charges, or taxation, or more likely, a combination. But they must flow and they must be efficiently used.

## Inadequate cost recovery

101. The expansion of infrastructure services needs to be accompanied with measures to reduce their dependence on government subsidy, and make them more self-sufficient, when conditions allow.

102. Advancing the process of reform in the management of infrastructure is equally important as important as new resources to the sector, so as to reduce the future direct burden on government and donors.

## Climate for private participation in infrastructure

103. Now that the capacity of the private sector to offer efficient and cost-effective infrastructure services has been better demonstrated and understood (e.g. private provision of services does not equal privatisation), the pace at which greater private sector participation develops will be a constraint on infrastructure investment and efficiency. This is evident from the comparative experience of different countries regarding development of their mobile telephone services over the last ten years, but it also applies to many other infrastructure services.

104. Two principal types of private investor are probably most important in the provision of infrastructure and infrastructure services. One is the major international company, and its underlying portfolio investors, who may consider making a large greenfield investment or even taking over, on a concession basis, a major existing investment – a highway, or a railway or energy system, for instance. The other is the local contractor, probably of medium to small size, who will anyway be setting the price/quality standard that the country is

achieving in construction and maintenance of most infrastructures, and who might be attracted into fixed investments in regional energy or water systems.

105. Attention has been steadily increasing over the last ten years to the development of regulatory institutions for the infrastructure sectors in Africa, and other dimensions of the investment environment. Mobile telephone providers have felt sufficiently confident to start operations in virtually all countries in Africa, though in some within a framework ensuring less competition than would have been desirable for consumers and the country's economy. In fields such as power distribution and the supply of water services, on the other hand, only few countries have yet been able to create the conditions that would attract either of the types of investor mentioned.

106. While both types of investor will be interested in all general aspects of the business climate, the make-or-break factors in their investment decisions will probably be significantly different – expropriation and foreign exchange risk for the international investor, likely transparency of contract award procedures and regulatory arrangements over the long term; precise division of risks with other parties involved, including insurers, will also be important. The local contractor will be concerned too with transparency of bidding procedures and fair regulation, but less with international comparisons, and more with local factors such as contract enforcement, honesty of supervision, timeliness of government payments, and the possibilities of equipment leasing. The cost-effective supply of raw materials is increasingly likely to impact on both types of investor.

107. Public sector promoters of projects need to give more thought to specific ways of allocating risk, and how these ways can be adjusted to suit the needs of different investors, while also benefiting governments, taxpayers and users.

108. The ICA Secretariat will shortly publish, with help of the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), a user guide to available risk mitigation instruments, with the aim of helping to increase knowledge about them and their utilisation.

## CHAPTER 6: Conclusions and key ICA actions in 2007

109. ICA members' aid commitments for infrastructure projects grew strongly in 2006 compared with 2005. For Sub-Saharan Africa they appear to have reached the same high level as had been achieved in 2004, ending a prolonged period that had seen year-to-year fluctuations but no real growth. Strong support has also been maintained for North Africa, but on hardening terms

110. ICA member contributions to regional infrastructure projects more than doubled in 2006, however the overall level of finance remains relatively low.

111. Africa is drawing substantial support, which may grow further in coming years, from emerging new financial sources – the Arab and oil-producer funds and banks, long involved but now more important, China much more commercially active than in previous decades, and strongly increased interest from India.

112. Large-scale private-sector investment has continued to increase, in many countries in telecommunications, and in several Sub-Saharan countries in power generation, and now increasingly in the operation of power distribution and of further railway services.

113. Despite these increases it would seem that very few countries can expect in the immediate-term to receive the minimum additional finance for infrastructure recommended in the reports of the UN Millennium Project and the Commission for Africa.

114. It will be important to build support now to ensure replenishments of the ADF 11 and IDA 15 are of adequate size and give appropriate priority to infrastructure in Africa, and to regional projects.

115. Contributions by EU Member States to the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund will be a very important additional contribution to the support of regional and cross-border projects.

116. Given the scale of the need, the private sector arms of donors need to do more with African Governments to facilitate greater private sector investment.

117. African Governments have increased their interest, in the last five to six years, in developing infrastructure that will increase economic integration with neighbours. Substantial flows of multinational projects have resulted.

118. The selection and implementation of regional projects, and their coordination with other activities should benefit from the consensus reached in 2006 between African institutions on a new 'co-ordination mechanism' led by the African Union Commission, which clarifies their expected roles and responsibilities among them, and with national governments.

119. The capacity to manage the preparation, execution, maintenance and operation of infrastructure projects is increasing in some African countries. The lack of commitment by some African countries to developing sustainable infrastructure remains a barrier to increased donor and private sector finance.

120. Despite currently unfunded project pipelines at the AfDB and World Bank, there remains a lack of resources for upstream project preparation, resulting in lack of well structured and bankable projects. This is particularly the case for projects where a degree of private sector finance is desired i.e. public-private partnerships (PPPs).

121. Lack of project ownership at the country-level remains a barrier to the effective implementation of some projects, though particularly those which involve more than one country.

122. Substantial further improvements are needed at the country-level, particularly in terms of engraining sound national standards so firmly that they give donors and investors the confidence to provide broader support.

The case for African infrastructure in government and donor budgeting could be significantly strengthened by improvements in the results frameworks and measuring systems used in the various sectors.

123. Large-scale private-sector investment has continued to increase, in many countries in telecommunications, and in several Sub-Saharan countries in power generation, and now increasingly in the operation of power distribution and of further railway services.

124. Good measuring systems would identify problems and targets, and track progress.

## Key ICA actions in 2007

125. ICA members, supported by its Secretariat, are working together at helping to provide solutions in response to the issues raised in this report. The following are just some of the activities to be undertaken by members and the ICA Secretariat in 2007.

126. Replenishment discussions in 2007, for IDA 15 and ADF 11, need to make a strong case for more money to infrastructure and, in particular, regional projects.

127. The EU-Africa Trust Fund, the financing instrument of the EU-Africa Partnership on Infrastructure managed by the EIB, which will channel EU contributions in support for regional and cross-border projects, is scheduled to commence operations in the spring of 2007.

128. Ways will be explored to deepen collaboration with China. Harmonising policies and procedures, along with seeking win-win results, are two areas that China suggested could be explored.

129. Germany will use their Presidency of the G8 in 2007 to ensure that the focus on Africa is maintained with particular emphasis on improving the investment climate and the removal of infrastructure bottlenecks.

130. A German proposal for a capacity building initiative for infrastructure at Regional Economic Communities will form part of her Presidency of the G8. Members agreed to work together with Germany and African partners to help shape the initiative in advance of the G8 Summit in July.

131. Japan and the US will provide enhanced technical cooperation for REC's capacity to help increase the flow of bankable projects, with support to project preparation, help with coordinating project information with the relevant countries, and building consensus at regional and country levels.

132. The ICA Secretariat will organise a high-level meeting on transport with the aim of helping to increase the flow of private sector money to the sector.

133. Members will work to help ensure that information on current risk instruments is better available to the private sector. The ICA Secretariat will support this effort with a users guide.

134. Two ICA-backed studies will generate essential data on the state of infrastructure in Africa and help plot the way forward with implementing regional infrastructure projects.

135. The Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD) Study is sampling national level data across infrastructure sectors in 24 African countries, to generate a quantitative assessment of the state of Africa's infrastructure and creating a baseline to assess progress and address future needs.

136. The Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF) is the second phase of the NEPAD's infrastructure development objective. It will provide a strategic framework that will serve as the basis for defining, implementing and monitoring infrastructure development on the continent. Both studies are expected to finish reporting by early 2008.

137. The African Development Bank will develop a proposal, which will be submitted to members in the course of the year, for ensuring the development and sustainability of African infrastructure-related statistics.

The Infrastructure Consortium for Africa
Le consortium pour les infrastructures en Afrique

# 2006 ANNUAL REPORT

**Volume 2 – Statistical Annex**

# STATISTICAL ANNEX

# STATISTICAL ANNEX

138. Table 7 provides details of how the data in table 1 in the main report was arrived at. In order to obtain estimates of aid and ODA comparable in coverage with those normally presented, by the OECD-DAC $80 million were added to the survey results as a block allowance for ODA commitments by smaller donors in 2005, and $30 million for 2006. OECD-DAC records indicate that in recent years some 5-10% of total ODA for African infrastructure has come from the bilateral programmes of 6 European countries which were not directly covered by our survey (Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland). Annual commitments from these six countries together ranged in the last few years between $160 and $400 million, though the latter figure may have been affected by debt write-down agreements.

**Table 7 - Estimates of donor finance to infrastructure in Africa 2005 and 2006.**

| | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| **North Africa** | | |
| Multilaterals (non-concessional) | 1,048 | 1,388 |
| OPIC & Proparco (non-concessional) | 220 | - |
| Other Bilateral (ODA?) | 704 | 538 |
| | | |
| **SSA – SA** | | |
| ***ODA*** | | |
| EC | 1,254 | 1,232 |
| AfDB | 652 | 968 |
| IDA & Trust Funds[9] | 949 | 1,598 |
| | **2,855** | **3,798** |
| 5 Bilaterals | 1,077 | 1,047 |
| Germany[10] | -- | 30 |
| UK[11] | 90 | 100 |
| Canada[12] | 30 | 35 |
| | **1,197** | **1,212** |
| Nordics | 225 | 83 |
| Allowance for Other OECD | 80 | 30 |
| | **1,502** | **1,325** |
| ***Non-concessional*** | | |
| WB & IFC | 171 | 124 |
| EIB | 240 | 129 |
| OPIC | 7 | 3 |
| KfW | - | 32 |
| | **418** | **288** |
| | | |
| **South Africa** | | |
| EIB | 233 | 375 |
| France | 51 | - |
| Germany | 12 | - |
| | **296** | **375** |

9 - These two items – IDA and (Country) Trust Funds, in the ODA category, and World Bank and IFC, in the Non-concessional category – are not distinguished in the database which has only one column for all funds and bodies under the aegis of the World Bank. General World Bank project lists were used to separate out the very few regular operations in Sub-Saharan Africa which are not IDA-financed, and IFC web-site and press releases were used to identify the comparatively few infrastructure-related operations that IFC undertook in Africa in these years.

10 - This was a contribution to the Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund by KfW

11 - Estimated disbursements related to infrastructure in Africa, per DFID's response to ICA questionnaire.

12 - A conservative figure, based in CIDA's response to ICA Secretariat questionnaire

## Notes on Financial Flows to Africa for Infrastructure 1995-2005

139. Table 8 summarises the investment inflows generated by infrastructure projects developed with private capital and concessions. Private capital therefore predominates, but the figures are not limited to that since funds from aid donors and international financial institutions sometimes play an important part in enabling a transaction to proceed and are also included in the World Bank's PPI database as investments committed for privately financed projects.

**Table 8 - Investment committed for privately financed infrastructure projects Africa 1995-2005***

| | '95 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | -- | -- | 4,608 | 1,620 | 715 | -- | 1,367 | 30 | 360 | 562 | 400 |
| WSS | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 510 |
| Transport | -- | -- | -- | 124 | -- | 368 | 270 | -- | -- | 97 | 86 |
| ICT | -- | -- | -- | 1,522 | 1,632 | 2,631 | 1,029 | 855 | 840 | 4,700 | 3,474 |
| Total | -- | -- | 4,608 | 3,266 | 2,347 | 2,999 | 2,666 | 885 | 1,200 | 5,359 | 4,470 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SSA - SA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 74 | 744 | 754 | 716 | 537 | 447 | 626 | 484 | 397 | 240 | 782 |
| WSS | -- | 20 | -- | -- | 25 | -- | 3 | -- | 9 | -- | -- |
| Transport | 63 | 28 | 43 | 170 | 293 | 180 | -- | 101 | 318 | 187 | 504 |
| ICT | 146 | 513 | 1,035 | 436 | 555 | 927 | 2,187 | 1,679 | 2,825 | 2,634 | 3,382 |
| Total | 283 | 1,305 | 1,832 | 1,321 | 1,411 | 1,553 | 2,817 | 2,263 | 3,549 | 3,061 | 4,668 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **South Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 | 28 | -- | 1,200 | -- | 7 |
| WSS | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57 | 31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transport | -- | -- | 426 | 166 | 795 | 4 | 484 | -- | 17 | -- | -- |
| ICT | 531 | 448 | 678 | 714 | 605 | 533 | 626 | 1,072 | 1,157 | 929 | 1,184 |
| Total | 534 | 448 | 1,104 | 880 | 1,457 | 584 | 1,138 | 1,072 | 2,374 | 929 | 1,191 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ALL AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 77 | 744 | 5,362 | 2,336 | 1,252 | 463 | 2,022 | 514 | 1,957 | 802 | 1,189 |
| WSS | -- | 20 | -- | -- | 82 | 31 | 3 | -- | 9 | -- | 510 |
| Transport | 63 | 28 | 469 | 460 | 1,087 | 552 | 754 | 101 | 335 | 284 | 591 |
| ICT | 677 | 961 | 1,713 | 2,672 | 2,793 | 4,091 | 3,841 | 3,606 | 4,822 | 8,263 | 8,039 |
| Total | 817 | 1,753 | 7,544 | 5,467 | 5,215 | 5,136 | 6,620 | 4,220 | 7,123 | 9,349 | 10,329 |

* In projects which reached financial closure between 1990 and 2005.

*Source: calculated from PPI (Private Participation in Infrastructure) project database of the World Bank and PPIAF. www.ppi.worldbank.org.*

140. The most comprehensive source of information on bilateral and multilateral flows is the OECD-DAC database and, in particular, its coverage of ODA (Overseas Development Assistance) Trends have been substantially different between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa and are therefore treated separately.

141. Table 9 depicts the evolution of aid flows for infrastructure to North Africa over the last ten years. The overall volume of aid has been about the same in nominal terms in recent years as ten years ago. Most continues to be provided by the European Union and some of its member states. With time the USA and Canada have become less important supplementary sources. Japan has been a substantial contributor throughout the period. More aid has gone to the Water and Sanitation sector than to any other, but in recent years aid has been distributed

almost equally between this sector, energy and transport. Infrastructure has normally accounted for about 25% of overall aid inflows into the countries, but for a much higher proportion of assistance from Japan.

**Table 9 - Main sources of ODA for infrastructure in North Africa 1994-2004 (US$ m)**

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **E.C. & E.U.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 206 | 94 | 105 | 61 | 233 | 15 | 13 | 27 | 184 | 133 | 256 |
| WSS | 212 | 171 | 166 | 244 | 200 | 121 | 173 | 221 | 127 | 88 | 213 |
| Transport | 44 | 131 | 24 | 110 | 37 | 90 | 27 | 42 | 121 | 215 | 158 |
| ICT | 20 | 27 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 25 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 482 | 423 | 303 | 420 | 475 | 251 | 230 | 301 | 438 | 437 | 628 |
| (% of EU ODA) | (26) | (38) | (20) | (41) | (35) | (27) | (22) | (32) | (45) | (32) | (33) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Japan** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | -- | 35 | -- | -- | 46 | -- | -- | -- | 59 | 160 | -- |
| WSS | 52 | 192 | 77 | 94 | 17 | 5 | 100 | 56 | 1 | 81 | 102 |
| Transport | 30 | 98 | -- | 176 | 54 | 74 | 25 | 254 | 100 | 4 | 1 |
| ICT | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | 81 | -- | -- | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 82 | 325 | 77 | 270 | 187 | 79 | 206 | 310 | 160 | 247 | 104 |
| (% of GOJ ODA) | (84) | (84) | (15) | (83) | (76) | (45) | (76) | (92) | (71) | (82) | (36) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **USA & Canada** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 40 | -- | 46 | 45 | 50 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 50 | 22 | -- |
| WSS | 1 | 21 | 70 | 145 | 102 | -- | 2 | 56 | 6 | 10 | 25 |
| Transport | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ICT | 51 | 13 | 61 | 40 | 40 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Total | 92 | 34 | 177 | 230 | 192 | 5 | 11 | 62 | 57 | 36 | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **All Donors** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 246 | 130 | 151 | 106 | 329 | 19 | 21 | 32 | 294 | 315 | 257 |
| WSS | 265 | 384 | 313 | 484 | 320 | 128 | 276 | 335 | 134 | 180 | 340 |
| Transport | 74 | 228 | 25 | 286 | 93 | 164 | 53 | 297 | 221 | 221 | 160 |
| ICT | 71 | 40 | 69 | 45 | 115 | 25 | 98 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Total | 656 | 782 | 558 | 921 | 857 | 336 | 448 | 677 | 655 | 722 | 762 |
| (% of all ODA) | (23) | (26) | (17) | (35) | (25) | (14) | (16) | (28) | (24) | (27) | (21) |

*Source: Calculated from OECD-DAC database: www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm.*

142. Aid flows to Sub-Saharan Africa are of course much greater, and the OECD-DAC detailed sectoral data that are available through 2004 show some signs of increased support for infrastructure. Table 10 indicates that aid from OECD countries for infrastructure rose in 2004 for the first time well above $4 billion, and that the three main multilateral sources – the European Commission, IDA and the African Development Fund – had all achieved significant expansion of activity in recent years.

143. Infrastructure's share in overall aid flows has been lower than earlier but this appears to reflect recent progress on debt problems and the consequent addition of debt reductions agreed to the figures of aid volume. The aggregate of EU members' bilateral support for African infrastructure has tended to fall over the decade, but this is partly due to transfer of a significant share of this responsibility to Brussels, and the development of a major aid programme by the European Commission. On the other hand, aid from Japan for African infrastructure diminished between the first and second halves of the 1990s, due to reduced overall aid flows to Sub-Saharan Africa as well as reduced share devoted to infrastructure. Aggregate support for infrastructure from minor sources of aid (here treating contributions of all sorts from EU member countries as components of one of the major sources of aid) has continued to run about $100-

150 million p.a. throughout the period, with Norway, Switzerland, USA and Canada being the principal contributors.

**Table 10 - Main sources of ODA for infrastructure in Sub-Saharan Africa 1994-2004 (US$ m)**

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IDA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 30 | 255 | 73 | 369 | 180 | 18 | 115 | 509 | 193 | 79 | 331 |
| WSS | 74 | 248 | 133 | 60 | 36 | 100 | 43 | 279 | 29 | 103 | 523 |
| Transport | 520 | 59 | 380 | 236 | 515 | 311 | 265 | 452 | 213 | 380 | 947 |
| ICT | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21 | -- | 15 | 2 | 31 | 25 |
| Total | 624 | 562 | 586 | 665 | 731 | 450 | 423 | 1,255 | 437 | 593 | 1,826 |
| (% of All IDA) | (22) | (25) | (25) | (31) | (28) | (21) | (12) | (35) | (12) | (16) | (33) |
| **Eur. Comm.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 12 | 7 | 19 | 15 | 6 | 27 | 19 | 249 | 29 | 12 | 47 |
| WSS | 12 | 18 | 21 | 9 | 105 | 63 | 101 | 52 | 50 | 265 | 183 |
| Transport | 248 | 178 | 146 | 109 | 643 | 818 | 313 | 187 | 367 | 752 | 499 |
| ICT | 2 | 7 | n.a. | n.a. | 1 | 1 | 3 | -- | 21 | 12 | 26 |
| Total | 274 | 210 | 186 | 133 | 755 | 909 | 436 | 488 | 467 | 1,041 | 755 |
| (% of EU ODA) | (14) | (13) | (12) | (12) | (30) | (34) | (17) | (26) | (22) | (30) | (23) |
| **Afr. Dev. Fund** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 5 | n.a. | 50 | 2 | n.a. | 7 | 14 | 64 | 21 | 61 | 49 |
| WSS | 102 | n.a. | 59 | 57 | 53 | 24 | 43 | 125 | 87 | 131 | 164 |
| Transport | 58 | n.a. | 63 | 145 | 33 | 91 | 115 | 195 | 66 | 162 | 199 |
| ICT | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 165 | -- | 172 | 204 | 86 | 122 | 172 | 384 | 174 | 354 | 412 |
| (% of All ADF) | (70) | | (56) | (21) | (12) | (23) | (22) | (32) | (20) | (28) | (34) |
| **EU Members** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 142 | 225 | 193 | 182 | 123 | 117 | 130 | 49 | 104 | 214 | 111 |
| WSS | 213 | 332 | 475 | 366 | 329 | 270 | 183 | 218 | 252 | 222 | 488 |
| Transport | 296 | 247 | 380 | 345 | 316 | 370 | 247 | 170 | 166 | 223 | 224 |
| ICT | 101 | 41 | 70 | 80 | 41 | 23 | 35 | 34 | 13 | 37 | 8 |
| Total | 752 | 845 | 1,118 | 973 | 809 | 780 | 595 | 471 | 535 | 696 | 831 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Japan** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 31 | 243 | 9 | 86 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 99 |
| WSS | 274 | 129 | 131 | 109 | 148 | 32 | 12 | 72 | 39 | 39 | 81 |
| Transport | 162 | 82 | 96 | 79 | 186 | 183 | 58 | 110 | 38 | 67 | 46 |
| ICT | 16 | 60 | 125 | 80 | 8 | .. | 14 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 6 |
| Total | 483 | 514 | 361 | 354 | 358 | 225 | 95 | 200 | 110 | 116 | 232 |
| (% of All GOJ) | (45) | (43) | (38) | (46) | (41) | (30) | (15) | (27) | (22) | (21) | (10) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Mn. Donors | 2,298 | 2,131 | 2,423 | 2,329 | 2,739 | 2,486 | 1,721 | 2,798 | 1,723 | 2,800 | 4,056 |
| **All Donors** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 238 | 827 | 393 | 716 | 369 | 202 | 305 | 931 | 388 | 399 | 642 |
| WSS | 699 | 757 | 836 | 624 | 698 | 542 | 439 | 794 | 483 | 787 | 1,501 |
| Transport | 1,343 | 600 | 1,112 | 922 | 1,702 | 1,794 | 1,020 | 1,141 | 859 | 1,621 | 1,958 |
| ICT | 134 | 115 | 221 | 163 | 56 | 49 | 63 | 67 | 59 | 94 | 79 |
| Total | 2,414 | 2,299 | 2,562 | 2,425 | 2,825 | 2,586 | 1,827 | 2,933 | 1,788 | 2,901 | 4,181 |
| (% of all ODA) | (20) | (19) | (22) | (22) | (20) | (19) | (11) | (19) | (9) | (11) | (14) |

*Source: Calculated from OECD-DAC database: www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm.*

144. The inter-sectoral distribution of aid for infrastructure is substantially different from the pattern in North Africa, with a much higher proportion understandably going to transport but somewhat surprisingly low shares devoted to energy. Expenditures for the ICT sector have fallen

substantially over the decade, reflecting the increased responsibilities taken on by the mobile-phone operators and the time required to develop appropriate public-sector responses to the opportunities opened by recent rapid progress in these technologies more generally. The 2004 figures show a noteworthy large increase in overall flows to the Water and Sanitation sector.

145. The aim of tables 13 to 28 is to list all commitments for infrastructure made for each country in question that were made in 2005 and 2006. Tables have been prepared for each of the four sectors used throughout this report – Water and Sanitation, Energy, Transport and ICT. The table for each year is in two sections; the first covers contributions from ICA members (and the public sector of the recipient country), and the second, contributions from other known sources.

146. Projects for which essentially all the works are planned/executed in one country are listed under that country only. Any projects directly involving activities in more than one country are listed at the end of each table in a separate section headed "Regional Projects," distinguishing among Africa's different geographical regions, and also showing the countries involved in each project.

147. Some projects related to more than one infrastructure sector and were categorised in the sector for which the largest expenditures were to be made, or the greatest benefits should accrue. Those projects or loans from banks only partially linked to improving roads or water supplies (e.g. broad-based rural development projects), were not included in tables 13 to 28.

**Table 11 - Priority transport projects, African Development Bank 2006**

| REC | CORRIDOR | COUNTRY COVERAGE | LENGTH (KM) | EST. DEV. COST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMESA | Nairobi-Cairo | Kenya-Ethiopia-Sudan-Egypt | 900 | 500 |
| | Dodoma-Kigali | Tanzania-Burundi-Rwanda | 500 | 400 |
| SADC | Lobito-Beira | Angola-Zambia-Zimbabwe-Mozambique- DRC | 1770 | 950 |
| | North-South | South Africa-Botswana-Zambia | 150 | 100 |
| | Trans-Kunene | Namibia-Angola | 980 | 400 |
| | Nacala | Mozambique-Malawi-Zambia | 890 | 450 |
| | Mtawara | Mozambique-Tanzania | 810 | 450 |
| CEMAC ECCAS | Pointe Noire-Ndjamena | Congo-DRC-CAR-Chad | | 550 |
| | Yaounde-Bangui-Kisangani-Bujumbura | Cameroon-CAR-DRC-Burundi | 4000 | 2000 |
| | Yaounde-Brazza-Luanda | Cameroon-Gabon-Congo-DRC-Angola | 1000 | 550 |
| ECOWAS | Dakar-Lagos | Senegal-Gambia-Guinee-Guinee Bissau-Sierra Leone-Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, Nigeria | 2150 | 900 |
| | Alger-Lagos | Niger | 400 | 200 |
| | Dakar-Ndjamena | Senegal-Mali-Burkina Faso-Niger-Nigeria-Chad | 230 | 150 |
| GRAND TOTAL (USD) | | | | 11,400 |

**Map 1 - Priority road projects and missing links, African Development Bank 2006**

**AFRIQUE : PRINCIPAUX CORRIDORS ROUTIERS** **AFRICA : MAIN ROAD CORRIDORS**

**Map 2 - Priority energy project, African Development Bank 2006**

**Table 13 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2005 ALL AFRICA: Water Supply and Sanitation**

**Contributions of Governments, Beneficiaries and ICA Members**

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Rural water & sanitation | 145.0 | | | | | | 60.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Water treatment Sebou | 108.0 | 36.9 | | | | (25) | | | 39.0 | | | | | |
| | Berrechid, Taza rural water | 35.0 | 5.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dam – Marrakesh water sup. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dam – New port water sup. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sewerage system dev. project | 52.0 | 15.5 | | | | | | 36.5 | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | Urban Water Supply | 47.2 | 9.2 | | | | | 38.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Construction small dams | 10.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.5 | |
| | Constr'nwatertreatmentplants | 9.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9.2 | |
| | Photovoltaic power for water | 18.0 | 3.0 | | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| | Sanitation small/med. towns | | | | | | | | | | 29.5 | | | | |
| | Sanitation prog., Sousse | | | | | | | | | | 5.8 | | | | |
| Algeria | Beni Saf Water Co. | 110.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hamma Water Desalination | 266.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 200.0 | | |
| | Aguas de Skikda SpA | 160.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Solid wastedumps, 20 centres | 64.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 64.8 | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Water supply Giza City | 6.4 | | | | | | | 6.4 | | | | | | |
| | Water N.W. Sharquiya | 14.4 | | | | | | | 14.4 | | | | | | |
| | National drainage project II | | | | | | | | | | 3.5 | | | | |
| Sub-total, North | | | | | | | | 98.0 | 72.3 | 39.0 | 38.8 | | 200.0 | 84.5 | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mauritania | Nouadhibou water distr'n. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water project in South | 2.8 | | | | | | | 2.8 | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | U/ground dev., Santiago | 3.3 | | | | | | | 3.3 | | | | | | |
| Mali | Water Kai, Segou & Mopti | 5.6 | | | | | | | 5.6 | | | | | | |
| | WSS programme | | | | | 25.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Anti-guinea worm, Zander | 2.1 | | | | | | | 2.1 | | | | | | |
| | Photovoltaic power for water | | | | | 14.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Rural Water/Sanitation | 41.5 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 35.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Louga Sanitation | 8.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Notto-Ndiosmone rur. water | 30.0 | 6.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural water project | 3.1 | | | | | | | 3.1 | | | | | | |
| | Drainage secondary towns | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA 3 projects safe water, hyg educ'n, comm'ty action | 2.0 | | | | | | | 2.0 | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | Rural water | 5.5 | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural water supply project | | | | | 8.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Regional water project | 2.2 | | | | | | | 2.2 | | | | | | |
| | Pov.Allev'n & Munic.,suppl. | | | | | | | 4.0 | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Inventory & Prepn. Nat'l. Water/San. Prog. for 2015 | 2.3 | 0.2 | | 2.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | 6.3 | | | | |
| | Sanitation Bobo-Dioulasso | | | | | | | | | | 3.1 | | | | |
| Guinea | Improve water sup.,Conakry | 7.5 | | | | | | | 7.5 | | | | | | |
| | Watersupply Central Guinea | 4.6 | | | | | | | 4.6 | | | | | | |
| | Rural Water Fouta Djallon | | | | | | | | | | 9.4 | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Urban watersupply, suppl. | | | | | | | 3.2 | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Small towns water supply, Western & Central Regions | | | | | 29.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Cotonou agglomeration dev | 16.4 | 1.4 | | | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | |
| | Drainage floodprone pts Cot. | | | | | 25.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural water project | 5.2 | | | | | | | 5.2 | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Urban WaterSector Reform | 210.5 | 10.5 | | | | | 200.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Water project in Kano state | 3.1 | | | | | | | 3.1 | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, West | | | | | 37.8 | 116.9 | | 207.2 | 41.5 | 15.0 | 18.8 | | | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Water/San. Ndjamena poor | 16.3 | | | | | | | | 16.3 | | | | | |
| | Studies Water, Electrific'n. | 0.6 | | | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Expand access potable water | | | | | 37.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Afr.R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Yaounde Sanitation | 40.7 | 4.1 | | 36.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Plans Douala, Yaounde | 0.7 | | | | | | | | 0.7 | | | | | |
| São Tome P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat. Guine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | Rural Infra. Rehab/Ext'n. | 19.1 | 1.9 | | 17.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water Sector Programme | | | | | | | | | | 21.1 | | | | |
| Sub-tot. Central | | | | | 54.4 | 37.5 | | | | 17.0 | 21.1 | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | Support to UNICEF prog. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | Emergency water intervent'n | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Rural Water/Sanitation | 257.8 | 66.1 | 14.5 | 62.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water project 1 province | 4.5 | | | | | | | 4.5 | | | | | | |
| | Water proj. Amuhara Dist. | 4.3 | | | | | | | 4.3 | | | | | | |
| | Three water projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uganda | Rural Water/Sanitation | 223.5 | 110.2 | 3.8 | 57.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Jinja-Njeru W/water | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| | WSS Kampala, phase I | | | | | | | | | | 15.7 | | | | |
| | WS and hygiene, Tororo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Emergency Rehab Nairobi | 45.0 | 6.5 | | | | | | | 37.8 | | | | | |
| | Garissa sewerage | 9.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study – L.Victor S. W/water | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| | WSS, Nzoia cluster | | | | | | | | | | 12.5 | | | | |
| | Kenya Watsan Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Water proj. Lindi & Mtwara | 4.7 | | | | | | | 4.7 | | | | | | |
| | Study Mwanza&Mala project | 2.5 | | | | | | | 2.5 | | | | | | |
| | Urban Water Supply II | | | | | | | | | | 14.8 | | | | |
| | Rural water, E. Kilimanjaro | | | | | | | | | | 8.0 | | | | |
| | Water supply prog., phase II | | | | | | | | | | 47.9 | | | | |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Rural Water/Sanitation | 85.8 | 12.0 | 0.9 | 72.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study water Southern Region | 1.8 | | | | | | | 1.8 | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, East | | | | | 192.4 | | | | 17.8 | 37.8 | 98.9 | | 0.8 | | |
| Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Multi-sect. emergency recov. | | | | | | | 50.7 | | | | | | | |
| | Support local land developer | | | | | | | 10.0 | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Living environ't Lusaka | 2.3 | | | | | | | 2.3 | | | | | | |
| | U/ground water Northern Pr. | 2.5 | | | | | | | 2.5 | | | | | | |
| | TA Capacity dev. for mtce. rural water facilities | 0.2 | | | | | | | 0.2 | | | | | | |
| Malawi | U/ground water Lilongwe W. | 2.7 | | | | | | | 2.7 | | | | | | |
| | MWI: nutrition & WSS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Water supply Maputo poor | | | | | | | | | 8.9 | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beira sanitation | | | | | 41.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Maputo drainage system | 25.0 | 2.6 | | | | | | | | | | | 22.4 | |
| | TA WSS Zambezia Prov. | 0.1 | | | | | | | 0.1 | | | | | | |
| Namibia | Trg. in Desert mgt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | ZWE Water & Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | TA Rural water supply | 0.2 | | | | | | | 0.2 | | | | | | |
| South Africa | Upgrade Soweto Water | 137.0 | 35.0 | | | | 51.0 | | | 51.0 | | | | | |
| | Tshwane (Pretoria) mun. inf | 530.0 | | | | | 38.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | eThekwini (Durban)mun inf | 625.0 | | | | | 38.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Vaal Pipeline | 415.0 | | | | | 106.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | WSS sector programme | | | | | 45.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, South | | | | | | 86.0 | 233.0 | 60.7 | 8.0 | 59.9 | | | | 22.4 | |
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Sah. Afr. | Expand Veolia Water AMI | | | | | | | 76.0 | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Sah. Afr. | Joint programme with SIDA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Sah. Afr. | Support to UNICEF prog. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Sah. Afr. | Support Habitat & WB progs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECOWAS | TA General | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General | Multi-donor Wat. Sect. Prog. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North, Eastern & Central Afr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi, DRC, Egypt,Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ken- | Nile Basin Research Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania & Uganda | NELSAP River Basins NBI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern & Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda & Zambia | PlayPumps Int'l project for pump installations in community facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | 5.5 | | |
| Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SADC countries | SupportWaternet&WARFSA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 14 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2005 ALL AFRICA: Water Supply and Sanitation**

**Private and Non-ICA Public Sources**

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Rural water & sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water treatment Sebou | 5.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.0 |
| | Berrechid, Taza rural water | | | | | | 30.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Dam – Marrakesh water sup | | | | | | | | | | 25.0 | | | |
| | Dam – New port water sup. | | | | | | | | | | 30.0 | | | |
| | Sewerage system dev. proj. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | Urban Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Construction small dams | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Constr'nwatertreatmentplant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Photovoltaicpower for water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sanitation sm./med. Towns | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sanit'n programme, Sousse | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Beni Saf Water Co. | | 110.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hamma Water Desalination | | 66.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aguas de Skikda SpA | | 160.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Solidwastedumps,20 centres | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Water supply Giza city | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water N.W. Sharquiya | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nat'l drainage project II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, North | | 5.8 | 510.0 | | | | 30.0 | | | | 55.0 | | | 2.0 |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Nouadhibou water distr'n. | | | | | | | | | | 13.0 | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Water project in South | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | U/ground dev., Santiago | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Water Kai,Segou & Mopti | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WSS programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Anti-guinea worm, Zander | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Photovoltaicpower for water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Rural Water/Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Louga sanitation | | | | | | | | | 4.0 | | | | |
| | Notto-Ndiosmone rur. water | | | | | | 7.0 | | 9.0 | 8.0 | | | | |
| | Rural water project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Drainage secondary towns | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA 3 projects safe water,hygiene educn, comm'ty action | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | Rural water | | | | | | 4.9 | | | | | | | |
| | Rural water supply project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Regional water project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pov.Allev'n &Munic., suppl. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Inventory & Prepn. M[illegible] Water/San. Prog. fo[illegible] 015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sanit'n Bobo-Dioulasso | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Improve water sup.,Conakry | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Watersupply Central Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural water Fouta Djallon | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Urban watersupply, suppl. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Small towns water supply, Western & Central Regions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Cotonou agglomeration dev | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Drainagefloodprone pts Cot | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural water project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Urban WaterSector Reform | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water project, Kano state | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, West | | | | | | | 11.9 | | 9.0 | 12.0 | 13.0 | | | |
| **Central Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Water/San. Ndjamena poor | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Studies Water, Electrific'n. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Expand access potable water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Afr.Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Yaounde Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Plans Douala, Yaounde | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| São Tome Princ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat. Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | Rural Infra. Rehab/Ext'n | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water Sector Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Cent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | Support to UNICEF program | | | | | 3.7 | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | Emergency water intervent'n | | | | | 0.7 | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Rural Water/Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water project 1 province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water project Amuhara Dist | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Three water projects | | | | | 1.2 | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | RuralWater/Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Jinja-Njeru W/water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WSS Kampala, phase I | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WS & hygiene, Tororo | | | | | 0.4 | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Emergency Rehab Nairobi | 0.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Garissa sewerage | | | | | | | | | | | 4.0 | | |
| | StudyL.Victoria S. W/water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WSS Nzoia cluster | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kenya Watsan Project | | | | | 28.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Waterproject Lindi&Mtwara | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Mwanza&Mala proj. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban Water Supply II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural water, E. Kilimanjaro | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water Supply prog., phase II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Rural Water/Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study water Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, East | | 0.7 | | | | 34.0 | | | | | | 4.0 | | |
| Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Multi-sect. emergency recov. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Support local landdeveloper | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Living environ't Lusaka | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U/groundwater Northern Pr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Capacity dev for mtce. of rural water facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | U/groundwater LilongweW. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MWI: nutrition & WSS | | | | | 0.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Water supply Maputo poor | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Beira sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Maputo drainage system | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA WSS Zambezia Prov. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | *Trg in Desert mgt.* | | | | | 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | ZWE Water & Sanitation | | | | | 0.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | TA Rural water supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | Upgrade Soweto Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tshwane (Pretoria)mun. inf. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | eThekwini (Durban)mun inf | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vaal Pipeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | WSS sector programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, South | | | | | | 1.8 | | | | | | | | |
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Sah. Africa | Expand Veolia Water AMI | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Sah. Africa | Joint programme with SIDA | | | | | 4.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Sah. Africa | Support to UNICEF program | | | | | 5.4 | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Sah. Africa | Support Habitat & WB progs | | | | | 6.5 | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECOWAS | TA General | | | | | 1.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General | Multi-donor Wat. Sect. Prog. | | | | | 6.7 | | | | | | | | |
| North, Eastern & Central Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burundi, DRC, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya Rwanda,Sudan, Tanzania & Uganda | Nile Basin Research Programme<br><br>NELSAP River Basins NBI | | | | | 7.1<br><br>8.4 | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern & Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda & Zambia | PlayPumps Int'l project for pump installation in community facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SADC countries | Support Waternet&WARFSA | | | | | 7.9 | | | | | | | | |

**Table 15 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2006 ALL AFRICA: Water Supply and Sanitation**

**Contributions of Governments, Beneficiaries and ICA Members**

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Water Programme | 145.0 | 45.0 | | | | | | | 38.0 | | | | | |
| | 9th Water Supply Project | 149.0 | 50.0 | | 99.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Centres Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | 22.4 | | | | |
| | Three drinking water progs. | | | | | | | | | | 71.9 | | | | |
| Tunisia | Tunis West Sewerage | 71.9 | 5.1 | | | | | 66.8 | | | | | | | |
| | Jendouba rural WSS proj. | 64.0 | 17.0 | | | | | | 47.0 | | | | | | |
| | Waste dumps Zaghouan, Mahdia, Tozeur Gov'ates | 18.2 | 3.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 15.0 | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Al-Shrouk water treatment | 60.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Household connections | 13.3 | 3.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Filtr'n plant El Mahara | 0.6 | | | | | | | 0.6 | | | | | | |
| | Water sup. NW Sharquiya | 8.5 | | | | | | | 8.5 | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, North | | | | | 99.0 | | | 66.8 | 56.1 | 38.0 | 94.3 | | | 15.0 | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | TA Water Supply | 0.8 | | | | | | | | 0.8 | | | | | |
| | Rural WSS | 16.5 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 13.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Rural/smalltown service | 5.3 | | | | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | Drinking Water | | | | | 25.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Groundwater dev, Santiago | 0.4 | | | | | | | 0.4 | | | | | | |
| | WF Maio Island WSS | 1.0 | | | | 0.8 | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mali | WS in Kai, Segou, Mopti | 3.9 | | | | | | | 3.9 | | | | | | |
| | Water supply, South | 8.4 | 0.8 | | | | | | | 7.6 | | | | | |
| | WF Niger R. valley | 2.1 | | | | 1.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Small town water supply | | | | | | | | | | 6.5 | | | | |
| Niger | Anti-guinea worm, Zander | 3.7 | | | | | | | 3.7 | | | | | | |
| | Tahoua rural WSS | 16.1 | 2.3 | | | | | | | 13.8 | | | | | |
| | Water sector add'l. finance | | | | | | | 10.0 | | | | | | | |
| | WF Rural & desert areas | 5.2 | | | | 3.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Corniche W.w/watertreatmt. | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| | WF Rural service | 8.4 | | | | 4.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | Community-Driven Dev. | 19.0 | 2.2 | | | | | 12.0 | 4.8 | | | | | | |
| | Regional water supply | 2.6 | | | | | | | 2.6 | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | WF Rural,suburban projects | 5.5 | | | | 4.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Study Conakry drainage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improve WS Conakry | 5.9 | | | | | | | 5.9 | | | | | | |
| | Study – WSS Programme | 1.6 | 0.2 | | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF 4 poor prefectures | 3.1 | | | | 2.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | WF Rural Service | 0.7 | | | | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Rehab Kabala project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Service spread | 6.8 | | | | 5.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Emerg. Recovery, supplement | | | | | | | 16.5 | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Accra Sewerage Improve't | 74.0 | 8.0 | | 66.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Small Town Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | Kara/Savanes rural water | 11.8 | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Urban/rural poor | 1.8 | | | | 1.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | WF Three service projects | 12.8 | | | | 9.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Lagos Metropolitan Dev and Governance | 205.7 | 5.7 | | | | | 200.0 | | | | | | | |
| | TA Mtce Trg Municipalities | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | |
| | WF Cross River & Ebonyi | 0.8 | | | | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-total, West | | | | | 81.3 | 62.7 | | 238.5 | 21.3 | 22.2 | 10.9 | | 0.7 | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Rural WSS Initiative | 23.2 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 18.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF N'Djamena | 1.1 | | | | 0.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Afr. Rep. | San/rds. Galabadja,Bangui | | | | | 6.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Two service projects | 4.5 | | | | 3.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Rural water supply project | 4.5 | | | | | | | 4.5 | | | | | | |
| | TA Urban Development | 0.7 | | | | | | | | 0.7 | | | | | |
| | WF Poor areas Douala | 1.8 | | | | 1.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| São Tome Princ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat. Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | Local Infra. Development | 34.7 | 9.7 | | | | | 25.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Libreville Water supply | 29.0 | 6.0 | | | | | | | 23.0 | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | Mbuji Mayi potable water | 15.0 | 1.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Poor suburban areas | 15.0 | | | | 7.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Secondary Towns water | | | | | | | | | | 35.8 | | | | |
| Burundi | WF Rural expansion | 2.4 | | | | 1.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Central | | | | | 18.6 | 21.2 | | 25.0 | 4.5 | 23.7 | 35.8 | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | WF Tali Payam WSS project | 3.6 | | | | 2.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern Sudan rural water | | | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | Keren water supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WS project Debubu Dist. | 0.4 | | | | | | | 0.4 | | | | | | |
| | WF Two rural projects | 5.0 | | | | 3.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Small town WSS program | 45.3 | | | | | 20.6 | | | | | | | | |
| | Water supply SNNPR | 4.7 | | | | | | | 4.7 | | | | | | |
| | Water supply Afar Prov. | 0.2 | | | | | | | 0.2 | | | | | | |
| | WSS Legedadi, Addis | 18.0 | 9.0 | | | | | | | 9.0 | | | | | |
| | Emergency water services | 0.5 | | | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WF 7 rural/sm town projects | 86.0 | | | | 44.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | WF 3 service projects | 28.8 | | | | 15.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Rural water supply project | 4.3 | | | | | | | 4.3 | | | | | | |
| | WF 7 projects rural/desertic | 18.6 | | | | 12.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Living Water Intl, drilling | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | | |
| | Water Sector Dev. II | | | | | | | | | | 12.8 | | | | |
| Tanzania | Local Govt. Support Proj. | 100.3 | 2.3 | | | | | 98.0 | | | | | | | |
| | WS project Zanzibar town | 10.7 | | | | | | | 10.7 | | | | | | |
| | Rural WSS Programme | 320.0 | 33.0 | 10.0 | 79.0 | | | (73) | | | (23) | | | | |
| | WF 9 Service&HRD projects | 33.8 | | | | 20.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Rural water supply project | 4.8 | | | | | | | 4.8 | | | | | | |
| | Rural drinking water II | | | | | | | | | | 0.6 | | | | |
| Seychelles | Infra. Perseverance Is. proj | 15.1 | 2.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | WF 3 service projects | 3.6 | | | | 2.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Jirama Water II | 58.8 | | | | | 29.4 | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Urban Development | 0.3 | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | | | | |
| | WF Antananarivo & rural | 60.2 | | | | 32.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3rd Poverty Red'n Support | | | | | | | 40.0 | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | Pailles Guibies sewerage | 10.0 | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wastewater Sector Support | | | | | 13.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, East | | | | | 79.5 | 153.8 | 50.0 | 153.0 | 25.1 | 9.3 | 13.4 | | 0.5 | | |
| Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Emergency WS Luanda | 3.8 | | | | | | | 3.8 | | | | | | |
| | WF Rural expansion | 6.2 | | | | 4.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Water Sector Performance Improvement | 23.0 | | | | | | 23.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Water supply – 6 towns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural WSS Programme | 111.0 | 18.0 | 6.0 | 21.5 | | | | (2) | | 14.0 | | | | |
| | WF 4 projects, urban&rural | 20.0 | | | | 12.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Capacity Dev. for Mtce | 0.3 | | | | | | | 0.3 | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | of Rural Water Facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | G/water dev, Lilongwe W. | 3.2 | | | | | | | 3.2 | | | | | | |
| | WF Dedza & Ntcheu | 4.5 | | | | 3.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Maputo Water Supply | 119.0 | | | | | 39.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Support water bottling coy. | | | | | | | 0.3 | | | | | | | |
| | Nhacangara Dam, R.Ponwe | 55.0 | 3.7 | | | | | | | | | | | 51.3 | |
| | WF Maputo & 3 rural proj. | 106.0 | | | | 37.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | WF Projects poor/vulnerable | 8.6 | | | | 6.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | TA Water well Rehab. | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | | |
| Swaziland | WF service project | 0.5 | | | | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, South | | | | | 21.5 | 65.1 | 39.0 | 23.3 | 7.3 | | 14.0 | | 0.5 | 51.3 | |
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 ACP Countries | African Transboundary River Basin Support Prog. | 10.0 | | | | 10.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 SSA Countries | WF Towards Pan-African Water Information System | 1.4 | | | | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 SSA Countries | WF Integrated Municipal Strategies for WSS Access | 1.8 | | | | 1.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana,Nigeria,Mozambique, Niger | WF Civil society role in monitoring WSS provision | 2.9 | | | | 2.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Guinea | Senegal River Basin multi-purpose Water Resources Development | 140.7 | 12.0 | | (2) | | (2) | 110.0 | | (8) | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Germ-any | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mali, Mauritania, Senegal | WF Senegal River Development and Management Plan | 2.6 | | | | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Various countries | WF 2 joint service improvement projects | 3.7 | | | | 2.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECOWAS | Support CREPA 2006-10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. & Central Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Countries of Niger R. basin | WF Preparation of Investment Programme | 2.5 | | | | 1.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda, Kenya, DRC, Tanzania | Two programmes Lake Victoria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe | Shared Watercourses Support (three river basins) | 15.0 | 1.5 | | 13.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| All 13 SADC Member states | WF Economic Accounting of Water Use | 1.7 | | | | 1.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| All 13 SADC Member states | WF SADC Hydrogeological Mapping Project | 1.5 | | | | 1.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia | Zambesi River Authority | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 16 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2006 ALL AFRICA: Water Supply and Sanitation**

**Private and Non-ICA Public Sources**

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Orgs. | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Water Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9th Water Supply Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Centres Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Three drinking water progs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | Tunis West Sewerage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jendouba rural WSS proj. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Waste dumps Zaghouan, Mahdia, Tozeur Gov'ates | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Al-Shrouk water treatment | | | | | | | 21.0 | | | | | | |
| | Household connections | | | | | | 10.2 | | | | | | | |
| | Filtr'n plant El Mahara | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water sup. NW Sharquiya | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, North | | | | | | | 10.2 | 21.0 | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | TA Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural WSS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Rural/smalltown servic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | Drinking Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Groundwater dev,Santiago | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Maio Island WSS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Orgs. | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mali | WS in Kai, Segou, Mopti | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water supply, South | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Small town water supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Niger R. valley | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Anti-guinea-worm, Zander | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tahoua rural WSS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water sector, add'l finance | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Rural & desert areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Corniche W. W/watertreatt | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Rural service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | Community-Driven Dev. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Regional water supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | WF Rural,suburban proj'ts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Study Conakry drainage | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | | | |
| | Improve WS Conakry | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study – WSS Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF 4 poor prefectures | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | WF Rural Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Rehab Kabala project | | | | | | | | | 4.0 | | | | |
| | WF Service spread | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Emerg. recovery, supple't | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Accra Sewerage Improve't | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Small Town Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | Kara/Savanes rural water | | | | | | 10.4 | | | | | | | |
| | WF Urban/rural poor | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | WF Three service projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Lagos Metropolitan Dev. and Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA MtceTrg Municipalities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Orgs. | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WF Cross River & Ebonyi | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, West | | | | | | | 10.4 | | | 4.3 | | | | |
| **Central Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Rural WSS Initiative | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF N'Djamena | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Afr. Rep. | San/rds.Galabadja,Bangui | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Two service projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Rural water supply project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Urban Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Poor areas Douala | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| São Tome Princ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat. Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | Local Infra. Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Libreville water supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | Mbuji Mayi potable water | | | | | | | | | 13.5 | | | | |
| | WF poor suburban areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Second towns water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | WF Rural expansion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Central | | | | | | | | | | 13.5 | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | WF Tali Payam WSS proj. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern Sudan rural water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | Keren Water Supply | | | | | | | 17.0 | | | | 15.0 | | |
| | WS project Debubu Dist. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Two rural projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Small town WSS program | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water supply SNNPR | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water supply Afar Prov. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Orgs. | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WSS Legedadi, Addis | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Emergency water services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF 7 rural/sm town proj'ts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | WF Three service projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Rural water supply project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF 7 projects rural/desert | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Living Water Intl, drilling | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water Sector Dev. II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Local Govt. Support Proj. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WS project Zanzibar town | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural WSS Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | 102.0 |
| | WF 9 Service&HRDproj'ts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Rural water supply project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Drinking Water II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | Infra. Perseverance Is. Proj. | | | | | | | | | 6.5 | | 6.5 | | |
| Comoro Is. | WF Three service projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Jirama Water II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Urban Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Antananarivo & rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3rd Poverty Red'n Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | Pailles Guibies sewerage | | | | | | | | | 4.0 | | 4.0 | | |
| | Wastewater Sector Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, East | | | | | | | | 17.0 | | 10.5 | | 25.5 | | 102.0 |
| Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Emergency WS Luanda | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Rural expansion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Water Sector Performance Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water supply – six towns | | | | | | | | | 6.8 | | 4.0 | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Orgs. | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural WSS Programme | | | | | (19) | | | | | | | | 21.0 |
| | WF 4 projects,urban&rural | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Capacity dev. for mtce of rural water facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | G/water dev,Lilongwe W. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Dedza & Ntcheu | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Maputo Water Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Support water bottling coy. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nhacangara Dam, R.Ponwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WF Maputo & 3 rur.proj'ts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | WF Proj'ts poor/vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | TA Water well Rehab | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | WF Service project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, South | | | | | | | | | | 6.8 | | 4.0 | | 21.0 |
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 ACP Countries | African Transboundary River Basin Support Progr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 SSA Countries | WF Towards Pan-African Water Information System | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 SSA Countries | WF Integrated Municipal Strategies for WSS access | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana,Nigeria,Mozambique, Niger | WF Civil society role in monitoring WSS provision | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islamic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BAD-EA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Orgs. | For'n Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Guinea | Senegal River Basin multi-purpose Water Resources Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.6 |
| Mali, Mauritania, Senegal | WF Senegal R. Development & Management Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Various countries | WF Two joint service improvement projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECOWAS | Support CREPA 2006-10 | | | | | 11.3 | | | | | | | | |
| W. & Central Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nine countries of Niger R. basin | WF Preparation of Investment Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda, Kenya, DRC, Tanzania | Two programmes Lake Victoria | | | | | 3.4 | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe | Shared Watercourses Support (three river basins) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All 13 SADC Member states | WF Economic Accounting of Water Use | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All 13 SADC Member states | WF SADC Hydrogeological Mapping Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia | Zambezi River Authority | | | | | 1.4 | | | | | | | | |

**Table 17 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2005 ALL AFRICA: Energy**

**Contributions of Governments, Beneficiaries and ICA Members**

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Ain Beni Mathar Solar Thermal | 255.6 | 34.2 | | 168.8 | | | 52.6 | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Electrification (4th phase) | 502.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Electrification Project III | 61.1 | 15.4 | | | | | | 45.7 | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Kahrama SpA generation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | El Kureimat CC Power Plant | 290.5 | 81.8 | | 208.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gasco Gas Pipelines III | 128.0 | | | | | 63.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Idku LNG Plant II | 1293.0 | | | | | 293.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Cairo W. Power stn. expansion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Zafarana Wind Park | | | | | | | | | | 93.6 | | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | | | | 377.5 | | 356.0 | 52.6 | 45.7 | | 93.6 | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Inland power generators | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Study Markala Hydroplant | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | |
| | Rural Electrification | | | | | | | | | | 4.6 | | | | |
| | Rur. Electrificn.-part of credit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Kounoune Thermal Power | 71.7 | | | 9.6 | | | 17.9 | | 14.3 | | | | | |
| | 60 MW Diesel power plant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Electr: Efficiency Enhancement | 88.2 | 0.7 | | | | | 35.4 | | 4.7 | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Gambia | Brikama 30 MW power plant | 40.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Bonto coalfired gener'n. | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | |
| Burkina Faso | Samendeni Dam & powerplant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | West Freetown 7.5MW gen'tor | 9.0 | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bumbuna hydro project | 23.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 23.6 | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Takoradi-Accra Transm.Line + | 59.0 | | | | | 13.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Rural Electrification | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 | | |
| | Credit for RE, commun & trpt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Energy Sector Reform | 181.0 | | | | | | 172.0 | | | | | | | |
| | AEL Ilorin Gas Power plant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Afam Power Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dadin Kowa Hydro project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LP Gas Sector Policy and Regulatory Framework | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.6 | | |
| | Study – Indep. Power Plant | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| Sub-total,W. | | | | | 9.6 | | 13.0 | 225.3 | | 19.0 | 4.6 | | 1.8 | 23.6 | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent. Afr. Rep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Expand rural electrification | 10.6 | 1.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S.Tome Princ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | Natural resource management | | | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Cen | | | | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | Rehab Khartoum N. power stn. | 30.5 | 7.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | Power Access, Diversification | 7.3 | 0.3 | | | | | 7.0 | | | | | | | |
| *Ethiopia* | *Energy Access* | 15.3 | 0.5 | 2.5 | | | | 12.3 | | | | | | | |
| | Gilgel Gibe II Hydro Plant | 613.0 | 250.0 | | | | 66.0 | | | | | | | 289.0 | |
| | Wolisso rural electrification | 4.2 | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Umeme Elect. Distribn. Conc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aggreko Temp'y Generation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Standards renewable egy. dev. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Prep'n Energy Sector SWAp | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Electrification II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Rural extns. power network | 45.0 | 7.5 | | | | | | | 37.5 | | | | | |
| | Power Distribution Network | 151.0 | | | | | 54.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Olkaria II Geothermal | 85.0 | | | | | 41.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Integrated Energy Mgt. for Tea Dev. Authority | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | |
| Tanzania | Mtwara Gas-to-Power | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukerewe Rural Electrification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Min. Energy Inst'l Support II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Urgent Electricity Rehab | 31.0 | | | | | | 25.0 | | | | | | | |
| | TA Cookstove efficiency | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | 3rd generator Andekaleka hydro | 26.8 | 1.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Upstream Volobe hydro | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, E. | | | | | | | 161.0 | 44.3 | | 37.5 | | | 0.7 | 289.0 | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | ANG Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Luandapilot elec'tysector prog. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.9 | | |
| Zambia | Rehab 2 units Kariba North | 30.0 | | | | | 9.5 | | | | | | | | |
| | Itezhi-Tezhi 120MW power stn | 120.0 | 18.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ERB phase III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Gas Dev,Transm. Secunda-S.A. | 998.0 | | | | | 44.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Luria River hydro | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.6 | | |
| | Pebane electrification project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | New bridging | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | | | | |
| | RE, Niassa Mecanhel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Consultancy Fund 2005-07 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | TA – IPP & Inv.Mkt. Framewk | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | Bethlehem Hydro BOO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Electrification | | | | | | | | | | 11.9 | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, S | | | | | | | 53.5 | | | | 12.4 | | 2.8 | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL AFRICA | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 countries of WAPP | WAPP ph. 1, Coastal Trans-mission Backbone 1 | | | | | | | 40.0 | | | | | | | |
| Gambia/others | Study Interconnection of Power Network in OMVG Countries | 5.2 | | | 4.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECOWAS countries | TA to Western Africa Power Pool | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.0 | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECCAS Countries | TA to Central African Power Pool | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan and Ethiopia | Study Transmission Inter-connection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 18 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2005 ALL AFRICA: Energy**

**Private and non-ICA Public Sources**

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam-ic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Ain Beni Mathar Thermal | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Electrification (phase 4) | | | | | | | 52.0 | | | | | | |
| | Rural Electr'n Project III | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Kahrama SpA generation | | 400.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | El Kureimat CC Power Plant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gasco Gas Pipelines III | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Idku LNG Plant II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cairo W. Power stn. Expans'n | | | | | | | | | | 99.0 | | | |
| | Zafarana Wind Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | | 400.0 | | | | | 52.0 | | | 99.0 | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Inland power generators | | | | | | | | | | 6.6 | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Study Markala hydroplant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rur. Electrificn.-part of credit | | | | 17.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Kounoune Thermal Power | 1.8 | 61.5 | | | | | | | | | | 5.4 | |
| | 60 MW Diesel power plant | | | | | | 24.9 | | | | | | | |
| | Elect. Efficiency Enhance't. | | 23.7 | | | | | | | | | | 10.5 | 13.2 |
| The Gambia | Brikama 30 MW power plant | | | | | | 17.0 | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam-ic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Study Bonto coalfired gener'n | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Samendeni Dam & powerplant | | | | | | | 12.0 | | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | W. Freetown 7.5MW gen'tor | | | | | | | | | 8.0 | | | | |
| | Bumbuna hydro project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Takoradi-Accra Transm.Line+ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Rural Electrification | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Credit for RE, commun. & trpt* | | | | 27.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Energy Sector Reform | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AEL Ilorin Gas Power Plant | | 275.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Afam Power Project | | 238.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dadin Kowa Hydro Project | | 26.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LP Gas Sector Policy and Regulatory Framework | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study – Indep. Power Plant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | | 584.2 | | 44.0 | | 41.9 | 12.0 | | 8.0 | 6.6 | | 15.9 | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent. Afr. Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Expand rural electrification | | | | | | 9.5 | | | | | | | |
| S.Tome Princ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | Natural resource management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam-ic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-total, Cen. | | | | | | | 9.5 | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | Rehab Khartoum N. power stn | | | | | | 22.6 | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | Power Access, Diversific'n. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Energy Access | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gilgel Gibe II Hydro Plant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wolisso rural electrification | | | | | | | | | 3.6 | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Umeme Distrib'n Conces'n | | 84.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aggreko Temp'y Gener'n. | | 40.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Standards renewable egy dev | | | | | 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| | Prep'n Egy. Sector SWAp | | | | | 0.1 | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Electrification II | | | | | 10.6 | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Rural extns. Power network | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Power Distribution Network | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Olkaria II Geothermal | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Integrated Energy Mgt. for Tea Dev. Authority | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Mtwara Gas-to-Power proj. | | 32.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukerewe Rural Electrification | | | | | 4.3 | | | | | | | | |
| | Min. Energy Inst'l Support II | | | | | 1.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Urgent Electricity Rehab | | | | | 6.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | TA: Cookstove efficiency | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | 3rd gen'tor Andekaleka hydro | | | | | | | 12.0 | | 6.5 | | 6.5 | | |
| | Study Upstream Volobe hydro | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, East | | | 156.0 | | | 22 .3 | 22.6 | 12.0 | | 10.1 | | 6.5 | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam-ic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Angola | ANG Energy | | | | | 0.6 | | | | | | | | |
| | Luandapilot elec'ty. sectorprog | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Rehab 2 units Kariba North | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Itezhi-Tezhi 120MW power st | | | | | | | | | | | | | 102.0 |
| | ERB phase III | | | | | 0.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Gas Dev,Transm Secunda-S.A | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Luria R. hydro | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pebane electrification project | | | | | 8.3 | | | | | | | | |
| | New bridging | | | | | 0.6 | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | RE, Niassa Mecanhel | | | | | 6.7 | | | | | | | | |
| | Consultancy Fund 2005-07 | | | | | 1.6 | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | TA – IPP & Inv MktFramewk | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | Bethlehem Hydro BOO | | 7.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Electrification | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, S. | | | 7.0 | | | 18.6 | | | | | | | | 102.0 |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam-ic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 countries of WAPP | WAPP, ph. 1. Coastal Trans-mission Backbone 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gambia/others | Study Interconnection of Power Net OMVG countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECOWAS countries | TA to Western Africa Power Pool | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECCAS countries | TA to Central African Power Pool | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan and Ethiopia | Study Transmission Interconnection | | | | | 0.6 | | | | | | | | |

**Table 19 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2006 ALL AFRICA: Energy**

**Contributions of Governments, Beneficiaries and ICA Members**

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Rural electr'n. 13 provinces | 68.0 | 26.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Power Dev. Programme | 625.0 | 263.0 | | | | (125) | | (56) | 56.0 | (13) | | | | |
| | Rural Electrification II | 900.0 | | | | | 220.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | Ghannouch gas-fired power | 285.0 | | | | | 143.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | El Tebbin 700 MW Stn. | 449.6 | 190.0 | | | | | 259.6 | | | | | | | |
| | Cairo W. power stn. Expansion | 310.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Integrated Solar/Power Plant | | | | | | | | 106.0 | | | | | | |
| | Upper Egypt Gas Pipeline | 128.0 | | | | | 64.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | El Atf & Sidi Krir powerplants | 965.0 | | | | | 333.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Modernisation of powerplants | | | | | | | | | | 23.3 | | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | | | | | | 760.0 | 259.6 | 106.0 | 56.0 | 23.3 | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Nouakchott generation expan'n | 20.0 | 3.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Rural electrification | 6.2 | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Bel Air power plant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | 8.5 | | | | |
| The Gambia | Study for rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burkina Faso | Samendeni Dam & powerplant | 130.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Electricity Sector Efficiency | 7.2 | | | | | | 7.2 | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | Multi-sector Infra. Rehab. | 20.0 | | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Expand W. Freetown power stn | 16.7 | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bumbuna Hydro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Rehab electric grid, Monrovia | | | | | 8.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Emergency Power Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.2 | | |
| Ghana | Rural electrification project | 5.9 | | | | | | | 5.9 | | | | | | |
| | TA: RE by use of solar power | 0.1 | | | | | | | 0.1 | | | | | | |
| | Rural electrification project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA: Framework for use of gas | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | RE Cross River & Akwa Ibom | 8.1 | | | | | | | 8.1 | | | | | | |
| | Health/Safety Regulatory Stds | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | | |
| | TA Shiroro, Egbin powerplants | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | | | | | 8.3 | | 22.2 | 14.1 | | 8.8 | | 4.7 | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent. Afr. Rep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | AES Sonel 5-yr. Programme | 438.0 | | | 75.0 | | | 89.0 | | | | | | | |
| S.Tome Princ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total Cen. | | | | | 75.0 | | | 89.0 | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | 500 MW powerplant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Transmission & substations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | Boulaos power plant | 9.4 | 1.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Accelerated Electricity Access | 184.2 | 50.8 | | | | | 133.4 | | | | | | | |
| | Universal Electricity Access | 162.0 | 38.0 | | 124.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Afar region transm'n, distrib'n.* | 57.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Tendaho geothermal | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | |
| | Transmission/distrib'n. project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Power crisis support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Simanjiro rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Transaction Adv'r Hydro proj. | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| | Poverty Redn. Support III | | | | | | | 50.0 | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | 33 kv Transmission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Power/Water Sectors Recovery & Restructuring | 10.0 | | | | | | 10.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Reform of Jirama – Electricity | 11.8 | 1.8 | | | | | | | 10.0 | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, E. | | | | | 124.0 | | | 193.4 | | 10.0 | | | 0.7 | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Ministry of Energy, ph. 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Study RE Development Prog. | 1.8 | | | | | | | 1.8 | | | | | | |
| Malawi | Infrastructure Services | 41.3 | 1.3 | | | | | 40.0 | | | | | | | |
| | TA RE Promotion Project | 0.5 | | | | | | | 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Electricity IV | 55.0 | 8.0 | | 37.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | N. Cabo Delgado rural electr'n. | 26.2 | 2.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Gaza Electrification Project* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Research, U. of E. Mondlane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Gov't. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | ESKOM Power Transmission | 860.0 | | | | | 375.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | TA – Energy Efficiency | 0.9 | | | | | | | | 0.9 | | | | | |
| | eThekwini Distrib'nIntegration | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | | |
| | TA – Khanya Consortium Bid | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.6 | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, S. | | | | | 37.0 | | 375.0 | 40.0 | 2.3 | 0.9 | | | 1.1 | | |
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Dev. of African Securities Mar-kets for Financing of Infra. | 7.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Support for BioEARN & Glob. Vill. Egy. Partnership | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin, Ghana | Strengthen WAPP's Coastal Transm'n Backbone (APL 1) | 75.0 | 15.0 | | | | | 60.0 | | | | | | | |
| Mali, Maurit-ania, Senegal | OMVS Felou Hydro Project (WAPP APL 2) | 125.0 | 10.0 | | | | 40.0 | 75.0 | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda, Bur-undi,Tanzania | Studies Rusumo Falls Hydro-electric potential | | 0.4 | | 3.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Afri | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All SADC Countries | TA to Southern Africa Power Pool | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | |

**Table 20 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2006 ALL AFRICA: Energy**

**Private and non-ICA Public Sources**

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam-ic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Rural electr'n. 13 provinces | | | | | | 42.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Power Dev. Programme | | | | | | (56) | (56) | | | | | | |
| | Rural Electrification II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | Ghannouch gas-fired power | | | | | | | | | | 88.0 | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | El Tebbin 700 MW Stn. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cairo W. power stn. expan'n | | | | | | | 103.0 | | | | | | |
| | Integrated solar/power plant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upper Egypt Gas Pipeline | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | El Atf & Sidi Krir plants | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Modernisation powerplants | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | | | | | | 42.0 | 103.0 | | | 88.0 | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Nouakchott generation exp'n | | | | | | 16.2 | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Rural electrification | | | | | | 5.7 | | | | | | | |
| | Rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Bel Air power plant | | | | | | | | | | | 8.7 | | |
| | Rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | Study rural electrification | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam-ic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burkina Faso | Samendeni Dam, powerplant | | | | | | 13.8 | | 12.0 | | | | | |
| Guinea | Electricity Sector Efficiency | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | Multi-sector Infra. Rehab. | | | | | | | | | | | | 5.0 | |
| Sierra Leone | Expand W. Freetown station | | | | | | | | 8.3 | 7.0 | | | | |
| | Bumbuna Hydro | | | | | | | | | | | 10.0 | | |
| Liberia | Rehab electric grid,Monrovia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Emergency Power Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Rural electrification project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA RE by use of solar power | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural electrification project | | | | 60.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Framework for use of gas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | RE Cross River;Akwa Ibom | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Health/SafetyRegulatoryStds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Shiroro, Egbin plants | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | | | | 60.0 | | 35.7 | | 20.3 | 7.4 | | 18.7 | 5.0 | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent. Afr. Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | AES Sonel 5-yr Programme | | 60.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S.Tome Princ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total Cen. | | | 60.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | 500 MW powerplant | | | | 350.0 | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam-ic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Transmission & substations | | | | 41.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | Boulaos power plant | | | | | | 7.8 | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Acceler'td Electr'ty Access | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Universal Electricity Access | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Afar region transm'n, dist'n. | | | | | | | 37.6 | | | | | | |
| | Study Tendaho geothermal | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Transmission/distrib'n. proj. | | | | 65.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Power crisis support | | | | | 6.4 | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Simanjiro Rural Electrific'n. | | | | | 3.9 | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Transaction Adv'r Hydroproj | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Poverty Redn. Support III | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | 33 kv Transmission | | | | | | | 12.0 | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Power/Water Sectors Recov-ery & Restructuring | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reform of Jirama-Electricity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, E. | | | | | 456.9 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 49.6 | | | | | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Ministry of Energy, ph. 2 | | | | | 1.7 | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Study RE Development Prog. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | Infrastructure Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA RE Promotion Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Electricity IV | | | | | | | | | | | 10.0 | | |
| | N. Cabo Delgado rur. electr'n | | | | | | 9.7 | | | 8.9 | | 4.9 | | |
| | Gaza electrification project | | | | 20.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Research, U. of E. Mondlane | | | | | 2.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam-ic DB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | ESKOM Power Transmission | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Energy Efficiency | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | eThekwini Distribn Integrn. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA – Khanya ConsortiumBid | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, S. | | | | | 20.0 | 3.9 | 9.7 | | | 8.9 | | 14.9 | | |
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Dev. of Afr. Securities Markets for Financing of Infra. | | | | | 5.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Support for BioEARN & Glob. Vill. Egy.Partnership | | | | | 11.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Western Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin, Ghana | Strengthen WAPP's Coastal Transm'n Backbone (APL 1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali, Mauritania, Senegal | OMVS Felou Hydro Project WAPP (APL 2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda, Burundi,Tanzania | Studies Rusumo Falls Hydro-electric potential | | | | | 2.5 | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All SADC countries | TA to Southern Africa Power Pool | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 21 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2005 ALL AFRICA: Transport**

**Contributions of Governments, Beneficiaries and ICA Members**

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Rail link Tanger – new port | 413.0 | | | | | | | | 31.0 | | | | | |
| | Road new port – Northern Hwy. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural roads prog. 2005-15 | 413.0 | 237.0 | | | | 75.0 | | | 63.0 | | | | | |
| | Settat-Marrakesh Motorway | 510.0 | | | | | 88.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | Wadi Remal Harbour Road | 440.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aidir-Ras Afrou on Roc. Mediterran. | 74.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 74.4 | |
| Tunisia | Extend Tunis light rail | 296.0 | 24.0 | | | | (94) | (16) | | 162.0 | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Sokhna Port | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Alexandria Cont'r Terminal Conc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cairo-Alexandria waterway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | | | | | | 163.0 | | | 256.0 | | | | 74.4 | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Nouakchott Improvements | 9.6 | | | | | | | | 9.6 | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | Road Sector Support | | | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Renew 125 km of roads | 44.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Roads and Bridges | | | | | | | | | | | | 25.0 | | |
| | Port of Praia Upgrade | | | | | | | | | | | | 53.7 | | |
| Mali | Zomba-Jali-Chitakali Road | 60.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Niger R. Bridge at Gao | 5.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Tibiri-Dakaro & other roads | 48.6 | 4.2 | | 31.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Say-Tapoa Road | 20.5 | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Inst'l support road programme | | | | | 4.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Periodic mtce. Tarred roads | | | | | 86.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | AIR region earth roads | | | | | 14.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Trpt. equipt.-pt.of broader credit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Road Maintenance | 46.1 | 4.6 | | 41.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dakar N. Slip Road | 40.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Faidherbe Br,St. Louis | 24.0 | 9.0 | | | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | |
| | Rehab RN 20 & 4 | | | | | 32.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Mbirkelane-Tambacounda | | | | | 77.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dakar-Casamance Ro-ro Ferry | 39.0 | | | | | 13.0 | | | | 12.5 | | | | |
| | Linguere-Matam Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urb.dev.Pikine (S.Louis),Khouma | 20.0 | | | | 20.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rlwy. Coaches/locos from India | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | Mandina Ba – Soma Road | 30.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Ouagadougou periphery | 19.5 | | | | | | | | 19.5 | | | | | |
| | Ouagadougou-Kongoussi Road | 41.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Improve Tombo-Gbessia Rd | | | | 11.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| GuineaBissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Transport Infra. Dev. | 49.8 | | | | | | 44.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab 650 km. Feeder roads | | | | | 11.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Urban Dev., Accra & Kumasi | 117.0 | 10.0 | | | | | (65) | | 31.0 | | | | | |
| | Trunk Road Improvement | | | | | | | | 19.1 | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Kumasi-Teciman road | | | | | 45.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Feeder Roads Improvement | | | | | 34.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Civil Aviation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Singrobo-Yamoussoukro Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | Tandjouare-Sinkasse Road | 15.2 | 1.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benin | 2nd Decentralised City Mgt. | 50.0 | 3.3 | | | | | 35.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Come-Possotome Road | 17.0 | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improve Banikoara-Kandi road | | | | | 29.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Study Olokola Deep-Seaport | 2.2 | 0.5 | | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Apapa Container Terminal Concession | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Apapa Terminals C & D Concessions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | | | | 86.4 | 355.0 | 13.0 | 94.0 | 19.1 | 75.1 | 12.5 | | 78.7 | | |
| CentralAfrica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Bokoro-Aroutchatak Road | 27.0 | 3.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Support for road mtce. | | | | | 105.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent.Afr.Rep | Rehab priority roads in S-W. | 7.5 | 1.2 | | | | | | | 6.3 | | | | | |
| | Rehab urban roads Bangui | | | | | 9.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Foumban-Mamki Road | 18.8 | 2.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Yaounde-Olama Bridge Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. TomePrinc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat.Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | Rehab road Ndole-Medoumane | 52.0 | 8.0 | | | | | | | 44.0 | | | | | |
| | Franceville-Leconi-Kabala Road | 47.0 | 5.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Transgabonese Rlwy Concession | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | Inst'l support road mtce. | | | | | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ngangalingolo-Gambari reconst'n | | | | | 58.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | Nsele-Lufimi, Kwango-Kenge | 83.3 | 8.3 | | 75.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Rehab Kasai Provinces | 56.3 | 6.3 | | 50.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Emerg. Living Condits. Improve't | | | | | | | 82.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Emergency Rehab & Recovery | 145.0 | | | | | | 125.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Purchase of buses – part of credit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total Cen | | | | | 125.0 | 175.7 | | 207.0 | | 50.3 | | | | | |
| EasternAfrica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | El-khuwei – Ennuhoud Road | 16.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emerg. Trpt. Infra. Dev. proj. | | | | | | | 50.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Merowa Dam Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | Asmara-Massawa Rd./Br. Impr. | | | | | | | | 3.4 | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | Tadjourah-Obock Road | 20.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Assoso-Kurmuk Road | 14.0 | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Trunk Road Improvement | | | | | | | | 7.9 | | | | | | |
| | Nat. Trpt. Master Plan Study | | | | | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA to ERA's Alemgena trg. Centre | 1.4 | | | | | | | 1.4 | | | | | | |
| | Addis Ababa – Gedo Road Rehab III | | | | | | | | | | 21.3 | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Road Sector Support | 47.8 | 7.1 | | 40.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Northern Uganda Rehab | | | | | 25.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bridges in North Uganda | 7.8 | 0.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kampala Traffic Improvement | | | | | | | | 4.1 | | | | | | |
| | Kampala-Mbara,sections reconst'n | | | | | 115.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Emali-Oloitokitok Road | 32.6 | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Grain Bulk Handlers, Mombasa | 18.1 | | | | | | | 5.9 | | | | | | |
| | Study Nairobi Traffic Management | 1.2 | | | | | | | 1.2 | | | | | | |
| | Rural Roads Meru District | | | | | | | | | | 25.0 | | | | |
| | Reinstatement Garsen-Lamu road | | | | | | | | | | 0.6 | | | | |
| | TA Road Maintenance Mgt. Unit | 0.3 | | | | | | | 0.3 | | | | | | |
| | TA Seminar on Land Surveying | 0.2 | | | | | | | 0.2 | | | | | | |
| | Nyanza Roads 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Songwe Airport (Mbeya) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Mandela Rd,Dar es Salaam | | | | | 40.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study ICT Infra. for Airports Autty. | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| | Rural roads program of PRSP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Zanzibar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Infra Kigali & 2 other towns | 47.3 | | | | | | 20.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Public transport restoration | | | | | | | | 5.4 | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gitarama-Mukamira Road | 54.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | Post-tsunami Infra. Rehabilitation | 0.9 | | | | 0.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | Infrastructure Rehabilitation | 3.9 | | | | 3.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Studies secondary towns | 0.9 | | | | | | | | 0.9 | | | | | |
| | Sambaina-Soavinandriana Road | 18.7 | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upgrade sections RN 34 & 35 | 62.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Toamasina Port Concession | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab RN 7 & 12 (south-east) | | | | | 35.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bypass constr'n on Route 7 | | | | | | | | 7.0 | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, E. | | | | | 40.7 | 222.9 | | 70.0 | 36.8 | 0.9 | 46.9 | | 0.4 | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Study Urgent Rehab Program for Ports | 2.0 | | | | | | | 2.0 | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Lusaka City Road network | | | | | | | | 5.9 | | | | | | |
| | TA Capacity-bldg. Road Project Mgt. | 0.8 | | | | | | | 0.8 | | | | | | |
| Malawi | Bridges on Baraca-Salima rd. | | | | | | | | 6.0 | | | | | | |
| | Backlog Road Rehab & Mtce | | | | | 48.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Beira port dredging capacity | | | | | | | | 5.0 | | | | | | |
| | Caia Bridge over Zambesi R. | 90.0 | 1.9 | | | 31.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Limpopo railway line rehab. | | | | | 7.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuamba-Lichinga rd. improve't. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | Labour-based constr'n. District Roads | | | | | | | | | | 10.4 | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | Access Road to Sikhuphe Airport | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, S. | | | | | | 86.5 | | | 19.7 | | 10.4 | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEPAD | Transaction and Financial Advisory to NEPAD Sectt. on Infrastructure | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal/Mali | Road Improvement and Transport Facilitation | 287.0 | 24.6 | | 94.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gambia & Senegal | Support for Gambia's National Transport Plan | | | | | 55.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| AllECOWAS countries | Transport Facilitation | | | | | 80.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| AllECOWAS | W. Afr. Trade/Trpt. Corridor project | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.3 | | |
| All UEMOA countries | Study: Regional Rail Integration | 1.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 1.2 | | |
| All UEMOA countries | TA UEMOA Agency for Aviation Safety & Security | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| West & Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W./Cent. Afr. | Capacity Building for Supervision of Aviation Safety | 18.9 | 1.1 | | 6.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Afr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All region | Transport Facilitation in Central Afr. | | | | | 16.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya, Tanzania,Uganda | Study EAC Upper Flight Information Region | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.6 | | |
| Kenya, Tanzania,Uganda | TA to facilitation on Northern Corridor | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.4 | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All SADC Countries | Customs modernisation and trade facilitation | | | | | 22.5 | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 22 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2005 ALL AFRICA: Transport**

**Private and Non-ICA Public Sources**

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Rail link Tanger – new port | 319.0 | | | | | (50) | | | | | | | |
| | Road new port-Northern Hwy. | | | | | | | | | | 66.0 | | | |
| | Rural roads prog. 2005-15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Settat-Marrakesh Motorway | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wadi Remal Harbour Road | | | | | | | 89.0 | | | | | | |
| | Aidir-RasAfrou on Roc. Medit | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | Extend Tunis light rail | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Sokhna Port | 86.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Alexandria Cont'r Term. Conc | | 86.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cairo-Alexandria waterway | | | | | | | | | | 33.0 | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | | 86.2 | | | | | 89.0 | | | 99.0 | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Nouakchott Improvements | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | Road Sector Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Renew 125 km of roads | | | | | | | | | | | 4.7 | | |
| | Roads and Bridges | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Port of Praia Upgrade | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Zomba-Jali-Chitakali Road | | | | | | | 20.0 | | 10.0 | | 7.0 | | |
| | Niger R. Bridge at Gao | | | | | | 3.4 | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Tibiri-Dakaro & other roads | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.9 | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Say-Tapoa.Road | | | | | | 9.5 | | | | | 9.0 | | |
| | Inst'l support road programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Periodic mtce. gravel roads | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AIR region earth roads | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Trpt. Equip't – part of credit | | | | 10.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Road Maintenance | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dakar N. Slip Road | | | | | | | 17.0 | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Faidherbe Br, St. Louis | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab RN 20 & 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Mbirkelane-Tambacoun | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dakar-Casamance Ro-ro Ferry | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Linguere-Matam Road | | | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| | Urb. dev. Pikine & Khouma | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rlwy coaches/locos from India | | | | 27.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | Mandina Ba-Soma Road | | | | | | | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | | 3.0 | | |
| Burkina Faso | Ouagadougou periphery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ouagadougou-Kongoussi Road | | | | | | | 11.7 | | 10.0 | | 7.0 | | |
| Guinea | Improve Tombo-Gbessia Rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Transport Infra. Dev. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab 650 km. Feeder roads | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Urban dev. Accra & Kumasi | | | | | (11) | | | | | | | | |
| | Trunk Road Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Kumasi-Teciman road | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Feeder Roads improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Civil Aviation | | | | | 2.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Singrobo-Yamoussoukro Rd | | | | | | | | 10.0 | | | | | |
| Togo | Tandjouare-Sinkasse Road | | | | | | | | 6.5 | 7.5 | | | | |
| Benin | 2nd Decentralised City Mgt | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Come-Possotome Road | | | | | | | 10.0 | | 5.0 | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Improve Banikoara-Kandi rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Study Olokola Deep-Seaport | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Apapa Cont. Terminal Conc. | | 383.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Apapa Terminals C&D Conc. | | 17.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | | 400.2 | | 37.7 | 2.1 | 12.9 | 83.7 | 26.5 | 42.5 | | 30.7 | 12.9 | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Bokoro-Aroutchatak Road | | | | | | 10.5 | | | 12.8 | | | | |
| | Support for road mtce. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent. Afr. Rep | Rehab priority roads in S-W. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab urban roads, Bangui | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Foumban-Mamki Road | | | | | | 11.0 | | | | | 5.5 | | |
| | Yaounde-Olama Bridge Road | | | | | | | 10.5 | | | | 5.0 | | |
| S. Tome Princ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | Rehab road Ndole-Medoumane | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Franceville-Leconi-Kabala Rd. | | | | | | 41.5 | | | | | | | |
| | Transgabonese Rlwy Concesn. | | 91.8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | Inst'l support road mtce. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ngangalingolo-Gambari recon. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | Nsele-Lufimi, Kwango-Kenge | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Rehab Kasai Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Emerg. Living Condits. Impr't | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Emergency Rehab & Recovery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Purchase of buses-pt. of credit | | | | 10.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Cen | | | 91.8 | | 10.0 | | 63.0 | 10.5 | | 12.8 | | 10.5 | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | El-khuwei – Ennuhoud Road | | | | | | 5.8 | | | | | | | |
| | Emerg. Trpt. Infra. Dev. proj. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Merowa Dam Road | | | | | | | | | | 13.0 | | | |
| Eritrea | Asmara/Massawa Rd.,Br. Impr | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Djibouti | Tadjourah-Obock Road | | | | | | | 18.0 | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Assoso-Kurmuk Road | | | | | | | | 6.5 | 6.5 | | | | |
| | Trunk Road Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nat. Trpt. Master Plan Study | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA to ERA's Alemgena centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Ababa-Gedo rd. Rehab III | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Road Sector Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Northern Uganda Rehab | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bridges in N. Uganda | | | | | | | | | 7.0 | | | | |
| | Kampala Traffic Improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kampala-Mbara reconst'n. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Emali-Oloitokitok Road | | | | | | | | | 15.0 | | 14.6 | | |
| | Grain Bulk Handlers,Mombasa | 12.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Nairobi Traffic Mgt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Roads Meru District | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reinstatement Garsen-Lamu rd | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Road Mtce Mgt Unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Seminar on land surveying | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nyanza Roads 2000 | | | | | 18.6 | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Songwe Airport (Mbeya) | | | | | | | | | 7.0 | | 4.6 | | |
| | Rehab Mandela Rd,DaresSalaa | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study ICT for Airports Autty. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural roads prog. of PRSP | | | | | 71.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Zanzibar | | | | | 0.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Infra. Kigali & 2 other towns | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Public transport restoration | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gitarama-Mukamira road | | | | | | | | | | | 10.0 | | |
| Seychelles | Post-tsunami Infra. Rehab. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | Infrastructure Rehabilitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Studies secondary towns | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sambaina-Soavinandriana Rd. | | | | | | | | 8.5 | 8.5 | | | | |
| | Upgrade sections RN 34 & 35 | | | | | | | | | | | 7.0 | | |
| | Toamasina Port Concession | | 12.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab RN 7 & 12 (southeast) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bypass constr'n on Route 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, E. | | | 12.5 | | | 89.8 | 5.8 | 18.0 | 15.0 | 44.0 | 13.0 | 36.2 | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Lusaka City road network | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Capacity for road proj.mgt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | Bridges on Baraca-Salima rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backlog Road Rehab & Mtce | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Beira port dredging capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Caia Br. Over Zambesi R. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Limpopo railway line rehab. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cuamba-Lichinga rd.improve't | | | | | 4.9 | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | Labour-based constr'n Dist. rds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | Access Road Sikhuphe Airport | | | | | | | | | 6.6 | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, S. | | | | | | 4.9 | | | | 6.6 | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEPAD | Transaction and Financial Advisory on Infra. to Sectt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal/Mali | Road Improvement and Transport Facilitation | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 22.9 | 136.4 |
| Gambia & Senegal | Support for Gambia's National Transport Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECOWAS countries | Transport Facilitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECOWAS | W.AfrTrade/Trpt Corridor proj | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All UEMOA countries | Study: Regional Rail Integration | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All UEMOA countries | TA UEMOA Agency for Aviation Safety& Security | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West & Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W./Cent. Afr. | Capacity Building for Supervision of Aviation Safety | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.1 | 8.9 |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All region | Trpt. Facil'n in Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda | Study EAC Upper Flight Information Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya, Tanzania,Uganda | TA to facilitation on Northern Corridor | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All SADC Countries | Customs modernisation and Trade facilitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 23 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2006 ALL AFRICA: Transport**

**Contributions of Governments, Beneficiaries and ICA Members**

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com: | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Rural Roads II | 522.0 | 342.0 | | | | | 60.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Agadir-Marrakesh Mo'way | 830.0 | 189.0 | | 143.0 | | | | 149.0 | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | | | | 143.0 | | | 60.0 | 149.0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Constr'n Kaedi-Gourage rd | | | | | 83.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | Constr'n. Janela-Porto No | | | | | 16.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Upgrade Kayes Airport | 15.0 | 2.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban access roads | 12.9 | 2.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bamako Airport Upgrade | | | | | | | | | | | | 89.6 | | |
| | Pave Niono-Goma Coura rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | 35.2 | | |
| Niger | Goure-Djajiri Road | 4.1 | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Upgrade dual expwy. VDN | 37.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dakar road rehab | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Participatory Local Dev. | 159.0 | 60.0 | | | | | 80.0 | | 19.0 | | | | | |
| | Port for Matam Phosphate | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | |
| | Study multi-commodity Port | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | |
| | Trade/transit facilitation | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.3 | | |
| | Supply of trpt. equipt (India) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com: | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Study Koungusi-Mali Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | Reconstr'n Forecariah Br. | | | | | 6.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| | RehabBrs,R.Day,Ouaou,Mil | | | | | 3.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Study Matotoka-Sefadu rd. | 3.0 | 0.2 | | 2.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Emergency Infrastructure | 30.0 | | | | | | 30.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Infrastructure Rehabilitation | | | | | | | 8.5 | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Seven Bridges project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Trunk road improvement | 12.7 | | | | | | | 12.7 | | | | | | |
| | Transport Infra. Programme | | | | | 13.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Trpt. Sector Plg & Integr'n. | | | | | 6.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Rural br. & rd. network | 0.5 | | | | | | | 0.5 | | | | | | |
| | Hwy. upgrades & road rehab | | | | | | | | | | | | 195.0 | | |
| | Volta Lake Ferry improve't | | | | | | | | | | | | 5.0 | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | Aflao-Hillacondji Road | 12.9 | 1.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | AkproMisserete-Kpedekpo | 31.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Port of Cotonou Upgrade | | | | | | | | | | | | 169.5 | | |
| | Bridge Lac Nokoué | | | | | | | | | | 8.0 | | | | |
| Nigeria | TA Port Computerization | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | | | | 2.8 | 129.8 | | 118.5 | 13.2 | 19.0 | 8.0 | | 496.6 | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Massaguet-Massakory Rd | 30.0 | 19.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent. Afr. Rep | Road Sector Support | | | | | 70.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Renew river trpt. equipment | | | | | 5.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Batibo-Bachoua-Akagbe Rd | 76.5 | 12.8 | 0.20 | 63.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Road programme | | | | | 105.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehabilitation of Bridges | | | | | | | | | | 5.0 | | | | |
| S. Tome Princ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat. Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com: | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gabon | Koumameyong-Ovan Road | 44.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ovan-Makoku Road | 61.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Road maintenance | | | | | 18.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | Kinshasa: Liberation Ave. | 18.0 | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | Public Works & Employ-ment Creation | 31.5 | 0.9 | | | | | 30.6 | | | | | | | |
| | Bujumbura rds. & RN 12 | | | | | 20.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study urban trpt. Bujumbura | 0.1 | | | | | | | 0.1 | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Cen. | | | | | 63.5 | 218.6 | | 30.6 | 0.1 | | 5.0 | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | Emergency Study Basic Infra Planning for Juba & environs | 4.2 | | | | | | | 4.2 | | | | | | |
| | Nat.Emerg.Trpt. Rehab, ph. 1 | | | | | | | 43.5 | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | Rehab Nefasit-Tera-Imni rd. | | | | | 48.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Road Sector Development | 132.3 | 45.0 | | | | | 87.3 | | | | | | | |
| | Jimma-Mizan Road | 144.0 | 52.0 | | 92.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Support Road Sector Pro | | | | | 198.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Trunk road improvement | 14.1 | | | | | | | 14.1 | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Addis-Jimma road | | | | | 77.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Kabale-Kisoro-Bunagan Rd | | | | 47.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kampala traffic improv't | 2.7 | | | | | | | 2.7 | | | | | | |
| | Upgrade North Corridor rd. | | | | | 24.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backlog Road Mtce Prog. | | | | | 19.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Kampala Rd. Network | 0.5 | | | | | | | 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Dundori – Njabini Road | 37.8 | 7.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural roads | 28.0 | 3.0 | | | | | | | 25.0 | | | | | |
| | Rural roads, Mt. Kenya area | | | | | | | | | | 5.0 | | | | |
| | TA Road Mtce. Mgt. Unit | 0.4 | | | | | | | 0.4 | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com: | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tanzania | Mwanza Airport | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study airportin Msalato proj | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Road widening Kiruwa | 10.0 | | | | | | | 10.0 | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Mwanza Border-Tinde & Nzega-Isaka roads | | | | | 38.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Capacity-bldg. Rd. proj. mgt. | 0.4 | | | | | | | 0.4 | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Road infra. support program | | | | | 45.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Public transport restoration | 2.8 | | | | | | | 2.8 | | | | | | |
| | TA Public Trpt. Mgt. System | 0.3 | | | | | | | 0.3 | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | Rehab Mutsamudu-Pomoni | | | | | 2.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Service Support supplement | | | | | | | 5.0 | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Constr'n bypass on Rte 7 | 3.3 | | | | | | | 3.3 | | | | | | |
| | Metal bridges & south rds. | | | | | 29.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, East | | | | | 139.0 | 480.1 | | 135.8 | 38.7 | 25.0 | 5.0 | | | | |
| *Southern Afr.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Study Urgent Port Rehab | 0.4 | | | | | | | 0.4 | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Rehab Zimba-Livingstone | | | | | 19.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Periodic Mtce. of roads | | | | | 26.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Urban Dev. Lusaka | 0.3 | | | | | | | 0.3 | | | | | | |
| | Agric. Dev. Support Prog. | | | | | | | 37.2 | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | Thyolo-Bangula Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Inst'l support trpt. Bodies | 9.4 | | | | 9.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Br. Mtce. Mgt. system | 0.4 | | | | | | | 0.4 | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | MontePuez-Lichinga Road | 102.5 | 7.5 | | 43.0 | | | | (28) | | | | | | |
| | Gurua – Magige Road | 11.8 | 1.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Milange-Mocuba rd. | | | | | 1.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Beira port dredging capacity | 9.2 | | | | | | | 9.2 | | | | | | |
| | Caia Br. on R. Zambesi | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26.3 | |
| | Improve roads,Inhambane Pr. | | | | | | | | | | 13.0 | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com: | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Study Nampula-Cuamba Rd. | 3.0 | | | | | | | 3.0 | | | | | | |
| | TA Capacity-bldg. Dredging | 0.1 | | | | | | | 0.1 | | | | | | |
| | Support ANE 2006-10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | Upgrade Rundu-Elundu rd. | 117.0 | | | | | | | 88.0 | | | | | | |
| | TA Port Dev. & Exp'n. | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | Integrated Trpt. Project | 38.2 | 5.2 | | | | (9.5) | 23.5 | | | | | | | |
| | Likalaneng-ThabaTseka Rd | 36.5 | 26.5 | | 10.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moshoshoe airport upgrade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Sou. | | | | | 53.0 | 56.3 | | 60.7 | 101.9 | | 13.0 | | 0.4 | 26.3 | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com: | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General | Road Safety (World Bank) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal/Mali | Road Improvement and Transport Facilitation | | | | | | | | 8.4 | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso & Niger | Tera - Dori Road | 44.0 | 4.5 | | 39.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea & Senegal | Labe-Seriba-Medina Goun-ass-Tambacounda Road | 210.0 | 21.2 | | 80.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| West & Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali | W. & Cent. Africa Air Transport Safety & Security Project | 33.6 | | | | | | 33.6 | | | | | | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda & Burundi | Kikukiro Nemba - Gasenyi - Kirundu Road | 76.0 | 6.0 | | 43.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya, Tanzan-ia, Uganda & Rwanda | E. Africa Trade and Transport Facilitation | 280.0 | 63.8 | | 13.2 | | | 199.0 | | | | 4.0 | | | |
| Kenya, Uganda | 5-yr. Investment Program Joint Rlwy Concessions | 111.0 | | | | | | 32.0 | | | 32.0 | | | | |
| Kenya & Tanzania | Arusha – Namanga – Athi River Road | 140.0 | 8.0 | | 76.0 | | | | (56) | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia & Djibouti | Rehab Djibouti- Ethiopia Railway line | | | | | 13.0 | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com: | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All COMESA | COMESA CNS/ATM | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | |
| Southern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana & Zambia | Study of N-S Trpt. Corridor (SADC),incl. Kazungula Br. | 4.1 | 0.2 | | 3.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho, Moz-ambique, So. Afr., Swaziland | Southern Africa Trade Hub Project and Customs Reform | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.6 | | |

**Table 24 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2006 ALL AFRICA: Transport**

**Private and Non-ICA Public Sources**

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Rural Roads II | 10.0 | | | | | | | | | | 25.0 | | 60.0 |
| | Agadir-Marrakesh Mo'way | | | | | | 104.0 | 52.0 | | | 96.0 | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | | | | | | 104.0 | 52.0 | | | 96.0 | 25.0 | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | Constr'n Kaedi-Gourage rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | Constr'n Janela-Porto Novo | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | Upgrade Kayes Airport | | | | | | | | | 13.0 | | | | |
| | Urban access roads | | | | | | 10.5 | | | | | | | |
| | Bamako Airport Upgrade | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pave Niono-Goma Coura rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | Goure-Djajiri Road | | | | | | 3.6 | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Upgrade dual expwy. VDN | | | | | | 32.7 | | | | | | | |
| | Dakar road rehab. | | | | | | | 34.0 | | | | | | |
| | Participatory Local Dev. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Port for Matam Phosphate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study multi-commodity port | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Trade/transit facilitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Supply of trpt. equip't (India) | | | | 17.9 | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Study Koungousi-Mali Road | | | | | | | | | 0.3 | | | | |
| Guinea | Reconstr'n Forecariah Br. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | RehabBrs,R.Day,Ouaou,Milo | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GuineaBissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Study Matotoka-Sefadu rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Emergency Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Infrastructure Rehabilitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Seven Bridges project | | | | | | | | | 8.0 | | | | |
| | Trunk road improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Trpt. Infra. Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Trpt. Sector Plg & Integr'n. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA rural br. & rd. network | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hwy. upgrades & road rehab. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Volta Lake Ferry improve't | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | Aflao-Hillacondji Road | | | | | | 11.3 | | | | | | | |
| Benin | AkproMisserete-Kpedekpord | | | | | | 5.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Port of Cotonou Upgrade | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bridge Lac Nokoué | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | TA Port Computerization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | | | | 17.9 | | 63.1 | 34.0 | | 21.3 | | | | |
| CentralAfrica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | Massaguet-Massakory Road | | | | | | 10.4 | | | | | | | |
| Cent.Afr.Rep | Road Sector Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Renew rivert trpt. equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Batibo-Bachoua-Akagbe Rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60.0 |
| | Road Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehabilitation of Bridges | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. TomePrinc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gabon | Koumameyong-Ovan Road | | | | | | 44.1 | | | | | | | |
| | Ovan-Makoku Road | | | | | | 60.4 | | | | | | | |
| | Road maintenance | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | Kinshasa: Liberation Ave. | | | | | | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| Burundi | Public Works and Employ-ment Creation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bujumbura rds. & RN 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study urban trpt. Bujumbura | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total Cen | | | | | | | 114.9 | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| EasternAfrica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | Emergency Study Basic Infra Plg. for Juba and environs | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nat.Emerg.Trpt.Rehab.,ph. 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | Rehab Nefasit-Tera-Imni rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Road Sector Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jimma-Mizan Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Support Road Sector Prog. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Trunk road improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Addis-Jimma road | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | Kabale-Kisoro-Bunagan Rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kampala traffic improve't. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upgrade North Corridor rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backlog Road Mtce Prog. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study Kampala Rd network | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Dundori – Njabini Road | | | | | | | | 10.0 | 10.0 | | 10.0 | | |
| | Rural roads | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural roads, Mt. Kenya area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Road Mtce Mgt Unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tanzania | Mwanza airport | | | | | | | | | | | 6.0 | | |
| | Study airportin Msalato proj. | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | | | | |
| | Road widening Kiruwa | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehab Mwanza Border-Tinde & Nzega-Isaka roads | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Capacity-bldg. road proj.mgt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Road infra. support program | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Public transport restoration | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Public Trpt. mgt. System | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | Rehab Mutsamuda-Pomoni | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Service Support supplement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | Constr'n bypass on Rte. 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Metal bridges & south roads | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, E. | | | | | | | | | 10.0 | 10.4 | | 16.0 | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Study Urgent Port Rehab. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | Rehab Zimba-Livingstone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Periodic mtce. of roads | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Study urban dev. Lusaka | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Agric.Dev.Support Prog. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | Thyolo-Bangula Road | | | | | | | | | | | 10.0 | | |
| | Inst'l support trpt. Bodies | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Br. mtce mgt. System | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | MontePuez-Lichinga Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52.0 |
| | Gurua – Magige Road | | | | | | 10.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Study Milange-Mocuba road | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Beira port dredging capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Caia Br. on R. Zambesi | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improve roads,Inhambane Pr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Study Nampula-Cuamba rd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Capacity-bdg. Dredging | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Support ANE 2006-10 | | | | | 25.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | Upgrade Rundu-Elundu road | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Port Dev. & Exp'n. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | Integrated Transport Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Likalaneng-Thaba Tseka Rd | | | | | | | (12) | | (13) | | | | |
| | Moshoshoe airport upgrade | | | | | | | | | 3.7 | | | | |
| Sub-total , S. | | | | | | 25.0 | 10.0 | | | 3.7 | | 10.0 | | 52.0 |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALLAFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General | Road Safety (World Bank) | | | | | 3.4 | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal/Mali | Road Improvement and Transport Facilitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso & Niger | Tera – Dori Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea & Senegal | Labe-Seriba-Medina Goun-ass-Tambacounda Road | | 0.2 | | | | (20) | (32) | (32) | (20) | | | 6.6 | |
| Western & CentralAfrica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BurkinaFaso, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali | W. & Cent. Africa Air Transport Safety and Security Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CentralAfrica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda & Burundi | Kikukiro Nemba – Gasenyi – Kirundu Road | | | | | | | | (13) | (8) | | (7) | | 81.0 |
| EasternAfrica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya, Tanz-ania, Uganda & Rwanda | E. African Trade and Transport Facilitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya, Uganda | 5-yr. Investment Program Joint Railway Concessions | | 27.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya & Tanzania | Arusha – Namanga – Athi River Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia & Djibouti | Rehab Djibouti-Ethiopia Railway line | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMESA | COMESA CNS/ATM | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana & Zambia | Study of N-S Trpt. Corridor (SADC),incl. Kazungula Br. | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | |
| Lesotho, Mozambique, So. Afr,Swaziland | Southern Africa Trade Hub Project and Customs Reform | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 25 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2005 ALL AFRICA: ICT**

**Contributions of Governments, Beneficiaries and ICA Members**

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Maroc Telecom General | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Medi Telecom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | Tunisiana Mobile Access | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Fixed Access & Long-distance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mobile Access – Djezzy GSM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mobile Access – Wataniya | 490.0 | | | | | | | | 20.0 | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Fixed and LD Part'l divestiture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MobiNil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vodafone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | | | | | | | | | 20.0 | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | Mobile Access – Spacetel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Mobile (Africell) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liberia | Mobile Access (LoneStarCell) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Scancom mobile netwk exp'n. | 51.6 | | | | | | 40.0 | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | MTN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Mobile Access | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Vmobile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Globacom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MTN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reliance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Starcomms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sirius Wireless network | 15.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 7.6 | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | | | | | | | 40.0 | | | | | 7.6 | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent. Afr. Rep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Mobile Access (MTN) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Tome Princ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat. Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | Vodacom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Cen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | Kanartel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bashair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Nera Networks AS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | Mobile Access | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | MTN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Celtel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Partial divestiture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Celtel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Safaricom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Fixed/mobile part'l divestiture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mobile Access (Celtel) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Zanzibar Telecom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vodacom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ICT Program Dev. Fund | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Rwandatel (Divestiture) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MTN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | Telecom Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cable & Wireless Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, E. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Kwanza Sul telephone sy. m | 27.0 | 3.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 23.7 | |
| Zambia | MTN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Celtel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Mobile & LD - Vodacom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | Schoolnet 2005-07 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | Econet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Telecel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | Mascom Wireless | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | MTN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | Vodacom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MTN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mobile Access (Cell C) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SNO -Fixed & Long-distance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | Vodacom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23.7 | |
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Expansion Pan-African Mobile Operator, Celtel | 270.0 | | | | | | 40.0 | | | | | | | |

**Table 26 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2005 ALL AFRICA: ICT**

**Private and Non-ICA Public Sources**

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n. | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | Maroc Telecom General | 181.0 | 181.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Medi Telecom | 59.0 | 59.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | Tunisiana Mobile Access | 53.0 | 53.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Fixed Access & Long-distance | 232.5 | 232.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mobile Access – Djezzy GSM | 228.5 | 228.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mobile Access – Wataniya | 175.0 | 175.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Fixed & LD Part'l divestiture | 446.0 | 446.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MobiNil | 213.5 | 213.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vodafone | 148.5 | 148.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | 1,737.0 | 1,737.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | Mobile Access – Spacetel | | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | Mobile (Africell) | | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | Mobile Access (LoneStarCell) | | 6.8 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n. | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ghana | Scancom mobile netwk exp'n | | 11.6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | MTN | | 20.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Mobile Access – Spacetel | | 5.8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | Vmobile | 500.0 | 500.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Globacom | 342.5 | 342.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MTN | 291.0 | 291.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reliance | | 22.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Starcomms | | 22.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sirius Wireless network | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | 1,133.5 | 1,223.6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent. Afr. Rep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Mobile Access (MTN) | | 29.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Tome Princ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | Vodacom | | 42.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Cen | | | 71.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | Kanartel | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bashair | | 52.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | Nera Networks, AS | | | | | 0.3 | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | Mobile Access | | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | MTN | | 36.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Celtel | | 22.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n. | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Partial divestiture | | 19.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | Celtel | | 250.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Safaricom | | 171.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Fixed/mobile part'l divestiture | | 28.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mobile Access (Celtel) | | 25.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Zanzibar Telecom | | 20.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vodacom | | 15.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ICT Program Dev. Fund | | | | | 1.3 | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Rwandatel (Divestiture) | | 20.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MTN | | 13.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | Telecom Seychelles | | 8.3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cable & Wireless Seychelles | | 6.6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, E. | | | 787.8 | | | 1.6 | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Kwanza Sul Telephone system | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | MTN | | 49.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Celtel | | 25.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Mobile & Long-dist.-Vodacom | | 14.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | Schoolnet 2005-07 | | | | | 1.3 | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | Econet | | 9.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Telecel | | 4.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | Mascom Wireless | | 19.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | MTN | | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | Vodacom | 647.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MTN | 363.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mobile Access (Cell C) | 158.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SNO - Fixed & Long-distance | 15.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n. | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lesotho | Vodacom | | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, S. | | 1,183.5 | 126.0 | | | 1.3 | | | | | | | | |
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B.Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Expansion Pan-African Mobile Operator, Celtel | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40.0 |

**Table 27 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2006 ALL AFRICA: ICT**

**Contributions of Governments, Beneficiaries and ICA Members**

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, N. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | Eghana | 42.0 | 2.0 | | | | | 40.0 | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Poverty Reduction Support | | | | | | | 30.0 | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nigeria | Support local supplier ICT | | | | | | | 2.5 | | | | | | | |
| | Internet Protocol Backbone | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | | | | | | | 72.5 | | | | | 0.2 | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent. Afr. Rep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Tome Princ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat. Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | Internet Gabon SA expansion | 6.0 | | | | | | | | | | | 3.0 | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Cen | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.0 | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | TA Trg of ETA&ETC staff | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | TA KBC's ITC business plg | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 | | |
| | TA Wananchi business eng'g | 0.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 | | |
| Tanzania | ICT in rural dev., ph. 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | Erwanda | | | | | | | 10.0 | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, East | | | | | | | | 10.0 | | | | | 0.6 | | |

| Country | Project | Total Cost | Govt. | Bene-ficiaries | AfDB Group | Eur. Com. | EIB | World Bank | Japan | France | Ger-many | UK DFID | USA | Italy | Can-ada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Ang. Telecommunications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Media support 2006-08 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ALL AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECOWAS countries | West African Telecom Market Dev Project: harmonization | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General | NetTel@Africa 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 28 - Projects for which loan/grant/investment commitments were made in calendar year 2006 ALL AFRICA: ICT**

**Private and Non-ICA Public Sources**

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. National Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WesternAfrica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | eGhana | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | Poverty Reduction Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nigeria | Support local supplier ICT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Internet Protocol Backbone* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, W. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cent. Afr. Rep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Tome Princ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equat Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | Internet Gabon SA expansion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, Cen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | TA Trg of ETA & ETC staff | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | TA KBC's ITC business plg. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TA Wananchi business eng'g | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | ICT in rural dev, ph. 2 | | | | | 0.9 | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | eRwanda | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoro Is. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, East | | | | | | 0.9 | | | | | | | | |

| Country | Project | PRI Dom. | VATE For'n | China | India | Nord-ics | Islam icDB | Kuwait | Saudi Arabia | BA-DEA | AF-ESD | OPEC | Reg. Banks | For'n. Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Afr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Ang. Telecommunications | | | | | 1.4 | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | Media support 2006-08 | | | | | 2.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total, S. | | | | | | 3.5 | | | | | | | | |
| ALL AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Regional Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ECOWAS countries | West African Telecoms Mkt. Project: Harmonization | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General | NetTel@Africa 2006-07 | | | | | 0.4 | | | | | | | | |

## About the ICA

The Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), a Gleneagles G8 commitment, is a major new effort to accelerate progress to meet the urgent infrastructure needs of Africa in support of economic growth and development. It will address both national and regional constraints to infrastructure development, with an emphasis on regional infrastructure, recognising the particular challenges at this scale. However the Consortium will also engage at the country level, since most infrastructure services are addressed at the national level, within national budgets and implementation frameworks, and issues of harmonisation also need to be addressed at this scale.

The Consortium is a tripartite relationship between bilateral donors, multilateral agencies and African institutions, intended to make its members more effective at supporting infrastructure in Africa by pooling efforts in selected areas (such as information sharing, project development, and good practice). Although ICA is not a financing agency, the Consortium would act as a platform to broker more donor financing of infrastructure projects and programmes in Africa. The success of the Consortium will be judged by concrete action and outcomes, in terms of the quantity and quality of sustainable infrastructure services delivered to Africa's people, and the resultant development benefits.

To underpin the work of the ICA a Secretariat located in the African Development Bank has been established. Through the Secretariat, the Consortium collaborates closely with the African Union, its NEPAD programme, the Regional Economic Communities and the AfDB.