

U.S. COMMERCIAL LIAISON OFFICE TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK JUNE 2008 PROJECT PIPELINE

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This report was last updated on June 4, 2008. The information contained in this report will reflect the status of each project and new project entries.

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I. Introduction and Guide to the U.S. Commercial Liaison Office Project Pipeline

Each year, the African Development Bank (AfDB) approves projects totaling approximately \$4 billion. The AfDB has committed more than UA 34 billion (about \$53 billion) to both public and private projects. All projects provide a variety of procurement opportunities. U.S. companies can access information about AfDB's projects through the AfDB's website: www.afdb.org.

The interval between identification of a project and its approval varies in every case. After loans are approved, entries are dropped from the Project Pipeline and appear as approved projects page on the AC-AfDB Approved and Tendered Projects spreadsheet.

New projects, which appear in the Project Pipeline for the first time, are indicated by the abbreviation (N) before the project name. Inclusion of a project in the Bank's Project Pipeline does not imply any commitment on the part of the Bank to finance the project.

For additional information on any of these projects, interested parties are requested to contact the executing agencies directly and *not* the African Development Bank.

For other projects in Africa funded by the World Bank, NEPAD, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation, see dgMarket online: www.dgmarket.com.

For general AfDB inquiries not related to procurement, see section III.

For all project cost information below, the AfDB Unit of Account (UA) exchange rate is based on a monthly moving average. As of June 2008, 1UA: \$1.58 US

II. Projects Scheduled for Board Consideration

Project name	Country
A. The Electricity Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Extension Project	Burundi
B. Semi-urban Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Democratic Republic of Congo
C. Institutional Support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea, in Charge of Water Resources	Djibouti
D. Northern Rural Growth Program	Ghana
E. Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Project (CEISP)	Kenya
F. Monrovia Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Program	Liberia
G. (N) Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Gao, Koulikoro and Ségou Regions	Mali
H. The Ain Beni Mathar Solar Thermal Power Station Project	Morocco
I. Africa Stockpiles Program-Project 1	Multinational: Ethiopia/Mali/Tanzania
J. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Programs in Yobe and Osun States	Nigeria
K. Road Project V	Tunisia
L. Smallholder Irrigation and Marketing Infrastructure Support Project	Zambia

A.

Project Name:	Electricity Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Extension Project
Country:	Burundi
Sector:	Infrastructure
Public/Private:	Public
Environmental category:	II
Scheduled board date:	To be determined
Project description and objectives:	<p>The project's sector goal is to contribute to improving the living conditions of the population and to enhance the country's economic and social development environment, by providing electricity in sufficient quantity at competitive prices in order to increase the number of people with access to electricity and ensure basic conditions for attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The project's specific objective is to ensure reliable and efficient supply of energy through more available and dependable electricity infrastructure, reduce production costs and limit the sector's technical and commercial losses. The project comprises the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Rehabilitation and strengthening of productionB) Rehabilitation and extension of the MV/LV networksC) Connections and street lightingD) Building capacity and the management systemE) Inspection and supervisionF) IEC, training and project management
Transition impact:	<p>This project has a sure economic benefit because it will not only enable Regideso to improve the quality of its supply networks by reducing to the minimum the number and time of power cuts, but it will also provide the economic sectors with a secure network and sufficient energy for their production activities. Better quality of supply to customers especially urban, industrial and tourist areas will set quality levels that will meet the expectations of the customers while improving the performance of the supply network. More reliable supply networks will reduce the short and long power cuts that are more and more a nuisance for sensitive clients, especially in the industrial sector where the production process requires a more reliable supply of energy. The economic sectors will experience an increase in productivity, which will make them more competitive and help sustain economic growth.</p>
AfDB Loan/Grant:	UA 7.32 million
Total project cost:	UA 9.2 million
Environmental impact:	<p>An environmental impact assessment of the project concluded that the negative impacts of project activities on the environment, and the social and cultural setting, will be very limited and could be addressed with mitigating measures and adequate environmental follow-up, estimated at a total value of US \$820,000. According to the Bank's environmental and social assessment procedures and based on Burundi's Environmental Code, this project is classified under Category II, for as said earlier its</p>

environmental impacts will be negligible and the appropriate mitigation measures could easily be put in place to mitigate such impacts. The impact of the infrastructure on the environment will be low and the natural environment will remain almost intact. The risk of felling trees and destroying the ecosystem will be limited given the choice of right-of-way. Under the project there will be no involuntary population displacement.

Consultant opportunities: Contracts for a local technical assistant, amounting to UA 0.10 million, a consulting engineer totaling UA 0.37 million, will be procured on the basis of a short list, in accordance with Bank rules of procedure for the use of consultants. The selection procedure will be based on an evaluation both of the technical proposals and bid amounts. The evaluation of technical bids will be subject to the Bank's lapse-of-time procedure prior to opening and analysis of the financial proposals. Audit services amounting to UA 0.10 million, as well as the training program estimated at UA 0.17 million will be procured through shopping based on a short list of qualified firms in accordance with Bank rules of procedure for the use of consultants.

Contact: Regideso
B.P. 660 Bujumbura
Republic of Burundi
Tel: 257-2222-3412
Fax: 257-2222-6563

B.

Project Name: Semi-urban Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Country: Democratic Republic of Congo

Sector: Water

Public/Private: Public

Environmental category: II

Scheduled board date: June 6, 2007

Project description and objectives: The sector goal of the project is to contribute to improving the health conditions and quality of life of the people. Its specific objective is to provide sustainable DWSS service to Kasangulu, Lisala and Tshikapa. The project is centered on the following components:
A. Rehabilitation and extension of DWSS infrastructures;
B. Communication for Change in Behaviour (CCB);
C. Study on the National Rural DWSS Program (PNEAR)
D. Institutional Support; and
E. Project Management.

Transition impact: The project will ensure: (i) the rehabilitation, extension and strengthening of drinking water supply systems in Kasangulu, Lisala and Tshikapa; (ii) the construction of latrines and public fountains in all the schools and health centers in these three localities; (iii) the establishment of a solid waste collection system; (iv) the establishment of an erosion control system (v) sensitization and training of the populations on drinking water

and sanitation; (vi) the availability of certain drugs in health centers; (vii) capacity building for the management structures of the DWSS sector (REGIDESO, SNHR, PNA; OVD) as well as of the beneficiary populations. Besides providing DWSS infrastructures, the components are designed to strengthen the capacities of the structures responsible for the sector for better implementation of the project, which must make available sufficient good quality drinking water through regular controls. The economic benefits of the project will result from the induced effects of the investments carried out in the field, in particular involving the creation of jobs by local companies, the incomes resulting from service or supplies contracts (in particular NGO for the construction of latrines) as well as infrastructure maintenance and operation activities which will contribute to creating a regular flow of business for SMEs and local micro-enterprises (repairers, plumbers, masons, jobbers, blacksmiths, etc...). The project is technically feasible, socially justified, and economically viable and consistent with the priorities of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo as regards water and sanitation sector development. Its implementation will strengthen the capacities of DWSS systems and relieve the populations of Kasangulu, Lisala and Tshikapa from the lack of drinking water and adequate sanitation services. It will also strengthen the institutional capacity of services responsible for the water and sanitation sector. It will make available to the Government a Rural DWSS Program in the three Provinces of the project area. The economic rate of return is estimated at 27.62 for the baseline scenario of calculations carried out, thus demonstrating the appropriateness and economic viability of the project.

AfDB Loan/Grant: UA 70 million

Total project cost: UA 78 million

Environmental impact: In view of the components defined above and the potential impacts that will be generated, the project is classified in environmental and social category 2. Indeed, the DWSS works, which will be undertaken in semi-urban areas (construction of pumping and water treatment stations, water towers, intermediate tanks, trenches for water supply networks, networks of public or private toilets, etc.), will not generate any uncontrollable impact. The works will not affect any noteworthy or protected ecosystem, or archaeological or religious site. The project sites are in such a state of degradation that the project can only improve their physical, natural and human conditions. As regards the feasibility study on the project, an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), accompanied by (i) an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), (ii) an Implementation Plan of the Information and Consultation Program for the target public, and (iii) the draft principles of a Relocation Plan have been prepared by a consultant. Supplementary studies were conducted thereafter to better specify the scope of the social aspects.

Consultant opportunities: The study on the DWSS sector and works supervision will be procured through prequalification on account of the estimated amount for the missions. Considering the specificity of the regions, languages of communication and problems of access, the short lists for CCB-related activities (training, sensitization, etc...) will comprise only the NGOs present in the areas covered by the project. All the other competitive bidding activities (training of trainers, auditing and good governance, application of Oracle software, training in human resource management,

accounting and management, office application, DWS management, techniques and operation, maintenance of production and distribution units, training abroad, etc. will concern consulting firms, with the exception of individual international experts recruited to run the implementation unit, and experts responsible for putting in place the archiving system of REGIDESO (UA 0.016 million) and the hygiene /sanitation database (UA 0.014 million) and for developing the training program (UA 0.024 million).

Contact: Executing Agency contact not available.
- AfDB contacts:
Mr. K. BEDOUMRA, Director, OWAS. Tel: 216-7110-2055
Mr. F. WASSEL, Ag. Manager, OWAS.1. Tel: 216-7110-2699

C.

Project Name: Institutional Support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and the Sea, in Charge of Water Resources (MAEM/RH)

Country: Djibouti

Sector: Agriculture

Public/Private: Public

Environmental category: III

Scheduled board date: To be determined

Project description and objectives: The sector goal of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction and food security by improving the quality of services provided by the administration, while the specific objective is to render MAEM/RH services operational and efficient in order to improve their services to rural populations. To attain the above – mentioned objective, the project will focus on: streamlining the services provided to rural dwellers, building the capacities of MAEM/RH in programming and managing agricultural sector investments, improving and strengthening the institutional framework of collection and management of agricultural statistics and documentation and improving personnel quality.

Transition impact: The project will help build the institutional capacities of MAEM/RH by providing it with the necessary means to operate properly. The project envisages operationalizing the four sub departments of rural development and the documentation and statistics centre, training personnel of MAEM/RH and farmer organizations in techniques of management and planning of agricultural investments and in techniques of stockbreeding in peri-urban areas, food hygiene, quality and laboratory diagnosis in order to put in place a certification, regulation and sanitary inspection service. In general, the institutional environment will be strengthened and improved to effectively play its role and permit increased participation of the private sector and professional organizations in production activities. The project will also contribute to strengthen the actions of other donors given that the training of personnel of the state and farmer organizations will enable the successful implementation of future development action in rural areas.

AfDB Loan/Grant:	UA 1.016 million
Total project cost:	UA 1.074 million
Environmental impact:	By the nature of its activities, the project of support to MAEM/RH is classified under category III. In fact, considering that the physical works envisaged under the project are limited to the rehabilitation of existing buildings, no significant environmental impact is expected. Accordingly, it does not seem necessary to put in place mitigative measures including environmental monitoring.
Consultant opportunities:	Consultancy services and training will be procured according to Bank Rules of Procedure on the Use of Consultants. The services of the experts in maritime law, planning and monitoring, gender, monitoring – evaluation, environment, agricultural statistics, documentation and personnel of the PCU estimated at UA 259,100 will be procured by short listing and the selection procedure based on the evaluation of technical bids taking into account their prices. The services of audit firms estimated at UA 20,000 will be procured by short listing and selected on the lowest-bidder basis for comparable services. For services costing less than UA 100,000 to be supplied by individual consultants, and less than UA 350,000 to be supplied by consulting firms. However, eligible consultants whether or not from the region may express their interest in being short-listed.
Contact:	Executing Agency contact not available - AfDB contacts: Mr. B. B. SIDIBE, Director, ONAR. Tel: 216-7110-2037 Mr. A. BEILEH, Manager, ONAR.1. Tel: 216-7110-2139

D.

Project Name:	Northern Rural Growth Program
Country:	Ghana
Sector:	Agriculture
Public/Private:	Public
Environmental category:	II
Scheduled board date:	December 18, 2007
Project description and objectives:	The overall sector goal of the proposed program is to contribute to an equitable and sustainable poverty reduction and food security among rural households. The specific objective of the program is to increase northern Ghana area rural households' income on a sustainable basis. The proposed program would be implemented in 32 districts located in northern Ghana over a six-year period under four components: (i) Commodity Chain Development; (ii) Rural Infrastructure Development; (iii) Access to Financial Services; and (iv) Program Coordination.
Transition impact:	The program will have positive social impact on men, women and youths

in the program area. NRGF addresses the priorities of the Government of Ghana in pursuit of poverty reduction. It will also contribute to achieving the objectives of the MDGs and the NEPAD's comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). The program will have positive social impact on men, women and youths in the program area through: (i) increased crop production and productivity; (ii) improved rural infrastructure and water facilities; (iii) improved access to financial services; and (iv) capacity building. The sensitisation and training activities under the Capacity Building component will enhance the awareness and capability of the program beneficiaries to make better business decisions. In addition, the HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns, malaria and Guinea worms prevention activities are expected to contribute to improved health of the population. Increased production will create more employment in the rural and urban areas and lead to increased incomes for smallholder men and women producers and the private investors.

AfDB Loan/Grant: UA 40.00 Million

Total project cost: UA 68.39 Million

Environmental impact: The NRGF is classified as Category II under the Bank's Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures. Due to its demand-driven approach, the specific sub-projects investments will only be determined during program implementation. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed in order to establish a mechanism to determine and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the NRGF's sub-projects and to define the mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during their construction and operational phases. The ESMF has been posted on the website www.afdb.org. Worthwhile to mention that the NRGF's sub-projects are not expected to trigger the requirements for an EIA Study under the Ghana's Environmental Protection Act (1994) and its Environmental Assessment Regulations (1999, amended in 2002). However, the overall NRGF will undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Study in accordance with the EPA Regulations and the Public Policy Management and Public Sector Reforms focus area of the GPRS II (2006-09).

Consultant opportunities: Consulting services and training: Procurement of consulting and training services will be undertaken in accordance with the Bank's "Rules of Procedure for the Use of Consultants". Services including studies, design and supervision, valued at UA 3.1 million, HIV & malaria sensitization, and training valued at UA 8 million, labour based technologies training, valued at UA 1.4 million, community irrigation awareness, valued at UA 0.15 million, will be procured through shortlist mode of procurement. The selection procedure will be based on technical quality with price consideration. Short term services of individual consultants, valued at UA 0.2 million will be procured through shortlist in accordance with the Bank's procedure for the selection of individual consultants. These services include small dam monitoring and evaluation, strategic environmental assessment studies, specific contract to certification body. Services of individual consultants for less than two months, valued in total at UA 0.14 million will be procured through direct contract. These services include Independent construction quality assessment, workshops and seminars, environmental and social risk management microfinance Institutions, support to Environmental Unit in MOFA, monitoring and evaluation system. Specific irrigation training, valued at UA 0,06 million,

will be undertaken by GIDA through direct contract.

Contact: Ministry of Food & Agriculture, MOFA
P. O. Box M37; Accra, Ghana;
Fax (233) 21 668245 or 667805;
Email : chiefdir@mofa.gov.gh

E.

Project Name: Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Project (CEISP)

Country: Kenya

Sector: Social

Public/Private: Public

Environmental category: III

Scheduled board date: December 18, 2007

Project description and objectives: The sector goal of the proposed project is to empower poor communities to access socio-economic services in order to reduce poverty. To this end, the main objective of the proposed project is to improve the management of local socio-economic development. CEISP will comprise of the following two components: (i) Capacity building, and (ii) Strengthening decentralized development planning and finance. The project components will require the implementation of activities that will involve a mix of inputs from the following categories: (A) Goods, (B) Works, (C) Services and (C) Operating costs.

Transition impact: CEISP is expected to have a positive impact on social capital formation whereby more than 70,000 stakeholders will gain knowledge, skills and hands-on experience in participatory development planning. As a result, it is expected that: (i) 80% of target constituencies will be able to utilize 90% of allocated resources (up from the current level of 50%), better manage social and economic risks and exert social justice in the allocation of public resources; (ii) All 35 districts will establish priority basket of projects which are reflected in harmonized district development plans. Due to the enhanced knowledge, information and capacity for effective project management, project inputs will spur social and economic activities and impact on the productivity of beneficiaries. The project will further benefit target groups through improved access to social services such as primary education, health care, etc. The project is also expected to contribute to Kenya's efforts at closing gender gaps, particularly in public decision-making. It is anticipated that the gender focused activities of the project, such as sensitization, gender quota and facilitation of girls and women forums will in the medium to long term contribute towards raising the participation of women in decision making in the civil service and in local and national politics to 30%, as directed by the President in 2006.

AfDB Loan/Grant: UA 17.00 million

Total project cost: UA 20.78 million

Environmental impact: The proposed project is classified as category III. A dedicated training module will be designed to train the communities on environmental management. Where rehabilitation and construction of DPUs will be done, the design and the construction works will take into consideration the location, building sitting, site works with respect to the existing conditions

Consultant opportunities: Consulting services for the IEC campaign will be acquired through competition on the basis of Shortlists using the selection procedure combining technical quality with price consideration. The borrower shall limit the publication of the announcement to national newspapers in view of the small values involved (contract values ranging from UA 10,000 to 50,000), and the detailed socio-cultural knowledge demanded by the assignments. This is also justified because there is an adequate number of national service providers and agents of qualified international service providers (including international NGO's) to ensure competition. However, any eligible consultant, being regional or not, may express his desire to be short-listed. Individual consultants for technical assistance will be selected on the basis of national shortlists for the same reasons evoked earlier.

Contact: Executing Agency contact not available.
- AfDB contacts:
Mr. T. HURLEY, Director, OSHD. Tel: 216-7110-2046
Mr. T.B. ILUNGA, Division Manager, OSHD.3. Tel: 216-7110-2117

F.

Project Name: Monrovia Water and Sanitation Rehabilitation Program

Country: Liberia

Sector: Water

Public/Private: Public

Environmental category: II

Scheduled board date: February 12, 2008

Project description and objectives: The program objective is to rehabilitate the Monrovia water and sanitation infrastructure up to 50% and above of pre-war capacity. The program will also build the immediate capacity of the LWSC to ensure sustainability of the provided facilities and assist the government in its effort to undertake the necessary reform of the sector including policy formulation, legislation, and capacity building. The program involves five components, namely; (i) Rehabilitation of Water Supply System, (ii) Sanitation Facilities, (iii) Capacity Building of LWSC, (iv) Program Management, and (v) Sector Reform.

Transition impact: The program will cover Metropolitan Monrovia, which has a present population of about 1.5 million people. Monrovia is the main political, administrative, cultural and economic center of Liberia, and includes the public institutions, commercial outfits, industrial establishments and informal sector businesses. Central Monrovia is made up of 9 districts and

its environs are made up of 7 districts. The terrain comprises mostly of flat to rolling coastal plains. Main problems associated with the aquatic environment are soil erosion, loss of biodiversity and pollution of coastal waters from oil residue and raw sewage. The immediate beneficiaries from the improved water supply and sanitation systems will be the 700,000 people, accounting to 47% of the population of Monrovia, majority of whom are poor. The other beneficiaries are the LWSC through provision of technical assistance and capacity building. The present program will support the government efforts to rebuild the critical infrastructure and deliver basic services through rehabilitation of the Monrovia water and sanitation system, which will support economic growth and enhance the peoples' lives, as well as support poverty reduction efforts; thus contributing to peace and stability. The program is in line with MDGs and the government's interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (iPRS) as well as the joint 2007-2008 AfDB/WB Interim Strategy Note (ISN). The program is financially and economically viable with financial and economic rates of return of 8% and 15%, respectively.

AfDB Loan/Grant: UA 4.00 million

Total project cost: UA 16.63 million

Environmental impact: The proposed works are assigned environmental category II. From the environmental and social perspectives, the present rehabilitation program will undoubtedly impact positively on the water supply and sanitation situation and health conditions of the population. There are no sensitive natural habitats affected or resettlement required. Better access to water gives women more time for income-generating activities, the increased care of family members, or their own welfare and leisure. Women will also benefit from better health achieved through better environmental sanitation. Children, especially girls will be freed from the drudgery of water collection and can therefore go to school.

Consultant opportunities: Firms will be recruited through competition on the basis of shortlists using the selection procedure combining technical quality with price consideration, while individual consultants for specific assignments will be selected following the Bank's procedures for the use of individual consultants. Depending on the availability of the service providers, local consultants and NGOs may be selected through shortlist or Direct Negotiations. Engineering consultancy services estimated at USD 0.98 million (UA 0.67 million), technical assistance valued at USD 0.32 million (UA 0.22 million), staff training and consumer enumeration amounting to USD 0.75 million (UA 0.51 million) will be procured through shortlist of consulting firms. The services of environmental monitoring valued at USD 0.03 million (UA 0.02 million), sensitization campaigns USD 0.04 million (UA 0.03 million), monitoring, evaluation estimated at USD 0.015 million (UA 0.01 million), and audit valued at USD 0.015 million (UA 0.01 million) will be procured through Shortlist or Direct Negotiation with NGOs and individual consultants or consulting firms.

Contact: Executing Agency contact not available.
- AfDB contacts:
Mr. K. BEDOUMRA, Director, OWAS. Tel: 216-7110-2055
Mr. K. GADIO, Acting General Counsel, GECL. Tel: 216-7110-2032

G.

Project Name:	(N) Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Gao, Koulikoro and Ségou Regions
Country:	Mali
Sector:	Water
Public/Private:	Public
Environmental category:	II
Scheduled board date:	June 11, 2008
Project description and objectives:	<p>The sector goal of the project is to contribute to the improvement of the socioeconomic and health conditions of the rural and semi-rural populations. Its specific priority objective is to improve rural and semi-rural drinking water and sanitation services in the three targeted regions (Gao, Koulikoro and Ségou). The provision of DWS facilities will contribute to increase the average access rate to drinking water for the targeted rural populations from 49% to 56% in 2012. Regarding sanitation, the average access rate in the three regions is estimated at 5%, and the implementation of the project will contribute to raise this rate to 7%. The project consists of the following components: (A) Development of basic DWSS infrastructures; (B) Institutional support to structures intervening in the project; and (C) Project Coordination and Management.</p>
Transition impact:	<p>The project benefits will come primarily from the additional jobs created for the works. Furthermore, the recruitment and capacity building for bricklayers, repairmen and water point and network managers will generate new jobs and increase financial incomes. The improved rates of access to drinking water and adequate sanitation, coupled with constant health education campaigns will bring about: (i) more hygienic water supply conditions; (ii) improved domestic hygiene and cleanliness of public utilities; (iii) reduction of pollution of the streets, public places and the water table thanks to the good quality latrines and public lavatories; (iv) training on the use and maintenance of household latrines, public places and schools; (v) acquisition of the habit of using water and soap after nature's call and in housework; and (vi) healthier food for the populations, and particularly children under who are severely threatened by diarrheal diseases. The impact of the decline in water-borne diseases on the reduction of health expenses will also be significant in terms of household monetary benefits. In a country where 40% of rural households live more than 1 km away from a modern water point, fetching drinking water is indeed demanding in terms of time and effort on women and girls. As a result, there is significant girls' absenteeism or even drop-out from schools, one of the causes being the daily water collection chores. The project will help to alleviate the water collection chore and boost incomes as the time spent fetching water for household consumption and production (market gardening, livestock, and handicraft) can be devoted to income-generating activities and education. The project will also reinforce the girls' education policy, initiated by the authorities in 2007, which adopted as an incentive measure, the systematic construction of separate water points and latrines for boys and girls in the new schools. The project will have positive impacts on the day-to-day personal and</p>

social wellbeing of women and girls (privacy, user-friendliness, proximity and safety). Women's involvement in the management of public standpipes and latrines will help to empower them economically and in decision-making. The project will also provide an opportunity for advocacy among the authorities for further gender mainstreaming in the sector.

AfDB Loan /Grant: UA 22.00 million

Total project cost: UA 36.39 million

Environmental impact: At the environmental level, the project is classified in category II. It provides many environmental benefits, and its negative impacts will be easily controlled through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. An assessment indicates that the environmental impacts of the project will be significantly positive for the beneficiary populations.

Consultant opportunities: Required for the supervision and inspection of the construction of drinking water supply and sanitation systems, for IEC campaigns, studies as well as the audit. These services will be procured on through competitive bidding on the basis of a short list.

Contact: Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water
B.P 1909 Bamako-Mali.
Tel.: (223) 222 42 38
E-mail: mines@afribone.net.ml

H.

Project Name: The Ain Beni Mathar Solar Thermal Power Station Project

Country: Morocco

Sector: Infrastructure

Public/Private: Public

Environmental category: N/A

Scheduled board date: December 19, 2007

Project description and objectives: The sector goal of the project is to generalize access to electricity and develop renewable energies so as to boost economic growth and the competitiveness of Moroccan enterprises. The specific objectives are to contribute to ensuring steady supply of electricity to the country, diversifying energy sources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Initially, the project comprised the construction of a conventional combined cycle thermal power station functioning with natural gas from the Maghreb-Europe Gas Pipeline (GME). This system was to be reinforced with solar energy from a field of parabolic trough mirrors with a total surface area of about 220 000 m². The electricity generated by the power station was to be evacuated through 225 kV lines to stations in Jérada (40 km) and Bourdim (80 km). The net maximum total capacity of the power station was to range from 200 MW to 250 MW, including 30 MW of solar energy. In 2008, the power station was expected to contribute 1 590 GWh/year with a capacity of 55 GWh/year for solar energy. The main components of

the project were : A - Electric Power Station ; B - 225 and 60 kV lines ; C - EHV/HV substations ; D - Access road ; E - Procurement of land ; F - Boreholes ; G - Connection to the gas pipeline ; H - Environmental measures ; I - Consultancy services.

Transition impact:

The Ain Beni Mathar solar thermal power station project falls in line with the ONE's low-cost equipment plan to match supply with demand for energy by 2008-2011. It will help to raise the installed production capacity by about 470 MW, including 20 MW from solar energy, and to inject about 3 000 GWh into the interconnected system. It benefits from a Global Environment Facility grant, which will bring the cost of a kWh down to the same level as that of a kWh generated by a conventional combined cycle power station. The project will make it possible to: (i) promote renewable energies and diversify energy resources for the generation of electricity in Morocco; (ii) master solar thermal technology with the aim of reducing the cost of a kWh in the long term; (iii) promote environmental protection by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the use of solar energy and natural gas, in keeping with commitments made during the 2002 Earth Summit and the Kyoto Protocol; and (iv) enable the ONE to save on the cost of fuel used to generate electricity in its thermal power stations. The changeover to the option "High power" has led to a high supplementary cost for construction of the power station of UA 200.38 million. This supplementary cost is however largely offset by the increase in revenues generated by the power station. The cost of building the power station's solar component has a negative impact on the project's financial rate of return, because it is more costly to generate electricity from solar energy than from fossil fuel combustion. That is why GEF has granted a subsidy to make up for the difference in electricity generation costs. The project is of great economic interest since it enables the ONE to ensure regular and continuous supply of electricity to satisfy the country's demand, save on the cost of fuel for electricity production and supply electricity at cheaper cost to the Moroccan market. The implementation of this project will lead to the mastery of solar thermal technology with the long-term aim of cutting the unit cost of a kWh produced through this technology. It will also make it possible to diversify electric energy sources in Morocco and promote the use of renewable energy sources to protect the environment. The project will also help to improve the financial situation of the ONE and the financial performance of the electricity sector by its positive contribution to increasing the productivity of invested capital.

AfDB Loan /Grant:

UA 248.48 million

Total project cost:

UA 378.03 million

Environmental impact:

The environmental category, as well as the recommendations of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the analysis of impacts on which they are based has not been called into question by the change of the scope of the project. The abovementioned transfer of the site of construction of the Power Station to about 2 km from its first location, at the same altitude, is justified by an environmental constraint involving the presence of groundwater table in the immediate vicinity of the catch basin. It will help protect the fossil resource. A few minor amendments have been made to the ESMP, due solely to the increase in surface areas owing to the increase in the generation capacity of the

power station.

Consultant opportunities: N/A

Contact: Executing Agency contact not available.
- AfDB contacts:
Mr. G. MBESHERUBUSA, Director, OINF. Tel: 216-7110-2034
Mr. A.T. DIALLO, Division, Manager, OINF.3. Tel: 216-7110-2125



Project Name: Africa Stockpiles Program – Project 1

Country: Multinational

Sector: Agriculture

Public/Private: Public

Environmental category: I

Scheduled board date: To be determined

Project description and objectives: The global objective of the ASP is poverty reduction through improved human and animal health, following reduced impact of POPs on the global food chain, pollution of transboundary waters, land and biodiversity. The program will prevent the accumulation of pesticide stocks, and ensure safe and environmentally sound elimination or containment of obsolete pesticide stocks and associated waste in all 53 African countries. The specific objective of the project is therefore to assist selected African countries to eliminate inventoried publicly held obsolete pesticide stockpiles and associated waste, and implement measures to reduce usage and prevent future re-accumulation.

Transition impact: The ASP-P1 is essentially an extensive pesticide prevention operation, which includes environmental cleanup and remediation initiatives. The implementation of the ASP-P1 will provide an impetus to holistically improve overall management of hazardous waste in the participating African countries. The ASP-P1 will also contribute to the international efforts to eliminate POPs in accordance with the provisions of the Stockholm convention and other related multilateral (Basel, Rotterdam and Biodiversity Conventions) and regional (Bamako Convention), environmental agreements, promote alternatives to chemical pesticide usage through the promotion of IPM for the agriculture sector and IVM for the health sector and, finally enhance health and environmental Standards for agricultural export. The most vulnerable groups affected by POPs and related chemicals are children, HIV/AIDS patients and the elderly people due to their physiological and immunological status. Any efforts to address the remediation of the effects of the stockpiled pesticides, such as being proposed in the project, would lead to an improvement in the quality of life of the population living and farming in the vicinity where the pesticide dumps are located. It would improve the health standards of the rural population, including women who carry out most of the economic activities in the rural setting and using these

pesticides. The diversion of money meant for food to health care or the inability to pay for ill health emanating from exposure to pesticides further aggravates poverty and lowers productive margins.

AfDB Loan /Grant: UA 7.21 million

Total project cost: UA 41.19 million

Environmental impact: In accordance with the Bank Group's Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP), and due to the significance of the potential adverse environmental impacts, the ASP- P1 has been classified under category I. Given the framework nature of the ASP-P1 (under which the detailed technical design and location of the project country level activities take detailed shape only after completion of pesticide inventories during the project implementation), a detailed Framework Environmental Assessment (FEA) Study and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) have been prepared by the World Bank during project preparation. These documents were adapted to Bank Group's requirements and format and the executive summary of the FEA and ESMF was posted on the Bank Group's Public Information Centre (PIC) on June 29, 2005.

Consultant opportunities: Procurement of goods, works and services will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the single – donor trust fund administration agreement between the Bank Group and World Bank.

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J.

Project Name: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sub- Programs in Yobe and Osun States

Country: Nigeria

Sector: Water

Public/Private: Public

Environmental category: II

Scheduled board date: September 17, 2007

Project description and objectives: The objective of sub-programs in Yobe and Osun states is to: (i) increase and sustain provision of safe water supply and adequate sanitation services to the rural population in the states of Yobe and Osun, and (ii) build institutional and sector capacity for effective management and implementation. The Sub-Programs target will increase the water coverage from 46.40% in Yobe and 44.72 in Osun to 100% of the 2015 population and the sanitation coverage from 33.60% in Yobe and 29.20%

in Osun, to 90% of the 2015 population. The target population is 3.32 million with water facilities and 2.98 million with sanitation services. The sub-programs will thus contribute up to 3.60% to the national targets relating to the safe water supply in line with MDGs. Its contribution to the national sanitation target is estimated at 3.23 %. The Sub-Programs involve provision of water supply and sanitation facilities, as well as capacity building in parallel. In addition, support will be provided to enhance the process of mainstreaming sector policies, institutional strengthening at the federal, state and local government levels in order to manage implementation of the Sub-Programs and ensure effective monitoring, evaluation and feedback. The Sub-Programs have three components: (i) Infrastructure Provision, (ii) Capacity Building and (iii) Management Support. The expected main achievements are: (i) 2,359 hand dug wells, (ii) 2,112 boreholes with hand pumps, (iii) 405 boreholes with motorized pump, (iv) 191,229 household sanplat latrines, (v) 58,351 household VIP latrines, (vi) 934 water points in schools and public places, (vii) 2,394 latrines in schools and public places, (viii) 47 WES units in LGAs set up and equipped, (ix) 664 women empowered and trained to ensure hygiene in communities, (x) 18 training package conducted, and (xi) 8 NGOs and 50 private drillers supported and trained.

Transition impact:

The present sub-programs in Yobe and Osun will support Government efforts to eradicate poverty through the provision of basic water supply and sanitation facilities as underscored in the NEEDS and to allow meeting the MDGs. It will contribute considerably to achieving national targets set by the Strategic Framework for Implementation (SFI) of RWSS operations and the National RWSS program by increasing the access to adequate and sustainable water supply and sanitation facilities to 100% and 90%, respectively, of the 2015 population. The implementation arrangements follow the Government's decentralization policy and demand-driven approaches. The present ADF intervention covers two states of Yobe and Osun. Yobe is a northern state and has a land mass area of 47,153 Km². The state has a flat terrain to the south west and scattered rugged hills to the south and south east. Yobe has a wide variability in climate, with its unique semi arid to the south and arid conditions to the north which are associated with sahel savannah and scrub vegetation. The state is divided into 17 LGAs, with the state capital in Damaturu, each headed by an executive chairman. Yobe is essentially an agrarian state with most citizens engaged in small scale farming and livestock. Current data indicate that health facilities are available to 58% of the urban and 29% of the rural population. Primary school enrollment is 60% of school age children. Rural water coverage is 46.4% and rural sanitation coverage is 33.6%.

AfDB Loan /Grant:

UA 51 million

Total project cost:

UA 69.22 million

Environmental impact:

The sub-programs will contribute to a rural community development and lead to an overall environmental and health-improvement. In accordance with the Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies, the rural water supply and sanitation sub-programs have been classified under category II. As a consequence, an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) has been prepared by the country through a consultant in accordance with the national policies and the Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies and guidelines.

Consultant opportunities: Consultant services/technical assistance for the EAs should consist of a minimum of 20 contracts at an estimated aggregate value of UA 1.28 million. Also considered under services are a minimum of seventy (70) contracts for community mobilization and hygiene promotion at an estimated aggregate value of UA 2.24 million; a minimum of fifty-two (52) contracts for institutional support at an estimated aggregate value of UA 1.46 million; a minimum of fifteen (15) contracts for monitoring and evaluation at an estimated aggregate value of UA 0.67 million; a minimum of thirty-seven (37) contracts for studies and research at an estimated aggregate value of UA 1.09 million, a minimum of six (6) contracts for auditing of accounts at an estimated aggregate value of UA 0.25 million and a minimum of fifty-four (54) contracts for training and competence building at an estimated aggregate value of UA 0.42 million. Firms will be recruited through competition on the basis of shortlists using the selection procedure combining technical quality with price consideration; while individual consultants for specific assignments will be selected following the Bank's procedures for the use of individual consultants.

Contact: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RWASSA) is the executing Agency in Yobe State
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K.

Project Name: Road Project V

Country: Tunisia

Sector: Infrastructure

Public/Private: Public

Environmental category: II

Scheduled board date: June 11, 2008

Project description and objectives: The project aims to improve the level of service of the classified road network so as to intensify intra-and inter-regional trade, and improve accessibility to the country's principal development poles. To achieve this objective, the project will focus on the implementation of works relating to the following components: (i) Development road works (by-passes for the towns of Beja, Jendouba, Sidi Bouzid, M'Saken-Est at Sousse and El Hamma at Gabes, and modernization by creating dual carriageways on the GP6D section at Beja, on the GP2 between Enfida and Kairouan and the GP3 –Fahs to Zaghouan); (ii) rehabilitation works on a total of 374.1 km of paved roads; (iii) reinforcement works on 640.4 km of paved roads; (iv) construction works on 14 highway structures on the classified road network.

Transition impact: The present project will benefit the whole country's population, particularly

the inhabitants of the north-west (Beja, Jendouba, Kef and Siliana), centre (Sousse, Mahdia, Monastir, Kairouan and Sidi Bouzid) and the south-west (Gabes and Medenine) where inadequate basic infrastructure, particularly roads, in the Governorates of Sidi Bouzid, Siliana et Kasserine and certain regions of the south has been the cause of a slower rate of socioeconomic development in relation to coastal areas. Indeed, these areas whose main activities are agriculture and mixed farming, and to a lesser extent industry and services, have the highest unemployment rates in the country (about 20% compared with 16% at the national level). The unemployed are mainly women and young graduates who are increasing in number and are compelled to leave their areas of origin and settle in the coastal cities in search of better living conditions. The planned rehabilitation works will help improve the infrastructure equipment rate and will contribute to opening up remote areas; improve living conditions with expected spillover effects of activities (agro-pastoral, industrial, tourism and handicraft). Indeed in Jendouba, a regional irrigation project will make it possible to extend the irrigated area from 31,000 to 34,000 ha, with a view to diversifying agricultural production and prioritizing high export value-added sub-sectors, with the objective of boosting exports during the 11th Plan and rechanneling them towards the new markets of the Gulf and Asia. The industrial sector is being consolidated in Le Kef and Kairouan with the setting up in le Kef of new plants (cable-manufacturing, cement works at Dahmani, electrical appliances factory) by foreign investments totaling TND 290 million which will create 4,000 new jobs by the end of the 11th Plan. The developmental road works will help to improve traffic in the urban centres while reducing pollutant emissions. Moreover, the Kairouan bypass will serve the 3 ha developed industrial zone which will create 3,000 jobs in cable production for the assembly of vehicles and utility trucks. Similarly, the modernization of the Kairouan-Enfida road section will make it possible to create an express link with the new International Airport of Enfida expected to enter service at end 2009. The improvements to the road network under the project will help to create high quality transport which is safer and more efficient, resulting in greater mobility of the population and consequently facilitating access to the administrative, socioeconomic and tourist centers. This will lead to an intensification of intra-and inter-regional trade, which will help to strengthen the regional economy, especially in the regions of the interior where socioeconomic development is less sustained than in coastal areas. Implementation of the project will also help to strengthen agricultural activities, create additional jobs and generate new sources of income. It is estimated that around 10,000 temporary jobs will be created (an average of 100 jobs per site) which will generate incomes for the population of around TND 50 million during works implementation.

AfDB Loan /Grant: UA 162.50 million

Total project cost: UA 246.15 million

Environmental impact: Since this project mainly concerns the rehabilitation of roads of the Tunisian classified network which do not affect protected natural areas or entail the large-scale displacement of dwellings, it is classified under 'Category II' in accordance with the Bank's Environmental Procedures; consequently it only requires the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Similarly, pursuant to Tunisian legislation (Decree No. 2005-1991 of 11/07/2005), road projects of this type (rehabilitation, strengthening of carriageways, and Wadi bridges) are

not subject to a detailed environmental impact study, but to simple brief descriptions. The positive impacts identified concern: (i) improved road safety standards (widened carriageways, alignments rectified with optimum curvature radii), (ii) a reduction in land erosion, dust, and vehicle exhaust fumes; (iii) aesthetic landscaping (tree planting). The negative impacts are considered to be minor and concern: i) limited pollution (waste water and solid waste); fuel dumps, the opening and/or operation of quarries with risk of soil erosion.

Consultant opportunities: All procurements of goods, works and services will be made in accordance with the relevant Bank rules of procedure using the appropriate standard bidding documents. International competitive bidding for the developmental road works (5 projects and the network rehabilitation works (374.1 km of roads).

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L.

Project Name: Smallholder Irrigation and Marketing Infrastructure Support Project

Country: Zambia

Sector: Infrastructure

Public/Private: Public

Environmental category: II

Scheduled board date: October 17, 2007

Project description and objectives: The project's main sector goal is to contribute to increased agricultural productivity by stimulating agricultural diversification and commercialization in an environmentally sustainable manner. The specific project objective is to advance smallholder agriculture development and commercialization by supporting rural infrastructure and capacity building. The project will have three components, namely: (i) Rural Infrastructure Support; (ii) Institutional Support; and (iii) Project Management.

Transition impact: The project as designed is technically feasible, economically viable, and environmentally sound and is socially desirable. The project is participatory in its design and decentralized in its implementation with a substantial beneficiary contribution intended to ensure sustainability. The project remains a high priority in Zambia's agricultural development strategy as enunciated in the Fifth National Development Plan. The project will contribute significantly to achieving the Millennium Development Goals of eradicating poverty and hunger, promoting gender equality and empowering women, and ensuring environmental

sustainability. The proposed project is expected to yield considerable benefits to participating farmers and to the whole economy. The project will have positive impacts on the economy by assisting to build and retain smallholder farmers, especially in irrigation development. By up-scaling production through use of irrigation, the project would facilitate the transformation of smallholder traditional farming into modern commercial practices; and this would open up to smallholders to a window of opportunities, improve their livelihoods by being engaged in the production of potentially high value commodities. In general, the project activities will increase agricultural productivity, improve household food security, contribute to poverty reduction, and boost farm incomes. A good proportion of the crops to be produced under the irrigation schemes would be exported, hence generating badly needed foreign exchange. The rehabilitation of feeder roads and the construction of market infrastructure will improve marketability of perishable and high value crops through timely and cheaper transportation. They will also provide an incentive for more market oriented agriculture and more profitable cash crops. As the marketed volumes increase, traders will be able to get better rates of return and profit margins. These will in turn raise rural income and employment. The project would increase the participation of smallholder farmers in the dairy out growers, enhance smallholder milk production and marketing, and increase household incomes of beneficiaries and the community. The proposed integration of irrigation development and dairy production has the potential for a substantial contribution to milk production and to household income among crop out-growers, thus making use of crop by-products that would otherwise be wasted. It is also assumed that smallholders would benefit indirectly from the project through employment creation either in agriculture or from public infrastructure investments.

AfDB Loan /Grant: UA 27.7 Million

Total project cost: UA 31.8 Million

Environmental impact: The project will fully comply with all Zambian requirements, including the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPPCA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, and to use Zambia's EIA country system for scaling-up the development impacts, increasing country ownership and building institutional capacity of MACO, the MTENR, the ECZ, and the Provincial and Districts authorities. The preparation of the ESMF has been done through a participatory process and has taken into consideration 1) the on-going institutional support of MACO on EIA process and agro environmental issues and 2) the assignment of a safeguard specialist to the NCO.

Consultant opportunities: Technical assistance/consultancy services for detailed design and construction of irrigation and marketing infrastructure, supervision of rehabilitation of feeder roads, training and studies, including training on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the irrigation sector, institutional training on EIA at the Provincial and Districts level, preparation of an ECZ's Environmental Assessment Handbook for the Agriculture Sector, EIA's studies for sub-projects and compliance environmental audits, preparation of Mid-Term Review (MTR) and auditing of the project accounts will be required.

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Fax: 260-1254083

III. Additional Information and Assistance: U.S. Commercial Liaison Office to the AfDB

U.S. Advocacy Center – AfDB Liaison Office (AC-AfDB): AC-AfDB is an integral part of U.S. representation at the AfDB with a mandate to increase the effectiveness of U.S. participation in the Bank's projects. For more information about project opportunities at The African Development Bank please contact:

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