



Infrastructure Consortium for Africa

Regional Collaboration Meeting

Jacob Kolster

Regional Integration Department, Africa Region

The World Bank

Luxembourg, February 15, 2008



“Regional programs offer substantial potential to achieve results on development issues that affect neighboring countries. Regionally coordinated transportation development, for example, can help the world’s 31 landlocked countries (of which 15 are in Africa) to connect to wider markets through neighboring countries.”

**An Evaluation of World Bank Support of Multicountry Operations
(2007).**

Where We are Today: A Critical Juncture in the Regional Roadmap

- Purpose of this session is ongoing knowledge sharing on regional collaboration, a review of lessons learned, and forward moving regional strategies
- What is behind us – rationale, justification, and making the case for the need for regional action; result: establishment of strong consensus that outward oriented regional integration can be an engine for growth and reduce poverty in SSA – especially for the 15 landlocked economies
- The road ahead – implementing regional assistance strategies and getting it right; thus useful to recap what has worked and what has not; three sets of lessons are shared below – (1) WBG evaluation of regional programs from 1995-2005, and (2) general lessons we are drawing from project collaboration

(1) Lessons from a Recent WBG Evaluation of Regional Programs

- The Independent Evaluation Group of the WBG undertook an evaluation of 19 regional programs globally (1995-2005) – with eight in Africa – in 2007
- Five Design Features are noted as being vital to regional program success
 - *Strong country commitment to regional cooperation*
 - *Scope of objectives match regional and national capacities*
 - *Clear delineation and coordination of the roles of national and regional institutions*
 - *Governance arrangements have accountability*
 - *Planning for sustainability of program outcomes*

Examples of Successful African Regional Programs

- ***(1) West Africa HIV/AIDS Control Project for the Abidjan-Lagos Transport Corridor***
 - ***What worked:***
 - **Participating countries understood and accepted their roles in the governance and management structures**
 - **PMU communicated well with national and local level officials**
 - **Sufficiently high level country participation allowed for policy and procedural harmonization**
 - **Committees promoted cross-country consultations on health and transport issues at regional and local (border) levels**

Examples of Successful African Regional Programs (cont'd)

■ *West Africa HIV/AIDS Control Project for the Abidjan-Lagos Transport Corridor*

– What did not work:

- Implementation was slowed down by participation of five countries in two languages
- Some internal turf battles among agencies were not anticipated
- Insufficient capacity building to enable participating agencies to sustain the project outcomes after project close

(2) Projects where the WB has collaborated with other development partners

- Southern Africa Power Market
- West Africa Power Pool: Kuwait Fund, EIB
- East Africa Trade & Transport Facilitation: AfDB, DFID
- West and Central Africa Air Transport Safety Program: AfDB
- Regional Communications Infrastructure Program: IFC, AfDB,
- WAEMU Capital Market Dev Project (BOAD): CIDA, France
- GEF Reversal of Land and Water Degr Trends in the Lake Chad Basin: DFID, Netherlands, UNDP, WWF
- GEF Reversing Land and Water Degr Trends in the Niger River Basin: GEF, UNDP, AfDB, France, NORAD, UNDP, Netherlands
- GEF Senegal River Basin Water and Env Mgt Project: AfDB, France, Netherlands, GEF, UNDP
- GEF Groundwater & Drought Mgmt Project: EC, France, Germany, SIDA
- Africa Emergency Locust Project: FAO, AfDB, France
- MDTF to support Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa: CIDA, EC, DFID, AfDB, others
- Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS: UNAIDS, UNHCR
- IGAD HIV/AIDS Initiative: ADB, UNAIDS, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, DFID and

Lessons from Collaboration Experiences

- Having a collaboration framework or MOU that delineates each partner's role in the program is important. Comparative advantages of each partner should be considered (e.g. for coordination, procurement, financial mgt).
- Collaboration framework should be flexible to allow for reallocation of funds between countries or activities when necessary.
- Collaboration framework should agree and clarify whose procurement procedures will be used (which partner's or which country's). This is the most frequent cause of delays.
- Partners should agree on rules, processes, and messages
- Operational rules should be simplified and harmonized – only one set of rules should be used.

Candidates for Enhanced Collaboration: I. Zambezi Basin Development

INDICATIVE CONCEPT AND COMPONENTS

Development of the Zambezi River Basin benefiting Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique

- Development of Incomati, Zambezi, Pungue basins
- Development of small and medium dams to boost rural economy
- Small scale water resource development
- Institutional capacity building

PARTICIPATION PROSPECTS

- Private participation is sought for commercial irrigation, water supply
- US\$100M investment required, IDA contribution US\$30M (US\$10 country, US\$20 regional)
- Interest has been solicited from AfDB, EU, SIDA, DANIDA, among others

Candidates for Enhanced Collaboration:

II. Central Africa Backbone (CAB)

INDICATIVE CONCEPT

Installation of an international telecom network spanning terrestrial and under-sea optical cable system linking all central African countries and offering the region digital broadband access to the global fiber network

PARTICIPATION PROSPECTS

- CEMAC and IDA have consulted with various stakeholders
- SPV will be set to operate and manage the cable
- Total cost of the first phase of the CAB involving CAR, Chad and Cameroon is estimated at US\$60.0 million.
- IDA involvement likely to the tune of \$45M
- Other interested parties include AfDB, and various private investors

Candidates for Enhanced Collaboration:

III. Nacala Corridor Transport and Trade Facilitation Project

INDICATIVE CONCEPT AND COMPONENTS

Enhancing mobility and trade along the Nacala Corridor

- *Rehabilitation of key transport infrastructure along Nacala Corridor including railways, ports, roads, highways, and border posts*
- *Implementation of SADC customs union protocols*
- *Harmonization of regional trade policies and frameworks*
- *Selected private sector investments along corridor, including agro-processing, manufacturing, tourism, SMEs*

PARTICIPATION PROSPECTS

- **US\$300M investment required, IDA contribution US\$75M (US \$25 country, US\$50 regional)**

Candidates for Enhanced Collaboration: IV Inga III

INDICATIVE CONCEPT

Inga III is expected to fully unleash the potential capacity of the Inga site dams that is currently estimated at 45,000MW and contribute to both SAPP and CAPP and develop a competitive power market in both sub-regions thereby contributing to industrial competitiveness and private sector led growth in the regions

PARTICIPATION PROSPECTS

•US\$100M investment required, IDA contribution US\$50M (US \$16.5 country, US\$33.5 regional)