

# **WBG ENERGY AND AGRICULTURE TASK FORCES**

## ***TRANSFORMATIONAL PROJECTS IN AFRICA: UPDATE***

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**WORLD BANK GROUP**

# STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

World Bank Strategic Framework

Context: Energy, Agriculture, and Transformational Projects

Energy Task Force: Background and Project Updates

Agriculture Task Force: Background and Project Updates

Priority Projects: Challenges

Revised List of Projects 2015

# STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

ALIGNED WITH WORLD BANK GROUP PRIORITIES

WBG  
Priorities

Reducing Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity

AFR  
Strategy

Competitiveness and Employment

Vulnerability and Resilience

Governance

AFR Emerging Themes

Energy

- Engagement along full value chain (generation, transmission, distribution, access)
- Reduced cost of production
- Regional Integration (power pool development)
- Improved pricing (sector reform, effective tariffs)

Skills/Education

- Skills for key sectors (Ag, Energy, Extractives, Health)
- Increase productivity and technology-led growth
- Focus on quality, sciences and engineering
- Efficient use of funding
- Private sector linkages

Agriculture/Dry Lands

- Emphasis on improving quality of sector policy environment and public spending.
- Stepping-up facilitation of private sector investments in agriculture that are inclusive, with greater attention to land administration programs.
- Increased engagement on enhancing resilience of agricultural production systems through land cape approach, including irrigation.

Women's Economic Empowerment

- Regional Gender Action Plan focused on four key areas highlighted by WDR2012 : reducing mortality (vulnerability), increasing earnings & investing in youth (competitiveness), & voice (governance).
- Strong partnerships internally (all sectors, IFC) & externally (academia, NGOs) for knowledge creation to support evidence-based policy making.

Natural Resource Management

- Highly resource-dependent growth
- Focus on inclusive and sustainable growth
- Managing EI rents
- Transparency
- A new Africa Trust Fund to enhance local sustainability and address impacts on conflict and communities

IFC AFR  
Pillars

Entrepreneurship; Transform Markets & Key Industries (Agribusiness & Infrastructure); Improve Investment Climate

Encouraging Entrepreneurship

Fragile states

Cross Cutting: South-South, Climate Change and Environment; and Social Protection

Financial Sector Products

# AFRICA REGION PRIORITY THEMES

## I. Boosting Productivity

### Energy

Generation, transmission, distribution and access; Power pools (across sub-regions); PPP; Reduce cost of production and improve pricing; Improve management of utilities; Scale-up renewable energy.

*Core IFC area: Africa Special Initiative for Infrastructure, WBG Power in FCS Initiative, MIGA focus area*

### Transport

Regional connectivity; Inter-modal transport (air traffic; railways, ports, rivers and lakes); PPP.

*MIGA umbrella to increase private participation*

### Higher education/ Science and technology

Enable technology transfer through better training in science and technology; TVET with private sector linkages.

### Trade, Competitiveness & Finance

Logistics; Remove barriers to sub-regional trade; Improve value chain in key sectors; Improve competitiveness and access to finance.

*Core IFC area (Leading Inclusive Business Approaches) and Cross-cutting Focus Area (Investment Climate)*

### Agriculture, Water Resources Management

Raise productivity (agribusiness, PPP, irrigation, improve policy context); Pastoralism; Food security.

*IFC Agribusiness in Africa Special Initiative; MIGA work with dedicated Agribusiness Investment Funds*

### Urban planning

Integrated urban development, bringing together various sectors – including urban water and sanitation, transport, roads, housing, power, governance; PPP.

## II. Better Targeting the Poor

### Social protection

Extend coverage to help households mitigate shocks and build human capital, including in FCS.

### Health

Pandemic preparedness; Improve health systems; Expand quality basic health services to all.

*WBG Health in Africa Initiative*

### Water Supply and Sanitation

### Climate Change

Drylands; Forest preservation; Climate resilience/adaptation (climate smart agriculture, reduce vulnerability to floods and droughts, infrastructure design); Coastal erosion prevention.

*MIGA focus area*

### Gender

Regional Gender Action Plan: reducing mortality (vulnerability), increasing earnings & investing in youth (competitiveness), & voice (governance).

*IFC cross-cutting focus area*

## Sound Economic Management and Governance

### Fiscal and Debt Management

Also manage extractive industries rents transparently.

### Data/Statistics

Build statistical capacity to produce timely, accurate statistics and understand poverty dynamics in countries.

### Governance

Strengthen public sector capacity and institutions; Social accountability.

# TRANSFORMATIVE OPPORTUNITIES IN ENERGY, WATER, AGRICULTURE/DRYLANDS

Several operations are regional projects and represent a collaborative approach by the World Bank Group. They are in early stages of identification/preparation, and need further study.

Projects include:

## **Niger Basin**

- Fomi Project
- Rehabilitation of Lake Chad
- Benue Investments

## **Zambezi Basin**

- Kariba Dam Rehabilitation
- Batoka Gorge Hydropower
- Malawi Shire Valley Irrigation Project



## **Nile Basin**

- Kenya Water Security and Climate Resilience Project
- Eastern Nile Multipurpose Development
- Nile Equatorial Lakes Water Resource Management
- Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric

## **Congo Basin**

- Inga Hydropower

## **Volta Basin**

- Pwalugu MPP

## **Regional**

- Lesotho Highlands Water Project - Phase 2
- Africa Hydromet Program
- Regional Agricultural Research Programs (e.g., WAAPP)
- Africa Sustainable Land and Management

# CONTEXT: ENERGY

- Regular power outages cost the African economy as a whole between 1 and 4 percentage points of GDP.
- Only one in three Africans has access to electricity, and those with power access typically pay up to seven times more than consumers elsewhere.
- But Africa is rich in sources of renewable energy, most of which have not been tapped.
- Currently, only about 7 percent of the continent's hydropower resources have been developed. The rift valley has significant untapped geothermal potential. Gas is a squandered resource. Wind and solar have not been taken to scale.
- Technological development is making exploitation of the continent's renewable energy resources easier and more affordable.
- There is tremendous potential for investment to expand energy availability and access. The impact would be considerable in terms of business productivity, but also in improving health services and the quality of life and opportunities available to ordinary people, including the poor.
- If it can take advantage of its vast wealth of renewable resources, the continent has the potential for low-emission growth, leapfrogging over dependence on carbon fuels, and to become a leader in clean energy.

# CONTEXT: AGRICULTURE

- Around 70% of Africans live in rural areas, and agriculture is by far the largest generator of employment and source of livelihoods.
- Agriculture accounts for 30-40% of continental GDP.
- Growth in demand for food in Africa is among the highest in the world, and is expected to double by 2020, primarily in cities. The continental market for rice alone is estimated to reach US\$8 billion by 2025.
- Yet, yields in Africa of the key staples are typically between one half and one third of those that could be achieved, and lag behind global competitors.
- With an abundance of labor, land, and untapped water, Africa has the resources necessary for a massive expansion of agricultural production.
- Application of agricultural research and technology, including higher yield and drought-tolerant varieties, more efficient irrigation, enhanced cultivation methods, and mechanized farming, has the potential to increase agricultural productivity.
- Access to finance, especially for women farmers, remains a significant constraint.
- Attention is also needed to the potential impacts of climate change, and adaptation efforts must be stepped up.



# CONTEXT: GOVERNORS TASK FORCES – TRANSFORMATIONAL PROJECTS

- Given the scope of the challenges and opportunities, these two sectors were selected by the African Governors for Task Forces to track priority projects.
- Governors and Task Forces chose **transformational projects**: *those that have the potential to catalyze very large-scale benefits to improve access to services beyond borders, and promote joint action to tackle shared challenges.*
- Transformational project can involve:
  - Regional integration
  - Material economic impact on the lives of a large number of people
  - Potential to attract additional (including private) finance



# AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY TASK FORCES

OBJECTIVES: TO ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS OF PRIORITY PROJECTS, AND BRING OUTSTANDING ISSUES TO THE ATTENTION OF WBG MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNORS

## Energy Task Force

Created in October 2011, with a focus on 5 priority projects (4 hydropower projects, 1 geothermal):

- Lom Pangar Hydropower Project, Cameroon
- Menengai **Geothermal** Development Project, Kenya
- Kaleta Hydropower Project, Guinea
- Souapiti Hydropower Project, Guinea
- Inga 3 Hydropower Project, DRC

## Agriculture Task Force

Created in April 2013 with a focus on 5 priority projects:

- Kandadji Program, Niger
- Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project
- Transit Facilitation Project of CEMAC
- Shire Valley Irrigation Project, Malawi
- Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania Investment Project

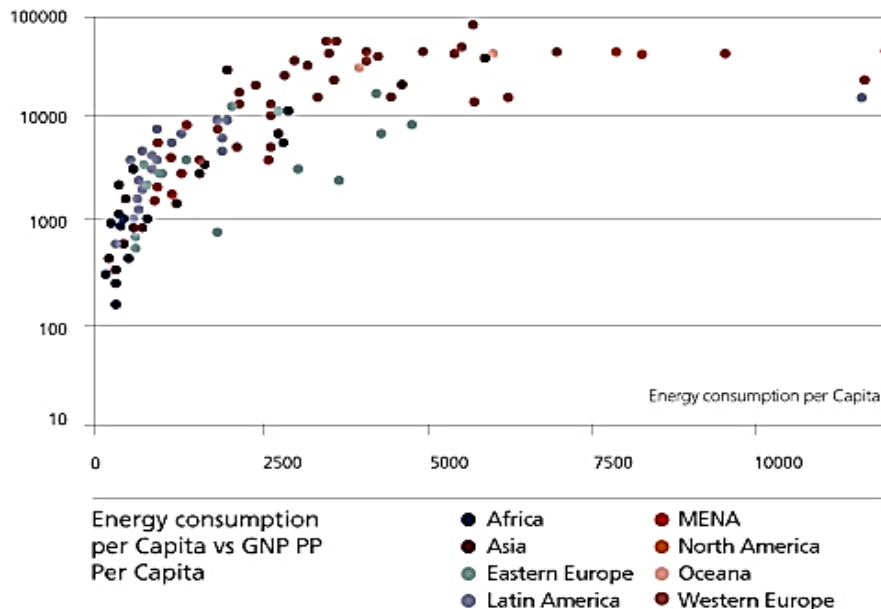
## ENERGY TASK FORCE: BACKGROUND

- Governors were concerned about limited access to energy in Africa, and the slow pace of implementation of major energy projects.
- They decided in 2011 to identify priority projects and form an Energy Task Force.
- They requested that a WBG technical task force also be established to accelerate the implementation of the priority projects and report periodically to the Governor's Task Force.
- Governors recognized the importance of **regional projects** – regional power planning and trade can address key energy challenges, including the continent's chronic struggle for adequate and affordable generation capacity.
- Focus on indigenous energy resources development – hydropower, geothermal and gas.

# ENERGY TASK FORCE: WHY ENERGY?

**Increased energy access contributes to reduced poverty reduction and shared prosperity**

Energy consumption per capita vs GNP per capita



❑ **Africa installed generation capacity is ±80 GW**

- ✓ 600 million people and 10 million SMEs have no access
- ✓ Outside South Africa, consumption is 1% of OECD levels

❑ **30 countries face regular interruption of services**

- ✓ Sales lost (interruptions): 6% formal, 16% informal sector

❑ **Nearly 80% of households rely on solid biomass for cooking**

- ✓ ~500,000 deaths a year are attributed to indoor pollution
- ✓ Lack of energy disproportionately affects women/children

❑ **Competitiveness:** the average cost of power in SSA is double that in other developing countries.

**Access to modern energy services part of SDGs and SE4All targets**

# ENERGY: AN INTEGRATED WORLD BANK GROUP APPROACH

- Great opportunities for transformative impact along the full energy value chain by adopting an integrated WBG approach
- Plentiful unexploited renewable energy resources
- But, large-scale generation resources concentrated in a few countries with small domestic markets
- Strong need for regional approaches and development of regional Power Pools



**Generation**

**Transmission**

**Distribution and  
access**

**Greater efficiency in  
production (low carbon,  
improved operating  
efficiency)**

**Scale-up Energy Supply**

- *Crowding in private sector financing*
- *Main area for one WBG approach*
- *Project preparation*

**Regional integration & power  
pools  
(improving reliability and  
resource optimization)**

**Power Pool Development**

- *Building institutions: TA for power pools*
- *Building infrastructure : Financing, TA, convening power*

**Reducing cost  
(sector reform, tariff,  
improving efficiency)**

**Scale-up Energy Access**

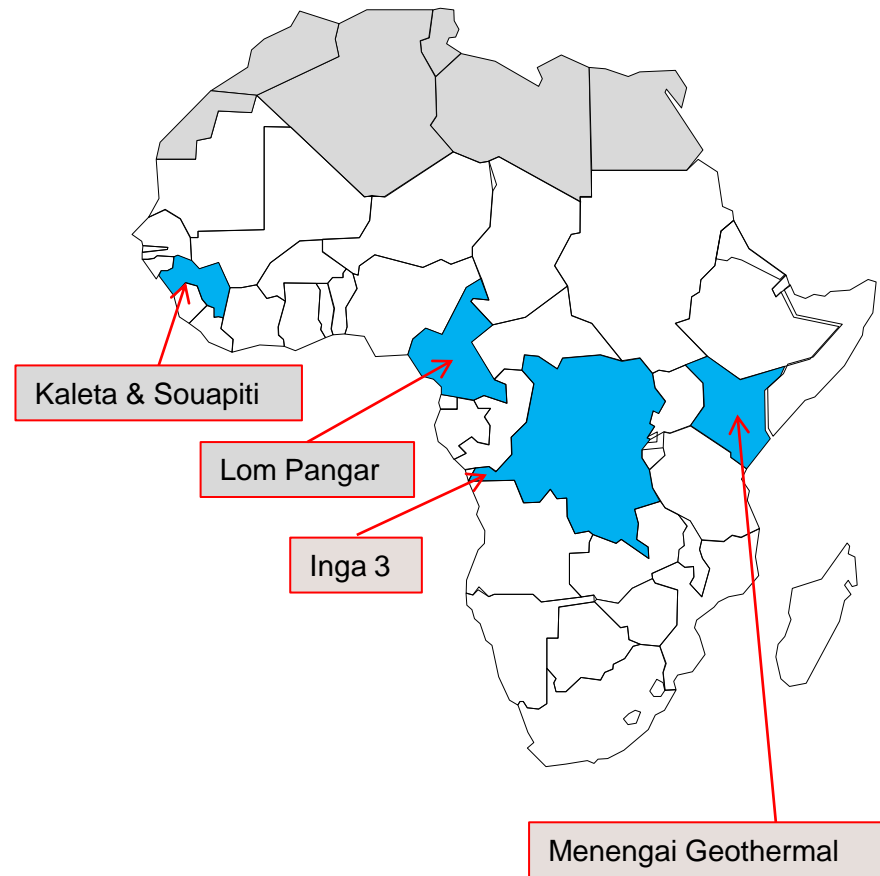
- *UN SE4All Goal - Universal Access for All by 2030*
- *Utility support*
- *Off-grid, mini-grid*

**Knowledge and Partnerships**

**Leverage our limited resources and expand South to South cooperation**

# ENERGY TASK FORCE: PROJECT UPDATES

- Four hydropower projects, and one geothermal
  - ▣ **Cameroon:** Lom Pangar Hydropower, Central Africa Power Pool
  - ▣ **Guinea:** Kaleta Hydropower, West Africa Power Pool
  - ▣ **Guinea:** Souapiti Hydropower, West Africa Power Pool
  - ▣ **Democratic Republic of Congo:** Inga III & Grand Inga, Southern Power Pool
  - ▣ **Kenya:** Menengai Geothermal Development Project in the Rift Valley, East Africa Power Pool



# 1. LOM PANGAR HYDROPOWER PROJECT, CAMEROON

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- Regulating dam will result in an additional 150 MW of capacity
  - 30 MW installed capacity at dam
  - 120 MW of firm capacity at existing hydropower sites downstream (Song Loulou and Edea)
- And open up another 6,000MW of new hydro in the Sanaga Basin

## Project in construction stage

- Most advanced project of the 5 selected priority projects: approved for IDA funding in March 2012
- Construction progress is 82% as of July 2015
- Partial filling of the reservoir is expected to start in September 2015.
- Expected commissioning in August 2016
- Planning for downstream 360MW Nachtigal project advancing.



## 2. KALETA HYDROPOWER, GUINEA

15

- Installed capacity of 240 MW
- 30 percent of generated power will be for export to neighboring countries – using the OMVG transmission loop (under preparation)

### Project in construction stage

- EPC contract awarded to China Water and Electricity company (CWE)
- On target to have first of 3 turbines commissioned in June 2015 and all 3 turbines by end of 2015.
- Operations to be managed by new utility (instead of Electricité de Guinée)





## 2. SOUAPITI HYDROPOWER PROJECT, GUINEA

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- Expected installed capacity of 515 MW
- Will also function as a regulating dam for downstream developments (including Kaleta)

### Project in preparation stage

- GoGuinea plans to structure as a PPP - Mix of public (concessional) and private financing
- Offtakers could include: i) Guinean national utility, ii) mining companies and iii) exports to neighboring countries (through OMVG and CLSG interconnectors)
- Feasibility study has been updated by CWE in 2013 (earlier version was from 1999)
- Consultant contracted by WAPP is updating feasibility studies and preparing a bankable project under a PPP structure using IDA. Results expected end of 2015.
- Draft report of the environmental and social studies being finalized (with AfDB financing).
- Bidding process for selection of private developer to be launched by end of 2015.



### 3. MENEGAI GEOTHERMAL PROJECT, KENYA

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- Olkaria and Eburru sites have been developed to date
- 604MW operational in 2015

- **WB Project closed**
- Feasibility study in 2014 showed 100-150 MW geothermal resources at site based on exploration drilling – compared to an earlier estimate of 1600 MW potential.
- Scope was modified from targeting Menengai to one addressing key barriers for scaling-up geothermal development along the Great Rift Valley.
- GoK/GDC's fast-track project will provide own funding for first 100 MW

- AfDB financed steam development to support the 105 MW capacity development (drilling rigs and drilling activities).
  - 3 IPPs awarded contracts for the development of a 35MW plant each: PPAs signed but financial close not yet reached.
- GDC invited EOIs for development of additional 60MW in Menengai area and has shortlisted 18 IPPs. The RFP expected by the end of 2015.
- GDC to commence drilling on the other part of the Menengai Field (Olongai) by the end of the year (prospecting 300MW). Preliminary works are in progress.



- Key Barriers: designing of development models to facilitate private sector investment; quality of surface exploration; pace of exploration drilling; organizational capabilities of GDC (e.g. laboratory function and commercial management)

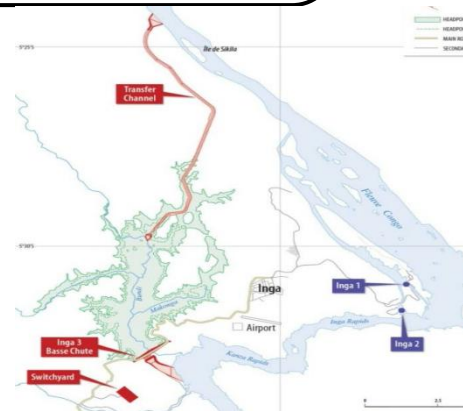
## 4. INGA 3 BC HYDROPOWER PROJECT, DRC

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- 4,800 MW installed capacity
- One of the best hydro sites in the world due to topography, year-round flow of Congo River  
→ costs @ \$0.03/kWh (AFR avg cost is \$0.18/kWh)
- Inga-3 BC is located on the site of more important subsequent developments - Any decisions taken today on Inga-3 BC will impact on future potential development of the Inga site.

### Project in preparation stage

- The GoDRC is in the process of selecting a private developer - three consortia have prequalified and will be allowed to reconfigure to adapt to changes in the scope of the project.
- Ring-fenced development authority (ADEPI) to manage and monitor Inga development and to help mobilize financing is being set up. Inga law prepared to be submitted to parliament in September 2015
- Treaty on Inga, governing the 2,500MW electricity export from DRC to South Africa signed in October 2013 during President Zuma's visit to Kinshasa.
- Complementary environmental and social studies being launched.
- WBG and AfDB provide USD100M TA to the to maximize the development impact of the Inga-3 BC



# ENERGY PROJECTS SUMMARY

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- *Projects are at different stages in the project cycle*
- *Project milestones are being closely monitored by the WBG Africa Energy Team*

Project	Country	Brief description	Status	Expected year of completion
<b>Lom Pangar Hydropower Project</b>	Cameroon	Regulating dam with 30MW hydropower project	Construction ongoing	2017
<b>Kaleta Hydropower Project</b>	Guinea	240MW hydropower project	Construction ongoing	2016
<b>Souapiti Hydropower Project</b>	Guinea	515MW hydropower project	Preparation phase	2020
<b>Menengai Geothermal Development</b>	Kenya	Geothermal exploration and development project	Project closed	2018

# AGRICULTURE TASK FORCE: BACKGROUND

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- African Governors expressed concern over the state of agricultural productivity in Africa.
- At request of Governors WBG technical task force was established in 2013 to accelerate the implementation of the priority projects and report periodically to the Governor's Caucus.
- About 70% of Africa's poor live in rural areas, mostly dependent on agriculture, and the sector is a major part of GDP in most countries. Growing the agricultural sector is key to achieving a transformational impact in reducing poverty and sharing prosperity.

# AGRICULTURE CHALLENGES

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***Over the last 40 years, Africa has been steadily losing its share of the global agricultural market and risks losing “trillion dollar opportunity” in regional food market.***

- ❑ Increasing agricultural productivity: yields lag other regions, partly because irrigation and other inputs are underutilized. Only 2-3% of renewable water resources used, about half that figure worldwide.
- ❑ Disaster management and climate change: resilience hinges on water management.
- ❑ Roads are required to move agriculture products, but the road system is in poor condition: of the 50,000 km of trans-African highways, 30% are unpaved and 50% in poor condition.
- ❑ Poor inter-modal connectivity.
- ❑ Congestion in ports: delays and higher costs for shippers.
- ❑ Policy barriers combined with high transport costs fragment natural regional markets.

***However, with an abundance of labor, land, and untapped water, Africa has the resources necessary for a massive, sustainable expansion of***

# AGRICULTURE TASK FORCE: PROJECT UPDATES

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- Five projects – one agricultural productivity, three water, and one transport
- Niger: Kandadji
- Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea: Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project
- Cameroon, Chad and CAR: Transit Facilitation Project of CEMAC
- Malawi: Support to Shire Valley Irrigation Project
- Tanzania: Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Investment Project



# 1. KANDADJI, NIGER

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**Objective:** *Increase access to water for agricultural development and capacity for energy generation*

- **Component 1:** enhance Niger Basin Authority's (NBA) capacity for project supervision; **Component 2:** equipment and installation of new power plant, engineering supervision, critical studies, support to High Commission; **Component 3:** resource planning and community development for a growth pole program.

**Status:**

- Dam delayed (operational 2022) but local development and irrigation proceeding.
- Institutional and operational audit of NBA at draft report stage; panel of 12 Experts hired for NBA and interim visit (4 out of 12 panelists) conducted in June 2015.
- Component 2 declared effective March 2013, additional financing approved May 2014, effective December 2014. New supervising engineer (fully operational August 2015) to undertake full review and optimization of dam and hydro power plant design, signing power plant contract now estimated end 2017. Technical assistance by Studi International to support High Commission at contract stage. Detailed design for rehabilitation of 1500 ha underway; Energy Master Plan at contract negotiations stage; Irrigation Master Plan signed; Feasibility study and detailed design for new 1500 ha (pole de croissance) at technical evaluation stage.
- Financing agreements between project and communes in place for 17 emergency micro projects and 70 investment projects for 2014-2015, but procurement of ongoing activities has been slow. New 1500 ha pole de croissance at design stage (as indicated in Component 2).

## 2. SENEGAL RIVER BASIN MULTI-PURPOSE WATER RESOURCES PROJECT, MALI, MAURITANIA, SENEGAL, GUINEA

24

**Objective:** *Enhance integration among the riparian countries of the OMVS*

- **Component 1:** regional institutional development for cooperative hydro management; **Component 2:** local level multi-purpose water resources development; **Component 3:** multi-purpose and -sector planning for hydro development to improve climate resilience and river navigation.

**Status:**

- Phase 2 effective June 2014. Ebola epidemic and institutional changes in OMVS High Commission slowed initial implementation.
- Tenders for rehabilitation of 3 major irrigation schemes in Mauritania (Trarza, Brakhna West, and Boghe) launched.
- Tenders for the rehabilitation of Senegal irrigation schemes (Yedia and Ndombo Thiago) under preparation.
- Technical assistance studies for fisheries, navigation, dams, institutional strengthening and adaptation to climate change under preparation.

# 3. CEMAC TRANSPORT-TRANSIT FACILITATION PROJECT, CAR, CAMEROON, CHAD

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**Objective:** *Facilitate regional trade and world market access for member states of CEMAC*

- **Component 1:** roads and railway infrastructure improvement;
- **Component 2:** transit and transport facilitation investments;
- **Component 3:** Customs and transport sector institutional strengthening and capacity building.

**Status:**

- Implementation of infrastructure component held up in CAR and Cameroon due to political and security situation. CAR under OP7.30.
- Transit and transport facilitation component to increase focus on implementation of new CEMAC transit regime.
- Customs and transport institutional strengthening to give additional focus to regional dialogue between Transport and Customs Administrations with involvement of private sector.
- No cost extension of project likely to be requested to ensure completion of activities once security situation in CAR and Cameroon improves.

## 4. SHIRE VALLEY IRRIGATION PROJECT, MALAWI

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**Objective:** *Sustainably enhance incomes and food security for almost 50,000 households*

- **Components:** a) increase agricultural productivity; b) establish professionally operated irrigation services (40,000 hectares of gravity fed irrigation); c) explore novel PPP approaches to irrigation; d) establish market-linked smallholder farming ventures.

**Status:**

- Still in identification phase.
- Feasibility studies are ongoing.
- Planned board in FY17.
- Joint mission with AfDB and FAO June 2015 established technical and strategic directions.

## 5. SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL GROWTH CORRIDOR (SAGCOT), TANZANIA

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**Objective:** *Expand and strengthen agribusiness investment in Tanzania's Southern Corridor*

- **Component 1:** Strengthening two agribusiness support institutions; **Component 2:** establish the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund to stimulate agribusiness investments; **Component 3:** Support a PCU in Prime Minister's office to coordinate project activities.

**Status:**

- Catalytic Fund Board is in place, and held its first meeting in July 2014.
- Matching grants fund to catalyze partnerships is supported by IDA. DFID and USAID expressed interest to join after effectiveness
- Ongoing discussions with the GoT on the application of OP4.10 have delayed appraisal until an agreement on this policy has been

# AGRICULTURE PROJECTS SUMMARY

Project	Country	Brief description	Status
Kandadji Project	Niger	Kandadji dam and associated investments	Under implementation
Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project	Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea	Multipurpose water resource development, including small hydraulic infrastructure and multipurpose dams	Under implementation
Transit Facilitation Project of CEMAC	CAR, Cameroon, Chad	Facilitate regional trade by reducing physical and non-physical barriers	Under implementation
Support to Shire Valley Irrigation Project	Malawi	40,000 ha of gravity fed irrigation	Under preparation
Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Investment Project	Tanzania	Accelerate adoption of new technologies and improved market access	Project ready to appraise and negotiate, pending solution of the OP4.10

# PRIORITY PROJECTS: MANAGEMENT AND DELIVERY CHALLENGES

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- ❑ Large capital projects are complex, require a great deal of experience to manage successfully, and rely on having the right talent in place at the right time.
- ❑ Regional projects are inherently more complex and difficult to implement, and require timely and agreed action by multiple actors.
- ❑ Effective project management is essential to limit risk and cost overruns and streamline delivery.
- ❑ Multiple sectors have to align, respond to, or change rules of the game for different stakeholders (policies, bureaucracies, laws).
- ❑ Constraints to project implementation include weak institutional capacity and poor contractor performance.



# PRIORITY PROJECTS: POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT CHALLENGES

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- Policy reform is lagging behind investment and in some cases preventing it.
- Policies are not always fully implemented.
- Political factors can negatively affect project implementation.
- Political economy of reform is often poorly understood and not sufficiently taken into account.
- Tariffs often do not cover costs.
- Utilities perform poorly.
- Capital budgets are often not executed.
- Infrastructure is not maintained properly.
- Capacity weaknesses slow project implementation
- Instability and insecurity in one country can affect the overall performance of regional projects.

# ADDITIONAL ATTENTION IS ALSO REQUIRED TO:

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- **Knowledge Resources:**
  - ▣ Getting the best technical expertise from across the Global Practices in Bank Group and outside to support analysis and strategic advice.
  - ▣ Regional analytical work to identify transformative opportunities in more detail.
- **Financial Resources:**
  - ▣ For both energy and agriculture, there is need for enhanced project preparation facilities.
  - ▣ Need for instruments to leverage other sources of finance (including the private sector) like the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP).
- **Risk Management Frameworks:**
  - ▣ To mitigate environmental, social, and fiduciary risks inherent in large innovative projects.
- **Adaptation to Climate Change:**
  - ▣ Climate-smart energy and agriculture are a priority.

# REVISED LIST OF PRIORITY PROJECTS 2015:

32

Based on discussions, it has been agreed to revise the list of priority projects.

Under the energy task force:

Two projects have been dropped:

- Kaleta – the WBG is not involved.
- Menegai – the WBG project has been closed due to insufficient geothermal resources for additional generation.

# REVISED LIST OF PRIORITY PROJECTS 2015:

33

Three projects have been added:

- Ruzizi-3 Hydropower – regional project involving DRC, Rwanda and Burundi.
- Batoka Gorge Hydropower – Zimbabwe and Zambia.
- Regional Interconnector – Zambia-Kenya-Tanzania.

# REVISED LIST OF PRIORITY PROJECTS 2015:

34

Under the agriculture task force

One project has been dropped:

- CEMAC Transport-Transit Facilitation – not an agriculture project.

Two projects have been added:

- Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project – covering Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal
- Regional Great Lakes Integrated Agriculture Development Program – DRC and Burundi

## **Energy Task Force**

5 hydropower projects, 1 regional interconnector:

- Lom Pangar Hydropower, Cameroon
- Souapiti Hydropower, Guinea
- Inga 3 Hydropower, DRC
- Ruzizi-3 Hydropower, DRC, Rwanda, Burundi
- Batoko Gorge Hydropower, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- Regional Interconnector, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia,

## **Agriculture Task Force**

3 water, 3 agriculture projects:

- Kandadji Program, Niger
- Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea
- Shire Valley Irrigation Project, Malawi
- Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor Investment Project, Tanzania
- Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal
- Regional Great Lakes Integrated Agriculture Development Program, DRC and Burundi



**THANK YOU**