



BADEA

Arab Bank
for Economic
Development
in Africa



**BADEA's ROLE IN SUPPORTING
HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT
IN AFRICA**

TOGETHER FOR AFRICA



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BADEA AT A GLANCE



Establishment

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) was established pursuant to the resolution of the 6th Arab Summit Conference in Algiers at 28th November 1973. The Bank began operations in March 1975.



Institutional Identity

BADEA is a financial institution owned by 18 Arab countries members of the League of Arab States (LAS) which signed its Establishing Agreement on 18th February 1974. The Bank is an independent international institution enjoying full international legal status and complete autonomy in administrative and financial matters. It is governed by the provisions of its Establishing Agreement and the principles of international law.



Mandate

The Bank was created for the purpose of strengthening economic, financial and technical cooperation between the Arab and African regions and for the embodiment of Arab-African solidarity on foundations of equality and friendship. To achieve this end, the Bank was given a mandate to:

- Participate in financing economic development in African countries.
- Stimulate the contribution of Arab capital to African development.
- Help provide the technical assistance required for the development of Africa.



Vision:

“To be the lead platform for Arab-Africa Economic Cooperation for Development”.



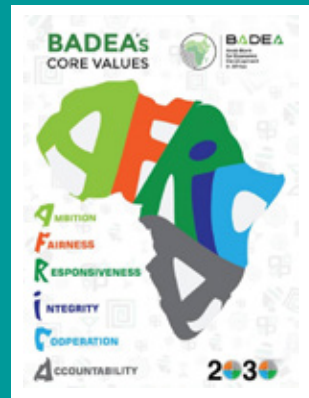
Mission:

“To promote Arab-Africa's Economic Cooperation through financial assistance, investment and technical support”.



Values:

BADEA recognizes that its value system - AFRICA: Ambition, Fairness, Responsiveness, Integrity, Cooperation, Accountability - binds organizational behavior and is reflected in strengthening its relationship with clients and partners.



The Four Focus Areas of BADEA's Strategy 2030



Infrastructure Investment for Inclusivity, Industrialization and Innovation



Agriculture Value Chain Development for Empowerment



SMEs and Entrepreneurship Development



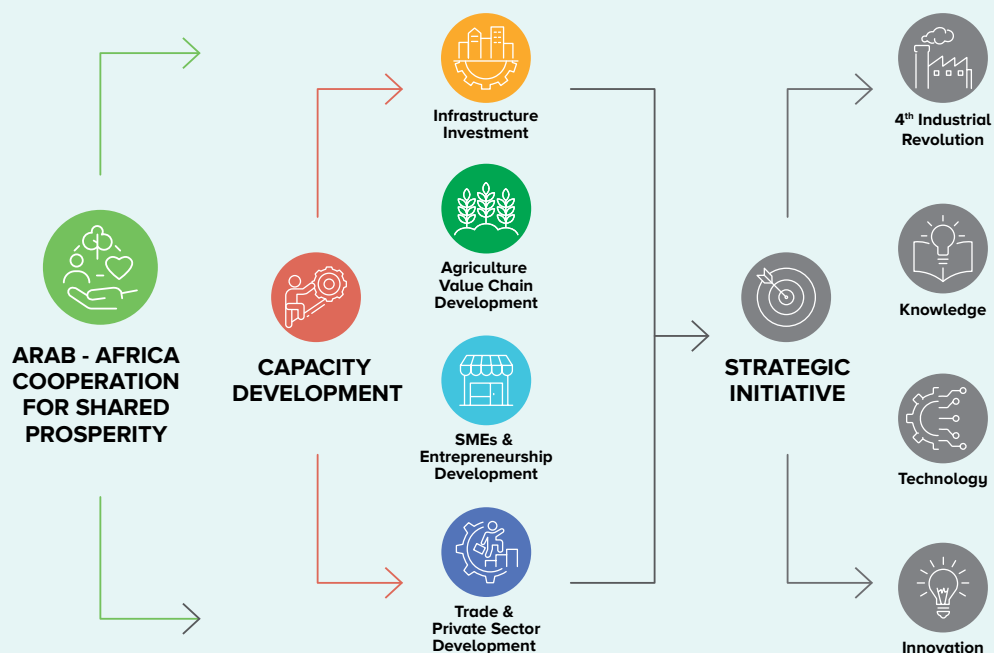
Boosting Trade and Private Sector Development for Growth and Job Creation







“Capacity Development intervention is framed as a cross-cutting enabler for the focus areas interventions.”



BADEA 2030 Strategy Framework








Overall Financial Transfer to African Countries (1975 - 2025)

Type of Operation	Number of Operations	Amount of Financing (USD million)
 Public Sector Development Projects	777	9,060
 Private Sector Operations	77	2,455
 Trade Operations	94	6,729
 Capacity Development Operations	1,023	266
TOTAL	1,971	18,510



Financial Transfer by Strategy Focus

Strategy Focus Area	Number of Operations	Financial Transfer (USD million)	%
 Infrastructure Investment for Inclusivity, Industrialization and Innovation	466	5,791	31%
 Agriculture Value Chain Development for Empowerment	270	2,201	12%
 Boosting Trade and Private Sector Development for Growth and Job Creation	171	9,184	50%
 SMEs and Entrepreneurship Development	41	1,068	6%
 Capacity Development	1023	266	1%
TOTAL	1,971	18,510	100%



BADEA Ratings



In 2025, S&P Global Ratings upgraded BADEA to AA+ with a Stable outlook, positioning the Bank among the highest-rated multilateral development institutions globally and reflecting strengthened financial fundamentals and institutional resilience. The Japan Credit Rating Agency (JCR) also reaffirmed BADEA's AAA rating with a Stable outlook, underpinned by the Bank's robust financial position, prudent risk-management practices, and strong shareholder support. Moody's maintained BADEA's Aa1 rating during the year, with no new rating action issued, effectively affirming the Bank's very strong credit profile.

Collectively, these 2025 rating outcomes underscore BADEA's solid capital adequacy, resilient asset quality, and disciplined liquidity management. They also highlight the Bank's reinforced capacity to mobilize resources at favourable terms, expand access to capital markets, and channel Arab investment toward transformative development initiatives across Sub-Saharan Africa. BADEA's strong credit standing further consolidates its reputation as a reliable, well-capitalized development partner capable of delivering affordable and impactful financing across the region.

ISO Certificates



In 2024, in line with BADEA's commitment to social responsibility and its diligent efforts to minimize the negative impacts on the environment and society resulting from internal activities and development projects it finances, the bank successfully completed the annual audit for quality, social responsibility and corporate governance systems.

The bank obtained ISO 37000 (Corporate Governance) and ISO 26000 (Social Responsibility) certificates, along with ISO 14001 (Environmental Management), demonstrating its commitment to sustainability and environmental protection standards. BADEA has also renewed its ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO/IEC 20000-1 (IT Service Management) and ISO/IEC 27001 (Information Security Management) certificates, with recommendations to upgrade the certificates to the recent versions and expand their coverage to include other departments within the bank.



INTRODUCTION

The failure of economic growth to generate development and the need to ensure that the results of growth are directed towards reducing poverty, protecting the environment and ensuring sustainability, led to the search for new strategies, one of the most recent being the concept of HD (HD). In Africa, HD is a diverse and complex topic that encompasses a wide range of social, economic, and health indicators. Africa is a vast continent with diverse cultures, languages, and histories, and the level of HD can vary significantly from one region to another. Among key points to consider are:

1. Economic Factors

- Africa is home to a range of economies, from highly developed nations to those facing significant challenges. Countries like South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya have relatively developed economies, while others, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, may face issues such as poverty, limited infrastructure, and economic inequality. Countries have improved the economic and social well-being of their citizens by scaling up education and skills training, creating economic opportunities for productive employment, increasing regional collaboration for labor mobility, supporting digital innovation, and addressing the demographic transition to reap the dividends of having more workers than dependents. These measures have the tendency to foster economic growth while reducing economic inequalities at the same time.
- The purpose of growth should be to enrich peoples' lives. But far too often it does not. Evidence also shows that there is no automatic link between growth and HD. And even when links are established, they may gradually be eroded— unless regularly fortified by skilful and intelligent policy management. HD is people-centred development that looks at the capacities of populations to use resources in order to lead long lives, to consistently attain knowledge, and to have access to resources needed for a decent living.¹ The four major in-built elements of HD are:
 - Productivity: Everyone should be able to participate in development activities in a productive and efficient manner.
 - Equality: People should get equal access to resources and equal choices.
 - Sustainability: We have the moral obligation to do at least as well for our successor generations as our predecessors did for us.
 - Empowerment: People should be able to participate in decision making.

2. Health Indicators

- Health is a crucial aspect of HD. The health status in Africa is diverse, reflecting the wide range of socioeconomic, political, and environmental factors across the continent. While there have been notable improvements in certain areas, challenges persist. Here are some key challenges that BADEA tried to address through its various operations:

1. Strategies for Promoting HD in Africa - Emmanuel Kwesi Boon – Area Studies.



- o Infectious Diseases: Africa bears a significant burden of infectious diseases, including malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and tropical diseases. Efforts to combat these diseases have seen progress, but they continue to pose challenges to public health.
- o Maternal and Child Health: Maternal and child health indicators vary across the continent. High maternal and child mortality rates persist in some regions, often due to factors such as limited access to quality healthcare, inadequate nutrition, and preventable diseases.
- o Access to Healthcare: Access to healthcare services varies widely. In some areas, there is a lack of infrastructure, healthcare professionals, and essential medicines. Rural areas often face challenges in healthcare access compared to urban centers.
- o Vaccination and Immunization: Efforts to improve vaccination and immunization coverage have been underway to prevent the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases. However, logistical challenges and limited resources can impact the effectiveness of vaccination programs.
- o Health Workforce: Adequate numbers of trained healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, and community health workers, are crucial for addressing health challenges. Some African countries face shortages in healthcare personnel.

3. Education

Access to education varies across the continent. While progress has been made in improving literacy rates and expanding educational opportunities, there are still challenges to be addressed.

Sub-Saharan Africa: The region faces greater challenges, including lower literacy rates, infrastructure deficits, and higher rates of out-of-school children. The major challenges faced are:

- o Access and Enrolment: Many African countries face challenges in ensuring universal access to education. Despite progress, a significant number of children, particularly in rural areas, may still lack access to quality education.
- o Infrastructure: Inadequate infrastructure, such as insufficient classrooms, lack of proper sanitation facilities, and limited access to technology, poses challenges to the effective delivery of education.
- o Quality of Education: Quality disparities exist across the continent. Issues include a shortage of qualified teachers, an outdated curriculum, and inadequate learning materials.
- o Gender Disparities: Gender inequality remains a concern in some regions, with girls facing barriers such as strict cultural norms, early marriage, and limited access to sanitary facilities. Gender

inequality is high in Africa compared to other regions of the world. This disparity jeopardises the efforts targeted at improving HD and economic growth in the continent.²

4. Young Population Dividend:

- Africa's young people are energetic and ambitious. As the most connected generation of Africans in history, they hold the key to unleashing greater productivity and propelling the economic trajectory of the continent – that is if they are healthy, educated, and skilled.
- By 2075, one out of three people of working age will be African. Africa is the only region in the world where the workforce will continue to grow in the coming decades – with the working-age population expected to grow by 450 million by 2035. With quality education and relevant skills, this growth in human potential gives Africa an enormous opportunity to supercharge economic growth and achieve greater prosperity for billions of people across the continent.³
- The term “youth population dividend” refers to the potential economic and social benefits that can arise when a country has a large and productive youth population. Africa is often seen as having a significant youth population, and here are some key aspects of its dividend in Africa:
 - o Labor Force Potential: A large youth population can contribute to a robust labor force, which, if properly harnessed, has the potential to drive economic growth. This is particularly important if education and employment opportunities are provided to the youth.
 - o Innovation and Entrepreneurship: A youthful population is often associated with innovation and entrepreneurship. Young people tend to be more adaptable to new technologies and can contribute to economic development through the creation of businesses and technological advancements.
 - o Education and Skill Development: Investing in education and skill development is crucial to unlocking the potential of the youth population. Access to quality education, vocational training, and opportunities for higher education are essential components.
 - o Youth Empowerment and Participation: Empowering and involving young people in decision-making processes, community development, and governance can lead to more inclusive and sustainable development.
 - o Social Stability: Effectively harnessing the youth population dividend is also linked to social stability. Addressing issues such as youth unemployment and providing avenues for social and economic inclusion can contribute to that stability.

2 Correlates of HD in Africa: Evidence across gender and income group, June 2023, Uche Abamba Osakede, Victor Olufemi Aramide, Aderonke Esther Adesipo, Lucyann Chikaaodinaka Akunna.

3 Invest in Youth, Transform Africa, SAMIA SULUHU HASSAN, VICTORIA KWAKWA, MAMTA MURTHI - AUGUST 17, 2023



BADEA's Support to HD in Africa

HD is a multidimensional and lifelong process that involves physical, cognitive, emotional, and social growth and change. Its importance is significant on individual, societal, and global levels. HD focuses on improving the quality of life for individuals. A well-rounded development ensures that individuals have the skills and resilience needed to navigate life's challenges and pursue their goals.

A population that undergoes positive HD contributes to higher productivity and economic growth. Well-educated and skilled individuals are more likely to be productive members of society, contributing to innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic advancement.

Therefore, BADEA gives high importance to the HD aspects within its financed portfolio. The Bank contributes to HD in Africa the following windows:



Providing Loans :

to support projects that target HD projects. The fields that are considered to contribute to HD within BADEA Portfolio include:

- Education,
- Health,
- Entrepreneurship and access to finance, and
- Innovation and digitalization.

This funding can be used for infrastructure development, modernizing equipment and related techniques, and promoting sustainable operating practices.



Extending Grants :

to cover technical expertise required to help countries design and implement effective HD projects. This may include advice on best practices and innovative technologies as well as capacity building targeting training programs and educational initiatives to build the capacity of education and medical staff, government institutions and agencies involved in HD activities. This helps improve skills, knowledge, and the ability to adopt modern and best practices.

While extending financing for HD projects, BADEA undertakes adequate due diligence to ensure that all projects are:









- Responding to the real needs of the target country,
- Well designed, prepared and ready for implementation as well as result and impact driven,
- Based on best practices and applying new technologies,
- Addressing the needs for capacity development and institutional building,
- Meeting all sustainability requirements,
- Leading to and consolidating Arab-Africa partnership.



Overall Results Achieved:

The total loans extended by BADEA to recipient African countries for financing of HD projects and capacity development operations, since 1975,

amounted to about USD 2,339million equivalent to about 12.6% of the total financial transfer involved in financing 267 Projects and capacity development operations in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Result Achieved	Unit	Amount
 Hospitals Built or Upgraded and Equipped	No.	31
 Health Centres Built and Equipped	No.	100
 Medical Beds Provided	No.	5,050
 Primary and Secondary Schools Built and Equipped	No.	125
 Higher Education Institutions Built and Equipped	No.	34
 Students Benefited	No.	1,000,000
 SMEs Created	No.	10,000
 Population with Access to Finance	No.	1,000,000



Highlights on Projects:






Project

Construction of Geology Department and Administration Buildings for Faculty of Science in the University of Eduardo Mondlane

Country



Mozambique

Result Indicator	Achieved Results
 Buildings Constructed (m2)	6,880
 No. of Students Benefitting	400
 Undergraduate Courses Introduced (Number)	5
 Postgraduate Courses Introduced (Number)	2
 Jobs Created (Direct & In-Direct)	600



The completed site of the Geology Department' buildings.



The main conference hall.



Part of the laboratory equipment

The project aims to bolster the mining sector with the necessary technical competencies required for its development. This project is part of the governments plan to enhance and expand higher education in the country, which includes the expansion of «Eduardo Mondlane University» by constructing two buildings for the geology department, as well as an administrative building for the College of Sciences

The project was financed with a total budget of around USD11.11 million, with contributions from BADEA and the Government

Highlight on:






Project

Rehabilitation of “Kayunga & Yumbe” Hospital Project

Country



Uganda

Result Indicator	Achieved Results
 Buildings Constructed (m2)	22,906
 Buildings Rehabilitated (m2)	15,198
 Capacity Increase	40%
 New Beds Capacity (Number)	212
 Catchment Population served by the project	2,400,000



The completed site of the Hospital



The operating theatre.



The emergency unit.

The project aims, in general, to support the Government's policy of expanding and enhancing medical services and meeting the basic needs to improve the health status of citizens. The project also aims to reduce maternal and child health problems by decreasing child and maternal mortality rates and improving the health awareness of the targeted population through healthcare services.

The project was financed with a total budget of around USD 41 million, with contributions from several sources, including BADEA, the Saudi Fund for Development, the OPEC Fund, and the Government.

Highlight on:






Project

Primary Health Care Support Project

Country



Sierra Leone

Result Indicator	Achieved Results
 Health Centers Built (Number)	8
 Buildings Constructed (m2)	5,200
 Reduction in Maternity Mortality (per 100,000)	From 857 to 600
 Reduction in Under 5 Mortality (per 1000)	From 140 to 95
 Population Benefitting (Number)	315,000



Representatives from the Ministry of health, the PIU, the Consultants, the Contractor and community stakeholders on Madina site during the hand-over of the health facility.



The completed site in Lokomasama.



The completed site in PortLoko.

The project is part of the government's program designed to enhance the healthcare sector and contribute to the poverty reduction strategy. Its primary aim is to support and improve healthcare for citizens, particularly pregnant women and children under the age of five, to reduce mortality rates in these two groups. Additionally, it seeks to lower the incidence of malaria, which tops the list of diseases claiming the lives of citizens, especially the groups above who are more susceptible to contracting this disease.

The project was financed with a total budget of around USD629 million, with contributions from BADEA and the Government.






Highlight on:

Project

A Line of Credit in favour of a DFI in the WAEMU region

- A facility availed to a financial institution in West Africa contributed to the communities it serves socially and environmentally in a positive manner, as the borrower entity provided funding that contributed to the following SDCs: (1) No poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good health and well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Clean Water and Sanitation (6) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (13) Climate action
- The below table sheds light on the impact brought by the borrower to its communities benefitting from the support provided by different DFIs including BADEA

Table 6: Impact of a Private Sector Financing on the Target Communities

Sector	Impact
 Renewable Energy (financing building renewable energy stations)	Solar renewable energy production capacity: 92 MWP Number of households benefitted, 158,333
 Health services (during and post COVID-19)	The borrower contributed to the WAEMU region by providing the following: mobilizing 857, procuring and installing 13 testing labs, providing resources to 186 rapid response teams.
 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classrooms constructed 2597 - Administrative buildings constructed 1874 - Number of Students benefitted 172,058
 Agriculture (via financing, inputs, machineries, fertilizers and insurance packages to crops producers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cotton producers benefitted 30,000 - Palm producers benefitted 10,000 - Rice producers benefitted 600,000
 Infrastructure (via financing projects that allow access to clean water)	Number of Beneficiaries 1.5 million individuals



Highlight on:






Project

Country

The Line of Credit to the National Fund of Microfinance



Benin

Result Indicator	Achieved Results
 Population accessing microfinance (number)	30,000
 Percentage of Women in accessing microfinance (%)	60
 Number of SMEs created	250
 Number of job opportunities created	1,000
 Number of MFIs trained	13



Joy of a Small grocery owner in Tokpa Market in Cotonou after receiving an email message announcing winning 100,000 FCFA de micro-crédit Alafia..



Pisciculture in Athiémé town and arrondissement located in the Mono Department of Benin.



Poultry Business in St Michel Market in Cotonou

The project aimed to support the Governments efforts to reduce poverty and improve the living conditions of the poorest segment, especially women and youth under the age of 30 and people with special needs, by providing small and microloans in the services and agriculture sectors (agribusinesses, livestock development, fishing, handicrafts and other related income-generating activities). That will, indeed, contribute to achieving sustainable economic development directed to the most needy groups.

The extended Line of Credit was USD 5 million

Highlight on:









Project

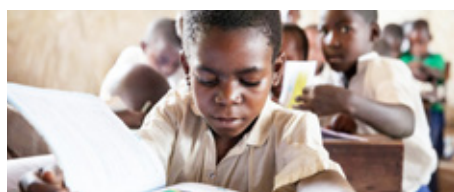
Development of School Infrastructure to Improve Equality and Quality - Niger - USD 50 million

Country



Niger

Result Indicator	Planned Results
 Classrooms Built (number)	2400
 Dormitories Built (number)	100 FOR 28,000 BEDS
 Girls Enrolled in Primary Education (%)	FROM 47.3 IN 2022 TO 63.8 IN 2030
 Education Staff Trained (number)	700
 Admission to Primary Education Increased (number)	80,000
 Classroom Capacity (number)	FROM 60 IN 2022 TO 40 IN 2030
 Drop out Ratio for Girls at Grade 6 (%)	FROM 15 IN 2022 TO 2 IN 2030
 Girls Enrollment in Secondary Education (%)	50 FROM 41 IN 2022 TO 59 IN 2030



The project falls within the framework of the «State Economic and Social Development Program for the period 2026-2022», and the presidential program to replace temporary straw classrooms with permanent classrooms. The new classrooms are built with robust materials, in order to raise and improve the quality of primary and secondary education and aiming to provide access to education as well as shelter for girls in the rural areas.

The project aims, specifically, to improve the conditions and quality of education by building new classrooms constructed to modern specifications and new dormitories to accommodate girls in rural areas as well as providing administrative, sanitary, and safe facilities for educational institutions.

The project is financed with a total budget of around USD 138.50 million, with contributions from BADEA, IsDB, OFID, AGFUND and the government.

Highlight on:





Project

Country

Construction of Social and Economic Housing - Benin - USD 50 million



Benin

Result Indicator	Planned Results
 New Houses Provided (number)	904
 Families with Adequate Access to Electricity, Water Supply and Sanitation and Other Services (number)	904
 Jobs Created (number)	8,000
 Access to Microfinance Provided to Project Beneficiaries (%)	80



The project falls within the framework of the government's 2016-2021 program aimed at providing adequate housing and urban services, such as drinking water, sanitation and electricity by the end of 2021. It also aims to improve living conditions for residents by providing access to affordable social and economic housing for middle-income groups.

The project specifically seeks to introduce new approaches to housing acquisition, particularly through state support for beneficiaries, while creating job opportunities at the national level and enhancing economic activities in the project area. Furthermore, the project endeavors to contribute to social and economic development, creating at least 13,000 job opportunities through project implementation. Additionally, it aims to build the capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises by training youth and craftsmen in construction trades and transferring skills to local operators.

The project was financed with a total budget of around USD 57.15 million, with contributions from BADEA and the government.

Highlight on:

Project

Kigali Innovation City Infrastructure Project (Phase I and II) Rwanda – USD 20 million

Country



Rwanda

Result Indicator

Planned Results (for the whole project)



New University Graduates
(number)

4,900 BY 2028



Jobs Created (number)

50,000



Foreign Direct Investment
Attracted (USD million)

300



Contribution to the Gross Domestic
Product by 2028 (USD million)

30



The project aims to accelerate innovation in Rwanda and expedite its transition to a knowledge-based economy, transforming Rwanda into a hub of innovation.

The Kigali Innovation City project is estimated to cost approximately USD 301.4 million and will be constructed in four phases across four zones. The program comprises several sub-projects that can be independently executed. This program aligns with the vision of the Rwandan government for the year 2050 and its national transformation strategy for the period 2017-2024.

The Bank will contribute to financing the basic infrastructure for Phase I and II of the Kigali Innovation City as a standalone project independent of the other phases of the program. The Bank's project will complement existing infrastructure and provide the necessary basic infrastructure for the new facilities to be built in the first and second phases.

The Phase I and Phase II of the Kigali Innovation City project is financed with a total budget of around \$22 million, with contributions from BADEA and the government.

Highlight on:

Project

Urgent Response Operation to Support Covid-19 Pandemic – Madagascar – USD 5.5 million

Country



Madagascar

Result Indicator

Achieved Results



Ambulances Purchased (number)

38



Medical Drugs & Equipment Provided (USD million)

2.8



The operation aims in general to improve the health sector's ability to prepare and respond to the Covid-19 pandemic. It aims specifically to strengthen the capabilities of COVID-19 patients case management starting with patient entry, case investigation, monitoring, sample collection and laboratory diagnosis. Other measures include strengthening infection prevention and control measures in health centers in the community, effective risks communication, strengthening scientific research, strengthening the coordination between various departments and preparedness to mitigate the effects of COVID-19.

The operation is financed with a total budget of around USD 5.5 million.

Highlight on:




Project

Supporting the SMEs Sector Affected by the “Covid-19” Pandemic – Cameroon USD 18.9 million

Country



Cameroon

Components	Amount (USD million)
 Diagnostic study of available opportunities.	0.56
 Ensuring the survival of the most affected enterprises and improving their competitiveness and resilience.	4.90
 Supporting the access of micro, small and medium enterprises to new markets and Improving access to appropriate financial services.	13.17
 Project Management	0.27



The operation falls within BADEA's framework of the urgent response program to support countries' plans to address the COVID 19 pandemic and drive economic recovery in the post-COVID period.

The operation aims to strengthen the resilience of micro and small enterprises operating within medium and medium-sized sectors to support the consequences of COVID-19 and promote a rapid post-crisis recovery to regenerate economic growth.

The operation was financed with a total budget of USD 21 million and co-financed with UNDP and the Government.

Highlight on:

Project

The University of The Gambia Phase 2 The Gambia

Country



Gambia



The project forms part of the national Education Sector Strategy (2016–2030), which aims to modernize and elevate the quality of higher education across the country. The initiative focuses on constructing new university buildings and facilities that meet high international standards, thereby strengthening the physical infrastructure required to support a modern academic environment. More broadly, the project contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure).

The project is expected to create 1,600 additional university seats, directly responding to the growing demand for higher education and helping the country meet its future needs for specialized scientific and technical professionals. By expanding access to higher education, the project will enhance employability, support labour market development, and foster economic and social progress. Ultimately, this investment will help reduce poverty, strengthen human capital, and contribute to inclusive and sustainable national development.

The project is financed with a total budget of around USD 24.00 million, with contributions from BADEA, IsDB and the Government.

Highlight on:

Project

Construction and Equipping of the New Central Hospital Sao Tome' and Principe



The project is financed with a total budget of approximately USD 36.98 million, with contributions from BADEA, KFAED, and the Government.



The project forms part of the government's ongoing efforts to strengthen the national health sector by improving access to quality medical services, upgrading healthcare infrastructure, and enhancing the delivery of hospital and primary care. It focuses on constructing and equipping modern health facilities with advanced medical technology, while improving service delivery across multiple regions to reduce disparities in healthcare access.

The project is expected to support an increase in national health coverage from 63% to 73% by 2030 through expanding hospital capacity, improving service quality, and reinforcing the resilience of the health system. It is also projected to help reduce mortality rates by 2030 and bolster the country's position as a destination for medical and wellness tourism.

Highlight on:

Project

Shelter Afrique Development Bank (ShafDB)



The initiative seeks to enhance Shelter Afrique's capacity to fulfil its development mandate by supporting affordable housing delivery, urban expansion, and sustainable development across Africa, in alignment with the Africa Agenda 2063. The initiative aims to reduce the housing deficit by promoting inclusive urbanization and implementing innovative, climate-resilient, and sustainable housing solutions. Key objectives include lowering housing costs for families, promoting local economic growth and job creation, and advancing green housing and sustainable urban infrastructure.

Through its interventions, the Bank will strengthen financing mechanisms for housing development by mobilizing additional capital, expanding partnerships with governments, financial institutions, and the private sector, and supporting developers in delivering 82,500 affordable housing units and 33,000 green housing units. The initiative is expected to directly benefit more than 412,500 people by improving living conditions, promoting inclusive growth, and advancing the goals of the Sustainable Development Agenda and Africa Vision 2063.

This initiative is financed by BADEA with a total contribution of around USD 120.00 million.

Highlight on:






Project

Construction and equipment of “Flac” University Hospital – first phase

Country



Mauritius

Result Indicator	Results achieved
 Buildings Constructed (m2)	60,000
 Added Beds (number)	550
 Additional outpatient capacity (annual patients)	10,000
 Population Benefiting (number)	165,000
 Reduction of (population/bed) ratio	FROM 500 TO 300



The proposed project falls within the government's vision for the 2030 horizons in the field of health in terms of improving basic health indicators in the country, as well as within the objectives of the government's national development plan for the period (2019-2015) to develop and upgrade the healthcare sector by providing high-quality health services to the population, free of charge. The project aims at raising the efficiency of the health services infrastructure by establishing hospitals and equipping them with medical equipment at efficient levels sufficient to meet the growing demand for healthcare services nationwide, developing the country into a medical and knowledge centre and encouraging medical tourism. The project will also provide clinical training for medical staff, paramedics and students.

This project was co-financed with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Islamic Development Bank, the Saudi Fund for Development and the Government of Mauritius.

Highlight on:





Project

Reconstruction and equipment of three vocational training institutions

Country



Côte d'Ivoire

Components	Results achieved
 Buildings Constructed (m2)	6,770
 Building Rehabilitated (m2)	6,850
 Annual Trainees (number)	1,800
 Provision of Laboratory and Workshops Equipment (cost in USD million)	5.17



The project to reconstruct and equip three vocational training institutions aims to restore them to their absorptive capacity, which was damaged as a result of the conflicts that the country experienced and to enable young people to complete their training in the vocational field.

The project is located in three cities: Abidjan, Gagnoa and Ferkessedougou and includes the reconstruction of applied business buildings and workshops, in addition to the acquisition of the equipment, furniture and educational tools necessary for the three institutes, as follows:

- Reconstructing and supplying old buildings with modern equipment; and constructing and equipping 6 new laboratories with a built-up area of 500 square meters at the Institute of Applied Sciences for Electronics and Industrial Information in the city of Abidjan, the economic capital of the country.
- Reconstructing and supplying old buildings with new equipment at the vocational training institute specializing in wood technology in the city of Gagnoa, in the west of the country.
- Reconstructing and supplying old buildings with new equipment at the Vocational Training Institute specializing in mechanics and electromechanics in the city of Ferkessedougou in the north of the country.

THE WAY FORWARD

BADEA will be looking to increase emphasis on HD and social inclusion. While some African countries have made good progress in HD, much more needs to be done to address this in both urban and rural areas, promoting social inclusion and development, particularly for vulnerable groups, and building resilience. To ensure that all members of society can participate in and benefit from growth, BADEA will help in reducing inequality in access to opportunities and facilitating quality job creation. The way forward for HD in Africa involves addressing a range of interconnected challenges and seizing opportunities to promote sustainable development. Among key areas that can contribute to the improvement of HD in Africa are:



1. Education:

- Prioritize and invest in education at all levels, ensuring access to quality schooling, vocational training, and higher education. Focus on improving literacy rates, enhancing educational infrastructure, and promoting lifelong learning.



2. Healthcare:

- Strengthen healthcare systems to provide universal access to essential health services. Address the burden of infectious diseases, improve maternal and child health, and invest in preventive measures. Develop and maintain healthcare infrastructure to ensure adequate coverage.



3. Employment and Economic Opportunities:

- Promote economic growth and create job opportunities for the growing population, especially the youth. Encourage entrepreneurship, support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and invest in sectors that have the potential to drive economic development.



4. Gender Equality:

- Empower women and promote gender equality in all sectors. Ensure equal access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Address gender-based violence and discrimination to create a more inclusive society.



5. Technological Advancements:

- Embrace and invest in technology to drive innovation and economic growth. Improve digital infrastructure, promote digital literacy, and leverage technology for education, healthcare, and other essential services.



6. Social Inclusion and Cultural Preservation:

- Promote social inclusion by addressing issues of inequality and discrimination. Preserve and celebrate cultural diversity, recognizing the importance of cultural heritage in development.



7. Investment in Research and Innovation:

- Support research and innovation to address local challenges and promote technological advancements. Develop a culture of innovation to drive economic growth and competitiveness.



8. Community Engagement:

- Involve local communities in decision-making processes and development initiatives. Community engagement ensures that development strategies are contextually relevant and sustainable.

Implementing these strategies requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach involving governments, civil society, the private sector, and international partners. It's essential to recognize the unique contexts of individual countries and regions in Africa and tailor development efforts accordingly. Additionally, continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation of strategies are crucial for addressing evolving challenges and opportunities.

Head office:
ARAB BANK FOR
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
Al-Amiriya Tower, Al-Olaya District,
King Fahd Road, Building Number 7922,
Sub-Number 4091, Postal Code 12333
Riyadh - KSA
Tel: +966-112881180
Fax: +966-112881181
E-Mail: badea@badea.org

Cairo office:
ARAB BANK FOR
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
AFREXIMBANK, 72B El-Maahad El-Eshteraky,
El-Montaza, Heliopolis (7),
Cairo Governorate 11341
Arab Republic of Egypt
Tel/Fax: +202-2-4502021
E-Mail: badea@badea.org
www.badea.org

