



Implementation Update on

SPDA

Special Program for the Development of
Africa



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I. Introduction

1. The Third Extraordinary Summit of the OIC held in Makkah, Saudi Arabia in December 2005, recommended the formulation of “a special program for the development of Africa” to tackle poverty, build capacity, eliminate illiteracy and eradicate diseases and epidemics in member countries in Africa. In this regard, a Special Program for the Development of Africa (SPDA) was formulated and launched after its validation at a Ministerial Meeting held in Dakar, Senegal, in January 2008. It succeeded a similar program, *the IDB Cooperation Framework for Africa* (Ouagadougou Declaration) implemented by IDB for Sub Saharan African (SSA) countries from 2003 to 2007.
2. In formulating the SPDA, consultations were held with African member countries to take on board their aspirations and priority needs and, at the same time, instill identification with, and ownership of the program. The consultations resulted in the identification of the overall objective of the program as that of poverty reduction (in the context of attainment of the MDGs and trade promotion). The former is achievable through appropriate investments in Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Education, Health, Energy and Infrastructure. By focusing on infrastructure, agriculture and energy, the SPDA was aimed at easing the binding constraints in these sectors and to spur economic growth, re-invigorate agricultural production and create employment opportunities – all being the key enablers of poverty reduction. A trade promotion objective involved supporting African member countries to increase regional and international trade by exploiting the trade opportunities that OIC membership brings was also a part of the program.
3. SPDA benefitted 22 African countries namely: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, The Sudan, Togo and Uganda.
4. Since the SPDA ended in November 2012, the focus has been on deepening the implementation of 480 operations approved for the member countries to ensure that the expected outputs are delivered and expected outcomes achieved.
5. It has been six years since the end of the approval phase of SPDA and this is an update on its implementation since then and some of the achievements so far.

II. What was committed

6. The IDB Group earmarked US\$4.0 billion over the five-year period (1429H-1433H/2008-2012), twice the amount devoted to the Ouagadougou Declaration to implement the SPDA. The program was supported by all the entities of IDB Group: the IDB itself, which provides ordinary financing; the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD); the trade financing entity (International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation, ITFC) and the private sector window of the IDB Group (Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private

Sector ICD). Islamic insurance was offered by ICIEC while capacity building in Islamic Finance was provided by IRTI.

7. About 37 percent or US\$1.5 billion of the total financing was pledged from IDB's ordinary resources, while 33 percent (US\$1.3 billion) from the ISFD; a further 27percent (US\$ 1.1 million) for trade operations by ITFC, and 3 percent (US\$ 0.12 million) for private sector development by ICD. ICIEC had no specific allocation, instead it provided insurance cover to ITFC and ICD operations. The Group-wide financing plan is shown in Table1.

Table 1 IDB Group Annual Financing Plan (1429-1433H) (US\$ M)

Window/Year	1429H	1430H	1431H	1432H	1433H	Total
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	(US\$)
Ordinary Operations (ISFD included)	420	481	550	630	720	2,800
Trade Operations - ITFC	160	183	210	240	274	1,067
Private Sector Development (ICD)	20	23	26	30	34	133
Total (US\$)	600	687	786	899	1,029	4,000

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

8. The SPDA approval phase ended in November 2012 (end of 1433H) and since then, the focus has been on deepening the implementation phase as about US\$ 1.7 billion of the OCR financing of US\$ 3.7 billion were approved in the last two years of the Program.

III. What was Approved

9. By the end of the program in 1433H (12 November 2012), total approvals by the IDB Group amounted to US\$5.01 billion for 480 operations (project financing, trade and Waqf operations). These approvals represented an "achievement rate" of 125 percent of the earmarked allocations

Table 2 - Gross Approvals for SPDA (1429H-1433H)¹ (USD Millions)

	1429 2008	1430 2009	1431 2010	1432 2011	1433 2012	Total
OCR Project Financing	537.4	577.6	788.7	870.4	875.3	3,649.3
Other Project Financing (UIF, APIF, Treasury)	93.5	14.3	94.3	43.4	40.8	286.2
Private Sector Development - ICD project Financing	75.5	9.3	42.0	43.4	28.0	198.1
Trade Financing (ITFC, UIF)	317.6	129.5	212.2	179.9	226.9	1,066.0
of which ITFC	310.1	119.5	212.2	175.9	217.9	1,035.5
Waqf Fund Financing	0.8	1.1	0.8	2.7	0.0	5.3
Total	949.2	722.5	1,095.9	1,096.3	1,142.9	5,006.9

Source: Economic Research and Policy Department, IDB.

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

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

Source: Economic Research and Policy Department, IDB.

IV. What was expected - Expected Outputs

10. This section takes a glimpse of the projects that have been approved for SPDA to show some of the expected outputs when these projects are fully and effectively implemented.
11. For **infrastructure**, a combined total of over 2,500 KM of roads will have been either constructed or upgraded in 13-member countries (Fig. 10). This is in addition to two new airports that have been approved for Senegal and Sudan to enhance these economies and strengthen their role as sub-regional air hubs. More than 900MW of electricity will be produced in six countries mainly from hydroelectric sources, further strengthening the environmental sustainability of the region. This will involve the laying of almost 700 KM of power lines and will result in over 40,000 households having increased access to energy. Taking the average household size of six, this translates to about a quarter million people with increased access to energy. Streetlights, amounting to about 800, is also being built in 2 countries. Through the ECOWAN project, Gambia and Sierra Leone will see their broadband subscriptions increase 13-fold, while the number of internet users will increase 6-fold, and about 1,500 KM of fiber optic cable laid. Support to water and sanitation will result in water distribution increasing to cover an area of 800 square km, bringing over 200,000 cubic meters of water a day to the populations. This translates to over 50,000 households having access to clean water and reservoirs with capacities of 45,000 cubic meters a day built.
12. With respect to **human development**, by the end of the implementation phase of SPDA, more than 325 new primary and secondary schools and over 1,000 classrooms would have been built and equipped. This will be in addition to three technical colleges and 8 university faculties also built or equipped (Fig 11). Since increased access to education has to be complemented with increased quality, approvals have been made to enhance the capacity of teachers, teaching inspectors, administrators and lecturers in seven countries in addition to the provision of teaching materials. To help address youth unemployment and improve the quality of education, over 400 new classrooms in 120 new madrassas serving over 5000 students, mainly girls and students from poor backgrounds, will be built in Niger, Gambia, Senegal and Nigeria.
13. In the health sector, over 10 new hospitals and over 120 clinics, health centers and Primary Health Care Centers would have been built or upgraded by the end of the implementation phase of SPDA. This would result in an increase in bed- capacity in these institutions by about 1,200. Alongside this almost a million LLINs would have been provided to combat malaria. To strengthen the capacity for improved health care delivery, over 20 medical doctors and over 500 cardiology students, Medical Technicians and Ophthalmologists would have been trained. In addition, medical equipment for cardiology and surgical centers as well as medical laboratories would have been provided.
14. With respect to **agriculture**, over 800,000 hectares of land would have been developed and cultivated including marginal lands in some member countries (Fig. 12). This is expected

to result in increased production of staple and cash crops. Additionally, 8-10 strategic grain reserves would have been built to smooth out consumption given the vulnerability of some member countries to food insecurity arising from either floods or droughts. To encourage agricultural research, 5-6 soil and or seed research laboratories would have been built, refurbished or upgraded by the end of the implementation period of SPDA.

V. Some of what has been achieved so far

15. In this section we present some of the achievements so far. They are extracted from completed projects with the full Project Completion Report (PCR) completed. Hence, other projects that are completed but their PCRS are not yet finalized yet, are not included in these lists. The achievements are categorized into two – the first looks at project-specific achievements across the region, while the second accumulates the achievements (see Table 1).

2.1 Project- specific achievements

16. A summary on eight completed projects are given below.

Roseires Dam in Sudan

17. This project heightened the Roseires Dam in Sudan by ten meters and increased the reservoir capacity by four billion cubic meters of water (from 3 to 7.4 billion cubic meters) to irrigate about one million hectares of fertile land downstream. An additional 30,000 hectares of land resulting from filling and emptying of the Reservoir was created. The opportunity of increased cultivation by farmers and increased acreage of irrigable land for local and foreign investment for food security have resulted from this project. In addition, the Project increased the generated hydropower from 1200GWh/year to 1800GWh/year annually, which did not entail any additional investment in the turbines or other electromechanical equipment or transmission lines. Furthermore, a housing compounds project consisting of 22,000 houses, with service utilities, distributed in 12 towns on both eastern and western banks were also built to relocate and compensate the people affected by the project.

18. IDB co-financed the project with AFESD and OFID by contributing USD 80 million (17% of the total cost).

Basic Urban Infrastructure for Social Housing Project in Bamako, Mali

19. Aimed at contributing to poverty alleviation and reduction of economic disparities in Bamako by providing decent and affordable properties with all the basic services and functionalities installed, the project provides increased access to decent low-cost housing and basic social infrastructure to a large number of low and middle incomes households.

20. The project led to the construction of 1,492 Houses (all connected to the sewerage system, the piped water supply and the electricity grid network); 4.4 km of main roads constructed with bitumen within the new district; 15.4 km of secondary roads (with laterite); and 44.8 km of surface water drainage network.
21. The project was approved in June 2011 and completed in 2015.

Support to Social Housing Project in Bamako, Mali

22. Encouraged by the positive response to the Bamako social housing project, IDB co-financed this project that resulted in the construction of 1,000 houses, of which 500 houses were financed by IDB. Other components of the project include 1.7 km of bituminized main roads and 11.8 km of secondary laterite roads and 13.2 km of surface water drainage. All the 1,000 households have access to a sewer system as well as the water and electricity networks. In addition, streets lighting and crossroads are provided.
23. The project was approved in February 2012 and completed in December 2014.

Linguere-Matam Road - Senegal

24. This is a 55km section of the Linguere-Matam road between Boula – Patouki, which is contributing to the efficient movement of freight and passenger traffic in Northern Senegal. The project generated increased use of transport services by area residents and enhanced their access to social services and job opportunities, saving traveling time by about 3 hours and reducing vehicle operating cost by at least 50%. During implementation, some activities were added to deepen the project's development impact and these are a 660-m long access road to Ranerou Center and a 10000m² park.

Construction of the Dapaong-Ponio- Border Road, Burkina Faso

25. The project resulted in the construction of 38 Km of road to increase accessibility in northern Togo and facilitate movement goods and people with neighboring countries of Niger and Burkina Faso. Other components include drainage facilities, four bridges at Tamgbamonte, Nadougou, Tambouaga and Ponio, control signs, a toll post, information panel and pavements marking. Aside form the other benefits including reduction in travel time and transportation costs, and easy access to health and educational facilities, the project has resulted in an increase of the traffic between Lome and Niamey.

Construction of Koudougou Dedougou Road Project, Burkina Faso

26. This project resulted in upgrading an existing earth road to an all-weather road of 130 Km linking Koudougou to Dedougoo in Northern Burkina Faso thereby easing movement of goods and services with neighboring countries. It resulted in widening the rural road, construction of 3 concrete bridges, 2 toll payment stations, 4 boreholes, 13,500m of fences, 35km of access roads and a few trees.

27. This project is resulting in, among other things, the reduction of vehicles operating costs and travel time while promoting economic growth and poverty reduction. The project supported the government's strategy of improving national and international transport links to foster trade and economic growth.

Construction of Bassar- Katchamba Road Project, (Guerin Kouka - Katchamba Road section, 26 km),Togo

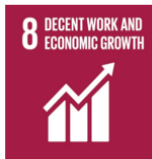
28. The main objective of the project is to encourage the economic and social development of the remote western agricultural areas of the regions of Kara and Savanes through the upgrading and surfacing of an existing earth road linking Guerin Kouka to Katchamba. Overall, 27.2 km (21 km of main road section and 6.2km of Katchamba road access) of paved road was built and in addition, 5 schools were rehabilitated, 1 health center built and 4 water points installed and equipped. Traffic after project completion was higher than estimated at appraisal and travel time by vehicles was reduced by more than 85% through saving in travelling time by about 5 hours. The project has significantly reduced transport cost.

Support to the Post-Conflict Reconstruction Programme for the Centre-North-West in Cote d'Ivoire.

29. The objective of the project is to increase access and improve the quality of urban infrastructure and services in roads, water and education in the four main cities in the CNO regions, Man, Bouake, Korhogo and Odionnc.
30. Because of the project, the water supply capacity to the city of Man increased from 4000 cubic meters per day to 15.000 cubic meters per day compared with a demand of 8.000 cubic meters a day. The road traffic has increased with an enhanced fluidity. At the technical school of Bouake which was temporarily located at Abidjan because of the negative aftermath of the armed conflict, enrolled more than doubled in Abidjan.

2.2 Some of the overall achievements

Table 1 - Some additional progress towards the SDGs with SPDA

SDG Goal	IsDB Core Sector Indicators
Good Health 	42 Health facilities constructed or upgraded or equipped 756 Health personnel trained 100 Number of beds added to health facilities) 725,100 Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) distributed 1,947,784 people reached through awareness campaigns
Quality Education 	1,224 additional persons accommodated in educational institutions 34 Residence rooms built or upgraded in hostels and accommodation in educational institutions 285 Classrooms built or upgraded in primary/secondary educational institutions 111 Institutions built or upgraded or equipped 70,500 Students benefitted 2,372 Teachers/Faculty/Staff trained
Clean Energy 	120 MW (Equivalent) of installed energy generation capacity using non-renewable sources 24,710 New households connected to electricity 913 KM of Transmission/Distribution lines installed, upgraded or rehabilitated 15,000 Households with access to potable water supply systems Increased potable water treatment capacity of 14,852 m3/day 45 Km of Sewerage network installed or upgraded 54 Km of Water supply network installed or upgraded
Decent Work 	578 Associations established or actively promoted 40 Market centers established, upgraded or rehabilitated 1929 People employed 7857 People trained 140,982 People accessing microfinance
Infrastructure 	1,2 million passengers of increased capacity at airports 510 KM of Expressways and National or Regional highways built, upgraded or rehabilitated 143 KM of Local/Rural roads built, upgraded or rehabilitated 1,560 KM of Fiber Optic Network laid

Source: Computed from OQR data

VI. Conclusion

31. The implementation of SPDA is getting close to its end and with the decentralization exercise that the Bank has embarked upon, more projects are being completed. An analysis of project completion reports will be undertaken as soon as they are finalized to update the achievements of SPDA and give a more complete picture.
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