



## Islamic Development Bank Group



## Special Program for the Development of Africa 2013 Progress Report

38<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Board of Governors  
Dushanbe, Tajikistan  
Rajab 1434H/May 2013



*H.E. the President of IDB Group,  
Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Ali honored in Benin*



The completed Westfield-Sukutu Highway in Gambia



Road construction in Sierra Leone



Road construction in Mali

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## Foreword



I am pleased to present the Fifth and Final Annual Implementation Progress Report on the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group's **Special Program for the Development of Africa (SPDA)** for the year 1433H (2012G).

The SPDA which had a five-year implementation timeframe (2008-2012G) was aimed at scaling up IDB Group's interventions in Africa, to support their poverty reduction and economic growth endeavours. This Progress Report demonstrates that this objective has been met, in collaboration with other development partners and member country Governments. The IDB Group is inspired by the impressive growth registered in Africa in the last two decades and I am happy that the IDBG is a contributing party to this success. The SPDA had an ambitious total financing package of US\$ 12 billion of which, the IDB Group earmarked US\$ 4 billion as direct financing with US\$ 8 billion from partners. After five years of implementation, I am pleased to note that IDB Group approvals exceeded the earmarked target by US \$ 1 billion. Cumulatively, total approvals by the IDB Group amounted to US\$5 billion for 480 operations and represent an "achievement rate" of 125%. Partners' contributions during the Program amounted to US\$ 7 billion which brought the total cost of all the projects financed (including government contributions) to US\$ 12 billion, just reaching the target. Even though partners' contributions did not meet the target (US\$ 8 billion), however this was compensated for by the IDB Group approvals over its programed target as mentioned above.

The year 2012 marked the end of the approval phase of SPDA but the implementation phase continues. We hope that when all the approved projects have been effectively and successfully implemented, the SPDA would have contributed to relaxing some of the binding constraints that African member countries faced in the infrastructure, agriculture and social sectors. These expected outputs include over 2,500 KM of roads constructed or upgraded in addition to two new national airports; more than 900MW of electricity produced in six countries; over 200,000 cubic meters of clean water a day made accessible to over 50,000 households; more than 420 new primary and secondary schools (including 120 new madrassas) built, resulting in over 1400 classrooms; over 10 new hospitals and over 120 clinics, health centers and primary health care centers built or upgraded; about 10 strategic grain reserves built; and over 800,000 hectares of land developed and cultivated including marginal lands. Meanwhile the IDB Group also acknowledges that daunting challenges that still abound and IDBG will continue to support its African member countries.

I would thus like to take this opportunity to once again thank their Excellences, the IDB Governors from Africa, for their guidance and support to the SPDA and our development partners, specially the Arab Coordination Group, for their significant contribution. Finally I would like to record my sincere appreciation to the Management and Staff of the IDB Group for their continued dedication and efforts towards helping the development of our African member countries.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dr. Ahmad Mohamed Ali'.

**Dr. Ahmad Mohamed Ali**  
President, Islamic Development Bank Group



## ACRONYMS

ADFD	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AGFUND	Arab Gulf program for Development
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AMF	Arab Monetary Fund
APIF	Awqaf Properties Investment Fund
BADEA	Arab Bank for African Development
BED	Board of Executive Directors
BEP	Bilingual Education Program
BoG	Board of Governors
CG	Coordination Group
DFI	Development Financial Institution
EFTCA	Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation in Africa
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFATM	Global Fund for AIDs, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GNI	Gross National Income
ICD	Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector
ICIEC	Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFSD	Islamic Financial Services Industry Department
IFSI	Islamic Financial Services Industry
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRTI	Islamic Research and Training Institute
ISFD	Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development
ITAP	Investment Promotion Technical Assistance Program
ITFC	International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation
ITFO	Import Trade Financing Operations
JDI	Jeddah Declaration Initiative
KFAED	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LDMC	Least Developed Member Countries
LIC	Low-Income Countries
LLIN	Long Lasting Insect-treated Nets
MC	Member Country
MCPS	Member Country Partnership Strategy
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
OC	Operations Complex of IDB
OCR	Ordinary Capital Resources
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OIC	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PS	Private Sector

PSD	Private Sector Development
QW	Quick Win
RBM	Roll-Back-Malaria
SFD	Saudi Fund for Development
SPDA	Special Program for the Development of Africa
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TA	Technical Assistance
TAF	Technical Assistance Fund
TUMS	Tehran University of Medical Sciences
UIF Unit	Investment Fund
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Waqf Foundation

### **HIJRA and GREGORIAN CALENDARS**

The IDB Group officially operates through the Hijri Calendar and references are mainly made of this calendar. This also is comprised of 12 months of mainly 30 days but 29 in some. A month never has more than 30 days. For ease of reference the table below helps convert some of the Hijri dates mentioned to Gregorian calendar.

<b>Event</b>	<b>Hijri</b>	<b>Gregorian</b>
Start of SPDA	1429	10 January 2008 – 28 December 2008
	1430	29 December 2008 – 17 December 2009
	1431	18 December 2009 – 06 December 2010
	1432	07 December 2010 – 25 November 2011
End of SPDA	1433	26 November 2011 – 14 November 2012

### **SPDA 22 Countries**

Benin	Gambia	Sierra Leone
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Senegal
Camerounn	Guinea Bissau	Somalia
Chad	Mali	Sudan
Comoros	Mauritania	Togo
Cote d'Ivoire	Mozambique	Uganda
Djibouti	Niger	
Gabon	Nigeria	





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the final progress report of a series of implementation updates for the Special Program for the Development off Africa (SPDA) intended to update the IDB-Governors from Africa on the latest implementation status of the program. The cut-off date for the report is November 14, 2012. An independent Assessment Report of SPDA has been commissioned by the Senior Management of the Bank to draw lessons from the implementation of the program (in the last five years) so as to inform future IDB Group support to African Member Countries. Box-1, which follows immediately after this Executive Summary, gives a synopsis of the SPDA – its origin and current status.

### **What is the SPDA?**

The SPDA, which came into effect in February 2008, is a comprehensive financing program in favour of African member countries south of the Sahara, targeting key sectors deemed crucial for growth and poverty reduction. It is a contribution by the IDB Group to meet some of these countries' development aspirations. While the SPDA is a response to the directives of the Third OIC Extraordinary Summit held in Makkah (Saudi Arabia) in December 2005, it is also a continuation of the IDB's declared resolve to help Africa in a coordinated and inclusive manner. The program ended in 2012.

The need for dedicated development programs for Africa is easy to understand. Africa as a whole has 27 member countries making it the largest regional membership in the IDB Group, but it is also the least developed. Twenty-two out of the 27 countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), where close to one-half of the population lives below the poverty line. Notwithstanding the progress made by SSA towards the MDGs, reducing the current levels of poverty remains a major challenge. These 22 countries are the main focus of this report.

Prior to the SPDA, the IDB had implemented another Africa-wide program called "IDB Cooperation Framework with Africa" (or the "Ouagadougou Declaration") itself a result of a decision by the IDB Board of Governors during its 27<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in October 2002. Under this framework, the IDB Group pledged a US\$2-billion financing package over 5 years (2003-2007) for member countries in SSA. The framework was successfully implemented. The IDB Group extended over US\$3 billion to the region, an amount that exceeded the Bank's initial commitment by 50%.

The formulation process of the SPDA was inclusive and participatory. The Program was developed jointly with the African member countries and validated by the African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Development at their meeting in Dakar, Senegal, in January 2008. It targeted high-impact sectors which include transport, power, agriculture and human development. These sectors were deemed as the main enablers of economic growth and poverty reduction. The implementation timeframe was 5 years, that is, 2008-2012. The program has formally ended though implementation of projects approved under it will continue beyond 2012.

As a Group-wide initiative with the view to harness synergy and efficiency, the SPDA was implemented jointly by the IDB Group entities comprising the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD), Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit

(ICIEC), Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) and the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC). Together, they earmarked US\$4 billion for the SPDA over the 5-year period (2008- 2012), which was twice the amount initially committed under its predecessor, the “IDB Cooperation Framework with Africa”.

### **What has been the SPDA Implementation like?**

IDB Group approvals exceeded the programmed target by the end of 1433H (14 Nov 2012). Cumulatively, total approvals by the IDB Group from 2008 (1429H) amounted to US\$5.01 billion for 480 operations (project financing, trade and Waqf operations). These approvals represent an **“achievement rate” of 125 %** of the earmarked allocations. Cumulatively, total project financing for SPDA countries now stands at US\$ 3.65 billion. Of this, US\$ 1.27 billion was concessionary financing (representing 25% of total approvals) and the remaining US\$ 2.38 billion was on ordinary financing. Other project financing amounts to US\$ 286.2 million which means that a total of US\$ 3.94 billion was approved for project financing since the start of the program which brings the share to about 79% of all approvals. With regards to trade financing, the cumulative total is US\$ 1.07 billion of which ITFC financed US\$ 1.04 billion for 53 operations, while the total ICD-financing amounted to US\$ 198.1 million. Even though there were no Waqf approvals in 1433H, cumulative Waqf operations stand at US 5.3 million for 13 operations.

Cumulatively from 2008 (1429H) Istisna’a remained the most dominant mode of financing with approvals amounting to US\$ 1.63 billion, while US\$ 1.1 billion was through Loan financing, US\$ 966 million through Murabaha, US\$ 477 million through Leasing, US\$ 176 million through Instalment Sale, US\$ 141 million through Equity financing, US\$ 51.3 million on Technical Assistance and US\$ 20 million each for Combined Line of Financing and Technical Assistance. Perhaps reflecting the acknowledgement of infrastructure deficits as one of the most binding constraints to economic development for many of these SPDA countries, Infrastructure (transport, energy, ICT and water and sanitation) remained the most popular sector. Together they accounted for 42% of all approvals which amounted to US\$ 2.2 billion. Of this, US\$ 964 million was approved for transport, US\$ 722 million for energy and US\$ 453 million for water and sanitation. Agriculture was second with total approvals of US\$ 1.4 billion, followed by Industry (US\$ 453 million), Education (US\$ 339 million), financial industry (US\$ 332 million) and health (US\$ 221 million). Together, the human development sectors represent 20% of all approvals. Sudan still had the most approvals since the start of the Program, followed by Mauritania. Altogether Sudan received US\$ 873 million for 48 operations, and Mauritania received US\$ 596 million for 39 operations. Together they received almost one third of all approvals. Nigeria and Senegal follow with US\$ 423 million and US\$ 400 million respectively (26 operations apiece). Guinea Bissau, Comoros, Somalia, Djibouti and Mozambique received the least reflecting in some cases, economic fragility. In effect, 50% of all approvals went to four member countries, and the bottom 10 member countries received 12% of all approvals.

The Islamic Development Bank Group (IDBG) also played a catalytic role by attracting additional financial flows from both public and private sources, including its traditional allies, the Coordination Group (CG) Members. In addition, the IDB partnered with sister multilateral development banks (MDBs), UN Agencies and financial institutions such as major Islamic banks and investment houses. The amount co-financed by other development agencies and member

countries themselves since the commencement of the SPDA reached US\$3.16 billion. This corresponds to an actual leveraging ratio of US\$ 2.2 for every US\$ 1 approved by IDB which is also above the target of 1:2 set at the start of the Program. The report highlights some of the flagship projects that are being implemented in several SSA countries under the SPDA framework. Disbursement by the IDB Group as at mid-November 2012 was US\$ 1.3 billion representing about 32% of approvals.

It is hoped that when all the approved projects have been effectively and successfully implemented, the SPDA would have contributed to relaxing some of the binding constraints that African member countries faced including infrastructure deficits, sub-optimal agricultural production and inadequate social sector services. These expected outputs include the following. In **infrastructure**: over 2,500 KM of roads would have been either constructed or upgraded in 13 member countries in addition to two new airports approved for Senegal and Sudan; more than 900MW of electricity would have been produced in six countries with increased access to over 40,000 households (about a quarter million people – taking the average household size of six) and almost 700 KM of power lines would have been laid; through the ECOWAN project, Gambia and Sierra Leone would see their broadband subscriptions increase 13-fold, while the number of internet users would increase 6-fold, and about 1,500 KM of fiber optic cable laid; and support to water and sanitation will bring over 200,000 cubic meters of water a day to over 50,000 households.

Meanwhile in **human development**, more than 325 new primary and secondary schools and over 1000 classrooms would have been built and equipped. This will be in addition to three technical colleges and 8 university faculties also built or equipped; to help address youth unemployment and improve the quality of education, over 400 new classrooms in 120 new madrassas serving over 5000 students, mainly girls and students from poor backgrounds, will be built in Niger, Gambia, Senegal and Nigeria; over 10 new hospitals and over 120 clinics, health centers and primary healthcare centers would have been built resulting in an increase in bed-capacity of about 1200; almost a million LLINs would have been provided to combat malaria; and over 20 medical doctors and over 500 cardiology students, medical technicians and ophthalmologists would have been trained to strengthen the capacity for improved health care delivery. In addition, medical equipment for cardiology and surgical centers and medical laboratories would have been provided.

While in **agriculture**, over 800,000 hectares of land would have been developed and cultivated including marginal lands. This is in addition to 8-10 strategic grain reserves that would have been built to support the alleviation of food insecurity and about 5-6 soil and/or seed research laboratories built, refurbished or upgraded to encourage agricultural research.

Alongside the SPDA, the IDB Group has been implementing complementary initiatives for better and wider impact such as the Bilingual Education Program (BEP), the Roll Back Malaria Quick Win Program, Blindness Control and the Jeddah Declaration on Food Security. The outcome of these programs has been commendable; ranging from increasing the proportion of girls in total enrolments in Chad and Niger under the BEP to restoring the sight of nearly 9,000 patients through cataract operations in 8 member countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Guinea, Mali and Niger). The Jeddah Declaration has targeted agricultural development



and food production to avert recurrent food shortages afflicting member countries in Africa. The Declaration addressed critical constraints in the agricultural sector, including deficiencies of public investments and services.

### **Where do we go from here?**

The Approval phase of SPDA came to an end on November 13, 2012, and now the Bank continues to deepen the implementation phase. An Action Plan has been developed to articulate the necessary measures to facilitate full disbursement. To inform future support to African Member Countries, Senior Management has commissioned for an independent assessment of SPDA, an exercise that is on-going and whose results are expected shortly.



Road construction in Senegal



IDB Avoidable Blindness Program

<b>Box 1: SPDA Fact Sheet</b>	
<b>Origins</b>	The Third Extraordinary Summit of the OIC held in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, on 7-8 December 2005 recommended the formulation of <b>“a special programme for the development of Africa”</b> to tackle poverty, build capacity, eliminate illiteracy and eradicate diseases and epidemics. The IDB and the OIC General Secretariat were asked by the Summit to develop and implement this programme. To the IDB at least, the programme represented an extension of another initiative which was already being implemented by the Bank at the time. Titled “IDB Cooperation Framework with Africa”, the initiative represented an avowal of the special programme by the IDB Board of Governors at its Annual Meeting held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in October 2002. The Board committed US\$2 billion for African least developed member countries (LDMCs) over a five-year period - 2003-2007.
<b>Member Countries under the SPDA</b>	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, The Sudan, Togo and Uganda (22 in number)
<b>Internalizing the SPDA in the IDB and the Bank's capacity to Implement the programme</b>	The SPDA is largely a “repeater” programme of the “IDB cooperation framework with Africa”. More importantly, the IDB's vast experience in dealing with Africa, dating back to the Bank's inception was a key driver for effective implementation. The Bank also capitalized on its flagship initiatives such as the Bilingual Education Programme, the Vocational and Literacy Programme (VOLIP), the Roll Back Malaria Programme, River Blindness Control, the Capacity Building Programme for OIC Countries and the “Jeddah Declaration” on Food Security.
<b>Formulation Process</b>	The SPDA was developed jointly with African countries, culminating in a Ministerial Forum held in Dakar, Senegal, in January 2008, at which its objectives and priority intervention areas were reviewed and validated.
<b>Adoption by the IDB Board</b>	The SPDA was adopted by the IDB Board of Executive Directors (BED) at its 250th Meeting held in Tehran, Iran, in Safar 1429H (February 2008).
<b>Main Objectives</b>	To scale up IDB's interventions in Africa, particularly in African LDMCs, to support the countries' poverty reduction programs, and economic growth endeavours.
<b>Timeframe</b>	Like its predecessor, the SPDA's implementation timeframe was 5 years, effective from 1429H (2008) and ended in 1433H (2012).
<b>Financing Quantum</b>	US\$12 billion, out of which IDB Group committed to contribute one-third (US\$4 billion). The outstanding amount was to be mobilized from other development partners and Governments of recipient countries.
<b>Thematic/Sectoral Focus Areas</b>	These are: (a) Infrastructure (broadly defined); (b) Agriculture and food security; and (c) Social sectors (health, education, potable water).
<b>Financing Modes</b>	Combination of both ordinary (non-concessionary) and concessionary financing, and some grant resources. IDB believes that poverty can be alleviated even through trade financing or projects financed from ordinary resources, provided the projects are strategic in nature and have a wide societal impact.
<b>Implementation Monitoring</b>	(i) Annual Progress Reports to the BED and the African Board of Governors; and (ii) Sub-Regional Ministerial Fora on the SPDA Implementation (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in October 2009 and Yaoundé, Cameroon in April 2010). Preliminary assessment of SPDA is in the offing.
<b>Achievements and KPIs (as at end of November 2012)</b>	<p><b>Approvals:</b> US\$5 billion (125% of earmarked financing).</p> <p><b>Co-financing ratio:</b> US\$ 7 billion (including Government contributions).</p> <p><b>Disbursements:</b> US\$ 1.3 billion representing 32% of approvals.</p> <p><b>Financing Modes:</b> 37% Istisna'a, 24% concessional loan, 22% Murabaha/trade, 8% Leasing, 4% for Instalment sale, 3% for Equity and 1% for Technical Assistance.</p> <p><b>Key Sectors:</b> 29% (Agriculture), 19% (Transport), 14% (Energy), 9% (Water and Sanitation), 7% (Education) and 4% (Health).</p>





## I. INTRODUCTION

### Overview of the SPDA

1. **In December 2005, the 3rd Extraordinary Summit of the OIC held in Makkah endorsed a Ten-Year Programme of Action for the Ummah.** Inspired by this and IDB's own internal strategy and commitment to assist Africa, a Special Program for the Development of Africa (SPDA) was formulated and after its validation at a Ministerial Meeting held in Dakar, Senegal, in January 2008, the program was launched. It succeeded a similar programme, the IDB Cooperation Framework for Africa (Ouagadougou Declaration) implemented by IDB for Sub Saharan African (SSA) countries from 2003 to 2007. The SPDA was largely a reaffirmation of the IDB's resolve to be an effective partner in the development of Africa.
2. **In formulating the SPDA, extensive consultations were held with African member countries to take on board their aspirations and priority needs and, at the same time, instil identification with, and ownership of the programme.** The consultations resulted in the identification of the overall objectives of the programme was that of poverty reduction (in the context of attainment of the MDGs) and trade facilitation. Poverty reduction is achieved through appropriate investments in Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Education, Health, Energy and Infrastructure. By focusing on infrastructure, agriculture and energy, the SPDA intended to support the easing of the binding constraints in these sectors, and thereby spurring economic growth, re-invigorating agricultural production and creating employment opportunities – all being the key enablers of poverty reduction. The trade facilitation objective involved supporting African member countries to trade their way out of Least Developed Member Country (LDMC) status by exploiting the trade opportunities that OIC membership presents.
3. **To implement the SPDA, the IDB Group earmarked US\$4.0 billion over the five-year period (1429H-1433H/2008-2012), twice the amount devoted to the Ouagadougou Declaration.** The programme was supported by all the entities of IDB Group: the IDB itself, which provided ordinary financing; the Bank's "soft window" – the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD); the trade financing entity (International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation, ITFC) and the private sector window of the IDB Group (Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector ICD). About 37 percent or US\$1.5 billion of the total financing pledged came from IDB's ordinary resources, while 33 percent (US\$1.3 billion) was sourced from the ISFD; a further 27percent (US\$ 1.1 million) for trade operations was sourced from ITFC, and 3 percent (US\$ 0.12 million) from ICD. ICIEC had no specific allocation. Instead, it provided insurance cover to ITFC and ICD operations. The initial Group-wide financing plan is shown hereunder:

Table 1 IDB Group Annual Financing Plan (1429-1433H) (US\$ M)							
Window/Year	1429H 2008	1430H 2009	1431H 2010	1432H 2011	1433H 2012	Total (US\$)	Ratio (%)
IDB Ordinary Operations (ISFD included)	420	481	550	630	720	2,800	70
Trade Operations - ITFC	160	183	210	240	274	1,067	26.7
Islamic Corporation for the Devl. of the Private Sector (ICD)	20	23	26	30	34	133	3.3
<b>Total (US\$)</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Ratio (%)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>		<b>100</b>

Source: SPDA Framework for Action 1429 H/2008G/IDB



Power plant construction in The Gambia

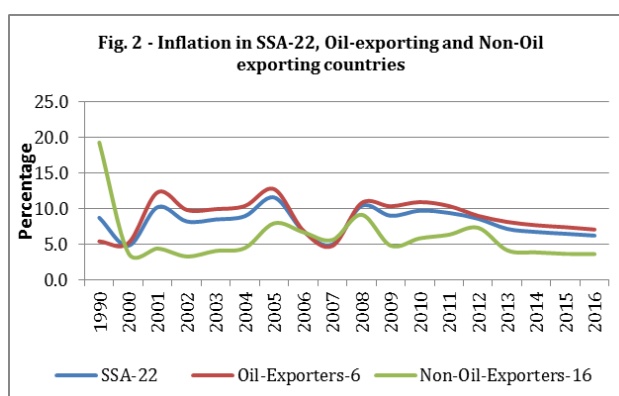
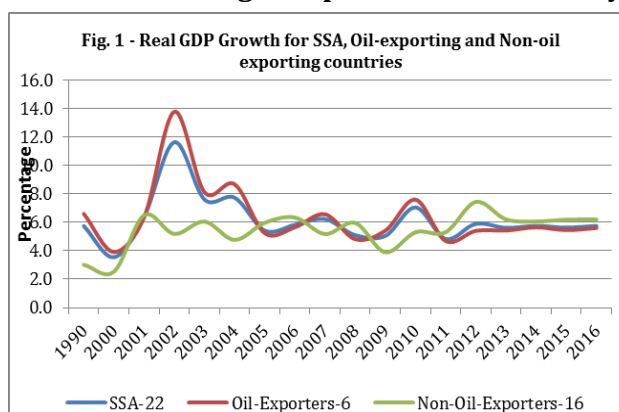


Power plant in Mali

## II. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### Overview of Recent Economic Developments

4. **The overall economic outlook especially the growth prospects of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) IDB member countries continue to be strong despite the uncertainty surrounding the global economy emanating from the European sovereign debt crisis.** Not only did these countries grow faster, growth was also steady and moving towards growth convergence between the oil and non-oil exporting countries. Projections for real GDP growth in the years ahead will in all probability be stable and similar to current growth rates (Fig. 1). The outlook for inflation appears to be stable and in single digits (Fig. 2) with the non-oil exporting countries projected to record low rates of inflation compared to the oil exporting countries.



5. **These positive prospects for the countries are a reaffirmation of what has been argued by development practitioners<sup>1</sup> and academia<sup>2</sup> alike.** The strong economic growth in SSA over the past two decades has resulted in the emergence of a sizeable middle class and a significant reduction in poverty (AfDB 2011). This nascent middle class is expected to grow from 355 million (34 percent of SSA population) in 2010 to 1.1 billion in 2060, and is the key to Africa's future prosperity (IMF 2011).
6. **These achievements have been the result of the hard work and the right policies coupled with financial and technical assistance from development partners including the Islamic Development Bank.** The IDB Group has targeted its African member countries through a number of dedicated programs including the Ouagadougou Declaration, the SPDA and other initiatives (Jeddah Declaration, Blindness Campaign, etc.). As reported in IDB (2010), the IDB Group has offered over US\$ 7 billion development assistance to its African member countries in the last decade.
7. **These successes notwithstanding, development challenges still abound, and Africa still faces serious binding constraints to full economic growth.** The current and projected growth rates will put significant pressure on the existing economic infrastructure. Therefore,

<sup>1</sup> The World Bank in 2010 described Africa as being on a platform for economic take-off unparalleled in its history much like China was 30 years ago and India some 20 years ago.

<sup>2</sup> Pinkovsky and Sala-i-Martin (2010) argue that poverty has been declining in Africa at a much faster rate than originally thought

the infrastructure deficit both in energy and transport is still a major challenge; and load-shedding is becoming increasingly frequent for capital cities that never used to have power outages. The road network in many countries is still suboptimal, being largely restricted to urban areas thereby inhibiting the full exploitation of resources in the rural areas. The development of financial infrastructure both in terms of depth and coverage will also be critical to sustaining growth.

### **Progress on the Millennium Development Goals**

8. Robust economic growth coupled with deliberate pro-poor policies has led to significant improvements in social indicators and progress towards the MDGs. The 2012 MDG report showed progress on almost all the MDGs goals although with varying degrees especially on primary school enrolment, gender parity in primary school enrolment, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament and HIV and AIDS prevalence rates. The Report showed a decline in the proportion of people living in poverty from 56.5 percent to 47.5 percent but this figure is 41 percent off the 2015 target and contrast sharply with 25 per cent in South Asia and 6.1 per cent in Latin America. It is to be observed that significant inequalities and gender disparities still exist.
9. On the goal of achieving universal primary education, many SSA IDB countries are on track to achieve this goal even before 2015 with some countries having a net enrolment rate of 90 per cent. There is also some good progress at the primary level although parity at secondary and tertiary levels remains weak. Gains have been recorded in the areas of health and education but these are hindered by poor quality and access. Child mortality in SSA is declining but the rate of decline is still very slow. Maternal health on the other hand is lagging behind child mortality and this is a source of concern for most of SSA countries. Education, awareness, behavioral changes and access to antiretroviral therapy are yielding results in the fight against HIV/AIDS in SSA.
10. In spite of this progress, SSA IDB member countries still face pervasive income inequalities, challenges in creating decent jobs, and limited access to health and sanitation services. Sub-Saharan African countries must therefore do more in providing decent jobs and social services if it is to achieve decisive development progress and the MDGs.



Cotton Financing by ITFC in Burkina Faso





Supporting food production in  
Niger



Supporting palm oil  
production in Sierra Leone



Supporting horticulture in Niger



Supporting rice production  
in Sierra Leone

### III. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

11. In the following sections, a detailed presentation of the IDB Group intervention is made followed by an overview of the interventions of each of the entities that comprise the IDB Group: IDB/ISFD, ITFC, ICIEC and ICD.

#### The IDB Group Interventions<sup>3</sup>

##### I. Approvals in 1433H

12. In 1433H, the IDB Group approved 116 operations amounting to US\$ 1.14 billion for project and trade financing. Of the total approvals, US\$ 875.3 million (77%) was approved for project financing of which almost a third (US\$ 265.8 million) was concessional and the remaining was on ordinary financing terms. Additional IDB Group project financing of US\$ 40.8 million was undertaken by the ICD and APIF. With regards to **trade financing**, UIF financed 2 operations valued at US\$ 9 million, while ITFC financed 12 operations amounting to US\$ 217.9 million. There were no **Waqf operation** approvals IN 1433H. (See Table 2).

Table 2 - Gross Approvals for SPDA (1433H)

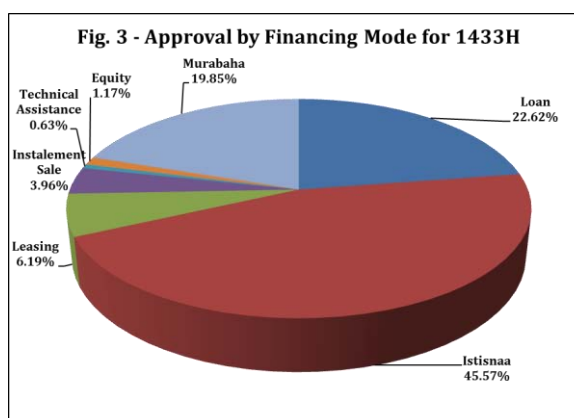
	No.	1433 ID M	US\$ M
<b>(i) OCR Projects Financing</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>572.7</b>	<b>875.3</b>
Concessional Financing (Loan & TA)	64	172.3	265.8
Ordinary Financing	36	400.4	609.6
<b>(ii) Other Project Financing (Funds &amp; Financing)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>40.8</b>
UIF	0	0.0	0.0
APIF	1	8.4	12.8
ICD	1	18.3	28.0
Treasury Operations	0	0.0	0.0
<b>(iii) Trade Financing</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>226.9</b>
UIF	2	6.0	9.0
ICD	0	0.0	0.0
Treasury Operations	0	0.0	0.0
ITFC	12	141.4	217.9
<b>(iv) Waqf Fund Financing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
SAO	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>746.7</b>	<b>1,142.9</b>

Source: Economic Research and Policy Department, IDB.

13. Istisna'a continued to be the predominant mode of financing.

During the year, Istisna'a financing amounted to US\$ 520 million for 23 operations. Approvals under Loan financing amounted to US\$ 259 million for 141 operations, whereas US\$ 227 million for 14 operations were approved under Murabaha terms, US\$ 71 million for two operations under Leasing, and US\$ 45 million for 10 operations under Instalment sale.

The IsDB Group had equity in 3 operations valued at US\$13.39 million and committed US\$ 7 million for 24 Technical Assistance operations since the start of the program. (See Fig. 3).



<sup>3</sup> The Islamic Development Bank Group (IDB Group) has several entities that are involved in the financing and implementation of the SPDA. They are: the Islamic Development Bank itself, Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICEIC), Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) and International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC). There are also funds and affiliates involved in the SPDA such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD), the Unit Investment Fund (UIF) and the Awqaf Properties Investment Fund (APIF).

## Box 2 – Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD)

The Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) approved operations: Since its launch in May 2007, ISFD has extended financing amounting to US\$ 240 million for 44 operations in 27 member countries. The total cost of these projects is US\$ 1,651 million, indicating a co-financing ratio of almost 1:7 to ISFD financing. Current operations of the Fund focus largely on Human Development, Agriculture, Rural Development and Community Driven Development. To-date, the main region of focus for ISFD has been Africa with 62% of the financing going to member countries in this region.

### ISFD Flagships

#### Sustainable Villages Program (SVP)

ISFD, in close collaboration and partnership with Agriculture and Rural Development Department and the Human Development Department, also launched the Sustainable Villages Programme (SVP) in 1432H, in line with its first Five-Year Strategy (2008-2012) that calls for multi-year, multi-sector thematic programmes. The SVP aims at achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 through inclusive, integrated and innovative development interventions. The total financing envelope of SVP is US\$ 120 million and the programme has been implemented in six countries: Chad, Sudan, Kyrgyz Republic and Mozambique. With these four projects the cumulative ISFD/IDB financing would be US\$ 44.83 million, which constitutes around 109% of the target US\$ 40.8 million up to 2012. The final two operations under the SVP will be in Guinea and Niger in 1434H.

#### Vocational Literacy Programme for Poverty Reduction (VOLIP)

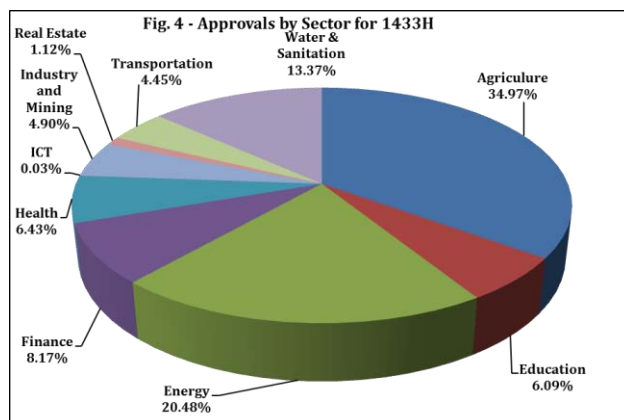
VOLIP interventions are benefiting out-of-school children who are afforded a second chance to attend school and complete basic non-formal education; teenagers and young adults who are acquiring vocational skills to enable them access the labour market or set up their own micro-enterprises; and women workers who are being provided with various educational courses (literacy proficiency, vocational training, business skills development, etc.) and microfinance services to develop their income generating activities. As of year-end 1433H, the ISFD approved financing for five VOLIP projects for a cumulative amount of US\$ 32.61 million, and the IDB has financed US\$ 20.4 million, out of a total cost of US\$ 71.3 million.

#### Microfinance Support Program (MFSP)

The MFSP initiative reinforces the ISFD poverty alleviation strategy by promoting access of the economically active poor to financial resources. Besides, as a means to reduce vulnerability, the programme creates employment opportunities and improves the living conditions of the poor. The total financing of IDB/ISFD under this program is so far US\$ 58.48 million, which constitutes around 73% of the target of US\$ 80.0 million up to 2012.

### 14. Infrastructure interventions still received the most approvals.

In 1433H, most of the project approvals were made for infrastructure followed by Agriculture and then human development. The Infrastructure approvals comprised of 9 energy projects valued at US\$ 234 million, 6 Water and Sanitation projects valued at US\$ 153 million and 4 Transport projects valued at US\$ 51 million. Fifty six projects valued at US\$ 400 million were approved for Agriculture while 9 Education projects valued at US\$ 70 million and 18 Health projects valued at US\$ 74 million were





approved for Human development. In addition, three Industrial projects were approved for US\$ 56 million. (See Fig. 4).

**15. Nigeria was the SPDA country that received the most approvals during 1433H.**

During the year, the top five recipients were Nigeria, Senegal, Mauritania, Sudan, Uganda and Niger (see Table 3). Nigeria received US\$ 225 million for 11 operations, representing 20% of all approvals for the year; Senegal received US\$ 116 million for 3 operations, while Mauritania, Sudan and Uganda received US\$105 million, US\$92 million and US\$ 85 million respectively.

**Table 3 - Approvals by country for 1433H**

Country	No. of Operations	US\$ M	%
Nigeria	11	224.80	19.7
Senegal	3	115.80	10.1
Mauritania	9	104.90	9.2
Sudan	7	92.10	8.1
Mali	12	87.50	7.7
Uganda	7	85.50	7.5
Niger	13	85.10	7.4
Gambia	8	71.20	6.2
Togo	3	52.00	4.5
Cote d'Ivoire	6	45.80	4.0
Sierra Leone	4	40.60	3.6
Chad	6	39.20	3.4
Burkina Faso	7	29.60	2.6
Cameroon	5	23.40	2.0
Guinea	3	14.10	1.2
Benin	4	13.40	1.2
Mozambique	3	9.10	0.8
Djibouti	4	8.60	0.8
Guinea Bissau	1	0.30	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>116.00</b>	<b>1,143.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: ERPD

**II. Cumulative approvals (1429H-1433H)**

**16. IDB Group cumulative approvals exceeded the programmed target by the end of 1433H.** Cumulatively, total approvals by the IDB Group from 1429H to the end of 1433H amounted to US\$5.01 billion for 480 operations (for projects, trade and Waqf) (See Table 4). These approvals represent an “achievement rate” of 125 % of the

**Table 4 - Gross Approvals for SPDA (1429H-1433H)<sup>1</sup> (Amounts in Millions)**

	1429			1430			1431			1432			1433			1429-1433H		
	No.	ID	US\$	No.	ID	US\$	No.	ID	US\$	No.	ID	US\$	No.	ID	US\$	No.	ID	US\$
<b>(i) OCR Project Financing</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>342.6</b>	<b>537.4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>371.8</b>	<b>577.6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>515.2</b>	<b>788.7</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>556.7</b>	<b>870.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>572.7</b>	<b>875.3</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>2,358.9</b>	<b>3,649.3</b>
Concessional Financing (Loan & TA)	56	133.5	208.5	51	150.6	233.0	56	187.5	285.0	55	181.0	279.0	64	172.3	265.8	282	824.9	1,271.4
Ordinary Financing	8	209.1	328.8	14	221.2	344.6	17	327.7	503.6	20	375.7	591.4	36	400.4	609.6	95	1,534.1	2,378.0
<b>(ii) Other Project Financing (Funds &amp; Financing)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>286.2</b>
UIF	0	0.0	0.0	1	3.2	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	3.2	5.0
APIF	2	11.7	18.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	32.7	50.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	8.4	12.8	8	52.7	81.1
ICD	10	48.9	75.5	4	5.9	9.3	4	27.3	42.0	2	27.9	43.4	1	18.3	28.0	21	128.3	198.1
Treasury Operations	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.3	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.3	2.0
<b>(iii) Trade Financing</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>317.6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>226.9</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>681.5</b>	<b>1,066.0</b>
UIF	2	4.9	7.5	1	6.4	10.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.7	4.0	2	6.0	9.0	6	19.9	30.5
ICD	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Treasury Operations	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
ITFC	14	192.7	310.1	7	76.9	119.5	10	138.7	212.2	10	112.0	175.9	12	141.4	217.9	53	661.6	1,035.5
<b>(iv) Waqf Fund Financing</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>
SAO	3	0.5	0.8	3	0.7	1.1	3	0.5	0.8	4	1.7	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	13	3.5	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>601.2</b>	<b>949.2</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>464.8</b>	<b>722.5</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>715.6</b>	<b>1,095.9</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>701.0</b>	<b>1,096.3</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>746.7</b>	<b>1,142.9</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>3,229.3</b>	<b>5,006.9</b>

Source: Economic Research and Policy Department, IDB.

N.B: These data for Sub-Saharan African Member Countries and not for LDMCs in Africa.

<sup>1</sup> Cut-off date for data reported in this table was 29 Dhul-Hijja 1433H (14 November 2012).

Source: Economic Research and Policy Department, IDB.

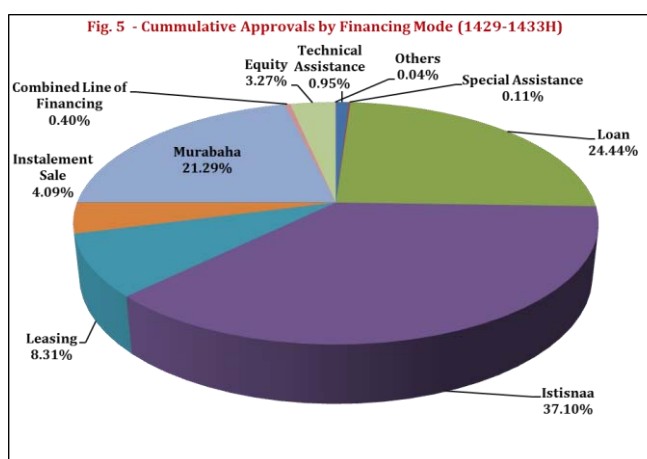
earmarked allocations. Cumulatively, total OCR project financing for SPDA countries stood at US\$ 3.65 billion. Of this, US\$ 1.27 billion concessionary financing and the

remaining US\$ 2.38 billion was ordinary financing. Other project financing, from the IDB Group private sector window, amounted to US\$ 286.2 million which means that a total of US\$ 3.94 billion was approved for project financing bringing the share to 78.6%. With regards to trade financing, the cumulative total is US\$ 1.07 billion of which ITFC approved US\$ 1.04 billion for 53 operations, while the total ICD-approvals amounted to US\$ 198.1 million. Even though there were no **Waqf approvals** in 1433H, cumulative Waqf operations stood at US\$ 5.3 million for 13 operations.

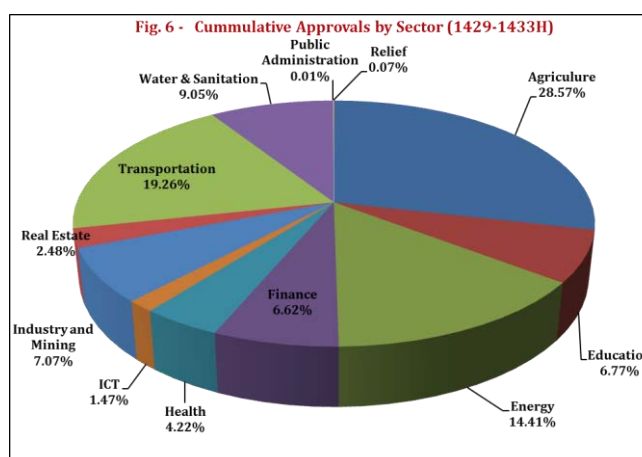
**17. Co-financing target was missed but compensated for by increased UDB Group approvals.** With respect to co-financing, contributions from partners, including governments, amounted to US\$ 7 billion which brought the total cost of all the projects financed to US\$ 12 billion, just reaching the target. Even though partners' contributions of US\$ 7 billion, did not meet the target (US\$ 8 billion), however this was compensated for by the IDB Group approvals over its programed target as mentioned above.

**18. Cumulatively from 1429H, Istisna'a remained the most dominant mode of financing.**

A total of US\$ 1.63 billion was approved through this financing mode while US\$ 1.1 billion was financed through Loans, US\$ 966 million through Murabaha, US\$ 477 million through Leasing, US\$ 176 million through Instalment sale, US\$ 141 million through equity financing, US\$ 51.3 million for Technical Assistance and US\$ 20 million each for Combined line of financing and Technical assistance. (See Fig.5).

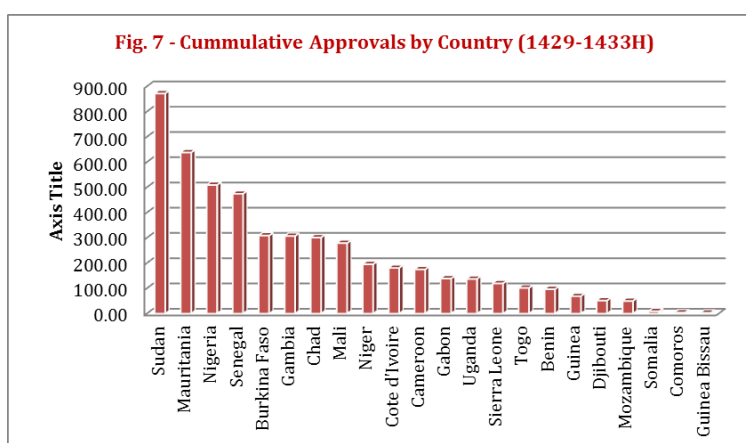


**19. Reflecting that infrastructure deficits are one of the most binding constraints to economic development for many of these SPDA countries, Infrastructure remained the most prevalent sector.** With respect to sectors, cumulatively from 1429H, infrastructure (transport, energy, ICT and water and sanitation) was the most popular sector for the SPDA member countries (See Fig. 6). Together they accounted for 44% of all approvals which amounted to US\$ 2.2 billion. Of this, US\$ 964 million was approved for transport, US\$ 722 million for energy and US\$ 453 million for water and sanitation. Agriculture followed with total approvals of US\$ 1.4 billion, followed by Industry (US\$ 453 million), Education (US\$ 339 million), finance (US\$ 332 million) and health (US\$ 221 million). Together the human development sub-sectors (education and health) represented about 20% of all approvals.



**20. Sudan still remains the country with the most approvals since the start of the Program, followed by Mauritania.** Since 1429H, Sudan has received US\$ 873 million for 48 operations, and Mauritania has received US\$ 596 million for 39 operations.

Together they received almost one third of all approvals. (See Table 4). Nigeria and Senegal follow with US\$ 423 million for 26 operations and US\$ 400 million also for 26 operations, respectively. Guinea Bissau, Comoros, Somalia, Djibouti and Mozambique received the least, financing during the period reflecting in some cases their fragile state. In effect 50% of all approvals went to four member countries, and the bottom 10 member countries received 12% of the approvals. (See Fig. 7).



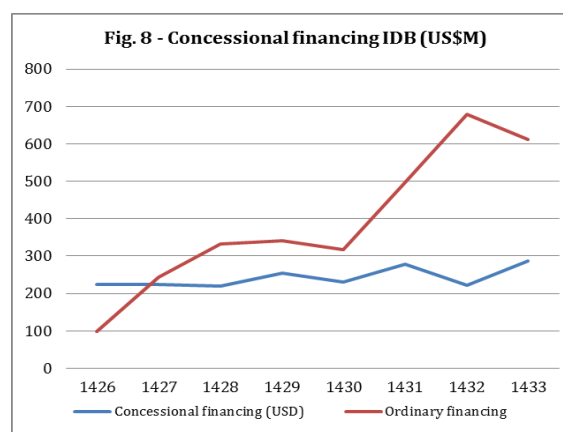
**21. Cumulative IDB Group disbursements during the period amounted to US\$ 1.3 billion or 32 percent of total approvals of US\$ 5.007 billion.** Of these US\$ 578 million was disbursed by IDB for project financing representing 16 percent of IDB SPDA total approvals. Meanwhile, ICD disbursed US\$ 135 million of its US\$ 235 million approvals, representing 57 percent of its approvals while ITFC disbursed US\$ 384 million of its US\$ 1.04 billion approvals it made for the program, which is 37 percent of its approvals. By the mid-November 2012, APIF disbursed US\$ 13 million, 16 percent of all their approvals (Table 5).

**Table 5 - Disbursements (1429-1433H)**

Entity	Approval (US\$ M)	Disbursement US\$ M	%
IDB	3,654.67	578.00	15.8
ICD	235.63	135.22	57.4
UIF		39.16	
DIFD		29.15	
Other ICD		66.91	
ITFC	1,035.51	384.00	37.1
APIF	81.05	13.20	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,006.86</b>	<b>1,245.64</b>	<b>31.6</b>

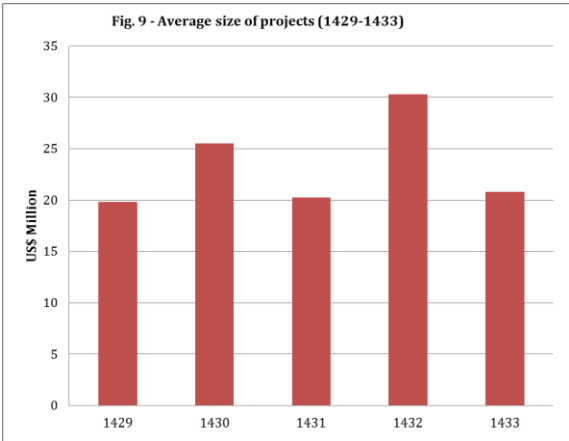
Source: DRSD, OPSD, Entities, Departments

**22. The SPDA member countries are increasingly using ordinary resources to finance projects (Fig. 8).** In 1433H (2012), 75% of the total Group approvals was on ordinary terms. Between 1429H (2009) and 1433H (2012) the IDB Group's ordinary financing to SPDA countries increased by 28% while concessional financing remained stable (around USD 268 million). With regards to IDB financing (without the entities), the share of non-concessional financing exceed the share of concessional financings from 1427H, and reached 68 % of total approvals in 1433.



**23. This utilization of non-concessional financing enabled the IDB to finance more projects (both in quantity and size) in SPDA countries and thereby increase the average project size of SPDA lending.**

The average size of IDB projects in SSA increased by three fold in 10 years (Fig. 9). The average project size was only US\$ 6.2 million some ten years ago (TA grants excluded). It reached US\$ 21 million in 1433H (2012). For instance in 1432H (2011), IDB approvals in Chad, Mauritania and Sudan exceeded US\$ 100 million. The average project size now stands at US\$ 23 million. With the increased utilization of ordinary financing for large scale projects in Africa, the size of projects is likely to be larger in the future.







**Expected Outputs**

24. This section takes a glimpse of the projects that have been approved for SPDA to show some of the expected outputs when these projects are fully and effectively implemented. The Independent Assessment of SPDA will give a more detailed picture of all the expected outputs from the US\$ 5.007 billion global financing enveloped that has been approved for African member countries in the last 5 years.

25. For infrastructure, a combined total of over 2,500 KM of roads will have been either constructed or upgraded in 13 member countries (Fig. 10). This is in addition to two new airports that have been approved for Senegal and Sudan to enhance these economies and strengthen their role as sub-regional air hubs. More than

**Fig. 10 – Some Expected Outputs from Approved Infrastructure Projects**

	<b>Transport</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,557 KM of roads upgraded or built in 13 countries</li> <li>• 2 New Airports built (in Sudan and Senegal)</li> </ul>
	<b>Energy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 900 MW to be produced in 6 countries</li> <li>• Almost 700 KM of Transmission Power lines built</li> <li>• Over 40,000 households in 3 countries with increased access to energy</li> <li>• Almost 800 new street lights in 2 countries</li> </ul>
	<b>ICT (ECOWAN Projects in Gambia and Sierra Leone)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broadband subscription increased by <b>13 fold</b> (0.63/100 to 8.40/100)</li> <li>• Internet users increased by <b>6 fold</b> (7.09/100 to 44.79/100)</li> <li>• <b>1,477 KM</b> of Fiber Optic Cables laid</li> </ul>
	<b>Water and Sanitation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water supply distribution to an area of over 800 KM square</li> <li>• Over 200,000 cubic meters a day of clean water produced</li> <li>• Over 50,000 households given access to clean water</li> <li>• Reservoirs of over 45,000 cubic meters a day capacity built</li> </ul>



Secondary School in Mozambique



900MW of electricity will be produced in six countries mainly from hydroelectric sources, further strengthening the environmental sustainability of the region. This will involve the laying of almost 700 KM of power lines and will result in over 40,000 households having increased access to energy. Taking the average household size of six, this translates to about a quarter million people with increased access to energy. Streetlights, amounting to about 800, will also be built in 2 countries. Through the ECOWAN project, Gambia and Sierra Leone will see their broadband subscriptions increase 13-fold, while the number of internet users will increase 6-fold, and about 1,500 KM of fiber optic cable laid. Support to water and sanitation will result in water distribution increasing to cover an area of 800 square km, bringing over 200,000 cubic meters of water a day to the populations. This translates to over 50,000 households having access to clean water and reservoirs with capacities of 45,000 cubic meters a day built.

26. With respect to human development, by the end of the implementation phase of SPDA, more than 325 new primary and secondary schools and over 1,000 classrooms would have been built and equipped. This will be in addition to three technical colleges and 8 university faculties also built or equipped (Fig 11). Since increased access to education has to be complemented with increased quality, approvals have been made to enhance the capacity of teachers, teaching inspectors, administrators and lecturers in seven countries in addition to the provision of teaching materials. To help address youth unemployment and improve the quality of education, over 400 new classrooms in 120 new madrassas serving over 5000 students, mainly girls and students from poor backgrounds, will be built in Niger, Gambia, Senegal and Nigeria.

**Fig. 11 – Some Expected Outputs from Approved Human Development Projects**



27. In the health sector, over 10 new hospitals and over 120 clinics, health centers and Primary Health Care Centers would have been built or upgraded by the end of the implementation phase of SPDA. This would result in an increase in bed- capacity in these institutions by about 1,200. Alongside this almost a million LLINs would have been provided to combat malaria. To strengthen the capacity for improved health care delivery, over 20 medical doctors and over 500 cardiology students, Medical Technicians and Ophthalmologists would have been trained. In addition, medical equipment for cardiology and surgical centers as well as medical laboratories would have been provided.

28. With respect to agriculture, over 800,000 hectares of land would have been developed and cultivated including marginal lands in some member countries (Fig. 12). This is expected to result in increased production of staple and cash crops. Additionally 8-10 strategic grain reserves would have been built to smooth out consumption given the vulnerability of some member countries to food insecurity arising from either floods or droughts. To encourage agricultural research, 5-6 soil and or seed research laboratories would have been built, refurbished or upgraded by the end of the implementation period of SPDA.

**Fig. 12 – Some Expected Outputs from Approved Agriculture Projects**



## Trade Finance Operations

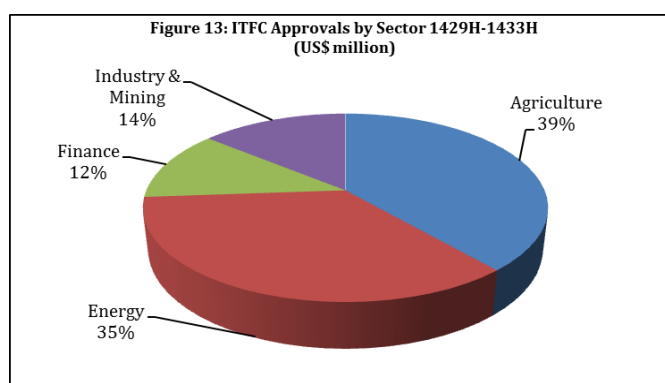
29. In 1433H, trade financing by the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC), Unit Investment Fund and ICD reached US\$226.9 million for 14 operations in SSA countries, compared to 11 operations worth US\$179.9 million in 1432H, 10 operations for US\$212.2 million in 1431H, 8 operations for US\$129.5 million in 1430H and 16 operations for US\$317.6 million in 1429H (see Table 6). The average size of ITFC's projects in Sub Saharan

**Table 6 - Gross Approvals for Trade (1396H-1433H)<sup>1</sup> (Amounts in Millions)**

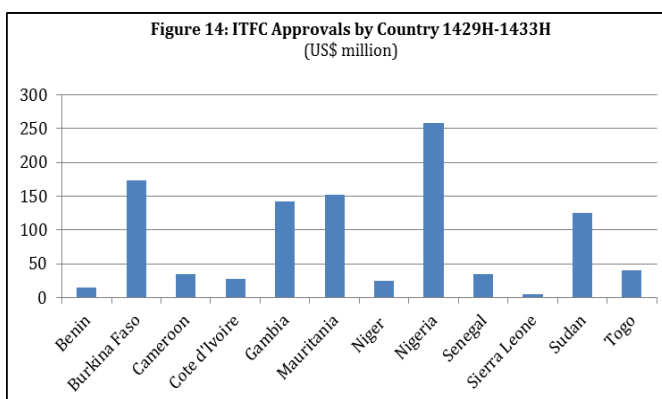
	1429			1430			1431			1432			1433			1429-1433H		
	No.	ID	US\$	No.	ID	US\$	No.	ID	US\$	No.	ID	US\$	No.	ID	US\$	No.	ID	US\$
(iii) Trade Financing	16		197.6	8		83.2	10		138.7	11		114.7	14		147.3	59		681.5
UIF	2		4.9	1		6.4	0		0.0	1		2.7	2		6.0	6		19.9
ICD	0		0.0	0		0.0	0		0.0	0		0.0	0		0.0	0		0.0
Treasury Operations	0		0.0	0		0.0	0		0.0	0		0.0	0		0.0	0		0.0
ITFC	14		192.7	7		76.9	10		138.7	10		112.0	12		141.4	53		661.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>601.2</b>	<b>81</b>		<b>464.8</b>	<b>96</b>		<b>715.6</b>	<b>92</b>		<b>701.0</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>746.7</b>	<b>480</b>		<b>3,229.3</b>

Source: Economic Research and Policy Department, IDB.

Africa for the year was US\$22 million. Agriculture operations were the main benefactors (39 percent) followed by Energy (35 percent), Industry & Mining (14 percent) and Financial Services and Industry 12 percent (Figure 13). Country-wise, most of the approvals were in favor of Nigeria (US\$113 million), followed by Mauritania (US\$59 million), Sudan (US\$50 million) and Togo (US\$40 million) (Figure 14).

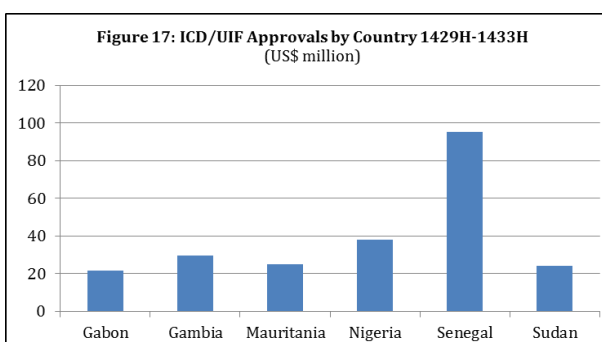
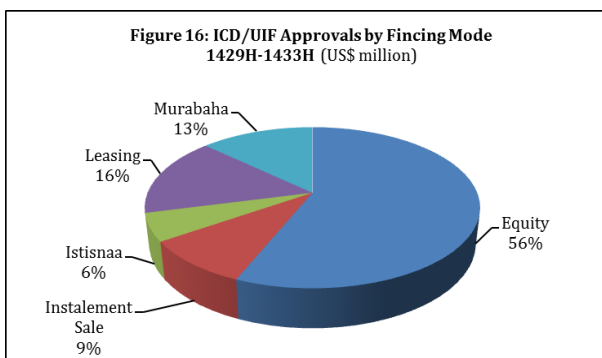
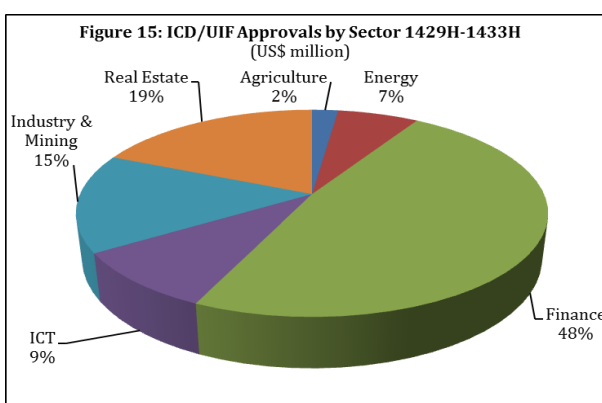


30. While the overwhelming share of the trade financing of the IDB Group is undertaken by ITFC, the Unit Investment Fund (UIF) and ICD have also some trade operations under their portfolio. Over the 1429H-1433H period, six operations worth US\$30.5 million were funded under the UIF (out of which 2 operations worth US\$9 million were approved in 1433H), while ICD financed only one operation worth US\$28.0 million.



### Financing Private Sector Operations

31. In addition to the trade-related activities mentioned earlier, ICD approved one private sector operation amounting to US\$28 million in 1433H for Nigeria. ICD also continued to develop Islamic finance in Africa through its new holding company Tamweel Africa that approved US\$95.4 million in equity operations in Senegal. Cumulatively, most of the financing by the ICD went to Islamic finance (48 percent). Others were real estate (19 percent), industry & mining (15 percent), ICT (9 percent), energy (7 percent) and agriculture (2 percent). The financing instruments used were equity (60 percent), Leasing (16 percent), Murabaha (13 percent), Instalment Sale (9 percent), and Istisna'a (6 percent) (Figures 15 and 16). Over the period, Senegal received the most financing (US\$95.4 million), followed by Nigeria (US\$38.0 million), The Gambia (US\$29.7 million), Mauritania (US\$25.0 million), Sudan (US\$24.0 million) and Gabon (US\$21.5 million) (Figure 17).





## Financing Insurance and Promoting Investment

32. The Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) facilitated trade and investments totalling US\$692.34 million for SSA over the five-year period (1429H-1433H) with support for exports from African member countries worth US\$ 92.3 million and support for African countries to import for US\$ 601.01 million. ICIEC's total business commitments (including outward and inward investment flows) over the period stood at US\$1.43 billion. ICIEC provides export credit and investment insurance that protects policy holders from both political and commercial risks arising from cross-border trade and capital flows. In Sub-Saharan Africa, ICIEC is mainly involved in import financing, which represents 91 percent of its interventions in the region. Fifteen countries benefited from ICIEC's trade and investment guarantee. The sectors that benefited from ICIEC's support were agro-/food processing, telecommunications, infrastructure (power plants in Sudan and Ethiopia), oil and gas, mining and pharmaceuticals.
33. The Investment Promotion Technical Assistance Program (ITAP), an outfit within ICIEC, continued to help African member countries to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). One of the measures undertaken by ITAP is to establish databases and support highly targeted investment seminars and conferences. Beneficiary countries in 1433H were The Gambia (extended to Gambia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (GIEPA) to facilitate its work and to provide regular program progress reports) and to Djibouti (to its National Investment Promotion Agency (NIPA), to help build the capacities of its staff in assisting foreign investors and setting up an Internet portal for a comprehensive source of information and tracking investment opportunities).

## Financing by IDB Specialized Agencies

34. Total approvals under two of the Bank's specialized Funds – the Awqaf Properties Investment Fund (APIF) and the Unit Investment Fund (UIF) – amounted to US\$190.6 million. In 1433H, three project financing operations were approved by these affiliates totalling US\$21.8 million. The details of their operations are provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Approvals for APIF & UIF

	APIF		UIF		Total
	No. of Operations	US\$ M	No. of Operations	US\$ M	
1429H	2	31.5	2	7.5	39
1430H	4	75.5	2	15	90.5
1431H	4	35.3	-	-	35.3
1432H	-	-	1	4	4
1433H	1	12.8	2	9	21.8

Source: Economic Research and Policy Department

## Challenges to implementation

35. **Weak capacities in the member countries continue to be a challenge as demonstrated by the low performance of IDB portfolio in many countries.** These indicators include, low disbursement rates, lengthy project delays and prohibitive cost over runs. The underlying causes of persistent portfolio performance problems are being studied as part of the SPDA assessment.

36. **Absorption capacity remains a major challenge for IDB.** In spite of the improvements recorded in 1433H (39% disbursement rate compared to 35% in 1432H), a significant room for improvement exists. The continuous improvement in disbursement that has been registered could be significantly improved if absorption capacity can be enhanced. One of the contributing factors is the flow of relatively small projects (less than US\$ 10 million) that require the same amount of time to process as large ones (US\$ 50 – 100 million).
37. **As more countries borrow from ordinary resources to address their infrastructure deficits (usually relatively larger) improvements in disbursement rates are expected to improve.** SPDA countries are increasingly borrowing to finance infrastructure projects (energy, transport, water & sanitation) and as their debt burden lightens they are borrowing larger amounts to address binding constraints to economic growth. IDB encourages this strategy and will work with member countries to facilitate fiscal space expansion where possible. This would then improve their debt sustainability situations and therefore enable them borrow for beneficial infrastructure investments which are usually relatively expensive.

**Box 3: IDB Investment Technical Assistance Programme (ITAP)**

**1. Uganda project (Completed 31 December 2012):**

The Technical Assistance provided to Uganda by the ITAP & BADEA and UNIDO commenced in February 2008. It was completed with a matchmaking Investment Forum held in Kampala during 28th and 29th May 2012. The Forum was opened by H.E. Yoweri Museveni, the President of the Republic of Uganda, and was attended by 210 participants including 60 GCC investors and resulted in a total of 600 meetings (bilateral meetings) and 118 letters of intent and investments discussed amount to \$940 million (Private & PPP projects).

**2. The Gambia Project (Until June 2013)**

The Project started 14 March 2012 and on 5 May 2012, a Project Coordination Unit was established within GIEPA to facilitate the work and to provide regular program progress reports. On 11 August 2012, a consultant was identified to conduct sector identification, preparation of specific investment opportunities and create a marketing and promotional plan.

**3. Sierra Leone project (On-going until Nov. 2013)**

- ❖ The Project started on 28 June 2011. On 1st Nov. 2011, a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) was established within SLIEPA to facilitate the work and to provide regular project progress reports. On 4th March 2012, a consultant was selected to perform Sector and subsector analysis and preparation of project profiles. The final report was submitted in September 2012.
- ❖ A Capacity Building for SLIEPA Staff on Sector Identification was completed in March 2012, by an expert from International Development of Ireland (IDI).

**ITAP Short Term Projects (Completed)**

***Djibouti Aftercare training Program 2012***

In the context of the short-term TA program for Djibouti's National Investment Promotion Agency (NIPA), ITAP, in collaboration with COMESA RIA, implemented a two-day training program on "Investor Services & After-Care" for NIPA staff and other staff from line ministries in September 2012. The training was attended by 17 participants; 12 of them from NIPA and the other 5 participants from other line ministries and governmental authorities such as the Ministry of Tourism, National Agency for Employment, Training and Professional Integration (ANEFIP), Chamber of Commerce and Djibouti Telecom. The objective of the training was to build the capacities of NIPA staff in charge of investor services and after-care on the importance of the topic and best practices from developed IPAs in addition to enabling NIPA to have a team capable of assisting foreign investors.



IDB Avoidable Blindness campaign



IDB Avoidable Blindness campaign



IDB Avoidable Blindness campaign

#### IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES

**38. The IDB continued to implement several other initiatives that benefit or primarily target African member countries, alongside the SPDA.** Specifically these initiatives include the Bilingual Education Program (BEP) the Alliance to Fight Avoidable Blindness, the Roll-Back Malaria Programme, Islamic Financial Services and the Jeddah Declaration Initiative (JDI) on Food Security and the achievements of these initiatives are elaborated below.

##### **Bilingual Education Program**

**39.** The Bilingual Education Program (BEP) is a demand driven and inclusive education program launched by the Bank to support the Sub-Saharan Africa to achieve the MDGs. It bridges two education systems (Madrassas and formal schools) to increase basic education enrolment, especially among the youth oriented towards Arabic-based instruction. The BEP is attracting the



participation, and satisfying the aspirations, of millions of otherwise excluded children, and enabling them to have access to quality education. The Bank has committed US\$300 million to support the Bilingual Education Program and had so far benefited children in Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal. As of the end of 1433H, 28 projects and Technical Assistance operations had been approved for the BEP, of which 20 had been successfully completed and 8 are on-going. BEP operations will be scaled up and replicated in these and other countries.

**40.** Specifically, in 1433H, the Bank approved a Multi-Year Financing Facility of US\$ 98 million for the promotion of the Bilingual Education in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The program will reach out 27,000 students annually particularly girls and children from poor backgrounds. It will reduce the incidence of mendicancy amongst school-aged children entrusted to religious leaders for Qur'anic memorization who spend most of their time in the streets begging. The Program also includes a Waqf Support facility to ensure the sustainability of the Bilingual Schools. Another project was also approved in 1433H for The Gambia for an amount of US\$ 10 million to modernize 70 Madrassas hosting about 12,000 children, half of whom are girls.

**41.** A new 5-year plan will be designed and to emphasise the importance of this strategic program, the Bank has established a steering committee chaired by the President to monitor the



implementation of the program and consider the establishment of a Trust Fund dedicated to the program.

### **The Alliance to Fight Avoidable Blindness**

42. The IDB started to participate in the fight against avoidable blindness in 2003 by funding cataract treatment campaigns in some of its African member countries, where cataract is the leading cause of blindness and trained medical staff including ophthalmologists is in short supply. Thereafter, the Bank embarked on a cataract program. In 2008, along with financial and technical partners,

the Bank launched its program “the Alliance to Fight Avoidable Blindness”. This initiative brought together non-governmental organizations involved in eye care, ministries of health and donors. It also includes coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all activities which benefits both the technical and financial partners. Beneficiary countries are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Guinea, Mali and Niger.



43. Overall, approximately 35,000 persons have recovered sight through cataract surgery against a target of 50,000, while 170,000 of the targeted 250,000 persons have benefitted from eye consultations. Of these, 40,218 eye examinations as well as 8,095 cataract surgeries were undertaken in 2012. In terms of financing, IDB attracted several donors to the Alliance and a documentary film was produced in 2008 in this regard. To date, the BADEA, the EFTCA, the OPEC Fund, the Turkish Foundation for Humanitarian Relief and the Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA) have contributed to finance the activities under the Alliance. AIDA's contribution will finance several activities of the Alliance particularly in Chad and Burkina Faso which was in addition to the Turkish Foundation for Humanitarian Relief which joined the Alliance since 2011.

### **Roll-Back Malaria Programme**

44. In May 2007, the IDB launched the Malaria Quick Win (QW) Program totalling US\$50 million to enhance the capacity of targeted countries to enable them achieve the malaria-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through significant reduction of malaria morbidity and mortality. The program provides technical “commodities” such as anti-malarial treatment-ACT drugs, Long Lasting Insecticide treated Nets (LLIN), insecticides, malaria diagnostic kits etc. It also strengthens

health systems through the construction, or rehabilitation of facilities and procurement of equipment. Training on malaria prevention, treatment and program management; and promotion of south-to-south cooperation and exchange of experience between countries are also part of the program.

45. Total IDB approvals for the program were ID 31.60 million (US\$48.57 million); representing 97 percent of the original allocation. In 2012 (1433H), IDB deepened the implementation of on-going activities. In addition, the Health team participated in joint identification and appraisal missions with WHO, GFATM in regional malaria program reviews in target countries as well as in technical review meetings with the two institutions.



Malaria Control Program, Senegal

### Islamic Financial Services

46. Under the Islamic Financial Services, IDB continues to provide Technical Assistance for the development of an enabling environment for Islamic financing in African countries. Basically, it involves developing the basic Islamic regulatory, legal and supervisory framework essential for Islamic finance to take root. In addition, capacity building is provided for nurturing specific Islamic finance activities like Sukuk and Takaful. In 1432, a technical Assistance grant of us\$180,000 was approved for developing a regulatory framework for Islamic banks in Mauritania and another US\$115,000 for developing a Takaful sector and supervision of Islamic banks in Djibouti.
47. IDB is also facilitating the development of Waqf lands in member as well as non-member countries via the Awqaf development program that aims to revive the noble concept of Waqf. The program is financed through the Awqaf Properties Investment Fund (APIF) which has paid-up capital of US\$71.8 million (IDB participation in fund being US\$ 22 million, a line of financing from IDB amounting to US\$100 million, and a Technical Assistance amounting to US\$200,000 which is used to prepare feasibility studies of eligible projects. Eleven Awqaf projects were approved in the last two years consisting of the construction of real estate projects on Waqf land, with the Bank's total contribution of US\$23.4 million. The beneficiary countries were Libya, Mauritius, Uganda and South Africa. Currently, new Awqaf projects in Morocco, Guinea, Egypt and Senegal are being considered by IDB for possible financing.

### Jeddah Declaration Initiative on Food Security

48. In May 2008, IDB approved a financing package of US\$ 1.5 billion for five years under the Jeddah Declaration initiative. The Program has supported IDB member countries in strengthening the Agriculture sector and ensuring the food security in response of the preceding food crisis. The package comprises of (i) IDB Ordinary Capital Resources (US\$1.05 billion); (ii) ITFC resources (US\$250 million); and ICD resources (US\$200 million). ICIEC is also participating in the program through insurance and promotion of investments in the Agriculture sector. Priority was given to the Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs) but other member countries affected by the Food crisis also benefitted.

49. The scope of the package covers short term, as well as medium-to-long term measures. The short term measures included assistance to 16 Sub-Sahara African Countries LDMCs and two Non-LDMCs in acquiring agricultural inputs to boost local production, and emergency replenishment of the food security stocks. Medium to long term measures were aimed at re-vitalizing the Agricultural sector to increase overall productivity and improve the livelihood of vulnerable population – through enhanced access to agricultural inputs and services, improved agricultural infrastructure and strengthened agricultural institutions.



50. As of the end of the approval period of Jeddah Declaration (2012), out of a total amount of US\$ 1.3 approved by IDB Group, Sub-Saharan Africa has benefitted from US\$ 728 million (56%) worth of approvals. The approvals included US\$17.9 million in grants to 16 Sub-Saharan African member countries, US\$ 598 million in medium to long terms projects for 13 countries, US\$108 million for trade related operations with two countries and US\$4 million for a private sector project in one. The grants provided short-term support to small farmers to acquire agricultural inputs to boost local production, with some amount for replenishment of food security stocks to meet urgent needs. In order to improve quality and pace of implementation of the Jeddah Declaration in Africa, a number of collaboration with specialized institutions and funds in Africa has been established including with FAO, IFAD, AGRA and IFDC.

### **Obstetric Fistula in Nigeria, Gambia and Sierra Leone**

51. In 2008 the Bank decided to undertake specific initiatives to provide much needed care to the hundreds of thousands of women in its MC suffering from the debilitating maternal health condition Obstetric Fistula (OF). The Bank initiated its support by providing financing to two local NGO's in The Gambia and Nigeria under the NGO program to provide services related to preventing and providing comprehensive treatment to women suffering from OF.

52. Both of these operations achieved successful results upon their completion in 2011. They helped to increase awareness among approximately 25,000 people on OF prevention measures;





provide hope to women and families affected by the condition by surgically repairing a total of 81 women for their fistulae; restored human dignity to more than 100 women suffering from OF by providing them with life skills such as vocational training and adult literacy; and help to socially reinsert women treated for their fistulae back into their communities.

53. To further strengthen the institutions support in addressing OF in its member countries grant resources from the Bank and the ISFD were provided to support second phase operations scaling up the number of beneficiaries and activities of the first phase in the Gambia and Nigeria and a new intervention in Sierra Leone. Through The Gambia operation, the Bank will support the establishment of the first and only dedicated treatment center for fistula patients within the country and in neighboring areas as well. The Sierra Leone operation is based on a cooperation framework where the Bank will provide OF services to complement existing OF repair and medical treatment. Collectively, these projects will:

- Raise awareness among over 500,000 women and men;
- Provide treatment to 200 women suffering from OF; and
- Help to empower 200 women to participate socially and economically in society and live a life with dignity.



## V. CONCLUSION

54. The end of the approval phase of the SPDA has heralded in noticeable achievements: a cumulative approval that exceeded its programmed target by 25%; an impressive disbursement rate (32%) that also exceeds the average rate expected for 5-year implementation projects (20%); a co-financing rate for project financing (1:2.2) that also exceeded its target of 1:2; approvals made for all member countries; and significant approval levels for critical sectors of infrastructure, agriculture and human development.
55. The year 2012 (1433H) was another significant year for both the IDB Group and the SPDA member countries with respect to approvals. During the year, the Group approved 116 operations amounting to US\$ 1.14 billion for projects, trade financing and Waqf operations. Of the total approvals, US\$ 875.3 million (77%) was approved for OCR Project financing of which almost a third (US\$ 265.8 million) was approved on concessional financing terms and the remaining on ordinary terms. Additional IDB Group project financing amounting to US\$ 40.8 million was undertaken by ICD. With regards to trade financing, UIF financed 2 operations valued at US\$ 9 million, while ITFC financed 12 operations amounting to US\$ 217.9 million. There were no Waqf operation approvals during the period.
56. Cumulatively from the start of the Program in 2008 (1429H), total approvals made for the SPDA countries exceeded its target of US\$ 4 billion by over 25 percent by mid-November, 2012. The cumulative disbursement of US\$ 1.3 billion represents a rate of 32 percent which is acceptable given the average implementation period of 5 years for a typical project. These impressive results mark the end of the *approval phase* of the SPDA and now the *implementation phase* deepens. An action plan has been drawn up for this phase for two main reasons: ensure the continuous disbursement of the remaining 68 percent of the approvals; and to support the effective implementation of the projects for meaningful development results.
57. It is hoped that when all the approved projects have been effectively and successfully implemented, the SPDA would have contributed to relaxing some of the binding constraints that African member countries faced including infrastructure deficits, sub-optimal agricultural production and inadequate social sector services. These expected outputs include the following. In **infrastructure**: over 2,500 KM of roads would have been either constructed or upgraded in 13 member countries in addition to two new airports approved for Senegal and Sudan; more than 900MW of electricity would have been produced in six countries with increased access to over 40,000 households (about a quarter million people – taking the average household size of six) and almost 700 KM of power lines would have been laid; through the ECOWAN project, Gambia and Sierra Leone would see their broadband subscriptions increase 13-fold, while the number of internet users would increase 6-fold, and about 1,500 KM of fiber optic cable laid; and support to water and sanitation will bring over 200,000 cubic meters of water a day to over 50,000 households.
58. Meanwhile in **human development**, more than 325 new primary and secondary schools and over 1000 classrooms would have been built and equipped. This will be in addition to three technical colleges and 8 university faculties also built or equipped; to help address youth unemployment and improve the quality of education, over 400 new classrooms in 120 new madrassas serving over 5000 students, mainly girls and students from poor

backgrounds, will be built in Niger, Gambia, Senegal and Nigeria; over 10 new hospitals and over 120 clinics, health centers and primary healthcare centers would have been built resulting in an increase in bed-capacity of about 1200; almost a million LLINs would have been provided to combat malaria; and over 20 medical doctors and over 500 cardiology students, medical technicians and ophthalmologists would have been trained to strengthen the capacity for improved health care delivery. In addition, medical equipment for cardiology and surgical centers and medical laboratories would have been provided. While in **agriculture**, over 800,000 hectares of land would have been developed and cultivated including marginal lands. This is in addition to 8-10 strategic grain reserves that would have been built to support the alleviation of food insecurity and about 5-6 soil and/or seed research laboratories built, refurbished or upgraded to encourage agricultural research.

59. SPDA countries continue to be well represented in the IDB Group Member Country Partnership Strategies (MCPS') - the Group's principal engagement tool with member countries. The MCPS aims to achieve alignment between the medium-term strategic priorities under IDB Vision 1440H and the member countries' development priorities. This, in turn, requires a critical understanding of the binding constraints to development implementation, and, directly targeting the IDB Group assistance towards relaxing them to achieve the desired developmental impact. Currently, of the fourteen completed and ongoing IDB Group MCPS', seven are for SPDA countries namely, Uganda, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Niger, Chad and Sudan.
60. An independent assessment of the SPDA is being undertaken to draw lessons from the five-year experience of implementing the program to inform program-formulation for future Bank Group support to its African member countries as well as other regional programs.







Bilingual Education School - Niger



A typical Madrasa School before reconstruction



A newly constructed Bilingual school

**Annex Table 1 : IDB Group List of Operations (1429H-1433H )**

	Country	Operation Name	Sector	Mode of Financing	ID Million
<b>IDB</b>					
1	Benin	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.61
2	Benin	Small Irrigated Perimeters Development Project	Agriculture	Istisnaa	5.9
3	Benin	Small Irrigated Perimeters Development Project	Agriculture	Loan	4
4	Benin	Health System Development Support	Health	Loan	12.5
5	Benin	Construction Of Kandi-Segbana-Nigeria Boarder Road	Transportation	Loan	12.63
6	Benin	3rd Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.01
7	Benin	4th Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
8	Benin	Microfinance Support Program	Finance	Loan	3.33
9	Benin	Microfinance Support Program	Finance	Loan	3.33
10	Benin	Microfinance Support Program	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.3
11	Benin	C.B. For The Ministry Of Planning, Develop. Evaluation	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.2
12	Benin	5th 6th Blindness Control Campaigns	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
13	Benin	Monsoon Flooding Of 2010	Water	Grant (TA)	0.13
14	Burkina Faso	Soprolait Dairy Production Project	Industry And M	Istisnaa	8.25
15	Burkina Faso	Dangoumana Hydro-Agricultural	Agriculture	Istisnaa	10.43
16	Burkina Faso	Dangoumana Hydro-Agricultural	Agriculture	Loan	7.9
17	Burkina Faso	Construction Of The Koudougou Dedougou Road	Transportation	Loan	10
18	Burkina Faso	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.86
19	Burkina Faso	4th Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.05
20	Burkina Faso	Const. Equipping Of A Hostel ,University Of Bobo-Dioula	Education	Loan	5.93



21	Burkina Faso	Const. Equipping of A Hostel ,University of Bobo-Dioulasso	Education	Loan	1.97
22	Burkina Faso	5th Blindness Control Campaign In Burkina Faso	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
23	Burkina Faso	6th Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
24	Burkina Faso	2nd Eye Care Caravan In Rural Area	Health	Grant (TA)	0.02
25	Burkina Faso	Integrated Rural Development in the Central Plateau Region	Agriculture	Istisnaa	4.3
26	Burkina Faso	Basic Education Development Project 4	Education	Loan	6.67
27	Burkina Faso	Basic Education Development Project 4	Education	Loan	0.99
28	Burkina Faso	7th Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
29	Burkina Faso	Integrated Rural Development in the Central Plateau Region	Agriculture	Loan	6.56
30	Burkina Faso	Soprolait Dairy Production Project	Industry And M	Loan	6.6
31	Burkina Faso	Integrated Rural Development in the Central Plateau Region	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.28
32	Burkina Faso	8th Blindness Control Program	Health	Grant (TA)	0.08
33	Burkina Faso	Soprolait Dairy Production Project	Industry And M	Grant (TA)	0.33
34	Cameroon	Sangmelima-Ouessou Road, Sangmelima-Djoum Road Section	Transportation	Istisnaa	40.12
35	Cameroon	Sangmelima-Ouessou Road, Sangmelima-Djoum Road Section	Transportation	Loan	7
36	Cameroon	2nd Blindness Control Campaign	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.05
37	Cameroon	3rd Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
38	Cameroon	Malaria Prevention Control using Indoor Residual Spray	Health	Loan	4.49
39	Cameroon	4th Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
40	Cameroon	Cotton Sector Enhancement Project	Agriculture	Installment Sale	5.3
41	Cameroon	Cotton Sector Enhancement Project	Agriculture	Installment Sale	4.7
42	Cameroon	Support to Technical Secondary Education	Education	Loan	11.8
43	Cameroon	Ta Grant on "Prevention Of Mother-To-Child-Transmission	Health	Grant (TA)	0.25
44	Chad	Arboutchatak-Bitkine Road	Transportation	Istisnaa	32.81
45	Chad	Arboutchatak-Bitkine Road	Transportation	Loan	7

46	Chad	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.31
47	Chad	Microfinance Project	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.2
48	Chad	Farcha Power Plant Project	Energy	Leasing	1.6
49	Chad	Microfinance Project	Finance	Loan	4.3
50	Chad	Malaria Prevention Control Support	Health	Loan	4.34
51	Chad	2nd Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.03
52	Chad	Malaria Prevention Control Support	Health	Grant (TA)	0.2
53	Chad	Mango-Mangalme Road	Transportation	Istisnaa	34.73
54	Chad	C.B. In Project Management	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.19
55	Chad	3rd Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.03
56	Chad	4th Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
57	Chad	Massakory-Ngouri Road Project (Trans Saharan Road Section)	Transportation	Istisnaa	74.74
58	Chad	Sustainable Villages Project (SVP) ISFD	Agriculture	Loan	7.48
59	Chad	Sustainable Villages Project (SVP) ISFD	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.13
60	Comoros	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.31
61	Comoros	Int'l Consultants For The Arab League Conference	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.05
62	Comoros	Design And Implementation Of Food Security (Jed. Declar.	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.96
63	Comoros	Health Sector (Phase II)	Health	Grant (TA)	0.2
64	Comoros	1 <sup>st</sup> Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.02
65	Comoros	C.B. In Budget Resilience And Absorptive Capacity	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.4
66	Comoros	Ta Grant For Health Sector (Phase-Iii)	Health	Grant (TA)	0.3
67	Comoros	Provision Of Lab Equipment And Furniture For Four Second	Education	Special Assistance Operations	0.12
68	Cote d'Ivoire	Upgrading Expansion, Abidjan Int'l Airport-Freight Term	Transportation	Istisnaa	22.88
69	Cote d'Ivoire	Post-Conflict Program For Center-North-West Zone(29,30, 31)	Water, Sanitations	Loan	6.75

70	Cote d'Ivoire	Post-Conflict Program For Center-North-West Zone(29,30, 31)	Water, Sanitation	Grant (TA)	0.25
71	Cote d'Ivoire	Singrobo-Yamoussoukro Highway (Phase-I)	Transportation	Istisnaa	15
72	Cote d'Ivoire	Post-Conflict Program For Center-North-West Zone(29,30,	Water, Sanitation	Loan	6.75
73	Cote d'Ivoire	Hydro-Agri. Develop. In Upper Sassandra-Fromager (Phase	Agriculture	Istisnaa	10.61
74	Cote d'Ivoire	Post-Conflict Program For Center-North-West Zone(29,30,	Water, Sanitation	Loan	6.35
75	Djibouti	Construction Of Djibuti-Loyada Road	Transportation	Loan	6.13
76	Djibouti	Balbala Urban Poverty Reduction	Water, Sanitation	Loan	5.7
77	Djibouti	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.2
78	Djibouti	Balbala Urban Poverty Reduction	Water, Sanitation	Grant (TA)	0.17
79	Djibouti	Provision of Veterinary Medici Ne And Feed (Jed. Declaration	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.19
80	Djibouti	Central Bank Of Djibouti	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.05
81	Djibouti	Ali Sabieh Regional Hospital	Health	Loan	9.09
82	Djibouti	Development of Regulatory And Supervisory Framework For	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.07
83	Djibouti	Replenishment of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Relief	Special Assistance	0.18
84	Gabon	Construction of the Akieni- Okondja Road	Transportation	Istisnaa	66
85	Gabon	Const. Of The Franceville- Leconi-Kabala Road	Transportation	Istisnaa	6.38
86	Gambia	Support To Malaria Prevention And Control In The Gambia	Health	Loan	1.89
87	Gambia	Rural Water Supply In Gunjur	Water, Sanitation	Loan	2.84
88	Gambia	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.18
89	Gambia	2nd Phase Medical Relief And Health Training Program	Health	Grant (TA)	0.06
90	Gambia	Community-Based Infrastructure And Livelihood Improve. (	Agriculture	Loan	10.57
91	Gambia	Development Of The University Of The Gambia	Education	Loan	10.62
92	Gambia	Community-Based Infrastructure And Livelihood Improve. (	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.27
93	Gambia	Obstetric Fistula Treatment Rehabilitation	Health	Grant (TA)	0.07
94	Gambia	Brikama Power Project - Phase Ii	Energy	Leasing	11.64

95	Gambia	Arab Gambian Islamic Bank (Agib) (Additional II)	Finance	Equity	0.46
96	Gambia	ECPWAS Regional Backbone Infrastructure And E-Governance	ICT	Istisnaa	16.04
97	Gambia	Brikama Power Project - Phase II	Energy	Loan	5.17
98	Gambia	ECOWAS Regional Backbone Infrastructure And E-Governance	ICT	Loan	2.46
99	Gambia	Westfield-Sukuta Road	Transportation	Loan	0.95
100	Gambia	C.B. For Project Management	Public Admin	Grant (TA)	0.18
101	Guinea	Rehabilitation Extension of Conakry Electricity Distribution	Energy	Loan	7
102	Guinea	Replenishment of Food Security Stocks-Phase I (Jed Decl.)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.43
103	Guinea	F.S. For Livestock Development (Jed. Declaration)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.32
104	Guinea	1st Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
105	Guinea	Islamic Bank Of Guinea	Finance	Equity	0.96
106	Guinea	Conakry Water Supply	Water	Loan	9.49
107	Guinea	Malaria Prevention And Control - Quick Win Program	Health	Loan	5.19
108	Guinea	Malaria Prevention And Control - Quick Win Program	Health	Grant (TA)	0.19
109	Guinea Bissau	Replenishment of Food Security Stocks-Phase I (Jed Declaration)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.18
110	Guinea Bissau	Design Implementation of Food Security (Jed. Declaration)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	1.27
111	Mali	Replenishment of Food Security Stocks-Phase I (Jed Declaration)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.92
112	Mali	Agro-Food Industry Forum	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.17
113	Mali	2nd Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
114	Mali	Construction Of Taoussa Dam	Agriculture	Installment Sale	13.5
115	Mali	The Tien Konou/Tamani Rural Development Support Project	Agriculture	Istisnaa	8
116	Mali	Construction Of Taoussa Dam	Agriculture	Loan	6.73
117	Mali	The Tien Konou/Tamani Rural Development Support Project	Agriculture	Loan	7



118	Mali	3rd Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.05
119	Mali	Djenne Agricultural Development Project	Agriculture	Istisnaa	18.62
120	Mali	Construction Of Taoussa Dam	Agriculture	Loan	6.73
121	Mali	Djenne Agricultural Development Project	Agriculture	Loan	6.9
122	Mali	Kalabancoro Water Supply	Water, Sanitation	Loan	10.78
123	Mali	4th Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.03
124	Mali	Markala Sugar Project	Agriculture	Istisnaa	15.93
125	Mali	Basic Infrastructure For Social Housing	Water, Sanitation	Istisnaa	5.77
126	Mali	Construction Of Taoussa Dam	Agriculture	Loan	6.73
127	Mali	Markala Sugar Project	Agriculture	Loan	10.23
128	Mali	Rural Electrification (Utilization Of Savings From Mli00	Energy	Loan	0.97
129	Mali	Basic Infrastructure For Social Housing	Water, Sanitation	Loan	6.7
130	Mali	F.S. Of The Development Of 2000 Ha In Diadian And Singo	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.2
131	Mali	Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.03
132	Mauritania	Irrigation Development Project In R'kiz Eastern Basin	Agriculture	Istisnaa	7
133	Mauritania	Drought Locust stricken Mauritania(Food Security)	Agriculture	Loan	1.25
134	Mauritania	Irrigation Development Project In R'kiz Eastern Basin	Agriculture	Loan	1.4
135	Mauritania	Integrated Agricultural Development Project	Agriculture	Loan	1.25
136	Mauritania	Integrated Agricultural Development Project	Agriculture	Loan	6.25
137	Mauritania	Quick Win Malaria Control	Health	Loan	1.94
138	Mauritania	Hydro-Agricultural Study Of R'kiz Buffer Zone	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.08
139	Mauritania	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.37
140	Mauritania	Guelb li Expansion Project	Industry and Mining	Leasing	51.79
141	Mauritania	Railway Modenization Project	Transportation	Leasing	18.13

142	Mauritania	The Nouakchott Power Plant Expansion	Energy	Leasing	2.81
143	Mauritania	Construction Of Kiffa-Kankossa Road	Transportation	Istisnaa	9.58
144	Mauritania	Aftout Elchargui Zone East Water Supply	Water, Sanitation	Istisnaa	9.08
145	Mauritania	Nouakchott University Campus	Education	Loan	6
146	Mauritania	Vocational Literacy Program For Poverty Reduction (VOLIP)	Education	Loan	4.2
147	Mauritania	Vocational Literacy Program For Poverty Reduction (VOLIP)	Education	Loan	3.4
148	Mauritania	Construction Of Kiffa-Kankossa Road	Transportation	Loan	10.1
149	Mauritania	Aftout Elchargui Zone East Water Supply	Water, Sanitation	Loan	9.08
150	Mauritania	Power Generation Trans. & Distri. Program For Nouakchott -	Energy	Leasing	65
151	Mauritania	The National Cardiology Center	Health	Installment Sale	4.96
152	Mauritania	Nouakchott Water Distribution Network - Upgrade	Water, Sanitation	Istisnaa	8.27
153	Mauritania	The National Cardiology Center	Health	Loan	6.35
154	Mauritania	Nouakchott Water Distribution Network - Upgrade	Water, Sanitation	Loan	9.21
155	Mauritania	Scientific Education Of High Teacher Training College	Education	Grant (TA)	0.2
156	Mauritania	Ta For Developing An Enabling Environment For Islamic Ba	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.12
157	Mauritania	F.S. Of Tignend-Mederdra-Rkiz- Boutilimit Road	Transportation	Grant (TA)	0.2
158	Mozambique	Lower Secondary Education	Education	Loan	9.72
159	Mozambique	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.43
160	Mozambique	Lower Secondary Education	Education	Grant (TA)	0.15
161	Mozambique	Support To Vaccine Production	Health	Grant (TA)	0.2
162	Mozambique	Niassa Province Rural Electrification	Energy	Loan	6.97
163	Mozambique	Provision Of Agricultural Inputs (Jed. Declaration)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.25
164	Mozambique	Rural Water Supply And Sanitation Infrastructure	Agriculture	Loan	7.63
165	Mozambique	Development Of Inland Artisanal Fisheries And Aquaculture	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.2
166	Mozambique	Ta For Revitalization Of Cotton Production	Industry and	Grant (TA)	0.2

			Mining		
167	Niger	Construction Of Kandadji Dam	Agriculture	Installment Sale	12.6
168	Niger	Construction Of Kandadji Dam	Agriculture	Loan	6.3
169	Niger	Malaria Prevention And Control	Health	Loan	3
170	Niger	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	1.11
171	Niger	Malaria Prevention And Control	Health	Grant (TA)	0.2
172	Niger	Construction Of Kandadji Dam	Agriculture	Loan	6.3
173	Niger	Special Program For Food Security_(Phase Ii)	Agriculture	Loan	10.75
174	Niger	Provision Of Agricultural Inputs (Jed. Declaration)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.26
175	Niger	Special Program For Food Security_(Phase Ii)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.2
176	Niger	5th Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.05
177	Niger	Eye Care Caravans In Rural Areas	Health	Grant (TA)	0.12
178	Niger	Islamic Bank Of Niger	Finance	Equity	2.56
179	Niger	Islamic Bank Of Niger	Finance	Equity	0.97
180	Niger	Construction Of Kandadji Dam	Agriculture	Loan	6.3
181	Niger	Vocational Literacy Program for Poverty Reduction (VOLIP)	Education	Loan	2.7
182	Niger	Vocational Literacy Program for Poverty Reduction (VOLIP)	Education	Loan	3.39
183	Niger	Vocational Literacy Program for Poverty Reduction (VOLIP)	Education	Grant (TA)	0.15
184	Niger	Monsoon Flooding Of 2010	Water, Sanitation	Grant (TA)	0.13
185	Niger	Eye Care Caravans In Rural Areas	Health	Grant (TA)	0.11
186	Nigeria	Const. Equipping Of A New 300 Bed Hospital In Kaduna State	Education	Installment Sale	27.11
187	Nigeria	Construct. Equipping Of Four Science Secondary Schools	Education	Loan	11.55
188	Nigeria	Central Bank Of Nigeria (CBN)	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.16
189	Nigeria	Holistic Approach To Eradicating Obstetric Fistula	Health	Grant (TA)	0.06
190	Nigeria	Integrated Rural Development - The Jigawa State	Health	Istisnaa	11.21

191	Nigeria	Integrated Rural Development - The Jigawa State	Health	Loan	7.67
192	Nigeria	Integrated Rural Development - The Jigawa State	Health	Loan	1.91
193	Nigeria	Ta For Crescent University, Abeokuta	Education	Grant (TA)	0.2
194	Senegal	Upgrading Of Dakar Expressway	Transportation	Istisnaa	4.09
195	Senegal	Livestock Development Project	Agriculture	Loan	7
196	Senegal	Vocational Literacy Progam For Poverty Reduction (VOLIP)	Education	Loan	7.9
197	Senegal	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.77
198	Senegal	Action For Islamic Solidarity Program For Integrated Ma	Public Admin.	Grant (TA)	0.06
199	Senegal	St-Louis Rural Electrification Concession Project	Energy	Istisnaa	6
200	Senegal	Islamic Bank Of Senegal	Finance	Equity	3.12
201	Senegal	Construction Of The Linguere-M Atam (Boula-Patouki) Road	Transportation	Istisnaa	9.65
202	Senegal	AIBD Dakar Airport	Transportation	Istisnaa	62.1
203	Senegal	Construction Of The Linguere-M Atam (Boula-Patouki) Road	Transportation	Loan	12.12
204	Senegal	Ministry Of Economy Finance	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.19
205	Senegal	70 Mega Watt Power Plant	Energy	Istisnaa	65
206	Senegal	Municipal Solid Waste Management Project	Water, Sanitation	Installment Sale	7.7
207	Senegal	Small Scale Irrigation Support	Water, Sanitation	Istisnaa	11.74
208	Senegal	Dara Schools Development Project	Education	Loan	1.64
209	Senegal	Dara Schools Development Project	Education	Loan	9.53
210	Senegal	Municipal Solid Waste Management Project	Water, Sanitation	Loan	10.84
211	Senegal	Dara Schools Development Project	Education	Grant (TA)	0.27
212	Senegal	Action For Islamic Solidarity's Program	Health	Grant (TA)	0.04
213	Sierra Leone	Kenema-Pendembu Road	Transportation	Loan	7.65
214	Sierra Leone	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.43
215	Sierra Leone	Palm Oil Production	Industry and	Istisnaa	3.17



			Mining		
216	Sierra Leone	Community Driven Development (SLCDD)	Agriculture	Loan	5.62
217	Sierra Leone	Community Driven Development (SLCDD)	Agriculture	Loan	5.62
218	Sierra Leone	Palm Oil Production	Industry and Mining	Loan	2.77
219	Sierra Leone	Palm Oil Production	Industry and Mining	Loan	1.36
220	Sierra Leone	Community Driven Development (SLCDD)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.3
221	Sierra Leone	Palm Oil Production	Industry and Mining	Grant (TA)	0.24
222	Sierra Leone	ECOWAS Regional Backbone Infrastructure And E-Governance	Information An	Istisnaa	13.78
223	Sierra Leone	ECOWAS Regional Backbone Infrastructure And E-Governance	Information An	Loan	2.83
224	Sierra Leone	Kabala Urban Water Supply Project	Water, Sanitation	Loan	8
225	Somalia	Livestock Development	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.2
226	Somalia	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.18
227	Somalia	Design And Implement. Of Food Security (Jed. Declaration	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.32
228	Somalia	Emergency Services/Supplies	Health	Grant (TA)	0.13
229	Somalia	Medical Training Equipment And Material	Health	Grant (TA)	0.2
230	Somalia	Emergency Assistance To Victims Of Famine In Southern Re	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.62
231	Somalia	IDB Assistance To Drought Affected Inhabitants In Somali	Health	Grant (TA)	0.13
232	Somalia	IDB Assistance To Drought Affected Inhabitants In Somali	Health	Grant (TA)	0.67
233	Somalia	Upgrading Four Hospitals In Puntland State.	Health	Special Assistance	0.31
234	Somalia	Construction of Geb Secondary Boarding School	Education	Special Assistance	0.2
235	Somalia	Expansion of Alays Secondary School In Somaliland	Education	Special Assistance	0.13
236	Somalia	Urgent Relief For Conflict & Drought Victims in South of	Relief	Special Assistance	0.16
237	Somalia	Construction of 8 Schools In South of Somalia	Education	Special Assistance	0.29

238	Somalia	Construction of Secondary School of Veterinary Medicine	Education	Special Assistance	0.23
239	Somalia	Relief Assistance For Drilling Water Wells In Somalia	Relief	Special Assistance	0.28
240	Somalia	Construction Of A Secondary School, Borama, Somaliland R	Education	Special Assistance	0.19
241	Sudan	Heightening Roseires Dam	Agriculture	Istisnaa	53.33
242	Sudan	Upgrading And Development Of The Gezira University	Education	Loan	7
243	Sudan	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I (Jed Declaration)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.49
244	Sudan	F.S. Of The Abu Hujar Private Investment Agriculture	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.1
245	Sudan	C.B. For The Int'l Muslim Women Union	Education	Grant (TA)	0.1
246	Sudan	Faculty of Engineering Of The University Of Khartoum	Education	Installment Sale	6.68
247	Sudan	Agricultural Bank of Sudan (Abs)	Finance	Combined Line of Financing	6.46
248	Sudan	The White Nile Sugar Project	Industry and Mining	Leasing	7.48
249	Sudan	Cotton Ginning Plants	Industry and Mining	Leasing	13.13
250	Sudan	Faculty of Engineering of The University Of Khartoum	Education	Loan	3.82
251	Sudan	Microfinance Support Program	Finance	Loan	7.33
252	Sudan	Microfinance Support Program	Finance	Loan	2
253	Sudan	Water Harvesting Project For Agro-Pastoral Development	Water, Sanitation	Loan	8.5
254	Sudan	Development of Conservation Agriculture (Jed. Declaration)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.32
255	Sudan	C.B. for Azza Women Associatio N (AWA)	Education	Grant (TA)	0.04
256	Sudan	Microfinance Support Program	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.3
257	Sudan	Khartoum New Int'l Airport	Transportation	Istisnaa	98.1
258	Sudan	Algadarif Water Supply	Water, Sanitation	Istisnaa	51.32
259	Sudan	Construction Of 22 Basic Schools In Southern Sudan.	Education	Loan	1.38

260	Sudan	Microfinance Support Program	Finance	Loan	1.47
261	Sudan	Biological Control Of Malaria Vector	Health	Loan	3.31
262	Sudan	Blindness Control Campaign	Health	Grant (TA)	0.05
263	Sudan	Health Services For Women And Children In South Sudan	Health	Grant (TA)	0.07
264	Sudan	Construction Of The Upper Atbara	Agriculture	Istisnaa	93.75
265	Sudan	Sustainable Villages Project In West Darfur	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.2
266	Sudan	Renewing The Patent Code To The Work For Production Of S	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.03
267	Sudan	Participation Financing For The Budget Of Darfur Donors	Islamic Causes	Special Assistance Operations	0.03
268	Togo	Construction Of The Dapaong Ponio - Burkina Border Road	Transportation	Loan	7
269	Togo	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I Jed Declar	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.43
270	Togo	Construction Of Bassar-Katcham Ba Road	Transportation	Loan	7.5
271	Togo	Integrated Rural Development Of Mo Plain	Agriculture	Loan	7
272	Togo	Int'l C.B. of The Ministry of Cooperation	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.18
273	Togo	Access Quality Improvement of Basic Education	Education	Loan	8.67
274	Togo	Access Quality Improvement of Basic Education	Education	Loan	1.31
275	Uganda	Replenishment Of Food Security Stocks-Phase I (Jed Declaration)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.31
276	Uganda	Uganda Development Bank Limited (UDBL)	Finance	Combined Line of Financing	6.25
277	Uganda	Rural Income And Employment Enhancement	Agriculture	Loan	6.6
278	Uganda	Rural Income And Employment Enhancement	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.2
279	Uganda	F.S. For Agricultural Project (Jed. Declaration)	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.32
280	Uganda	The National Education Support Project	Education	Loan	8.66
281	Uganda	The National Education Support Project	Education	Grant (TA)	0.15
282	Uganda	Develop Regulatory Supervision Framework For Islamic Bank	Finance	Grant (TA)	0.13

283	Uganda	Construction of a Girls' Hostel for the Islamic University	Education	Special Assistance	0.22
284	Uganda	Uganda National Technical Colleges-II	Education	Loan	9.01
285	Uganda	C.B. On Coffee, Vanilla Poultry Farming For Women	Agriculture	Grant (TA)	0.05
286	Uganda	Transfer Of Low-Cost Charcoal Manufact. Tech. To Farmers	Industry And M	Grant (TA)	0.17
<b>ITFC</b>					
287	Benin	Refined Petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	9.49
288	Burkina Faso	Agricultural Inputs	Agricultural	Murabaha	19.4
289	Burkina Faso	Seed Cotton	Agricultural	Murabaha	44.91
290	Burkina Faso	Seed Cotton	Agricultural	Murabaha	35.76
291	Cameroon	Fertilizers and other Agricultural Inputs	Agriculture	Murabaha	11.54
292	Cameroon	Fertilizer and other agricultural input	Agricultural	Murabaha	10.82
293	Cote d'Ivoire	Agricultural Inputs	Agricultural	Murabaha	16.87
294	Gambia	Groundnut crop	Agriculture	Murabaha	8.99
295	Gambia	Petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	3.19
296	Gambia	Petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	9.42
297	Gambia	Petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	5.07
298	Gambia	Refined Petroleum Products & Gas	Energy	Murabaha	9.15
299	Gambia	Electricity Cable (NATIONAL WATER & ELEC. CO NAWEC)	Energy	Murabaha	3.14
300	Gambia	Heavy Fuel and Diesel	Energy	Murabaha	2.76
301	Gambia	Crude Oil & Petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	3.3
302	Gambia	Crude Oil & Petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	9.7
303	Gambia	Petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	3.26
304	Gambia	Petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	9.97
305	Gambia	Heavy Fuel Oil & Light Fuel Oil (Diesel) Petroleum Production	Energy	Murabaha	5.1
306	Gambia	Electric & water meter, spare parts, cables & accessories	Energy	Murabaha	3.19
307	Mauritania	Petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	38.42



308	Mauritania	All goods acceptable under the rules for trade financing	Finance	Murabaha	2.47
309	Mauritania	Sugar, Vegetable Oil, Wheat, Rice, Milk Powder, Seeds an	Industry & Mining	Murabaha	7.48
310	Mauritania	Sugar, vegetable Oil, Wheat , Rice, Powder Milk, Seeds a	Agricultural	Murabaha	9.76
311	Mauritania	Foodstuff & Raw Materials	Industry and M	Murabaha	26.17
312	Niger	Revolving Operation (Essential Commodities)	Finance	Murabaha	3.09
313	Nigeria	Refined Petroleum Products, Fertilizers, Raw Materials &	Energy, Industry	Murabaha	15.76
314	Nigeria	Fertilizers, Cement & Petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	9.65
315	Nigeria	Refined Petroleum Products, Fertilizers, Raw Materials & M	Energy & Agri	Murabaha	12.52
316	Nigeria	Refined Petroleum Products, Fertilizers, Raw Materials a	Energy	Murabaha	12.53
317	Nigeria	Base oil and petroleum Products	Energy	Murabaha	9.55
318	Nigeria	Goods Acceptable Under ITFC Rule for Trade Financing	Finance	Murabaha	9.71
319	Nigeria	Goods Acceptable Under Rules for Trade Finance	Finance	Murabaha	4.93
320	Nigeria	Goods Acceptable Under Rules for Trade Finance	Finance	Murabaha	9.56
321	Nigeria	Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum Prod & Motor Bicycle Comp	Industry and M	Murabaha	9.96
322	Nigeria	Cold Rolled Steel Sheets, Chemicals, Colors, Equipment &	Industry and M	Murabaha	15.64
323	Senegal	Diesel Oil and Heavy Fuel Oil	Energy	Murabaha	16.02
324	Sudan	Fertilizers, Pesticide, Farming, Equipment	Agricultural	Murabaha	15.5
325	Sudan	Fertilizers, Pesticide, Farming, Equipment	Agricultural	Murabaha	15.24
326	Sudan	Fertilizers and sackcloth	Agricultural	Murabaha	17.23
327	Sudan	Raw and White Sugar	Industry & Min	Murabaha	34.04
		<b>ICD</b>			
328	Gabon	United States African Network(USAN)	Telecom	Installment Sale	13.82
329	Gambia	Royal Atlantic Residence - Equity	Real Estate	Equity	0.74
330	Gambia	Royal Atlantic Residence - Term Finance	Real Estate	Istisnaa	8.42
331	Guinea	Islamic Bank of Guinea	Financial	Equity	0.87
332	Guinea	Islamic Bank of Guinea	Financial	Equity	0.95

333	Mali	Islamic Bank of Mali	Financial	Equity	13.83
334	Mauritania	AL-Majmouaa AL-Mouritania ( MMI SA) - (El-La'ali)	Real Estate	Equity	16.19
335	Mauritania	Islamic Bank of Mauritania	Financial	Equity	12.95
336	Mauritania	Islamic Bank of Mauritania	Financial	Equity	4.01
337	Niger	Islamic Bank of Niger	Financial	Equity	0.6
338	Niger	Islamic Bank of Niger	Financial	Equity	0.94
339	Niger	Islamic Bank of Niger	Financial	Equity	5.94
340	Senegal	Islamic Bank of Senegal	Financial	Equity	1.95
341	Senegal	Tamweel Africa Holding Company	Financial	Equity	0.01
342	Senegal	Tamweel Africa Holding Company	Financial	Equity	5.55
343	Sudan	Sudanese Free Zone & Markets Company	Construction	Leasing	2.72
344	Sudan	Arab Leasing and Investment Company	Financial	Equity	3.89
345	Sudan	Berber Cement Co.	Industrial	Equity	1.95
346	Sudan	Byblos Bank Africa	Financial	Equity	0.55
347	Uganda	Global Line of Finance Uganda	Financial	Murabaha	6.37
<b>APIF</b>					
348	Djibouti	Waqf Commercial Complex	Under Approval	Leasing	6.37
349	Djibouti	Construction of Commercial & Residential Complex, Djibouti	Real Estate	Leasing	5.52
350	Mauritania	Commercial Center, Nouakchott, Mauritania.		Leasing	9.71
351	Niger	Commercial & Residential complex	Under Approval	Leasing	16.55
352	Niger	Construction of a Commercial & Residential Complex, Niger	Real Estate	Leasing	9.75
353	Sudan	WAMY Residential & Commercial Complex at Khartoum, Sudan		Leasing	10.68
354	Sudan	Al Magzoub Commercial & Residential Complex	APIF/OP/SUDAN/	Leasing	6.05
356	Sudan	Al-Magzoub Commercial & Residential Complex in Khartoum,	Real Estate	Leasing	4.87
357	Sudan	Hayat Addawa Commercial & Residential Complex, Sudan.	Real Estate	Leasing	2.79

ICD					
111	Gambia	Government of Gambia (Groundnut Crop)		Murabaha	2.68
116	Gambia	National Water & Electricity Co.		Murabaha	1.62
241	Nigeria	Skye Bank - Crowns Lines Ltd.		Murabaha	6.37
329	Sudan	Berber Cement (Sukuk)		Leasing	3.18
330	Sudan	Govt. of Sudan		Murabaha	3.24
339	Sudan	Sudan Salam Sukuk	Government	Others	1.68





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## Some Completed and On-going IDB sponsored Projects in SSA



# IDB Group support to Agriculture









IDB Group support to Infrastructure











IDB Group support to  
Human Development

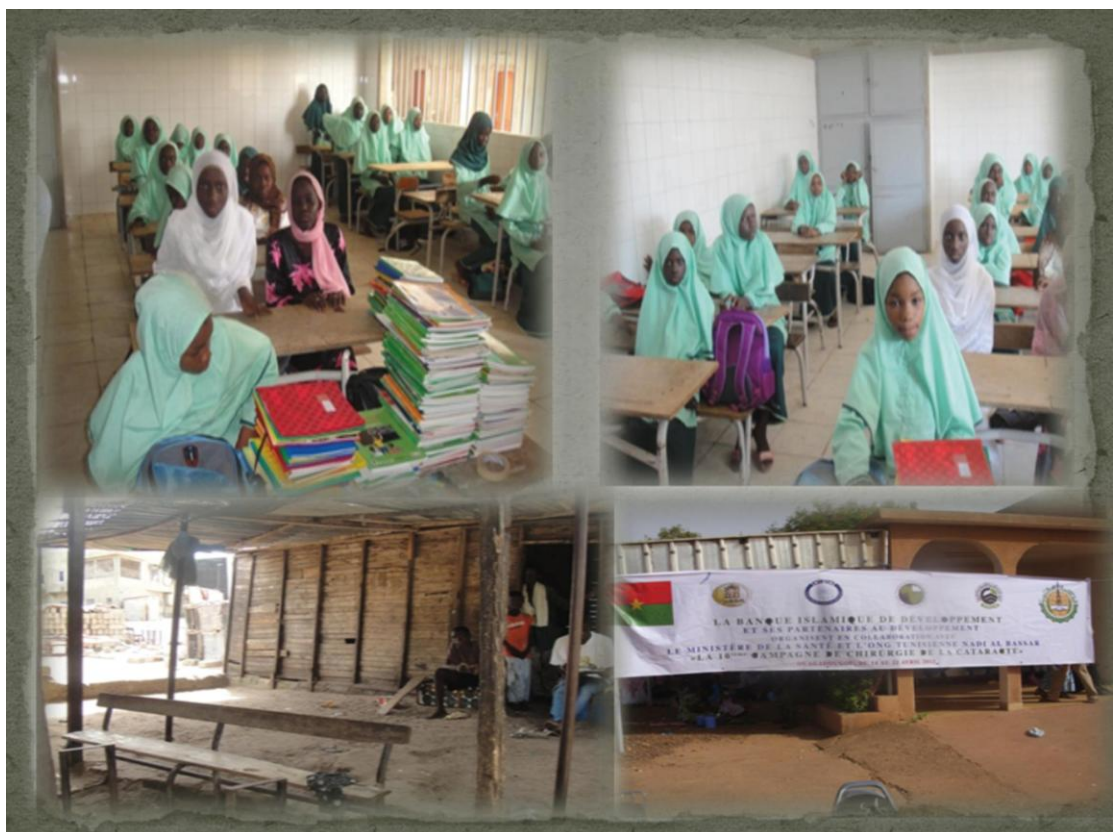
















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