



BADEA

Arab Bank
for Economic
Development
in Africa



**BADEA's ROLE IN SUPPORTING
WATER SUPPLY &
SANITATION SECTOR
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”.



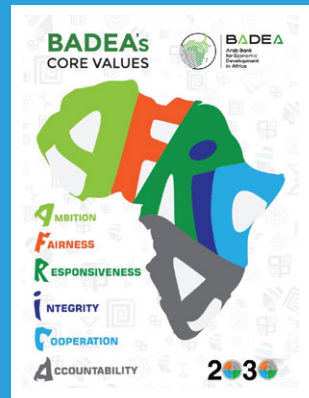
Mission:

“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 Inclusion, Industrialization and Innovation



Agriculture Value Chain Development for Empowerment



SMEs and Entrepreneurship Development



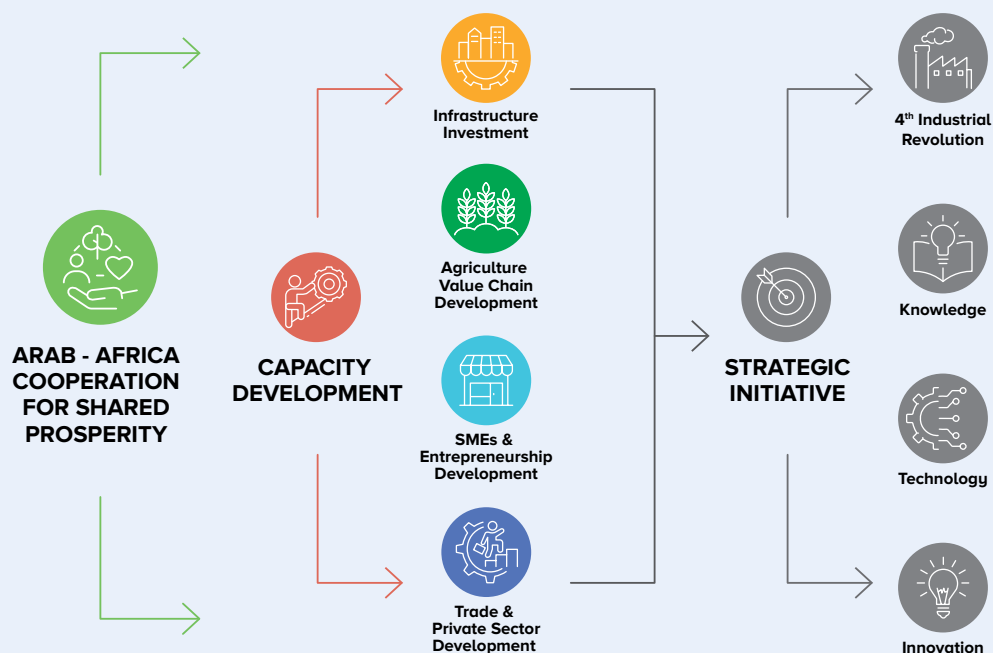
Boosting Trade and Private Sector Development for Growth and Job Creation







“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

Water Supply & Sanitation Sector in Africa: Importance, Challenges, Opportunities, and MDB Interventions

1. Importance of the Water Supply & Sanitation Sector

The water sector plays a central role in Africa's socio-economic development, public health, food security, and environmental sustainability. Reliable access to safe water and sanitation services is essential for improving living standards, reducing poverty, enhancing productivity, and supporting economic growth. Water also underpins critical sectors such as agriculture, energy generation, industry, and urban development.

Despite substantial progress over the past two decades, many African countries continue to face major challenges in achieving universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. Rapid population growth, urbanization, climate variability, and limited infrastructure investment have placed increasing pressure on already stressed water resources. At the same time, Africa possesses significant water resources that, if effectively managed, can support sustainable development and resilience. Strengthening the water sector therefore remains a strategic priority for governments and development partners.

2. Current Status of the Water Sector in Africa

2.1. Water Resources Availability

Africa possesses considerable water resources, including major river systems such as the Nile, Congo, Niger, Zambezi, and Senegal Rivers, as well as large lakes and extensive groundwater reserves. However, water resources are unevenly distributed across the continent, with some



regions experiencing abundant water while others face chronic water scarcity.

The continent contains approximately 9% of the world's freshwater resources, yet per capita water availability remains low in several regions due to population growth and climate pressures. Many African countries depend on transboundary water resources, with over 60 international river basins shared among multiple countries. Effective management of these shared resources is essential for regional stability and sustainable water use.

Groundwater plays an increasingly important role in water supply, particularly in rural areas where surface water infrastructure is limited. However, groundwater resources are often under-assessed and poorly monitored.

2.2. Water Supply and Sanitation Services

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation services has improved across Africa, but significant gaps remain. It is estimated that over 400 million people in Africa still lack access to safely managed drinking water, while more than 700 million people lack access to safely managed sanitation services.

Urban areas generally have higher levels of service coverage compared to rural areas, but rapid urban growth has placed significant pressure on municipal water systems. Many cities face intermittent water supply, limited storage capacity, and aging distribution networks.

Non-revenue water (NRW), which includes physical losses, illegal connections, and metering inaccuracies, remains a major concern. In many utilities, NRW levels exceed 30–40%, significantly reducing system efficiency and financial sustainability.

Sanitation services remain particularly underdeveloped, with many households relying on on-site sanitation systems such as pit latrines. Wastewater treatment infrastructure remains limited, leading to environmental pollution and public health risks.

2.3. Irrigation and Agricultural Water Use

Agriculture accounts for approximately 70–80% of total water withdrawals in Africa, making it the largest consumer of water resources. However, irrigation development remains limited compared to global averages.



Only about 6–7% of cultivated land in Africa is irrigated, compared to significantly higher levels in Asia. This low level of irrigation development contributes to vulnerability to droughts and climate variability, particularly in rain-fed agricultural systems.

Small-scale irrigation schemes are widely used in many countries, but large-scale irrigation infrastructure remains limited. Improving irrigation efficiency and expanding irrigated areas represent major opportunities for enhancing food security and rural livelihoods.

2.4 Water Infrastructure and Service Delivery

Water infrastructure across the continent remains insufficient to meet growing demand. Key infrastructure components include:



Water treatment plants



Storage reservoirs



Distribution networks



Irrigation systems



Wastewater treatment facilities

Many existing facilities suffer from aging equipment, inadequate maintenance, and limited operational capacity. In rural areas, boreholes and small-scale water systems are common, but sustainability challenges persist due to weak maintenance arrangements.

Urban water utilities face operational challenges related to cost recovery, energy costs, and revenue collection.

2.5 Climate and Environmental Conditions

Climate variability significantly affects water availability across Africa. Many regions are



experiencing increased frequency of droughts and floods, which disrupt water supply systems and damage infrastructure.

Water quality degradation is also a growing concern due to:



Industrial discharge



Agricultural runoff



Poor wastewater management

These factors increase the cost of water treatment and reduce the availability of safe water resources.

3. Key Challenges Facing the Water Sector

The water sector in Africa faces several structural challenges that limit service delivery and sustainability.



3.1 Limited Access to Safe Water and Sanitation

Despite progress, access to safe water and sanitation remains below global targets in many countries. Rural populations are disproportionately affected, and sanitation coverage continues to lag behind water supply improvements.

Poor sanitation contributes to the spread of waterborne diseases, which impose significant health and economic burdens.

3.2 Infrastructure Deficits and Maintenance Gaps

Insufficient infrastructure remains one of the most pressing challenges. Many water systems operate below capacity due to:



Aging infrastructure



Limited rehabilitation programs



Inadequate maintenance funding

High levels of water losses further reduce system efficiency.

3.3 Weak Institutional and Governance Capacity

Institutional fragmentation and weak governance frameworks affect sector performance. Key issues include:



Limited regulatory oversight



Inadequate coordination among agencies



Weak financial management



Insufficient technical capacity

Strengthening governance remains critical for improving service delivery.

3.4 Financing Constraints

The water sector requires significant investment to achieve universal access to safe water and sanitation. However, funding levels remain insufficient.

Water tariffs often fail to recover operational costs, leading to financial deficits for utilities. Limited access to private sector financing further constrains investment capacity.

3.5 Climate Change and Water Scarcity

Climate change is intensifying water stress across many regions. Increased variability in rainfall patterns affects water availability and reliability.

Floods and droughts also damage infrastructure and increase maintenance costs.

3.6 Rapid Population Growth and Urbanization

Africa's population growth and rapid urbanization are increasing demand for water services. Urban expansion often outpaces infrastructure development, resulting in informal settlements with limited access to safe water.

4. Opportunities for Water Sector Development

Despite challenges, Africa's water sector presents substantial opportunities for growth and transformation.

4.1 Expansion of Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure

There is significant potential to expand water infrastructure through:



Rehabilitation of existing systems



Development of new water sources



Expansion of sanitation facilities

Targeted investments can significantly improve service coverage.

4.2 Improved Irrigation Development

Expanding irrigation infrastructure offers major opportunities to:



Increase agricultural productivity



Enhance food security



Reduce vulnerability to drought

Modern irrigation technologies can improve water-use efficiency.

4.3 Adoption of Innovative Technologies

Emerging technologies provide new opportunities to improve water management, including:



Smart metering systems



Remote sensing and monitoring



Digital water management platforms



Desalination and water reuse technologies

These innovations can enhance efficiency and sustainability.

4.4 Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

Integrated water management approaches can improve resource allocation across competing uses.

Transboundary cooperation offers opportunities to optimize shared water resources and reduce conflicts.

4.5 Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

Investment in climate-resilient infrastructure can enhance system reliability and reduce vulnerability to extreme weather events.

Nature-based solutions such as watershed protection and reforestation also offer promising opportunities.

5. Role of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

Multilateral Development Banks play a pivotal role in advancing water sector development across Africa.

5.1 Financing Infrastructure Development

MDBs provide long-term financing for:



Water supply and sanitation systems



Irrigation infrastructure



Dams and reservoirs



Wastewater treatment facilities

These investments help bridge financing gaps and expand service coverage.

5.2 Supporting Sector Reforms and Institutional Strengthening

MDBs assist governments in:



Developing water sector policies



Strengthening regulatory frameworks



Enhancing institutional capacity



Improving utility management

Technical assistance programs play an essential role in improving governance and operational performance.

5.3 Promoting Regional Cooperation

MDBs support transboundary water initiatives and regional water management programs. Such initiatives help improve water security and promote sustainable use of shared resources.



5.4 Mobilizing Private Sector Participation

MDBs encourage private investment through:



Public–Private Partnership (PPP) support



Risk mitigation instruments



Blended financing mechanisms

Private sector participation can improve efficiency and service delivery.

5.5 Supporting Climate Adaptation and Resilience

MDBs finance projects that enhance climate resilience, including:



Flood control systems



Drought management infrastructure



Water storage and conservation systems

Climate financing is becoming increasingly important in the water sector.

6. Conclusion

The water sector in Africa remains a critical foundation for human development, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. Although significant progress has been made in expanding water supply and sanitation services, major challenges remain, including infrastructure deficits, financing constraints, institutional weaknesses, and climate-related risks.

At the same time, the sector offers substantial opportunities for improvement through investment in infrastructure, adoption of innovative technologies, improved governance, and enhanced regional cooperation. Multilateral Development Banks will continue to play a central role in supporting water sector development through financing, technical assistance, and policy reforms.

With sustained investment, improved planning, and stronger institutional capacity, Africa's water sector has the potential to significantly enhance water security, support agricultural productivity, improve public health outcomes, and contribute to long-term sustainable development.



BADEA's CONTRIBUTION TO FINANCE WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECTS IN AFRICA

As mentioned above, the water & sanitation sector plays a central role in Africa's socio-economic development, public health, food security, and environmental sustainability. Reliable access to safe water and sanitation services is essential for improving living standards, reducing poverty, enhancing productivity, and supporting economic growth. BADEA contributes to the development of the water & sanitation sector in Africa in several ways:



1. Financial Support:

providing financial resources through loans and grants to support water & sanitation projects. This funding can be used for infrastructure development in all types of the water & sanitation projects (production facilities, treatment plants, supply mains, distribution networks) in urban and rural areas.



2. Capacity Building:

offering technical expertise to help countries design and implement effective water & sanitation development projects. This may include advice on best practices and innovative technologies, investing in training programs and educational initiatives to build the capacity of government institutions and agencies involved in water & sanitation activities. This helps improve skills, knowledge, and the ability to adopt modern water supply & sanitation practices.



3. Policy Advocacy:

Advocating for policies that promote sustainable water & sanitation sector practices, as well as working with governments to create an enabling environment for the water & sanitation sector growth.

While extending financing for water & sanitation sector 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; result and impact driven,
- Tightly coupled with social empowerment and industrial development,
- Based on best practices and applying new technologies,
- Addressing the needs for capacity development and institutional building,

- Meeting all sustainability requirements,
- Enabling knowledge transfer and innovation, and
- Leading to and consolidating Arab-Africa partnership.

Overall Financial Transfer:

The total loans given by BADEA to recipient African countries for the financing of the water & sanitation sector projects, since 1975 amounted to about USD 840 million for financing 109 Projects in Sub-Saharan Africa.













HIGHLIGHTS ON PROJECTS

Water supply in Karonga city

Country



Republic of Malawi

Result Indicator	Results Achieved
 Clean Water Produced (m3/day)	31,000
 Water Supply Pipeline (km)	38
 Distribution Network (km)	303
 Increase in Reservoir Capacity (m3)	11,500
 Reduction in water losses (percent)	FROM 45 TO 30
 Household Connections	10,000
 Population Benefitting (number)	184,000
 Increase of per capita share of potable water (l/day)	Class A: from 77 to 81 Class B: from 45 to 62 Class C: from 14 to 25
 Public Water Points (number)	45
 Reduce the rate of waterborne epidemics (percent)	2 percent



This project aims to develop and expand the water supply system in the town of Karonga, which is located in the northern region of Malawi. It falls within the framework of the state's national strategy (2017-2022) with the aim of reducing the current level of poverty, which is 52 percent of the population. Developing the drinking water sector is considered one of its main priorities for economic and social development and achieving SDGs. It is also in line within the National Water Policy, which aims to provide drinking water supply services to all citizens and population centres in urban and rural areas in 2025 in view of the steady population growth and increasing demand for these services. It will facilitate this through preserving water sources, rehabilitating and developing water production facilities and monitoring water quality. Work to develop, replace and repair the system will also lead to a decrease in water losses to 25 percent by 2035.

Highlight on:










Project

Rehabilitation of Water Supply Systems in “Mara” Region

Country



Republic of Tanzania

Result Indicator	Results Achieved
 Water Intake Capacity (m3/day)	35,000
 Treatment Plant Capacity (m3/day)	17,500
 Transmission Pipeline (Km)	48
 Reservoir Capacity (m3)	2,400
 Distribution Network (Km)	140
 New Household Connections (Number)	2,000
 Public Water Points (Number)	40
 Cattle Troughs (Number)	8
 New Beneficiaries (Number)	164,000



Low Lift Pump station and Sludge Drying Beds



500m3 Kong Hill Tank – Installation of Guard Rails



Cattle Trough construction – Tiring’ati Bunda

The project’s primary goal is to support the Government’s plans and programs for expanding and improving safe drinking water services. This involves increasing the current percentage of the population with access to clean water supply. This will alleviate the burden of obtaining safe drinking water, improve the health conditions of the area’s residents, stimulate other development sectors, and ultimately lead to an improvement in the population’s living conditions and a reduction in poverty.

The project was financed with a total budget of around USD 30.69 million, with contributions from BADEA, the Saudi Fund for Development and the Government.



Highlight on:

Project

Water Supply and Sewerage in The City of "Praia"- Cape Verde

Country



Cape Verde

Financier	Total Cost	BADEA	KFAED	GOVT.
Amount in (M USD)	31.12	12.00	16.00	3.17



The project aims to improve the health conditions of the population, reduce health risks, enhance environmental sanitation, and stimulate development sectors to improve the overall living conditions and alleviate poverty.

Specifically, the project includes the expansion and rehabilitation of existing drinking water supply and sanitation facilities in the city of Praia, particularly in neighborhoods extending from the central area of Plateau to the north. This area covers approximately 2.5 square kilometers and is home to about 75,000 residents.

Highlight on:

Project

Tamale Rainwater Drainage

Country



Ghana



The project aimed at improving the health standard of the population through combating environmental hazards resulting from stagnant waters, putting an end to recurring disasters resulting from seasonal floods and minimizing the risks of land and soil erosion. The project included civil engineering works which consist of construction of three main drainage canals in the central commercial center of Tamale Town, with a total length of 13.4km., in addition to covered drainage canals 6 km. long, construction of bridges across the open canals, rehabilitation of services interrupted as a result of crossing canals, in addition to consultancy services.

The Bank provided a total financing to the project amounting to USD 770 Million.

Highlight on:

Project

The Integrated Riviere des Anguilles Dam Project – Mauritius

Country



Mauritius

Financier	Total Cost	BADEA	SFD	KFAED	OPEC Fund	GOVT
Amount in (M USD)	197.000	50.000	70.000	11.500	50.000	15.500



The proposed project generally aims to contribute to the SDGs in achieving Goal No. (1), which is the eradication of poverty, and Goal No. (6), which is ensuring the provision of clean water, and the goal No. (7), which is to provide renewable energy at reasonable prices.

The project was co-financed by BADEA, SFD, KFAED, OPEC Fund and the Government.

The project will lead to:

- i. Harnessing additional water resources to meet current and future water demand until 2050 in the southern, southeastern, and southwestern parts of the country.
- ii. Providing water for new hotels in the region and promoting the tourism sector.
- iii. Contributing to reducing the rate of diseases resulting from water pollution, which is reflected in improving the livelihood of the population and improving their well-being.
- iv. Providing water for irrigation projects and increasing the proportion of agricultural land leading to achieving food security.
- v. Increasing the electric power generation from clean and sustainable sources.

Highlight on:

Project

Water Development Project - "Botha Bothe" Region - Lesotho

Country



Lesotho

Financier	Total Cost	BADEA	SFD	KFAED	ADFD	OPEC Fund	GOVT
Amount in (M USD)	108.700	20.000	11.200	13.000	20.000	30.000	14.500



The project aims to contribute to social and economic development by achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being). The project will provide drinking water services to the residents of the Buna Boti area to meet the increasing demand for drinking water and address the needs of the population up to the year 2045. It will also meet the growing industrial sector demand in the area and reduce diseases caused by water scarcity and pollution.



EXPECTED ROLE OF BADEA IN SUPPORTING THE WATER SECTOR IN AFRICA

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) is strategically positioned to play a vital role in strengthening Africa's water sector, given its mandate to support socio-economic development and enhance Arab–African cooperation. The water sector remains fundamental to public health, agricultural productivity, food security, and climate resilience across the continent.

However, significant gaps persist in water supply, sanitation, irrigation, and water resources management, requiring sustained investment and institutional support.

BADEA's expected role in the water sector can be structured around several strategic pillars outlined below.



1. Financing Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure

One of BADEA's most critical roles is to provide long-term financing for expanding and improving water supply and sanitation services, particularly in underserved urban and rural areas.

Priority areas may include:

1.1 Urban Water Supply Systems

BADEA can support:

- Construction and rehabilitation of water treatment plants
- Expansion of distribution networks
- Development of storage facilities
- Reduction of non-revenue water through system upgrades



Improving urban water systems will help address the growing demand resulting from rapid urbanization.

1.2 Rural Water Supply and Community Systems

Rural areas remain disproportionately underserved. BADEA can support:

- Boreholes and small-scale water supply systems
- Solar-powered water pumping schemes
- Community-managed water systems
- Rural water supply rehabilitation programs

These interventions directly improve access to safe drinking water and enhance rural livelihoods.

1.3 Sanitation and Wastewater Management

Sanitation services remain among the most underdeveloped components of the water sector.

BADEA can support:

- Sewerage network development
- Wastewater treatment plants
- On-site sanitation solutions
- Sludge management systems

Improved sanitation contributes significantly to public health and environmental protection.



2. Supporting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

Effective water resources management is essential to ensure sustainable use of available water resources. BADEA can support national and regional initiatives aimed at strengthening water governance and planning.

Priority areas may include:

- Development of water resources management plans
- Strengthening river basin authorities
- Supporting water allocation and planning systems
- Enhancing hydrological monitoring and data systems
- Supporting watershed management and conservation programs

These initiatives support long-term water security and sustainability.



3. Supporting Climate-Resilient Water Infrastructure

Climate variability presents growing risks to water availability and infrastructure. BADEA can support investments that enhance resilience to droughts, floods, and extreme weather events.

Key areas of support may include:

- Flood protection and drainage systems
- Drought mitigation infrastructure
- Water storage facilities such as dams and reservoirs
- Climate-resilient design of water infrastructure
- Nature-based solutions such as watershed protection

Climate-resilient infrastructure helps protect investments and maintain service continuity.



4. Supporting Transboundary Water Cooperation

Many African water resources are shared across national boundaries. Effective management of transboundary water systems is essential to promote regional stability and sustainable development.

BADEA can support:

- Regional water management initiatives
- Joint infrastructure development projects
- Capacity building for river basin organizations
- Strengthening regional water governance frameworks

Such interventions enhance cooperation and improve shared resource management.



5. Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Governance

Institutional weaknesses remain a major constraint in the water sector. BADEA can provide technical assistance to strengthen governance and operational efficiency.

Key areas may include:

- Development of national water policies and regulatory frameworks
- Strengthening utility management systems
- Improving financial management and cost recovery mechanisms





- Supporting asset management and maintenance systems
- Enhancing human resource capacity

Strong institutions are essential for sustainable water service delivery.



6. Supporting Project Preparation and Technical Assistance

Many water sector projects face delays due to limited preparation capacity. BADEA can support project preparation to enhance project readiness and implementation efficiency.

Key support may include:

- Feasibility studies
- Engineering design studies
- Environmental and social impact assessments
- Financial and economic analysis
- Risk assessment and mitigation planning

Improved project preparation enhances project bankability and sustainability.



7. Promoting Private Sector Participation

Private sector involvement in the water sector remains limited but offers significant potential to improve efficiency and expand service delivery.

BADEA can support private sector participation through:

- Public-Private Partnership (PPP) frameworks
- Risk mitigation instruments
- Blended finance mechanisms
- Support to performance-based service contracts

Private sector participation can enhance operational performance and mobilize additional resources.



8. Supporting Innovation and Technology Adoption

Technological innovation offers new opportunities to improve water management and service delivery.

BADEA can support:

- Smart metering systems
- Digital water monitoring platforms
- Remote sensing technologies
- Water reuse and desalination systems
- Solar-powered water systems

These technologies improve efficiency and reduce operational costs.



9. Supporting Knowledge Development and Sector Studies

Knowledge development is essential for informed decision-making. BADEA can support analytical work to guide sector planning and investment.

Key initiatives may include:

- Water sector assessments and studies
- Data collection and monitoring systems
- Performance benchmarking
- Knowledge-sharing platforms
- Regional research initiatives

This role aligns closely with BADEA's growing emphasis on knowledge-based interventions.





10. Strategic Implications for BADEA

To maximize its impact in the water sector, BADEA may consider:

- Expanding investments in rural water supply and sanitation
- Increasing support to irrigation development
- Strengthening climate resilience initiatives
- Enhancing regional cooperation on shared water resources
- Supporting digital transformation in water utilities
- Promoting integrated water–energy–agriculture planning

These priorities would reinforce BADEA's strategic role in supporting sustainable water sector development.

Conclusion

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) is uniquely positioned to support Africa's water supply & sanitation sector through financing, technical assistance, and institutional strengthening. By prioritizing water supply expansion, climate resilience, and regional cooperation, BADEA can significantly contribute to improving water security, protecting public health, and supporting sustainable development across the continent.





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