



NMUN • NY

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK BACKGROUND GUIDE 2011

WRITTEN BY: Maureen C. Erinne, Rima Gungor, Livia Elena Araujo Pérez and Sonia Patel



NMUN • NY
NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS
nmun.org

CONTACT THE NMUN

Please consult the FAQ section of nmun.org for answers to your questions. If you do not find a satisfactory answer you may also contact the individuals below for personal assistance. They may answer your question(s) or refer you to the best source for an answer.

NMUN Director-General (Sheraton)
Holger Baer | dirgen@nmun.org

NMUN Director-General (Marriott)
Brianna Johnston-Hanks | dirgen@nmun.org

NMUN Office
info@nmun.org
T: +1. 612.353.5649 | F: +1.651.305.0093

NMUN Secretary-General
Ronny Heintze | secgen@nmun.org

NMUN•NY 2011 Important Dates

IMPORTANT NOTICE: To make hotel reservations, you must use the forms at nmun.org and include a \$1,000 deposit. Discount rates are available until the room block is full or one month before the conference – whichever comes first. **PLEASE BOOK EARLY!**

31 January 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm Attendance & Delegate Count. (Count may be changed up to 1 March) • Make Transportation Arrangements - DON'T FORGET! (We recommend confirming hotel accommodations prior to booking flights.)
15 February 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee Updates Posted to www.nmun.org
1 March 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel Registration with FULL PRE-PAYMENT Due to Hotel - Register Early! Group Rates on hotel rooms are available on a first come, first served basis until sold out. Group rates, if still available, may not be honored after that date. See hotel reservation form for date final payment is due. • Any Changes to Delegate Numbers Must be Confirmed to: outreach@nmun.org • Preferred deadline for submission of Chair / Rapp applications to Committee Chairs • All Conference Fees Due to NMUN for confirmed delegates. (\$125 per delegate if paid by 1 March; \$150 per delegate if received after 1 March. Fee is not refundable after this deadline.
15 March 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Copies of Each Position Paper Due via E-mail (See Delegate Preparation Guide for instructions).
NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS	<p>The 2011 National Model UN Conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 - 21 April – Sheraton New York • 19 - 23 April – New York Marriott Marquis <p>The 2012 National Model UN Conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 - 5 April – Sheraton New York • 3 - 7 April – New York Marriott Marquis • 30 March - 3 April – New York Marriott Marquis

POSITION PAPER INSTRUCTIONS

Two copies of each position paper should be sent via e-mail by 15 MARCH 2011

1. TO COMMITTEE STAFF

A file of the position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee should be sent to the committee e-mail address listed below. Mail papers by 15 March to the e-mail address listed for your particular venue. These e-mail addresses will be active when background guides are available. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt. Please put committee and assignment in the subject line (Example: GAPLEN_Greece).

2. TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL

- Each delegation should send one set of all position papers for each assignment to the e-mail designated for their venue: positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org or positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org.

This set (held by each Director-General) will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments.

Note: This e-mail should only be used as a repository for position papers.

- The head delegate or faculty member sending this message should cc: him/herself as confirmation of receipt. (Free programs like Adobe Acrobat or WinZip may need to be used to compress files if they are not plain text.)

- Because of the potential volume of e-mail, only one e-mail from the Head Delegate or Faculty Advisor containing all attached position papers will be accepted.

Please put committee, assignment and delegation name in the subject line (Example: Cuba_U_of_ABC). If you have any questions, please contact the Director-General at dirgen@nmun.org.

nmun.org
for more information

COMMITTEE

EMAIL - SHERATON

General Assembly First Committee	ga1st.sheraton@nmun.org
General Assembly Second Committee	ga2nd.sheraton@nmun.org
General Assembly Third Committee.....	ga3rd.sheraton@nmun.org
Human Rights Council.....	hrc.sheraton@nmun.org
ECOSOC Plenary	ecosoc.sheraton@nmun.org
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	ccpcj.sheraton@nmun.org
Commission on the Status of Women	csw.sheraton@nmun.org
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	escap.sheraton@nmun.org
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	escwa.sheraton@nmun.org
United Nations Environment Programme	unep.sheraton@nmun.org
United Nations Population Fund	unfpa.sheraton@nmun.org
United Nations Children's Fund.....	unicef.sheraton@nmun.org
World Intellectual Property Organization	wipo.sheraton@nmun.org
African Development Bank	afdb.sheraton@nmun.org
Group of 20.....	g20.sheraton@nmun.org
Organization of American States	oas.sheraton@nmun.org
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.....	osce.sheraton@nmun.org
Security Council.....	sc.sheraton@nmun.org
Security Council 2.....	sc2.sheraton@nmun.org
International Court of Justice.....	icj.sheraton@nmun.org
Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference	npt.sheraton@nmun.org

COMMITTEE

EMAIL - MARRIOTT

General Assembly First Committee	ga1st.marriott@nmun.org
General Assembly Second Committee	ga2nd.marriott@nmun.org
General Assembly Third Committee.....	ga3rd.marriott@nmun.org
Human Rights Council.....	hrc.marriott@nmun.org
ECOSOC Plenary	ecosoc.marriott@nmun.org
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	ccpcj.marriott@nmun.org
Commission on the Status of Women	csw.marriott@nmun.org
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	escap.marriott@nmun.org
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	escwa.marriott@nmun.org
United Nations Environment Programme	unep.marriott@nmun.org
United Nations Population Fund	unfpa.marriott@nmun.org
United Nations Children's Fund.....	unicef.marriott@nmun.org
World Intellectual Property Organization	wipo.marriott@nmun.org
African Development Bank	afdb.marriott@nmun.org
Group of 20.....	g20.marriott@nmun.org
Organization of American States	oas.marriott@nmun.org
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.....	osce.marriott@nmun.org
Security Council.....	sc.marriott@nmun.org
Security Council 2.....	sc2.marriott@nmun.org
International Court of Justice.....	icj.marriott@nmun.org
Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference	npt.marriott@nmun.org

OTHER USEFUL CONTACTS

Entire Set of Delegation Position Papers	positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org
(send only to e-mail for your assigned venue).....	positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org
Secretary-General	secgen@nmun.org
Director(s)-General	dirgen@nmun.org
NMUN Office	info@nmun.org

Ronny Heintze
Secretary-General

Amanda Williams
Senior Director-General

Holger Baer &
Brianna Johnston-Hanks
Directors-General

Brianna Noler &
Miriam Mueller
Chiefs of Staff

Deena M. Kuko
Assistant Secretary-General
For External Affairs

Sameer Kanal &
Thera Watson
Under-Secretaries-General
General Assembly

Kristina Mader &
Vera Todorova
Under-Secretaries-General
Economic and Social Council

Katharina Weinert &
Daniel Lemay
Under Secretaries-General
Specialized Agencies

Lucas Carreras &
Nick Warino
Under-Secretaries-General
Inter-Governmental
Organizations

Amanda D'Amico &
Alistair Goddard
Under-Secretaries-General
Peace and Security

Eddie Cheung &
Laura O'Connor
Under-Secretaries-General
Conference Services

BOARD of DIRECTORS

Prof. Richard Reitano
President

Prof. Donna Schlagheck
Vice-President

Prof. Chaldeans Mensah
Treasurer

Prof. Kevin E. Grisham
Secretary

Ingrid Busson, Esq.

H. Stephen Halloway, Esq.

The Hon. Joseph H. Melrose, Jr.

Prof. Richard Murgó

Jennifer "J.J." Stewart

Adam X. Storm, Esq.

Prof. Karen Young

Members Ex-officio

Michael J. Eaton

Executive Director

Prof. Shelton Williams

Dear Delegates,

It is with great enthusiasm that we welcome you to the 2011 National Model United Nations (NMUN) Conference. Maureen Erinne and Rima Gungor have the distinct privilege to serve as the Directors of the African Development Bank (AfDB) at this year's Conference. We would like to take a moment to introduce the staff for the AfDB at NMUN 2011, as we will be your principle contacts for this committee and we hope that we can be of assistance to you if the need arises.

At the Sheraton venue Maureen Erinne will serve as a Director to the Bank. She holds a Masters of Arts degree in Political Science with emphasis in International Relations/African Politics from Mississippi State University. She will be assisted by Livia Elena Araujo Pérez. Livia is currently working on her Masters in Economics at the University of Rey Juan Carlos in Madrid Spain. At the Marriott venue the Director will be Rima Gungor. Rima is completing her undergraduate degree with majors in political science and philosophy as well as minors in international relations and history at North Central College.

As delegates to the African Development Bank, you should be prepared to discuss the following topics:

1. Fostering clean water supply and sanitation
2. Promoting gender equality by increasing women entrepreneurs' participation in business
3. Increasing Access to Healthcare in the Region

The overarching objective of the African Development Bank (AfDB) is to spur sustainable economic development and social progress in its Regional Member Countries (RMCs), thus contributing to poverty reduction. It strives to achieve this objective by mobilizing and allocating resources for investment in (RMC's); and providing policy advice and technical assistance to support development efforts throughout the continent.

Since Model UN provides an excellent environment for delegates to learn and improve important life skills and enhance academic knowledge, we have prepared this background guide to help you start your search of your country's policies and to understand the committee topics. That being said, your knowledge should not only be limited to this Background Guide. This will ensure that pursuing this dedicated objective by you the delegates, can we have a triumphant simulation of the African Development Bank.

In addition, every participating delegation is required to submit a position paper prior to attending the Conference. NMUN will accept position papers via e-mail by March 15, 2011 for both venues. Please refer to the message from your Directors-General explaining NMUN's position paper requirements and restrictions in this guide. Delegates' adherence to these guidelines is essential. Please check the NMUN website at www.nmun.org regularly for updates. Also, we strongly recommend that delegates utilize the Delegation Preparation Guide made available at the NMUN website.

We are very excited for your participation in this Conference. We look forward to the lifelong friendships we all will make and the growth that you will experience at NMUN. Please feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns you may come across. We wish you all the best during your preparations and we look forward to working with you in April. Good luck!

Sheraton Venue

Maureen C. Erinne

Director

Livia Elena Araujo Pérez

Assistant Director

afdb.sheraton@nmun.org

Marriott Venue

Rima Gungor

Director

TBD

Assistant Director

afdb.marriott@nmun.org

Message from the Directors-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2011 NMUN Conference

At the 2011 NMUN New York Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial experts. To understand these fine differences, please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as position papers of countries. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. ***The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism.*** In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must **not** exceed two single spaced pages (one double sided paper, if printed)
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. **A file of the position paper** (.doc or .pdf) **for each assigned committee** should be sent to the committee email address listed in the Background Guide. These e-mail addresses will be active after November 15, 2010. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt.
2. Each delegation should also send **one set of all position papers** to the e-mail designated for their venue: positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org or positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org. This set will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments. These copies will also be made available in Home Government during the week of the NMUN Conference.

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **March 15, 2010 (GMT-5) for delegations attending the NMUN conference at either the Sheraton or the Marriott venue.**

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: AU_Namibia_University of Caprivi)

A matrix of received papers will be posted online for delegations to check prior to the Conference. If you need to make other arrangements for submission, please contact Holger Baer, Director-General, Sheraton venue, or Brianna Johnston-Hanks, Director-General, Marriott venue at dirgen@nmun.org. There is an option for delegations to submit physical copies via regular mail if needed.

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff use the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Each delegation can submit a copy of their position paper to the permanent mission of the country being represented, along with an explanation of the Conference. Those delegations representing NGOs do not have to send their position paper to their NGO headquarters, although it is encouraged. This will assist them in preparation for the mission briefing in New York.

Finally, please consider that over 2,000 papers will be handled and read by the Secretariat for the Conference. Your patience and cooperation in strictly adhering to the above guidelines will make this process more efficient and is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the Conference staff, though as we do not operate out of a central office or location your consideration for time zone differences is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Sheraton Venue
Holger Baer
Director-General
holger@nmun.org

Marriott Venue
Brianna Johnston-Hanks
Director-General
briannaj@nmun.org

Sample Position Paper

The following position paper is designed to be a sample of the standard format that an NMUN position paper should follow. While delegates are encouraged to use the front and back of a single page in order to fully address all topics before the committee, please remember that only a *maximum* of one double-sided page (or two pages total in an electronic file) will be accepted. Only the first double-sided page of any submissions (or two pages of an electronic file) will be considered for awards.

Delegation from
Canada

Represented by
(Name of College)

Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary

The topics before the General Assembly Plenary are: Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict; the Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy; and the Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. Canada is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring protection and promotion of human security and advancement of sustainable development.

I. Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict

Canada endorses the Kimberly Process in promoting accountability, transparency, and effective governmental regulation of trade in rough diamonds. We believe the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an essential international regulatory mechanism and encourage all Member States to contribute to market accountability by seeking membership, participation, and compliance with its mandate. Canada urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué to strengthen government oversight of rough diamond trading and manufacturing by developing domestic legal frameworks similar to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We call upon participating States to act in accordance with the KPCS's comprehensive and credible systems of peer review to monitor the continued implementation of the Kimberley Process and ensure full transparency and self-examination of domestic diamond industries. We draw attention to our domestic programs for diamond regulation including Implementing the Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act and urge Member States to consider these programs in developing the type of domestic regulatory frameworks called for in A/RES/55/56. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberly Process and encourages States to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in A/RES/58/290. We urge Member States to act in accordance with A/RES/60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberly Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon States and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing States.

II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy

Canada is dedicated to integrating alternative energy sources into climate change frameworks by diversifying the energy market while improving competitiveness in a sustainable economy, as exemplified through our Turning Corners Report and Project Green climate strategies. We view the international commitment to the promotion of alternative sources of energy called for in the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC) as a catalyst to sustainable development and emission reduction. Canada fulfills its obligations to Article 4 of the UNFCCC by continuing to provide development assistance through the Climate Change Development Fund and calls upon Member States to commit substantial financial and technical investment toward the transfer of sustainable energy technologies and clean energy mechanisms to developing States. We emphasize the need for Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2005 Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference to strengthen domestic policy frameworks to promote clean energy technologies. Canada views

dissemination of technology information called for in the 2007 Group of Eight Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy Declaration as a vital step in energy diversification from conventional energy generation. We call upon Member States to integrate clean electricity from renewable sources into their domestic energy sector by employing investment campaigns similar to our \$1.48 billion initiative ecoENERGY for Renewable Power. Canada encourages States to develop domestic policies of energy efficiency, utilizing regulatory and financing frameworks to accelerate the deployment of clean low-emitting technologies. We call upon Member States to provide knowledge-based advisory services for expanding access to energy in order to fulfill their commitments to Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Canada urges States to address the concerns of the 2007 Human Development Report by promoting tax incentives, similar to the Capital Cost Allowances and Canadian Renewable and Conservation Expenses, to encourage private sector development of energy conservation and renewable energy projects. As a member of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Canada is committed to accelerating the development of renewable energy projects, information sharing mechanisms, and energy efficient systems through the voluntary carbon offset system. We are dedicated to leading international efforts toward the development and sharing of best practices on clean energy technologies and highlight our release of the Renewable Energy Technologies Screen software for public and private stakeholders developing projects in energy efficiency, cogeneration, and renewable energy. Canada believes the integration of clean energy into State specific strategies called for in A/62/419/Add.9 will strengthen energy diversification, promote the use of cogeneration, and achieve a synergy between promoting alternative energy while allowing for competitiveness in a sustainable economy.

III. Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Canada views the full implementation of the treatment and prevention targets of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Especially in Africa, as essential to eradicating malaria and assisting African States to achieve Target 8 of Goal 6 of the MDGs by 2015. We recommend Member States cooperate with the World Health Organization to ensure transparency in the collection of statistical information for Indicators 21 and 22 of the MDGs. Canada reaffirms the targets of the Abuja Declaration Plan of Action stressing regional cooperation in the implementation, monitoring, and management of malaria prevention and treatment initiatives in Africa. To fully implement A/RES/61/228, Canada believes developed States must balance trade and intellectual property obligations with the humanitarian objective of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. We continue to implement Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health into our compulsory licensing framework through the Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act. We urge Member States to support compulsory licensing for essential generic medicines by including anti-malarial vaccines and initiating domestic provisions to permit export-only compulsory licenses to domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers, similar to Canada's Access to Medicines Regime. Canada calls upon Member States to establish advanced market commitments on the distribution of pneumococcal vaccines to developing States in cooperation with PATH and the Malaria Vaccine Initiative. We emphasize the need for greater membership in the Roll Back Malaria initiative to strengthen malaria control planning, funding, implementation, and evaluation by promoting increased investment in healthcare systems and greater incorporation of malaria control into all relevant multi-sector activities. Canada continues to implement the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) New Agenda for Action on Health to reduce malaria infection rates among marginalized populations in Africa, increase routine immunizations rates, and reduce infection rates of other neglected infections. Canada will achieve the goal of doubling aid to Africa by 2008-2009 by providing assistance to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. We urge Member States to increase donations to intergovernmental organizations and NGOs that support malaria programming in Africa, exemplified by CIDA's contribution of \$26 million to the Canadian Red Cross. We continue our efforts to provide accessible and affordable vector control methods to African States through the Red Cross' Malaria Bed Net Campaign and the African Medical Research Foundation Canada by supplying insecticide-treated mosquito nets and Participatory Malaria Prevention and Treatment tool kits.

History of the African Development Bank

Introduction

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is an intergovernmental organization consisting of 53 African Regional member countries and 24 non-regional member countries.¹ The AfDB consists of three organs that combine under the management of the African Development Bank.² The first organ, the actual African Development Bank, was established on August 4, 1963 by the first 23 independent nations on the continent.³ The other two organs are the African Development Fund and the Nigerian Trust Fund.⁴ The AfDB was established with the objective to aid development projects throughout the continent and the Bank has continued to help develop these projects today.⁵ The group's mission is to "help reduce poverty, improve living conditions for Africans and mobilize resources for the continent's economic and social development."⁶ By working together, the Bank believes this will help produce sustainable development and social progress, two things that are very important for a continent pushing to achieve the Bank's mission.⁷

History

The African Development Bank was established by the Agreement to establish the African Development Bank by the then 23 newly independent African nations.⁸ The agreement was signed into effect on August 4, 1963 in Khartoum, Sudan, with the agreement entering into effect on September 10, 1964.⁹ Before the first meeting, seven more nations signed on to the agreement at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York, bringing the total number of countries to 30.¹⁰ The first meeting of the Bank was held in Lagos, Nigeria from November 4-7, 1964.¹¹ The bank officially began operations on July 1, 1966 with the headquarters in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.¹² The group has been operating out of a Temporary Relocation Agency in Tunis, Tunisia since early 2003 because of the current political unrest in Cote d'Ivoire.¹³

Membership in the African Development Bank consists of Regional Member Countries (RMCs) and Non-Regional Member Countries (Non-RMCs).¹⁴ In order to be a RMC, your state must actually be located on the African continent and must be a member of the African Union.¹⁵ This is the only differentiation between the two types of membership. Non-RMCs were not allowed to join the African Development Bank prior to 1982.¹⁶ Before Non-RMCs joined the fund, costs for member states were extremely high, and it resulted in many states being unable to meet their obligations to the fund.¹⁷ As a result, the AfDB was founded to allow Non-RMCs to help fund projects on the continent.¹⁸ Non-RMCs were and still are only allowed to join the bank after being a part of the African Development Fund.¹⁹ Turkey is the most recent state to undergo this process to become a full member of the AfDB.²⁰ As of July 31, 2010, RMCs own approximately 60% of the voting rights whereas the Non-RMCs own

¹ African Development Bank, *About Us*, 2010

² African Development Bank, *History*, 2010

³ African Development Bank, *History*, 2010

⁴ African Development Bank, *About Us*, 2010

⁵ African Development Bank, *History*, 2010

⁶ African Development Bank, *About Us*, 2010

⁷ African Development Bank, *History*, 2010

⁸ African Development Bank, *Agreement to Establish African Development Bank*, 2002, p. 2.

⁹ African Development Bank, *Agreement to Establish African Development Bank*, 2002, p. 2.

¹⁰ Fordwor, *The African Development Bank: Problems of International Cooperation*, 1981, p. 2

¹¹ African Development Bank, *History*, 2010

¹² African Development Bank, *African Development Bank (AfDB)*, 2010

¹³ African Development Bank, *History*, 2010

¹⁴ African Development Bank, *About Us*, 2010

¹⁵ African Development Bank, *About Us*, 2010

¹⁶ African Development Bank, *History*, 2010

¹⁷ English and Mule, *The African Development Bank*, 1996, p. 20

¹⁸ English and Mule, *The African Development Bank*, 1996, p. 20

¹⁹ African Development Bank, *History*, 2010

²⁰ African Development Bank, *History*, 2010

approximately 40%.²¹ This balance helps ensure that the rights and goals of the RMCs are still heard above those of the Non-RMCs.

Structure of the African Development Bank

The current President of the African Development Bank is Mr. Donald Kaberuka from the state of Rwanda.²² The President must answer to, and is elected by, the Board of Governors of the Bank.²³ Mr. Kaberuka was re-elected for a second term in 2010 and will serve another 5-year term as President of the Bank.²⁴ Under Mr. Kaberuka there are Six Vice-Presidential positions.²⁵ All of these positions and multiple others work together to comprise the management of the Bank. The different Vice-Presidential offices include: The Office of the Chief Economist, Vice President of Operations I: Country & Regional Programs & Policy, Vice President of Operations II: Sector Operations, Vice President of Operations III: Infrastructure, Private Sector, & Regional Integration, Vice President of Finance, and Vice President of Corporate Services.²⁶

The three organs composing the AfDB are the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Nigerian Trust Fund.²⁷ The African Development Bank is in charge of creating and disbursing funds, and has the ability to create special funds when needed.²⁸ The bank can create any special fund it sees fit as long as the special fund follows the intent and purpose of its creation.²⁹ One of these special funds is the Arab Oil Fund, and two of the regular funds the Bank has created were the African Development Fund and the Nigerian Trust Fund.³⁰ The African Development Fund (ADF), put quite simply, is where the donor countries and the recipient countries come together so that the donor nations may help fund projects in recipient countries.³¹ The Agreement Establishing the ADF is governed by six non-RMC representatives and six Executive Directors from the AfDB that come together to form the Fund's Board of Directors.³² Every three years the fund receives new resources from the donor countries, and in these talks the donor countries are represented by ADF Deputies.³³ The Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF) was created by an agreement between the Nigerian Government and the AfDB in order to help all African low-income RMCs in obtaining their development goals.³⁴ Every year, the amount of money that the NTF donates is different, and the NTF loans must go through an approval process.³⁵ For example, between 2008 and 2009, funding decreased at a rate of 42.4% because many loans were not approved.³⁶

Funding of the African Development Bank occurs through the ADF. The meeting of the most recent Fund, which is currently in place, was in 2007 to discuss funding for 2008-2010 years.³⁷ This was the 11th Session of the ADF, and they agreed on committing US \$8,732,000 towards the main strategic goals of “infrastructure, governance, fragile states and regional integration.”³⁸ The twelfth, and most recent meeting of the ADF was held on September 7-8, 2010 to discuss the Fund's plans for the next 3 years.³⁹ The funding not only comes from Non-RMCs, but also other multinational organizations such as the World Bank.⁴⁰ The World Bank uses the AfDB to help determine “regional infrastructure priorities” and then helps the AfDB to support these priorities.⁴¹

²¹ African Development Bank, *AfDB Statement of Voting Powers as at 30 July 2010*, 2010

²² African Development Bank, *AfDB President Donald Kaberuka Re-elected for a Second-Term*, 2010

²³ African Development Bank, *AfDB President Donald Kaberuka Re-elected for a Second-Term*, 2010

²⁴ African Development Bank, *AfDB President Donald Kaberuka Re-elected for a Second-Term*, 2010

²⁵ African Development Bank, *Structure*, 2010

²⁶ African Development Bank, *Structure*, 2010

²⁷ African Development Bank, *About Us*, 2010

²⁸ African Development Bank, *African Development Bank (AfDB)*, 2010

²⁹ African Development Bank, *Agreement to Establish African Development Bank*, 2002, p. 8

³⁰ African Development Bank, *African Development Bank (AfDB)*, 2010

³¹ African Development Bank, *African Development Fund (ADF)*, 2010

³² African Development Bank, *African Development Fund (ADF)*, 2010

³³ African Development Bank, *African Development Fund (ADF)*, 2010

³⁴ African Development Bank, *Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF)*, 2010

³⁵ African Development Bank, *Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF)*, 2010

³⁶ African Development Bank, *Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF)*, 2010

³⁷ African Development Bank, *African Development Fund (ADF)*, 2010

³⁸ African Development Bank, *African Development Fund (ADF)*, 2010

³⁹ African Development Bank, *ADF-12*, 2010.

⁴⁰ The World Bank, *Africa – Regional Brief*, 2010.

⁴¹ The World Bank, *Africa – Regional Brief*, 2010.

Another major organization that the Bank works with is the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).⁴² This organization was created to help create an "integrated socio-economic development framework for Africa."⁴³ There are a lot of the goals that NEPAD and the AfDB share, some of which are eradicating poverty and empowering women.⁴⁴ Because the goals of both organizations are so similar, and the AfDB recognizes that this is a major initiative created by African Leaders to benefit the continent, the AfDB is working within NEPAD to follow the infrastructure plan set out by them.⁴⁵

Conclusion

As the deadline to the 2015 Millennium Development Goals is quickly approaching, Africa wants to be sure that it is not left behind in this process.⁴⁶ The AfDB is a vital organization in terms of making sure that the development goals are accomplished successfully and in a timely manner. The Bank represents a unified Africa working together with nations outside the continent that want to see Africa's goals accomplished in a successful, and perhaps most importantly, in a sustainable manner. The African Development Fund is one of the most important organs in the bank because of how it brings non-RMCs and RMCs together to help non-RMCs get involved in aiding the development in RMCs. The Nigeria Trust Fund has aided many of the least-developed nations in their developing efforts. NEPAD sets out a framework for a sustainable socio-economic framework for development, and this will be extremely important to keep in mind when discussing any item on the agenda in the AfDB. With all of these organs and structures in place, Africa is doing everything possible to be on track to reach their 2015 Millennium Development Goals, together.

I. Fostering Clean Water Supply and Sanitation

"Water is one of the earth's most precious and threatened resources. Health is one of each person's most precious resources. We need to protect and enhance them both."⁴⁷

Introduction

From outer space, the earth looks like a "blue" planet because most of its surface is covered by water.⁴⁸ But the volume of freshwater resources is around 35 million km³, or about 2.5% of the total volume.⁴⁹ Also, around 30% of the world's freshwater is stored underground which constitutes about 97% of all the freshwater that is potentially available for human use.⁵⁰ On the African continent, the distribution of freshwater resources is uneven and concentrated around the 5 major river basins of the continent, which are the Nile, Lake Chad, Niger, Zambezi River and Orange River.⁵¹ Overall water availability in Africa is abundant but uneven geographical distribution of the sources of freshwater, population growth, the extreme variability of rainfall, climate change and environmental degradation have amplified the number of countries having to cope with increasing levels of water stress.⁵² As a result of these conflicting factors, fourteen countries in Northern, Western and Southern Africa are already experiencing water stress; another 11 countries are expected to join them by 2025 at which time nearly 50% of Africa's predicted population of 1.45 billion people will face water stress or scarcity.⁵³ Furthermore, for both water and sanitation, there continue to be major disparities amongst regions. Sanitation coverage is lowest in South Asia and in sub-Saharan Africa, where two-thirds of people do not have access to improved sanitation.⁵⁴ For water,

⁴² New Partnership for Africa's Development. *About NEPAD*, 2010.

⁴³ New Partnership for Africa's Development. *About NEPAD*, 2010.

⁴⁴ New Partnership for Africa's Development. *About NEPAD*, 2010.

⁴⁵ African Development Bank. *New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*, 2010.

⁴⁶ African Development Bank. *ADF-12*, 2010.

⁴⁷ World Health Organization, *World Water Day Report*, 2006.

⁴⁸ World Health Organization, *World Water Day Report*, 2006.

⁴⁹ United Nations Water, *Water Resources: Statistics Graph and Map*, 2010.

⁵⁰ United Nations Water, *Water Resources: Statistics Graph and Map*, 2010.

⁵¹ United Nations Environment Programme, *Activities of the Regional Office for Africa (ROA)*, 2010.

⁵² United Nations Environment Programme, *Activities of the Regional Office for Africa (ROA)*, 2010.

⁵³ United Nations Environment Programme, *Activities of the Regional Office for Africa (ROA)*, 2010.

⁵⁴ UNICEF, *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*, 2010.

coverage remains below 60% of the population in both Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania whereas all other regions have coverage rates of 80% or higher.⁵⁵ These alarming statistics are reasons to further explore this subject in terms of looking at the effects, obstacles and current initiatives undertaken by the African Development Bank.

Effects of the Lack of Clean Water and Poor Sanitation

It should not be surprising to readers of the effect of the lack of clean water and poor sanitation. The state of human health is inextricably linked to a range of water-related conditions such as safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, minimized burden of water-related disease and healthy freshwater ecosystems.⁵⁶ The global disease burden from water, sanitation, and hygiene-related diseases is significant.⁵⁷ As a result of the correlation between access to fresh water, improved sanitation and good health, countless Intergovernmental Organizations and Non-governmental Organizations have all launched series of campaigns to combat this alarming problem. Specifically, the African Development Bank's portfolio of interventions in the water and sanitation sector spans drinking water supply, water resources management, sanitation and hygiene, capacity building and policy reform among others.⁵⁸ To be more specific, sources that meet the definition of improved water include a household connection, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater collection. Connection to a public sewer or septic system or use of ventilated pit latrines and some simple pit latrines qualify as improved sanitation.⁵⁹ These facilities serve as measuring tools for researchers to use to determine how many people have access to clean water and improved sanitations, regionally and globally.

Not unique to the African continent, the most prominent effect of the lack of clean water and poor sanitation is the spread of diarrhoeal diseases, Schistosomiasis and Malaria. Although all these diseases are considered life threatening, Malaria is often referred to as the most severe of them all. About 90% of the annual global rates of deaths from Malaria occur in Africa south of the Sahara, which is also the cause of at least 300 million cases of acute illness each year.⁶⁰ Furthermore, mortality due to Malaria increased by 27% between 1990 and 2002, going from 926,000 people to 1,272,000.⁶¹ The disease costs Africa more than US\$12 million annually and slows economic growth in African countries by 1.3% a year.⁶² The increase in the total number of illnesses due to poor sanitation and lack of clean water can have a negative effect on a country's workforce; meaning there are fewer and fewer abled bodied individual to contribute positively to the country's economy. According to World Health Organization Director-General Dr Margaret Chan, "Sanitation is the cornerstone to public health and improved sanitation contributes enormously to human health and well-being, especially for girls and women".⁶³ Improving these conditions will increase the standard of public health overall.

Obstacles Facing Clean Water and Sanitation

In many developing countries, a lack of financial resources and a low prioritization of water and sanitation constrain both the maintenance and expansion of services.⁶⁴ For example, a study was carried out from January to April 2006 in Zimbabwe, to evaluate the sustainability of a rural water supply and sanitation project in Mukumbura.⁶⁵ A total of 43 boreholes and 10 toilet blocks were studied. It was observed that 38% of the boreholes under study were not functioning.⁶⁶ Of the newly drilled boreholes 17% were not functioning as compared to 36% of the rehabilitated

⁵⁵ UNICEF, *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*, 2010.

⁵⁶ UNICEF, *Meeting Basic Needs*, 2010.

⁵⁷ Prüss, *Estimating the Burden of Disease from Water, Sanitation and Hygiene at a Global Level*, 2002, p. 537–542.

⁵⁸ African Development Bank, *Role of AfDB*, 2010.

⁵⁹ Montgomery, *Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries: Including Health in the Equation*, 2007, p.18.

⁶⁰ UNESCO, *Water and Health*, 2010.

⁶¹ UNESCO, *Water and Health*, 2010.

⁶² UNESCO, *Water and Health*, 2010.

⁶³ World Health Organization, *Poor sanitation threatens public health: 6 in 10 Africans remain without access to proper toilet*, 2010.

⁶⁴ Montgomery, *Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries: Including Health in the Equation*, 2007, p.22.

⁶⁵ Demberere, *An Evaluation of the Sustainability of a water supply and sanitation project in Mt Darwin District: Zimbabwe-Water for People*, 2006, p.1.

⁶⁶ Demberere, *An Evaluation of the Sustainability of a water supply and sanitation project in Mt Darwin District: Zimbabwe-Water for People*, 2006, p.1.

boreholes.⁶⁷ The average downtime of the boreholes was 3 weeks.⁶⁸ Also, according to respondents, the long downtimes are caused by factors related to unavailability of money in the beneficiary community, which was established that the average downtime is related to beneficiary cash contributions towards operations and maintenance.⁶⁹ Apart financial related factor inhibiting the increase to clean water and sanitation, the absence of skilled labor to ensure the maintenance of such facilitates are major obstacles. Like any piece of machinery, it is always in need of constant repair and maintenance especially if used frequently. In most areas of the African continent, a source providing clean access to water and sanitation is heavily depended upon by a lot of communities. Due to the high illiteracy rates, there is a shortage of human capacity development. These shortages translate into fewer skilled laborers able to tackle what is otherwise known in the developed world as simple repairs. In addition, lack of accountability, corruption, and inefficient management all plague efforts to improve water and sanitation. The lack of water quality standards and the difficulty in enforcing standards also limit the ability to improve health outcomes.⁷⁰ Corruption in Africa is significant, unabated and country specific, driven by conditions ripe for unaccountable and less than transparent behavior.⁷¹ Like all corruption in developing and transitional economies, corruption in Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) in Africa is founded in historical, political and social realities, the causes of corruption are not sectoral. Corrupt practices take hold and are manifest in different contexts in very different ways and legal frameworks, institutional structures and bureaucratic systems strongly influence how elected, managerial and technical officials behave.⁷² Most countries on the African continent have a corruption perception index below 4.9 on a 10 point scale.⁷³ It is unquestionable that the presence of corruption and the lack of transparency poses a hindrance to promoting clean water and sanitation.

Initiatives Undertaken by the African Development Bank

In 2000, the Bank adopted its Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Policy aimed to increase its focus on the water sector as a way of assisting regional member countries achieve the objective of poverty reduction and economic growth because of its potential for contributing to achieving the other MDGs for poverty, health, education, and gender.⁷⁴ The IWRM principle is based on the recognition that water has an ecological, social and economic use and that water management has to be optimized within these systems.⁷⁵ The central objective of IWRM policy is to promote an integrated approach in the management of water resources in order to achieve sustained economic development and attain the goals poverty reduction in RMCs.⁷⁶ The adoption of this policy further led to establishment of the Water and Sanitation Department (OWAS) in 2006, aimed to provide an institutional focus for water sector activities in the Bank. The Department also plays an important role in ensuring the Bank's leadership role in water sector activities in Africa.⁷⁷ The four main initiatives underpinning the Bank strategy in the water sector are the: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI); African Water Facility, (AWF); and the Multi-Donor Water Partnership Programme (MDWPP).⁷⁸ Beginning with the objective of RWSSI, it seeks to reduce poverty through attainment of the MDGs by accelerating access to improved rural water supply and sanitation (WSS) facilities to 80% to about 271 million people and sanitation access to about 295 million people by year 2015 in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner.⁷⁹ The African Water Facility (AWF) created in 2004, is an initiative led by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) to mobilize financial resources for water sector development in Africa. Major objectives of the African Water Facility include attracting and making effective use of increased and appropriate investments needed to achieve national and regional water sector targets

⁶⁷ Demberere, *An Evaluation of the Sustainability of a water supply and sanitation project in Mt Darwin District: Zimbabwe Water for People*, 2006, p.4.

⁶⁸ Demberere, *An Evaluation of the Sustainability of a water supply and sanitation project in Mt Darwin District: Zimbabwe Water for People*, 2006, p.5.

⁶⁹ Demberere, *An Evaluation of the Sustainability of a water supply and sanitation project in Mt Darwin District: Zimbabwe Water for People*, 2006, p.6.

⁷⁰ Montgomery, *Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries: Including Health in the Equation*, 2007, p.22.

⁷¹ Plummer Janelle et al, *Tackling Corruption in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Africa*, 2006, p.8.

⁷² Plummer Janelle et al, *Tackling Corruption in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Africa*, 2006, p.10.

⁷³ International Transparency, *Corruption Perception Index*, 2009.

⁷⁴ African Development Bank, *Bank Group Vision*, 2010.

⁷⁵ African Development Bank, *Bank Group Vision*, 2010.

⁷⁶ African Development Bank, *Bank Group Vision*, 2010.

⁷⁷ African Development Bank, *Water and Sanitation Department*, 2010.

⁷⁸ African Development Bank, *Water Sector Initiatives*, 2010.

⁷⁹ African Development Bank, *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative*, 2010.

in Africa.⁸⁰ The African Development Bank (AfDB)-Netherlands Water Partnership Program (BNWPP) was established in December 2002 between the Bank and the Dutch Government, which was later transformed into a Multi-Donor Water Partnership Program (MDWPP) with the participation of the Canadian and Danish governments in March 2006.⁸¹ The objective of Water Partnership Programme (WPP) is to help operationalize the Bank's IWRM Policy, create awareness on and enhance commitment to IWRM (Integrated Water Resources Management) among regional member countries (RMCs), and support the coordinating efforts of the Bank with respect to the various water initiatives.⁸² By end 2006, the AfDB had committed more than US\$4 billion to water supply and sanitation, representing about 7.7% of total Bank approvals since 1967.⁸³ The number of water sector operations and the associated financing over the last five years have increased in comparison to other sectors financed by the AfDB.⁸⁴ It is clear that these various programs and initiatives are complementary of one another, yet, distinctive. An example of the Bank's involvement in promoting clean water supply and sanitation on the continent is the project titled "Water and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States" in the country Nigeria.⁸⁵ Approved on February 29, 2009 with starting date scheduled exactly one year later, the project has two broad objectives: (i) to improve access to safe water supply and hygienic sanitation services in the cities of Ibadan and Jalingo, from current levels of about 30% in Jalingo and Ibadan to 80% by 2013, and increase through rehabilitation and extension of the existing infrastructure, and (ii) to improve sector management and the overall performance and long-term financial viability of urban water supply agencies in the two states through institutional reforms and capacity building.⁸⁶ This project comprises of three components. Component A focuses on water supply and sanitation. It will involve the rehabilitation and construction of water intakes and treatment plants (only in Jalingo) and installation of customer and bulk meters; Extension, rehabilitation and replacement of water distribution networks including the construction of trunk mains, booster stations, water reservoirs and an estimated new 8,000 household connections in Jalingo and Ibadan, with some repair works at one treatment plant in Ibadan.⁸⁷ It will also include the construction of improved sanitation facilities for schools, health centers, markets and other public places, Hygiene education and promotion, Community awareness creation and mobilization activities, and Environmental and Social Management.⁸⁸ Component B focuses on Reforms and Capacity Building. This component will assist the two states to introduce necessary reforms that would facilitate private investment and sector management, particularly through Private-Public Partnerships.⁸⁹ In Oyo State this component will entail the establishment of a Water Resources Directorate and capacity building in the area of IWRM, policy planning and coordination, and setting up a state level Monitoring and Evaluation system.⁹⁰ The component will also entail the revision of state water policies, legislations and regulatory framework that will allow for improved service standards and performance and effective tariff administration in both Oyo State and Taraba State.⁹¹ It will also include technical assistance and training for the water utilities to develop and implement a strategy to improve commercialization of their operations, and introduce Private-Public Partnerships in water supply in the two states by 2013.⁹² The final Component C focuses on the Management of the Project. This component will cover Engineering services for detailed designs and preparation of tender documents and Project Supervision, Operational Costs, and Project Audit.⁹³ Anticipated benefits that is expected in to arise from the projects in Ibadan and Jalingo in Oyo and Taraba States respectively is targeted to improve access to clean water and sanitation for an estimated population of 1.8 residents in the two cities, including men, women and children and also the improvement of living conditions and public health in the cities with the associated gender impacts.⁹⁴ Also, expected is the provision of water and sanitation facilities that cater for different gender needs in public places such as markets, schools and health centers will improve hygienic conditions in the

⁸⁰ African Development Bank, *African Water Facility*, 2010.

⁸¹ African Development Bank, *Multi-donor Water Partnership Program*, 2010.

⁸² African Development Bank, *Multi-donor Water Partnership Program*, 2010.

⁸³ ANEW, WaterAid &FAN, *The African Development Bank and the Water and Sanitation Sector*, 2007, p.15.

⁸⁴ ANEW, WaterAid &FAN, *The African Development Bank and the Water and Sanitation Sector*, 2007, p.15.

⁸⁵ African Development Bank, *Water and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁸⁶ African Development Bank, *Water and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁸⁷ African Development Bank, *Water Supply and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁸⁸ African Development Bank, *Water Supply and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁸⁹ African Development Bank, *Water Supply and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁹⁰ African Development Bank, *Water Supply and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁹¹ African Development Bank, *Water Supply and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁹² African Development Bank, *Water Supply and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁹³ African Development Bank, *Water Supply and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁹⁴ African Development Bank, *Water Supply and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

two project cities.⁹⁵ Another benefit associated with the project is the provision of local employment to residents during construction, which is estimated that at least 30-40% of project costs will be used for local contracts for excavation, construction and local materials.⁹⁶

Initiatives Undertaken through Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements

According to the Adkins Report 10, there is a downward trend in bilateral water expenditure in Africa, despite the fact that this is a region where there is minimal progress toward MDG targets.⁹⁷ In fact, if these trends continue, Africa will end up with more un-served in 2015 than in 2004.⁹⁸ According to a recent report by the Development for International Development (DFID), the world, except sub-Saharan Africa, is on track to meet the MDG target on water, but at the current rate will miss the sanitation target by over 700 million people.⁹⁹ Although the AfDB has been very active to ensuring Africans have better access to clean water and improved sanitation conditions, some steps towards this cause is also being taken through the medium of bilateral and multilateral agreements between African nations and non-African nations/ organizations. Such actions is partly attributed to the recognition of the UN Millennium Development Goal on Environmental Sustainability which includes two targets of Water Supply and Sanitation sectors, to half by 2015 of the proportion of people without access to safe water and sanitation and the slow progress thus far.¹⁰⁰ At the international level, organizations like DFID supported the first pilot annual global monitoring report for water and sanitation- the UN-Water Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water.¹⁰¹ And at the country level, DFID is in agreement with Ethiopia to put in place an annual report on its increasingly harmonized water sector. They are also helping Ethiopia implement its Seven-Year Universal Access Programme.¹⁰² This plan launched by Ethiopia's Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) aims to expand potable water and sanitation services in all rural parts of the country within seven years.¹⁰³ This initiative is particularly essential because governments' of developing countries are not giving priority to water and sanitation in national budgets.¹⁰⁴ The very poorest, often located in rural parts are often excluded from project benefits; investment priorities may be skewed against poor areas and low-income appropriate technologies.¹⁰⁵

Furthermore, United Cities and Local Governments for Africa (UCLGA) and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability – Africa are partners in the European Commission (EC) funded project *Local Initiatives in Promotion of the Attainment of Water and Sanitation Millennium Development Goals*.¹⁰⁶ The project is taking place in 15 countries within Sub-Saharan Africa: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which together represent over 383 million citizens.¹⁰⁷ The main aim of this project is to ensure that the role of local authorities in the delivery of the water and sanitation MDGs is recognized and to enhance the capacity of local authorities to fulfill that role through sharing of knowledge and innovative practices.¹⁰⁸ The project believes that by lobbying that national departments responsible for water and sanitation service delivery and the attainment of the MDGs, based on well-informed and articulate policy positions, greater consideration will be given by the water sector in the 15 target countries to the role and issues of local government in the provision of water and sanitation services to communities.¹⁰⁹ The bold step to boosting cooperation targeted at increasing clean water access and sanitation is

⁹⁵ African Development Bank, *Water Supply and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁹⁶ African Development Bank, *Water Supply and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*, 2009.

⁹⁷ Water Aid, *Financing and Aid instruments for Water and Sanitation*, 2004, p.2.

⁹⁸ WHO/UNICEF, *Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, Meeting the MDG drinking water and sanitation target: the urban and rural challenge of the decade*, 2006.

⁹⁹ DFID, *Ensuring Environmental Sustainability*, 2010.

¹⁰⁰ Water Aid, *Financing and Aid instruments for Water and Sanitation*, 2004, p.1.

¹⁰¹ WHO, *UN-Water Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2008 Pilot Report-Testing a new reporting approach*, 2008.

¹⁰² UFID, *Water and Sanitation Fact Sheet*, 2009, p.4.

¹⁰³ AllAfrica, *Ethiopia: Ministry Launches Universal Access Program*, 2006.

¹⁰⁴ Water Aid, *Financing and Aid instruments for Water and Sanitation*, 2004, p.1.

¹⁰⁵ Water Aid, *Financing and Aid instruments for Water and Sanitation*, 2004, p.1.

¹⁰⁶ Wash News Africa, *Africa: project helps local governments contribute to water and sanitation MDGs*, 2010.

¹⁰⁷ Wash News Africa, *Africa: project helps local governments contribute to water and sanitation MDGs*, 2010.

¹⁰⁸ Wash News Africa, *Africa: project helps local governments contribute to water and sanitation MDGs*, 2010.

¹⁰⁹ Wash News Africa, *Africa: project helps local governments contribute to water and sanitation MDGs*, 2010.

gaining momentum across the African continent. In January 2008, China's CGC Overseas Construction Company was to start work on a project to increase water production and distribution in Cameroon's economic capital, Douala. The company signed the deal for the project last December, which involves construction of pipe networks, wells and a potable water treatment plant and aims to boost Douala's water production capacity from 115,000 to 260,000 cubic meters in a year.¹¹⁰ The Cameroon project of CGC is just the latest in a series of water projects that companies from China are carrying out in African countries.¹¹¹ While some of the companies are engaged in providing clean drinking water in African cities and villages, several others are assisting in building dams and water supply and distribution networks across resource-rich Africa.¹¹²

A significant collaboration that is also worth noting is the partnerships between the World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB) and The Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), which became operational in 2005.¹¹³ A collaborative initiative driven by these organizations is targeted towards the share information on sector initiatives adopted by each institution; exchange lessons and experiences on key thematic areas affecting the scaling up of rural water supply and sanitation services in Africa, with a special focus on lending instruments and monitoring and evaluation; and update each other on progress in sector initiatives adopted by each institution.¹¹⁴ To further deepen the collaboration, they sought to identify where in-country operations could be harmonized to accelerate achievement of water and sanitation goals, and also agree on the steps towards establishment of joint investment programs and the setting up of a mechanism to monitor progress.¹¹⁵ Seven countries - Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and Tanzania - all with WSS policy/strategy frameworks, were identified for intensive WB-AfDB collaboration, with focus on plugging investment gaps.¹¹⁶ For another 12 countries - Benin, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Uganda and Zambia - the institutions agreed to continue with planned operations while keeping each other informed on possible areas of collaboration.¹¹⁷ All these actions are aimed to improve the state of water and sanitation services in Africa.¹¹⁸ Also, in 2003, the G8 adopted a Water Action Plan as a contribution to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and other internationally agreed targets on water and sanitation.¹¹⁹ Pledges from the G8 were done individually. For example, Canada committed between 2003-2004 and 2007-2008, disbursements in water supply and sanitation totaled approximately CAN\$ 337 million. For example, in Africa, the Canada Fund for Africa committed CAN\$ 15 million to the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, CAN\$ 10 million to the Global Water Partnership, CAN\$ 5 million to the Water Partnership Program of the African Development Bank, and CAN\$ 20 million to support the African Water Facility.¹²⁰ The United Kingdom's DFID committed to spend £95 million a year on water and sanitation in Africa by 2007-08, which has been met, and £200 million a year by 2010-11.¹²¹

In addition to multilateral and bilateral agreements, private companies have taken positive steps towards promoting clean water and sanitation on the African continent. For example, Coca Cola Company announced on March 16th, 2009 that it has committed US \$30 million over the next six years to provide access to safe drinking water to communities throughout Africa through its Replenish Africa Initiative (RAIN).¹²² Implemented by The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation, RAIN will provide at least 2 million Africans with clean water and sanitation by 2015.¹²³ The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation currently has water projects in 19 African countries - Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Cote d' Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia - reaching over 300,000 people.¹²⁴ These partnerships with some of these

¹¹⁰ Feller Gordon, *China's Approach to Africa's Water Crises*, 2008.

¹¹¹ Feller Gordon, *China's Approach to Africa's Water Crises*, 2008.

¹¹² Feller Gordon, *China's Approach to Africa's Water Crises*, 2008.

¹¹³ WB, AfDB, WSP, *Building Partnerships for Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services in Africa*, 2009, p.12.

¹¹⁴ WB, AfDB, WSP, *Building Partnerships for Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services in Africa*, 2009, p.12.

¹¹⁵ WB, AfDB, WSP, *Building Partnerships for Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services in Africa*, 2009, p.12

¹¹⁶ WB, AfDB, WSP, *Building Partnerships for Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services in Africa*, 2009, p. 13

¹¹⁷ WB, AfDB, WSP, *Building Partnerships for Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services in Africa*, 2009, p. 13

¹¹⁸ WB, AfDB, WSP, *Building Partnerships for Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services in Africa*, 2009, p.6.

¹¹⁹ G8 Summit, *Progress Report on the implementation of the G8 Water Action Plan*, 2009, p. 1.

¹²⁰ G8 Summit, *Progress Report on the implementation of the G8 Water Action Plan*, 2009, p. 9

¹²¹ G8 Summit, *Progress Report on the implementation of the G8 Water Action Plan*, 2009, p. 12

¹²² Coca Cola, *The Coca-Cola Company Commits US\$30 Million to Clean Water Projects across Africa*, 2009.

¹²³ Coca Cola, *The Coca-Cola Company Commits US\$30 Million to Clean Water Projects across Africa*, 2009.

¹²⁴ Coca Cola, *The Coca-Cola Company Commits US\$30 Million to Clean Water Projects across Africa*, 2009.

African countries listed above is coupled with Coca Cola's water stewardship goal of returning to communities and to nature an amount of water equivalent to what is used in all of their beverages and production.¹²⁵ The Company's strategy for achieving that goal has three components: Reduce - Improving water efficiency by 20% by 2012, compared to a baseline year 2004; Recycle - Returning all water the Company uses for manufacturing processes to the environment at a level that supports aquatic life and agriculture by the end of 2010; Replenish - Expanding the Company's support of healthy watersheds and sustainable community water programs to balance the water used in its finished beverages.¹²⁶ Such an initiative undertaken is a step closer to collectively realizing the MDG target of 2015.

Conclusion

Including health in the equation is a challenge that can no longer ignore. Clean water and sanitation are essential elements in achieving a basic standard of health for the globe. The ultimate impact on health, however, depends largely on the extent to which interventions are implemented, used, and maintained. If we are serious about implementing innovative solutions that effectively provide basic water and sanitation services to developing countries, we must be willing to openly and humbly engage with the very communities where services are lacking. This will necessitate understanding community needs, learning from local innovators, and developing projects that can be locally managed and sustained. The results of such efforts will undoubtedly increase the rate at which we approach the UN MDGs and serve the billions who currently live without basic water or sanitation.¹²⁷ Overall, water also provides a range of productive opportunities, so investments in water for agriculture, hydropower and industry, for example, can be seen as drivers of growth.¹²⁸

II. Promoting Gender Equality by Increasing Women Entrepreneurs' Participation in Business

African women and the economy

For decades, the women of Africa have tried to establish their place in the continent's vast economy, as traditionally, men have always occupied a large part this economy.¹²⁹ The primary reason women have not participated in local economies is the societal belief that a woman's place is at home, and not in business.¹³⁰ Another aspect has to do with the fact that involving women in trade related business is considered inappropriate in the African cultures.¹³¹ Thus, more often than not, gender presents itself as the biggest obstacle for African women trying to enter into the economy.¹³² However, significant headway has been made after the landmark Beijing Conference and Declaration in 1995 changed the way women were portrayed in many societies, and helped to create a positive change for women in the international community.¹³³

The African Development Bank (AfDB) created three approaches and key concepts to underline gender and development issues.¹³⁴ This began in 1987, with the first approach known as Women in Development (WID).¹³⁵ This approach was designed to help women's integration into development.¹³⁶ The second approach, Gender and Development (GAD), which centered on gender and the social, political and economic factors, as well as the structures and processes that create, reinforce and sustain gender inequality.¹³⁷ The third phase began in 1996 following the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Beijing Declaration in 1995.¹³⁸ This phase underscored

¹²⁵ Coca Cola, *The Coca-Cola Company Commits US\$30 Million to Clean Water Projects across Africa*, 2009.

¹²⁶ Coca Cola, *The Coca-Cola Company Commits US\$30 Million to Clean Water Projects across Africa*, 2009.

¹²⁷ Montgomery, *Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries: Including Health in the Equation*, 2007, p.23.

¹²⁸ African Development Bank, *Bank Group Vision*, 2010.

¹²⁹ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. i

¹³⁰ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. i

¹³¹ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. ii

¹³² African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. ii

¹³³ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. i

¹³⁴ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. ii

¹³⁵ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. ii

¹³⁶ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. i

¹³⁷ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. ii

¹³⁸ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. iii

gender as a cross-cutting issue, along with environment, civil society/participation, population and institutional development.¹³⁹ In 1999, the AfDB began to define its commitment to promote gender mainstreaming and promoting women in the African economy within the framework of the Bank's New Vision.¹⁴⁰ The AfDB strongly believes in fostering women entrepreneurship as a tool for economic growth.¹⁴¹ Thus, the Bank assists in the promotion of gender equality and female entrepreneurship mainstreaming in Africa through its African Women in Business Initiative (AWIB) as well as through its financial crisis response initiative.¹⁴² The continent of Africa has region-specific gender characteristics that are directly correlated to that region's economy and social development.¹⁴³ This stems from cultural and societal norms within the African context in which roles and status assigned to men and women that are largely culturally determined.¹⁴⁴ Realizing this, the African Development Bank has created several programs and initiatives over the years to help African women create a place for themselves in their economy.¹⁴⁵ The increased focus on the gender and development debate has been an important progression, albeit a slow one, in the last three decades.¹⁴⁶ Finally, as gender and development issues are most prevalent in the sub-Saharan region, The African Development Bank has particularly focused there.¹⁴⁷

International organizations and documents

The condition of women has been at the forefront of international discussion since the creation of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in 1946.¹⁴⁸ The CSW paved the way to creating equality for women all over the world.¹⁴⁹ The first major document aiding women around the world was the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations against Women (CEDAW).¹⁵⁰ The CEDAW gave women in the international community the opportunity to make their voices heard, while allowing maximum participation on equal terms with men in all fields.¹⁵¹ This vital document became the catalyst in starting several initiatives and organizations to improve the lives of women.¹⁵² Following the CEDAW, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) was created in 1980.¹⁵³ Out of this establishment came UNIFEM's Women's Empowerment Principles introduced on International Women's Day 2010.¹⁵⁴ The Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 brought about the Beijing Declaration, one of the most important documents regarding the advancement of women to date.¹⁵⁵ Though the African Development Bank has been involved in the advancement of women in business since 1987, the Beijing Declaration brought about a more straightforward commitment to gender equality.¹⁵⁶ Following the Beijing Declaration, the AfDB developed the Bank's New Vision, an initiative dedicated to mainstreaming gender equality in business and development.¹⁵⁷ Following that, The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was created out of the NEPAD Strategic Framework in 2001.¹⁵⁸ NEPAD's Primary Objectives include eradicating poverty; to place African countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development; to halt the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process and enhance its full and beneficial integration into the global economy; and to accelerate the empowerment of women.¹⁵⁹ The AfDB and NEPAD have

¹³⁹ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. iii

¹⁴⁰ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. iii

¹⁴¹ African Development Bank, *AfDB Organizes Conference on Women Entrepreneurship Development*, 2009, p.1

¹⁴² African Development Bank, *AfDB Organizes Conference on Women Entrepreneurship Development*, 2009, p.1

¹⁴³ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. i

¹⁴⁴ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. i

¹⁴⁵ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. ii

¹⁴⁶ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 3

¹⁴⁷ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 3

¹⁴⁸ Commission on the Status of Women, *A Short History of the Commission on the Status of Women*, 2007, p. 2

¹⁴⁹ Commission on the Status of Women, *A Short History of the Commission on the Status of Women*, 2007, p. 2

¹⁵⁰ Commission on the Status of Women, *Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women*, 1979, p.

1

¹⁵¹ Commission on the Status of Women, *Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women*, 1979, p.

1

¹⁵² Commission on the Status of Women, *A Short History of the Commission on the Status of Women*, 2007, p. 6

¹⁵³ Commission on the Status of Women, *A Short History of the Commission on the Status of Women*, 2007, p. 9

¹⁵⁴ United Nations Development Fund for Women, *Women's Empowerment Principles: Equality Means Business*, 2010, p. 1

¹⁵⁵ Commission on the Status of Women, *A Short History of the Commission on the Status of Women*, 2007, p. 11

¹⁵⁶ United Nations, *Beijing Declaration*, 1995, p. 1

¹⁵⁷ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. i

¹⁵⁸ New Partnership for Africa's Development, *About NEPAD*, 2010, p. 1

¹⁵⁹ New Partnership for Africa's Development, *About NEPAD*, 2010, p. 1

a partnership in facilitating women in business and development in order to create a better infrastructure for business in Africa.¹⁶⁰ This partnership involves key regional infrastructure developments within the framework of NEPAD.¹⁶¹ The Bank aids in providing vital research on poverty to NEPAD in order to help combat further regional poverty.¹⁶² The AfDB also assists NEPAD in aiding other countries control debt and provide debt relief.¹⁶³ In 2003, the African Union adopted the Protocol on the Human Rights of Women to the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights adopted in 1981.¹⁶⁴ This protocol filled a major gap in the regional human rights system.¹⁶⁵ It calls for the protection of the rights of women in reproductive health, violence against women, elimination of all forms of harmful traditional practices, and many others.¹⁶⁶ In protecting women's economic and social rights, it calls for women's equal access to employment and equal pay for jobs of equal value, the right to inherit property, the right to equal share of matrimonial property at the time of divorce, ensuring women's equal access and control over productive resources and guaranteeing their property rights, promoting and supporting the occupation and economic activities of women, in particular within the informal sector, establishing a system of protection and social insurance for women working in the informal sector and to take necessary measures to recognize the value of women's work.¹⁶⁷ It was created to support with the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs), established in the year 2000.¹⁶⁸ The United Nations (UN), recognizing the need to empower women and promote gender equality established "Millennium Development Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women" in 2005, making it one of the UN's central initiatives.¹⁶⁹ Thus, MDG 3 may be viewed as a major accomplishment in the advancement of women.¹⁷⁰ Since then, the African Development Bank and the World Bank have created two extremely important initiatives: the African Development Bank's African Women in Business Initiative in 2009 and the World Bank's Gender Action Plan, which is set to run from 2007-2010.¹⁷¹

Gender equality

The AfDB pays extremely close attention to gender equality and economic development.¹⁷² The AfDB cited the World Bank's definition of gender equality, which states that it is measured in terms of rights, resources and voices; equality under the law, equality of opportunities including access to human capital and other productive resources, as well as equality of rewards for work and equality of women's voices as a whole.¹⁷³ The AfDB has also utilized the United Nations Millennium Project Taskforce for Education and Gender's operational framework for understanding gender.¹⁷⁴ This framework contains three main domains: (i) *The Capabilities Domain*; (ii) *The Access to Resources and Opportunities Domain*; and (iii) *The Security Domain*.¹⁷⁵ The African Development Bank recognizes that gender inequality stems from cultural norms in African society.¹⁷⁶ Traditionally, a woman's place is at home with the children, while the man works and earns money.¹⁷⁷ This is evidenced and reinforced by high illiteracy rate among African women, lack of decision-making power, and early marriage.¹⁷⁸

¹⁶⁰ New Partnership for Africa's Development, *The New Partnership for Africa's Development (Framework)*, 2001, p. 24

¹⁶¹ African Development Bank Group, *Role of International Support in Establishing Efficient Transit to Expand Trade Opportunities for Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)*, 2008, p. 3

¹⁶² Kanbur, *The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD): An Initial Commentary*, 2001, p. 8

¹⁶³ NEPAD, *The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*, 2001, p. 10

¹⁶⁴ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 4

¹⁶⁵ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 4

¹⁶⁶ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 4

¹⁶⁷ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 4

¹⁶⁸ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 4

¹⁶⁹ United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *Millennium Development Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: UNIDO's Contribution: Women's Economic Empowerment*, 2008, p. 1

¹⁷⁰ United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *Millennium Development Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: UNIDO's Contribution: Women's Economic Empowerment*, 2008, p. 1

¹⁷¹ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. i ; World Bank, *Gender Equality as Smart Economics: A World Bank Group Gender Action Plan (Fiscal Years 2007-2010)*, 2006, p. 1

¹⁷² Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 5

¹⁷³ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 5

¹⁷⁴ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 5

¹⁷⁵ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 5

¹⁷⁶ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 6

¹⁷⁷ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 6

¹⁷⁸ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 6

The AfDB has also found that there is a strong link between gender inequality and poverty.¹⁷⁹ On the African continent, there are fundamental gender inequalities in access to and control over productive assets such as land, labor, earned income, as well as gender biases in the labor market that form the basis for women's enhanced vulnerability to poverty.¹⁸⁰ In addition, due to the disproportionate gender division of labor in the household and their increased responsibilities for domestic and productive work, women tend to lack time to sustain a business along with attending to their household responsibilities.¹⁸¹ Finally, gender inequalities in education have a direct impact on growth that is decidedly negative.¹⁸² All of these factors combine to create obstacles for women seeking to support themselves and their families independent of male control.

Yet, there is evidence to suggest that gender equality can contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth.¹⁸³ Despite some progress made in the northern regions, Africa lags behind in meeting the Millennium Development Goals targets.¹⁸⁴ Women continue to be highly represented among the poor in Africa because of the severe lack of access to financial resources, undoubtedly furthered in part by unequal pay and job inequity.¹⁸⁵ Persistent gender discrimination in Africa remains a major barrier to advancing development in the region, which prevents African women from effectively participating in economic, social and political life.¹⁸⁶

Left with few choices, the informal economy persists as an important source of employment for women in Africa, and these industries are particularly vulnerable for female entrepreneurs.¹⁸⁷ The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that the informal economy is comprised of informal employment without secure contracts or benefits, and includes domestic work and part-time or temporary work.¹⁸⁸ In sub-Saharan Africa, 84 percent of women are informally employed, a appalling high number when compared to compared to developing countries and North Africa, which each have at most 60 percent of women employed informally.¹⁸⁹ The ability of women to formalize and grow their businesses, to create, and to enhance productivity is hampered where legal and institutional barriers exist that affect men's and women's enterprises differently.¹⁹⁰

There is evidence, especially at the micro level, that indicates that gender disparities not only disadvantage women, but also reduce the growth potential of the African region as a whole.¹⁹¹ The existence of gender related barriers can thwart the economic potential of women as entrepreneurs and workers, and such barriers have an adverse impact on enterprise development, productivity, and competitiveness in Africa. An appreciation of gender issues is important when considering strategies to improve ways women may enter the private sector in Africa and promote its competitiveness in the world.¹⁹²

Women in business in the global and African context

Understanding the different goals women have for entrepreneurship in the global context, and the relationship between these goals and the structural factors that influence women's entrepreneurship, will be of great help to researchers, planners, as well as practitioners working to promote women's entrepreneurship in developing countries, especially on the African continent.¹⁹³ This understanding can lead to the development of an "African paradigm," of more finely tuned policies and programs of support for women entrepreneurs.¹⁹⁴ However, there are

¹⁷⁹ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 7

¹⁸⁰ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 7

¹⁸¹ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 7

¹⁸² Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 8

¹⁸³ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 8

¹⁸⁴ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 9

¹⁸⁵ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 9; Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 1

¹⁸⁶ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 9

¹⁸⁷ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 9

¹⁸⁸ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 9

¹⁸⁹ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 9

¹⁹⁰ Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 1

¹⁹¹ Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 1

¹⁹² Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 1

¹⁹³ Department of Trade and Industry for the Republic of South Africa, *South African Women Entrepreneurs: A Burgeoning Force in Our Economy*, 2005, p. 8

¹⁹⁴ Department of Trade and Industry for the Republic of South Africa, *South African Women Entrepreneurs: A Burgeoning Force in Our Economy*, 2005, p. 8

very few studies on women entrepreneurs in Africa.¹⁹⁵ This is due to the lack of indigenous research studies, lack of information, and limitation in contextual African methodologies, lack of relevant and current data, and appropriate instruments of measure, and problems accessing women entrepreneurs in most African cultures and countries.¹⁹⁶ However, there are some facts to be gathered from the research that has been done on female entrepreneurs. For example, oftentimes, African women follow a different path than that of female entrepreneurs in Western nations in order to develop an African method that can be applied to theories and models in other parts of the world, making it necessary for researchers to be familiar with local situations for women.¹⁹⁷ Also, there is the startling fact that the women's labor market is not increasing in Africa.¹⁹⁸ This has become more noticeable as only 15 out of 47 countries in sub-Saharan Africa experienced growth in female labor market participation during the period of 1980-2004.¹⁹⁹ In fact, the average female labor market participation for the region in 2004 was 62%, down from 64% in 1980.²⁰⁰ The best conclusions from this data show that this fact means that women in Africa are now more represented in the informal economy.²⁰¹

The AfDB has created some programs to grow women's involvement in the formal economic sector. The AfDB's African Women in Business Initiative (AWIB) was created after the Bank's New Vision. The AWIB responds to the Bank's Private Sector Development Strategy emphasis on the role of women in business as well as calls to empower women entrepreneurs, in particular SMEs, through better access to finance.²⁰² The AWIB has a Plan of Action with three main objectives.²⁰³ First, the AWIB seeks to raise awareness among stakeholders and mobilize key players in the field of AWIB promotion.²⁰⁴ Second, the AWIB aims to reinforce business support provisions to ensure they are effective, appropriate, and accessible to women entrepreneurs who want to either establish or grow a business.²⁰⁵ Finally, the AWIB would like to develop concrete forms of support to enterprise education and entrepreneurship development in order to create and work with initiatives that help foster a strong entrepreneurial culture, make self-employment attractive, and enhance entrepreneurship training at all levels of schooling.²⁰⁶

Obstacles to attaining economic empowerment

Barriers to female economic involvement include the collapse of the of the official banking system, poor transportation systems, the unavailability of foreign exchange, the decline of public services and administration, the collapse of supply systems, harassment, extortion and arrests of entrepreneurs for illegal activities—all contributing to a critical lack of female resources.²⁰⁷ Since women in most African countries tend to work in small-scale enterprises, African women in informal sector activities seem to be the norm on the continent.²⁰⁸ However, engendered access to control and remuneration creates problems that include insufficient capital, limited expansion, and women's networks being restricted to micro-entrepreneurial activities, which is exacerbated by women's frequent lack of education, lucrative skills, and access to support services.²⁰⁹ The multiple roles of women in the family also hinder entrepreneurial risk-taking.²¹⁰ In many African countries, women spend most of their income on the household, particularly on food and education for their children, leaving few resources left for economic

¹⁹⁵ Department of Trade and Industry for the Republic of South Africa, *South African Women Entrepreneurs: A Burgeoning Force in Our Economy*, 2005, p. 8

¹⁹⁶ Department of Trade and Industry for the Republic of South Africa, *South African Women Entrepreneurs: A Burgeoning Force in Our Economy*, 2005, p. 8

¹⁹⁷ Department of Trade and Industry for the Republic of South Africa, *South African Women Entrepreneurs: A Burgeoning Force in Our Economy*, 2005, p. 8

¹⁹⁸ Africa Commission, *Women and Employment*, 2008, p.1

¹⁹⁹ Africa Commission, *Women and Employment*, 2008, p.1

²⁰⁰ Africa Commission, *Women and Employment*, 2008, p.2

²⁰¹ Africa Commission, *Women and Employment*, 2008, p.2

²⁰² African Development Bank, *African Women in Business Initiative*, 2010, p. 1

²⁰³ African Development Bank, *African Women in Business Initiative*, 2010, p. 1

²⁰⁴ African Development Bank, *African Women in Business Initiative*, 2010, p. 1

²⁰⁵ African Development Bank, *African Women in Business Initiative*, 2010, p. 2

²⁰⁶ African Development Bank, *African Women in Business Initiative*, 2010, p. 2

²⁰⁷ Department of Trade and Industry for the Republic of South Africa, *South African Women Entrepreneurs: A Burgeoning Force in Our Economy*, 2005, p. 8

²⁰⁸ Department of Trade and Industry for the Republic of South Africa, *South African Women Entrepreneurs: A Burgeoning Force in Our Economy*, 2005, p. 8

²⁰⁹ Department of Trade and Industry for the Republic of South Africa, *South African Women Entrepreneurs: A Burgeoning Force in Our Economy*, 2005, p. 8

²¹⁰ Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 2

ventures.²¹¹ However, even if the funds were available, in many African societies, economic decisions are typically made by the male head of the household, leaving women with little or no freedom in making decisions regarding use of household resources.²¹² In addition to the socio-cultural impediments discussed above, women face many other problems such as limited access to necessary technologies due to lack of information and high prices, difficulty in finding appropriate production sites at competitive prices, inadequate skills in the fields of production, business management and marketing, lack of skills for product diversification, inadequate infrastructure and utilities (particularly inadequate transport facilities from rural areas and insufficient power supplies), limited access to financing, limited access to information, a lack of organization and networking both among women themselves and between women and existing business associations and support institutions, as well as many others.²¹³

Case study: Rwanda

Rwanda has been recognized as a world leader in promoting gender equality.²¹⁴ In just over a decade, reforms in the political and legislative arena have placed women's empowerment at the forefront of government's priorities and granted women in Rwanda a sweeping number of rights.²¹⁵ Changes to matrimonial, inheritance, and land rights have given women the right to inherit land.²¹⁶ Unlike the situation in many neighboring countries, the new land laws override customary law, which often denied women property rights.²¹⁷ The constitution stipulates that women should make up 30 percent of representatives in not only parliament, but in all decision-making bodies.²¹⁸ Women's labor force participation is significant, with participation rates at a high 79.5 percent, making it so that women represent over 50 percent of the labor force.²¹⁹ Rwandan women head 42 percent of all enterprises and 58 percent of enterprises in the informal sector, which accounts for 30 percent of GDP, and they make significant contributions to the country's economy through their business activities, which are well distributed across all sectors.²²⁰ Rwanda has several programs and initiatives to help women in business to attain the support services they need to keep run or start businesses.²²¹

Conclusion

The AfDB President, Donald Kaberuka, stated that, "investing differently in women is essential to revitalize African economies."²²² He also acknowledged, "the benefits of improving women's economic opportunities" and urged leaders to act decisively in creating the means for growing businesses available to women.²²³ The President of the AfDB has recognized the need for more African women to be involved in the financial system as a prerequisite for the continent's sustainable growth.²²⁴ The Bank has made deliberate and sustained contributions in promoting equality between men and women by supporting efforts by African governments towards gender mainstreaming.²²⁵ There must be recognition of the division of labor among institutions and coordination of efforts, which should be promoted on a regular basis.²²⁶ In concert with other institutions, the Bank has for the last ten years supported the integration of women into the development process.²²⁷ Although the Bank's initial approach to gender issues emphasized women as a special target group, Bank operations over time have over time reflected a conceptual orientation that goes beyond that narrowly defined approach, to a broader focus on the integration of women into the

²¹¹ Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 2

²¹² Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 2

²¹³ Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 2

²¹⁴ International Finance Corporation, *Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Rwanda*, 2008, pg. 1

²¹⁵ International Finance Corporation, *Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Rwanda*, 2008, pg. 1

²¹⁶ International Finance Corporation, *Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Rwanda*, 2008, pg. 1

²¹⁷ International Finance Corporation, *Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Rwanda*, 2008, pg. 1

²¹⁸ International Finance Corporation, *Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Rwanda*, 2008, pg. 1

²¹⁹ International Finance Corporation, *Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Rwanda*, 2008, pg. 1

²²⁰ International Finance Corporation, *Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Rwanda*, 2008, pg. 1

²²¹ International Finance Corporation, *Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Rwanda*, 2008, pg. 5

²²² African Development Bank, *Top African and Global Leaders Together to Think about Investing Differently in Women*, 2010, p. 1

²²³ African Development Bank, *Top African and Global Leaders Together to Think about Investing Differently in Women*, 2010, p. 1

²²⁴ African Development Bank, *African Women's Economic Summit: Investing Differently in Women*, 2010, p. 2

²²⁵ African Development Bank, *African Women's Economic Summit: Investing Differently in Women*, 2010, p. 2

²²⁶ Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 5

²²⁷ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. 35

African economy.²²⁸ Supporting women micro and small entrepreneurs to organize themselves and strengthen existing associations can help enhancing their capacity to express their common interests and advocate for their improved policy environment and increased investment in the various subsectors in which they operate.²²⁹ Thus, how might the AfDB empower women and build their ability to progress in their businesses?²³⁰ How can the body collect sufficient and detailed gender statistics on micro and small business enterprises, while taking into account the infrastructure needs of women's micro and small business enterprises in designing such projects?²³¹

III. Increasing Access to Healthcare in the Region

*"The African Development Bank, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations and the Charter, is committed to strengthening measures towards making possible the acquisition of true and reliable healthcare to all peoples."*²³²

African first moves towards Healthcare and its history

Since the African Continent began the process of decolonisation after the World War II, the quality of living of its people has improved as better health conditions were provided throughout time. Reports from the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and other organs throughout these last decades, show that the United Nations has played an important role guaranteeing that many diseases and low life-expectancy rates were successfully defeated. According to UNICEF, the mortality rate of children under five-years-old in Africa for example, reduced from 231 per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 132 in 2008.²³³

In the early 1960's the difficulty of eradicating Malaria, but also the serious primitive conditions in sanitation and infrastructure, put the continent in the necessary condition of finding support in other countries, throughout the help NGOs, Christian Movements, and some alternative experiences.²³⁴ The confidence on voluntary community was one of the few accepted ways to bring health improvement in the area during the Cold War.

Fortunately, the empowerment of the United Nations' influence all over the world in the last decades, and mainly in Africa throughout the gradual spread of healthcare conditions in the continent, made possible that many countries were conducted to high rates of life expectancy, low rates on child mortality, as well as decreasing the effects on epidemics and other diseases. Living conditions and the improvement on infrastructure have been gradually conquered throughout time, as countries gained better political stability.²³⁵

Healthcare problems and difficulties

Africa is one of the regions with the largest global challenges in the present, including many health access difficulties and problems.²³⁶ The commitment assumed in the Abuja Declaration in 2000 by some African countries to allocate 15% of their national budget to this sector, was in reality never accomplished and this default led the health sector to be currently privatised.²³⁷ Indeed, African Union Member States average expenditure in the health sector, rarely exceeds 5% of GDP, with most of them spending less than US\$10 per person per year on healthcare, when at least US\$27 is needed.²³⁸ The lack of money dedicated to the construction of hospitals, and the provision of

²²⁸ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *The Gender Policy*, 2001, p. 35

²²⁹ Dejene, *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2007, p. 18

²³⁰ Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 5

²³¹ Sherief, *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*, 2008, p. 5

²³² United Nations, *Charter*, 1945, Chapter IX, Article 57.

²³³ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children Special Edition*, 2009.

²³⁴ Cueto, *The Waves of Primary Health Care*, 2007.

²³⁵ Kaseje, *Healthcare in Africa: Challenges, Opportunities, and an Emerging Model for Improvement*, 2006.

²³⁶ UNICEF, Executive Summary Report *The State of the World's Children Special Edition: Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 2009.

²³⁷ African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases, *Abuja Declaration*, 2001, p. 5.

²³⁸ Kaseje, *Healthcare in Africa: Challenges, Opportunities, and an Emerging Model for Improvement*, 2006.

medicines, medical instruments and other necessities are possibly the biggest problems on the spread to general access of the healthcare system.

Added to all this financial difficulties, most African health systems are inherited from the colonial era, which gives privilege to elites and urban centres. This concentrates medical personal into the cities in countries that are highly constituted by rural areas.²³⁹ Generalized professional attention is also one of the outstanding matters.

Following the difficulties in infrastructure, within African populations 40% have no access to safe drinking water and sanitation.²⁴⁰ Pneumonia and diarrhoeal diseases are the biggest killers of children under five, accounting for almost 40% of deaths for this age cohort.²⁴¹ Yet access to antibiotics and oral rehydration therapy – simple, proven interventions to combat these diseases and conditions – remains low in many developing countries.²⁴² In South Asia, only 18% of those under the age of five with suspected pneumonia are receiving antibiotics; in sub-Saharan Africa, less than one third of under-fives with diarrhoea receive the recommended treatment – oral rehydration with continued feeding.²⁴³

According to WHO and UNICEF, primary and basic moves toward healthcare were greatly responsible into the progress to survival and development. In one way, the prevention of epidemic diseases like Malaria had a really positive outcome through the provision of vaccines for immunization, and other instruments like pesticides and mosquito nets. HIV/AIDS has also gained special priority in order to bring treatment mainly to children under 15, what was particularly significant in sub-Saharan Africa, and with the achievement of giving better attention to pregnant women with the opening of a relevant number of antenatal clinics.²⁴⁴

The impulse of a well-conditioned environment and the supply of good infrastructure are nearly connected to the expectation of healthcare: improved drinking-water sources was brought to more than 1.6 billion people from 1990 to 2006 after developed nations' financial help to improve sources.²⁴⁵ Micronutrient supplementation like vitamin A and the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding to infants under six months were some of the measures taken to correct survival deficiencies in the countries where bad nutrition is a concern.²⁴⁶

The United Nations has emphasized already in 1978 the urgency of promoting primary health care and national health services with the work of UNICEF and WHO in the Alma-Ata Conference.²⁴⁷ The principles of assuming health as a socio-economic issue and a human right, and the commitment of promoting health care system particularly in developing countries, have furthermore developed throughout time.²⁴⁸ The latest WHO's World Health Report 2008 confirms that more than ever, primary health care should be guaranteed, and in fact, with the continent's continually growing public-private partnership (PPP) in the last year's, the expansion on this sector is been observed.²⁴⁹ Although there are relevant differences according to the continent's regions, and that more specifically the sub-Saharan Africa is the one nowadays with still some particular boundaries, the middle class' rapid growth in countries like Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Central African Republic, Ghana, Zambia, and the DR Congo,

²³⁹ Kaseje, *Healthcare in Africa: Challenges, Opportunities, and an Emerging Model for Improvement*, 2006.

²⁴⁰ Kaseje, *Healthcare in Africa: Challenges, Opportunities, and an Emerging Model for Improvement*, 2006, p. 5.

²⁴¹ UNICEF, Full Report *The State of the World's Children Special Edition: Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 2009, p. 16

²⁴² UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children Special Edition: Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 2009, p. 16

²⁴³ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children Special Edition: Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 2009, p. 16.

²⁴⁴ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children Special Edition: Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 2009, p. 16-17.

²⁴⁵ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children Special Edition: Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 2009, p. 16.

²⁴⁶ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children Special Edition: Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 2009, p. 16.

²⁴⁷ International Conference on Primary Health Care, *Declaration of Alma-Ata*, 1978.

²⁴⁸ World Health Organization, Report, *Primary Health Care Now More Than Ever*, 2008.

²⁴⁹ Insurance News, *Private Healthcare Africa's latest boom*, 2010.

allowed the entrance of the private investment as a vital component in the significantly rise on the availability of generic drugs, and the low-cost insurance in the sector.²⁵⁰

Healthcare and development

The African Development Bank under the mandate of Donald Kaberuka, is committed to the necessity of healthcare provisions in the region, and it assumes the link existent between poverty and the difficult access to these services.²⁵¹ The poor are the most exposed to the risk of hazardous environment, and the least informed about threats to health. A defenseless society has bigger aptitude to bad conditions on health, but this also creates a vicious-cycle since health-damaged societies subsequently increase poverty.²⁵²

The division of the continent into five subregions done by the African Development Bank (AfDB), reflects the special attention to different levels of poverty in Africa when introducing measures of healthcare. The sub-Saharan for example with its deep poverty, has different necessities if compared to other regions in Africa, and therefore costs might be different in one area or another.²⁵³ Nevertheless, analysing financial distribution can result very often in an issue as well.²⁵⁴

History shows that major communicable diseases were brought under control through public health measures. Investments were made in child and maternal health, health systems strengthening, and the inclusion of all actors, institutions, and resources involved in improving the health status of populations.²⁵⁵ Presently, with the new technologies, the renewed public health system must promote justice in health and development, addressing marginalizing factors such as gender, ethnicity, and economic differentials that deny the majority in Africa the enjoyment of their basic rights.²⁵⁶

Many countries in Africa face difficulties to sustain national health sector reforms because of their limited capacity in infrastructure and also financially. Countries already aimed by measures like the Bamako Initiative – launched by UNICEF and WHO along with the ministers of health of different countries, to correct the lack of resources especially in Sub-Saharan Africa – like Benin, Guinea, and Mali, face still nowadays difficulties.²⁵⁷ Lessons from countries that have implemented reform such as Uganda, Cameroon, Zambia and Ghana highlight the facts that reform are inherently political, and may not be sustained without a strong political will and legal framework.²⁵⁸

Without functional supply and logistics systems, a primary-care network cannot function properly: in Kenya, for example, children are now much better protected against malaria as a result of local services providing them with nesticide-treated bed nets.²⁵⁹ This has only been possible because the work of primary care was supported by a national initiative with strong political commitment, social marketing and national support for supply and logistics.²⁶⁰ Not only poverty, but also political instability lead to worsen health conditions: public policies encompass the rapid response capacity, in command-and-control mode, to deal with acute threats to the public's health, particularly epidemics and catastrophes.²⁶¹

The AfDB is committed on the assistance to bring better access to healthcare to peoples in Africa, since its overarching objective is to spur sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member

²⁵⁰ Insurance News, *Private Healthcare Africa's latest boom*, 2010.

²⁵¹ African Development Bank, *2009 Annual Report*, 2010, p. 72-119.

²⁵² Kaseje, *Healthcare in Africa: Challenges, Opportunities, and an Emerging Model for Improvement*, 2006.

²⁵³ African Development Bank, *Group Annual Report, 2008*. - p. 47.

²⁵⁴ World Health Organization, Report, *Primary Health Care Now More Than Ever*, 2008, p. 25.

²⁵⁵ Kaseje, *Healthcare in Africa: Challenges, Opportunities, and an Emerging Model for Improvement*, 2006, p. 8.

²⁵⁶ Kaseje, *Healthcare in Africa: Challenges, Opportunities, and an Emerging Model for Improvement*, 2006, p. 9.

²⁵⁷ United Nations Children's Fund, *The Bamako Initiative*, 1987.

²⁵⁸ Bossert, Beauvais, and Bowser, *Decentralization of Health Systems: Preliminary Review of Four Country Case Studies*, 2000.

²⁵⁹ Fegan et al, *Effect of expanded insecticide-treated bed net coverage on child survival in rural Kenya: a longitudinal study*, 2007, p. 1035–1039.

²⁶⁰ World Health Organization, Report, *Primary Health Care Now More Than Ever*, 2008, p. 64.

²⁶¹ World Health Organization, Report, *Primary Health Care Now More Than Ever*, 2008, p. 64.

countries (RMCs), thus contributing to poverty reduction.²⁶² The bank along with all multilateral development institutions, have agreed on the same set of objectives called the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).²⁶³

Case Study: Ghana

According to WHO, Ghana has still nowadays the full range of diseases endemic to a sub-Saharan country, like cholera, typhoid, pulmonary tuberculosis, yellow fever, etc.²⁶⁴ According to a 1974 report, more than 75 % of all preventable diseases at that time were waterborne.²⁶⁵ In addition, malnutrition and diseases acquired through insect bites continued to be common. Researches show malaria and measles as the leading causes of premature death in the country.²⁶⁶ Among children under five years of age, 70 % of deaths are caused by infections compounded by malnutrition.²⁶⁷

To improve health conditions in Ghana, the Ministry of Health emphasized health services research in the 1970s. The government received help of WHO to keep on improving and intensifying sanitation facilities and access to safe water.²⁶⁸ In the 1980's, the percentage of national population that had access to safe water rose from 49.2% in 1980 to 57.2% in 1987.²⁶⁹ During the same period, the 25.6% of the population with access to sanitation services (public latrines, rubbish disposal, etc) rose to 30.3 %.²⁷⁰

Modern medical services in Ghana were provided in the 1970s and 1980s by the central government, local institutions, Christian missions (private non-profit agencies), and some number private for-profit practitioners that pushed the sector towards better medical facilities like the introduction of the national insurance plan, and basic health education²⁷¹. The focus on rural community brought health care to 60% of this people, and also UNICEF worked successfully in promoting maternal and child health, worrying about the country's malnutrition and the importance of lactation (with i.e. the administration of vitamin A), and providing supplemental doses of polio vaccine to children under 5 years-old.²⁷² The infant mortality rate declined rapidly as at the same time, overall life expectancy arose.²⁷³ 78% of the population started using improved source of drinking water, and 60.7% received access to better sanitation.²⁷⁴

In 2002, AfDB together with the Ministry of Health approved the Health Services Rehabilitation Project III to keep flowing the local health development in the country.²⁷⁵ The project has as its main objectives strengthening District Health Systems, supporting the National Blood Transfusion Services, and promoting the Institutional Strengthening & Project Management.²⁷⁶ But also the PPP started to grow in the country: the opening for international investment has produced a real chance to increase investment and technology, and help train and keep medical professionals.²⁷⁷ "PPP works because it means the government doesn't have to have the money upfront but can pay the private sector back over time."²⁷⁸

The World Bank and more specifically the International Financial Corporation (IFC) are great enthusiasts of PPPs to improve the quality on health services. Ghana, as other sub-Saharan countries, have been actively introducing this

²⁶² African Development Bank, *Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank*, 2002.

²⁶³ General Assembly, *United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/Res/55/2)*, 2000.

²⁶⁴ U.S. Library of Congress, *Ghana: country studies*, n.d.

²⁶⁵ U.S. Library of Congress, *Ghana: country studies*, n.d.

²⁶⁶ U.S. Library of Congress, *Ghana: country studies*, n.d.

²⁶⁷ U.S. Library of Congress, *Ghana: country studies*, n.d.

²⁶⁸ U.S. Library of Congress, *Ghana: country studies*, n.d.

²⁶⁹ U.S. Library of Congress, *Ghana: country studies*, n.d.

²⁷⁰ U.S. Library of Congress, *Ghana: country studies*, n.d.

²⁷¹ U.S. Library of Congress, *Ghana: country studies*, n.d.

²⁷² United Nations Children's Fund, *At a Glance: Ghana*, n.d.

²⁷³ United Nations Children's Fund, *At a Glance: Ghana*, n.d.

²⁷⁴ United Nations Children's Fund, *At a Glance: Ghana*, n.d.

²⁷⁵ African Development Bank, *Health Services Rehabilitation Project III (HSRP III)*, 2002.

²⁷⁶ African Development Bank, *Health Services Rehabilitation Project III (HSRP III)*, 2002.

²⁷⁷ Insurance News, *Private Healthcare Africa's latest boom*, 2010.

²⁷⁸ Litlhakanyane, *Private Healthcare Africa's latest boom*, 2010.

type of partnership recently.²⁷⁹ The African Development Bank along with IFC and other institutions (German Finance Institution DEG, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, etc.), supports the PPP initiative since it also benefits pharmaceutical companies to invest in the improvement and access of their products.²⁸⁰ In July 2009 for example, the world's number-two drug maker GlaxoSmithKline unveiled plans to invest \$97 millions over 10 years to improve research, development and access to HIV/AIDS drugs in Africa.²⁸¹ Also, a deal with South Africa's number-one generic drug maker Aspen was made, to sell drugs to the rest of Africa.²⁸²

Case of study: Somalia

The major decline in risk from malaria transmission occurred in Somalia from 2005 to 2009 according to researches. UNICEF and its partners in the Global Fund Malaria Programme for Somalia have worked hard to prevent malaria cases and improve access to effective diagnosis and treatment, and the result is the decline of over than 50%.²⁸³

The Global Fund Malaria Programme has focused on community-based distribution of long lasting insecticide treated bed nets to those communities living in higher prevalence areas as well as increased training of health workers to enable them to provide effective diagnosis and treatment of malaria. Together with UNICEF, more than guaranteeing treatment and preparing community health workers, the programme contributed to reduction of malaria morbidity, with the distribution of long lasting insecticide treated nets. The financial support to the programme has been made possible through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.²⁸⁴

UNICEF is the Principal Recipient of the Global Fund Malaria Grant for Somalia.²⁸⁵ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has committed \$26 million over five years till 2012 for the malaria control programme covering activities such as malaria case management; malaria prevention through community education and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets; and capacity building of local health authorities.²⁸⁶ UNICEF collaborates with technical support from WHO and FSNAU, and it is also a partner of AfDB.²⁸⁷

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) support to control of communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis) is a multinational project promoted in 2006 by the African Development Bank to follow the same directions taken in Somalia: create financial support to banish those diseases that are the major causes of mortality, morbidity and poverty in the SADC countries.²⁸⁸

Conclusion

Africa is a continent where health supply has been promoted within a constant mutable and unstable environment. From decolonisation, to the tension during the Cold War, until today's globalization challenges, the region has always faced difficulties to establish and guarantee the common access to healthcare to all its individuals. Yet, many countries live in improper conditions to the extended implementation of these services: civil wars, fragile internal governments, natural environment consequences, etc.

The control on diseases like HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis represent the biggest difficulty in overcoming healthcare needs in the continent.²⁸⁹ Along with sepsis, AIDS is still nowadays the number one responsible of maternal mortality in many countries. Malaria is also responsible of an incredible number of deaths since it is endemic in the whole sub-Saharan nations.²⁹⁰ All this, combined with the lack of infrastructure on basic supplies,

²⁷⁹ Asante and Zwi, *Public-private Partnerships and Global Health Equity: Prospects and Challenges*, 2007.

²⁸⁰ Insurance News, *Private Healthcare Africa's latest boom*, 2010.

²⁸¹ Asante and Zwi, *Public-private Partnerships and Global Health Equity: Prospects and Challenges*, 2007.

²⁸² Insurance News, *Private Healthcare Africa's latest boom*, 2010.

²⁸³ United Nations Children's Fund, *Malaria risk in Somalia declines by over 50 per cent*, 2010.

²⁸⁴ United Nations Children's Fund, *Malaria risk in Somalia declines by over 50 per cent*, 2010.

²⁸⁵ United Nations Children's Fund, *Malaria risk in Somalia declines by over 50 per cent*, 2010.

²⁸⁶ United Nations Children's Fund, *Malaria risk in Somalia declines by over 50 per cent*, 2010.

²⁸⁷ African Development Bank, *International Organizations Web site*, 2010.

²⁸⁸ African Development Bank, *SADC support to the control of communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB)*, 2006.

²⁸⁹ World Health Organization, *Maternal and Perinatal Health Web site*, 2010.

²⁹⁰ *Roll Back Malaria Web site*, 2009.

sanitation services, and primary medical care, entails these regions to major deprivation of hygiene and health education, necessary to defeat and control illnesses' incidences. The absence of clean water for example, is the main reason why infections and diarrhoeal diseases are still so distressing and fatal.²⁹¹

Health problems are intrinsically connected with development ones; the surety on health care acquisition is necessary to freedom and further rights and because of this, the African Development Bank has great responsibility in the matter. Not only the spread of many diseases like AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis are in the region really high, but also the lack of infrastructure, bad nutrition, inadequate agricultural yields, etc. induct countries to bad access of healthcare. It is important to promote a sustainable reduction in poverty in Africa in order that investments in development also result in public health.

Taking the correct steps towards general healthcare is nevertheless not impossible. On the whole, people are healthier, wealthier and live longer today than 30 years ago.²⁹² Therefore, delegates in this committee might ask themselves how empowering development in the region will bring in a more immediate way the access on primary health care, and the spread of the conditions favourable to these services. How can WHO programmes be more efficient, and how can the African Development Bank work together with it? How can funds, like the Health in Africa Fund better predict countries' differences, and work more rapidly according to several environments? How can countries inside and outside the continent cooperate to promote the access to assistance, hospitals, and medicines, necessary for a basic healthy living?

²⁹¹ World Health Organization, *Maternal and Perinatal Health Web site*, 2010.

²⁹² World Health Organization, *Report, Primary Health Care Now More Than Ever*, 2008. p. xii.

Annotated Bibliography

Committee History of the African Development Bank

African Development Bank. (2010). *About Us*. Retrieved on August 14, 2010, from <http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/>.

This website is from the African Development Bank and lists basic information about the organization. It will be helpful for delegates to look at this for quick facts, but also to link from there to other relevant parts of the Bank. The site also discusses the Bank's mission, which is extremely important for the delegates to remember when discussing all topics since the mission is the Bank's overall goal.

African Development Bank. (2010). *ADF-12*. Retrieved on September 4, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/african-development-fund-adf/adf-12/>.

This article is about the 12th Replenishment cycle of the African Development Fund. Every three years, the ADF meets to discuss goals for the next three years and this will be the last complete cycle before the deadline for the 2015 Millennium Goals. Because this cycle is as important as it is, it is vital to see what goals the Bank has set out for itself, and how these goals will impact discussion during the conference.

African Development Bank. (2010). *AfDB Statement of Voting Powers as at 30 July 2010*. Retrieved on September 4, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/board-documents/board-of-directors-documents/afdb-voting-powers/>.

This is a chart that shows the voting shares and which member of the Executive Board of Directors votes for each nation. This also shows the percentage that each nation has invested in the bank, and how much their vote counts. This chart is important to understand to know what percentage each nation controls within the decision making of the Bank.

African Development Bank. (2010). *AfDB President Donald Kaberuka Re-elected for a Second-Term*. Retrieved on September 2, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-events/article/afdb-president-donald-kaberuka-re-elected-for-a-second-term-6883/>.

This article describes the re-election of the current AfDB president and how it occurred. The article also contains a very important speech by the President after his re-election and some background on how the group has done in recent years. Also, in this article is the background on the President and what he's done during his tenure thus far.

African Development Bank. (2010). *African Development Bank (AfDB)*. Retrieved on August 14, 2010, from <http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/african-development-bank-afdb/>.

This website shows more information about the order of events that led up to the establishment of the bank. The site also goes further into explaining what the funding is comprised from and what gave the bank the ability to establish the African Development Fund and Nigerian Trust Fund. Lastly, the website goes into detail about 2009 and where funding was received and how the funds were used. This is useful for delegates to understand how much funding is typically available, and the types of projects they are used for.

African Development Bank. (2010). *African Development Fund (ADF)*. Retrieved on September 2, 2010, from <http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/african-development-fund-adf/>.

The African Development Fund is an extremely important organ of the African Development Bank, and it is critical that delegates understand its importance. This article does an extremely good job of explaining the Fund, how it operates, and what the fund does. Because the African Development Fund is used by all African nations, and is donated to by all non-RMCs, understanding the Fund will help all delegates understand their place within the Bank.

African Development Bank. (2002). *Agreement to Establish the African Development Bank*. Retrieved on August 14, 2010, from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Legal->

[Documents/30718627-EN-AGREEMENT-ESTABLISHING-THE-AFRICAN-DEVELOPMENT-BANK-6TH-EDITION.PDF](#).

This is the original agreement that resulted in the establishment of the bank. This document is important for delegates to be familiar with because it shows the rules for establishing the bank, the structure of the bank, and the rules that the bank must follow. The document also explains the operations that the Bank will participate in and the composition of the bank.

African Development Bank. (2010). *History*. Retrieved on August 14, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/history/>.

This is a brief history of the African Development Bank. It explains when and how the three different entities were formed and discusses the first meeting of the Bank. The website also explains the membership of the bank and how states become members. Further down the website, it explains the bank's resources and how the resources have evolved over the years.

African Development Bank. (2010). *NEPAD*. Retrieved on September 3, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/nepad/>.

This article discusses the African Development Bank's role within NEPAD and why it is so important to how the bank operates. This article will help delegates understand what role NEPAD fills in the bank. The article discusses NEPAD's goals and priorities along with what fundamentally NEPAD is.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF)*. Retrieved on September 3, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/nigeria-trust-fund-ntf/>.

The Nigeria Trust Fund is one of the main three organs that make up the bank, so delegates should know how this organ operates and what role it plays in the AfDB. This organ benefits the least developed RMCs the most, so delegates from these nations should pay particular attention to how it operates and how loans might be received from the NTF.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Structure*. Retrieved on September 2, 2010, from <http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/structure/>.

This article has a diagram showing the structure of the bank. This website is extremely important for delegates to look at because of how complex the structure of the bank is. The diagram will help give delegates a better understanding of how the bank operates and how financing can be approved through the bank. This also helps show how the board of directors works with the President and Six Vice-Presidents to run the bank.

English, E.P. and Mule, H.M. (1996). *The Multilateral Development Banks: The African Development Bank*. Boulder: Rienner.

While this book is over 13 years old, and thus a bit outdated, it is the best resource for those seeking a book on the history of the African Development Bank. There is no information about recent developments or the Millennium Development Goals, which are two things that delegates must keep in mind when developing resolutions. However, if delegates are looking for a source that goes into detail about the history of the bank and the cooperation between RMCs and Non-RMCs, this is a great source.

Fordwor, K. D. (1981). *The African Development Bank: Problems of International Cooperation*. New York: Pergamon.

This book is extremely old and outdated, but is useful when looking into the history of the Bank. For delegates interested in having a thorough history of the bank, this will be an extremely useful tool. The book goes into great detail about the initial funding of the bank and why the bank decided to get funding from non-regional members.

New Partnership for Africa's Development. (2010). *About NEPAD*. Retrieved on September 4, 2010 from http://www.nepad.org/AboutNepad/sector_id/7/lang/en.

This article discusses the most basic information about NEPAD, including when it was created, how it was created, and where the organization is headquartered. This article isn't as good as a

resource as the African Development Bank's article about NEPAD is. This article, will, however link delegates to the rest of the information about NEPAD that they may find helpful. NEPAD is the structural plan for development, and as this is being pursued by all nations, it is important to keep in mind when debating all three topics on the agenda.

World Bank, The. (2010). *Africa – Regional Brief*. Retrieved on September 3, 2010 from <http://go.worldbank.org/3IGKDWFTG1>.

This article is the World Bank's perspective on how the region has been doing during the past year. The article lists all the World Development Indicators and how Africa has been doing in all of those sections. Briefly discussed is the relationship between the World Bank and other multilateral organizations in the region. However, the most important things to look at in this article are the indicators listed at the beginning of the article.

I. Fostering Clean Water Supply and Sanitation

African Development Bank. (2009). *Water and Sanitation for Oyo and Taraba States*. Retrieved September 29, 2010 from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/IDA-Sanitation-WaterSupply.pdf>

This Web site provides an actual project that is currently funded by the African Development Bank, which is currently underway in the country Nigeria. It provides a detailed description regarding the project as well as rationale and benefits and costs associated with the project. Additional links to very similar projects funded by the Bank is also provided on the site. This provides students with the actual information on the scope of projects funded by AfDB.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Bank Group Vision*. Retrieved August 18, 2008 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/sectors/water-supply-sanitation/bank-group-vision/>

The bank's vision was devised in 2000 to address the water and sanitation crises on the African continent. It further summarizes specific bank strategy and outcomes that is to be expected from vision. Links are also provided on the website that directs researchers/ readers to useful information.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Water and Sanitation Dept*. Retrieved August 18, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/sectors/water-supply-sanitation/water-sanitation-department-owas/>

The Water and Sanitation Department (OWAS) was established in 2006 to provide an institutional focus for water sector activities in the Bank. The Department also plays an important role in ensuring the Bank's leadership role in water sector activities in Africa. The Water and Sanitation Department (OWAS) was established in 2006 to provide an institutional focus for water sector activities in the Bank. Also, links are provided for further research.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Water Sector Initiatives*. Retrieved August 18, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/sectors/water-supply-sanitation/water-sector-initiatives/>

This site details a number of complementary initiatives which together enhance the effectiveness of the Bank's work and provides vital resources for scaling up and for promoting innovation and supporting knowledge management activities. In addition, informative links containing documents are provided for further research.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative*. Retrieved August 18, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/rural-water-supply-sanitation-initiative/>

In the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative, focus areas include water supply, sanitation, hygiene education, sector policy & strategy, capacity building and funds mobilization for rural water and sanitation sub-sector. It further discusses funding needed as well as outcome and result to date. Also, additional links are provided to advance research purposes.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Multi-donor Water Partnership Program*. Retrieved August 18, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/multidonor-water-partnership-program/>

This site discusses, structure and organization of its partnerships as they collectively combat poor sanitation and in access to clean water. It highlights objectives as well as results expected from existing partnerships. Also, focus is made on knowledge sharing among partner states. It also serves as a great research tool for advanced research.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Role of AfDB*. Retrieved August 17, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/sectors/water-supply-sanitation/>

The sub-home page for AfDB provides the role of the African Development Bank in fostering clean water and improving sanitation. It also references current projects undertaken by the bank and how it plans to execute such initiatives.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Water and Sanitation Dept*. Retrieved August 16, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/sectors/water-supply-sanitation/water-sanitation-department-owas/>

This Web site serves as the homepage for OWAS. The Water and Sanitation Department (OWAS) was established in 2006 to provide an institutional focus for water sector activities in the Bank. The Department also plays an important role in ensuring the Bank's leadership role in water sector activities in Africa. It further outlines strategic priorities which will enable it accomplish its objective.

All Africa. (2006). Ethiopia: Ministry Launches Universal Access Program. Retrieved September 05, 2010 from <http://allafrica.com/stories/200610050395.html>

This news release is important because it provides an illustration of what some African countries like Ethiopia's Ministry of Water Resources is doing to address the problem of clean water supply and sanitation in rural areas especially. It provides additional resource links that are helpful for further research on the topic at hand and other similar topics.

ANEW, WaterAid & FAN. (2007). *The African Development Bank and the Water and Sanitation Sector*. Retrieved October 2, 2010 from http://www.wateraid.org/documents/plugin_documents/afdb_primer.pdf

This primer is a resource for civil society organizations active in the water and sanitation sector. The purpose of the primer is to deepen understanding of the African Development Bank (AfDB) at a time when its work in the water and sanitation sector is expanding. It fully details the Bank's history, source of funding, types of services, its involvement in sanitation and water, the bank's projects cycle and lastly measure to ensure transparency and accountability. The primer is a compilation of material from many sources.

Coca Cola. (2009). The Coca-Cola Company Commits US\$30 Million to Clean Water Projects across Africa. Retrieved September 06, 2010 from http://www.thecocacola.com/presscenter/nr_20090316_africa_rain_projects.html

This press release focuses on Coca-Cola's commitment to US \$30MM over the next six years to provide access to safe drinking water to communities throughout Africa through its Replenish Africa Initiative (RAIN). It further highlights plans implemented by the Coca-Cola Africa Foundation of which RAIN will provide at least 2 million Africans with clean water and sanitation by 2015. It serves as a starting point for readers to understand multilateral agreements on fostering WWS.

Demberere, Tendai. et al. (2006). *An evaluation of the sustainability of a Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Mt. Darwin District: Zimbabwe-Water for People*. Retrieved August 17, 2010 from <http://bscw.ihe.nl/pub/bscw.cgi/d2607425/Demberere.pdf>

These authors research more on the obstacles that hinder clean water access and sanitation. With a research conducted a town of Zimbabwe, results show that there is an absence of long sustainability on existing boreholes. This partly is due to lack of financial resources and skilled labor to fix wear and tear sustained over town.

Development For International Development. (2009). *Water and Sanitation Fact Sheet*. Retrieved September 04, 2010 from

<http://collections.europarchive.org/tna/20100423085705/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/mdg-factsheets/waterfactsheet.pdf>

DFID provides a very detailed facts and current progress on improving water supply and sanitation. It provides a regional comparison and further highlights their commitment to achieving this objective. It also provides several links to other sources that are also committed to the same objective.

Development For International Development. (2010). *Ensuring Environmental Sustainability*. Retrieved September 07, 2010 from <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Global-Issues/Millennium-Development-Goals/7-Ensure-environmental-sustainability/>

DFID is focused on helping achieve the 2015 MDG. This source provides readers with some facts and figures of the world's current water and sanitation problem. It further focuses on the continent Africa and provides figures of disproportionate progress from the rest of the world. It is a great avenue for delegates to get basic information on their mission to promoting clean water and sanitation.

G8 Summit. (2009). *Progress Report on the implementation of the G8 Water Action Plan*. Retrieved October 11, 2010 from http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Water_Group.0.pdf

This report is a result of the request made at the Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit in 2008 on the status of the Water Action Plan initiated in 2003 G8 Summit. The report takes account of the support provided directly by G8 countries to meet the commitments made under the Water Action Plan, as well as G8 efforts on drinking water and sanitation, water resources management, and water productivity. It further highlights the G8's partnership with many others, particularly the Multilateral Development Banks and the United Nations (UN). Apart from highlighting current progress, it details countries of the G8 commitments and pledges towards the cause promoting clean water and sanitation especially in developing countries. In addition, figures of the G8's countries towards clean water and sanitation is presented over time.

International Transparency. (2009). *Corruption Perception Index*. Retrieved August 18, 2010 from http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009

Transparency International (TI) seeks to provide reliable quantitative diagnostic tools regarding levels of transparency and corruption, both at global and local levels. It has been widely credited for putting TI and the issue of corruption on the international policy agenda. The CPI ranks more than 150 countries in terms of perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys.

Montgomery, Maggie, et al. (2007). *Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries: Including Health in the Equation, Environmental Science and technology*. Retrieved October 11, 2010 from <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/es072435t>

The authors focus on water sanitation in developing nations and the effects it has on human health. They further bring attention to the correlation between water, sanitation and health. Also, some obstacles are mentioned regarding fostering clean ware access and sanitation. Some recommendations are made to overcome such obstacles.

Prüss, A., et al. (2002). Estimating the Burden of Disease from Water, Sanitation and Hygiene at a Global Level. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 110, 537–542.

The authors explore the global effects and burden of diseases form water, sanitation and hygiene. They link how these three factors jeopardize the very existence of human existence. Possible solutions are given to help solve this problem.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Org. (2010). *Meeting Basic Needs*. Retrieved August 18, 2010 from http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/facts_figures/basic_needs.shtml

The UNESCO Web site highlights details on water supply and sanitation and how it relates to health. Also, the millennium developmental goals are used as a reference to point out how water access and improve sanitation is related to MDGs. In addition, diseases relating to the lack of

access to clean water and proper sanitation are also mentioned with possible ways of preventing them.

United Nations Environment Programme. (2004). *Water and Development: Industry's Contribution*. Retrieved October 01, 2010 from <http://www.unep.org/Media/review/vol27no1/UNEP%20N27%20Vol.1.pdf#page=22>

This publication explores various authors' views such as challenges and opportunities facing the water industry, Impact of water policies on reaching the MDG 2015, to meeting targets for water supply and sanitation: the African challenge. It also, expands more on how to involve small-scale enterprises in providing water supply to rural areas. Furthermore, Wilkinson examines multiple benefits through integrated end-use water management strategies. All these authors provide positive contributions towards fostering clean water and sanitation.

United Nations Environment Programme. (2010). *Activities of the Regional Office for Africa (ROA)*. Retrieved August 18, 2010 from <http://www.unep.org/themes/Freshwater/Regions/index.asp?case=roa>

UNEP provides a background on water situation on the African continent. It also provides a water Policy and Strategy for Africa. Further details on water distribution on the African continent are provided along with some current initiatives undertaken by UNEP in Nairobi River Basin. It also serves as a portal to other regions and their water situations.

United Nations Water. (2010). *Water Resources: Statistics Graph and Map*. Retrieved on August 16, 2010 from http://www.unwater.org/statistics_res.html

UN water Web site on water resources gives a general overview of current water resources in the world. It details earth's water resources and how much is available for use for survival. Furthermore, it provides general and often unknown fact about the sources of fresh water. It also provides very helpful links for further research.

United Nations Water. (2010) *Drinking water and Sanitation*. Retrieved August 17, 2010 from http://www.unwater.org/statistics_san.html

This is a Web site for the United Nations Water that provides current statistics (maps & graphs) on water drinking, sanitation and global disease rates. It further highlights Sub-Saharan Africa as the region with the largest known cases of water and sanitation related illnesses which are often preventable through precautionary measures. Also, very useful links are provided on water supply, the environment and sanitation.

UNICEF. (2010). *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Retrieved August 18, 2010 from http://www.unicef.org/wash/index_statistics.html

This Web site provides the latest coverage statistics, which gives a mixed message: the world is now on track to meet the MDG water target, but has fallen dangerously behind in sanitation. It further indicated that two and half billion people are still without access to improved sanitation – including 1.2 billion who have no facilities at all and are forced to engage in the hazardous and demeaning practice of open defecation.

Wash News Africa. (2010). *Africa: project helps local governments contribute to water and sanitation MDGs*. Retrieved September 08, 2010 from <http://washafrika.wordpress.com/2010/07/12/africa-project-helps-local-governments-contribute-to-water-and-sanitation-mdgs/>

This source is especially helpful to delegates because it highlights collaborative efforts undertaken by some organizations to lobby national governments of 15 African countries to make clean water and sanitation a priority on their agenda. It is also anticipated that through the development and publication of in-country policy position papers, and based on successful lobby and advocacy engagements, the role of local authorities in the delivery of water and sanitation MDGs will be clearly articulated in national policies and strategies to the benefit of local communities.

Water Aid. (n.d.). *Financing and Aid instruments for Water and Sanitation*. Retrieved September 05, 2010 from http://www.wateraid.org/documents/plugin_documents/microsoft_word_financing_and_aid_instruments_for_water_and_sanitation.pdf

This source is instrumental because it provides a background on the lack of various governments in developing countries that fail to prioritize water supply and sanitation in their national budgets. It further recognizes that although these countries might be facing financial restraints, achieving improving WSS is attainable through bilateral and multilateral corporations. Also, author encourages private sector involvement in tackling this problem.

World Bank, AfDB, Water and Sanitation Program. (2009). *Building Partnerships for Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services in Africa*. Retrieved October 1, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Building%20Partnerships%20for%20Sustainable%20Water%20and%20Sanitation%20Services%20in%20Africa.pdf>

This report provides a rapid scan of partnership initiatives by the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) to improve the state of water and sanitation services in Africa. The note aims to highlight the gains and challenges of the major collaborative initiatives, focusing on where progress has been made or activities are ongoing at a strategic, thematic, and regional/country level. At the country and regional levels, it signifies that cooperation has increased greatly, including growing coordination of country support strategies, joint analytical work and increased co-financing. Institutional interaction has deepened as managers and operational staff engages in cross-consultations and sharing of knowledge.

WHO/UNICEF. Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. (2006). *Meeting the MDG drinking water and sanitation target: the urban and rural challenge of the decade*. Retrieved September 05, 2010 from http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/jmpfinal.pdf

This document from the WHO and UNICEF provides readers with a detailed view of meeting the MDG goal of increasing water and sanitation access. It further highlights urban/rural disparities in access to drinking water and sanitation. It also provides trends of drinking water and sanitation coverage and further details country, regional and global drinking water and sanitation coverage from 1990 and 2004.

World Health Organization. (2001). *World Water Day Report*. Retrieved August 17 2010 from http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/takingcharge.html#Acknowledgements

This is a report for written on World Water Day. It contains information on the correlation between the access to water, health and poverty. It further provides the reader with an insight on the sense of urgency that arises from the lack of access of clean water and proper sanitation. The report includes ways to improve water already available to individual and expand access to others.

World Health Organization. (2008). *Poor sanitation threatens public health: 6 in 10 Africans remain without access to proper toilet*. Retrieved August 18, 2010 from <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2008/pr08/en/print.html>

WHO along with UNICEF formed a joint effort to improve sanitation and increase clean water access globally. It further aims to raise the profile of sanitation issues on the international agenda and to accelerate progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goal target of reducing by half the proportion of people living without access to improved sanitation by 2015. A link to UNICEF is also provided.

II. Promoting Gender Equality by Increasing Women Entrepreneurs' Participation in Business

Africa Commission. (2008). *Women and Employment*. Retrieved on July 30, 2010 from http://www.africacommission.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/A773766D-68C1-4858-97EC-16072A3053AF/0/PDF080411ACdiscussionpaperonWomen_and_Employment.pdf

This source is exceptionally useful for understanding the focus of women's employment in Africa. It discusses the importance of women's employment, facts and trends as well as key issues. It also provides useful information from studies done on the employment of women in Africa.

African Development Bank. (2000). *Statement of the African Development Bank at the 23rd Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly: Women in the Year 2000*. Retrieved on August 20, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/followup/beijing+5stat/statments/afbank9.htm>

This statement made by the African Development Bank to the General Assembly discusses the AfDB's policies and how the policies were to be carried out. The statement also provides specific details about projects that the AfDB is running and/or is involved in. In addition to this, the AfDB outlines what projects it is financing and where those projects are.

African Development Bank. (2008). *Role of International Support in Establishing Efficient Transit Transport Systems to Expand Trade Opportunities for Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)*. Retrieved on August 21, 2010 from <http://www.unohrrls.org/UserFiles/File/LLDC%20Documents/MTR/High%20level%20plenary%20meeting%20MT/African%20Development%20Bank%20STATEMENT.pdf>

In this statement, the African Development Bank discusses its involvement with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). It also discusses how to aid in the lowering of transport prices. It also provides some statistics and costs of infrastructure projects in Africa.

African Development Bank. (2009). *AfDB Organizes Conference on Women Entrepreneurship Development*. Retrieved on August 22, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-events/article/afdb-organizes-conference-on-women-entrepreneurship-development-5190/>

This news article, written by the African Development Bank, discusses the Conference on Women Entrepreneurship Development. The AfDB outlines the workshops it has created to benefit women entrepreneurs. It also discusses its most important project, the African Women in Business Initiative.

African Development Bank. (2009). *African Women in Business Initiative*. Retrieved on July 30, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/african-women-in-business-initiative/>

This initiative, created by the African Development Bank, discusses the key points that are needed to empower women in business in Africa. It also discusses its objectives such as raising awareness, reinforcing support, and development of education. This is a key source because of the initiative's goals to empower women in Africa.

African Development Bank. (2010). *African Leaders Strongly Support Financial Inclusion for Women*. Retrieved on August 22, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-events/article/african-leaders-strongly-support-financial-inclusion-for-women-6452/>

In this news article, written by the African Development Bank, African leaders discuss the importance of including women in business. The AfDB stated the necessity of including women in Africa's economy. The article also discusses the shaping of Africa's financial sector.

African Development Bank. (2010). *African Women's Economic Summit: Investing Differently in Women*. Retrieved on August 22, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-events/article/african-womens-economic-summit-investing-differently-in-women-6357/>

This news article outlines the events of the African Women's Economic Summit. In the article there are important statements made by the AfDB President regarding women's involvement in the financial sector. The article also discusses key points in facilitating women in business to provide better opportunities.

African Development Bank. (2010). *New Opportunities for African Women*. Retrieved on August 25, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/dépliant%20gender%20anglais.pdf>

This source outlines what new opportunities there are for women in business in Africa and the details of the African Development Bank discusses its African Women in Business Initiative. Most importantly, the source discusses the gender barriers that remain for women.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Top African and Global Leaders Together to Think About Investing*

Differently in Women. Retrieved on August 22, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-events/article/top-african-and-global-leaders-together-to-think-about-investing-differently-in-women-6428/>

This news article discusses the African Women's Economic Summit. Here, statements from the president of the AfDB that outline the importance of empowering women are conveyed. This article also contains several key points on aiding women in business in Africa.

African Development Bank, & African Development Fund. (2001). *The Gender Policy*. Retrieved on August 22, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/10000003-EN-THE-GENDER-POLICY.PDF>

This extremely important source outlines the African Development Bank's policies towards gender. It also discusses the AfDB's various programs to help women in business. It is a wealth of information for the AfDB, and is a very important source for those researching this topic.

Broadbent, E. (2010). *Helpdesk Research Report: Promoting the Economic Participation of Women*. Retrieved August 25, 2010, from <http://www.gsdc.org/docs/open/HD679.pdf>

This report gives more of a global view of the economic participation of women. It offers documents that discuss women's economic empowerment. More importantly, the document outlines subjects like economic opportunity, legal status, inclusion and participation for women.

De Haan, F. (2010). *A Brief Survey of Women's Rights*. Retrieved on August 16, 2010 from http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/chronicle/cache/bypass/home/archive/issues2010/empoweringwomen/briefsurveywomensrights?ctnscroll_articleContainerList=1_0&ctnlistpagination_articleContainerList=true

This source covers a brief synopsis of women's rights. It starts with the formation of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and spans through to the Beijing Platform of Action. It provides important information on the rights of women and the organizations that support them.

Dejene, Y. (2007). *Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment in Africa*. Retrieved on July 31, 2010 from <http://www.uneca.org/aec/documents/Yeshiareg%20Dejene.pdf>

This paper promotes the economic and political empowerment of African women. The paper examines gender differentiated growth patterns and constraints to growth of women's and men's small-scale enterprises. It also highlights the need for poverty reduction initiatives.

Department of Trade and Industry: Republic of South Africa. (2005). *South African Women Entrepreneurs: A Burgeoning Force in our Economy (A Special Report 2005)*. Retrieved on July 31, 2010 from www.dti.gov.za/sawen/SAWENreport2.pdf

This extremely informative report done by the Department of Industry for South Africa provides vital statistics on women in business in Africa. It also discusses the barriers African women face and discusses women entrepreneurs on a global scale. The report also provides important analysis of research studies done on women entrepreneurs in Africa.

Department of Trade and Industry (South Africa). (2003). *Women in Business. The DTI*. Retrieved on July 30, 2010 from <http://www.thedti.gov.za/publications/WomeninBusinessSisebenza.htm>

This report done by the Republic of South Africa's Department of Trade and Industry provides a range of articles that discuss the advancement of the role of women in the economy. The report also discusses several different initiatives brought about by the Republic of South Africa to enhance women's role in the economy. Finally, the article addresses the milestones that have been achieved in promoting women in business in the last few years.

Economic and Social Council, & Kothari, M. (2005). *Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights: Women and Adequate Housing*. Retrieved on July 31, 2010 from

<http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=E/CN.4/2006/118>

This report outlines women's equal right to ownership of, access to, and control over land. It also discusses countries that have not allowed women equal rights to own property. Finally, the report expands on the findings of the preliminary study done on the national and international legal policy framework that highlights the existing gaps on women's rights to adequate housing.

ILO Gender News. (2009). *Gender, Training and Work*. Retrieved on July 31, 2010 from http://www.cinterfor.org.uy/public/english/region/ampro/cinterfor/temas/gender/gestion/acempre/gen_em_p.htm

This interview done by the ILO Gender News discusses promoting gender equality among employers. The interview centers more on a global view of promoting gender equality, but also provides important information about the International Organization of Employers (IOE).

International Finance Corporation. (2010). *Women in Business Project Examples*. Retrieved on July 29, 2010 from http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/sustainability.nsf/Content/WomeninBusiness_Projects

This report done by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) discusses both global and regional business projects around the world. It discusses the "Doing Business" project done by the World Bank and the IFC. This is an important source of information because it provides much information regarding business projects in Africa.

International Financial Corporation, & The World Bank Group. (2008). *Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Rwanda*. International Finance Corporation. Retrieved on July 30, 2010 from <http://www.scribd.com/Voices-of-Women-Entrepreneurs-in-Rwanda/d/19043807>

This report highlights Rwanda's recognition as a world leader in promoting gender equality. The report also states that women entrepreneurs are a significant force in Rwanda's private sector. This report also acknowledges that inequalities still exist.

International Financial Corporation, The World Bank Group, & Vital Voices Global Partnerships. (2008). *Doing Business: Women in Africa*. *Doing Business*. Retrieved on July 30, 2010 from http://www.doingbusiness.org/documents/Women_in_Africa.pdf

Doing Business is a series of reports that investigate regulations that enhance business activity. This report on women in Africa is the first of its kind. The World Bank Group Gender Action Plan is a large contributor to this report. The series of case studies provides insight on how women entrepreneurs experience legal and regulatory obstacles.

International Labour Organization. (2010). *Promising Practices: How Cooperatives Work for Working Women in Africa*. Retrieved on August 20, 2010 from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/ent/coop/africa/download/women_day_coop.pdf

This report written by the International Labour Organization discusses how cooperatives are helpful and beneficial to African women. It also explains how cooperatives can work for women in Africa by providing certain advantages. This report contains beneficial information about cooperatives as an alternative for aiding women in business in Africa.

International Taskforce on Women and ICTs. (2008). *Declaration of Agreement in Support of Girls and Women in Information and*. Retrieved on August 20, 2010 from http://www.itfwomenict.org/digitalcity/w_homepage.jsp?dom=AAABEYFW&prt=AAABEYFZ&men=AAABEYFS&fnn=AAABEYFD

This Declaration states women's right to the access of technology in the area of information and communication. It also addresses the Beijing Platform for Action and outlines different cultural barriers that hinder women from accessing technology.

International Union for Conservation of Nature. (2010). *8 of March, International Women's Day, Profile of Women Entrepreneurs*. Retrieved on July 31, 2010 from http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/women_entrepreneurs_profiles.pdf

This small report provides several examples of successful women entrepreneurs around the world. One in particular, from Tanzania, provides the most information on women in Africa. This source helps to show how women overcome the barriers they face in the financial sector.

Inter Press Service. (2010). *Promoting Women is Simply Good Business*. Retrieved on July 30, 2010 from <http://www.ips.org/TV/beijing15/promoting-women-is-simply-good-business/>

This article discusses what UNIFEM and UNGC have done to promote the women's business community. It also provides data from recent surveys done regarding women in business.

Finally, it outlines the Women's Empowerment Principles from UNIFEM.

Jamabo, N. (2009). *Women at Center of Sustainable Aquaculture: The Case of Nigeria*. Retrieved on July 30, 2010 from <http://www.greenbusinessafrica.com/2009/03/24/women-at-center-of-sustainable-aquaculture-the-case-of-nigeria/>

This article discusses women's contributions to sustainable aquaculture. It uses Nigeria as a case study and provides important information on the benefits of women's participation in aquaculture. This is an extremely important case study with useful information on women entrepreneurs in Africa.

Kanbur, R. (2001). *The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*. Retrieved on August 22, 2010 from <http://www.arts.cornell.edu/poverty/kanbur/povnepad.pdf>

This report discusses the structure and content of NEPAD. The author outlines the initial views taken on NEPAD. This source is important because it showcases the AfDB's involvement with NEPAD.

Murray, U. (2005). *Promoting Gender-Sensitive Entrepreneurship via Microfinance Institutions*. Retrieved on July 31, 2010 from http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_050401a1_en.htm

This particular article focuses on the promotion of gender sensitive entrepreneurship through microfinance institutions. It encompasses a wide range of topics that involve microfinance and the promotion of women. This article is important because of its global approach to the subject.

Musa. (2006). *Gender issues in trade in Africa*. Retrieved on August 20, 2010 from www.pambazuka.org/en/category/features/36862

This article discusses the problems that gender issues cause for trade in Africa. The author states that many of these trade related issues stem from the fact that the voices of women and the poor are not heard in trade negotiations. The article provides vital information on the challenges of trade liberalism in Africa.

Mutangadura, G., & United Nations. (2008). *Achieving Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Ending Violence Against Women in Africa: A Review of the Role of Family Policy and Social Protection*. Retrieved on August 25, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/family/docs/egm09/Mutangadura2.pdf>

This source is vital in understanding the role of African women in the family dynamic. It discusses how family policies and social protections must change due to the centrality of the role of women in families. It encompasses a wide range of topics concerning this subject and contains important information as well.

NEPAD. (2001). *The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*. Retrieved on August 22, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/africa/osaa/reports/nepadEngversion.pdf>

This document contains NEPAD's comprehensive framework, as well as its mechanisms and projects. This source also links NEPAD with the African Development Bank and the projects on which they coordinate.

OECD, Krogh, Hansen, Wendt, & Elkjaer. (2009). *Promoting Employment for Women as a Strategy for Poverty Reduction*. Retrieved on August 25, 2010 from www.oecd.org/dataoecd/27/2/43280489.pdf

This document discusses strategies for reduction of poverty by promoting employment among women. It lists several objectives and discusses the importance of employment as a means for poverty reduction. The document provides several statistics and studies, both extremely important for promoting women in business in Africa.

Quachey, L. (2005). *Millenium Development Goals and African Women Entrepreneurs in Africa*. Retrieved on August 20, 2010 from www.ascleiden.nl/Pdf/finalmdgs0031.ppt

This report, given at the African Studies Centre Public Discussions, outlines what problems women in business still face in Africa. It provides information on alternative forms of development as well as new policies. The report also focuses on the problems in the informal sector and the obstacles it faces when trying to coordinate with Africa's main economy.

Sherief, S., & Aswaddalai, A. (2010). *Bottlenecks to Women's Economic Empowerment In Africa*. Retrieved on August 25, 2010 from <http://www.africaeconomicanalysis.org/articles/77/1/Bottlenecks-To-Womens-Economic-Empowerment-In-Africa/Page1.html>

This source provides several important facts concerning the obstacles to African women's empowerment in the realm of business. The authors state that this stems from inappropriate policies and institutions that have been put into place to prevent women from making inroads in the African Economy. Furthermore, this source provides vital information on how women can be even more significant in the African economy.

The World Bank, & Gender and Development. (2007). *Private Sector Development & Gender*. Retrieved on August 25, 2010 from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/Gender_PSD_Feb07.pdf

This source provides an understanding of gender-based constraints on women with businesses in the private sector. It gives several solutions and methods of reducing gender constraints.

The World Bank Group. (2006). *Gender Equality as Smart Economics: A World Bank Group Gender Action Plan (Fiscal years 2007–10)*. Retrieved on July 30, 2010 from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/GAPNov2.pdf>

This report done by the World Bank discusses its Action Plan, which seeks to advance women's economic empowerment in the World Bank's client countries. The Action Plan was created in order to promote shared growth and accelerate the implementation of Millennium Development Goal 3. This report was written to discuss the projected outcome of the Action Plan over the next 3 years.

UNECA. (2004). *Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa*. Retrieved on August 21, 2010 from www.uneca.org/beijingplus10/declaration.htm

This Declaration comes from the Beijing +10 Conference in Africa held in October of 2004. The Declaration states its commitment to uphold the policies of gender equality outlined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the African Platform for Action, as well as the Beijing Platform for Action. It also restates the Declaration made by the African Union in 2002.

UNIDO. (2008). *UNIDO's Contribution: Economic Empowerment of Women*. Retrieved on August 25, 2010 from

http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/MDGs/MDG%203_UNIDO%20contribution_FINAL.pdf

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization outlines in this document its contributions to Millennium Development Goal 3. The most important information in this source lies in its description of micro business and agribusiness.

UNIFEM. (2010). *Women's Empowerment Principles*. Retrieved on July 30, 2010 from

http://www.unifem.org/partnerships/womens_empowerment_principles/womens_empowerment_principles.php

This document outlines UNIFEM's empowerment principles for women. It is geared towards gender equality. It is used as a guide in many countries to promote women and gender equality.

UNIFEM, & United Nations Global Impact. (2004). *Women's Empowerment Principles: Equality Means Business*. Retrieved on August 25, 2010 from

http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/human_rights/Resources/WEP_EMB_Booklet.pdf

This document done by UNIFEM and United Nations Global Impact (UNGC) expands on UNIFEM's Empowerment Principles for Women. It provides several figures and statistics for women in business. It also discusses the benefits of including women in economies and the innovations they bring.

United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. (2006). *A Short History of the Commission on the Status of Women*. Retrieved on August 22, 2010 from

www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/CSW60YRS/CSWbriefhistory.pdf

This document provides a comprehensive history of the Commission on the Status of Women. Because of the Commission's involvement with gender issues around the globe, it is important to understand its origins. This document lists its history as well as provides information for the future.

United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. (2009). *Follow-Up to Beijing*. Retrieved on August 20, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/critical.htm>

This document outlines what has happened in the years since the Beijing Conference on women in 1995. It discusses what major conferences have taken place since the Beijing Process and what progress has been made, including documents concerning the Beijing +5, +10, and +15.

United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. (2009). *The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*. Retrieved on August 20, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>

The CEDAW is one of the most important documents in the history of women's rights. It encompasses all the points for ending discrimination against women and promoting gender equality. As many African nations have signed onto it, it is important to understand the Convention as a whole.

Yawe, A., & Council for Economic Empowerment for Women of Africa (CEEWA). (2006). *Unleashing the Potential of Women Entrepreneurs in Export Growth-The Case of Women Fishing and Development Associations in Uganda*. Retrieved on July 30, 2010 from http://www.intracen.org/wedf/ef2006/gender-issues/Paper_Yawe.pdf

This article discusses the relevance of gender to macroeconomic policies, particularly in Uganda. It also highlights the issues presented when gender balanced strategies are ignored. It suggests critical design and management issues for gender responsive export strategies.

III. Increasing access to healthcare in the region

African Development Bank. (2002). *Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank*. Sudan. Accessed October 21st, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Legal-Documents/30718627-EN-AGREEMENT-ESTABLISHING-THE-AFRICAN-DEVELOPMENT-BANK-6TH-EDITION.PDF>

Although the original document of the establishment of the African Development Bank has been signed in 1964 by countries committed to strengthen Africa solidarity, in 2002 a sixth version of this document is published to ratify this compromise. The African cooperation is confirmed, and also new directions combined with updated operations are established. It is a text created to review the organizational structure of the bank. Members duties, board of directors composition, and general proceedings are all parts of this Agreement.

African Development Bank. (2010). *2009 Annual Report*. Ivory Coast. Accessed July 28th, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/Annual%20Report%202009%20EN%20-%20Web.pdf>

This is an essential reading guide to the comprehension on how the African Development Bank (AfDB) works. In this document, apart from getting the whole information of how financial resources are used in the bank, the reader also get to know strategic directions, operations, and projects of the African Development Bank. Moreover the document presents many tables, graphics, and figures, making available to the reader an extensive data of AfDB's decisions and moves.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Briefing Note on the African Economic Outlook 2010*. Accessed July 16th, 2010 from http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Knowledge/100716%20zzNewOutlook%20Africa%20Rebouding_RRR3.pdf

A better perspective of the African economic recovery after the global economic and financial crisis is given in this document. It gives fundamentally statistical data and description of the

crisis' effects into achievements towards development, like the Millennium Development Goals, the fight against HIV/AIDS and malaria, defeating children's high mortality rates, etc. Information on diseases and big problems of the continent, are exposed in a very organized and proper way.

African Development Bank. (2008). *Departmental Annual Report. African Water Facility (AWF) Proposed 2009 Work Plan and Budget*. Tunis, Tunisia. Accessed July 21st, 2010, from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/AFRICAN%20WATER%20FACILITY%20%28AWF%29%202009%20WORK%20PLAN%20AND%20BUDGET.pdf>

This report shows in details what are the steps taken by the African Development Bank once establishing budgets and expenses in order to facilitate an issue about the access of a cause. Observing the better search on water facilities may be really useful while discussing about healthcare access: obtaining water also depends of governments' intentions, it is a basic need of all individuals for their survival, and it is an instrument to the transmission of diseases if not treated and provided clean.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Egypt - Impacting North Africa. Highlighting the impact of AfDB Operations in Africa*. Project Brief Series Issue. Retrieved July 7th, 2010 from http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/EGYPT_Newsletter_FINAL%20%282%29.pdf

A project brief series occurred in Egypt is the matter dealt by the African Development Bank in this document, and it is a good example to be followed in the pursuit of the access to healthcare. The framework of comprehensive healthcare reforms in medium and long terms, aiming first families' services assumed by the government (Family Health Fund) can be further studied so to consider an extension of the model to other parts of the continent. The case of Egypt can be useful for many peoples.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Evaluation Report Assessment of the African Development Bank Group's assistance to the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, 1997-2006*. Accessed August 6th, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Evaluation-Reports/Assessment%20of%20the%20African%20Dev%20Bank%27s%20Assist%20to%20the%20Prevention%20and%20Control%20of%20HIV-AIDS%201997-2006%20EN.pdf>

The support and financial measures taken to give proper conditions to African countries to fight against the virus of HIV/AIDS are combined in this document with the description of the continent's historical background, and case studies of the disease. The document also contains many annexes, graphics and tables that can be useful to delegates to rapidly understand the operations led by the AfDB in a specific health-matter like an epidemic disease.

African Development Bank. (2004). *Health Services Rehabilitation Project III (HSRP III)*. Ghana. Accessed October 1, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/projects-operations/project-portfolio/project/p-gh-ibd-001/>

This measure taken by the African Development Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Health in Ghana is a good example to be observed in how policies taken in some small areas, can be extrapolated and used in other contexts. The Project is well described by pointing out final and greatest goals, and its costs. It also details better the participation of AfDB with local governments, and their cooperation.

African Development Bank. (2005). *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UNICEF*. Accessed July 9th, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Legal-Documents/MA%20-%20MOU%20-%20UNICEF%20-%202005.pdf>

The cooperation agreement between UNICEF and the AfDB existed since 1988 is reaffirmed years later with this document, and formally establishes articles to confirm and define goals, as well as mutual principles assumed within the two bodies. With this Memorandum of Understanding, once again the reader receive tools to explore more deeply the relation and fundamental links between the AfDB and one of the most relevant agents in the matter of health care.

African Development Bank. (1977). *Partnership Agreement between AfDB and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*. Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Retrieved August 5th, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Legal-Documents/MA%20-%20A%20-%20UNDP%20-%201977.pdf>

The United Nations Development Programme has been in existence as long the AfDB, and it is the United Nations' global development network, and therefore its connection with the Bank is undoubtedly important. Throughout this document, the reader has the possibility of doing a further research on the matters agreed from both institutions, as well as analysing their long-term commitments.

African Development Bank. (2010). *President Kaberuka at Investment Summit*. Kampala. Retrieved July 25th, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-events/article/african-union-summit-holds-in-kampala-7062/>

The Web site of the African Development Bank is really important to further research aiming to understand some basic operational works of the bank, and its relation with the countries taking part of it. Some frequent questions as how the African Union and AfDB work together can be clarified in the Web site. Besides, the most updated information of decisions taken and following measures of the bank is completely available in the Web site.

African Development Bank. (2006). *Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) support to the control of communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, Malaria & TB)*. Retrieved October 1st, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/projects-operations/project-portfolio/project/p-z1-ib0-007/>

This document is very important to see how regional cooperation can be carried out. The project deals with the common concern of putting and end in communicable diseases, as well as going further bringing posterior benefits. Through the analysis of this measure, the reader can understand better how governments, cooperate with Bank Groups, and what is the social impact of this cooperation.

African Development Bank. (2010). *Water and Sanitation Dept*. Retrieved August 18th, 2010 from <http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/sectors/water-supply-sanitation/water-sanitation-department-owas/>

The Water and Sanitation Department (OWAS) was established in 2006 to provide an institutional focus for water sector activities in the Bank. The Department also plays an important role in ensuring the Bank's leadership role in water sector activities in Africa. The Water and Sanitation Department (OWAS) was established in 2006 to provide an institutional focus for water sector activities in the Bank. Also, links are provided for further research.

Asante, A., Zwi, A. (2007). *Public-private Partnerships and Global Health Equity: Prospects and Challenges*. *Indian Journal of Medical Ethics*. Retrieved October 1st, 2010 from <http://www.issuesinmedicalethics.org/154ie176.html>

Many experts participate on this article that intend to explain how public-private partnerships (PPPs) can be positive to the African continent. It describes some really good examples of how this initiative was taken in healthcare, successfully in many parts of the world. Intellectuals give different reasons and cite situations where the collaboration of governmental organs, international organizations, and the private sector, have achieved to improve the conditions of the healthcare system mainly in sub-Saharan Africa.

Bossert, T., Beauvais, J., and Bowser, D. (2000). *Decentralization of Health Systems: Preliminary Review of Four Country Case Studies*. *Major Applied Research 6, Technical Report No. 1*. Retrieved October 1st, 2010 from <http://www.desentralisasi-kesehatan.net/id/modul/dhs/artikel/19.Decentralization%20of%20Health%20System%20Preliminary%20Review%20of%20Four%20Country%20Case%20Studies.pdf>

This study led by the Harvard School of Public Health shows an extensive research based on Ghana, Zambia, and Uganda as case studies. It gives a closer approach of how expenses are taken by local governments, and other agencies, to promote healthcare. Besides, a very fast and

concise perspective of these countries' history is given, to make the reader better understand how political and social environments are essential factors when introducing changes into a system.

Cueto, M. (2007). *The Waves of Primary Health Care*. World Health Organization's Web site. Retrieved on October 11, 2010 from http://www.who.int/global_health_histories/seminars/nairobi04.pdf

As a very important author for the medical History, Marcos Cueto has also been present in Nairobi's meeting in 2007 and this is the document used by him in his presentation seminar. It describes the first steps towards primary healthcare in the region, and the history of the conditions in the matter from the 1960's onwards. This document can be really useful for a first contact with the matter in order to have an initial idea of how the historical background influenced more or less favourably to healthcare throughout time.

Declaration of Alma-Ata. (1978). *The International Conference on Primary Healthcare (6-12 September 1978)*. Alma-Ata, USSR. Retrieved July 10th, 2010 from http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/declaration_almaata.pdf

This is one of the most important documents in the history on the provision of primary healthcare and therefore, it should receive some special attention. The goal of "Health for all" is expressed here for the first time, and the importance the role governments play into taking decisions towards it. WHO reaffirms its definition of health, seeking to add to it social and economic sectors, in the condition of health as a human right.

Fegan G., Noor A., Akhwale W., et al. (2007). Effect of expanded insecticide-treated bednet coverage on child survival in rural Kenya: a longitudinal study. *The Lancet*, 370, 1035-1039. Retrieved October 1, 2010 from <http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2808%2960100-2/fulltext>

The article shows a study of how the introduction of insecticide-treated bed nets – pushed in great part by UNICEF – can completely change a certain reality. A simple initiative like this has reduced child mortality by limiting the spread of some diseases and improving health conditions. The experience also adds the observation of how the extended use of these nets, changed the social habits in the area towards health education.

Insurance News. (2010). *Private Healthcare Africa's Latest Boom*. Retrieved October 1st, 2010 from <http://insuranceneWSnet.com/article.aspx?id=213595&type=newswires>.

The article manifests the introduction of private healthcare mainly in southern African countries. It shows how the opening of some governments to the private sector and PPPs has resulted not only in better quality of healthcare, but also in a better development means to these countries. The entrance of foreign investments first in the health system has been extended to other fields, bringing infrastructure and better living conditions. Objective examples of countries, and quotes of experts in the matter, makes this a very worth-reading document.

Kanji, N. (1989). *Charging for Drugs in Africa: UNICEF's "Bakamo Initiative"*. Oxford Journals: Oxford University Press. United Kingdom.

The Bakamo Initiative is an example of an interesting measure taken by one of the bodies of the United Nations in order to promote generalized health care. It is a joint WHO/UNICEF initiative. UNICEF proposed such plan in 1987 to finance health in Africa by giving drugs for free to countries, and letting them sell these drugs to patients, so that money received would be dedicated to better infrastructure in health care. Analysing the Bakamo Initiative might give creative solutions to delegates, while implementing better health care access.

Kaseje, Dan. (2006). *Healthcare in Africa: Challenges, Opportunities, and an Emerging Model for Improvement*. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars' Meeting. Kisumu, Kenya. Retrieved October 11, 2010 from <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/events/docs/Kaseje2.pdf>

This author is very influent in the matter of the difficulties to implement strong healthcare access in the African Region. Along with another presentation, he has taken part in the World Health Organization meeting in Nairobi from the 6th to the 8th of February, 2007, and his documents are also available in WHO's Web site. In this concrete document, very important information is given about the topic. A good background explanation of the history and the strong reasons why Africa

has the biggest difficulties to overcome poverty is well stated, and its link to the lack of health conditions nowadays.

Roll Back Malaria. (2010). *Web site*. Retrieved October 21st, 2010 from <http://www.rbm.who.int/>
Roll Back Malaria is a partnership composed by states, private enterprises, foundations, NGOs, etc. to take coordinated action against malaria. 500 partners aim to malaria mobility and mortality by empowering health systems. The Global Malaria Action Plan is the document followed by this partnership, that actually works along WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, and the World Bank. Two goals are followed: one in short-time basis, to improve the impact of preventive and therapeutic interventions, and a second one in long-time, promoting the sustainable control of the disease over time.

UNAIDS. (2010). *2009 Annual Report*. Switzerland. Retrieved July 9th, 2010 from http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2010/2009_annual_report_en.pdf
This is an extensive report of the situation of HIV/AIDS situation. It gives the most recent statistics about this disease, and the full perspective of how its spread is being controlled around the world. It is interesting to observe in this report how tuberculosis is related to HIV. Because of the Joint Programme of HIV/AIDS of UNAIDS, with this report the reader is able to have complete information about two of the most relevant diseases in Africa.

UNAIDS. (2010). *Joint Action for Results. Outcome Framework 2009-2011*. Retrieved September 24th, 2010 from http://data.unaids.org/pub/BaseDocument/2010/jc1713_joint_action_en.pdf
This document created by UNAIDS – most important programme in the matter – is a response to the situation of the disease nowadays in order to optimize between UNAIDS secretariat and Cosponsors. Because of this, a strategic framework is given to fight against AIDS, that still nowadays one of the biggest responsible of deaths in Africa. Ten priority areas are drawn and new proposals are combined with outcomes and previous experiences. Also some updated information of the year 2010 is available.

United Nations Children's Fund. (2010). *At a Glance: Ghana*. Retrieved October 1st, 2010 from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/ghana_25973.html
Updated information about Ghana – country chosen as example in this Background Guide – is given in this website, from the perspective of UNICEF. Here, the reader contemplates how the treatment of water, prevention of diseases, the health education of the population, etc., have constantly been improved. The possibility of taking some of these measures as models can be an useful tool to delegates.

United Nations Children's Fund. (2009). *Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Executive Summary)*. The State of the World's Children Special Edition. New York. Retrieved September 20th, 2010. from http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/sowc/pdfs/SOWC_SpecEd_CRC_ExecutiveSummary_EN_091009.pdf
This text is really useful to get the general information of what the special report of UNICEF to the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of Child was about. It describes mostly still-to-do matters on respecting Children's Rights, and it gives a Summary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Because Africa is extremely important as stage of unresolved matters, good perspective for future provisions can be taken out from this document.

United Nations Children's Fund. (2009). *Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Full Report)*. The State of the World's Children Special Edition. New York. Retrieved September 20th, 2010 from http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/sowc/pdfs/SOWC_Spec%20Ed_CRC_Main%20Report_EN_090409.pdf
This is the extensive text about the special report of the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Longer and complete, this report explains detailed achievements from 1989 to 2009, and successful matters around the world to promote the defence of the rights of children. The African continent is mentioned many times, and at the end, children's right challenges are listed, where healthcare is linked to most of the objectives then described.

United Nations Children' Fund. (2009). *Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Statistical Tables for 2009)*. The State of the World's Children Special Edition. New York. Retrieved September 20th, 2010 from

http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/sowc/pdfs/statistics/SOWC_Spec_Ed_CRC_Statistical_Tables_EN_111809.pdf

Important general data and statistical information of UNICEF's special edition report for the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is given in this document. Basic indicators on nutrition, health, HIV/AIDS, mortality rates, etc. are shown, and it can be really useful to delegates. It is also possible to compare nowadays distance from African countries' rates, to other parts in the world's ones.

United Nations Children's Fund. (2010). *Malaria Risk in Somalia declines by over 50 per cent*. Press Centre. Nairobi, Kenya. Retrieved October 1st, 2010 from http://www.unicef.org/media/media_53410.html

This is an interesting resource when analysing Somalia, as case of study. The rapid diminution on the incidence of Malaria is described by UNICEF, that also exposes all steps taken towards this achievement. The description of goals, the reliance on help of other organizations, and the estimation in both expenses and positive outcomes, are some of the valuable contributions of this analysis. As the situation in Ghana, having a closer approach to the phenomena occurred in Somalia is likewise important to possibly extend the mentioned case studies' experiences, to ideas in further areas.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2009). *Current global and national trends and their impact in social development, including public health*. Report of the Secretary-General. 2009 High-Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council. Geneva. Retrieved July 23rd, 2010 from

<http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=E/2009/53>

This Report of the Secretary-General comes also in consequence of the global economic and financial crisis. An analysis of its impacts on food security, malnutrition, poverty, and other health-threatening impacts in the world is well expressed in this document. Again, the Millennium Development Goals are mentioned and the necessary link between development and healthcare.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2009). *Final Report Special Event on Philanthropy and the Global Public Health Agenda*. Retrieved August 6th, 2010 from

<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/julyhls/pdf/philanthropy%20brochure%20final.pdf>

This book presents key debates during the special event on philanthropy and the global public health agenda. It highlights the necessity on improving health outcomes of women and girls, and it specially deals with tropical diseases. It is a very important document for aiming Global Public Health within the framework of strengthening partnerships and towards achieving the health Millennium Development Goals.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2002). *Human Development, Health and Education. Dialogues at the Economic and Social Council*. Retrieved August 6th, 2010 from

http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/pdfs/human_development_health_and_education.pdf

The debates taken place in the High-Level Segment of 2002 "The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development" are dealt in this book that also dedicates a whole chapter (two) to explain the connection between development and health. Also in this same chapter, as punctually throughout the work. Africa is taken as a region in focus, and therefore, some extra attention is given to talk about special diseases present in the continent, and about different sectors' advances achieved.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2009). *Overview of the Economic and Social Conditions in Africa*. Economic Commission for Africa. Malawi. Retrieved July 28th, 2010 from

<http://www.uneca.org/cfm/2010/documents/English/Overview-ofEconomic-andSocialConditions-inAfrica.pdf>

This is the latest official perspective from ECOSOC related to the conditions in Africa. It is mostly based on the data from the previous year (2008), what takes in consideration not only the difficulties usually mentioned of the living conditions in the continent, but also the reflex of the global economic crisis to the region's economy. It is an important source to have basic

background information of the situation nowadays, and the economic performance of Africa in the very last years.

United Nations General Assembly. (2010). *New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support (A/RES/64/258)*. Retrieved July 20th, 2010 from http://www.un.org/africa/osaa/OSAA%20Resolutions/NEPAD_Resolution_64_258.pdf

In this resolution a new recall to the previous 2002 commitment in new partnerships for Africa's development is strengthened. The progress in this implementation is the basic objective of this text, but it is also interesting to observe, how African countries and organizations are differently addressed in the document, and how the international community assumes a very crucial role into helping the continent.

United Nations General Assembly. (2010). *General Assembly adopts resolution recognizing access to clean water, sanitation as human right, by recorded vote of 122 in favour, none against, 41 abstentions (GA/10967)*. Retrieved July 28th, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/ga10967.doc.htm>

In this resolution adopted recently by the General Assembly, clean water and sanitation are recognized as human rights. Considering that 40% of the sub-Saharan Africa has no access to drinking water – necessary to keep healthy populations – this is a very important text in order to observe the strategies expected by the countries to provide sanitation and safe drinking water to billions of people.

United Nations General Assembly. (2000). *United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/Res/55/2)*. Retrieved September 18th, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>

In this Declaration created by the General Assembly in 2000, the Millennium Development Goals are adopted. Healthcare access is intrinsically connected to most of the MDGs and therefore, it is necessary to know what was agreed in this resolution in order to propose future measures in order to achieve peoples' general health. The MDGs are considered as eight achievements necessary to enable human survival, and the link between lack of development and health problems are unquestionably evident.

United States Library of Congress. (1994). *Ghana: A Country Study*. La Verle Berry, ed. Washington. Retrieved October 1st, 2010 from <http://countrystudies.us/ghana/55.htm>

This belongs to the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress as a part of the Country Studies/Area Handbook Series sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Army between 1986-1998. Complete information on rates and nice comparisons are given throughout the text about the conditions on health in Ghana. One can observe the country's development in the sector, as a great number of measures taken are mentioned.

World Bank. (2000). *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the AfDB*. Retrieved August 6th, 2010 from <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/0,,contentMDK:20267225~menuPK:538673~pagePK:146736~piPK:226340~theSitePK:258644,00.html>

The Web site of the World Bank is also really important when talking about financing help to promote healthcare access in Africa. The relation between the World Bank and the African Development Bank is also relevant to be understood. The World Bank also aims to introduce development to the continent, and it is especially important nowadays to follow the change of occurring in the strategy of the Africa Action Plan.

World Health Organization. (2010). *Strategic Directions for WHO 2010-2015. Regional Office for Africa Achieving Sustainable Health Development in the African Region*. Brazzaville. Retrieved August 5th, 2010 from http://www.afro.who.int/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=5402

The Regional Office of WHO expresses in this publication the future directions WHO for Africa has assumed to take in the years from 2010 to 2015. These strategic orientations might be really useful to delegates while planning effective measures of action. Finally, an updated profile of the continent in what MDGs, diseases rates, infrastructure, etc. is also proposed.

World Health Organization. (2008). *The World Health Report 2008 – primary Health Care (Now More Than Ever)*. Switzerland. Retrieved August 18th, 2010 from http://www.who.int/whr/2008/whr08_en.pdf

This document published in 2008 assumes once again the necessity agreed by states of Primary Healthcare, and describes unresolved matters, besides giving a good and important overview on primary health conditions. Although analysed and referred to the whole world, Africa is obviously very frequently.

World Health Organization. (2008). *World Malaria Report 2008. Global Malaria Programme*. Retrieved August 6th, 2010 from <http://malaria.who.int/wmr2008/MAL2008-SumKey-EN.pdf>

This is a complete inform about the disease that together with HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis, is one of the bigger responsible of deaths in the continent. Measures on giving treatment to Malaria and preventing are well detailed in the document. Furthermore, how to finance such measures is also explained, as well as proposals to keep the control of the spread of this sickness.

Rules of Procedure African Development Bank

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the African Development Bank's Board of Governors (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") and shall be considered adopted by the Commission prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Plenary Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under-Secretaries-General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director-General, and are collectively referred to as the "Secretariat."
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director-General or her or his designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, "President" shall refer to the chairperson or acting chairperson of the board.

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 - *Dates of convening and adjournment*

The board shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

Rule 2 - *Place of sessions*

The Board shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

II. AGENDA

Rule 3 - *Provisional agenda*

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to the Members of the Board at least sixty days before the opening of the session.

Rule 4 - *Adoption of the agenda*

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Board by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, —those present and voting¹ means those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.

Rule 5 - *Revision of the agenda*

During a session, the Board may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Permission to speak on a motion to revise the agenda shall be accorded only to three representatives in favor of, and three opposed to, the revision. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Board so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. No additional item may, unless the Board decides otherwise by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, be considered until a committee has reported on the question concerned.

For purposes of this rule, the determination of an item of an —important and urgent character¹ is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Board to be placed on the agenda. It will, however, not be considered by the Board until a committee has reported on the question. The votes described in this rule are substantive vote, and, as such, observers are not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, —the members present and voting — means members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 6 - Explanatory memorandum

Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

III. SECRETARIAT

Rule 7 - Duties of the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Board.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the Board and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings.

Rule 8 - Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Board, and shall distribute documents of the Board to the Members, and generally perform all other work which the Board may require.

Rule 9 - Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General, or her/his representative, may make oral as well as written statements to the Board concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 10 - Selection of the President The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, *inter alia*, chair the Board for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

Rule 11 - Replacement of the President If the President is unable to perform her/his functions, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

IV. LANGUAGE

Rule 12 - Official and working language

English shall be the official and working language of the Board.

Rule 13 - Interpretation (oral) or translation (written)

Any representative wishing to address any body or submit a document in a language other than English shall provide interpretation or translation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the interpretation must be within the set time limit.

V. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 14 - Quorum

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the members of the Board are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the Board shall be required for any decision to be taken.

For purposes of this rule, —members of the Board means the total number of members (not including observers) in attendance at the first night's meeting.

Rule 15 - General powers of the President

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Board, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Board and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He or

she shall rule on points of order. He or she may propose to the Board the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

Included in these enumerated powers is the President's power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the President is to use her/his discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the NMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the President's power to —propose to the Board entails her/his power to —entertain\ motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.

Rule 16

The President, in the exercise of her or his functions, remains under the authority of the Board.

Rule 17 - Points of order

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any appeal of the decision of the President shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, sua sponte, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, —the members present and voting\ mean those members (not including observers) in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 18

A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 19 - Speeches

1. No one may address the Board without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Board, and the President may call a speaker to order if her/his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. The Board may limit the time allowed to speakers and all representatives may speak on any question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call her or him to order without delay.

In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the President determines that the Board in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker's time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the President, in her/his discretion, and on the advice and consent of the Secretariat, may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker's time.

Rule 20 - Closing of list of speakers

Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Board, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Board.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Board. A motion to close the speakers list is within the purview of the Board and the President should not act on her/his own motion.

Rule 21 - Right of reply

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the President may permit that representative to exercise her/his right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that —impugns the integrity of a representative's State is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State's sovereignty or a portion thereof. All interventions in the exercise of the right of reply shall be addressed in writing to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point of order or motion. The reply shall be read to the Board by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.

Rule 22 - Suspension of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

Rule 23 - Adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Board shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Board's next regularly scheduled session the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last meeting of the Board.

Rule 24 - Adjournment of debate

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to two representatives favoring and two opposing adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

Rule 25 - Closure of debate

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified her/his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Board favors the closure of debate, the Board shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

Rule 26 - Order of motions Subject to rule 23, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- a) To suspend the meeting;
- b) To adjourn the meeting;
- c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
- d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the members of the Board who would like the Board to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Board unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure, even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the Board for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, all —proposals shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Board by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Board. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the Board and, as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

Rule 28 - Withdrawal of motions

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Board, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

For purposes of this rule, —those present and voting¹ means those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion is voted upon by the body.

VI. VOTING

Rule 30 - Voting rights

Each member of the Board shall have one vote.

This rule applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions divided out by motion. As such, all references to —member(s) do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.

Rule 31 - Request for a vote

A proposal or motion before the Board for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Board may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

For purposes of this rule, —proposal means any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without a vote.

Rule 32 - Majority required

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Assembly shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

All members declaring their representative States as “present and voting” during the attendance roll call for the meeting during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.

Rule 33 - Method of voting

1. The Board shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the

member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

Only those members who designate themselves as —present‖ or —present and voting‖ during the attendance roll call, or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote and, as such, no others will be called during a roll-call vote. Any representatives replying —pass,‖ must, on the second time through, respond with either —yes‖ or —no.‖ A —pass‖ cannot be followed by a second —pass‖ for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment.

2. When the Board votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call vote. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Board shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 34 - Explanations of vote

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

All explanations of vote must be submitted to the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President in writing immediately after voting on the topic ends.

Rule 35 - Conduct during voting

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting.

Rule 36 - Division of proposals and amendments

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, —most radical division‖ means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is —most radical‖ is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 37 - Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from, or revise part of another proposal.

An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect perambulatory clauses.

Rule 38 - Order of voting on amendments

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment,

the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

For purposes of this rule, —furthest removed in substance means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is —furthest removed in substance is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 39 - Order of voting on proposals

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Board decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

Rule 40 - The President shall not vote

The President shall not vote but may designate another member of her/his delegation to vote in her/his place.

VII. CREDENTIALS

Rule 41 - Credentials

The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General prior to the opening of a session.

Rule 42

The Board shall be bound by the actions of the General Assembly in all credentials matters and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any member.

VII. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Rule 43 - Participation of non-Member States

1. The Board shall invite any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Board and any other State, to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.
2. A committee or sessional body of the Board shall invite any State that is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.
3. A State thus invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the body concerned.

If the Board considers that the presence of a Member invited according to this rule is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation again. Delegates invited to the Board according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the committee that they were originally assigned to. For educational purposes of the NMUN Conference, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her committee when his or her presence in the Board is no longer required.

Rule 45 - Participation of national liberation movements

The Board may invite any national liberation movement recognized by the General Assembly to participate, without the right to vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that movement.

Rule 46 - Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the specialized agencies shall be entitled: a) To be represented at meetings of the Board and its subsidiary organs; b) To participate, without the right to vote, through their representatives, in deliberations with respect to items of concern to them and to submit proposals regarding such items, which may be put to the vote at the request of any member of the Board or of the subsidiary organ concerned.

Rule 47 - Participation of non-governmental organization and intergovernmental organizations

Representatives of non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations accorded consultative observer status by the General Assembly and other non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Board on the recommendation of the Bureau, may participate, with the procedural right to vote, but not the substantive right to vote, in the deliberations of the Board on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations.