

Annual Report 2022



ARAB BANK
FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
IN AFRICA

Raising Institutional Efficiency
to Enhance Developmental Impact 



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Letter of H.E. the Chairman of the Board of Directors

Our Esteemed Readers,

Alsalam Alikum,

It is with great pleasure and pride that I present to you the Annual Report on the activities of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) for the year 2022. This Report is particularly aimed at those involved in the Bank's activities in both the Arab and African regions, and those interested in global developmental work.

The Report provides a comprehensive overview of the most significant activities and achievements and highlights some of the most critical and impactful projects and operations. It also details the measures taken to enhance institutional efficiency aimed at boosting the developmental impact of interventions in the beneficiary countries within the framework of BADEA's 2030 Strategy. Additionally, the Report includes a statement of the projects, private sector and trade operations, and capacity development operations approved during the year.

With utmost respect and appreciation,

Dr. Fahd bin Abdullah Al-Dossari

Chairman of the Board of Directors



» Foreword by BADEA Director General



BADEA's achievement in obtaining an outstanding credit rating for the first time opens up vast opportunities for mobilizing resources from global markets, which is pivotal for driving development initiatives across Africa.



Dear Esteemed Reader,

As the Director General of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), it is with great pride that I reflect on the Bank's steadfast and pioneering role in fostering Arab-African cooperation and contributing to the prosperity and welfare of Africa's citizens. As we approach our golden jubilee, our pride is heightened by the valuable achievements made possible through the guidance of our esteemed Board of Governors and Board of Directors, and the commendable efforts of our dedicated staff at all levels.

The year 2022 marked a highly satisfactory phase in BADEA's activities. We expanded operations across most beneficiary countries in Africa, aligning seamlessly with the Sustainable Development Goals and Africa's Agenda 2063. A key decision of the year, which will significantly boost our annual commitments, was the increase of our authorized capital by 376% — from US\$ 4.2 billion to US\$ 20 billion, of which US\$ 10 billion is subscribed and US\$ 5 billion paid in. This increase is a testament to the strong support from our member states, acknowledging the bank as an effective instrument for economic and technical cooperation between the Arab and African regions.

During the year, BADEA approved funds for beneficiary countries exceeding USD 2 billion for the first time. These funds covered development operations under the umbrella of the 2030 Strategy focus areas which include investment in infrastructure, agriculture value-chains development, trade and private sector development,

interpreneurship and SMEs development and capacity development. The annex to this Report provides more details.

In 2022, BADEA adopted enhanced risk management principles, focusing on selective fundamentals in conducting its activities and avoiding negative impact on its reputation. We continually update our risk management policies, emphasizing monitoring, analysis, and evaluation.

Equally, one of the key developments is digital transformation to improve the quality of performance. A plan was developed to adopt digital systems that enable keeping pace with banking technologies and provide information technology and modern communication systems. BADEA is moving forward in implementing this plan, developing its business and services by adding many innovative technical features that will enable employees and stakeholders to conduct transactions in a fast, flexible and secure manner.

A major highlight was our achievement in obtaining an excellent credit rating of Aa2 from Moody's Investors Service and AA from S&P Global Ratings. This reflects our strong financial position, high liquidity, and robust support from member states, enhancing our ability to mobilize financial resources at competitive rates and issue strong guarantees for effective trade development between the Arab and African regions.

In the past year BADEA also made significant contributions with the Arab Coordination Group institutions in two unique initiatives focusing on poverty reduction, food security, and the preservation of a safe, clean, and sustainable environment, reflecting the strategic alliance's effectiveness in addressing developmental challenges. The first initiative dedicated USD 10 billion to food security, and the second, USD 24 billion to climate financing.

In conclusion, I assure you that BADEA remains committed to supporting beneficiary countries by mobilizing and providing necessary financing for their development plans and programmes. We stand ready to face existing development challenges and emerging crises. The Bank will continue to improve its operational capabilities, monitor, and evaluate the developmental and environmental impact of its operations, and coordinate with development partners to achieve the vision of BADEA's 2030 Strategy.

With best regards,,

Dr. Sidi Ould Tah
Director General

Overview of BADEA

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) is an independent international financial institution owned by 18 Arab country, signatories of its Establishing Agreement in February 1974. Since initiating its financing activities in March 1975, the Bank has been dedicated to establishing and strengthening economic cooperation between the Arab and African regions. Its diverse operations cover 44 non-Arab African countries south of the Sahara.

BADEA's primary missions are to contribute to the economic development of African countries by providing necessary technical assistance and financing, and encouraging the participation of Arab capital in Africa's development through trade exchange and investment.

› Board of Governors

The Board of Governors is the highest authority of the Bank and consists of a Governor and a Deputy Governor from each member country. The Governors are typically the Ministers of Finance of their respective countries. The Board possesses all powers and may delegate any or some of these powers to the Board of Directors, except those explicitly excluded by the establishment agreement.

Board of Governors, 2022

H.E. Dr. Mohamad Mahmoud Al-Assiss Minister of Finance, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	H.E. Mr. Sultan bin Salem Al Habsi Minister of Finance, Sultanate of Oman
H.E. Mr. Mohamed bin Hadi Al-Hussaini Minister of State for Financial Affairs United Arab Emirates	H.E. Dr. Nabeel Kassis Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Palestinian Capital Market Authority, State of Palestine
H.E. Sheikh / Salman bin Khalifa Al Khalifa Minister of Finance and National Economy Kingdom of Bahrain	H.E. Mr. Ali bin Ahmed Al-Kuwari Minister of Finance State of Qatar
H.E. Mr. Samir Saied Minister of Economy and Planning Republic of Tunisia	H.E. Mr. Abdulwahab Al-Rashaid* Minister of Finance State of Kuwait
H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Jamal Kasali* Minister of Finance People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	H.E. Dr. Youssef Khalil Minister of Finance Republic of Lebanon
H.E. Mr. Mohammed bin Abdullah Al-Jadaan Minister of Finance, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	H.E. Dr. Khaled Al-Mabrouk Abdullah Minister of Finance, State of Libya
H.E. Dr. Gibril Ibrahim Mohamed Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Republic of Sudan	H.E. Dr. Rania Al-Mashat Minister of International Cooperation Arab Republic of Egypt
H.E. Dr. Maamoun Hamdan Minister of Finance Syrian Arab Republic	H.E. Mrs. Nadia Fettah Alaoui Minister of Economy and Finance Kingdom of Morocco
H.E. Mr. Ali Abdel Amir Allawi Minister of Finance Republic of Iraq	H.E. Mr. Islamo Ould Mohamed Ambadi* Minister of Economy and Finance Islamic Republic of Mauritania

*Representation in the Board of Governors was modified in 2022, as the State of Kuwait was represented by His Excellency Mr. Khalifa MUSAED HAMADA until February 2022, and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria was represented by His Excellency Mr. Abdul Rahman RAWIA until July 2022, and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania was represented by His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Al-Amin Walad Al-Dhahabi until March 2022.

› Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of eleven members and has the necessary authority to manage the Bank, except for those powers reserved for the Board of Governors. The nine members who contribute the most to the Bank's capital are permanent members, while the remaining members collectively select the two non-permanent members. Membership term on the Board is four years, renewable, and the Chairman of the Board is elected for a two-year term, which is also renewable.

Board of Directors, 2022

Chairman
H.E. Dr. Fahad bin Abdullah Al-Dossari
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Members

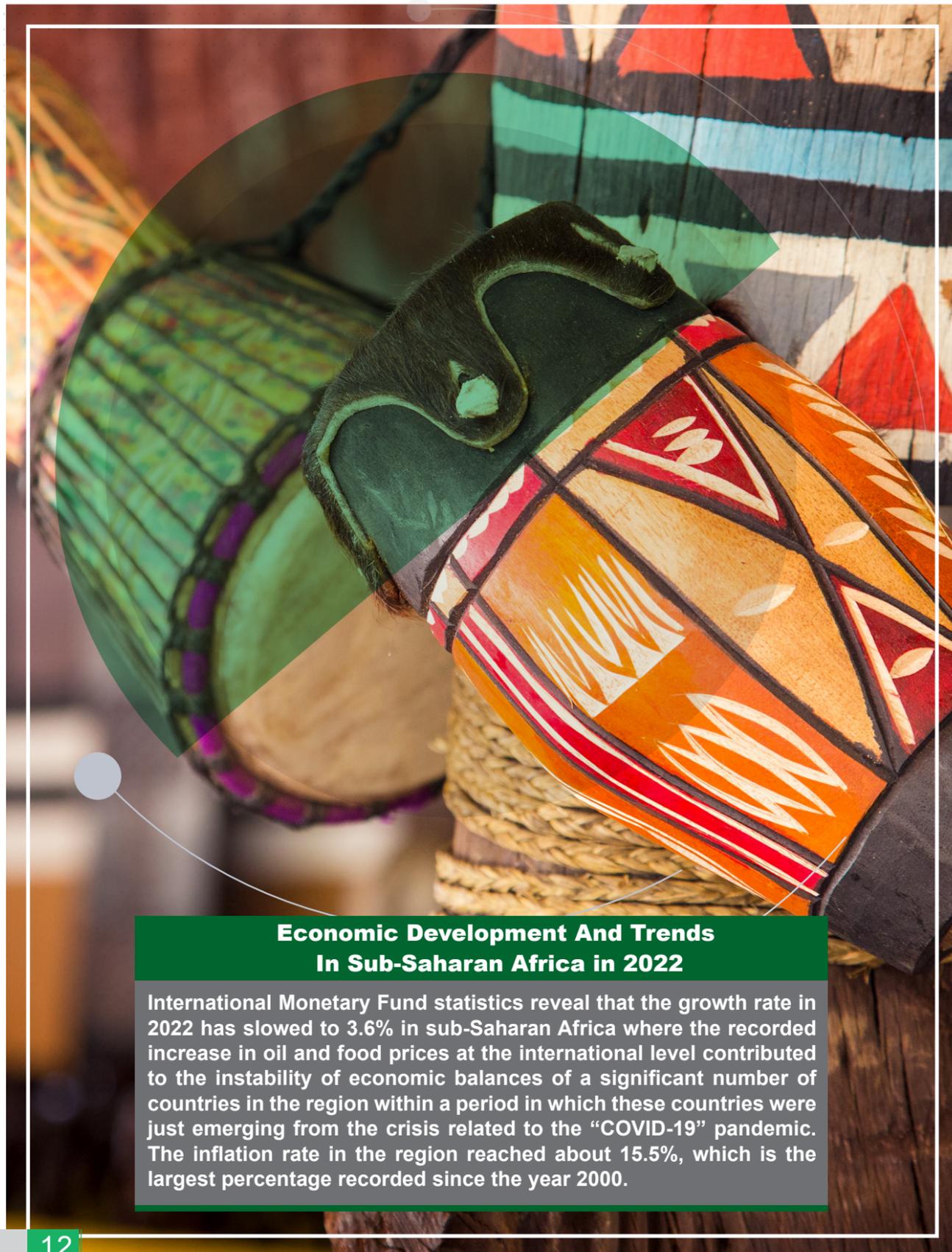
H.E. Mr. Faisal Ali Al Mansoori United Arab Emirates	H.E. Mr. Mohamed Al-Fadhel Hassboun* Republic of Tunisia
H.E. Mr. Boudjemaa Ghanem* People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	H.E. Mr. Khaled Salah El-Din Murad Republic of Iraq
H.E. Dr. Abdul Aziz bin Mohammed Al-Hanai Sultanate of Oman	H.E. Mr. Ahmed Saleh Al-Mohannadi State of Qatar
H.E. Mr. Abdullah Khalil AlMusaibeeh State of Kuwait	H.E. Mr. Abubaker Mohamed Al-Ghafal State of Libya
H.E. Mr. Tariq Al Sharawy Arab Republic of Egypt	H.E. Mr. Elhassan Eddez Kingdom of Morocco

› Director General

The Director General shall be appointed by the Board of Governors – from non-members of the Board of Directors. He is the legal representative of the Bank and the higher executive officer who is responsible for conducting all business under the supervision of the Board of Directors in accordance with the rules, regulations, and directives of the Board of Governors and the Board of Directors.

Director General
H.E. Dr. Sidi Ould Tah
Islamic Republic of Mauritania

* Representation in the Board of Directors was modified during the year 2022, as the Republic of Tunisia was represented by Her Excellency Ms. Ataf Al-Jamoussi until May 2022, and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria was represented by His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Jamal Kasali until August 2022.



Economic Development And Trends In Sub-Saharan Africa in 2022

International Monetary Fund statistics reveal that the growth rate in 2022 has slowed to 3.6% in sub-Saharan Africa where the recorded increase in oil and food prices at the international level contributed to the instability of economic balances of a significant number of countries in the region within a period in which these countries were just emerging from the crisis related to the “COVID-19” pandemic. The inflation rate in the region reached about 15.5%, which is the largest percentage recorded since the year 2000.



Seychelles achieved the highest growth rate of

%10.9

The region’s economy was also negatively affected by weak growth in trade exchanges resulting from the slowdown in the global economy. Tightening of monetary policies and financing conditions in Global anti-inflation framework had a significant impact on economic activity; so capital outflow accelerated and reached levels close to those recorded during the “COVID-19” in 2020. This resulted in pressures that affected the local currency exchange rate which significantly deteriorated in many countries in the region, such as Ghana, which lost about 50% of its currency value against the US dollar since the beginning of 2022.

Countries with the highest growth rates include Seychelles (10.9%), Niger (6.7%), and South Sudan (6.5%), while countries with the lowest growth rates include Malawi (0.9%), Central African Republic (1.5%), and Sao Tome and Principe (1.4%). It is worth noting that the recorded growth of per-capita income in Sub-Saharan Africa did not exceed 0.7% which is 1.5% lower than the growth recorded in 2019 before the pandemic.

The rate of economic growth in countries of the region that are rich in oil and minerals reached about 4.5% as price increases at the global level contributed to the emergence of some countries from economic recession such as Chad, Republic of the Congo, and Equatorial Guinea, while the recorded growth rate was strengthened in Angola and Guinea. The growth rate in Nigeria, the largest economy in the region, declined due to the continued drop in its oil production, which reached low levels not seen in the country for nearly 50 years. In South Africa, the second largest economy, the growth rate declined to 2% due to the impact of the electricity crisis in the country on the industrial sector and the negative effects of devastating floods in the KwaZulu-Natal region.

%4.5

Rate of growth in countries that are rich in oil and minerals



In the remaining countries of the region that are not classified as countries rich in oil or minerals, the growth rate reached about 3.9%, and growth rates declined in the majority of these countries to those much lower than the levels achieved in the past and did not exceed 3.6% in Burkina Faso, 2.5% in Mali, 3.5% in Ghana, and 3.8% in Ethiopia. Niger constituted an exception in this group, as its growth rate increased significantly in 2022 reaching 6.7% thanks to the growth of the agricultural sector following a severe drought in 2021, as well as a number of infrastructure projects in progress. In addition, the growth rate in Mauritius and Seychelles increased to 6.1% and 10.9%, respectively, due to the continued recovery of the tourism sector after the mitigation of the pandemic.

At the level of the regional blocs, the International Monetary Fund estimates that the growth rate reached 3.8% in the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa, 4.9% in countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union and 3.7% in the Economic Community of West African States. In addition, the growth rate reached 4.9% in the East African Community and 4.5% in the Sub-Saharan African countries under the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, while it did not exceed 2.2% in the countries of the Customs Union of South Africa nor 3% in the South African Development Community.

The inflation rate did not exceed 5% in ten African countries, most of which are located in the west and centre of the continent, and whose currencies have a fixed exchange rate with the euro. While inflation reached double digits in 21 countries, this is explained by the rise in commodity prices at the global level and the decline in the exchange rates of local currencies in addition to the drought experienced by some countries in the region. Inflation contributed significantly to the exacerbation of the problem of food security, as food accounts for about 40% of the population's expenditures. In this regard, World Bank estimates indicate that the region's population suffering from food insecurity has increased from 120 million people in 2021 to 140 million people in 2022, and that food crises became more frequent due to climate fluctuations.

%4.9

The highest growth rate achieved at the level of the regional blocs



At the end of 2022, 7 African countries were classified as having a debt crisis (Chad, Congo, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi, Sao Tome and Principe, and Zimbabwe). 12 countries were classified as having high indebtedness risks (Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Zambia). In addition, 16 countries were classified as having medium risk (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda). The number of countries with International Monetary Fund financing programs stood at 23.

The tightening of monetary policies at the global level has led to a significant tightening of financing conditions, especially in developing and emerging countries. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the difference between the yields of foreign currency bonds issued by the countries of the region and the yields of sovereign bonds in advanced economies exceeded 7 points for two-thirds of the bonds issued in 2022. In some countries, this difference reached 12 points, while it did not exceed 6 points for bonds issued in 2021.

If the rise in the exchange rate of the US dollar is added to these financing conditions, this will increase the risks related to debt sustainability in the region, especially in countries most affected by the crisis of high oil and food prices.

23 African Countries

have financing programs with the International Monetary Fund



The volume of the region's external debt

767 \$US billion

The current account deficit of the balance of payments in Sub-Saharan Africa rose to 1.7% of GDP for 2022 due to the increase in the value of imports by about 18%, and the growth of migrant remittances was negatively affected by inflation and the slowdown in the growth rate of the global economy. The volume of the region's external debt increased in the same year by about 3.5% reaching US\$ 767 billion, i.e., about 39.7% of GDP, while the external debt service rose to 16.5% of the total income of African countries, which is explained by the increase in the volume of external loans from the private sector, especially bonds issued in foreign currency.

of region's population threatened by famine

%12

The growth rate is expected to accelerate slightly in 2023 to reach 3.7% in Sub-Saharan Africa, while the inflation rate is expected to slow to 10.1%. Despite the expected growth, the per-capita income rate will not exceed the level it was in 2019 before the "COVID-19" pandemic.

Among the most important challenges that African countries may face in 2023 are those related to food security, as statistics indicate that about 12% of the region's population is threatened by famine. This is in addition to the challenges related to monetary policies to address inflation without hampering growth, and fiscal policies in light of record levels of external debt and financing conditions.

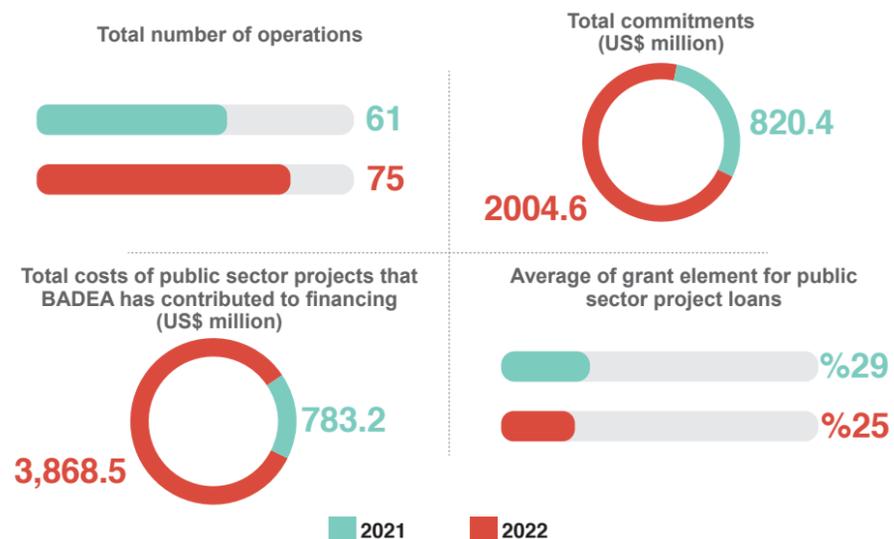
It is worth noting that growth expectations in the region will remain closely linked to the development of monetary policies at the global level to combat inflation, and to developments in the Russo-Ukrainian war, which may continue to affect oil and food prices.

Figures and Indicators

2022

The Most Important Indicators of BADEA's Financing Activities (2021 – 2022)

	2021	2022
Total Commitments (US\$ million)	820.4	2004.6
Public Sector Loans	319.0	885.5
Trade Financing Lines	336.5	688.6
Private Sector Loans	155.0	418.3
Capacity Development Grants	9.9	12.2
Total Number of Operations	61	75
Public Sector Projects	9	16
Private Sector Operations	6	10
Trade Financing Operations	6	9
Capacity Development Operations	40	40
Average of grant element for public sector project loans	29%	25%
Total cost of public sector projects that BADEA has contributed to financing (US\$ million)	783.2	3,868.5



BADEA's Annual Net Commitments (1975 – 2022)

(US\$ million)

Year	Net Pledges	Year	Net Pledges
1974	-	1999	95,700
1975	68,033	2000	113,798
1976	56,823	2001	101,292
1977	64,226	2002	132,050
1978	48,601	2003	118,353
1979	41,916	2004	135,772
1980	48,066	2005	135,418
1981	41,284	2006	151,741
1982	48,180	2007	159,580
1983	62,120	2008	159,377
1984	43,178	2009	178,772
1985	35,785	2010	178,783
1986	36,937	2011	194,544
1987	28,604	2012	168,965
1988	49,151	2013	178,446
1989	53,618	2014	194,427
1990	32,565	2015	270,247
1991	34,613	2016	340,355
1992	54,157	2017	350,803
1993	42,332	2018	484,359
1994	55,998	2019	493,949
1995	73,000	2020	702,499
1996	78,467	2021	817,442
1997	76,536	2022	1,311,057
1998	69,422		

Total: US\$ 8,411,341 million



Chapter 1 ▶

Highlights of the Year

2022



Commitments

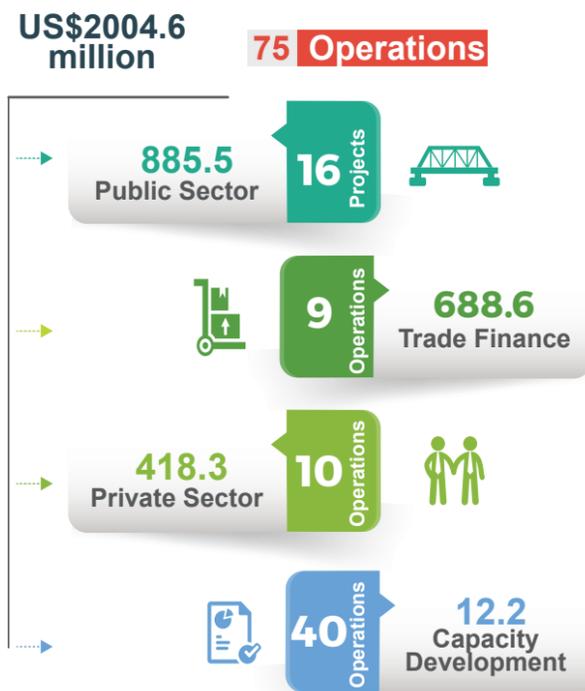
2022

During 2022, BADEA's Board of Directors approved the financing of 75 operations — for the first time exceeding US\$ 2 billion. These operations contributed to addressing unprecedented economic and developmental challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Commitments were provided through BADEA's three loan windows including public sector, private sector, and trade finance, in addition to the grant window dedicated to capacity development.

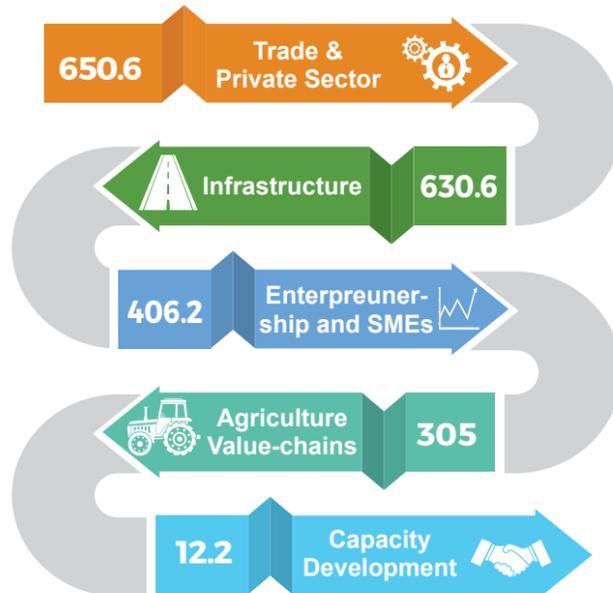
The approved operations were distributed within the framework of the five focus areas of BADEA's 2030 Strategy including investment in infrastructure, agriculture value-chains development, trade and private sector development, entrepreneurship and SMEs development, and capacity development.

Commitments According to Financing Windows



Commitments According to Strategic Focus Areas

US\$2004.6 million



The year saw a qualitative leap, particularly through investments in infrastructure and innovative operations in the field of social housing.

Additionally, initiatives for food security and the development of agricultural value chains were undertaken along with capacity development in the beneficiary countries to address climate challenges.

BADEA also made a first-of-its-kind intervention to finance budget support programs. Furthermore, it focused on enhancing and increasing institutional efficiency to achieve the desired developmental impact of BADEA's various interventions in the beneficiary countries.

Focus Areas of BADEA's 2030 Strategy

1. Investment in Infrastructure

BADEA's financing in infrastructure amounted to US\$ 630.6 million, covering high-importance road projects with a significant impact on alleviating isolation and facilitating the movement of people and goods. Projects also included those aimed at providing energy and improving the infrastructure quality of vital health and education sectors, as well as social housing.

In 2022, the BADEA initiated a new type of project that reflects its flexibility in responding to the changing financial needs and economic situations of the beneficiary countries. This included a health sector budget support program and infrastructure development in the Republic of Gabon, which will positively impact the provision of basic health services and improve the monitoring of health indicators, as well as increase foreign investments in the country's infrastructure.





2. Agriculture Value-chains Development

BADEA approved allocations of US\$ 305 million to finance projects aimed at achieving food security, increasing the income of producing households, thereby alleviating multidimensional poverty. This was done through the development of production chains and providing resources for the import of fertilizers and agricultural production inputs. BADEA also supported research institutions in the field of seed production, improving the efficiency of irrigation systems and access to inputs and agricultural technology. In the area of enhancing African agricultural exports, BADEA contributed to financing the support of strategic cocoa exports, in which the African continent contributes approximately 60% of global production.



3. Trade and Private Sector Development

Believing in the effective role of the private sector in accelerating development, economic growth, poverty reduction, and job creation, BADEA provided important funding to enhance the private sector's capacity to face current international economic conditions and increase added value to the national economy. The operations included support for generating electric power, improving the transportation process of crude oil designated for export, supporting crude oil refining, and the production of petroleum derivatives. Additionally, credit loans were provided to national banks for re-lending to beneficiaries in the private sector.

BADEA's interventions evolved to expand the scope of trade exchange between Arab and African countries and intra-African trade. The approved operations contribute to the import of petroleum products, fertilizers, and agricultural inputs from Arab countries, and support the import and export of strategic products and goods between African countries.

In 2022, the trade and private sector focus area obtained a total of US\$ 650.6 million.

4. Entrepreneurship and Small and Medium Enterprises Development

Recognizing that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurship in Africa are crucial factors in advancing national economies, particularly in rural areas, BADEA provided US\$ 406.2 million to local and regional financial institutions. This funding aims to empower these institutions to finance SMEs and entrepreneurs, as they are major job providers, especially for women and youth, and ensure financial inclusion. Additionally, BADEA organized a forum for African entrepreneurs in Kampala, Uganda, to facilitate the exchange of experiences and expertise.



Capacity Development Allocations (1975 - 2022)

US\$ 232.2
million

931
Operations



5. Capacity Development

Capacity development for the benefit of the African countries is enhanced through funding technical and economic feasibility studies for development projects and other types of studies, and funding institutional support operations.

The latter includes many activities such as organizing training courses to improve Africans' capacities in various specialities, sending experts to beneficiary countries to provide services, supporting events aimed at the promotion of Arab-African cooperation by encouraging investment and trade exchange, funding programs and initiatives that improve Africans' health and livelihood, in addition to helping countries respond to emergency health crises.

In 2022, BADEA financed 40 operations with a total of US\$12.2 million, aimed at developing the capacities of governmental and non-governmental entities, regional institutions, and civil society organizations in Sub-Saharan African countries.

Resilient Infrastructure to Advance Sustainable Development

Expected Developmental Impact

300,000
beneficiary persons

Creation of
15,000
job opportunities

Construction of
814 Km
of roads

Provide housing for
30,000
citizens

Rehabilitation of
5
sanitary facilities &
specialized hospitals

Building & expansion of
3
universities

Building of
13
bridges

The primary objective of our investments in infrastructure is to enhance the quality of life for the population in Africa. This includes the development of essential infrastructure such as roads, bridges, airports, hospitals, water resources, and advanced energy systems. These efforts directly contribute to improving the quality and accessibility of social services as well as supporting economic growth.

Recognizing the financial challenges faced by beneficiary countries in bridging their infrastructure gap, BADEA allocated a budget of \$630.6 million in 2022 to this vital strategic area. It's worth noting that this sector has consistently received substantial attention and funding from BADEA since its inception in 1975.

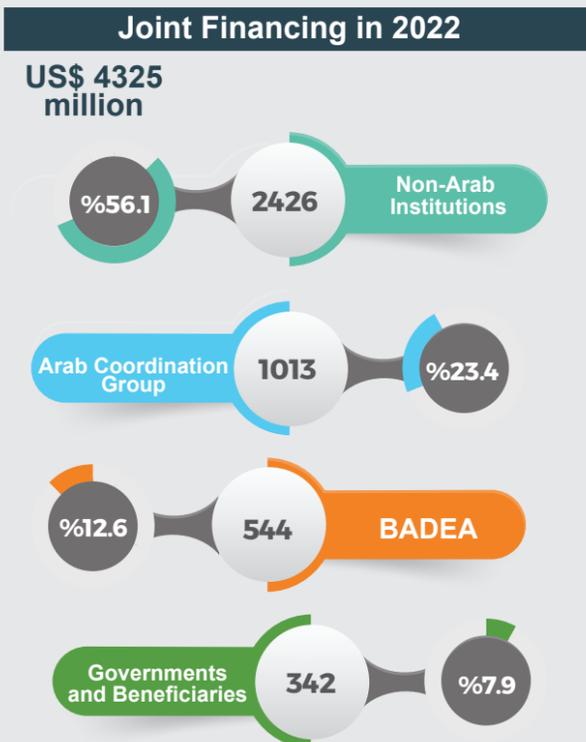
Promoting trade and competitiveness: This has been a key focus of our projects this year. BADEA has been actively supporting various African countries in overcoming isolation due to the lack of road and bridge networks, both nationally and regionally. Strong and innovative transportation projects play a significant role in enhancing trade and economic competitiveness by facilitating the smooth flow of goods and services, reducing logistical costs and creating an attractive environment for foreign investments. BADEA's projects also contribute to traffic management, safety, and the reduction of travel time for passengers, making services more accessible.

Generate employment opportunities: BADEA's projects are expected to create jobs at various stages of their implementation and post-completion. This includes jobs for engineers, contractors, technicians, and labourers, ultimately raising income levels, combating poverty and reducing unemployment rates.

Joint Financing

BADEA places significant emphasis on co-financing with financial institutions, particularly Arab ones, active in its beneficiary countries. This approach is valued for its ability to facilitate financing for high-cost operations proposed by these countries.

In this context, BADEA participated in the financing of 6 developmental projects out of 16 projects approved in 2022, in addition to financing two operations in the private sector and trade.



Enhance Health Sector For Building a Stronger, Healthier Future

BADEA's participation in providing comprehensive healthcare to citizens of beneficiary countries is a top priority, as healthy individuals are essential for the progress and development of societies, poverty alleviation, and the achievement of well-being.

In 2022, BADEA approved US\$ 42 million to Uganda to support the health sector and enhance its capabilities to provide high-quality and affordable services. BADEA's operations in the country contribute to improving the infrastructure of the sector, providing equipment, medical devices and medication, and training local health personnel, including doctors, nurses and pharmacists, to enhance their competencies and skills. Additionally, the grant contributes to creating a conducive environment for medical studies and research.



The construction and equipping of the Uganda Heart Center Project, which is expected to perform 7,693 heart surgeries by 2030, will improve the efficiency of healthcare for cardiovascular patients, reduce the need for transferring cases abroad, and thus facilitate treatment better.

The rehabilitation and expansion project of the Bugiri Hospital, which will serve 545,000 citizens by 2025, aims to expand the coverage of medical services in the country with a focus on primary healthcare and bringing significant economic and social benefits to patients, employees, business and health sectors.

In 2022, the health authorities in Uganda announced the outbreak of the deadly Ebola virus. To support Uganda's resilience and mitigate this sudden shock, BADEA provided a US\$ 2 million exceptional grant to the government to help eradicate the epidemic, limit the spread of infection, and prevent it from becoming an economic and social disaster, threatening development and stability in East Africa and the entire continent. The grant is allocated for managing confirmed and suspected cases, purchasing and distributing medical equipment and strengthening national and regional preparedness, including training and emergency support.

Building Sustainable Cities and Local Communities

Côte d'Ivoire



At the heart of BADEA's focus is the human element, the primary objective in every operation it finances. BADEA meticulously evaluates the impact of its operations in enhancing quality of life and enabling citizens to play an effective role in society.

Securing comfortable and safe housing, which provides stability, is essential for a dignified life. One of the significant benefits of building social housing is ensuring people's right to decent and suitable living, contributing to the enjoyment of all economic, social, and cultural amenities. Nations strive to provide affordable housing for vulnerable and low-income groups who cannot afford private housing, ensuring it reflects the community's culture and diversity.

At the same time, efforts are made to avoid or minimize reliance on primitive housing that endangers lives.

This commitment led BADEA to support the fundamental component of Côte d'Ivoire's national plan aimed at developing urban and rural housing and improving the living conditions of the population. BADEA contributed to financing the construction of 7,500 dwellings through the Integrated Social and Economic Housing Units Project with an amount of US\$ 75 million.

The economic housing project in Côte d'Ivoire includes the construction of 4,320 housing units, paved roads, water and electricity networks and comprehensive service facilities, including the development of natural, green parks and recreational areas for families and children. The project is expected to enable 30,000 low- and middle-income citizens to access decent and affordable housing, helping 60% of them establish new business activities. It is also anticipated to create over 60,000 direct and indirect job opportunities.

Innovative and Comprehensive Development Solutions to Address Multiple Challenges

Budget support programs aim to provide necessary financing to booster essential service sectors, improve services, and make them accessible to all citizens. The programmes are characterized by giving countries the opportunity to directly support various priorities within the same sector, unlike funding allocated to a specific developmental project in the sector. For example, supporting the health sector aims to improve healthcare services and provide medical care to citizens. Those entities that can efficiently use the support are identified and committed to achieving specific health and service performance goals.

Health Sector and Infrastructure Development Support Programme

Gabon

BADEA provided US\$50 million to support the health sector and infrastructure development in Gabon. This initiative assists the country in achieving the goals of its developmental transformation acceleration programmes by 2023 and the broader objectives of Gabon's Emerging Strategy by 2025. Specifically, the support aims to contribute to covering the budget deficit in the health sector.

The program includes the development of infrastructure for hospitals and health centres, providing necessary medicines and medical supplies, training frontline health sector workers and providing jobs. This is to enable more than 50,000 rural inhabitants to access basic health amenities directly or through remote treatment services.

The programme will also enhance the monitoring of community health indicators and increase their reliability. It will improve the capacity for early detection of epidemics through an integrated information system, thereby maximizing the chances of identifying them and limiting their spread. Furthermore, the programme will bolster reproductive health by providing comprehensive medical care to pregnant women and children, along with follow-up and education. It is expected that this will lead to a 50% reduction in childbirth-related mortality rates.



Education for Combating Poverty

Chad – Gambia – Zanzibar

University education provides a source for a qualified, trained, and specialized workforce, equipping the labour market with capable and adaptable young talents attuned to the evolving and advancing realities of life. In 2022, BADEA allocated \$41 million to support the education sector in Africa, aiming to enhance the quality of university education and scientific research. This includes improving the educational environment and working conditions through constructing modern buildings and facilities, providing services, and increasing opportunities for university education by expanding seating capacity and enrollment capabilities. BADEA's operations also aimed to meet the countries' needs and the labour market's demand for specialized scientific personnel in various fields.

The funding for the second phase of the expansion and equipping of the "Aba-Shi" Higher Institute of Science and Technology Project aims to elevate the level of higher education and scientific research. It also intends to increase the institute's capacity to address the acute shortage of specialized biomedical staff in healthcare institutions, institutes, and medical colleges in the Republic of Chad.

BADEA continues its efforts at the University of the Gambia to secure an additional 6,001 academic seats, responding to the growing demand for university education and contributing to building the country's future needs and labour market's demand for specialized scientific personnel in various fields.

To support the advancement of higher education in Zanzibar, BADEA focused on funding the expansion of the State University of Zanzibar. The project aims to improve the work environment and education quality at the university by providing modern facilities, enhancing services, and alleviating pressure on existing structures.



Enhancement of Opportunities for Youth and Women through Entrepreneurship and Small and Medium Enterprises

Support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurship among youth and women is a cornerstone of economic and social development in Africa. This sector represents over 90% of the continent's economic fabric. Extensive surveys and consultations conducted by BADEA with various stakeholders in the African economic arena have highlighted the crucial role of SMEs and entrepreneurship in job creation and poverty reduction. However, SMEs in Africa face numerous challenges related to financing, market access, account and business management, and other obstacles. Consequently, it's essential for efforts to converge among all actors — governments, private sector, financing institutions, guarantee institutions and capacity support organizations — to offer integrated solutions that enable small, medium, and micro enterprises in Africa to overcome challenges and fulfill their role in the African economy.

BADEA launched an initiative to coordinate efforts in support of entrepreneurship and SMEs in Africa, with a focus on women and youth. One of the main challenges in financing these enterprises is the issue of guarantees. BADEA invited all guarantee funds in Africa and agreed to establish a joint mechanism to enable small, medium, and micro enterprises to obtain the necessary guarantees for borrowing from financial and banking institutions.

BADEA also collaborated with the African Capacity Building Foundation in support of this significant and productive sector, especially those managed by women. The support aims to enable them to maintain financial accounts and train staff in financial systems, preparation of profit and loss accounts and budgeting.

Initiative to Address Food Security Challenges in Africa

In recognition of the effectiveness and importance of strategic alliances in finding solutions to the multiple challenges facing the world, particularly Africa, and in response to the urgent needs of beneficiary countries, the esteemed Board of Directors announced in its meeting of June 16, 2022, the Bank's participation in the Arab Coordination Group's initiative to address food security challenges. A total of \$10 billion has been allocated to the initiative which aims, specifically to mitigate the impact of global inflation and support countries' efforts to import strategic goods and food requirements, as well as provide production inputs in the short term. Additionally, the initiative will support agricultural sector programs that contribute to increased production and productivity in the medium and long terms. BADEA will contribute \$1 billion as part of the Arab Coordination Group institutions' support of food security in Africa.





**Raising Institutional Efficiency
to Enhance Developmental Impact**



Raising Institutional Efficiency to Enhance Developmental Impact

This chapter deals with the most important policies and practical steps adopted by the Bank during 2022 to raise institutional efficiency in order to improve its ability to reach the desired developmental impact of its interventions in beneficiary countries. This comes as a part of the enhancement of the Bank's tangible achievements over 49 years, thanks to the sound guidance and strong support of their Excellencies the Governors and Excellencies the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors.

1) Increase of BADEA's Capital



One of the most important decisions affecting the progress of BADEA's business is the decision of the esteemed Board of Governors dated April 7, 2022, during its annual meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to increase BADEA's authorized capital from \$ 4.2 billion to \$20 billion; that is, a 367% rise.

The decision has been approved by the 18 member states of the League of Arab States, signatories of BADEA's Establishing Agreement on February 18, 1974. This indicates the high confidence in BADEA's qualified position as a key partner in supporting economic and technical cooperation between Arab and African regions. The significant increase in capital will enable the expansion and diversification of activities and maximize their developmental impacts.

2) Credit Rating



BADEA's efforts to obtain a credit rating at the level of financial markets from prestigious international institutions were crowned with success. The Bank chose two rating agencies with excellent international reputations to assess its credit score. In February 2022, Moody's Investors Service Agency granted BADEA a rating of Aa2 with a positive outlook, the first rating received by the Bank since its establishment. In October 2022, the S&P Global Ratings Agency granted BADEA a Credit Rating of AA with a stable outlook.

Such solid ratings confirm that the Bank enjoys a sound financial position supported by strong capital, which was reinforced by the recent increases, and reflects the continuous improvements in the Bank's risk management, the effectiveness of handling debt arrears and the commitment to implement the 2030 development strategy. Equally, these important ratings will strengthen the Bank's ability to mobilize financial resources in markets with competitive prices and alternative currencies – particularly the euro. They will also enable the Bank to issue strong guarantees to develop an effective trade between Arab countries and sub-Saharan Africa countries which are considered promising markets for Arab products and exports.

3) Strengthening Institutional Governance



a) Risk Management

Sound risk management is central to the work of any established development institution. Thus, the Bank adopts a comprehensive and integrated approach to managing risk by making proactive assessments to ensure the implementation of effective strategies that help mitigate them as much as possible, and to avoid eventualities that would negatively affect its reputation. In the course of performing its functions, the Bank may be exposed to various types of risk such as those around credit, market, liquidity and operations.

In 2022, the Bank continued to work according to a tight system for managing these risks, which includes ensuring capital adequacy and imposing frameworks for exposure limit management, asset and liability management and operational risk management.

The Board of Directors supervises risk management through its Risk Committee, which approves strategies, policies, and directives related to management. It closely follows up the implementation of activities according to the risk governance guidelines. During the year, progress continued in the implementation of the operational risk management project rolled out within the Bank's administrative structure, supported by advanced risk analyses and financial statements.

b) Compliance and Integrity

The improvements in integrity and compliance procedures adopted by the Bank in 2022 enabled it to obtain ISO 37000 certification related to corporate governance in October of that year. The quality of examination reports, the comprehensive economic sanctions compliance policy, and the anti-bribery and corruption policy have been improved. And, in line with modern standards of corporate governance, a code of integrity and compliance has been drafted to replace the code of professional conduct.

As part of its continuous efforts towards further improvement, the Bank obtained an excellent rating on the platform of the KYC Registry of the SWIFT system after it fulfilled all the statutory requirements for compliance. This is an important step towards implementing the decision of BADEA's Board of Directors to include financing in euros, as it requires entering business relations and exchanging data with a number of large European banks in the scope of private sector financing and foreign trade. On the other hand, this rating will enhance opportunities for exchanging information on unified platforms.

c) Internal Audit

In 2022, as the third line of defence in the framework of risk management, the Bank paid exceptional attention to strengthening the capabilities of the internal audit team and office through continuous training of executives as well as exchanging experiences with similar development institutions.

Through the Audit Committee, the office is responsible for giving the Board of Directors detailed, periodic reports on the effectiveness and efficiency of corporate governance, risk management and the effectiveness of the control system, as well as ensuring the integrity of the reports. The Internal Audit Committee supervised the follow-up to the external auditor's plan and report for 2022.

d) Digital Transformation

The Bank has embarked on implementing a digital transformation plan to improve the quality of performance. The plan has been developed to adopt digital systems that keeping pace with banking technologies and provides information technology and modern communication systems. This accelerates the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Strategy and helps in making best decisions based on data, reports and conclusions provided by business intelligence and information systems. The Bank is moving forward in implementing this plan, developing its business and services by adding many innovative technical features that will enable employees and stakeholders to conduct transactions in a fast, flexible and secure manner.

4) Strengthening the Mechanisms for Monitoring the Implementation and Evaluation of Projects



a) Geographic Information Systems

Due to the difficulty of accessing many areas in which the Bank finances development projects, and to keep pace with global developments, a digital mechanism, which enhances the Bank's capabilities to monitor the implementation of its projects using geographic information systems. In light of the lessons learned from the "COVID-19" the Bank decided to accelerate the work by this system, as it agreed in 2022 with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on a project to establish a digital platform to track and evaluate development projects consisting of an application to monitor the progress of projects, an application for data collection which runs on mobile, and an application for distance measurement and map creation.

During the year, the Institute organized training for the Bank on geographic information technologies for developing countries to enhance the capabilities of its staff in this field. The digital platform has made remarkable progress, as the number of projects implemented through it has reached 50 with a high quality presentation of information. The Bank's experts can now follow up on the implementation of projects in more than 25 beneficiary countries in South and East Africa and in West and Central Africa.

b) Post Assessment

The Bank realizes that ex-post assessment is essential to good governance. Therefore, it seeks to review its operations to assess their effectiveness and learn from past experiences to improve and develop future policies, strategies, programs and projects. In 2022, the Bank focused on results and outputs for ex-post assessment according to best practice in the field of economic and human development.

During the year, an ex-post assessment was carried out for 7 projects in the sectors of roads, electricity generation, irrigation, coastal protection, and health, which were implemented during the last five years in a number of the beneficiary countries. The reports summarized the clear developmental impact of these projects, which was documented through field visits and meetings with stakeholders and beneficiaries. Based on the outputs of these reports and in application of the lessons learned,

the Bank's management has begun to take many procedures including adding the financial audit as a basic item in the financing plan for all projects as well as increasing the tasks of supervising projects in progress in order to reduce delays in implementation.



5) Social Responsibility, Environment and Governance

BADEA is keen to conform its business to globally accredited quality standards. In addition to renewing the quality certificates previously achieved, in 2022 the Bank obtained the Environmental Management System Quality Certificate (ISO 14001), the Management of Social Responsibility Systems Quality Certificate (ISO 26000) and the Governance Systems Quality Certificate (ISO 37001), to complete the three pillars of the integrated system for environmental sustainability, social responsibility and governance (ESG).

The Bank pays special attention to social responsibility and limiting the negative impacts on the environment that may result from its internal activities and the development projects it finances. As such, the Bank seeks to support operations that will preserve the environment in order to contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 13 on Climate Action.

One of its achievements in this area was to support the participation of some governmental and non-governmental institutions of beneficiary states in the World Conference on Climate Change (Conference of the Parties (COP 27)), held in Sharm el-Sheikh in November 2022, and to co-host a special pavilion where discussions on the importance of climate finance for African States were held, with the participation of decision makers in international and regional institutions.

6) Human Capital



Throughout 2022, BADEA persisted in its endeavours to create a healthy, conducive, and appealing environment for its workforce, aiming to both retain and attract suitable talents that are pivotal in realizing its strategic objectives. BADEA worked diligently on modernizing the office infrastructure and enhancing information technology systems to cater to its employees' needs and streamline their tasks with efficacy.

Moreover, BADEA strived to foster a culture of continuous learning and skill refinement among its staff by orchestrating workshops and specialized training courses across diverse domains such as innovation, project management, leadership development, and effective communication.

Furthermore, BADEA embarked on implementing novel strategies to ignite creativity and innovation within the institution, including the initiation of competitions and awards intended to motivate employee's excellence in performance.

ANNEXES



Summary of Approved Operations, 2022

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Public Sector

(US\$ Million)

Country/Region	Project	Total Cost	BADEA's Loan	Other Financiers	Goals	SDGs
Democratic Republic of Congo	Reconstruction of the internal roads of the capital, Kinshasa (Phase II)	55.64	50	The Government	Develop the capital, Kinshasa, through linking its municipalities directly, facilitating traffic, lowering vehicle operating and transportation costs, and improving the rainwater drainage system.	9 & 11
Sierra Leone	Development of rice value chains	34.13	10	IDB & the Government	Improve rice production and productivity in the project area and facilitate access to markets by investing in infrastructure, supporting seed research and certification institutions and providing access to finance along the chain.	1,2 & 8
Madagascar	Construction of Anuzizato bridge for the intersection of the two national roads Nos. 1 and A58	28	25.2	The Government	Link the urban municipalities of the capital with the city centre, modernize the road network in Antananarivo and improve the crossings of the Ikoba River.	9 & 11
Senegal	Urban rehabilitation in four cities	28	25	The Government	Promote decentralization and raise the effectiveness of infrastructure through developing the level of road efficiency in the targeted municipalities, improving their management and creating an environment for the exercise of economic activities.	11
Uganda	Construction and equipment of Uganda Heart Centre	73	20	SFD, OPEC Fund, and the Government	Support cardiology research and contribute to improving the efficiency of cardiovascular care in the country.	3

Public Sector (continued)

(US\$ Million)

Country/Region	Project	Total Cost	BADEA's Loan	Other Financiers	Goals	SDGs
Rwanda	Development of the Nyasonga-Mokoto road	71	18	SFD, OPEC Fund and the Government	Strengthen the connection between the capital, Kigali, and the Northern Province to support agricultural, mining and tourism activities, and ease traffic congestion to facilitate transportation of goods and passengers.	9 & 11
Sierra Leone	Construction of Tokonku Petma-Matrugong road (Tokonku-Petma section)	30	25	The Government	Contribute to the construction of the national and regional road network linking Sierra Leone and Liberia, thereby enhancing local and regional trade, facilitating access to tourist sites and lowering transportation costs.	1,8 & 9
Chad	Expansion and fit-out of the Higher Institute of Science and Techniques "Abeche" (Phase II)	23.5	12	OPEC Fund and the Government	Contribute to raising the level of higher education and scientific research in Chad and raising the Institute's capacity to cover the shortage of biomedical personnel in health institutions and medical colleges.	2 & 4
Gambia	University of Gambia (Phase II)	24	16	IDB and the Government	Secure 6,001 additional academic seats to meet the growing demand for university education and contribute to meeting the country's future needs for scientific professionals specialized in various fields.	4,5 & 9
Uganda	Bugiri hospital rehabilitation and expansion	22	20	The Government	Support the Government's policy of expanding and upgrading the coverage of medical services and contribute to strengthening the health system through improving the functionality and adequacy of health infrastructure and logistics at the hospital.	1 & 3

Public Sector (continued)

(US\$ Million)

Country/Region	Project	Total Cost	BADEA's Loan	Other Financiers	Goals	SDGs
Tanzania	Expansion of the State University of Zanzibar	14.9	13.4	The Government	Support higher education in Zanzibar and improve the university's working and conditions environment and quality of education by providing modern facilities and services and relieving pressure on university facilities.	4 & 5
Senegal	Dakar-Saint Louis highway (Part II)	80	65	KFAED and the Government	Improve the living conditions of the region's population by reducing commuting time in major cities on Senegal's northern coast, improve traffic safety, increase agricultural production and marine fishery, develop tourism, as well as create temporary and permanent job opportunities in the project area.	9
Regional	BADEA's programme to support the capital increase of the BOAD	400	80 (annually for 5 years)		Support the financing capacity of the Bank by providing loans to beneficiary countries to cover their contribution to the required capital increases, and support BADEA in achieving its 2030 Strategy goals by benefiting from development institutions operating in Africa.	1,2,6, 8,9 & 13
Gabon	Health sector budget and infrastructure development support programme	50	50	-	Support the country's budget to achieve the goals of the Accelerating Transformation Programme at the turn of 2023 and the goals of the Emerging Gabon Strategy at the turn of 2025, and contribute to strengthening the resilience of the health sector by developing its basic infrastructures.	3 & 9

Public Sector (continued)

(US\$ Million)

Country/Region	Project	Total Cost	BADEA's Loan	Other Financiers	Goals	SDGs
Côte D'Ivoire	Completion of 7,500 social and economic housing units	289	75	The Government and other financiers	Implementation of the basic pillar of the National Development Plan aimed at improving urban and rural housing and improving the living conditions of the inhabitants of major cities by the construction of social and economic housing for vulnerable and low-income groups.	10 & 11
Regional	Support the East and South Africa Development Program through two credit loans for the TDB and TDF.	60	60	-	Drive economic growth and provide job opportunities in the Bank Group member states by providing financial support to a significant number of SMEs in the region and supporting technical aid operations in the areas of infrastructure, climate and health, in cooperation with the active partners in the region.	2 & 8

Private Sector



Country/Region	Operation	BADEA's Loan	Goals	SDGs
Senegal	Joint credit loan for construction and development of power plant	Euro 31 million	Contribute to raising the productivity of Senegal's electricity, expanding the electricity interconnection network on a large scale and improving its quality. This will lead to the development of industry, services, health and education sectors.	3,4,7 & 9
Regional	Credit loan for a private institution operating in the SADC.	US\$ 40 million	Financing private sector projects and investment and providing working capital for many of its activities in SADC states, through re-lending the credit resources by the institution concerned to SMEs beneficiaries.	8 & 17

Private Sector (continued)

Country/Region	Operation	BADEA's Loan	Goals	SDGs
Rwanda	Credit loan for a local bank	US\$ 30 million	Assisting the Bank to continue supporting its clients from private sector companies and institutions in the Republic of Rwanda and creating new job opportunities in various fields financed by the Bank.	8 & 17
Angola	Credit loan for an oil refinery company (phase I)	US\$ 40 million	Localizing and exporting the oil derivatives industry and generating value added to it, transferring technology related to refining to employees, increasing local employment and improving the balance of payments and indebtedness of the country by reducing oil import.	8 & 9
Congo	Credit loan for a local bank	Euro 10 million	Enhancing the capacity of the bank concerned to support its clients from private sector companies and institutions in the Congo and creating new jobs in various fields financed by the Bank.	8 & 17
Regional	Credit loan for a regional banking group	US\$ 40 million	Enhancing the ability of the banking group concerned to support its clients from private sector companies and institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa and create new jobs in various fields financed by the banking group.	8 & 17
Regional	Credit loan for a development investment bank in west Africa	US\$ 40 million	Supporting the Regional Finance Program for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and commercial banking customers in the West African region by providing a loan to the bank concerned, which in turn re-lends its resources to those entities.	8 & 17
Uganda and Tanzania	A guaranteed long-term credit loan in cooperation with the IDB to finance a strategic project	US\$100 million	Granting a loan for the benefit of the two countries to provide the treasury with large tax revenues and dividends, creating job opportunities and providing training for local workers in technical fields to develop their capabilities and skills in industry and enterprise.	8, 9 & 17
Côte D'Ivoire	Credit loan for a commercial investment bank	Euro 30 million	Enhancing the capacity of the bank concerned to continue supporting its clients from private sector companies and institutions in Côte d'Ivoire and providing it with additional resources to finance the Social Housing Program and other priority sectors.	8 & 11

Private Sector (continued)

Country/Region	Operation	BADEA's Loan	Goals	SDGs
Uganda	Credit loan for a regional bank in the East African region.	US\$ 50 million	Enhancing the ability of the bank concerned to support its clients from private sector companies and institutions in countries of the East African Community. The operation is compatible with BADEA's strategic direction in supporting SMEs and private sector.	8 & 17

Trade Finance

Country/Region	Operation	BADEA's Loan	Goals	SDGs
Senegal	A financing line to promote and deduct documentary credits for a local bank	Euro 30 million	Enhancing trade relations between Arab and African countries, developing intra-African exchanges and providing additional financial resources to the beneficiary bank, as part of its efforts to support the SMEs.	8 & 17
Guinea	Financing line for sovereign entities	US\$ 55 million	Enhancing trade relations between Arab and African countries and contributing to the provision of food security for the State of Guinea and the population by financing the agricultural sector.	2, 8 & 17
Egypt	Financing line for a local commercial bank	US\$ 60 million	Encouraging Arab African mutual trade and raising the level of economic partnerships between Egypt and sub-Saharan African countries through the development of existing trade relations.	8 & 17
Tanzania	Multi-tranche financing line for a local commercial bank	US\$ 50 million	Developing trade, promoting trade exchanges between the Arab and African regions and promoting Arab products, thereby encouraging their access to new markets in Africa.	8 & 17
Kenya	Trade financing operation for sovereign entities in cooperation with the TDB.	US\$ 200 million	Promoting trade exchanges between the Arab and African regions, promoting Arab products, thereby encouraging their access to new markets in Africa, and strengthening cooperation with the Trade and Development Bank.	8 & 17

Trade Finance (continued)

Country/Region	Operation	BADEA's Loan	Goals	SDGs
Malawi	Revolving financing line for a state company	US\$ 50 million	Diversifying the finance portfolio and expansion in the southern African region through the Malawi gate, contributing to the encouragement of Arab exports, the provision of strategic products to the beneficiary entity and creating employment opportunities in the country.	8, 9 & 17
Ghana	Co-financing line for a government institution	US\$ 100 million	Providing significant opportunities in trade finance, supporting a strategic sector in Ghana as one of the main export products and supporting the country's economy by ensuring that it has access to valuable foreign exchange resources.	1, 8, 9 & 17
Gambia	Financing line for sovereign entities	US\$ 50 million	Providing basic commodities and materials for the Gambia, promoting trade exchanges between the Arab and African regions, and promoting Arab products. BADEA is positioned as a financing partner for the West African region, and its trade finance portfolio is expanding.	2, 8 & 17
Côte D'ivoire	Financing line for a regional commercial bank	US\$ 90 million	Encouraging intra-African trade and Arab exports and expanding BADEA's financing products.	8 & 17

Capacity Development

Country/Region	Operation	Goals	SDGs
Regional	Financing the alliance to fight avoidable blindness programme (second generation)	Strengthening the eye health care system in countries benefiting from the operation by financing medical campaigns, providing medical equipment and developing the capacities of eye health workers.	3
Gambia	Contribute to the rehabilitation of mangroves to preserve the environment	Planting 40,000 mangroves in the villages of Sintet and Iliasa in rural Gambia, rehabilitating some communal forests by planting 1,000 rare and trees endangered by unjust cutting, as well as planting fruit trees in the Kepa Yurunding area.	2 & 13

Capacity Development (continued)

Country/Region	Operation	Goals	SDGs
Seychelles	Providing expert services to support the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Trade	Assisting the Government of Seychelles in mobilizing financial resources for the Strategic Plan and State Vision 2033 projects, managing ongoing development projects, and transferring knowledge to local staff.	1 & 8
Tanzania	Financing a training programme for the Ministry of Finance and Planning staff	Supporting good governance and improving methods of collecting government revenues by training staff in strategic leadership, management skills, physical asset management planning and project management.	17
Regional	Contribute to the financing of the world climate change conference (cop27)	Developing mechanisms for the implementation and operationalization of the Paris Climate Agreement through the signing of concrete conventions and projects in the field of sustainable development, as well as to deepening the debate on important topics such as energy, agriculture and water.	13
Regional	Contribute to financing the international conference and exhibition for small and medium industries	Provide opportunities to exchange Arab and African experiences and review key issues related to SMEs and entrepreneurship, by proposing a revival plan, examine how the fallout from the "COVID-19" pandemic can be overcome.	8 & 9
Regional	Contribute to financing the international investment forum for entrepreneurs 2022	Exchanging international best practice on developing systems that support women and youth in the field of entrepreneurship and innovation, and establishing investment and business linkages among entrepreneurs from around the world.	8 & 9
Kenya	Institutional support for the health sector to confront the "COVID-19" pandemic	Assisting the Government in the rehabilitation and development of the medical equipment infrastructure of 10 health centres to enable them to provide related medical services for the "COVID-19" pandemic and other diseases.	3
Nigeria	Contribute to financing a programme for young entrepreneurs	Supporting a number of young entrepreneurs in the field of small and microenterprises by providing them with the necessary funding and training to develop their skills. The programme is expected to contribute to creating an environment that facilitates the country's economic transformation.	8 & 9

Capacity Development (continued)

Country/Region	Operation	Goals	SDGs
Côte D'ivoire	Financing of the pilot project for vegetable cultivation	Supporting smallholder farmers in Zanzan province to increase production through land reclamation and the provision of modern agricultural techniques. This helps achieve sustainable food security in the project area and reduce poverty.	1 & 2
Nigeria	Exchange of knowledge and experiences between Sudan and Nigeria to support the agriculture sector in Borno state	Achieving the State government's strategy directives seeking to restore the prosperity of Borno State, develop wheat cultivation, create an enabling environment for the promotion of gum Arabic and date palm crops and revitalize the livestock sector, by focusing on the economic empowerment of young people and women.	1 & 2
Regional	Sponsorship of the 6 th edition of the African business and social responsibility forum	Contributing to the sponsorship of the Forum, which aims to share the best practices in the field of social responsibility among African companies and motivate those companies to become leaders in this field.	17
Regional	Sponsorship of an event accompanying the 2022 African CEO summit forum	Introducing BADEA's private sector financing program, which helps to broaden the base of beneficiaries of its interventions and achieve its objectives of upgrading the private sector in Africa as well as strengthen partnerships between the African economic institutions.	17
Regional	Sponsorship of the 2 nd African forum for economic and financial journalism	Enhancing the role of development journalism in Africa by increasing the capabilities and knowledge of African journalists to enable them to deal professionally and efficiently with development issues that pose great challenges to the future of the continent.	17
Côte D'ivoire	Contribute to financing the united partners conference to combat desertification	Making an agreement between governments on the strategic objectives of land use and sustainable management to ensure the prosperity of nature and ecosystems, review the critical gaps in land management and take the measures necessary to combat desertification.	13

Capacity Development (continued)

Country/Region	Operation	Goals	SDGs
Regional	Contribute to covering the costs of the africans' participation in the international conference on free zones	Sharing best practices between members of free zone organizations and prominent participants from around the world, promoting public awareness of the role of free zones and their contribution to economic growth, and sharing a broad vision on critical issues affecting free zones.	9
Regional	Contribute to finance the investment promotion agencies forum for some african countries in the framework of the oic 17 th exhibition	Exchange experiences of attracting foreign direct investment, review incentives and obstacles to OIC Member States, and investment promotion agencies' support to member states in order to overcome the effects of the "COVID-19" pandemic.	17
Uganda	Financing a pilot project for rural families' economic empowerment	Developing an economic empowerment model for rural communities in the Luabeng region of Uganda by providing high quality agricultural production inputs, providing extension services using appropriate technology and enhancing the value added of local products for a comparative competitive advantage in the market.	1, 2 & 8
Ghana	Support the youth entrepreneurship programme	Create a catalytic environment that supports the creation and growth of institutions led by youth and women by fostering creative and innovative business ideas and increasing access to finance and markets. Women account for 65% of targeted beneficiaries.	8
Regional	Organization a programme for familiarization visits to BADEA's headquarters	Introduce BADEA's 2030 Strategy and mechanisms for financing the public and private sectors, trade, and capacity development in order to increase communication between BADEA, the beneficiaries of its funding and the original partners with the aim of achieving Africa's Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.	17
Benin	Institutional support for the arab african investment fund	Enhance the professional capabilities of the Fund's staff and enable the Fund to better carry out its tasks by strengthening its digital infrastructure, acquiring information technology platforms and providing the services of a consultant specialized in the field of information systems.	8

Capacity Development (continued)

Country/Region	Operation	Goals	SDGs
Regional	Contribute to the sponsorship of the african forum for small and medium-sized enterprises	Strengthen the role of entrepreneurship and SMEs as an engine for Africa's economic development and seek to link them with BADEA to benefit from the provisions made to these areas in its 8 th Five Year Plan (2020-2024).	8
Regional	Contribute to finance the familiarization visit programme of the group of five sahel countries to BADEA's headquarters	Introduce BADEA's 2030 Strategy and mechanisms for financing the public and private sectors, trade, and capacity development in order to increase communication between BADEA, the beneficiaries of its funding and the original partners with the aim of achieving Africa's Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.	17
Regional	Contribute to sponsoring the 6 th industrialization week of the southern african community	Create opportunities in the industrial field that enhance trade and investment and support public-private partnerships in African countries and promote industry through diversion of natural resources and treatment of agricultural products and minerals.	9
Regional	Contribute to sponsoring the Egypt forum for international cooperation and development finance	Present the successful development models between finance ministers and environment ministers from both Arab and African sides to build bridges for communication and coordination, highlight Africa's needs for the climate agenda and raise awareness of BADEA's pivotal role in Arab African cooperation and its financing mechanisms for the private sector.	17
Regional	Holding workshop on africa's challenges in the context of economic changes and BADEA's 2030 Strategy	Obtain views and insights on the repercussions of current economic changes on the future of the economy in Africa and develop an innovative methodology to align BADEA's strategic framework with the needs of beneficiary countries to contribute effectively to sustainable development.	17
Zambia	Financing of a solar power supply project for a number of refugee settlements	Provision of solar power to social facilities in refugee settlements in Mantapala, Meheba and Mayukwayuka to improve the standard of living and develop services, light public roads, and increase access to electricity.	3, 4 & 7

Capacity Development (continued)

Country/Region	Operation	Goals	SDGs
Regional	Institutional support to african management and cadre qualification centre	Equipping the Centre's classrooms with modern techniques of distance education and activate the stages of the development of an Islamic finance division to prepare African cadres capable of meeting the pressing needs of Islamic Banking.	17
Regional	Financing the preparation of a study on the prospects and challenges of trade between african and Arab countries	Make a presentation of the current situation of trade between African and Arab countries, identify the most important obstacles and how to overcome them, and build an integrated strategic framework for BADEA's interventions in promoting trade between the two regions.	17
Senegal	Financing a pilot project to develop agricultural value chains and support entrepreneurship in the Toul Abi Niasse region	Developing agricultural value chains for vegetables and poultry and supporting value-added entrepreneurship, on 5.2 hectares of agricultural land in the Toul Abi Niassi region.	1, 2 & 8
Niger	Contribute to organizing a round table for financiers	Mobilize the necessary resources for the implementation of the projects included in the Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Republic of Niger (2022-2026) and attract the support of financiers and verify their willingness to comply with their commitments to implement the Plan.	1 & 2
Regional	Financing of a climate risk capacity development programme for some african states	Develop the capacities of 210 cadres from 6 African countries in climate risk, with a view to strengthening these countries' capacities to plan and prepare so as to confront extreme climate phenomena, natural disasters and epidemics.	13
Regional	Contribute to sponsoring the african union summit on industrialization and economic diversification	Highlighting the importance of industrialization in achieving economic growth for the continent by taking decisions on renewing the framework of continental industrialization, agreeing on investment procedures and developing the regional industrial value chains to intensify industrialization and create job opportunities.	9

Capacity Development (continued)

Country/Region	Operation	Goals	SDGs
Regional	Contribute to sponsoring the activities of the four-dimensional digital green corridor	Developing environmentally friendly production supply chains and utilizing energy sources to enhance technology capacity, thereby increasing productivity, and creating added value.	9
Regional	Consultant services for the preparation of the plan for the establishment of the african fund to enhance resilience and adaptation to natural disasters and crises	Establishing a Fund with the aim of designing a system to accommodate climate risk and natural disasters in African countries. Its main mission is to save lives, provide livelihoods and manage the environment.	13
Uganda	Urgent support to confront the ebola virus	Assisting the Government in reducing the spread of the Ebola virus by using the grant for manging confirmed and suspected cases, procure and distribute medical equipment, provide care for the patients and support emergencies.	3
Regional	Contribute to the organization of the forum for reducing investment and trade risks for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises	Finding implementable solutions to reduce investment and trade risk faced by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, to unleash the enormous potential of these institutions and involve them effectively in implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area.	1, 2 & 8
Regional	Abidjan ocean hackathon 2022	Harnessing available ecological data from oceans to devise practical solutions to maximize the oceans' resources, protect their environment and explore the capabilities of the sustainable and untapped blue economy.	11,13 & 14
Regional	Contributing to the sponsorship of global entrepreneurship week	Discussing opportunities and challenges and providing recommendations on entrepreneurship policies for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in general, and challenges facing Zambia in particular.	8 & 9
Regional	Sponsor the activities of the annual general meeting of the regional forum of african universities for agricultural capacity-building	Exploring ways to enhance cooperation between countries in the fields of agriculture and agricultural development higher education, learn how to harness digital technologies for teaching, research, and learning and highlight BADEA's contributions to support the Forum.	1 & 2



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