



# The ABCs of IDA

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS  
IN AFRICA



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**Photography:**

Cover, Stephan Gladieu/World Bank—Professor Amivi Kafui Tete-Benissan (left) teaches cell biology and biochemistry at the University of Lomé, Togo.

p.4, Arne Hoel/World Bank—Woman holds a child. Nigeria.

p.5, Dasan Bobo/World Bank—A farmer in Côte d'Ivoire.

p.6, Dasan Bobo/World Bank—Workers pack boxes of pineapple in Ghana.

p.7, Daniella Van Leggelo-Padilla/World Bank—Farmers have made the trek to the Tool Baye Seed Cooperative processing unit in Kaolack, Senegal, to stock up on new seeds sold for 100 fefa per kilo instead of the 300 or 500 fefa, priced at local markets.

p.8, Dominic Chavez/World Bank—Boubacar Tebely (top) and Yaya Banou (center) unload sacks of onions in a farmers' market in Bamako, Mali.

p.9, A'Melody Lee/World Bank—27-year-old Devota Nyampinga sells avocados at the local market in Rwanda while holding her 9-month-old baby.

p.10, Arne Hoel/World Bank—A mother and newborn baby in a clinic located in Mukono. IDA has contributed to improved health for Ugandans with targeted support to the Ugandan health sector.

p. 11, Arne Hoel/World Bank—Women in the town of Massakory, Chad.

# ABCs OF IDA: AFRICA

The International Development Association, IDA, the World Bank's fund for the poorest countries, is one of the world's largest sources of development finance. IDA provides support for health, education, infrastructure, agriculture, economic, and institutional development to the world's 75 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa.

The world looks to IDA to address big problems—from debt relief for poor countries, to clean energy for the millions of Africans without electricity, to humanitarian and recovery efforts for countries hit hardest by natural disasters and deadly epidemics like Ebola. No other international institution has the mandate, cross-sector knowledge, and resources to respond to complex global challenges with an exclusive focus

on the world's poorest countries. During FY2007-2017, IDA provided \$89 billion in financing for 1,218 projects in sub-Saharan Africa. With help from IDA, sub-Saharan Africa is making progress on reducing poverty. From 1990 to 2013, Africa's poverty rate dropped from 54 percent to 41 percent. But poverty rates remain unacceptably high. Half of the world's extreme poor live in sub-Saharan Africa—389 million people living on less than \$1.90 per day in 2013—underscoring the critical importance of IDA.

IDA innovates, helping countries leapfrog traditional energy sources by harnessing the sun to light homes and power businesses, and dealing with the effects of a changing environment while building climate-smart resilience for the long term. We are connecting small farmers with real-time updates by cell phone to help protect crops against disease and improve food security. We funded research that is providing direction for dealing with the causes of

Somali piracy. And we are there for the long haul, helping put countries on a path to stability and growth after conflict and other disasters. Learn more about what IDA has achieved in Africa in the results highlighted on the following pages, and be sure to see our other "ABCs" of IDA, including an overarching ABCs fact sheet, as well as highlights of our work on climate, gender, governance and institutions, and conflict and fragility at [www.worldbank.org/ida/abcs](http://www.worldbank.org/ida/abcs).

## Key Achievements



**\$89.2 BILLION**

During FY2007-2017, IDA provided \$89 billion in financing for 1,218 projects in sub-Saharan Africa



**55.5 MILLION**

Children were immunized against polio in Nigeria in 2015



## NIGERIA

**55.5 million** children were immunized against polio in Nigeria in 2015, a 98 percent increase over the number of polio immunizations in 2014.

## ANGOLA

167,809 children were immunized by 2014, up from 34,000 in 2012. During the same period, 71 percent of children ages 0-1 were immunized with the pentavalent vaccine, up from 27 percent.

From 2013 to 2014, 2.3 million people accessed a basic package of health, nutrition, or reproductive health services.

## BENIN

750,000 people benefited from community-driven projects between 2005 and 2012; 160,000 additional students were enrolled in school, and 25,000 people gained access to clean water.

Districts covered by a results-based financing project in Benin achieved an 86 percent

immunization rate as of 2015. The country-wide immunization rate is 40 percent.

## BURKINA FASO

9,741 new formal jobs were created as of mid-2012 and 70,624 businesses were registered by a business registration one-stop shop as of the end of 2014.

It now takes 3 days to create an enterprise—down from 45 days in 2004—and the number of days needed to obtain a construction permit is 30—down from 260 in 2006.

4,224 construction permits were issued as of the end of 2014.

## BURUNDI

The number of days needed to obtain a construction permit at a new one-stop shop dropped from 137 to 99 between 2012 and 2013.

A project to increase agricultural productivity helped small farmers increase their yields to 4 tons of rice per hectare in 2015, up from 2.5 tons per hectare in 2010. Banana yields increased

to 22.7 tons per hectare from 9 tons over the same time period.

## CAMEROON

From 2012 to 2013, 428,925 people had better access to health facilities, 44,340 students received better access to school facilities, and 427,100 residents had access to an improved water source.

3.3 million people received access to a basic package of health, nutrition or reproductive health services from 2009 to 2015. Over the same time period, 197,333 children were immunized and 197,333 births were attended by a skilled professional.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

147,105 people benefited from food crop production as part of the Emergency Food Crisis Response and Agriculture Relaunch Project from 2014 to 2015. The project also distributed 5,005 metric tons of food and increased seed production by 371 metric tons.

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327,843 people received access to a basic package of health, nutrition or reproductive health services from 2012 to 2015.

119,000 people were tested for HIV from 2000 to 2012, including more than 10,000 pregnant women, 2,000 teachers, and nearly 7,000 military personnel and their families.

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1,023 teachers and 22 heads of school were recruited and trained; 3,000 new curricula were printed; and 178,500 textbooks, 5,596 school kits, and 5,130 table benches were distributed between 2007 and 2012.

## CHAD

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2.6 million books were distributed to schools, 400 classrooms were built and equipped, 20,000 people were taught to read and write, and 11,700 community teachers were trained from 2003 to 2012.

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123,500 people benefited from increased crop production from 2012 to 2015.

## COMOROS

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More than 71,000 people have benefited directly from cash-for-work and community-based infrastructure projects with IDA emergency financing in response to crises and the local floods of 2012.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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1.3 million people in urban areas were provided with access to improved drinking water from 2014 to 2015.

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69,017 people benefited directly from the reconstruction of community infrastructure such as schools, water points and bridges in eastern Congo from February to December 2014.

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500 villages benefited from the construction of rural infrastructure, including 1,765 kilometers of roads, from 2011 to 2015.

## REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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875,000 people in in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire benefited from a water, electricity and urban

development project from 2010 to 2015. 395,000 were provided with access to improved water sources and 400,000 people benefited from improved drainage and access to all-season roads.

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

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As of 2015, an additional 61,800 people in urban areas were protected against periodic flooding thanks to the rehabilitation and construction of urban infrastructure.

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634 kilometers of rural roads were rehabilitated between 2012 and 2015.

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18,000 former soldiers, armed individuals, and at-risk youth participated in economic reintegration activities from 2008 to 2012.

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74 sub-prefecture offices were constructed, and 65 kilometers of rural roads were rehabilitated using labor-intensive methods from 2008 to 2012.

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44 percent of HIV-infected pregnant women were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2012



## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**18,000** former soldiers, armed individuals, and at-risk youth participated in economic reintegration activities from 2008 to 2012.

to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission, up from 0 in 2007.

## ETHIOPIA

Poverty fell from 44 percent in 2000 to 29.6 percent in 2011—driven by IDA-supported agricultural growth projects,

government spending on basic services, and effective safety nets, underpinned by consistent and high economic growth.

1.1 million people in rural areas of Ethiopia were provided with access to improved water sources from 2014 to 2015.

58.5 percent of pregnant women received at least one prenatal

care visit in 2014, up from 43 percent in 2012, and deliveries attended by skilled birth providers increased by more than 50 percent during the same period.

78.1 million textbooks and teachers' guides were developed, printed and distributed to primary and secondary schools in Ethiopia, and more than 148 new textbook titles and teacher guides were developed in five languages from 2010 to 2013 under the General Education Quality Improvement Project. During the same time period, 92,541 primary teachers upgraded their qualifications from a one-year certificate level to a three-year diploma level in accordance with newly adopted regulations.

## GHANA

5.9 million days of employment were provided to a total of 123,106 unskilled workers, with women making up about 60 percent of the beneficiaries, from 2010 to 2015.

589 kilometers of feeder roads, 134 small earth dams and dug outs, and 80 climate change

interventions were completed in 2015.

500 percent increase in guinea fowl production was achieved by beneficiary farmers between 2013 and 2015.

## KENYA

150,000 households in a Nairobi slum were connected to safe, reliable and affordable electricity in 2015, up from just 5,000 in 2014, thanks to a partnership between the World Bank, the Global Partnership for Output-Based Aid and Kenya Power.

More than 2 million rural Kenyans saw increases in their incomes from 2007 to 2015 through a rural community empowerment project.

As of 2015, 2.6 million individuals are benefiting from cash transfer support through the National Safety Net Program, up from 1.7 million in 2013.

## LESOTHO

From 2014 to 2015, 28,616 people benefited from a project to improve Lesotho's business



## GHANA

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environment, increase access to finance, and diversify the country's economy by developing selected non-textile sectors.

100 non-government organizations received training from 2013 to 2015 in two of five priority areas related to addressing the HIV epidemic in Lesotho.

## LIBERIA

20,000 farming households received high-quality rice seed to avert hunger and revive the agricultural sector in the wake of the Ebola crisis.

10,800 hours of on-the-job training were provided from 2011 to 2015 through a project to improve and maintain roads.

## MADAGASCAR

In 2015, more than 2.9 million students in Madagascar benefited from projects financed by IDA and the Global Partnership for Education.

762,882 people were provided with access to a basic package of health, nutrition or

reproductive health services from 2012 to 2014.

149,376 children were immunized between 2012 and 2015 and 74,593 births were attended by skilled health personnel between 2012 and 2014.

## MALI

As of the end of September 2015, 43,613 households, representing 349,031 people, are benefiting from cash transfers and accompanying measures. More than half of the beneficiaries are women and children.

1.6 million households in urban areas received access to electricity between 2009 and 2015, benefiting 3.7 million people.

45 percent of the rural population had access to an all-season road in 2015, up from 32 percent in 2007.

## MAURITANIA

In just over a year starting in May 2014, the country completed contracts for 13



## SENEGAL

**423,000** agricultural producers and processors in Senegal benefited from the development, dissemination and adoption of improved agricultural technologies from 2012 to 2015.

planned secondary schools to attract girls to lower secondary education; provided training for nearly 8,800 primary school teachers; printed and distributed 322,000 student kits to grades 4 and 5; and began development and printing of more than 1 million textbooks for basic education.

From 2012 to 2014, Mauritania increased the amount it collects in taxes by nearly 50 percent through reforms to improve public resource management.



MALI

**45 percent** of the rural population had access to an all-season road in 2015, up from 32 percent in 2007.

## MOZAMBIQUE

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795,508 people in urban areas gained access to improved water sources from 2007 to 2015.

81.5 percent of 6 year olds were enrolled in first grade in 2015, up from 70 percent in 2011. From 2011 to 2015, project interventions led to the addition of 14,722 qualified primary school teachers.

1.9 million insecticide-treated malaria nets were purchased and distributed in Mozambique from 2010 to 2014.

## NIGER

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1.8 million days of temporary employment were created, of which 477,630 days were for women, between 2011 and 2015.

44,888 households received cash transfers from 2011 to 2015.

126,341 people benefited from a project to improve the competitiveness and value of agricultural product exports.

## NIGERIA

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55.5 million children were immunized against polio in Nigeria in 2015, a 98 percent increase over the number of polio immunizations in 2014.

85 percent growth in number of public contracts awarded through open competition in 2015, up from 20 percent growth in 2009.

63,350 pregnant women living with HIV received a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission in 2015, an increase of more than 140 percent since 2010.

## RWANDA

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412,000 households in Rwanda were connected to the grid and 3,000 kilometers of transmission and distribution lines were constructed from 2009 to 2015, enabling citizens to access reliable and cost-effective electricity.

19,828 people benefited from land husbandry works from 2008 to 2012, which also helped employ 7,000 people.

## SENEGAL

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423,000 agricultural producers and processors in Senegal benefited from the development, dissemination and adoption of improved agricultural technologies from 2012 to 2015.

The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) helped enable research to develop climate-smart agriculture with 14 new high-yielding, early maturing and drought-resistant varieties of millet, sorghum and cowpea.

WAAPP has also supported 99 PhD and 71 master's degree students to build scientific careers and fill gaps observed in some agricultural research areas.

86.8 percent of children were enrolled in primary school in 2014, compared with 81.9 percent in 2005; 73.4 percent of students completed primary school in 2014, compared with 53 percent in 2005; and there was a 52 percent increase in university enrollment.

From 2010 to 2015, 206,160 people in urban areas gained access to piped water and

82,260 people gained access to improved sanitation services. Over the same period, 172,370 people in rural areas have gained access to safe drinking water, while 193,730 additional people have gained access to improved sanitation services.

## SIERRA LEONE

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Public revenues from the fisheries sector increased from \$0.9 million in 2008 to \$3.8 million in 2013, a 322 percent increase over 5 years, thanks to a program to curtail illegal fishing and establish conservation zones dedicated to local small-scale fishing.

## SOUTH SUDAN

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1.2 million long-lasting insecticide-treated malaria nets purchased and/or distributed in South Sudan in 2014, up from 126,451 in 2012.

374,206 children ages 6 to 59 months received a dose of vitamin A in 2013, a 2,000 percent increase since 2011.

47,287 children under 12 months in South Sudan received the



## RWANDA

**19,828** people benefited from land husbandry works from 2008 to 2012, which also helped employ 7,000 people.

DPT3 vaccination to protect against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus in 2013, up from 16,986 in 2011.

## TANZANIA

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8 million rural Tanzanians gained access to clean and safe water by 2015, a 75 percent increase from 2007. In urban areas, an

additional 230,000 homes and 2.3 million residents also gained access to clean and safe water from 2007 to 2015.

16.9 million work-days were provided through public works in 2015, an increase of 213 percent from 5.4 million work-days in 2005.



## UGANDA

**170,900** people accessed a basic package of health, nutrition or reproductive health services in Uganda between 2009 and 2014. 961 health personnel received training and 230 health facilities were constructed, renovated and/or equipped during the same time period.

## TOGO

From 2012 to 2015, 3,275 people benefited from the construction of 90 schools with 248 classrooms, 13 health centers, 44 boreholes, four community latrines, two rural roads and crossing structures, and two market sheds.

14,016 people received financial assistance between 2013 and 2015 as part of a social safety net program to combat child malnutrition in Togo.

## UGANDA

The time needed to register a property dropped to 52 days in 2013 from 225 days in 2006, and the time needed to register a business from 135 to 2 days, during the same period.

From 2003 to 2012, more than 3 million people, 47 percent of all northern Ugandans, received access to improved services, including to safe drinking water and better sanitation facilities.

170,900 people accessed a basic package of health, nutrition or reproductive health services in Uganda between 2009 and

2014. 961 health personnel received training and 230 health facilities were constructed, renovated or equipped during the same time period.

## ZAMBIA

404 health facilities were constructed, renovated, or equipped and 345 health personnel received malaria screening and treatment training between 2010 and 2013.

2.5 million long-lasting insecticide-treated malaria nets purchased or distributed between 2010 and 2013.

Banana yields doubled from 14 tons per hectare in 2011 to 28 tons per hectare in 2014 for small holder farmers benefiting from an irrigation development project in Zambia.



CHAD

**20,000** people were taught to read and write  
from 2003 to 2012.

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