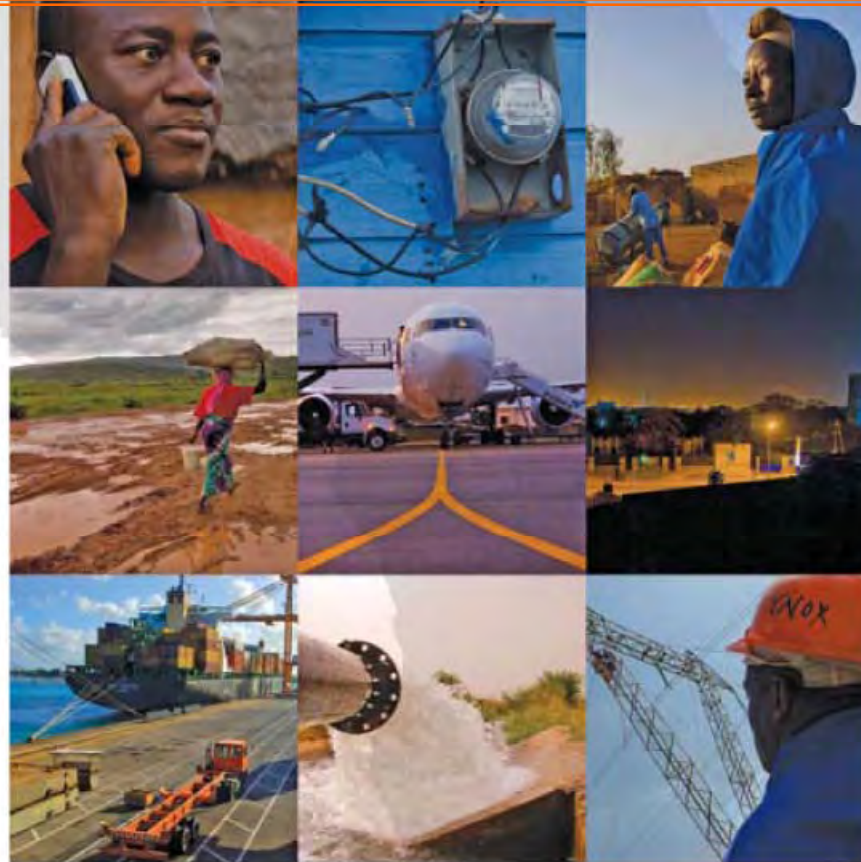


Africa's Infrastructure:

A Time for Transformation



Vivien Foster & Cecilia Briceño-Garmendia,
World Bank

Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic: a multi-stakeholder effort

Banque Africaine de
Développement



African Union



Agence Française de
Développement



Development Bank of Southern
Africa



Department for International
Development



European Union



The Infrastructure Consortium for Africa



Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau



The New Partnership for Africa's
Development



Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory
Facility



Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Project



The World Bank



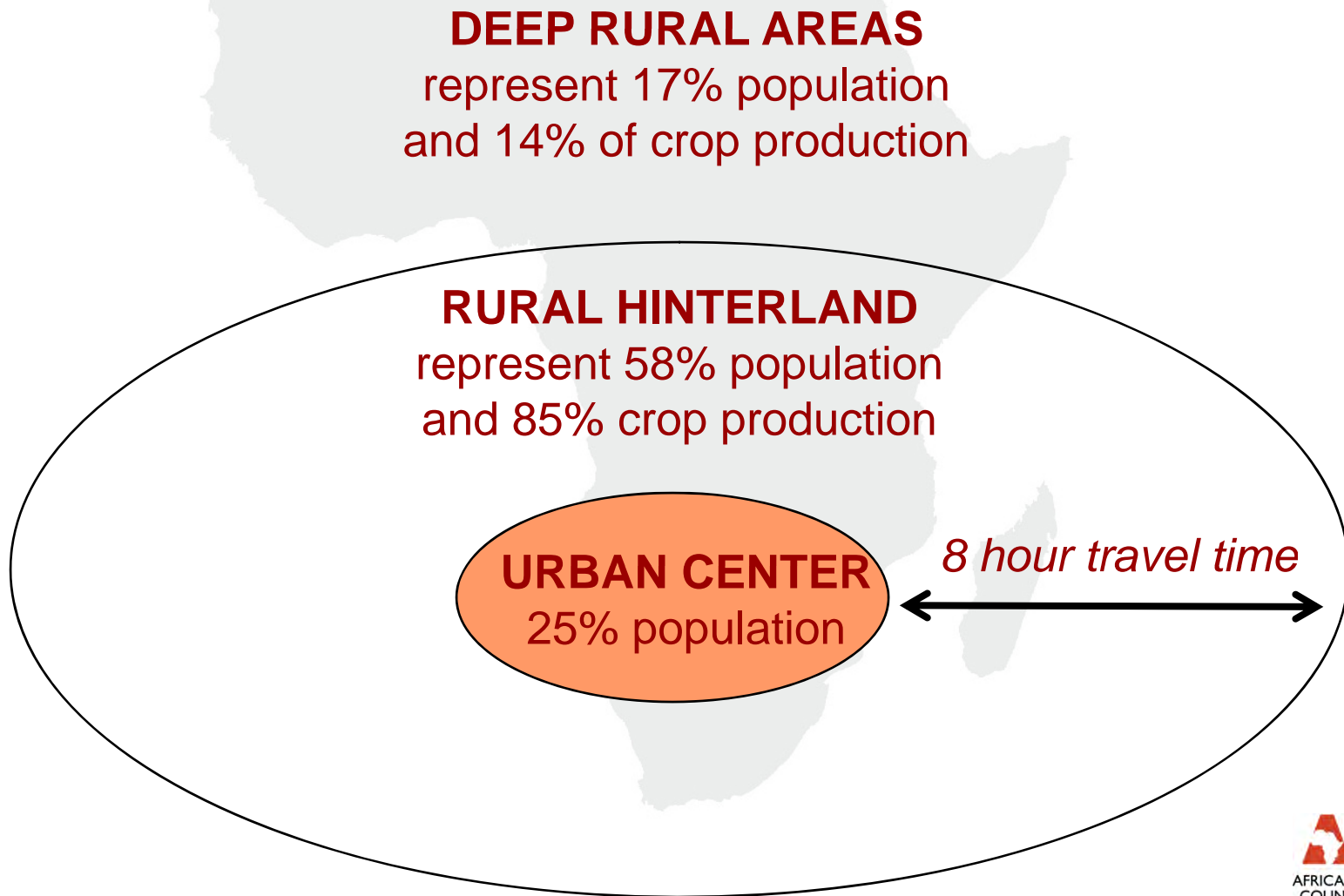
Water and Sanitation Program



Key Message #1

**Challenge of developing
rural infrastructure
particularly large**

Emerging evidence of a virtuous circle linking urban and rural development



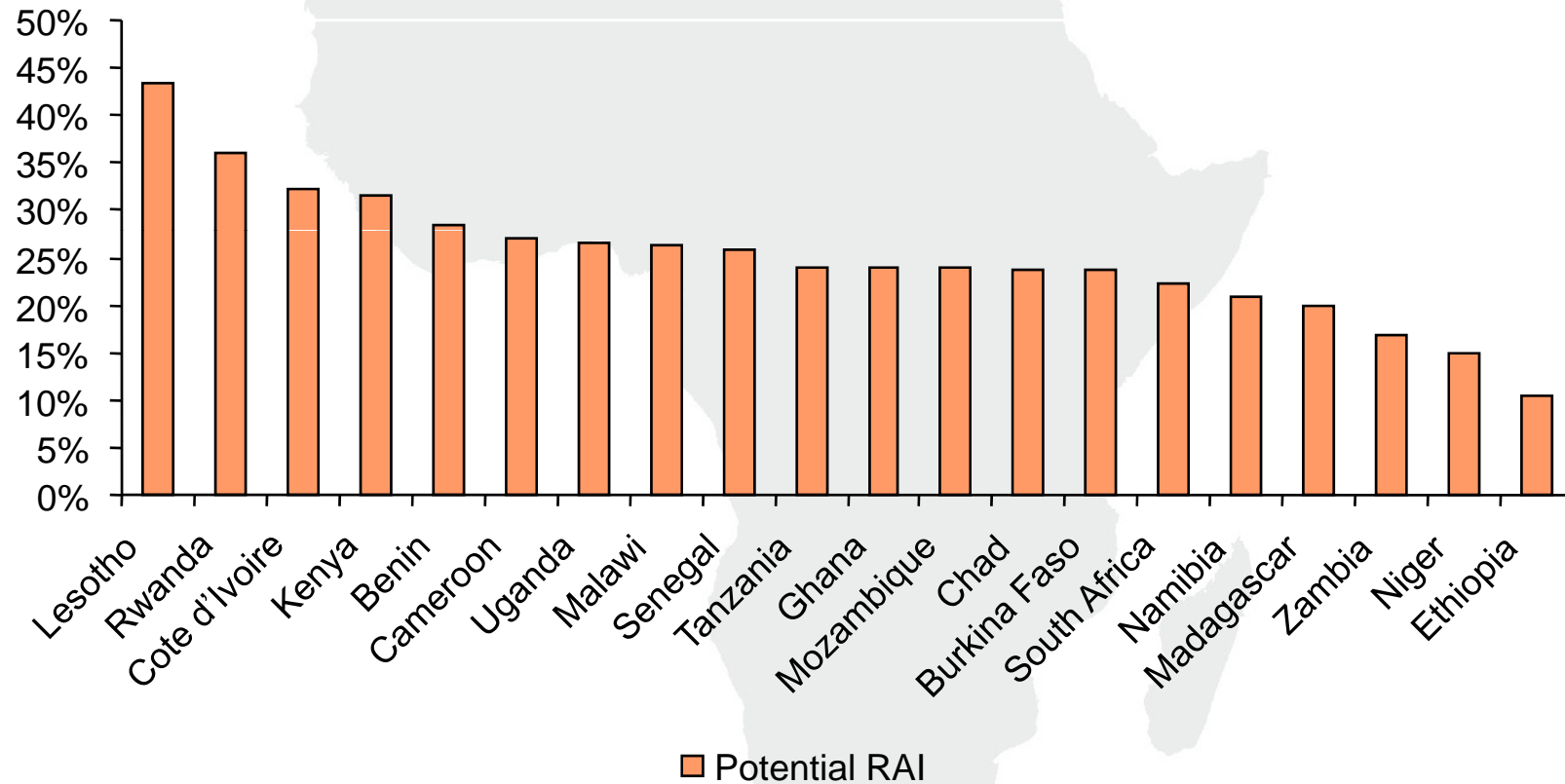
Low rural coverage reflects high cost, low affordability, and limited investment

- Infrastructure coverage in urban areas five to ten times higher than in rural areas (but still low)
- Costs of developing infrastructure increases dramatically as population density declines
 - US\$600 pc (urban) versus US\$6,000 pc (deep rural)
- Even allowing for appropriate technologies, affordability of infrastructure declines dramatically
 - One annual budget (urban) versus ten (deep rural)
- One third of rural infrastructure needs rehabilitation compared with one quarter elsewhere
- Historically only about 20% of public investment in infrastructure channelled to rural space

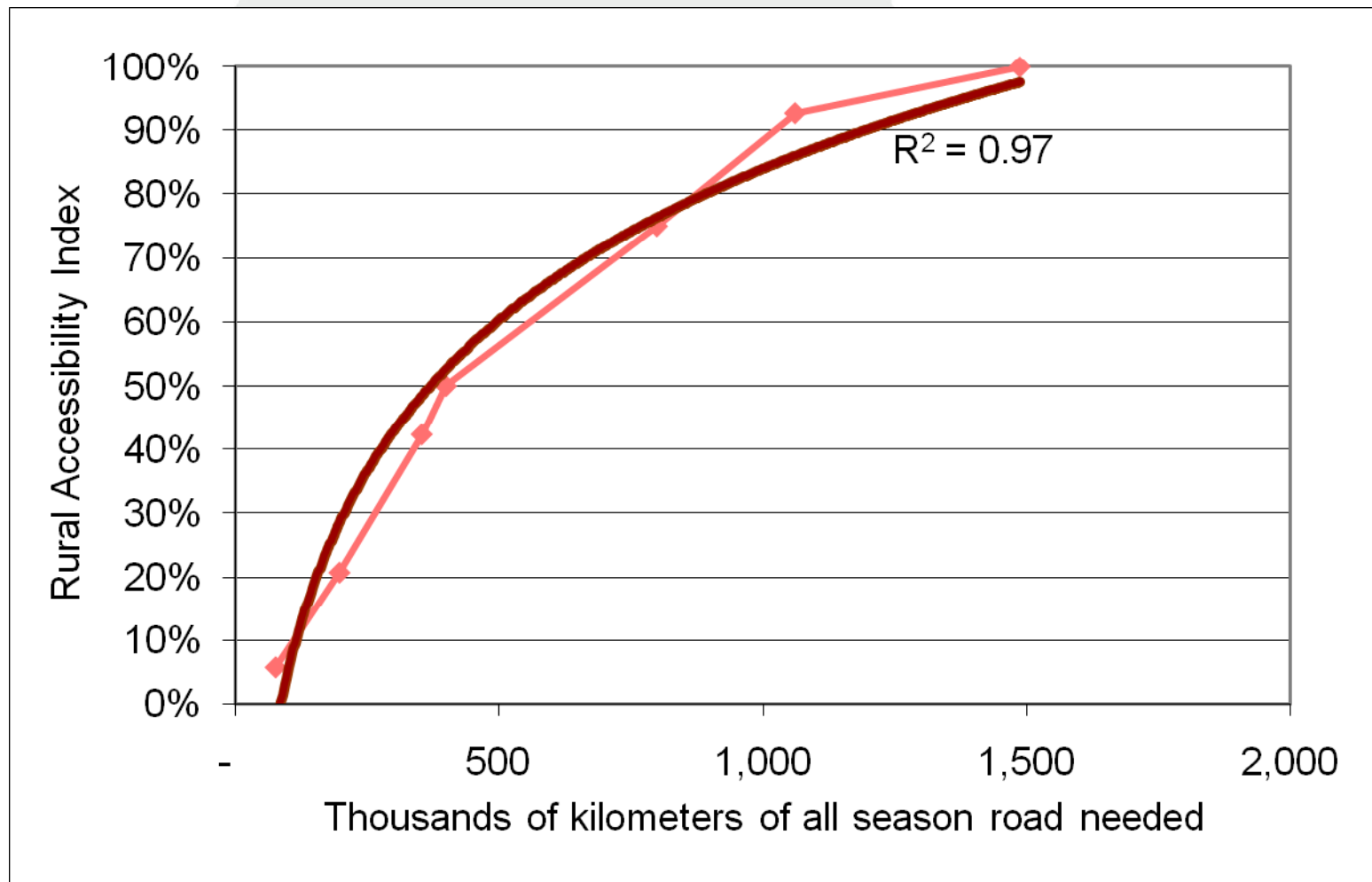
Key Message #2

**Cost of improving very low
levels of rural accessibility
rises exponentially**

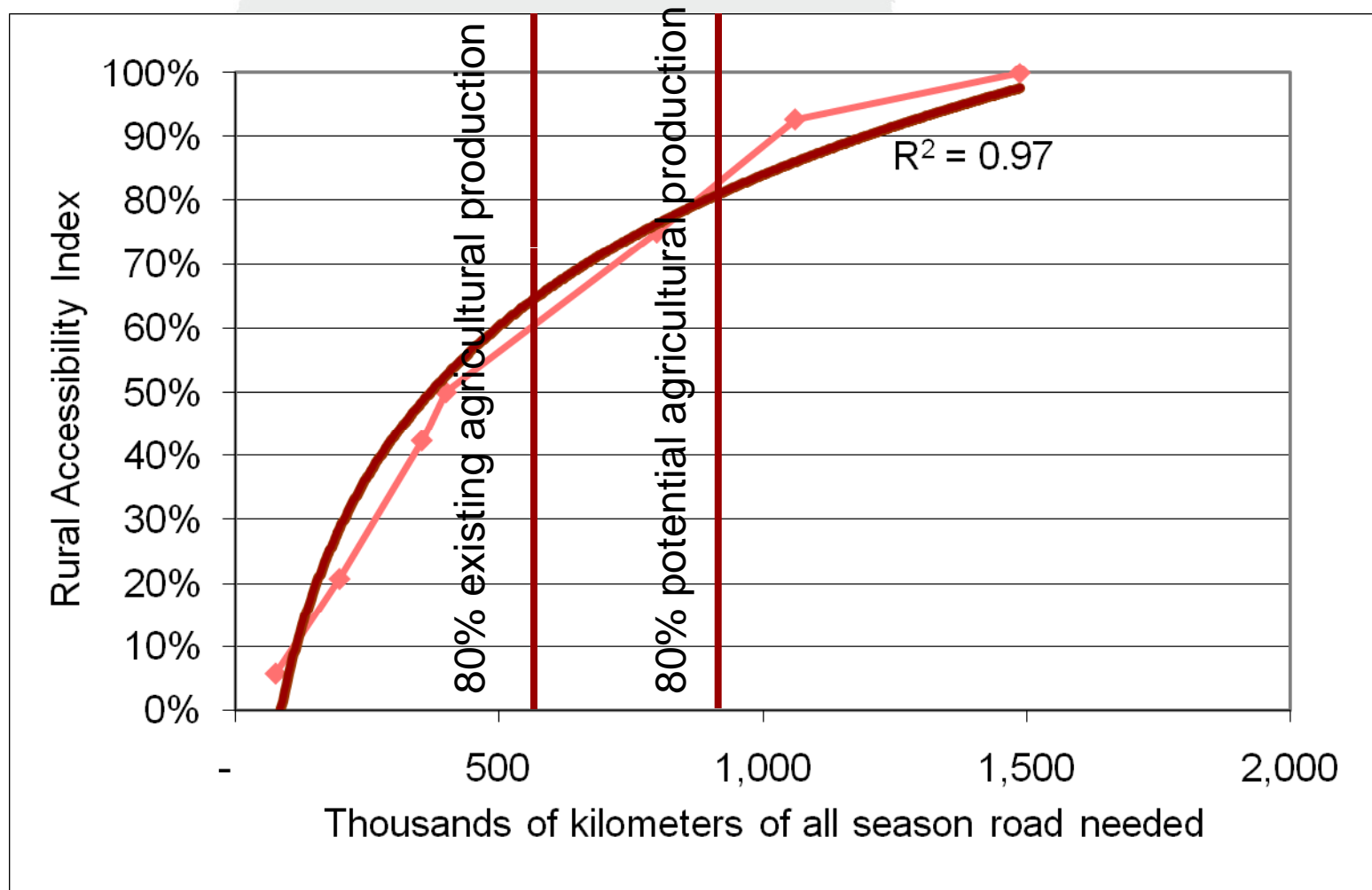
Only one third of rural Africans has access to an all season road – less in many cases



Network would need to triple in length to meet 100% RAI costing US\$10bn pa



Focus on connecting high value agricultural land keeps costs down to US\$2.5 billion



Key Message #3

**Economically viable to
double current irrigated
area but sensitive to costs**

Major increase in irrigated area desirable with small schemes playing a major role

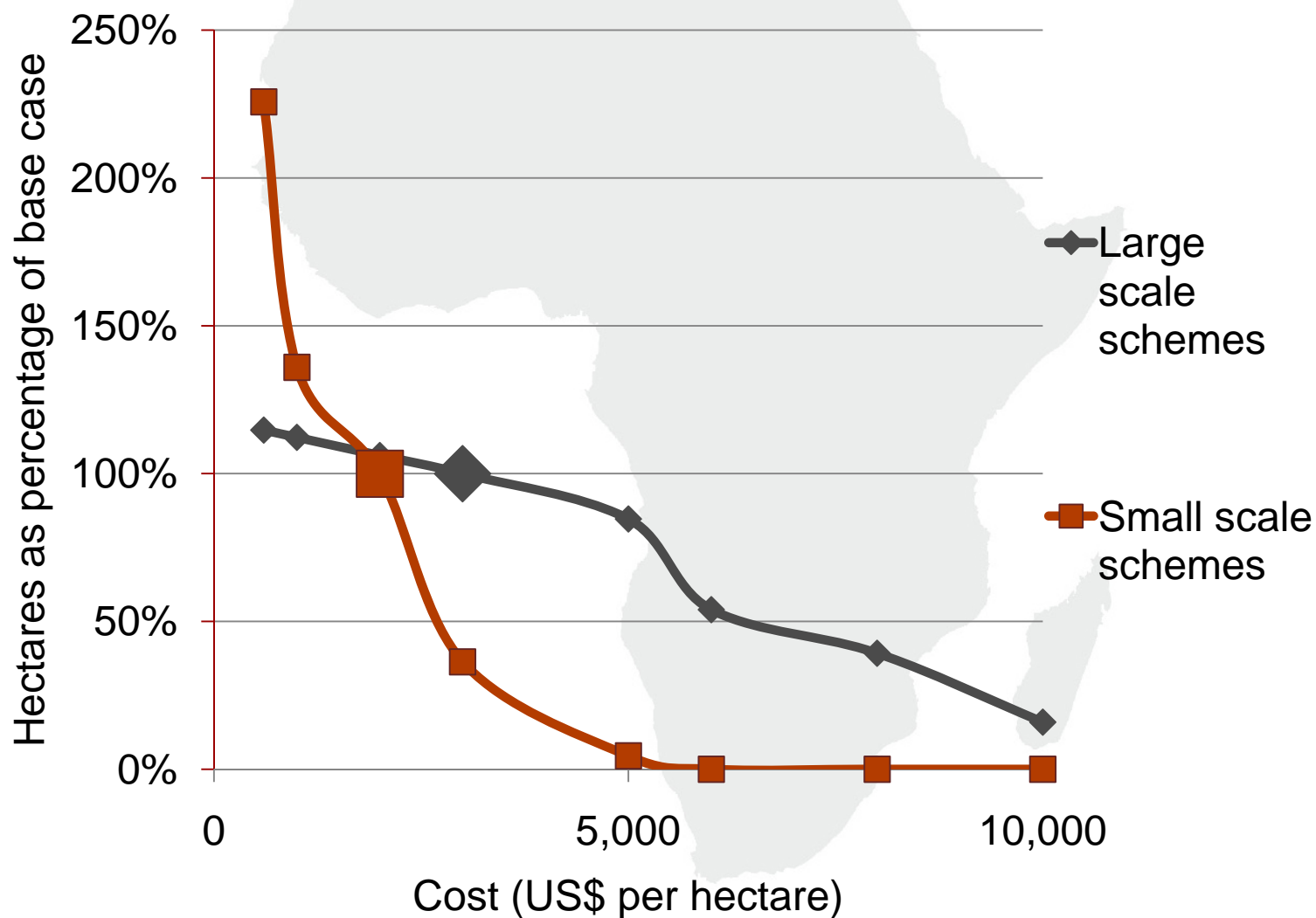
- Irrigation currently confined to handful of countries
- 4% of land produces 20% of agricultural value
- Major potential for economically viable expansion
- Viability highly sensitive to (storage) costs
- Bulk of potential lies in small scale schemes
- Investments up to 2000% agricultural spending
- Anticipated impacts
 - Dramatically reduce cereal imports
 - Prevent increases in malnutrition due to climate change

About 7 million hectares of new irrigation potential – predominantly small scale

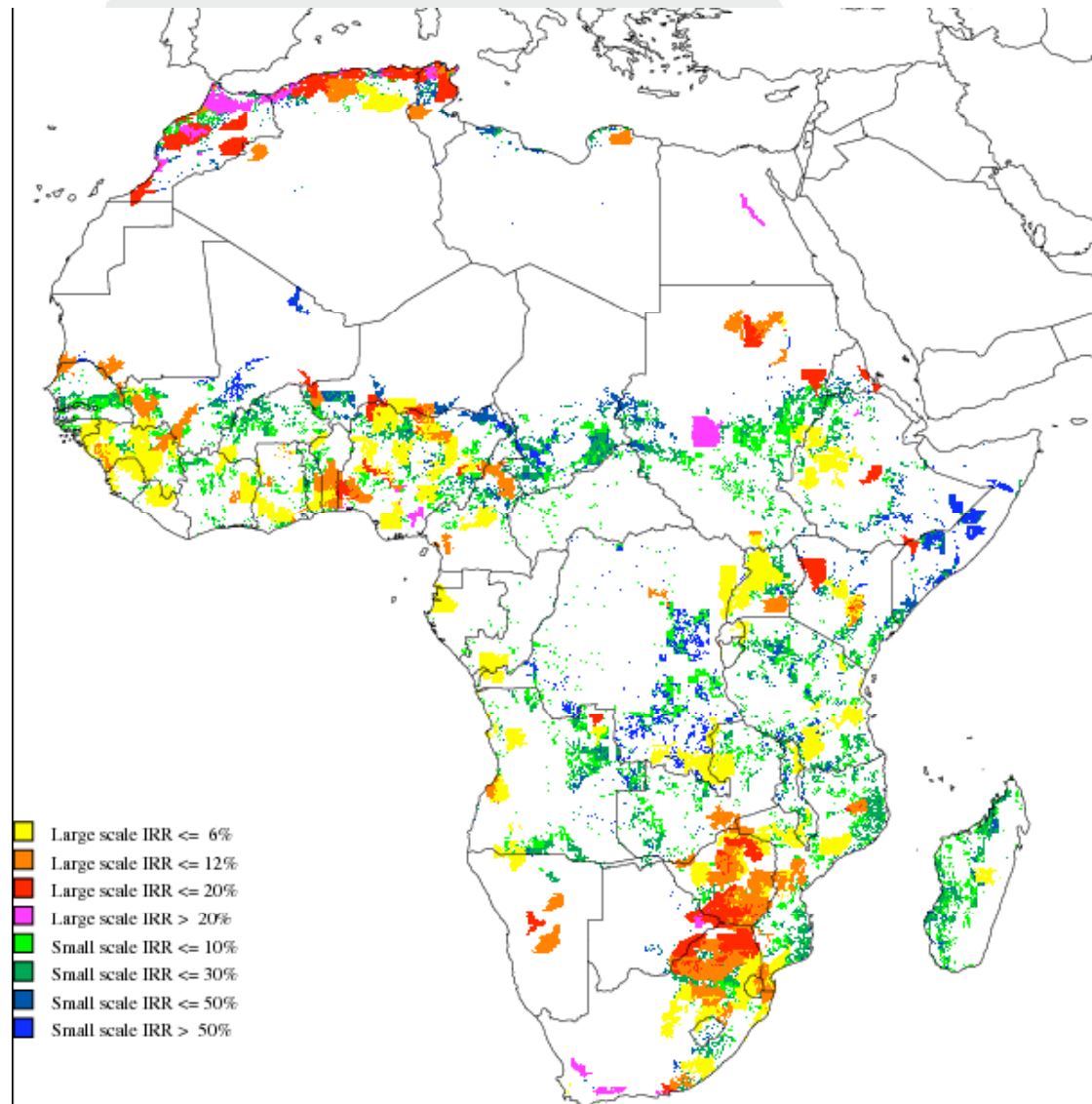
<i>IRR threshold of 12%</i>	Agricultural area (millions hectares)	Investment (US\$billion pa)	Internal Rate of Return (%)
Small scale schemes	5.4	1.8	26
Large scale schemes	1.4	0.3	17
Total new schemes	6.8	2.1	25
Rehabilitating existing schemes	1.7	0.6	Na.
Total	8.5	2.7	25

Irrigation is mostly viable only for cash or high value food crops (horticulture) with revenues >US\$2,000/ha/yr

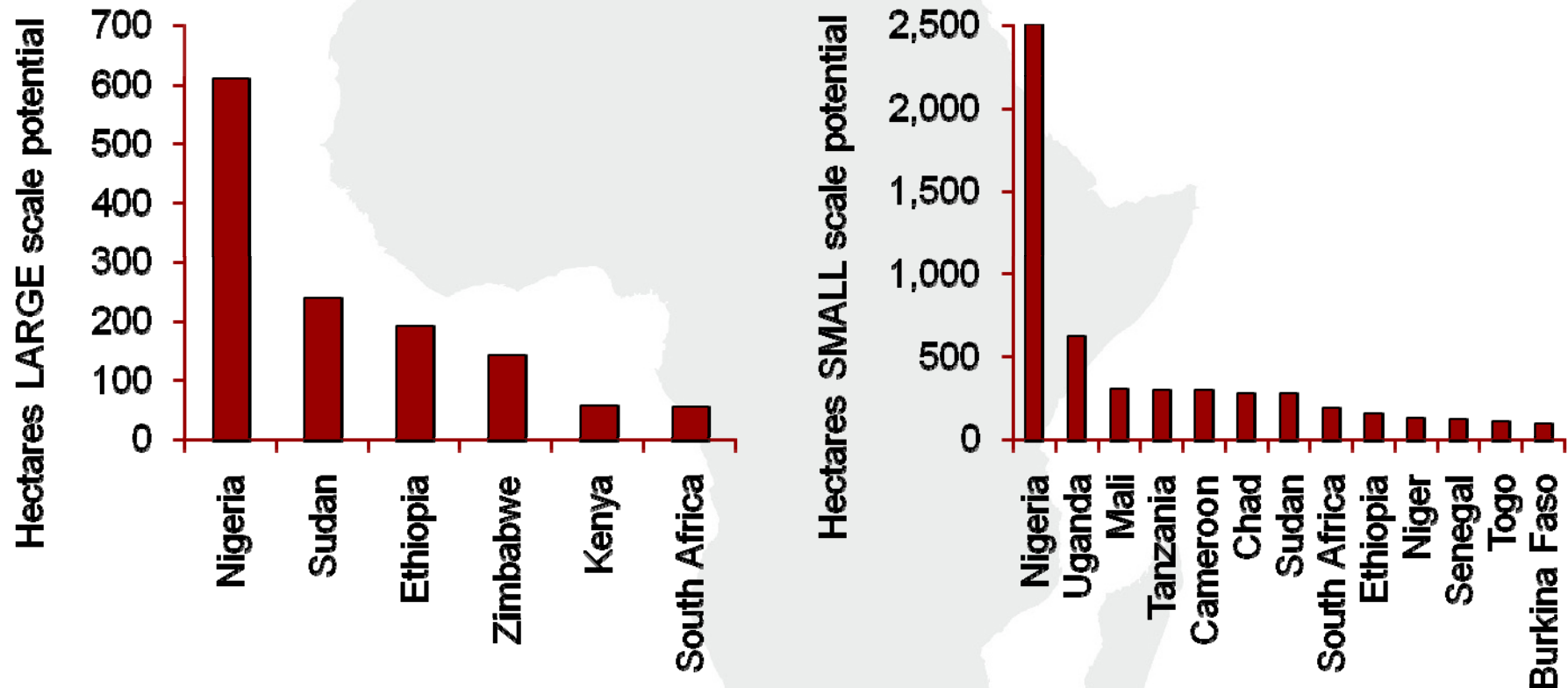
Small scale gives much higher returns, but potential area much more sensitive to cost



Spatial extension of large and small scale irrigation potential identified



Irrigation potential concentrated in some 15 countries, most notably Nigeria



Note: graphs show all countries with more than 50,000 hectares of potential for large or small scale irrigation

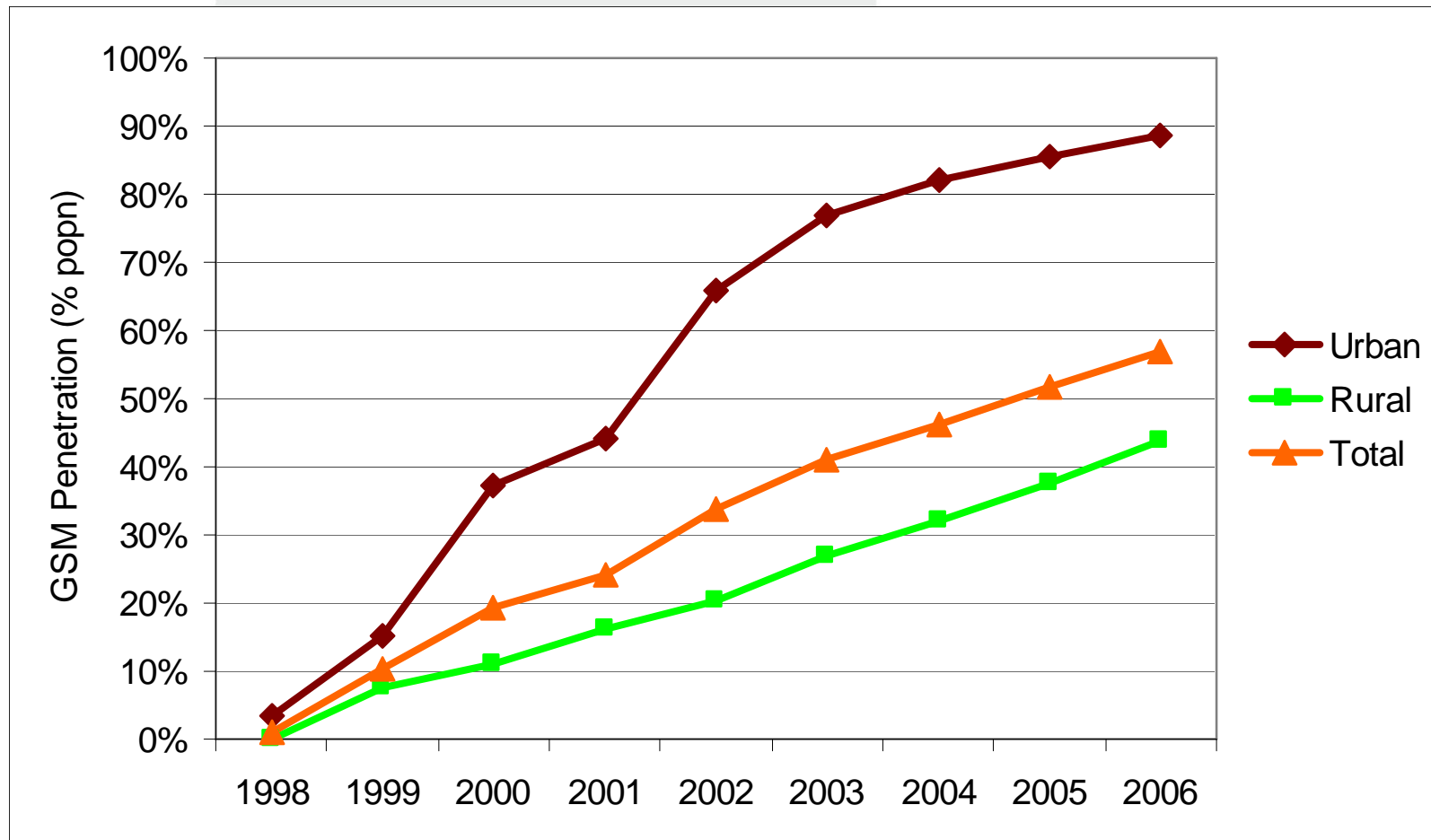
Key Message #4

**Rural ICT coverage is
already a reality ripe for
further exploitation**

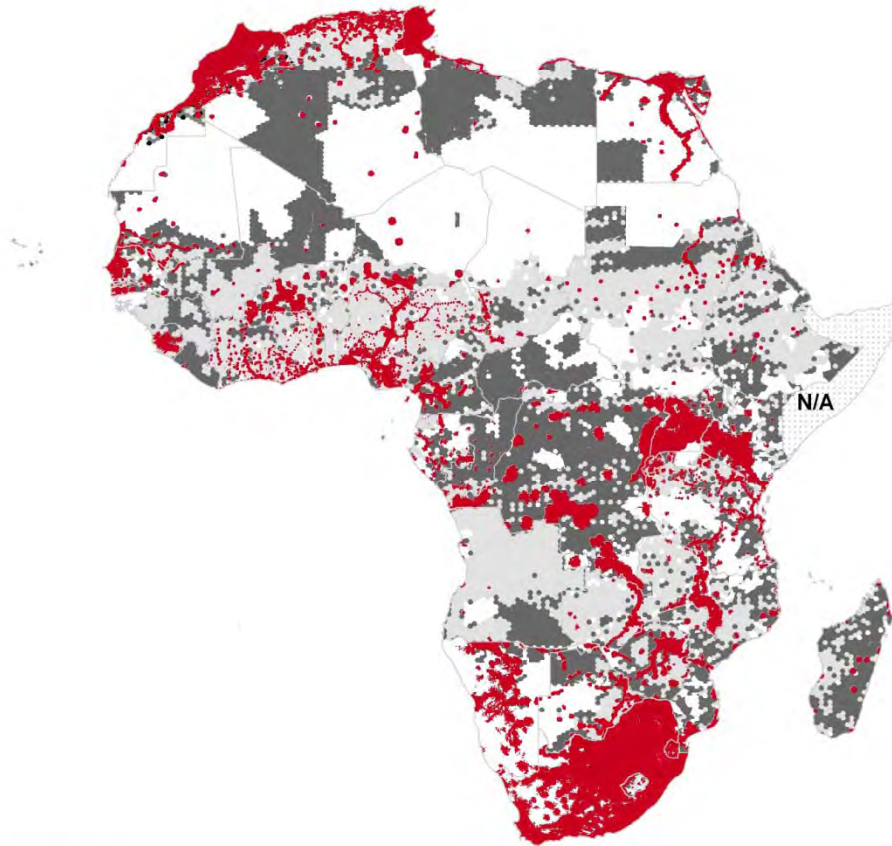
Huge expansion of rural ICT coverage needs to be harnessed for agriculture

- About half the rural population already lives within range of GSM signal (and rising)
- Price tag for universal GSM coverage very low relative to potential benefits (US\$0.8bn pa)
- In a suitable regulatory environment, US\$0.6bn pa could be provided by private sector to reach 95%
- Only US\$0.2b pa of public subsidy would be needed to serve the remaining 5%
- GSM signal has major potential to distribute information products to farmers
 - Price data, weather forecasts, extension services

GSM footprint has come from nowhere in 1998 to reach about half rural population



About 95% rural GSM coverage could be reached without public subsidy



Coverage gap
(black area)
represents
7.2% of total
population

Legend

-  GSM Coverage (Sept 2006)
-  Efficient market gap
-  Coverage gap
-  Not populated

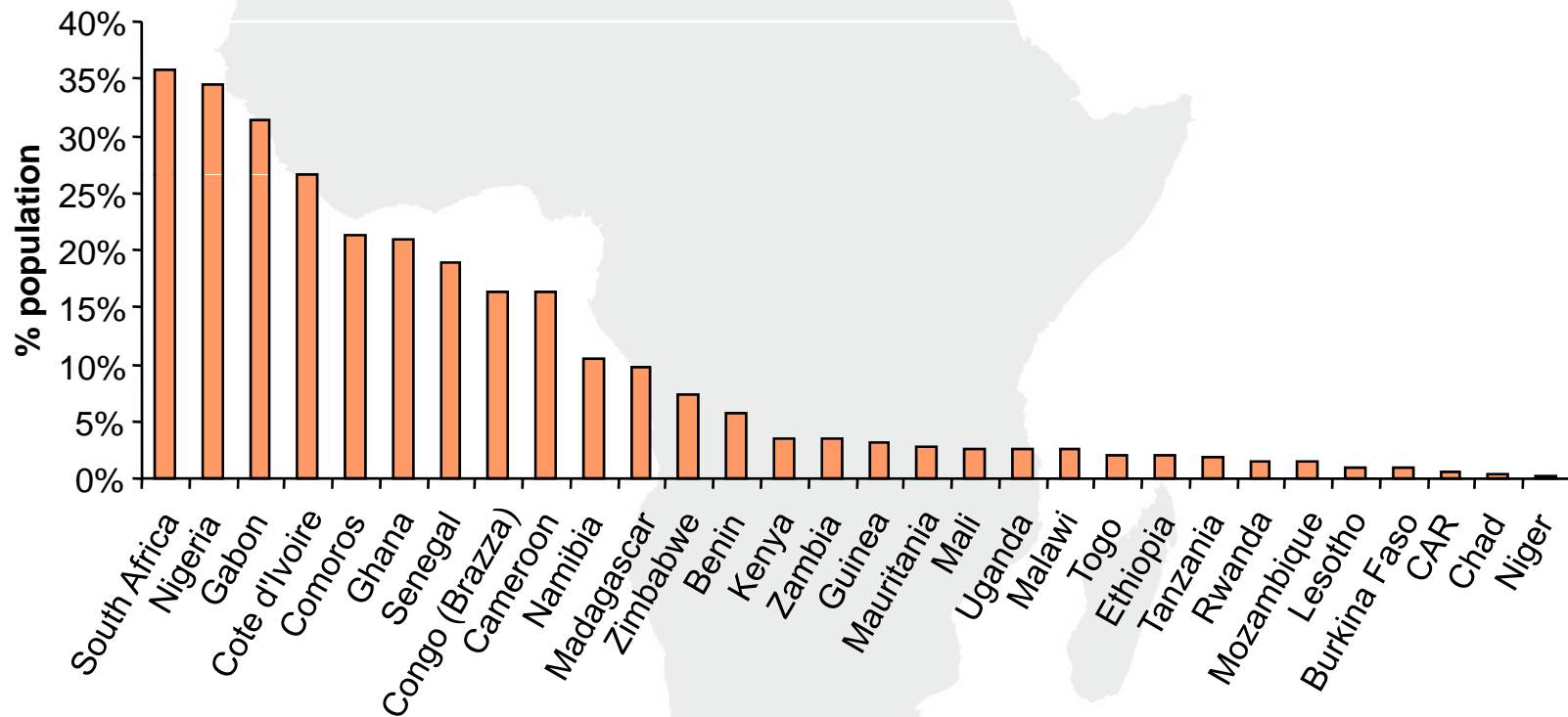
Key Message #5

**A long way to go before
rural areas are electrified on
any significant scale**

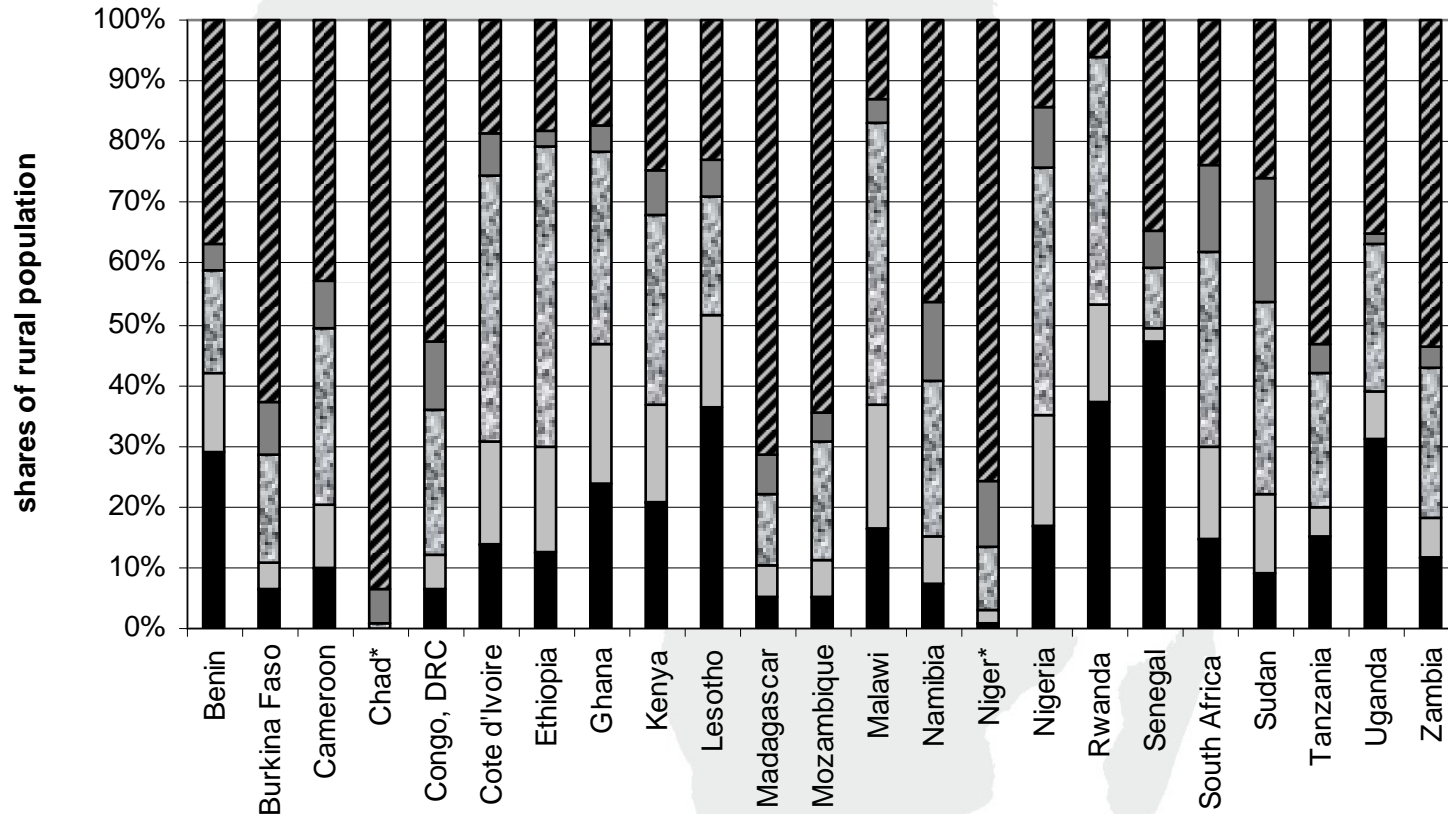
Fundamental sector issues need to be fixed before rural electrification can take-off

- Rural access to power only 12% and expanding by only 0.5% per year
- National power networks in state of crisis with supply shortages and very high costs
- Strong correlation in coverage between urban and rural areas
- In many countries half rural population lives more than 50 kilometers from sub-station
- Countries with rural electricity funds and agencies are doing significantly better on access

In many countries rural electrification rates remain below 5% population



Within range of trunk power infrastructure: only 40% rural hinterland, 10% deep rural



- remote: > 50 km from substation AND (not in power plant buffer AND > 10 km from lit urban area AND not lit pixel)
- isolated or off-grid: > 50 km from substation AND (in power plant buffer² OR < 10 km from lit urban area OR lit pixel)
- 20 - 50 km from substation¹
- 10 - 20 km from substation¹
- < 10 km from substation¹ or < 5 km from MV line

Key Message #6

**Developing rural
infrastructure platform would
cost US\$25bn pa for a decade**

Price tag for rural infrastructure targets

	Rural infrastructure target	US\$bn pa
ICT	Universal access to GSM signal and public broadband	1.7
Irrigation	Develop an additional 7 million hectares (IRR>12%)	3.3
Power	Add 2.5 million new rural connections per year	3.9
Transport	Rural road connectivity to 80% agricultural production	2.5
WSS	Achieving MDG Targets	13.6
Total		25.0