



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 May 2016

COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

COMESA signed the Regional CAADP Compact in November 2014. It has 19 member states – Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe – which are at varying stages in the CAADP implementation process.

Technical training to test real time data collection through the application of interactive templates was provided to statistics bureaus in COMESA and eight Member States, to monitor high impact indicators for Agenda 2063 and other continental and global commitments.

COMESA has increased monitoring and evaluation to gather evidence of impact and results in agriculture interventions through CAADP. With the Malabo Declaration requirement for biennial reviews of countries to monitor adherence to targets, the communication strategy has to ensure they are well informed about the Malabo commitments and expectations.

Various stakeholders ranging from government and the private sector through to farmers, particularly women, youth and small-holder farmers, have been reached through targeted communication campaigns. Add text here

Climate Change Fund

The NEPAD Agency supported COMESA and its Member Countries Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Namibia, Botswana, and Ethiopia in the areas of policy, training, capacity development, awareness creation, research, and knowledge management.

In an effort to combat and mitigate the challenges posed by climate change, over 1 300 women in Ethiopia were trained in entrepreneurship, leadership and environmental protection and management. This was undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs of Ethiopia. Relatedly, the Government of Ethiopia allocated about 60 hectares of land for afforestation, and subsequently, about 290 000 seedlings were planted.

Green technologies in the form of solar powered Eco stoves were donated to 39 households in Uganda. A tool kit enabling adaptation to climate change in Uganda was produced.

Five Country Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Programmes were validated and aligned with the National Visions, National Development Plans and the Agriculture sector policies and strategies for

Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Namibia and Botswana.

Five Country CSA Programmes policy briefs for Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Namibia and Botswana were compiled.

Multi-sectoral/multidisciplinary National Expert Coordination Teams from Environment and Agriculture were established for preparing the five COMESA (Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Namibia and Botswana) country CSA Programmes.

Gender Climate Change Agriculture Support

COMESA was involved in the consultations that informed the design of the project; and will continue to work closely with NEPAD in up-scaling the project to more African countries.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Africa Power Vision

- **Hydro – Batoka Gorge Hydropower Project**

Project Description A hydropower plant based in the Zambezi River Basin, with an installed capacity of 1,600 MW, to enable export of electricity. A 181 m gravity dam will be constructed together with the installation of 8 x 200 MW units with the power shared equally between Zimbabwe and Zambia. Transmission lines, access roads and other facilities are also included in the project design.

Regional Context Allow for export of power to the region SAPP energy generation mix, which currently comprises mostly fossil fuel plants, will be significantly improved through this green hydropower project

Enable better coordination among the existing and future dams on the Zambezi River, in order to ensure the availability of appropriate water levels.

REC SADC, COMESA, ECCAS/CEEAC

Project Status: Market Study completed; EIA completed and detailed feasibility techno economical completed. Reviewing engineering feasibility, environmental, and social impact assessment studies. Securing of finance for implementation. Planned commencement year for construction is 2015 with an expected construction duration of 6 years.

- **Transmission – Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Transmission Line Project**

Project Description: Construction of a transmission line that will connect the Zambian grid to

Kenya, via Tanzania, covering a distance of 2,200 km. The transmission line (interconnector) will be constructed as a bi directional 400 MW double circuit 400 kV power transmission line in sections from Kabwe in Zambia to Isinya in Kenya. On Tanzania's side, a 400kV line from Mbeya to Iringa will provide the strong path for power to be delivered to the northern load centres. On Kenya's side, another 400 kV line from Singida onwards to Arusha will be required to deliver power to the Arusha load centre as well as transmit power to Isinya.

Regional Context The development of the project has been prompted by the increasing demand for power in East Africa. Due to phenomenal growth of the economies in the East and Southern African regions (e.g. Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda etc.), the demand for power has increased substantially. Some of these countries (e.g. Kenya, Uganda) have had to resort to very expensive emergency power suppliers. Hence, the need to explore the possibility of drawing power from Southern Africa, Zambia in particular.

REC EAC, COMESA and SADC

Project Status Commencement of preliminary discussions on PPAs and technical review of the project (routing, configuration, capacity). Finalisation of technical aspects, installation of the PMU in Lusaka. Signing of the Heads of Agreements and, mobilisation of resources by Zambia and Tanzania. Funding for establishment of the PMU from European Union obtained. Commencement of the PMU recruitment.

- **Geothermal – Baringo-Silali Geothermal Field Project**

Project Description Development of geothermal energy in the Baringo-Silali Block, which comprises the Bogoria, Baringo, Arus, Korosi, Chepchuk, Paka, and Silali prospects. Detailed surface studies estimate the Block's potential to be about 3,000 MW. The current plan is to develop 2,000 MW within this Block in four phases: • Phase I-800 MW by 2017• Phase II-400 MW by 2019• Phase III-400 MW by 2021• Phase IV-400 MW by 2023

Kenya's Geothermal Development Company (GDC) was mandated to be the lead agency in developing the geothermal field. Kenya has an aggressive electricity capacity enhancement program to add 5,000+ MW by the end of 2016, out of which geothermal will account for approximately 1,600 MW. In addition, Kenya, Uganda, and Rwanda signed an agreement in February 2014 to develop key infrastructure projects with regional impact - the Baringo-Silali development was identified as one of the regional priorities.

REC COMESA, EAC, EAPP

Project Status Community engagement framework established. GDC advertised for equity investors to jointly develop the steam field.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

- **Project: Dakar-Ndjamena-Djibouti Road/Rail Project**

Description: An 8 715 km road/rail project which entails combining TAH 5 (Dakar to N'djamena) and TAH 6 (N'djamena to Djibouti)

Current Status: The Dakar-Bamako Rail Project has been prioritised by the Government of Senegal as the first phase of the Project. It entails the construction of a new railway network with standard gauge, running from Dakar-TambacoundaKedougou (in Senegal) - Keniebu-Bamako-Bougouni-Sikasso (in Mali) - Bobo Dioulasso (in Burkina Faso). The project was featured as one of the bankable PIDA projects during the Dakar Financing Conference that was held in June 2014. The West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) will finance all technical studies, whilst the project implementation phase is expected to start before 2018.

- **Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States**

Description: The use of political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent

Current Status: This project was completed in 2013. All five EAC countries are now interconnected and linked to the sub-marine cables at Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam. H.E. President Kagame is now providing leadership in the ICT sector. The Smart Africa initiative was adopted by Heads of State at the AU summit in 2014, of which he is a champion. One of the SMART Africa Initiatives that President Kagame is heading is the One Network Area (ONA).

- **Construction of Navigational Line between Lake Victoria and the Mediterranean Sea**

Description: This project has various components focusing on water management and intermodal transport

RECs: COMESA, IGAD, EAC and SADC

Current Status: Egypt has successfully completed the pre-feasibility study as per the original schedule. This is a very impressive achievement given the complexity of the project and the lack of outside funding (the AfDB funding of US\$650,000.00 has not yet materialized) and it will serve as a good benchmark for project preparation for the PICI. A validation workshop for the pre-feasibility study was scheduled for the third quarter of 2015. Given the progress made to date, this project serves as a good benchmark for other PICI projects.

- **Kinshasa-Brazzaville Bridge Road/Rail Project**

Description: The construction of a fixed crossing linking Kinshasa in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with Brazzaville in Republic of Congo

Current Status: In December 2013 the Maloukou Trechot site was selected as the best location for the rail/road bridge crossing. The first phase of the study has been completed. The two workshops are planned for 2015 to finalize the detailed design stage have not yet taken place. As a result the project has not moved to the tender process for the construction of this road/rail bridge as envisaged.

- **Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor**

Description: The project will entail various transport node developments

RECs: COMESA, CEN-SAD, EAC, IGAD

Current Status: The LAPSSET Transport Corridor Project is the latest addition to the PICI project list, and was officially endorsed during the HSGOC meeting at the AU Summit in Johannesburg , South Africa in June 2015. The project comprises several components, including ports, railway, road, oil pipelines and refinery, airports and resort cities. Its inclusion as a PICI project gives LAPSSET the continental and authoritative recognition needed to strengthen investor confidence and its prioritization in government development agendas and regional and continental infrastructure investment planning.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

- **Project: Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam**

Description: Develop a 5,250 MW plant to supply domestic market and export electricity on EAPP market

RECs: COMESA and IGAD

Progress Update 2014/2015

- ✓ Construction commenced in April 2011 and is expected to be completed within four to six years, with the first generators operational after 44 months
- ✓ To date, financing to the value of USD4.8 billion has been secured through a construction contract with Italy, while China has provided USD1.8 billion for the construction of the turbines
- ✓ The tripartite committee for Ethiopia's Renaissance Dam was set to commence its meeting in August 2015 in Addis Ababa to discuss the last developments regarding the agreement between French BRL group and Dutch Deltares consultancy firms roles and the preparation of the report on the impact of the dam
- ✓ Due to the delay by the firms finalising the impact statement, the meeting that was supposed to take place between Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia's irrigation ministers and representatives from the two firms, has been adjourned.
- ✓ In March 2015, Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia signed a declaration of principles on the dam, agreeing to safeguard the interests of all three countries.
- ✓ The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, scheduled to be completed in 2017, will be Africa's largest hydroelectric power plant with a storage capacity of 74 billion cubic meters of water.
- ✓ The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) is today 43% complete
- ✓ On the Ethiopia-Kenya interconnection Line funding has been successfully completed and construction has started

- **Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Transmission Line (DFS)**

Description: Promoting power interconnection across the continent and facilitating the creation of a Pan African power market.

- ✓ Promote and stimulate development of new power generation projects and electricity export potential.
- ✓ Improve quality of power to Northern Zambia (via Kasama) and Western Tanzania (Sumbawanga).
- ✓ Reinforce the national grid in Tanzania (and make Tanzania an operating/trading member of SAPP).
- ✓ Assist Kenya diversify fuel sources for generation -hydro, thermal, etc.

RECs: EAC, COMESA, SADC

Progress Update 2014/2015

Tanzania Section

- ✓ Namanga-Arusha-Singida-Iringa-Mbeya: The EPC contractor has been procured for the Singida-Iringa segments while the financial arrangements for the Iringa-Mbeya and Namanga-Arusha sections are in progress and the segment is expected to be completed in 2016
- ✓ The feasibility study for Iringa-Mbeya component was completed in 2012. The Government of Tanzania is mobilizing funds for the project.
- ✓ Singida-Iringa component is part of the 670km Iringa- Shinyanga backbone transmission project (BTIP).
- ✓ Construction commenced in December, 2013 and is expected to be completed by June, 2016. TANESCO is implementing the 400 KV Shinyanga – Iringa Namanga (Border with Kenya) - Singida, which is part of the Tanzania-Kenya Power Interconnector Project, is jointly being implemented by the two countries Construction is expected to be completed by December, 2017.
- ✓ The feasibility study for Mbeya-Tunduma (Border with Zambia) is in progress and is expected to be completed in 2016.
- ✓ Tanzania with NELSAP are also undertaking the preparation of the 400 KV Iringa – Mbeya power transmission line in Tanzania;

Kenya Section

- ✓ On the project status, Kenya has completed the feasibility studies and detailed project design and has further mobilized financial resources for the construction of the Isinya-Namanga segment.
- ✓ Finance has been secured from AfDB and procurement of Consultant and EPC Contractors has commenced. Construction is expected to start by March, 2016 and is scheduled for completion by December, 2017.
- ✓ Kenya and Tanzania have undertaken the final preparation of the 400 KV Kenya (Nairobi) – Tanzania line (Arusha – Singida)
- ✓ Interconnection is under the auspices of the Nile Basin Initiative /Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NBI/NELSAP);

Zambia Section

- ✓ Zambia is implementing the 330 KV Pensulo – Kasama in Zambia.
- ✓ Internal lines are already funded except for the Kasama –Pensulo – Kabwe and the Mbeya – Kasama (Tanzania – Zambia portion). Funds mobilised from kfW

Major activities

On the Tanzania-Zambia section

- ✓ Environmental Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan
- ✓ For Mbeya (Tanzania)-Kasama (Zambia): The Feasibility Study is underway under the auspices of the Nile Basin Initiative/Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NBI/NELSAP)

Feasibility study:

- ✓ The scope of the feasibility study was initially limited to the Mbeya-Kasama segment of the Interconnector.
- ✓ The objectives of the Feasibility Study remain the same but with a new scope, looking at Mbeya-Kabwe instead of Mbeya-Kasama.
- ✓ The revised Feasibility Study will consider the technical, economical, financial, social and environmental pre-feasibility study of the new transmission line.
- ✓ Several layout options will be considered before any choice is made for the selection of line layout that will be considered for more comprehensive studies.
- ✓ Conceptual Design and Tender Documents for Tanzania-Zambia Interconnector are ongoing
- ✓ Kasama-Pensulo-Kabwe Section: The feasibility study is underway.
- ✓ The market study draft report was completed in March 2015

- **North–South Power Transmission Corridor**

Description: 8,000 km line from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe to South Africa

RECs: COMESA/EAC/ SADC/IGAD

Expected Results: The corridor will provide the infrastructure for an integrated East and Southern African power market, which will allow increased regional power trade. The implementation of this project will not only improve energy security in Eastern Africa, but will help to reduce the need for reserve capacities, resulting in lower energy costs.

- **Project: Batoka Hydropower (DFS)**

Description: Hydroelectric plant with a capacity of 1,600 MW to enable export of electricity

RECs: COMESA/EAC

- **Project: Ruzizi III (DFS)**

Description: Hydroelectric plant with a capacity of 145 MW to share power among Rwanda, Burundi and DRC promoted by CEPGL

RECs: COMESA/EAC

Project preparation/status

Feasibility study for the project completed by Sofreco and Fichtner in 2008-11.

- **Project: Rusumo Falls**

Description: Hydropower production of 61 MW for Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania

RECs: COMESA/EAC

Expected Results: Relatively inexpensive electricity will be provided to the three countries which will contribute to foreign exchange savings and improved balance of payments since the power generated will replace imported petroleum products.

- **Project: Uganda-Kenya Petroleum Products Pipeline**

Description: 300 km long pipeline for a lower cost mode of transport of petroleum products

RECs: COMESA/EAC

Expected Results: Oil products will be transported over a distance of more than 1 100 kilometres between Uganda and Kenya, which will enhance the supply of such products to western Kenya and neighbouring countries in order to meet growing demand. The construction of petroleum pipelines leads to far lower transport costs than that of roads. This cost reduction will be filtered down to key economic sectors. The pipeline will also ensure lower consumer petrol prices and will decrease road congestion and the likelihood of oil spills.

- **Project: Northern Multimodal Corridor**

Description: This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor on modern standards (climbing lanes and urban bypasses) in East Africa. This programme aims to facilitate travel by people and goods across the borders between Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC with a spur to South Sudan

RECs: COMESA/EAC

Expected results: The corridor will ensure easy border crossing for both people and goods and will increase the efficiency and capacity of the transport sector. The more efficient transport system will speed up regional integration and will increase regional trade, while leading to cost savings. Railways will become more competitive with road transport.

- **Project: North-South Multimodal Corridor**

Description: This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor in Southern Africa on modern standards and facilitate travel of people and goods across the borders between South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and DRC

RECs: COMESA/EAC/SADC

Expected Results: The corridor will ensure easy border crossing for both people and goods and will increase the efficiency and capacity of the transport sector. The more efficient

transport system will speed up regional integration and will increase regional trade, while leading to cost savings. Railways will become more competitive with road transport.

- **Project: Djibouti-Addis Corridor**

Description: This programme would resuscitate the rail system in a high priority multimodal ARTIN corridor in Eastern Africa and increase the flow of goods across the border between Djibouti and Ethiopia. It would also design and implement a smart corridor system for both road and rail transport

RECs: COMESA/IGAD

Expected Results: The more efficient transport network will increase transport capabilities, regional trade and the ease of border crossing, all of which will lead to cost savings and better regional integration. The area's railway line will also become more competitive with road transport.

- **Project: Central Corridor**

Description: This programme would modernize the third priority ARTIN corridor in East Africa and facilitate travel for people and goods across the borders between Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC

RECs: COMESA/EAC

Progress update 2014/2015

In 2015, the Central Corridor and CCTTFA reached a significant milestone in terms of acceleration and support which included technical support mobilised and the CCII forum. Focus on Port of Dar es Salaam

- ✓ Tender for this component has been advertised and opened
- ✓ Evaluation of technical proposals has been completed and the next step is to call for financial proposals from the technically qualified bidders
- ✓ Deepening and Widening of Entrance Channel and Turning Basin
- ✓ Evaluation of expression of Interest for carrying out Bathymetric, hydrodynamics, geo-tech surveys & feasibility study for channel and basin completed in September 2014
- ✓ Request for Proposal issued to shortlisted firms on 16th December 2014 and submissions were opened on 17th February 2015
- ✓ Consultant is expected to be engaged by May 2015 Development of a New Container Terminal (Berths 13 & 14)
- ✓ TPA intends to undertake this project through PPP under Design Build Operate Transfer arrangements
- ✓ Development of a New Container Terminal (Berth 13 & 14)
- ✓ Evaluation of the Eols for the project to be completed in November 2015
- ✓ Request for Proposal was issued to 10 shortlisted firms and deadline for submission of proposals is set on 22 April 2015

- ✓ Full feasibility and preliminary design is being carried out under the World Bank funding and expected to be completed by June 2015
- ✓ The project will be developed under PPP Development of Mbegani Port at Bagamoyo is ongoing
- ✓ 1000 hectares of land has been offered to TPA and now compensation is being done
- ✓ Negotiations are underway to develop the port under joint venture.
- ✓ In March 2015, the CC TTFA held a Presidential Round Table (PRT) and an Industry and Investors Forum (I&IF) in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. 23 projects (with stage of development shown) were show-cased during the Industry and Investors Forum.

- **Beira-Nacala Multimodal Corridors**

Description: Rehabilitation/reconstruction of railway and road links, including one-stop border posts along the corridors. Improvement of capacity at the ports, including capital dredging at Beira Port. Natural resources development, including Moatize Coal Field in the Zambezi Valley will use the ports as main export gateways

RECs: COMESA/SADC

Expected Results: Through this project coal from Moatize can be exported, which will increase regional trade. An effective railway system will not only increase the efficiency and capability of the transport sector, but will also lead to cost savings.

- **Lamu Gateway Development**

Description: This programme aims at responding to the Eastern Africa challenge in developing sufficient port capacity to handle future demand from both domestic sources and landlocked countries. The priority action will be to develop the Lamu gateway

RECs: COMESA/SADC/EAC

Expected Results: The increased port capacity will improve the handling of both the domestic and land-locked country demand and will increase regional trade and export efficiencies. A smart corridor in the area will not only increase the efficiency of the transport sector, but also transport capabilities, which will lead to cost savings.

- **Serenge-Nakonde Road (T2) (DFS)**

Description: Contribute to the reduction of the cost of road transport along the North-South and Dar es Salaam Corridors and reduce accident losses for the transport of passengers and goods.

RECs: COMESA, EAC, SADC

Current status: The economic analysis was done in 2012/2013 by the University of Birmingham. The final design reports and bidding documents for the three sections were expected to be available in November 2013.

- **Lusaka-Lilongwe ICT Terrestrial Fibre Optic (DFS)**

Description: Provide redundancy and reduce landed prices of internet capacity. Additional capacity (secondary).

RECs: SADC, COMESA

Current status: Planned construction commencement year is 2015. Expected construction duration is 0.75 years. Issue of operations and maintenance funding: resolved. Technical studies: Partially completed. Governance, management and structure: Needs identified. Part of the Malawi Fibre Optic Network Plan.

3. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

A targeted analysis and collation of the immediate short-term capacity interventions required by five (5) AU RECs, namely, COMESA, EAC, ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC was undertaken. Subsequently, the IGAD Capacity Development Strategy was developed in alignment with the IGAD 2016-2020 Regional Development Strategy, CD Strategy and Agenda 2063.

