

**SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
INFRASTRUCTURE CONSORTIUM FOR AFRICA (ICA)
6-7 May 2010
Tunis, Tunisia**

Outcome Statement

Overview of the Meeting

The 6th Annual Meeting of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), co-hosted by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) took place in Tunis on 6 and 7 May 2010. The ICA seeks to accelerate the development of Africa's infrastructure by advocating for increased investments by both public and private financiers, with a particular emphasis on regional infrastructure. It focuses on four key infrastructure areas identified as priorities by the African Union and the G8 Africa Action Plan: water, energy, transport, and ICT sectors.

This year's meeting was co-chaired by David Moloney, Executive Vice President (CIDA) and Bobby J. Pittman, Vice President for Infrastructure, Private Sector and Regional Integration (AfDB). The theme of the meeting was *"Integrating African Economies through Regional Infrastructure"*. Attending were over one hundred senior representatives of G8 countries, the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, the European Commission, the European Investment Bank and the Development Bank of South Africa, along with representatives of African institutions, including the African Union Commission (AUC), NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the Regional Economic Communities, their specialized institutions and regional development banks. Representatives of South Africa, Egypt, China, Korea, the Arab Fund Coordination Group and the private sector also participated. A full list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

The co-chairs set the tone for the meeting by highlighting the unique challenges of building trans-boundary infrastructure. They welcomed the broad range of participants at the meeting in the spirit of real partnership. They went on to trace the evolution of the ICA since its inception in 2006, and its achievements in fostering partnerships, sharing knowledge and advocacy for increased resources for infrastructure development in Africa. The co-chairs also shared their expectations on the outcomes of the 2010 annual meeting.

The opening session was also addressed by H.E. Dr. Elham M.A. Ibrahim, Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy of the AUC and Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki, Chief Executive Officer of the NPCA. The AU Commissioner spoke of a new impetus that African leaders have given to the development of infrastructure in Africa. She stressed that the AU is committed to giving more visibility to the ambitions of the various stakeholders on the continent and to ensuring that they speak with one voice. Dr. Mayaki described the steps that led to the creation of the NPCA as the technical arm of the AU, with a mandate to bring greater coherence to the planning and implementation of development initiatives on the continent (with a special emphasis on agriculture and infrastructure given their vital contribution to the achievement of the MDGs) In this regard, Dr. Mayaki urged partners to support ongoing efforts to build capacity at the national and regional levels for infrastructure development in Africa.

Main Outcomes

- There is growing recognition that the development of transboundary infrastructure can contribute greatly to Africa's economic growth and accelerate the achievement of the MDGs. Participants gained a new understanding of the unique challenges, progress and lessons learned in the delivery of regional infrastructure across the continent and the critical contribution of African institutions and governments in this process.
- Despite the impact of the global economic downturn, investments have been maintained and even increased – with exception of water sector, which has shown a negative trend in investments. Total external financial commitments to African infrastructure projects rose to nearly \$40 billion in 2009, with commitments by ICA members alone going up by 45%, from \$13.7 billion in 2008 to \$19.5 billion¹ in 2009. There is a positive trajectory of infrastructure financing in Africa, including the trans-boundary infrastructure and indications are that the trend will be sustained.
- Accelerating the delivery of regional infrastructure will depend on many factors:
 - A range of financial instruments from a variety of sources, including PPP;
 - Fair sharing of the costs and benefits of trans-boundary projects among participating countries.
 - Strong and creditworthy regional institutions supported by committed national governments;
 - an enabling environment of harmonized legal and regulatory frameworks and standards
 - Increased cooperation and coordination among all players.
- Participants expressed a commitment to work together on the Programme of Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), to provide a framework and long-term plan for the delivery of improvements in trans-boundary infrastructure. Owned and developed by Africa, PIDA is intended to establish a coherent vision and “roadmap” for infrastructure development in Africa. PIDA shall take full use of the results of AICD study which constitutes a baseline of Africa's infrastructure challenges, both physical investment and efficiency gain potential.
- Participants gained an appreciation of how international financiers (including China, Korea and members of the Arab Fund Coordination Group) view the opportunities and challenges associated with regional infrastructure development in Africa and explored co-financing opportunities. There was commitment to increase coordination and collaboration among multinational, national and private sector stakeholders, using the ICA platform and its convening role. Participants agreed that the ICA needed to be flexible in order to respond to emerging needs.
- Representatives of African institutions, AUC, NPCA, Regional Economic Communities, sub-regional Development banks and specialized agencies underlined the need for strong alignment of ICA behind African priorities and for building enhanced capacity among African institutions supporting regional infrastructure development. It was noted that the areas for this capacity building need to be defined in more detail with partners. In addition, the African stakeholders:
 - proposed that the AU Summit Declarations related to infrastructure be included in the agenda of future ICA annual meetings with one or two priority projects retained, for which progress report will be reviewed;
 - recalled the importance of donor coordination in issues related to procedures for financing infrastructure projects;
 - proposed that the ICA should consider adding regional programmes from North and Central Africa to its brokering activities in the work plan; and
 - proposed that attention be given to infrastructure at the September 2010 MDG Summit as a way of advocating for scaling-up of resources. .

¹ This figure includes both concessionary and non-concessionary resources.

Summaries of the Main Sessions

Session 2 - Recent Developments in Infrastructure in Africa

Presentations were made on recent financial commitments for African infrastructure projects, the Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD), PIDA, the CEMAC vision for infrastructure development in the Central Africa region, and the outcomes of the “*Joining up Africa Conference*” that was held in London on 4 March 2010.. The session concluded with updates on the ICA Energy platform by US-Treasury/USAID and the launch of the Water Platform by BMZ/KfW.

Key points included the following:

- A significant increase in ICA Member commitments to African infrastructure projects from \$13.7 billion in 2008 to \$19.5 billion in 2009 was noted. Transport and energy sectors benefited most (38% and 35% respectively). Regional infrastructure commitments rose to nearly 20% of the total. But, commitments to the water sector have shown a downward trend since 2007. Multilateral institutions played a major contra-cyclical role, by mobilizing finance at a time when private finance was contracting. The Arab Coordination Group has committed over \$1.7 billion towards African infrastructure.
- The “*Joining up Africa Conference*” helped mobilize decision makers around the regional infrastructure agenda, reaffirming the importance for economic growth of such programmes, as well as strengthening coordination through ICA to implement them.
- Regional integration brings a wide range of benefits but needs to build upon functional national networks in order to create integrated regional networks. Successful regional projects depend on having harmonized and efficient regulatory environments, both at national and regional levels. In addition, regional integration will only be feasible with innovative financing mechanisms and a fair allocation of costs and benefits between countries.
- The AICD provides a baseline against which future improvements in infrastructure services can be measured. It will also provide models and references for prioritizing investments and designing infrastructure policy reforms. The need for close coordination with PIDA was underscored. The first phase of AICD, covering the 24 largest economies in SSA is complete. Work on phase two countries is underway, as are transfer and sustainability of the database to AfDB.
- PIDA led by the AUC, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and the AfDB (Executing agency), is due to be completed by the end of 2011. AUC emphasized the need for strong ownership by African stakeholders and urged enhanced coordination amongst African stakeholders to deliver the ongoing study at the AUC on the African institutional architecture.
- Under the ICA Energy Platform, a Virtual Working Group, led by the US Treasury/USAID, has been constituted and a series of video conferences conducted, bringing in the private sector, DFIs, and participants from the Energy Sectors of five African countries and focusing on the identification of risks in power projects and the contractual arrangements that can mitigate such risks. The initial experience gained will be used in the design of appropriate capacity building programs.
- Germany announced the launch of the ICA Water Platform and a contribution of EUR 2 m. KfW plans to have a secondee integrated into the ICA Secretariat by July 2010 and a work plan agreed shortly thereafter. The platform will, among other things, work on increasing the flow of bankable projects in the water sector. It will also facilitate dialogue with African partners such as AMCOW and the sub-regional development banks.
- Japan indicated their interest in playing a leadership role in the development of the ICA Transport Platform, while acknowledging the huge scope of the sector. Initial focus may be on One Stop Border Posts and transport corridors.

Session 3 - Accelerating successful implementation of regional infrastructure programmes

In this session, progress being made in the delivery of regional infrastructure in Africa was highlighted - with a focus on the four priority programmes brokered under the ICA platform. Presentations were made by the West African Power Pool (WAPP), the European Commission (on the Horn of Africa Initiative), by DFID (on the North-South Corridor) and by AfDB (on East African Corridors).

A number of common challenges, issues and needs were identified:

- **Mobilizing resources.** Limits on the types of finance that can be mobilized directly by regional bodies due to their status was flagged. In most cases, they are only eligible for grants and not concessional finance. Also donor financing conditionality can create challenges. For similar reasons, securing private sector finance for regional projects is proving difficult.
- **Variable ownership between RECs and national governments** hinders delivery. Further work is required for coherence between member states and alignment between national and regional priorities.
- **Strengthening political, policy and regulatory frameworks** is essential if progress is to be made on delivering priority projects. Furthermore, strong and constant political will is required over the long term to ensure that inter country agreements are adhered to.
- **Trade facilitation** is crucial to derive full benefits of the investment in physical infrastructure. This includes the harmonization of axle loads, customs and transit procedures at borders.
- **Targeted capacity building of regional institutions** is required to help deliver programmes.
- **Regional and National Perspectives** are both critical. The benefits of prioritizing regional approaches to infrastructure planning and delivery are high, compared to a country-by-country approach. At the same time, it was agreed that regional integration must be built up from a foundation of functional national networks.

The meeting recognized that it is critical that progress be made on regional programmes. In this regard, it was proposed that the ICA Secretariat would work closely with the lead members on the specific programmes to define its brokering and advocacy role. This may include:

- High level monitoring on delivery and accountability
- Sharing knowledge and best practices and lessons on regional infrastructure programmes in support of regional economic integration
- Providing a repository for information on monitoring indicators for regional infrastructure programmes
- Facilitating resource mobilization and convening technical meetings to better formulate projects and programmes.

Session 4 - Delivering Regional Infrastructure in Africa

Important infrastructure financiers in Africa including the China Development Bank, the Kuwait Fund, the Korea Eximbank and the Islamic Development Bank made presentations on how they approach regional infrastructure and how linkages between them and the ICA can be enhanced.

CHINA (China Development Bank)

- CDB has some \$600 billion in capital, and \$97 billion in outstanding loans. They have \$2.1 billion invested in Africa (+61% increase compared to 2008), with a further \$5 billion in the pipeline mainly in agriculture, infrastructure and SMEs. CDB focuses on large-scale projects. CDB has a long-term approach to its investments.

- The China-Africa Fund (CAF) began in 2007 with \$5 billion pledged. The fund hosted by CDB was initiated with \$1 billion which leveraged a further \$4 billion from the Chinese investors. As of end of 2009, \$800 million has been invested in 33 active projects.
- China provided financial credit support to counter the financial crisis - \$7 billion in concessionary loans and \$1 billion in SME funds.
- China has promoted trade with Africa by moving towards a 95% tariff reduction for African LDCs. They expect to achieve a 60% reduction by the end of 2010 from 46% in 2009. China is promoting the export of African goods to Chinese markets, and is establishing a number of logistics centres in Africa to facilitate trade linkages.
- China will also cancel all government debt for LDCs and HIPC.
- Dr. Gu described the Chinese approach to international development as a “central government-led PPP”, in which aid, trade and investment go together, all within the policy framework of FOCAC (Forum on China-Africa Cooperation), and with the following characteristics:
 - Strong political commitment to Africa by the central government. They stick to a clear policy, and are able to adjust aid measures as objectives and initiatives are fulfilled. New money is clearly identified and committed.
 - Funds are guaranteed once approved, and the full amounts are provided immediately after being announced.
 - Timely response by Chinese organizations to government policy directives. This includes local governments, state-owned banks and corporations.
- China wants to coordinate its efforts with other partners, both African partners and donors, to expand investments in regional infrastructure. Where there is a good fit, they are ready to collaborate. Sustained political commitment to regional integration from African leaders will be crucial for progress.

KUWAIT FUND (Kuwait Fund for Economic Development)

- The Kuwait Fund model seeks to align with Africa priorities, and focus on bilateral relations but with some regional initiatives, in those cases where two or more countries approach the Fund for a regional project/program, e.g. OMVS and Rwanda-Burundi-Tanzania railway;
- Highlighted the challenge of rising costs for infrastructure development in Africa, e.g. for roads (USD 150,000/km in 1992 vs. USD 850,000/km in 2010);
- The Fund recommended: increased coordination among players (commended the work of ICA in this regard); placing a high priority on regional programs; optimization and value engineering; increased competitiveness; packaging of large programs; and greater multilateral involvement in regional infrastructure program identification, planning and coordination.

KOREA (Korea EXIM BANK)

- From 2007 to 2009 the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) of Korea committed USD 5,343 billion, of which 14.8 per cent went to Africa;
- Co-financing of projects with ICA members took place, notably the AfDB and World Bank;
- Korea will increase its commitments to Africa from USD 273 million in 2010 to USD 295 million in 2012;
- Priority areas are economic and social infrastructure, including climate change, green growth and the environment;
- Co-financing with AfDB for the next 3 years will be USD 200 million.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IsDB)

- IsDB has a special program for the development of Africa; it has contributed to PIDA;
- The Islamic Solidarity Fund for poverty reduction is a USD 10 billion fund with USD 1 billion provided by the IsDB;
- The Jeddah declaration for food security has another Fund of USD 1.5 billion.



- IsDB is committed to raising an additional USD 2 billion over the next 3 years for infrastructure development, of which 30 per cent will be for Sub-Sahara Africa; mobilizing private sector and PPP financing; and supporting policy reform, institutional change and capacity building.

Session 5 - Delivering Public-Private Partnership Frameworks for Regional Infrastructure

The session was devoted to the subject of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) as they apply to regional infrastructure, drawing on experience in the railway sector. Ways of applying proven models to other types of regional infrastructure were also identified. Two presentations were made on railway concessions between Dakar and Bamako (by Transrail) and in East Africa (by representative of the East African Economic Community). Both highlighted the challenges of such transnational projects in terms of financing and management requirements. Additional valuable suggestions were added by private sector firms involved in other PPP projects in Africa.

Key messages include:

- Most stakeholders now fully accept that PPPs are not a panacea, but a tool to attract private funds and capabilities within arrangements where the two contracting partners have obligations. Respect of these obligations under a well-balanced set of contractual and financial arrangements is paramount to the success of PPPs.
- PPPs are no longer amalgamated with privatization, which has shown its limits, but are considered by partners as arrangements in which the public/the state has a prominent role to play in the fields of regulation, valuation and preservation of existing assets and transparency in the procurement process.
- Realistic and market-based due diligence which accurately assesses infrastructure quality, as well as a fair allocation of risks to those best placed to carry them, are crucial to financial viability, as is the harmonization of regulatory and legal frameworks across borders, and capacity building of African stakeholders.
- Creditworthy off-takers and strong sector regulators both at national and regional levels with clear allocation of competences are prerequisites for successful cross border PPP projects.
- Regional economic communities have reached an unprecedented level of awareness of the challenges and the opportunities that transnational PPP offer to contribute to economic development and poverty reduction. The regional communities confirmed their need for technical support to establish guidelines, which would help to harmonize approaches for facilitating the structuring and implementation of transnational projects, with the private sector.

Date and Venue of 7th Annual ICA Meeting

The next annual meeting of the ICA is provisionally scheduled for early 2011. As part of their forthcoming G8/G20 presidency France indicated that they would favourably consider hosting of the 2011 ICA Annual Meeting in Paris. The exact date and venue will be confirmed by the Secretariat.

Annex 1: ICA Annual Meeting in Tunis, May 6 – 7, 2010 Final List of Participants

INSTITUTION	NAME	TITLE	COUNTRY	
ICA Members				
1.	CIDA	David MOLONEY	Executive Vice President	CANADA
2.	CIDA	Louise CLEMENT	Senor Director for Regional and Geographic Programs	CANADA
3.	CIDA	Vivien ESCOTT	Program Manager, Southern & Regional Program	CANADA
4.	CIDA	Stéphane DUVAL	Senior Development Officer	CANADA
5.	CIDA	Caroline ALBERT	Program Analyst, Southern & Eastern Africa Regional Program	CANADA
6.	Ambassade du Canada en Tunisie	Son Exc. Ariel DELOUYA	Ambassador of Canada	TUNISIA
7.	Ambassade du Canada en Tunisie	Ing. Ezzeddine CHERNI	Trade Commissionner	TUNISIA
8.	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Et Européennes	Gabrielle LUCCIONI	Chargée de mission Infrastructures - Direction Générale de la Mondialisation et des Partenariats	FRANCE
9.	AFD	Carl BERNADAC	Directeur de projets	FRANCE
10.	Ministère du développement durable	Bernard VIDEAU	Manageur en charge de l'Afrique et du Moyen-Orient	FRANCE
11.	BMZ	Peter RADLOFF	Desk Officer Regional Development Policy Africa	GERMANY
12.	KfW	Klaus GIHR	Division Chief, Energy	GERMANY
13.	KfW	Sonja BREITNER	Senior Project Manager	GERMANY
14.	Ministero degli Affari Esteri	Filippo SCAMMACCA	Head, Financial Cooperation Office	ITALY
15.	Ambassade d'Italie en Tunisie	Giovanni SEMERARO	Chargé de programme	ITALY
16.	JICA	Ichiro TAMBO	Executive Advisor to the Director General, Africa Department	JAPAN
17.	JICA	Oikawa TAKESHI	Assistant Director Office for TICAD Process Africa Department	JAPAN
18.	JICA	Yuko SAKASHITA	NEPAD Infrastructure Policy Advisor, Seconded DBSA	SOUTH AFRICA
19.	Ambassade de Russie en Tunisie	His Excellency Dr. Andrey POLYAKOV	Ambassador of Russia in Tunisia	TUNISIA

20.	Ambassade de Russie en Tunisie	Dr. Ivan KOFANOV	Commercial Adviser, Russian Embassy in Tunisia	TUNISIA
21.	DFID	John BURTON	Deputy Director. Head of Africa Regional Dept - Department for International Development	U.K.
22.	DFID	Nigel KIRBY	Infrastructure Adviser	U.K.
23.	US Treasury	Alexander SEVERENS	Senior Advisor, US Executive Director	TUNISIA
24.	USAID AFRICA BUREAU	Jeffrey L. HUMBER	Advisor, Bureau Energy	USA
25.	DBSA	Dr. Bane MALEKE	Divisional Executive: International Finance I	SOUTH AFRICA
26.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Maciej GOLUBIEWSKI	Regional Desk Officer	BELGIUM
27.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Paulus GERAEDTS	Principal Administrator	BELGIUM
28.	EUROPEAID	Efstathios DALAMANGAS	Head of Water Sector	BELGIUM
29.	EIB	Luis BAPTISTA	Senior Corporate Planner	LUXEMBOURG
30.	EIB	Alistair WRAY	Senior Infrastructure Specialist	LUXEMBOURG
31.	EU - AFRICA INFRASTRUCTURE TRST FUND	Yves de ROSEE	Head of Secretariat	LUXEMBOURG
32.	WORLD BANK	Inger ANDERSEN	Director Sustainable Development, Africa region	USA
33.	WORLD BANK	Vivien FOSTER	Lead Economist, Sustainable Development Dept. Africa Region	USA
34.	WORLD BANK	Cecilia BRICENO-GARMENDIA	Senior Infrastructure Economist	USA
35.	WORLD BANK	Andrew ROBERTS	Senior Operations Officer, Regional integration Eastern Africa	KENYA
36.	WORLD BANK	Deo Ndi Kumana		Ghana
37.	WORLD BANK	Deo Ndikumana	Regional Integration West & Central	Ghana
38.	WORLD BANK	Praful PATEL	Consultant	USA
African Partners				
39.	AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	HE Dr. Elham M.A. IBRAHIM	Commissioner of Infrastructure & Energy	ETHIOPIA
40.	AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	Aboubakari BABA-MOUSSA	Director, Infrastructure & Energy	ETHIOPIA

41.	AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	Maurice NIATY-MOUAMBA	Transport Economist	ETHIOPIA
42.	NPCA	Dr. Ibrahim Hassane MAYAKI	Chief Executive of NEPAD Agency	SOUTH AFRICA
43.	NPCA	Adama DEEN	Transport Infrastructure Adviser	SOUTH AFRICA
44.	CEMAC	Dr. Bernard ZOBA	Commissaire chargé des Infrastructures et du Développement Durable	C.A.R.
45.	CEMAC	Patrice MAUDZOU	Chef de Cabinet	C.A.R.
46.	COMESA	Gilbert MAETI	Senior Transport Expert, COMESA	ZAMBIA
47.	EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY	Hosea NYANGWESO	Principal Civil Engineer	TANZANIA
48.	EAC SECRETARIAT	Tomomi TOKUORI	JICA Advisor	TANZANIA
49.	ECCAS	Jean-Paul LIBEBELE M.K.	Infrastructure Officer	GABON
50.	ECCAS	Jonas Takodjou	Expert en Infrastructures de Transport	GABON
51.	ECOWAS COMMISSION	Sédiko DOUKA	Regional Advisor on Infrastructure Development	NIGERIA
52.	ECOWAS COMMISSION	Olumuyiwa SHOKUNBI		NIGERIA
53.	SADC SECRETARIAT	Remigious MAKUMBE	Director Infrastructures & Services	BOTSWANA
54.	SADC SECRETARIAT	Tracy Tichasharwa ZINANGA	Senior Officer International Partners Resource Mobilization	BOTSWANA
55.	UMA	Abdelkader BOUCHENTOUF	Directeur des Infrastructures Secrétariat Général Union du Maghreb Arabe - UMA	MAROC
56.	BIDC - EIBD	Brice LETONDE F. HOUETON	Macroéconomiste	TOGO
57.		Moushira El Ammary		Egypt
58.	SOUTH AFRICA	Harvey SHORT	Director, Department of International Relations and Cooperation	SOUTH AFRICA
59.	SOUTH AFRICA	Les SAUNDERS	Assistant Director, Department of International Relations and Cooperation	SOUTH AFRICA
60.	AFUR	Mufor ATANGA	Executive Secretary	SOUTH AFRICA
61.	UPDEA	Leonard IYALA KOMBE	Administrative and Financial Assistant	COTE D'IVOIRE
62.	WAPP	Marie AYE	Personal Assistant to the Secretary General	BENIN

Major financiers				
63.	CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK	Dr. Yang GU	Advisor to the Governor for International Operation	U.K.
64.	IsDB	Hatem EL BAKKALI	Energy Specialist	SAUDIA ARABIA
65.	IsDB	Hani ENAYA, Ph. D	Investment Officer	SAUDIA ARABIA
66.	SAUDI FUND	Mohammed S. ALMOHAIMEED	Economic Researcher	SAUDI ARABIA
67.	KUWAIT	Khaled F. AL-KHALED	Senior Adviser to the Executive Director for Canada at AfDB	TUNISIA
68.	KOREA EXIMBANK	Jang-soo JUN	Director, EDCF Support Dept	KOREA
Private sector				
69.	GFC-DFAIT	Alain GENDRON	Director	CANADA
70.	AXELCIUM	Laurent THORRANCE	Director	FRANCE
71.	AXELCIUM	Wissem ATTIA	Associate	TUNISIA
72.	AXELCIUM	Virginie KOMOROWSKI	Associate	TUNISIA
73.	NODALIS CONSEIL	Benôit ALLIX	President	FRANCE
74.	International Relations & Cooperation	Henry William Short	Director Nepad, APRM 1 Africa Renaissance Fund , Africa Multilatéral	
75.	TRANSNET FREIGHT RAIL	Cleopatra SHICEKA	General Counsel	SOUTH AFRICA
76.	TRANSRAIL S.A	Abdelaziz SOUISSI	Directeur des Installations Fixes	TUNISIA
77.	DENTON WILDE SAPTE	Matthew HANSLIP-WARD	Partner	U.K.
78.	DENTON WILDE SAPTE	Ian HODGSON	Consultant	U.K.
79.	KOICA	Mi-Young SEO	Resident Representative	TUNISIA
80.	FERCHION & ASSOCIES	Ahmed KALLEL	Senior Associate	TUNISIA
African Development Bank				
81.	AfDB	Bobby J. PITTMAN	Vice President, infrastructure, Private Sector and Regional Integration	TUNISIA
82.	AfDB	Gilbert MBESHERUBUSA	Director, Infrastructure	TUNISIA
83.	AfDB	Amadou OUMAROU	Divsion Manager, NEPAD	TUNISIA
84.	AfDB	Sering B O Jallow	Manager Water and Sanitation Division	TUNISIA
85.	AfDB	Roger GAILLARD	Lead Infrastructure	TUNISIA
86.	AfDB	Mtchera Johannes CHIRWA	Principal Infrastructure Specialist	TUNISIA
87.	AfDB	Bamory TRAORE	Lead Infrastructure Specialist, NEPAD-IPPF	TUNISIA

88.	AfDB	Abayomi Babalola	Principal Investment Officer Private Sector	TUNISIA
89.	AfDB	Hartlieb Euler	Principal IPPF Specialist ONRI	TUNISIA
90.	AfDB	Ladé A Dada	Senior Investment Officer Private Sector	TUNISIA
91.	AfDB	Ba Kebe	Chief Analyst Financier OWAS	TUNISIA
92.	AfDB	Tanya L Cole	US Commercial Liaison	USA
93.	AfDB	Tonia Kandiero	Assistant to Vice President Pittman	TUNISIA
94.	AfDB	Gil Seong Kang	EDRE Principal Research Economist	TUNISIA
95.	AfDB	Warikia Wilberforce A	ORSA Senior Country Economist	TUNISIA
96.	AfDB	Saloua Sehili	ORWB Senior Country Economist	TUNISIA
97.	AfDB	Solomane Kone	OREB Lead Economist	TUNISIA
98.	AfDB	Edith Laszlo	OPSM Private Sector Specialist	TUNISIA
99.	AfDB	Cecile Ambert	OPSM YPP	TUNISIA
100.	AfDB	Charida Osward	Chief Water and Sanitation Agreement	TUNISIA
101.	AfDB	Cristina Lozoro	Lead Economist	TUNISIA
102.	AfDB	Bakoup	Lead Economist	TUNISIA
103.	AfDB	Jsra Kousoube	Lead Economist	TUNISIA
104.	AfDB	Pamphile Codo	Expert Principal en Infrastructure	TUNISIA
105.	AfDB	Peter Fernandes CARDY	Infrastructure Expert, Advisor to ONRI director	TUNISIA
106.	AfDB	Ajijo Micah	Transport Economist	TUNISIA
107.	AfDB	Chioma A Onukogu	ORRU, Principal Cooperation Officer	TUNISIA
ICA Secretariat				
108.	ICA SECRETARIAT	Alex RUGAMBA	Coordinator	TUNISIA
109.	ICA SECRETARIAT	Bernhard P. TILEMANN	Senior Advisor to ICA Coordinator	TUNISIA
110.	ICA SECRETARIAT	Renaud PAUBELLE	Infrastructure Economist	TUNISIA
111.	ICA SECRETARIAT	Momoko WADA	Institutional Financial Expert	TUNISIA
112.	ICA SECRETARIAT	Callixte KAMBANDA	Infrastructure Specialist	TUNISIA
113.	ICA SECRETARIAT	Nick SHEPPARD	Communications Consultant	U.K.
114.	ICA SECRETARIAT	Sebastian MOGOS- LINDEMANN	Consultant	GERMANY
Interpreters and support team				
115.	AfDB	Jeannette NDONGO	Administrative Assistant	TUNISIA
116.	ICA SECRETARIAT	Donia J. BEN SAAD	Assistant	TUNISIA
117.	AfDB	Germain YAO	Protocol Assistant	TUNISIA
118.	AfDB	Kouadio René N'DRI	Conference Services Technician	TUNISIA
119.	AfDB	Awa COULIBALY	Interpreter	TUNISIA
120.	AfDB	Thomas-Alain NCHINDA	Interpreter	TUNISIA
121.	AfDB	Marie-Thérèse FAYE	Interpreter	TUNISIA



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122.	AfDB	Noel DE SOUZA	Interpreter	TUNISIA
123.	AfDB	Nintai Moses	Senior Translator	TUNISIA
124.	AfDB	Alphonse RUTAYISIRE	Translator	TUNISIA
125.	AfDB	EI Hadj Babacar LO	Translator	TUNISIA