

AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY

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Inside this issue:

Message from the Executive Director	1
Feature Story - Migration-Development Nexus: A Perspective on Forced Displacement and World Bank Group's Engagements	3
New Governor of World Bank Group (WBG) from the United Republic of Tanzania	9
The 2016 Voice Secondment Program Begins	10
Overview of the Africa Region Update 2016: Sustaining Growth and Fighting Poverty amid Rising Global Risks	11
Update on the 3rd Phase of Consultations of the World Bank Group's Environmental and Social Framework	14
World Bank Group Hosts 2016 Fragility Forum	17
Dr. Joachim von Amsberg, Vice President, Development Finance Institute, World Bank Group bids ED, Peter Larose, Farewell	18
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) Joint Steering Committee and the Private Sector Window Donor Committee Meet in Kigali, Rwanda	19
Highlights of Executive Director's Official Mission to the State of Eritrea	22
EDS14 Hosts First Round of Cultural Heritage Days	25
Snapshot of Approved Projects from January—March 2016	30
Pipeline Projects – March – September 2016	32
Africa Group I Constituency List of Governors and Alternate Governors	37

Message from the Executive Director

I am delighted to share with you this first edition of our Newsletter for 2016. This publication also gives me the opportunity to reiterate our commitment to effectively execute our fiduciary and related responsibilities as members of the World Bank Group (WBG) Executive Board and to diligently advance the interest of each



Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, Executive Director

member of our constituency. Already, we are beginning to see the proverbial light at the end of the tunnel regarding the road to recovery from the recent devastating impact of the Ebola disease in parts of West Africa, albeit with sporadic setbacks; progress towards the re-engagement of some of our countries with the WBG; and the gradual increase in the employment and promotion of qualified Africans in the WBG. There are also encouraging measures being initiated to place the tackling of illicit financial flows on the WBG's agenda, amongst others. While there is much more to be done, we are determined to do our best in moving our Constituency's interest forward. With the unflinching support of our Governors and Alternate Governors, we believe more progress will be realized in ensuring that our countries and the Africa region, in

general, benefit from the development policies, knowledge, products and financial instruments available at the WBG.

Looking forward to the World Bank Group (WBG)/International Monetary Fund (IMF) Spring Meetings, slated for April 15 – 17, 2016, the issue of forced displacement and its implications for development will feature prominently, particularly in the deliberations of the Development Committee. As you may be aware, the crisis, caused by the forced displacement of people, which has been evolving for a protracted period, is being exacerbated by the recent upsurge in refugee flows and Internally Displaced People (IDPs). Given the development implications of forced displacement, the main paper for the Spring Meetings covers this issue and outlines WBG's potential role in the global response to the crisis in a broader partnership with other development institutions. The deliberation would be within a framework of the "Forward Look" exercise that is examining the major factors that are influencing the development agenda and their impact on the needs and demands of WBG's shareholders and clients. Our Feature Story of this edition of the Newsletter briefly discusses forced displacement, captioned, "Migration-Development Nexus: A Perspective on Forced Displacement and World Bank Group's Engagement".

As usual, the Newsletter also includes selected newsworthy development events relevant to our Constituency and to Africa as a whole. In addition, it includes a snapshot of projects that were approved during the first quarter of this year and a list of our current Governors and Alternate Governors.

We are sure that most, if not all, of our Governors and Alternate Governors and their delegations will be here to participate in the Meetings. We wish them safe travel and a warm welcome.

Feature Story

Migration-Development Nexus: A Perspective on Forced Displacement and World Bank Group's Engagements

Introduction

Migration may be defined as the movement of people within and across national, regional and continental boundaries. It is a natural human phenomenon driven by voluntary and forced circumstances. Circumstances such as conflicts, violence, natural disasters and human rights violations force people to leave or flee their homes. This situation is also called the forced displacement of people.¹ Over the last few decades, the forced displacement of people has increased considerably in socioeconomic and political significance. This increased significance, driven largely by recent events of vastly increasing numbers of international migrants seeking refuge in mostly European and other developing countries, is largely ascribed to the inherent complexities in coping with the perceived and real political, security and economic consequential impact. Relatedly, there are also humanitarian concerns and capacity-related issues in meeting the challenges that would support rather than constrain economic growth and human development. A combination of these issues are intrinsic to the migration-development nexus.

This paper briefly discusses the migration-development nexus with a focus on the forced displacement of people and the role of international development organizations in general and the World Bank Group (WBG) in particular. The focus placed on forced displacement is because it is a major crisis with development implications that, as the WBG acknowledges, has degenerated over a protracted period. The crisis is also deemed significant due to the catastrophic human suffering the displaced people are experiencing and the political and socioeconomic impact on the countries of origin, transit and destination. Consideration of international development organizations such as the WBG's role in the situation is predicated on the significant challenges the crisis poses to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the WBG's goals of eradicating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity"².

“The focus placed on forced displacement is because it is a major crisis with development implications that, as the WBG acknowledges, has been exacerbating over a protracted period. The crisis is also deemed significant due to the catastrophic human suffering the displaced people are experiencing and the political and socioeconomic impact on the countries of origin, transit and destination”

¹ Forced displacement of people includes refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). According to the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and the 1967 Protocol a refugee is defined as a person who, “owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself [herself] to the protection of that country”. Internally Displaced Person is someone who is forced to flee his or her home, but who remains within his or her country's borders. Cited in UNDP, “Guidance Note: A Development Approach to Migration and Displacement” December 2015 p. 5.

² World Bank, “Forced Displacement and Development”. Unpublished Discussion Paper for the Development Committee at the 2016 IMF/WBG Spring Meetings (March 25, 2016). P. 4.

The Migration-Development Nexus

To understand the concept of the migration-development nexus, it may be useful to briefly note the major causes of migration. Relevant literature on this issue suggests, that migration is due to several conceptual “pull” and “push” factors with corresponding positive (Brain Gain and Brain Circulation) and negative (Brain Drain and Brain Waste) attributes. These factors, summarized in table 1, have been classified as follows: (i) Economic and Demographic; (ii) Political; (iii) Social and Cultural; and (iv) Environmental⁴.

The literature further indicates that in some cases, people migrate due to a combination of the above factors and circumstances, amongst others.⁵ These factors and circumstances are not always discernible. As the UK House of Commons International Committee report noted:

Making distinctions between migrants and their motives is necessary in order to ensure that refugees fleeing political persecution are afforded protection and asylum. But people who move have multiple motives and the places from which they move have multiple problems – such as a lack of economic opportunities and political instability – linked to a common thread of poor governance. Forced migrants may retain some choice as to where they flee; voluntary migrants may be escaping depths of poverty and insecurity which give little room for choice. Economic migrants may be fleeing persecution as well as poverty. Policy-makers may seek clarity, but the line between voluntary and forced and economic and non-economic migrants is frequently blurred.⁶

Along with the varied motives for migration, the current migratory flows, characteristics, trends and processes are becoming increasingly complex and diverse, with multifaceted consequences for both the migrants and their countries origin, transit and destinations. These consequences impact on the development process through opportunities for and constraints to peace, security, political stability, socio-economic growth, and human development. The interlinkages of the positive migration dynamics that contribute to or the negative ones that impede development may be conceptualized as the migration-development nexus.

³ See for example, Faist, Thomas, Margit Fauser and Peter Kivisto, eds., *The Migration Development Nexus: A Transnational Perspective*. Migration, Diasporas and Citizenship Series. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire, New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011; De Haas, Hein. “Migration and Development: A Theoretical Perspective.” *International Migration Review* 44, no. 1, 2010; and Barclay, Anthony, “Regional Economic Commissions and Intra-Regional Migration Potential in Africa: Taking Stock” in Aderanti Adepoju (ed), *International Migration Within, to and from Africa in a Globalized World*. NOMRA. Ghana: Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2010; and Barclay, Anthony, “Integration, Migration and Mobility in West Africa: A Perspective of ECOWAS Experience”. Unpublished Background Paper for the First African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) Ministers in Charge of Asylum, Migration and Mobility. ACP Secretariat Brussels, Belgium 11-13 April 2006.

⁴ Barclay, Anthony, “Regional Economic Commissions and Intra-Regional Migration Potential in Africa: Taking Stock” op. cit. P. 58.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Cited in Barclay, op. cit. p. 59.

“Relevant literature on this issue suggests, that the causes of migration are due to several conceptual “pull” and “push” factors with corresponding positive (Brain Gain and Brain Circulation) and negative (Brain Drain and Brain Waste) attributes”

Classification	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Economic and Demographic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human poverty • Unemployment • Low wages • High fertility rates • Lack of basic health and education (accessibility, affordability and quality) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibilities for employment and other income generating activities • Better Standard of living • Perceived opportunities for personal and professional growth
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict • Insecurity • Violence • Poor governance • Corruption and human rights abuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal safety, security and political freedom
Social and Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, religion gender or caste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom from ethnic/social discrimination • Family reunion
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest Failure • Resource depletion • Natural and man-made disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less incidence of environmental degradation (natural and artificial) • Better management of and facilities for environmental disasters

Source: UK, House of Commons, International Committee. 'Migration and Development: how to make migration work for poverty reduction'. Sixth Report 2004 (with author's input). Cited in Barclay, Anthony, "Regional Economic Commissions and Intra-Regional Migration Potential in Africa: Taking Stock", op. cit. p. 59.

Forced Displacement and Development

It is important to note that the migration-development nexus has critical development ramifications for both voluntary migration and forced migration. In the context of forced migration, also referred to as forced displacement, people facing this situation lose sources of livelihood and suffer from inadequate shelter and tremendous physical insecurity, as well as grave uncertainty about the future. Forced displacement also debilitates or decimates the fabric of communities and social capital, amidst other degrading conditions.⁷ Including women and children, the WBG notes that at the end of 2015 there were about 20 million refugees worldwide comprising 5 million Palestinians and about 15 million people fleeing conflicts in Syria, Afghanistan, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Myanmar, Iraq and Eritrea, amongst others.⁸ Furthermore, the WBG observes that the vast majority of these refugees are mainly hosted in neighboring countries including Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Uganda, Chad, and Sudan. These countries lack the resources to adequately cope with such influx of people. Furthermore, about 40 million people are internally displaced mostly in Syria, Columbia, Iraq, Sudan and DRC.⁹ In addition, many of these refugees and other people experiencing forced displacement are seeking asylum or other forms of accommodation in European and other countries. Their plight in this endeavor is precarious, despite the limited progress recorded thus far.

This appalling situation can undoubtedly have negative development impacts, adversely affecting poverty reduction, economic growth, human development and environmental sustainability. That, notwithstanding, with coherent, coordinated, robust and well-managed programs, as some international organizations advocate, displaced people can have positive effects on development.¹⁰

The Role of International Development Organizations

Though the specializations, mandates and modus operandi of the international and regional organizations vary, they aim to contribute to the global goal of poverty reduction and development. In essence, their objective is to contribute to this ultimate goal. The crisis caused by the forced displacement of people, as already mentioned, poses a significant challenge to the achievement of this ultimate goal, which includes the SDGs and WBG twin goals. Thus, the imperative to contain the crisis and prevent a repetition calls for relevant policy measures, targeted reforms and concerted actions with results orientation.

“... the imperative to contain the crisis and prevent a repetition calls for relevant policy measures, targeted reforms and concerted actions with results orientation”

⁷ See Asger, Christensen and Niels Harild, “Forced Displacement – The Development Challenge” Sustainable Development Network (SDN), World Bank. Washington DC: World Bank, 2009 for a detailed account of the conditions and plight of people facing forced displacement.

⁸ World Bank, op. cit

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ See for example, UNDP, “Guidance Note: A Development Approach to Migration and Displacement” New York: UNDP, 2015; World Bank, op. cit. UNHCR, “Forced Migration and Development” Paper prepared for the Global Forum on Migration and Development, Brussels, Belgium July 2007. Geneva: UNHCR, June 2007.

¹¹ In some cases, the interplay of global power politics and ideological considerations also cause or contribute to the crisis.

¹² UNDP, op. cit.

“it would seem prudent that a holistic and coherent framework that facilitates a collaborative arrangement through which development and humanitarian organizations are able and committed to balance short-term responses to addressing the impacts of migration and displacement while simultaneously developing and supporting medium to long-term development solutions”

While meeting this imperative is enormously challenging, due to sovereignty issues and related restrictive political considerations, international development organizations should employ a development approach to the crisis. The rationale of this approach is that such crisis is largely due to the lack of development.¹¹ Thus, concerted efforts should be made to strike appropriate balances between relatively short-term responses to humanitarian needs and medium-to-long term engagements with sustainable development solutions.¹² Essentially, this approach should entertain complementarity in humanitarian and development engagements.

Addressing the forced displacement crisis requires long-term financial support, collaborative partnership and effective coordination. Robust programs are also required to address the root causes of forced displacement. Organizations such as the UNDP, focus on maximizing the developmental benefits of migration and displacement for poor countries and people and simultaneously institutionalizing measures to mitigate any negative consequences. Other United Nations agencies and international Non-Governmental agencies with humanitarian mandates provide invaluable and short-term responses to largescale forced displacement of people. In more recent times, these organizations have been increasingly supporting regional, national and local efforts to manage human mobility and migration, while at the same time promoting poverty reduction and sustainable development.¹³

The WBG has also been supporting the process in a similar fashion, as summarized in Box 2. That notwithstanding, it would seem prudent that a holistic and coherent framework that facilitates a collaborative arrangement through which development and humanitarian organizations are able and committed to balance short-term responses to addressing the impacts of migration and displacement while simultaneously developing and supporting medium to long-term development solutions.

It is encouraging that as an initial step towards the formulation of this framework, the World Bank is proposing a set of strategic principles to guide its performance of this role (Box 3). The success in the application of these principles in an operational context requires responsive and innovative financing facilities and strengthened operational capacity.¹⁴

Box 2 – The WBG Response to the Forced Displacement Crisis

Over the last couple of years, the WBG has carried out substantial analytical work, especially in the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) and the Africa region (AFR), but also in Europe and Central Asia (ECA) and South Asia (SAR) regions on a range of topics related to forced displacement – including macroeconomic and fiscal issues, labor, poverty and social development. In parallel, the WBG is working on several projects designed to benefit refugees, IDPs and host communities in the Great Lakes, the Horn of Africa and the Sahel regions, in Jordan and Lebanon, as well as in Pakistan and Azerbaijan among other countries. The WBG is partnering with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at both the strategic level - to collaborate an evidence –based development approach that can be sustained over the medium term – and the operational level. The WBG is also engaging with other MDBs and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to develop a joint approach on this issue.

Source: World Bank. “Forced Displacement and Development”. Washington DC: World Bank, March 2016. P. 7.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ World Bank, “Forced Displacement and Development”. Washington DC: World Bank, March 2016.

Box 3 - World Bank Proposed Strategic Principles for its Potential Enhanced Engagement in the Forced Displacement Crisis

i. Comparative advantage: The Bank's involvement in addressing forced displacement should draw on its comparative advantage involving analytical work, sector development expertise, and convening its ability to complement the work of other actors (UN, bilateral, NGO, governments) in supporting the transition between humanitarian aid and the development assistance required to promote sustainable solutions for displaced people.

ii. Early engagement and partnership: The Bank should engage with governments and international actors from the start of a crisis generating displacement, so that it can be in a position to effectively support early recovery strategies and activities in coherence with the activities of partners and the concerned government. Such involvement will help ensure that the frequent gaps between humanitarian aid and development assistance with regard to both planning and funding do not contribute to create protracted displacement situations.

iii. Continuity and flexibility in engagement: While early involvement by the Bank is critical, development activities to promote lasting and sustainable solutions for those displaced also require continuity in the engagement, as well as sufficient flexibility to enable adjustment to rapidly evolving circumstances.

iv. Field based engagement: The Bank's engagement should as much as possible be field based, and take into consideration the country context including the needs of those displaced, the opportunities and constraints for addressing displacement defined by the political economy conditions of the country (or region) and by champions in the government, as well as activities of partner agencies (e.g. within the cluster approach where UNDP leads the early recovery cluster). Interventions should be broad based and not only focus on the displaced, but should also support communities in the geographical areas of displacement and return. Interventions could comprise either new operations, or existing sector operations adapted to ensure inclusion of displaced people among the beneficiaries.

v. The Bank should apply a displacement angle/filter to ensure that displacement is addressed in analytical (e.g. Poverty Assessments) and operational work, and where relevant also in Country Assistance Strategies (CAS) and Interim Strategy Notes (ISN).

Source: World Bank

Conclusion

Forced displacement of people constitutes a significant threat to the sustainable development goals and the WBG's twin goals. It is a modern day challenge, which requires a coherent and systematic framework that addresses all forms of international migration as well as the disjuncture between forced displacement of people and their protection. The inherent challenges of the situation are attributed to multiple factors including the existing legal framework, which is now obsolete. Current policy prescriptions to tackle the challenges need to be reconsidered and made responsive to the contextual dynamics of the problems. The policy prescription should also be adequately aligned with both humanitarian and development interventions. A robust results-oriented and coordinated effort to meet the challenges by the international community including multilateral institutions, such as the WBG, can hardly be overemphasized.

New Governor of World Bank Group (WBG) from the United Republic of Tanzania

The Honorable Dr. Philip Isdor Mpango M.P. was appointed Minister of Finance and Planning for United Republic of Tanzania on December 23, 2015. He now becomes the new Governor presenting the United Republic of Tanzania at WBG.

Honorable Dr. Mpango has previously held, several senior positions in the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. These positions include, Acting General Commissioner at the Tanzania Revenue Authority, Executive Secretary, Planning Commission in the President's Office, Economic Advisor to the President, and Deputy Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. He has also worked for the World Bank Group as a Senior Economist.

The Executive Director (ED), Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, in his own name and on behalf of the entire Office of the ED, congratulates Honorable Minister Mpango and warmly welcomes him to Africa Group 1 Constituency as Governor to the WBG. The ED would also like to assure him of his commitment to supporting him and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in his engagement with the World Bank Group.



The 2016 Voice Secondment Program Begins



Mr. Selelo Alec Thuto

The Voice Secondment Program (VSP) is a capacity-building program approved by the WBG Board in 2004. It is designed as one of the ways to increase the “voice” and participation of Developing and Transition Countries (DTCs) in the decision-making process of the World Bank Group (WBG). The program also provides an opportunity for the Bank to receive, first hand, feedback from clients, who benefit from its business from an internal angle, and for the officials from DTCs to gain more knowledge about the Bank’s procedures, products, and operations. The VSP strengthens the ability of client countries to provide timely and adequate feedback to EDs, and increases the dialogue with the Bank’s operational teams. There have been 235 participants in twelve cohorts, with 52 from the AFG1 Constituency.



Mr. Zachee Iyakaremye

The VSP Twelfth Cohort, which is scheduled to run from January to June 2016, includes three participants from our Constituency. They are; **Mr. Selelo Alec Thuto**, Chief Economist, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning of Botswana; **Mr. Zachee Iyakaremye**, Budget Management and Reporting Team Leader in the National Budget Directorate, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning of Rwanda; and **Mr. Nkululeko H. Dlamini**, Principal Finance Officer in the Budget and Economic Affairs Department, Ministry of Finance of Swaziland.

Mr. Selelo Alec Thuto and Mr. Zachee Iyakaremye are attached to the WBG’s Global Practice on Environment and Natural Resources, which supports the implementation of projects on sustainable land management practices that improve land productivity, climate resilience and growth, water management and irrigation, forest restoration, improved livestock and wildlife management. Mr. Nkululeko H. Dlamini is attached to the Finance and Markets Global Practice, with the Global Solutions Team on Capital Markets Regulation & Deepening/Insurance, Pensions & Investment Funds. While in their respective units, the Voice Secondees participate in project preparation, monitoring, evaluation, report writing, meetings and workshops. They also serve as team members of evaluation missions to client countries, among other activities.



Mr. Nkululeko H. Dlamini

The Office of the Executive Director hosted the Secondees during the period February 16-19, 2016 before they joined their respective host units in the WBG. During that week, the Secondees attended Board Meetings and technical briefings. The Advisors in the ED’s Office held discussions with them on a wide range of topics including the following: Role of the Board, Operations, Structure and Board Committees; the Governance Structure and Rules of the Africa Group 1 Constituency; Development Financing and the role of the WBG.

Overview of the Africa Region Update 2016: Sustaining Growth and Fighting Poverty amid Rising Global Risks

Introduction

The Executive Directors of the World Bank Group (WBG) Board discussed the Africa Region Update 2016, captioned, “Sustaining Growth and Fighting Poverty amid Rising Global Risks”, at their meeting of February 17, 2016. The Update, summarized below, highlighted achievements in Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15), and the opportunities and development challenges, going forward. It also set out the strategic framework for the FY 2016.

Regional Context

In FY 15, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) remained one of the fastest growing regions, though it slowed down to 3.4 percent, mainly due to the sharp decline in the commodity prices. The declining commodity prices adversely affected current account and fiscal balances of commodity exporters. Though the WBG forecasts that GDP growth in SSA will rebound to 4.2 percent in FY16, it remains below the rate of 4.6 percent achieved in FY14, and the pre-crisis years of 2010-14. The projections reflect the weak global environment, with low commodity prices, slowdown in major emerging markets and weaker global trade, as well as tighter and more volatile financial conditions. Notably, there are variations across countries in terms of performance.

World Bank Group Operations

WBG supported operations in the Africa Region yielded positive outcomes. These include increased access to maternal and child health care services, water, electricity, teacher training and increased number of university lecturers in science and math disciplines; improved production and revenue for smallholder farmers; and increased coverage for social safety nets. Besides, the WBG supported the efforts to contain the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) and the relaunch of economic activity in the affected countries. There were also notable innovative engagements in the Region in FY15. An IDA guarantee of US\$ 125 million and an IBRD enclave loan of US\$ 200 million will leverage US\$ 9.7 billion in private sector investments in the Ghana Sankofa gas project, while a multi-country Development Policy Operation (DPO) for Burkina Faso and Cote d’Ivoire for regional trade facilitation and competitiveness project will support reforms across these countries. In response to climate change effects and fragility, the WBG initiated a project to cover six countries that will benefit two million people and boost the livelihoods of pastoralists in the Sahel Region. The Africa Region’s Vice Presidency also produced several knowledge products, which strengthen engagement with client countries and are foundational to the investment and lending operations.

“The agriculture sector remains important for the Region since it is a major livelihood for two thirds of Africa’s population. There is need to boost productivity, connect farmers to markets, support them to adapt to climate change, and institute policy reforms to address land tenure, subsidies, and access to finance”

Challenges

The positive economic growth notwithstanding, the Region faces several recurring and new challenges. First, poverty remains substantial and chronic, and it is declining at a slower rate compared to other regions, making growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) less poverty reducing. The incidence of poverty fell from 57 percent in 1990 to 43 percent in 2012. The high population growth has resulted in increased number of absolute poor and modest per capita income growth. The incomes of the bottom 40 percent of the population grew faster than the country average in only 46.7 percent of the countries for which data is available between 2007 and 2012. The challenge therefore, is to make growth more inclusive, by promoting the sectors where the poor work and live.

Second, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is vulnerable to low commodity prices, currency depreciation and debt accumulation, fragility and conflict, as well as climate change. The low oil prices have hit SSA’s oil exporters hard, leading to negative fiscal and external account balances. Conversely, oil importers and some net exporters of agricultural commodities such as cocoa and coffee stand to gain. However, these gains may be offset by currency depreciation on the back of a stronger US Dollar and weak fundamentals experienced in FY 15, which lead to inflationary and debt pressures across the region. The rising debt levels driven by non-concessional borrowing, rising sovereign bond spreads and higher yields on recent bond issuances raise further concerns about fiscal and external vulnerabilities in the region, yet the countries have great needs but limited concessional financial resources to meet them. There is need to support efforts for economic diversification and implementation of institutional structural reforms.

The Update highlighted the persistent fragility in SSA, due to conflicts and forced displacements, as well as epidemics. By the end of 2014, Africa hosted about one third of the global internally displaced and refugees. Further, there is a shift to non-traditional conflict, which targets civilians in the form of trafficking and extremism. Policy makers have to contend with the interplay between climate change, poverty, and conflict.

Opportunities

The Update observed that the Region had major opportunities, which can help the countries to overcome these challenges, boost growth, and reduce poverty. Broadly, these opportunities are agricultural productivity and commercial farming, improving infrastructure, increasing resources for pro-poor investment, and harnessing the demographic dividend. Peace, stability, and resilience to external shocks will be requisite for boosting growth and reducing poverty.

The agriculture sector remains important for the Region since it is a major livelihood for two thirds of Africa’s population. There is need to boost productivity, connect farmers to markets, support them to adapt to climate change, and institute policy reforms to address land tenure, subsidies, and access to finance. Concerning infrastructure, development of renewable energies in hydro and solar will help to address challenges arising from climate change, while providing electricity to the two thirds of households, which have no access. In addition to

energy, transport, trading and reduced transaction costs will boost productivity. There is also need to support urbanization if Africa is to reap from urban agglomeration. The nascent capital markets and low Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) provide opportunities for availing more resources for pro-poor investments, and call for support for the development of the capital markets and boosted DRM. While, Africa has made achievements on some of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on education, quality remains a challenge. Africa must harness its demographic dividend and ensure that the youths are healthy, more educated and skilled with potential to be more productive. Relatedly, there is need to focus on Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which have the potential to boost job creation.

Strategic Framework

The Strategic Framework for FY15 builds on the opportunities for growth and poverty reduction. It is aligned with WBG twin goals of reducing extreme poverty by 2030 and promoting shared prosperity for the bottom 40 percent population in each country. It aims to support structural transformation, economic diversification and inclusion, and ultimately advance on the SDGs within the new development framework. The World Bank will focus on agricultural productivity, affordable and reliable energy, high quality human capital, functioning state, domestic resource mobilization, and private sector development and partnerships. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), on the other hand, will concentrate on bridging the infrastructure gap, boosting agribusiness and manufacturing productivity through value chains approaches. The IFC focus will also include, supporting doing business reforms and investment, climate diagnostics, and innovating financing mechanisms for inclusive growth to boost job creation.

The Strategy recognizes the homogeneity of the countries, and will therefore, respond by emphasizing appropriate activities and tailored instruments to meet the needs of the clients. Since the needs exceed the available resources, the WBG will leverage resources from the private sector including through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), risk sharing facilities, bonds, capacity development, as well as treasury solutions. Management will continue to emphasize collaboration among the WBG institutions through joint implementation plans.

Update on the 3rd Phase of Consultations of the World Bank Group's Environmental and Social Framework

During January and February, 2016, the Executive Director (ED) of the AfG1 Constituency, Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, undertook missions to the Republic of Rwanda (January 13-15, 2016), the Republic of Kenya (February 2-4, 2016) and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (February 8-12, 2016).

In the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, he also participated in the High Level Forum on "Indigenous Peoples" that took place in Addis Ababa, during February 11-12, 2016. Prior to the consultations he met with the following:

- Honorable Ambassador Claver Gatete, World Bank Governor and Minister of Finance and Economic Planning of the Republic of Rwanda;
- Honorable Henry Kiplagat Rotich, World Bank Governor and Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury of the Republic of Kenya;
- H.E. Abdulaziz Mohammed, World Bank Governor and Minister of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; and
- H.E. Ahmed Shide Meeting, State Minister of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The Alternate Executive Director (AED) of the AfG1 Constituency, Mr. Andrew Bvumbe, undertook a similar mission to the United Republic of Tanzania, during February 13-17, 2016 where he met with Hon. Dr. Philip I. Mpango, World Bank Group Governor and Minister of Finance and Planning. The countries herein mentioned served as host countries for the consultations.

The objective of these missions was to participate in the 3rd Phase Consultations on the World Bank Group's (WBG) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The WBG Executive Directors' Board approved the 3rd consultation phase with an instruction to Management to focus on the implementability of the ESF, while clarifying with clients several outstanding issues. In performing this goal, the ED and AED attended the consultations between the WBG Consultation Team and Government officials and representatives of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). All countries in the Constituency were encouraged to attend the consultations in one of the host countries mentioned above. In this regard, Government officials from the Republic of Mozambique and the Kingdom of Lesotho participated in the Republic of Kenya; representatives from the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, participated in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; and representatives from the Republic of Burundi, participated in the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the consultations, Government officials reiterated that the World Bank Group's ESF is a borrowers' document. As such, first and foremost, it should aim at helping them to eradicate poverty and promote shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. Flexibility and cost neutrality should be at the center of the stage of the ESF's implementation process. In any case, the ESF should not be a transmission belt to impose policies that are contrary to national values. Rather, the ESF should fully respect national constitutions and laws. The ESF should be an instrument that helps countries in building their institutional capacity, while strengthening their countries' systems and frameworks.

Going forward, the Office of the ED will ensure that these views are correctly reflected in the final Policy Framework to be discussed by the WBG Board of Executive Directors during this calendar year.



Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, ED participated in the High Level Forum on "Indigenous Peoples" that took place in Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, during February 11-12, 2016.



Photos of the High Level Forum on "Indigenous Peoples" that took place in Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, during February 11-12, 2016.

“In general, the participants advocated with unanimity for country-led and country-owned peacebuilding and state-building processes to address conflict and fragility. They stressed the need for the development of capable, accountable, and resilient States that respond to the expectations and needs of their populations”

World Bank Group Hosts 2016 Fragility Forum

During March 1-3, 2016, at the World Bank Group (WBG) Headquarters in Washington DC, over 100 partners and 600 delegates from across the world participated in the 2016 World Bank Group Fragility, Conflict and Violence Forum. The participants included representatives of Governments, aid agencies, civil society, private sector, and research institutions, among others. Over the three days, discussions focused on how to push forward the sustainable development agenda in a world affected by fragility, conflict and violence, which is one of the most challenging issues in the current socio-economic environment. The Forum was organized into 70 sessions, in which participants took a critical look on how to implement the ambitious SDG agenda. With about 50 percent of the world’s poor expected to be living in areas affected by fragility, conflict, and violence by 2030, the objective of the deliberations was to contribute to identifying ways and means to ensure that no one would be left behind.

This year’s Forum, which was convened under the theme, “Take Action for Peaceful and Inclusive Societies”, was timely as the world deals with the effects of conflicts and violence across countries and beyond established borders. In this regard, drawing on shared experiences, discussions covered a range of topical issues, including, among others: (1) the role of the private sector in the transformation of fragile and conflict situations; (2) managing contracts and concessions of natural resources in fragile situations; and (3) The future of humanitarian financing. The forum also highlighted the current emerging challenges including forced displacement, violent extremism, humanitarian and related issues.

In general, the participants advocated with unanimity for country-led and country-owned peacebuilding and state-building processes to address conflict and fragility. They stressed the need for the development of capable, accountable, and resilient States that respond to the expectations and needs of their populations.

In addition to World Bank leaders that included the President of WBG, Mr. Jim Kim and the Managing Director, Ms. Sri Mulyani Indrawati, speakers included Heads of States, other Government officials and leaders from non-State institutions. Governors from Africa Group 1 Constituency who also participated were the following: (1) Honorable Mohamed Omer Arteh, Deputy Prime Minister, Somalia; (2) Honorable Amara Konneh, Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Liberia; (3) Honorable Kaifala Marah, Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Sierra Leone; and (4) Honorable Linah Mohohlo, Governor, Central Bank of Botswana.

Dr. Joachim von Amsberg, Vice President, Development Finance Institute, World Bank Group bids ED, Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, Farewell

Dr. Joachim von Amsberg, former Vice President of Development Finance (DFi) at the WBG, will be joining the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) as the Managing Director and Chief Operations Officer, after over 20 years of service in various capacities at the WBG. At his farewell and courtesy call on the Office of the Executive Director for Africa Group 1, Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, Executive Director, expressed his appreciation to Dr von Amsberg, on behalf of the Constituency for his meaningful contributions to the 17th replenishment and stewardship of the International Development Association (IDA). Having spearheaded the World Bank Group's Secretariat on Financing for Development (FfD) and working in partnership with the UN and other multilateral development banks, to identify ways to scale up the resources needed to finance the Sustainable Development Goals, Executive Director Larose, hoped that Dr. von Amsberg, would open up opportunities for African countries to gain access to the AIIB operations. Dr. von Amsberg, expressed his thanks to the ED for the cordial working relationship and promised to keep Africa in mind as he takes up his new portfolio.



Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) Joint Steering Committee and the Private Sector Window Donor Committee Meet in Kigali, Rwanda

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)¹ Joint Steering Committee and the Private Sector Window Donor Committee Meeting was held in Kigali-Rwanda during January 25-28, 2016. The Steering Committee is the governance arm of the GAFSP responsible for overseeing GAFSP's operational activities including the planning and assessment of regional and country-level programs and other issues related to funds replenishment. The Private Sector Window Donor Committee deals with private sector engagements with GAFSP such as the provision of agriculture private sector funding for improving agricultural development and food security. The GAFSP is implemented as a Financial Intermediary Fund for which the World Bank serves as Trustee and hosts a small coordination unit that provides support to the GAFSP Steering Committee. The Kigali meeting was the first GAFSP meeting hosted in a recipient country since its inception as a Trust Fund at the WBG. This meeting in Kigali provided the opportunity for the participants to visit the GAFSP-funded programs, particularly the Land Husbandry Water Harvesting and Hillside irrigation (LWH) Program.²

The meeting was opened by Rwandan Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Honorable Ambassador Claver Gatete who expressed his pleasure of having Rwanda hosting the joint GAFSP Joint Steering Committee and the Private Sector Window Donor Committee (SC/PSWDC) Meeting. He highlighted GAFSP's crucial role in providing a catalytic financial contribution to the basket of funds for the LWH project, and confirmed that results were tangible in various aspects such as agricultural production, rural finance and nutrition. Also present at the opening ceremony were the Rwanda Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Honorable Gerardine Mukeshimana, other Government officials and Messrs. Dan Peters (United States Department of the Treasury) and Marcel Beukeboom (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands). Mr. Edouard Ngirente, Advisor to the Executive Director, represented the Office of Africa Group 1 Constituency at the World Bank Group.

The Meeting, chaired by Messrs. Dan Peters (Steering Committee) and Marcel Beukeboom (Private Sector Window Donor Committee) deliberated on the following issues, amongst others: the GAFSP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and performance indicators; the Missing Middle Pilot Project Initiative; the Private Sector Window Annual Plan, Fund Raising and Call Readiness; and the framework of the strategic narrative for GAFSP in the context of many changes in the current global development agenda.

¹ GAFSP is a "multilateral mechanism to assist in the implementation of the G20 pledges and programs to improve incomes, food, nutrition and security in low-income countries by boosting agricultural productivity. It addresses the underfunding of country and regional agricultural and food security strategic investment plans that are being developed by countries in consultation with donors and other stakeholders.

² LWH program is partly funded by GAFSP and coordinated under Rwanda Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources.

The Meeting generally agreed that the revised GAFSP M&E Plan, would serve as a guiding instrument to enhance program monitoring and assessment at all levels as well as to ensure its alignment with the global agriculture and food security agenda, including the SDGs. Regarding the Private Sector Window, it was noted that the investment portfolio has focused mainly on loans and risk-sharing facilities in Sub-Saharan Africa, and relevant projects, featuring operation in Côte d’Ivoire, Bhutan and Rwanda. The meeting also discussed future areas for attention that include support to farmer organizations with linkages to the agriculture sector value chains; and the potential new opportunities around reimbursable funding and grants.

In terms of projects performance, the Meeting was informed that the Public Sector Window projects were performing very well with 62% of the portfolio being rated Satisfactory/ Moderately Satisfactory (compared to 32% to in 2014). The meeting also agreed to advance the Middle Income Initiative that targets investment towards organized smallholder farmer groups through pilot projects with a view to strengthening grassroots farmer organizations. Relatedly, noting that GAFSP is a country-led, multi-stakeholder mechanism with an inclusive and accountable governance structure, the meeting called for closer cooperation between GAFSP public and private sector windows. This was seen as a necessity to enhance overall performance and outcome.

As mentioned above, The Joint Steering Committee and the Private Sector Window Donor Committee members visited the Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation Project (LHW) at various sites, including Rwamagana, Karongi, Nyanza and Muyanza. The LWH Program is GAFSP-funded project in Rwanda. It is the first project in Rwanda to have implemented hillside irrigation systems to deal with the challenges associated with rain-fed agriculture and soil erosion through a farmer and community-centered approach.

In her closing remarks, the Rwandan Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Honorable Gerardine Mukeshimana, noted the success of the GAFSP project in Rwanda. She emphasized that the project was executed in a timely manner by using a comprehensive approach, which provided an opportunity to implement a number of critical components of the project, including soil erosion control, and activities to increase soil productivity. She pointed out that measures to engage youth in agriculture through a number of activities along the value chain was necessary and critical to the future of agriculture in the country. She further said that such initiative, buttressed by both the private and the public sectors, would add considerable value to Rwanda’s agricultural program.

GAFSP presence in Africa:



Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project (LWH) in Rwanda



Highlights of Executive Director's Official Mission to the State of Eritrea (February 14-17, 2016)

The Executive Director (ED), Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, undertook an official mission to the State of Eritrea during February 14-17, 2016. He was accompanied by his Advisor, Mr. Edouard Ngirente. The main purpose of the mission was to meet with Authorities in Government to discuss and gain insights into the current development challenges facing the State of Eritrea, including in particular, the future of Eritrean relationship with the World Bank Group (WBG). The mission was also intended to strengthen the collaboration between the ED's office and the Authorities.

During the visit, besides the meetings with the Minister of Finance and Governor to the WBG, Honorable Berhane Habtemariam, the ED met separately with other High Level Government officials including: H.E. Osmane Saleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Honorable Yemane Gebreab, Political Advisor to the President of the State of Eritrea; Honorable Yemane Gebremeskel, Minister of Information and Director General in the President's Office.

Though the discussions covered several development issues, the focus was predominantly on the future WBG relationship with the State of Eritrea. More specifically, discussions on the reengagement process that would allow the State Eritrea to resume access to WBG services, products and financial resources featured prominently.

The Governor to the WBG and Minister of Finance, Honorable Berhane Habtemariam, briefed the ED on the economic and development challenges currently facing the country. He reaffirmed the Government's commitment to optimize its efforts in making progress in the fight against poverty, despite the challenging economic situation. He informed the ED that the Government is making substantial progress in its people's welfare, as well as in infrastructure development in order to promote private sector investments and to engender equal opportunity. He also cited improvement in some social indicators, such as maternal mortality, life expectancy at birth, infant and under-five mortality and declining incidence of communicable diseases. In the education sector, he noted increasing primary education completion, increased enrolment in middle school, secondary and tertiary education, among others.



From left to right: The Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, ED and Political Advisor to His Excellency President of the State of Eritrea Hon. Yemane Gebreab



From left to right: Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, ED and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hon. Osmane Saleh



From left to right: Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, ED and Minister of Information and Director General in the President Office, Hon. Yemane Gebremeskel



From left to right: Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, ED, Minister of Information and Director General in the President Office, Hon. Yemane Gebremeskel, and Advisor to the ED, Mr. Edouard Ngirente



From left to right: Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, ED and Minister of Finance Hon. Berhane Habtemariam



From left to right: The Director general of Treasury Ms. Martha, Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, ED, Minister of Finance, Hon. Berhane Habtemariam, Advisor to the ED, Mr. Edouard Ngirente, and Director general of Budget and Planning Mr. Daniel

“The ED also met with Diplomatic Community in Asmara including UN representatives. He subsequently met with the EU Ambassador in Asmara, Mr. Christian Manahl. In both meetings, the ED explained the objective of his mission and encouraged them to continue supporting the State of Eritrea in its development efforts”

Regarding the status of the WBG relationship with the Country, the Governor informed the ED that the relationship was considerably less than desirable, noting that it has been inactive since the WBG Asmara’s office was closed in February 2011. Currently, he said that Eritrea had not received any new IDA resources since then and that there are no active projects in Eritrea. He noted that prior to the closure, WBG supported programs were performing very well. On reengagement, they both agreed that the fastest way possible would be pursued.

In his response, the ED commended the authorities for the progress they have made and their commitment to moving the engagement with the WBG further for the good of the country. He promised to hold discussions with Management upon his return to DC to try to find the best option that would allow Eritrea to reengage with no delays and with less cost.

The ED also met with Diplomatic Community in Asmara including Ms. Christine Umutoni, UN Coordinator in Asmara, and other UN representatives. He subsequently met with the EU Ambassador in Asmara, Mr. Christian Manahl. In both meetings, the ED explained the objective of his mission and encouraged them to continue supporting the State of Eritrea in its development efforts. They, in turn, thanked the ED for the visit and agreed on the need for Eritrea to re-engage with the WBG. They also commended the Eritrean authorities for not only being effective users of scarce resources, but also for achieving several MDGs, amidst significant constraints.



Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, ED with UN representatives



Mr. Louis, Rene, Peter Larose, ED with the EU Ambassador in Asmara, Mr. Christian Manahl

EDS14 Hosts First Round of Cultural Heritage Day Events for Republic of Mozambique and Republic of Zambia

The Executive Director (ED), Mr. Peter Larose, in collaboration with the Ambassadors of the Republic of Mozambique and Republic of Zambia, hosted two Cultural Heritage Day Events. The Cultural Heritage Day for the Republic of Mozambique took place on Tuesday, March 8, 2016, followed by the Republic of Zambia on Wednesday, March 9, 2016. The events featured national cuisines of these countries, prepared by professional native Chefs with the support of the Management of the World Bank Group's (WBG) catering services. The events were flavored by national music and documentaries played in the background.

Distinguished guests invited by the Ambassadors, nationals of countries living in the Washington, D.C. area, and regular WBG diners came in large numbers to the WBG's Main Dining Rooms to test the expertly prepared national foods and see the exhibits. Through the exhibitions of the artifacts, various photos of the countries cultures, tourism attractions and investment opportunities, the events showcased the potential and opportunities of the two countries. The Ambassadors and the other guests, expressed great satisfaction with the cuisines and the exhibitions. Attendees complemented the ED on the successful organization of the events.

With that good spirit and taking advantage of lessons learnt from the events, the ED reiterated his commitment to continue with the organization of the next Heritage Day Events during the year for the rest of the Constituency countries, in collaboration with their respective Embassies.

Celebrating Heritage Days of Africa - Republic of Mozambique
Tuesday, March 8, 2016



Celebrating Heritage Days of Africa - Republic of Mozambique
Tuesday, March 8, 2016



Celebrating Heritage Days of Africa - Republic of Zambia
Wednesday, March 9, 2016



Celebrating Heritage Days of Africa - Republic of Zambia
Wednesday, March 9, 2016



Snapshot of Approved Projects from January—March 2016

Snapshot of Approved Projects from January—March 2016

Country	Approval Date	Project Title	Source of Funding	Amount (Equivalent in US\$ Million)	Project Development Objective
Ethiopia	Feb 26	Public Financial Management Project	IDA	33	To improve efficiency, transparency and accountability of public expenditure at the federal and regional levels.
Kenya	Feb 25	Balton CP Ltd. and Amiran Kenya Ltd	IFC	10	To: (i) establish 15 new training centers for smallholder farmers in Kenya; (ii) rollout the Amiran Farmers Kit, an affordable and tailor-made set of modern farming inputs (seeds, agro-chemicals) and technologies (greenhouses, drip irrigation system) for smallholder farmers; and (iii) increase working capital lines to provide more flexible financing for Balton's multi-country operations.
	Mar 15	Kenya Devolution Support Program-for-Results	IDA	200	To strengthen capacity of core national and county institutions to improve delivery of devolved services at the county level.
Lesotho	Mar 24	Public Sector Modernization Project	IDA	10	To strengthen strategic-level planning and to improve efficiency in the fiscal and human resource management of Selected Ministries.
Liberia	Jan 11	Renewable Energy Access Project	IDA	27	To increase access to electricity and to foster the use of renewable energy sources.
	Mar 24	Liberia Urban Water Supply Project	IDA	10	To increase access to piped water supply services in the Project Area in Monrovia and improve the operational efficiency of Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation.
Mozambique	Mar 29	Water Services and Institutional Support Project II	IDA	90	To: (i) Increase water service coverage in key cities in Mozambique; (ii) Strengthen the institutional and regulatory capacity for water supply services in the northern, central and southern regions of Mozambique; and (iii) Support Mozambique to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

Snapshot of Approved Projects from January—March 2016

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Country	Approval Date	Project Title	Source of Funding	Amount (Equivalent in US\$ Million)	Project Development Objective
	Feb 25	IFC Investment in Kigali Water Limited	IFC	14	To help finance and guarantee the construction and operation of the Kigali Bulk Water Facility.
Rwanda	Feb 25	MIGA Guarantee to Metito Utilities Limited to cover its Investment in Kigali Water Limited	MIGA	13.5	To help finance and guarantee the construction and operation of the Kigali Bulk Water Facility.
	Mar 29	Urban Development Project	IDA	95	To provide access to basic infrastructure and enhance urban management in selected urban centers of the participating districts.
Sierra Leone	Feb 18	Smallholder Commercialization and Agribusiness Development Project	IDA	40	To promote smallholder commercialization by fostering productive business linkages between smallholder farmers and selected agribusiness firms and other commodity off-takers in Sierra Leone.
Tanzania	Mar 10	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania Investment Project	IDA	70	To increase the adoption of new technologies and marketing practices by smallholder farmers through expanding and creating partnerships between smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in the Southern Corridor of Tanzania.

Pipeline Projects – March – September 2016

Pipeline Projects – March – September 2016

Board Date	Country	Project	Lending Instrument Type	Product Line	Environmental Assessment Category	IBRD Commitment Amt. (\$m)	IDA Commitment Amt (\$m)	Other/ GEF (\$m)	Total Commitment (\$m)
03/24/2016	Liberia	Urban Water Supply	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
03/24/2016	Lesotho	LS-Public Sector Modernization Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Not Required	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
03/29/2016	Mozambique	Water Service & Institutional Support II	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	90.0	0.0	90.0
03/29/2016	Rwanda	RW-Urban Development Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	95.0	0.0	95.0
04/06/2016	Tanzania	TZ- Judicial Modernization Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	65.0	0.0	65.0
04/21/2016	Tanzania	TZ-First Pension Reform Policy Credit	DEVELOPMENT POLICY LENDING	PE IBRD/IDA		0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
04/25/2016	Sierra Leone	SL -Western Area Power Generation Project	INVESTMENT	GU Guarantees	Partial Assessment	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
04/28/2016	Kenya	KE-National Ag. and Rural Inclusive Grow	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0

Pipeline Projects – March – September 2016

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04/28/2016	Liberia	Social Safety Nets Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Not Required	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
05/10/2016	Gambia, The	Gambia Electricity Support Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	18.5	0.0	18.5
05/17/2016	Ethiopia	Ethiopia SME Finance Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Financial Intermediary Assessment	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
05/19/2016	Kenya	Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Not Required	0.0	150.0	0.0	150.0
05/19/2016	Mozambique	MZ-Agriculture NRM Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	80.0	0.0	80.0
05/19/2016	Tanzania	TZ-Education & Skills for Productive Jobs	PROGRAM FOR RESULT (P4R)	PE IBRD/IDA		0.0	120.0	0.0	120.0
05/26/2016	Ethiopia	Transport Systems Improvement Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	300.0	0.0	300.0
05/26/2016	Lesotho	LS Education Quality for Equality	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Not Required	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0

Pipeline Projects – March – September 2016

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05/26/2016	Mozambique	Mozambique Third Agriculture Development	DEVELOPMENT POLICY LENDING	PE IBRD/IDA		0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
05/27/2016	Ethiopia	ENREP ADDITIONAL FINANCING	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
05/27/2016	Tanzania	TZ-Rural Electrification Expansion Project	PROG4RESLT	PE IBRD/IDA		0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
05/31/2016	Uganda	UG-Grid Expansion & Reinforcement Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
06/13/2016	Tanzania	TZ-Zanzibar Improving Student Prospects	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
06/13/2016	Tanzania	TZ-Zanzibar Urban Additional Financing	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Full Environmental Assessment	0.0	45.0	0.0	45.0
06/15/2016	Kenya	Transforming Health Systems	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	150.0	0.0	150.0
06/15/2016	Kenya	AF Kenya Electricity Expansion Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	68.0	0.0	68.0

Pipeline Projects – March – September 2016

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Board Date	Country	Project	Lending Instrument Type	Product Line	Environmental Assessment Category	IBRD Commitment Amt. (\$m)	IDA Commitment Amt (\$m)	Other/ GEF (\$m)	Total Commitment (\$m)
06/15/2016	Uganda	UG-Improving Delivery of Maternal Services	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	110.0	0.0	110.0
06/15/2016	Uganda	UG-Fiscal Decentralization, Governance DPO1	DEV POL LENDING	PE IBRD/IDA		0.0	90.0	0.0	90.0
06/20/2016	Gambia, The	IFMIS Project - Additional Financing II	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Not Required	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
06/20/2016	Liberia	Liberia HSSP AF	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	16.0	0.0	16.0
06/20/2016	Malawi	MW - Lilongwe Water Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Full Environmental Assessment	0.0	71.0	0.0	71.0
06/20/2016	Malawi	Nutrition, HIV and AIDS Project AF	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Not Required	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0
06/20/2016	Mozambique	THIRD CLIMATE CHANGE DPO (CCDPO3)	DEV POL LENDING	PE IBRD/IDA		0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
06/20/2016	Sierra Leone	SL-Health Service Delivery & System Support	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0

Pipeline Projects – March – September 2016

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06/20/2016	Tanzania	TZ-PSSN Additional Financing	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
06/23/2016	South Sudan	S. Sudan Health Rapid Results Project AF	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
07/05/2016	Swaziland	SZ- IMPROVING PUBLIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Not Required	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
07/05/2016	Tanzania	TZ-Dar es Salaam Maritime Gateway Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Full Environmental Assessment	600.0	0.0	0.0	600.0
07/26/2016	Uganda	UG-Secondary Education Improvement Project	INVESTMENT	PE IBRD/IDA	Partial Assessment	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
09/15/2016	Zambia	ZM-Guarantee for Scaling Solar	INVESTMENT	GU Guarantees	Partial Assessment	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0

AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY
List of Governors and Alternate Governors
 (Updated on March, 2016)

AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY
List of Governors and Alternate Governors

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 (Updated on March, 2016)

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AFRICA GROUP I CONSTITUENCY
List of Governors and Alternate Governors
 (Updated on March , 2016)

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SIERRA LEONE	HON. DR. KAIFALA MARAH Minister of Finance and Economic Development Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Ministerial Building, George Street FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE Telephone: 232-22-222-211 Fax: (232) 22 228355/228472	MR. EDMUND KOROMA Financial Secretary Minister of Finance and Economic Development Ministerial Building, George Street FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE Telephone: 293 104/225612 Fax: 232 22 225826
SOMALIA	HON. MOHAMED ADAM IBRAHIM Minister of Finance Villa Somalia MOGADISHU, SOMALIA Telephone: 25261277738	MR. BASHIR ISSE Governor of the Central Bank Villa Somalia MOGADISHU, SOMALIA Telephone: 25261277738
SOUTH SUDAN	HON. DAVID DENG ATHORBEI Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning P.O. Box 80 JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN Telephone: 232-22-222-211	MR. Kornelio Koriom Mayik Governor Bank of South Sudan P. O. Box 136 JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN

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COUNTRY	GOVERNOR	ALTERNATE GOVERNOR
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Africa Group I (EDS14) Staff 2016



Upcoming Meetings/Events

WBG/IMG Spring Meetings 2016 – Washington, D.C. (April 15-17, 2016)

African Development Bank (AfDB) Annual Meetings—Lusaka, Zambia (May 23-27, 2016)



Botswana



Burundi



Eritrea



Ethiopia



Gambia, The



Kenya



Lesotho



Liberia



Malawi



Mozambique



Namibia



Rwanda



Seychelles



Sierra Leone



Somalia



South Sudan



Sudan



Swaziland



Tanzania



Uganda



Zambia



Zimbabwe

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