



**BADEA**

Arab Bank  
for Economic  
Development  
in Africa



**BADEA's ROLE IN SUPPORTING  
CLIMATE CHANGE AND  
GREEN PROJECTS  
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”.



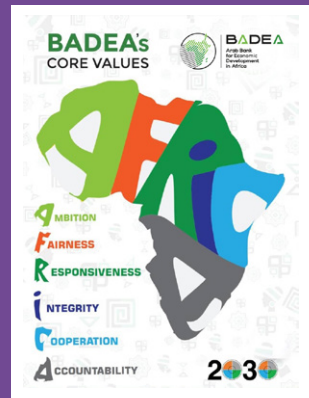
## Mission:

“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



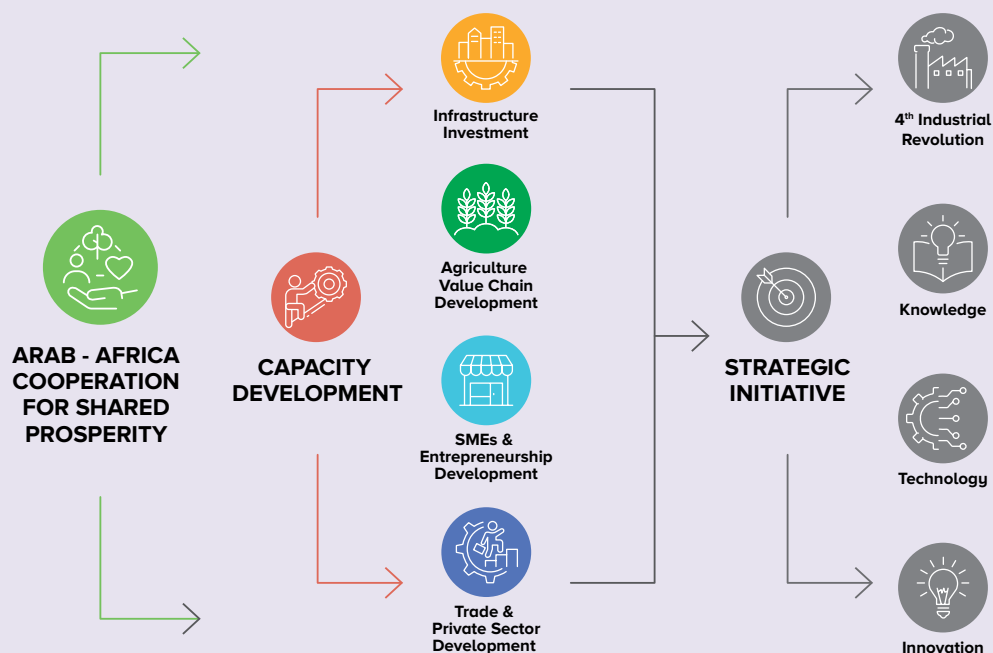
Boosting Trade and Private  
Sector Development for  
Growth and Job Creation







***“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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>18,510</b>



## Financial Transfer by Strategy Focus

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



## 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

Sub-Saharan Africa faces a range of environmental and climate change challenges, which are often exacerbated by factors such as poverty, population growth and limited resources. Listed below are some key aspects to consider:



## 1. Climate Change Impacts:

Sub-Saharan Africa is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including increased temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts and more frequent extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods. These changes threaten food security, water resources, infrastructure and livelihoods.



## 2. Water Scarcity:

Many regions in Sub-Saharan Africa already experience water scarcity, and climate change is expected to exacerbate this issue. Changes in rainfall patterns and increased temperatures can lead to decreased water availability for agriculture, sanitation and drinking purposes, impacting both rural and urban communities.





### 3. Agricultural Challenges:

Agriculture is a key economic sector in many Sub-Saharan African countries, providing livelihoods for a large portion of the population. Climate change poses significant challenges to agriculture through reduced crop yields, loss of livestock and increased pest and disease pressures. Adaptation strategies such as improved irrigation techniques, drought-resistant crop varieties and sustainable land management practices are crucial for building resilience.



### 4. Biodiversity Loss:

Sub-Saharan Africa is home to rich biodiversity, including unique ecosystems such as tropical rainforests, savannas and coastal areas. However, habitat destruction, deforestation, poaching and climate change are driving biodiversity loss in the region. Conservation efforts are essential to protect endangered species and preserve ecosystem services that are vital for human well-being.



### 5. Energy Access and Transition:

Access to modern and sustainable energy sources remains a challenge for many people in Sub-Saharan Africa, with reliance on traditional biomass fuels contributing to deforestation and indoor air pollution. There's a growing need for investment in renewable energy infrastructure, such as solar and wind power, to expand access to clean and reliable energy while mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.



### 6. Policy and Governance:

Effective environmental policies and governance structures are crucial for addressing the complex challenges posed by climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa. This includes implementing adaptation

and mitigation measures, promoting sustainable development practices and fostering international cooperation and partnerships for climate action.



### 7. Community Resilience:

Building resilience at the community level is essential for coping with the impacts of climate change. This involves empowering local communities through education and capacity building as well as the adoption of climate-smart technologies and practices. Indigenous knowledge and traditional adaptation strategies also play a vital role in enhancing resilience.

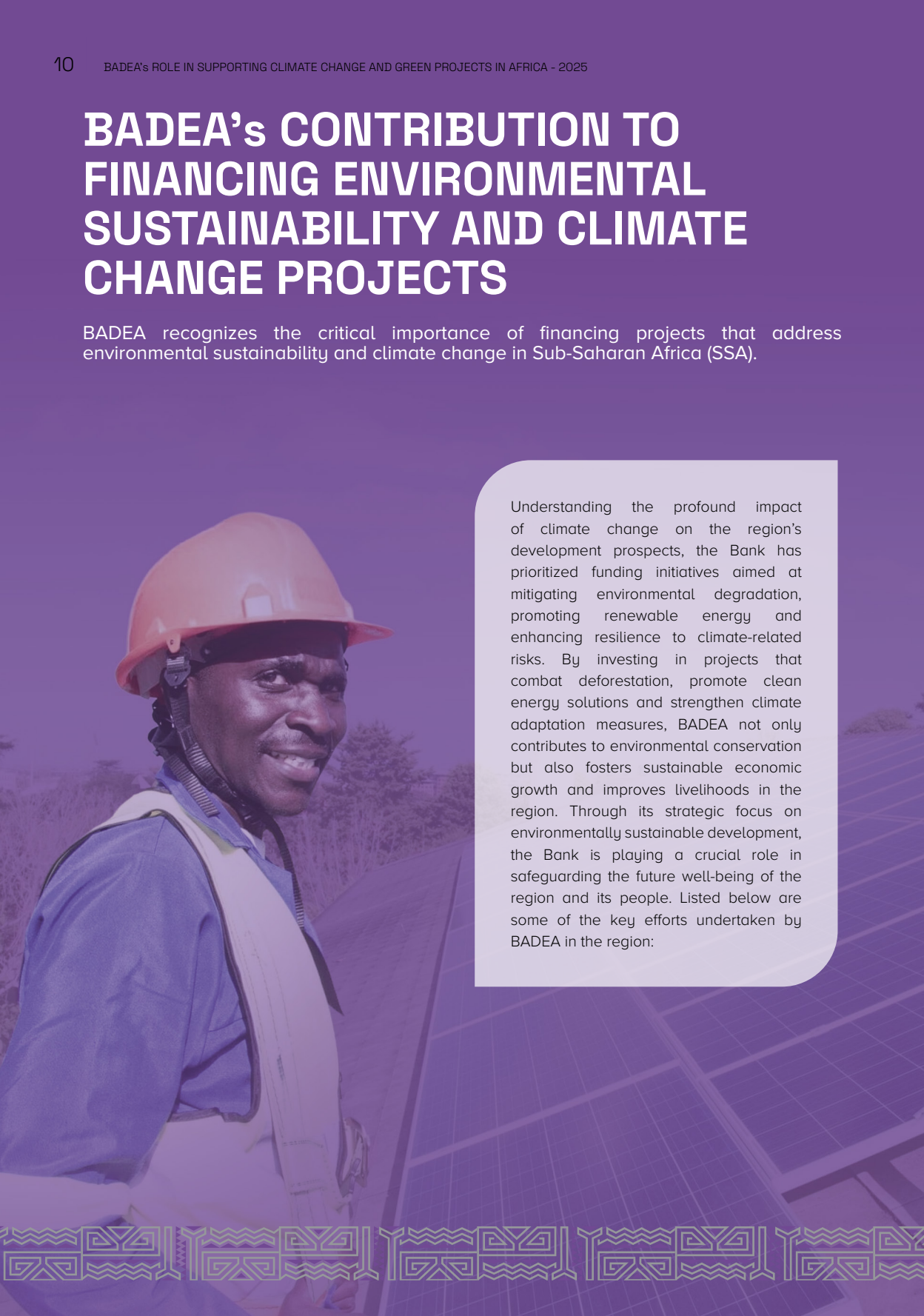
Overall, addressing environmental and climate change challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa requires a holistic approach that integrates climate resilience into development planning, promotes sustainable natural resource management and prioritizes the needs and vulnerabilities of local communities. International support and collaboration are essential for mobilizing resources and expertise to tackle these pressing issues effectively.

Although Sub-Saharan Africa is the world's smallest contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions, it is the most vulnerable to climate-related shocks. Addressing climate change will be costly, and few Sub-Saharan African countries have the resources or fiscal space to tackle this challenge without assistance from the international community. Concessional finance should be scaled up to strengthen the region's resilience to climate change and to help speed the green energy transition. Part of the effort to scale up climate finance will entail steps to address exiting bottlenecks — including on the part of recipient countries — in order to ensure that committed funds are used swiftly and effectively.<sup>1</sup>

1. IMF REGIONAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK ANALYTICAL NOTE - SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA – April 2023

# BADEA'S CONTRIBUTION TO FINANCING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS

BADEA recognizes the critical importance of financing projects that address environmental sustainability and climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).



Understanding the profound impact of climate change on the region's development prospects, the Bank has prioritized funding initiatives aimed at mitigating environmental degradation, promoting renewable energy and enhancing resilience to climate-related risks. By investing in projects that combat deforestation, promote clean energy solutions and strengthen climate adaptation measures, BADEA not only contributes to environmental conservation but also fosters sustainable economic growth and improves livelihoods in the region. Through its strategic focus on environmentally sustainable development, the Bank is playing a crucial role in safeguarding the future well-being of the region and its people. Listed below are some of the key efforts undertaken by BADEA in the region:





## 1. Climate Finance:

Providing financial resources to support climate change mitigation and adaptation projects in SSA. This includes funding for renewable energy projects, sustainable agriculture, water resource management, climate-resilient infrastructure and ecosystem conservation.



## 2. Technical Assistance and Capacity Building:

Offering technical assistance and capacity-building programmes to strengthen the ability of SSA countries to address environmental and climate challenges effectively.



## 3. Green Infrastructure Investments:

Supporting the development of green infrastructure projects in SSA, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, public transportation and sustainable urban development. These investments help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy access and enhance resilience to climate change impacts.



## 4. Natural Resource Management:

Working with SSA countries to promote sustainable natural resource management practices, including forest conservation, biodiversity protection and sustainable land use. This approach supports initiatives to combat deforestation, promote ecosystem restoration and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and communities to climate change.



## 5. Knowledge Sharing and Innovation:

Providing support for sharing best practices, innovative solutions and lessons learned in addressing environment and climate change issues. This supports research and innovation initiatives to develop new technologies and approaches for climate resilience, adaptation, and mitigation in SSA.

## BADEA's Green Eligible Categories and Eligibility Criteria:

Annex – 1 presents an overview of the categories of Eligible Green Financing considered by BADEA under its Sustainable Finance Framework<sup>2</sup>. Here, BADEA outlines the categories of potential financing and applicable eligibility criteria under the framework, highlights how the financing of each category may advance specific United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and maps each category to key EU environmental objectives and exemplary economic activities under the EU Taxonomy. Where possible, and on a best-efforts basis, applicable eligibility criteria have been designed to comply with the technical screening criteria set out in the EU Taxonomy Delegated Act, effective at the time of this framework's publication<sup>3</sup>.

In fact, in a continued effort to address the global climate crisis, the Arab Coordination Group (ACG), a strategic alliance of regional and international development institutions including BADEA, announced a comprehensive strategic plan to support an inclusive, affordable and equitable energy transition in developing countries through the deployment of USD 10 billion in financing by 2030 to accelerate the global shift towards clean and renewable energy sources.

The key 7 points of the strategic plan include:

- Mobilising financial resources through the increased use of green bonds, blended finance and risk mitigation tools
- Promoting innovation and adopting new technologies to maximise the impact on energy efficiency and storage
- Supporting access to clean energy for all
- Strengthening resilience to climate change in key sectors, including food, transport, water and urban systems
- Encouraging cooperation and knowledge sharing
- Investing in upskilling workforces in the clean energy sector, worldwide
- Monitoring and evaluating progress and impact.

2. The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Sustainable Finance Framework, 20th November 2023

3. Available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02021R2139-20230101>

At UNCCD COP16 in Riyadh, the Arab Coordination Group (ACG) announced a landmark commitment of up to **USD 10 billion by 2030** aimed at addressing the urgent challenges of land degradation, desertification and drought. This pledge was formally presented during the *Ministerial Dialogue on Finance: "Unlocking public and private finance for land restoration and drought resilience."* ACG

### Core Focus Areas of the Commitment

The USD 10 billion commitment will be directed towards:

- **Land restoration and rehabilitation initiatives** in vulnerable regions. ACG
- **Strengthening drought resilience and adaptive capacities**, especially for communities dependent on rain-fed agriculture. ACG
- **Combating desertification and mitigating multi-sector climate risks** that negatively impact soil fertility and agricultural productivity. ACG
- **Promoting nature-positive development**, including biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management practices. ACG
- **Partnership building and resource mobilization** through innovative finance instruments, public-private cooperation, and blended finance approaches. ACG

The pledge was made jointly by the Heads of ACG Institutions, represented by the **Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)**, which chairs the group and issued the joint communiqué.

While extending financing for environment and climate change 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
- 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.

### Overall Financial Transfer:

The total contribution extended by BADEA to recipient African countries for the financing of projects addressing environmental sustainability and climate change covering amounts to about USD 2,104 million for financing 510 public sector operations (259 projects and 251 grants).

Eligible Projects may include financing related to:

- The construction, development, acquisition, maintenance and operation of renewable energy projects (including production, transmission, appliances and products) which have been subject to an ESIA
- Sustainable infrastructure for clean and/or drinking water (e.g., tube wells with automatic pumps, sustainable river dams, water intakes, gravity mains, water treatment plants, clean water pumping stations, concrete reservoirs), wastewater treatment (e.g., water intakes, water distribution networks), sustainable urban drainage systems and river training and other forms of flood mitigation
- Development of flood-protected areas in urban environments including road rehabilitation, rainwater draining systems and public lighting. Development of social institutions such as educational and health centres
- Climate-smart farm inputs such as biological crop protection
- Environmentally sustainable forestry, including afforestation or reforestation, where resources are not exploited, post-project
- Preservation or restoration of natural landscapes where the activity did not previously cause damage to the natural landscape.



# HIGHLIGHTS ON PROJECTS

## Agriculture Land Development and Climate Change Adaptation in Benin

Country

















Benin



The agriculture land development and climate change adaptation project in the lower Mono River basin is part of the Government of Benin's agricultural development programme that aims to develop a total area of 50,000 hectares. This has been facilitated with a participatory approach that includes all stakeholders, state institutions, non-governmental organizations, the agricultural sector professional organizations, specialized institutions, civil society and the private sector. The project aims at developing priority agricultural value chains (rice, maize, vegetables and fish) and increasing production and productivity as well as improving farmers' incomes and raising their standard of living. The total project cost was estimated at about USD 58 million, financed by BADEA and the Government of Benin.

## Highlight on:

## Agriculture Land Development and Climate Change Adaptation in Benin

Result Indicator	Achieved Results
 Area irrigated (hectares)	1,500
 Irrigation network developed (km)	114
 Drainage network developed (km)	65
 Crop yield increased (tons/hectare)	3.5 from 1.5 for rice
 Crop production increase (tons)	5,250
 Fish Production increased (tons)	50
 Farm Machinery and Equipment (units)	30
 Agricultural storage capacity built or upgraded (tons)	12,000
 Market centres established, upgraded or rehabilitated (numbers)	7
 Drying platforms 500 m <sup>2</sup> each (number)	100
 Associations established or actively promoted (numbers)	100 cooperatives
 Feeder Roads (km)	65
 Population accessing microfinance (number)	2,500
 Number of jobs created	2,000

## Highlight on:

### Project

## Enhancement of Food Security in Salinity-Affected Areas – Botswana, Mozambique and Liberia



Botswana

### Country



Mozambique



Liberia



This operation aims to improve food security, reduce poverty and increase the agricultural productivity and incomes of poor smallholder farmers, particularly women, in salinity-affected agricultural areas within the wider salt-affected regions of Botswana, Mozambique and Liberia. The considerations of implementation are:

- Introducing salt-tolerant crops and best agronomic management practices
- Developing value chains for newly introduced cropping systems
- Developing the capacity of farmers and extension workers in salinity-resilient and climate-smart agriculture in collaboration with the National Agricultural Research and Institute and Extension Services (NARES). BADEA contributed USD 500,000 to this operation.

## Highlight on:

### Project

## Construction of the Maki Intersection of Francophone Road and Europa Road – Madagascar USD 28 million

### Country



Madagascar



This strategic infrastructure project is expected to double the usage of public transport vehicles, significantly reduce traffic jams and travel time (thus lowering vehicular greenhouse gas emissions) while also increasing the local purchasing power thanks to cost savings of about 20% in vehicle operating costs and road maintenance requirements.

The project was co-financed by BADEA and the Government of Madagascar.

## Highlight on:

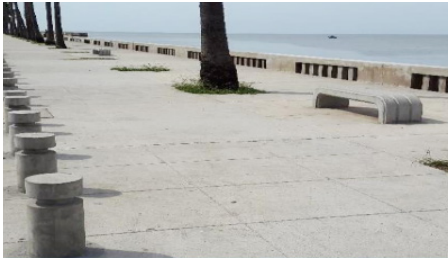
### Project

## Rehabilitation and Construction of Maputo City Coastal Protection – Mozambique – USD 21 million

### Country



Mozambique



Adopting long-term solutions, the project sought to address the problems of shoreline erosion and the restoration of beaches in order to support the development of communities, the tourism sector and business enterprise. In particular, the objectives of the project at the time of approval included limiting the continuous erosion of the city shoreline, establishing an integrated plan to protect public and private properties and reducing the deterioration of the environment. In addition, the initiative aimed at improving the coastal road and creating recreational coastal areas. The project was preceded by a technical assistance grant for a feasibility study and detailed design funded by BADEA in 2008.

#### Results achieved:

- i) Construction of eight quarry groins along the coast between the Naval base (km 0.0) and Bairro dos Pescadores (km 13.185). Each groin is approximately 150m long
- ii) Provision of flexible armour stone for the protection of sea walls, covering a distance of 2,350 m
- iii) Replacement of a quarry stone flexible revetment from km 6.740 to km 6.940 and from km 11.560 to km 13.185
- iv) Rehabilitation of the existing mortared masonry revetment at various locations
- v) Rehabilitation of existing sea defences
- vi) Dune filling and shaping and the rehabilitation of coast.

The was co-financed by BADEA, the Saudi Fund and the Government of Mozambique.

**Project****Protection of Cotonou's East Coast –  
Republic of Benin – USD 60 million****Country****Benin**

The objective of the project was to protect social and economic facilities such as homes, schools, diplomatic missions, picnic and entertainment squares, shops, hotels and light industries, all of which were threatened by the erosion of Cotonou's eastern coast.

The project consisted of the reconstruction of 7.5 km from the eastern shore of Cotonou by building seven anti-erosion barriers, each ranged from 160 to 260 m long, made of stones of varying size. Also, carrying out sand sweeping and beach backfilling amounting to the movement of about 700,000 m<sup>3</sup> of materials.

The project was co-financed by the Saudi Fund for Development, OPEC Fund for International Development, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Islamic Development Bank and the Government of Benin.

## Highlight on:

### Project

## Rural Development in Principal Valley – Republic of Cape Verde – USD 9 million

### Country



Cape Verde



The objective of the project was to ensure food security and contribute to environmental protection and soil conservation through agroforestry and silvopastoral development.

The project was carried out with the following components:

- Development of a protected forest park, covering approximately 200 ha
- Reinforcement of fodder production and improvement of herbaceous cover on approximately 400 ha of land
- Construction of a masonry dam on the main watercourse as well as a 5 km length of irrigation water supply pipe
- The construction of a paved access road over a length of 3 km to open up the localities of the project.

Two years after the completion of the project, the Principal Valley and the surrounding areas now have significant agricultural and pastoral potential. Existing water resources have been an important factor in improving agricultural productivity, with the dam reservoir capacity now about 600,000 m<sup>3</sup>. Several retail businesses have been erected along the recently built access road. A primary school and a health centre have been erected near the road. Several villages have been opened up and the dam retention and its immediate surroundings have become a place of ecological tourism. The project was co-financed by BADEA and the Government of Cape Verde.

## Highlight on:

### Project

## Climate Change Regional Grant to the Sahel Institute – USD 465,000



The Sahel Institute is a leading research institution focused on finding solutions to climate change, food security and desertification in the Sahel region, in order to fund the development of strategic technologies and plans for carbon sequestration and reduce the carbon footprint of its member states.

## Highlight on:

### Project

**Development of Value Chains and the Promotion of Tourism in the Ribeira de Prêncibal – Cape Verde – USD 500,000**

### Country



Cape Verde



A grant was allocated to finance this pilot project and builds upon the dam project financed by BADEA in 2014 to improve sustainable food supply and agricultural development. The grant will finance the rehabilitation of the agricultural products processing centre, provide marketing training to women-in-agriculture entrepreneurs and create new job opportunities for women and youth in 22 communities.

## Highlight on:









### Project

## Supporting the Enhancement of Agricultural Productivity in Integrated Agricultural Industrial Areas and Youth Employment, 2020 – Ethiopia – USD 114 million

### Country



Ethiopia

Result Indicator	Achieved Results
 Irrigated Land Developed (hectares)	15,149
 Soil Conservation Works Undertaken (hectares)	4,000
 Productivity Increased (%)	15
 SMEs Created (number)	40,000
 Youth Trained (number)	12,500
 Jobs Created (number)	200,000
 Share of Women in Created Jobs (%)	50
 Increase of the Total Value of New Investments (USD)	From 0 in 2020 to 1,000,000 in 2026



Within the framework of the Second National Plan for Growth and Transformation 2015–2019, the Ethiopian Government embarked on developing the country's agricultural industry. In 2017, as a first phase, the Government implemented a project to establish integrated agricultural industrial zones in the regions of Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and the Southern Nations, funded by a number of donors, including the African Development Bank.

This project comes as the second phase, complementing the scheme for the construction of integrated agricultural industrial zones. The project aims to improve production and productivity in the areas adjacent to these industrial zones by 15%, with the intention of providing sufficient agricultural crops to enhance the exploitation of the industrial zones, raise their productivity and increase their attractiveness to investors.

The project was co-financed by BADEA, AfDB and the Government of Ethiopia.

## Highlight on:

### Project

## Institutional Support for the Public Social Facilities in Biombo Region – Guinea Bissau

### Country



Guinea Bissau



The operation aims to improve the living conditions of the population of the target region by:

- Strengthening the capacity of health and educational infrastructures
- Strengthening security by the provision of public lighting on the main streets of the region's capital

The outputs:

- 178 solar panels installed.
- 122 storage batteries installed.

The outcomes:

- All health centres now have 24-hour solar-powered lighting that allows emergency treatment throughout the hours of darkness
- The lighting of main streets is effective between 7pm and 7am
- Income-generating activities are practiced by women and young people until late at night
- 800 students of the high school stay in school during the evening.

## Highlight on:

### Project

### The Integrated Riviere des Anguilles Dam Project – Mauritius – USD 197.5 million

### Country



### Mauritius



This proposed project aims to contribute to achieving several of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, namely SDG 1: the eradication of poverty, SDG 6: ensuring the provision of clean water, and SDG 7: to provide renewable energy at reasonable prices.

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 disease 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 electric power generation from clean and sustainable sources.

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

## Highlight on:





### Project

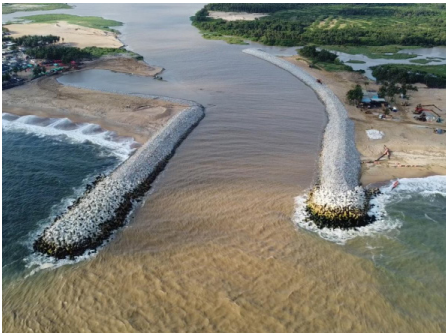
## Rehabilitation of Cocody Bay in Abidjan - Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

### Country



Côte d'Ivoire

Result Indicator	Achieved Results
 Replacement of Mondoukou Bridge (m)	70
 Protection Works (m)	400
 Concrete Barriers (m)	300
 Beneficiaries (number)	1,900,000



The Cocody Bay rehabilitation project was designed to promote the Bay's development and upgrading and is aimed at improving the citizens' living conditions and turning Abidjan into an attractive tourist destination using innovative urban planning solutions that promise a new dynamic of city development. The main objective of the project is the depollution of Cocody Bay and the improvement of the landscape aspect around the bay, thus enhancing the site and improving the general environment of the project area. The project involves site cleaning up and landscaping, protection against floods, construction of hydraulic infrastructure, road development and building a viaduct as a symbol of an emerging Côte d'Ivoire. The entire project extends from the centre of the capital, «Abidjan» to the city of «Grand Bassam», at about 40 km. The project will directly benefit the residents of Abidjan, especially those of the Gouraud Basin, which includes the municipalities of Abobo, Adjame, Cocody and Plateau, as well as the residents of Gran Bassam. It should be noted that the population in the Gouraud Basin is currently estimated at about 1.9 million.

BADEA and OFID jointly finance lot 3 of the project with focus on "Opening the embouchure of the Comoé River on the Grand Bassam" which aims to contribute to the depollution of the Ebrié lagoon by ensuring the renewal of the waters through exchanges between the lagoon and the ocean.

The project is expected to reduce infant mortality and incidences of vector-borne diseases, particularly malaria. Better environmental conditions will also attract commercial activities such as fishing and tourism, creating jobs and boosting development.

The project was financed with a total budget of around USD 33.50 million, with contributions from BADEA, OPEC Fund for Development and the Government.

## Highlight on:

### Project

## A process to develop technologies and plans for carbon capture and absorption for the SAHEL Institute



The proposed operation aims to develop strategic plans for carbon capture by developing systems and technologies for calculating greenhouse gas emissions in CILSS member countries. Specifically, the process aims to assist countries in achieving the following objectives:

- Implementing national climate change mitigation plans.
- Integrating carbon neutrality into national development strategies.
- Selecting interventions that have a positive environmental impact while also improving living standards and combating poverty and hunger.
- Establishing a mechanism to monitor the results of carbon sequestration over time in Sahel countries.
- Identifying programs and processes that align with the development needs of the countries and with the requirements of carbon neutrality, and enabling the mobilization of resources from funds and institutions interested in financing sustainable and green development.

The operation will be implemented through the following components:

- Developing a digital platform for calculating greenhouse gas emissions.
- Capacity development workshop targeting:
  - Mechanisms for calculating the size of carbon emissions,
  - Developing strategies to reduce carbon emissions,
  - Mechanisms for implementing carbon capture and storage strategies in countries and institutions, and
  - Building of solidarity and partnerships in carbon capture and storage strategies,
  - Mobilizing decision-makers to give a strong boost to carbon capture and storage strategies.
- Preparation of a study on the current state of capabilities and mechanisms available for carbon capture and storage in Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso.
- Developing carbon capture and storage strategies for the three countries.
- Organizing validation workshops to verify the results and the outcome of carbon sequestration strategies in the three countries.

BADEA has contributed a total of USD 465,000 to support this technical assistance.

# THE WAY FORWARD

Scaling up and improving BADEA's interventions in supporting environment and climate action in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) requires a comprehensive approach that addresses key challenges and leverages opportunities for greater impact. Listed below is a series of strategies available for securing progress:



## 1. Increase Funding:

BADEA should prioritize the increase of funding for climate-related projects and initiatives in the region. This includes expanding concessional financing, mobilizing additional resources from public and private sector partners and exploring innovative financing mechanisms such as green bonds and climate funds. Adequate funding is essential for scaling up climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation efforts across the region.



## 2. Enhance Country Ownership:

BADEA should strengthen collaboration with SSA countries to ensure that climate interventions align with national development priorities and strategies. This involves engaging governments, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of climate projects. By enhancing country ownership, BADEA can increase the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of its interventions.



## 3. Promote Integrated Approaches:

BADEA should promote approaches that address the interlinkages between climate change, environment and development challenges in the region. This includes mainstreaming climate considerations into all sectors, such as agriculture, energy, water, transportation and urban development. Integrated approaches help maximize co-benefits, minimize trade-offs and enhance the resilience of communities and ecosystems.



## 4. Support Capacity Building:

BADEA should invest in capacity building initiatives to strengthen the technical, institutional and human capacities of SSA countries to address environment and climate challenges effectively. This includes providing training, knowledge sharing and technical assistance in areas such as climate resilience planning, natural resource management, sustainable infrastructure development and green finance.



## 5. Foster Innovation and Technology Transfer:

BADEA should support innovation and technology transfer to accelerate the adoption of climate-friendly technologies and practices in SSA. This includes promoting research and development, facilitating technology transfer agreements, and supporting the deployment of clean energy, energy efficiency, and climate-smart agriculture solutions. Innovation and technology transfer can help overcome barriers to climate action and drive sustainable development in the region.



## 6. Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation:

BADEA should strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the impact and effectiveness of their environment and climate interventions in the region. This involves establishing clear indicators, targets, and baselines for measuring progress, conducting regular evaluations and sharing lessons learned to inform decision-making and improve performance over time.





### 7. Promote Regional Collaboration:

BADEA should promote regional collaboration and knowledge exchange among SSA countries to address common environmental and climate challenges more effectively. This includes facilitating regional initiatives, promoting cross-border cooperation and sharing best practices and experiences across countries. Regional collaboration can help leverage economies of scale, build synergies and address transboundary environmental issues such as water management and ecosystem conservation.



***BADEA can scale up and improve its interventions in supporting environment and climate action in SSA, contributing to sustainable development, poverty reduction and resilience building across the region.***

By adopting these strategies, BADEA can scale up and improve its interventions in supporting environment and climate action in SSA, contributing to sustainable development, poverty reduction and resilience building across the region.



# ANNEX 1

## Categories of Eligible Green Financing

ICMA* Green Eligible Category	Eligibility Criteria for Project Selection	Key EU Environmental Objectives <sup>4</sup>	Examples of EU Taxonomy Sustainable Activities <sup>5</sup>	SDG Mapping <sup>6</sup>
Renewable Energy	<p>Eligible projects may include financing related to the construction, development, acquisition, maintenance and operation of renewable energy projects (including production, transmission, appliances and products) which have been subject to an ESIA, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Solar – including PV and CSP projects (provided that 85% or more of electricity production comes from solar)</li> <li>- Wind (onshore and offshore)</li> <li>- Hydro (with capacity up to 1000MW), provided that any financed hydro project meets at least one of the following criteria:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Life-cycle carbon emissions intensity is below 50gCO<sup>2</sup>e/kWh</li> <li>(ii) Power density is above 10W/m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>(iii) Is run-of-river without an artificial reservoir. Refurbishment of existing hydropower plants will be eligible only if the result is not an increase in the size of the water reservoir.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Environmental Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased provision of clean energy to local populations</li> <li>- Reduced reliance on fossil fuels/ non-renewable energy sources for operation of systems.</li> </ul>	Climate change mitigation.	<p>4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology.</p> <p>4.2 Electricity generation using concentrated solar power (CSP) technology.</p> <p>4.5 Electricity generation from hydropower.</p>	3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12

4 The six environmental objectives are: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

5 Mapping refers to activities set out in Annex 1 or 2 of the EU Taxonomy (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 with respect to climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as Annex 1 of the EU Taxonomy C(2023)3851 with respect to the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources.

6 Mapping provided by ICMA Guidelines.



ICMA* Green Eligible Category	Eligibility Criteria for Project Selection	Key EU Environmental Objectives <sup>4</sup>	Examples of EU Taxonomy Sustainable Activities <sup>5</sup>	SDG Mapping <sup>6</sup>
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	<p>Eligible Projects may include financing related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable infrastructure for clean and/or drinking water (e.g., tube wells with automatic pumps, sustainable river dams, water intakes, gravity mains, water treatment plants, clean water pumping stations, concrete reservoirs), wastewater treatment (e.g., water intakes, water distribution networks), sustainable urban drainage systems and river training and other forms of flooding mitigation</li> <li>- Development of flood-protected areas in urban environments (including road rehabilitation, rainwater draining systems, public lighting, and developing social institutions such as educational and health centres).</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved supply of clean drinking water to local populations, throughout the year</li> <li>- Improved protection of local infrastructure from erosion and flooding.</li> </ul>	Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources.	<p>1.1 Afforestation. 1.2 Rehabilitation and restoration of forests, including reforestation and natural forest regeneration following an extreme event. 1.3 Forest management. 1.4 Conservation forestry. 2.1 Restoration of wetlands.</p>	6, 11, 12
Environmentally Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use	<p>Eligible projects may include financing related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate-smart farm inputs such as biological crop protection</li> <li>- Environmentally sustainable forestry, including afforestation or reforestation, where resources are not exploited post-project.-</li> <li>- Preservation or restoration of natural landscapes, where the activity did not previously cause damage to the natural landscape.</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased crop productivity through sustainable farming and irrigation practices</li> <li>- Improved technical skills of local farmers due to the assistance and training provided on sustainable practices.</li> </ul>	Climate Change Mitigation		2, 11, 12, 14, 15

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