

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN GROWTH STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK:

OPERATIONALISING AFRICA'S VOICE

ACTION PLAN 2021–2025



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN GROWTH STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK: OPERATIONALISING AFRICA'S VOICE

ACTION PLAN 2021–2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. AFRICA'S CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN GROWTH CONTEXT	10
II. PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION PLAN	11
III. BUILDING ON A STRONG FOUNDATION	13
IV. INVESTMENT PRIORITIES FOR ADAPTATION, MITIGATION, GREEN GROWTH, AND CLIMATE FINANCE	15
V. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ACTION PLAN	26
VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	28
VII. IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS	30

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAAF	Africa Adaptation Acceleration Fund	ICT	Information, Communication and Technology System
AAAP	Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program	IDFC	International Development Finance Club
ABM	Adaptation Benefits Mechanism	IDEV	Independent Development Evaluation
ACCF	Africa Climate Change Fund	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ACEF	African Circular Economy Facility	IPPF	Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility
ADB	African Development Bank	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
ADER	Annual Development Effectiveness Review	KPI	Key Performance Indicator
ADF	African Development Fund	LDC	Least Developed Country
ADRIFI	Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative	LTS	Long-Term Strategy
AFAC	African Financial Alliance on Climate Change	LULUCF	Land-Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
AfDB	African Development Bank	MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Land Use	MERL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Learning
AHPV	Agriculture, Human and Social Development	NAP	National Adaptation Plan
ARC	African Risk Capacity	NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans
AWF	Africa Water Facility	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
BB	Paris Alignment Building Block	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan	NMT	Non-motorized Transportation
CCCC	Climate Change Coordination Committee	PCD	Project Classification System
CCGG	Climate Change and Green Growth	PECG	Climate Change and Green Growth Department
CDSF	ClimDev Special Fund-Africa	PEVP	Power, Energy, Climate and Green Growth Complex
CIF	Climate Investment Funds	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019	RISP	Regional Integration Strategy Papers
CPI	Climate Policy Initiative	RMC	Regional Member Country
CRMA	Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy	RMF	Results Measurement Framework
CSP	Country Strategy Papers	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
CSS	Climate Safeguards System	SOFF	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
ECVP	Economic Governance and Knowledge Management	TA	Technical Assistance
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance	UN	United Nations
GCA	Global Centre on Adaptation	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
GCF	Green Climate Fund	US\$	United States Dollar
GEF	Global Environment Facility		
GDP	Gross Domestic Product		
GHG	Global Greenhouse Gas		

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects (IPCC, 2014).

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

The ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences (IPCC, 2014).

CLIMATE CHANGE

A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (for example, by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically for decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcing such as modulations of the solar cycles, volcanic eruptions, and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use. The Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in its Article 1, defines climate change as: 'a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters

the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.’ The UNFCCC thus makes a distinction between climate change attributable to human activities altering the atmospheric composition and climate variability attributable to natural causes (IPCC, 2014).

CLIMATE FINANCE

Local, national or transnational financing – drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing – that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change (UNFCCC).

The financial resources paid to cover the costs of transitioning to a low-carbon global economy and to adapt to, or build resilience against, current and future climate change impacts (Falconer & Stadelmann).

DECARBONIZATION

The process by which countries or other entities aim to achieve a low-carbon economy, or by which individuals aim to reduce their consumption of carbon (IPCC, 2014).

GREEN GROWTH

A socially inclusive economic growth and development path that is low-carbon, climate-resilient, and resource-efficient; and maintains and enhances biodiversity and ecosystems (AfDB, 2021).

Green growth is the pursuit of economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner (GGKP, 2016).

GREEN JOBS

Decent jobs that contribute to preserve or restore the environment, be they in traditional sectors, or in new, emerging green sectors (ILO, 2016).

JUST TRANSITION

Greening the economy in a way that is as fair and inclusive as possible to everyone concerned, creating decent work opportunities and leaving no one behind. A Just Transition involves maximizing the social and economic opportunities of climate action, while minimizing and carefully managing any challenges – including through effective social dialogue among all groups impacted, and respect for fundamental labour principles and rights (ILO, 2022).

MITIGATION (OF CLIMATE CHANGE)

A human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The IPCC definition also considers human interventions to reduce

the sources of other substances which may contribute directly or indirectly to limiting climate change, including, for example, the reduction of particulate matter emissions that can directly alter the radiation balance (e.g. black carbon) or measures that control emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, and other pollutants that can alter the concentration of tropospheric ozone, which has an indirect effect on the climate (IPCC, 2014).

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits (IUCN).

RESILIENCE

The capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation (IPCC, 2014).

RISK

The potential for consequences where something of value is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain, recognizing the diversity of values. Risk is often represented as probability or likelihood of occurrence of hazardous events or trends multiplied by the impacts, if these events or trends occur. The term ‘risk’ is often also used to refer to the potential, when the outcome is uncertain, for adverse consequences on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems and species, economic, social and cultural assets, services (including environmental services) and infrastructure (IPCC, 2014).

SUSTAINABILITY

A dynamic process that guarantees the persistence of natural and human systems in an equitable manner (IPCC, 2014).

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (IPCC, 2014).

VULNERABILITY

The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt (IPCC, 2014).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

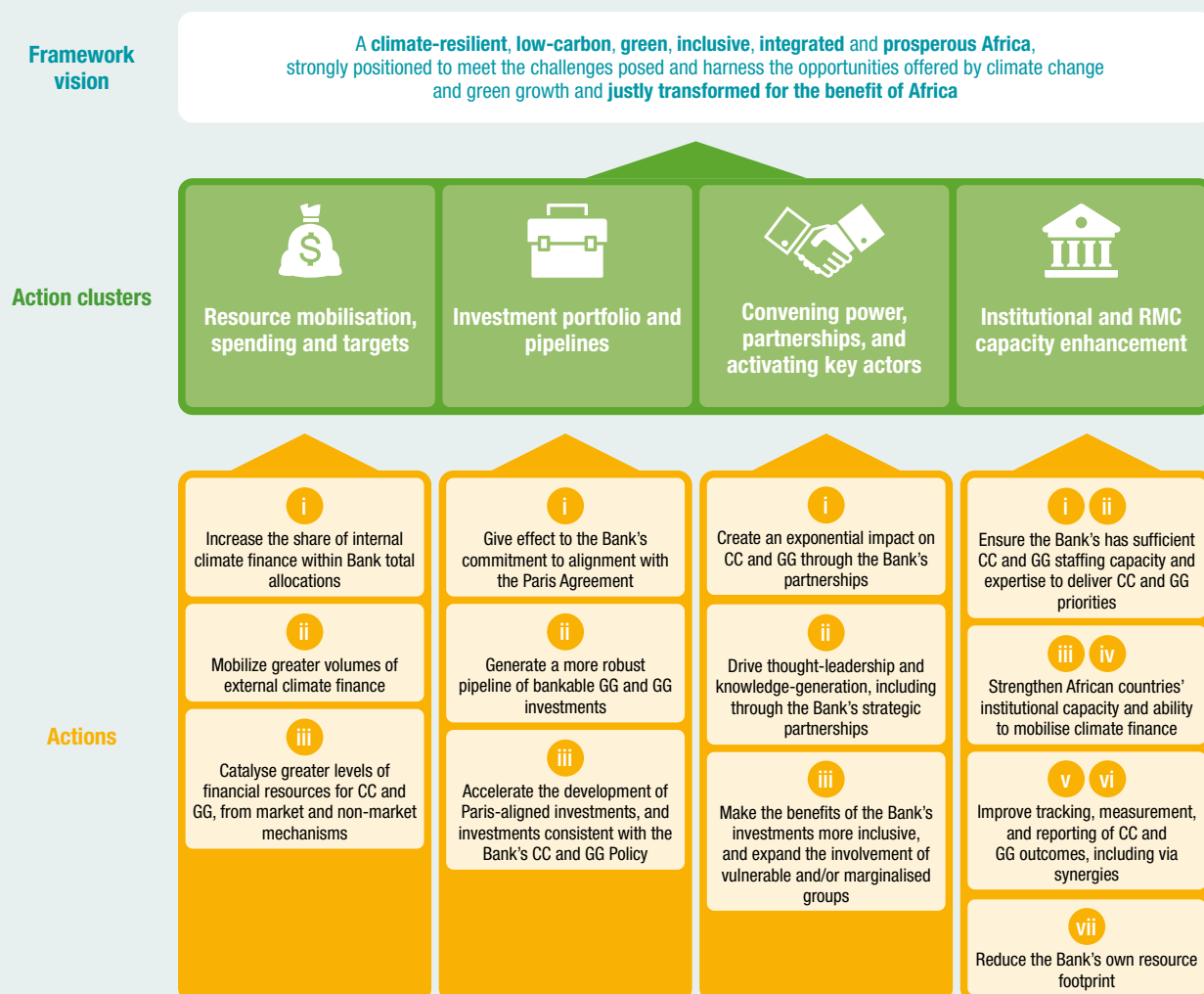
Climate change threatens sustainable development in Africa, particularly among poor and highly vulnerable countries which have contributed least to greenhouse gas emissions. The African Development Bank Group (hereafter the “Bank” or “AfDB”) has had a long-standing commitment to action on climate change and green growth, to ensure that development across the continent brings about growth that is not only economically empowering but also decarbonized, climate-friendly, environmentally sustainable, and socially inclusive.

As a manifestation of this commitment, the Bank has developed its first-ever Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework – comprising of a policy (open-ended, with no pre-determined terminal date), a strategy that covers 2021–2030, and this action plan

for the period 2021–2025. The framework builds on the Bank’s comparative advantage and its commitment to building on its accomplishments and lessons learnt during its Second Climate Change Action Plan 2016–2020, now extended to 2021. Focus is, therefore, on four key pillars and four key areas of special emphasis. These pillars are:

1. **Adaptation:** boosting climate resilience and adaptation to climate change and reducing fragility.
2. **Mitigation:** promoting low-carbon development and mitigation.
3. **Finance:** leveraging climate finance and mobilizing resources for climate action and green growth.

Figure 1: The Strategy’s four “action clusters” and their actions¹



¹ The labels starting (i) relate to specific action clusters detailed later within this Action Plan. The first three items presented under “Institutional and RMC Capacity Enhancement” represent two clusters each.

4. **Enabling environment:** creating enabling environments for climate actions and green investments.

Key transversal themes – or areas of special emphasis – are (i) the transition to green growth; (ii) gender, youth, and social inclusion; (iii) private sector development and participation; and (iv) a robust and resilient recovery. These must be reflected in all aspects of the Bank's interventions that arise from the perspective of climate change and green growth.

The Action Plan reflects the four pillars and four areas of special emphasis that form the bedrock of the Strategic Framework, expanding on the strategic actions identified in the Strategy. These actions are grouped thematically by 'Action Clusters,' as illustrated in Figure 1.

Collectively, the actions in this Plan are geared towards achieving the Strategic Framework's vision on climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, green growth, and climate finance resource mobilisation. To maximize impact in spheres the Bank is particularly well placed to influence, the Action Plan sharpens the Bank's focus on specific priority sectors and areas for the 2021-2025 period, as illustrated in Figure 2.²

Climate action is core to sustainable development and poverty reduction, making combating climate change and supporting green growth two key Bank-wide priorities. Accordingly, the Action Plan is a Bank-wide document, and actualizing it, is the responsibility of the institution as a whole. All the Bank's departments carry the responsibility for undertaking various actions captured in this Action Plan, as well as the accountability for measuring and demonstrating progress. The Climate Change and Green Growth Department (PECG) is the custodian of the Strategic Framework, and therefore also of this Action Plan. It will play a pivotal role to drive its implementation – principally through coordination and advisory support to all other departments and the development of crucial guidance required to give effect to key actions.

As the most operational component of the Strategic Framework, the Action Plan unpacks each strategic action articulated in the Strategy into a series of sub-actions and identifies a clear implementation roadmap for the Bank through 2025 (as illustrated in Figure 3). This takes place in the section titled: 'Translating Commitment to Action – Step by Step Implementation' (Annex II). The Action Plan flags stage-gates in 2023 and 2025 for each action, coupled with milestones, targets, and suggested indicators to measure progress.

Figure 2: The Action Plan sharpens the Bank's focus on specific priority areas for the 2021–25 period

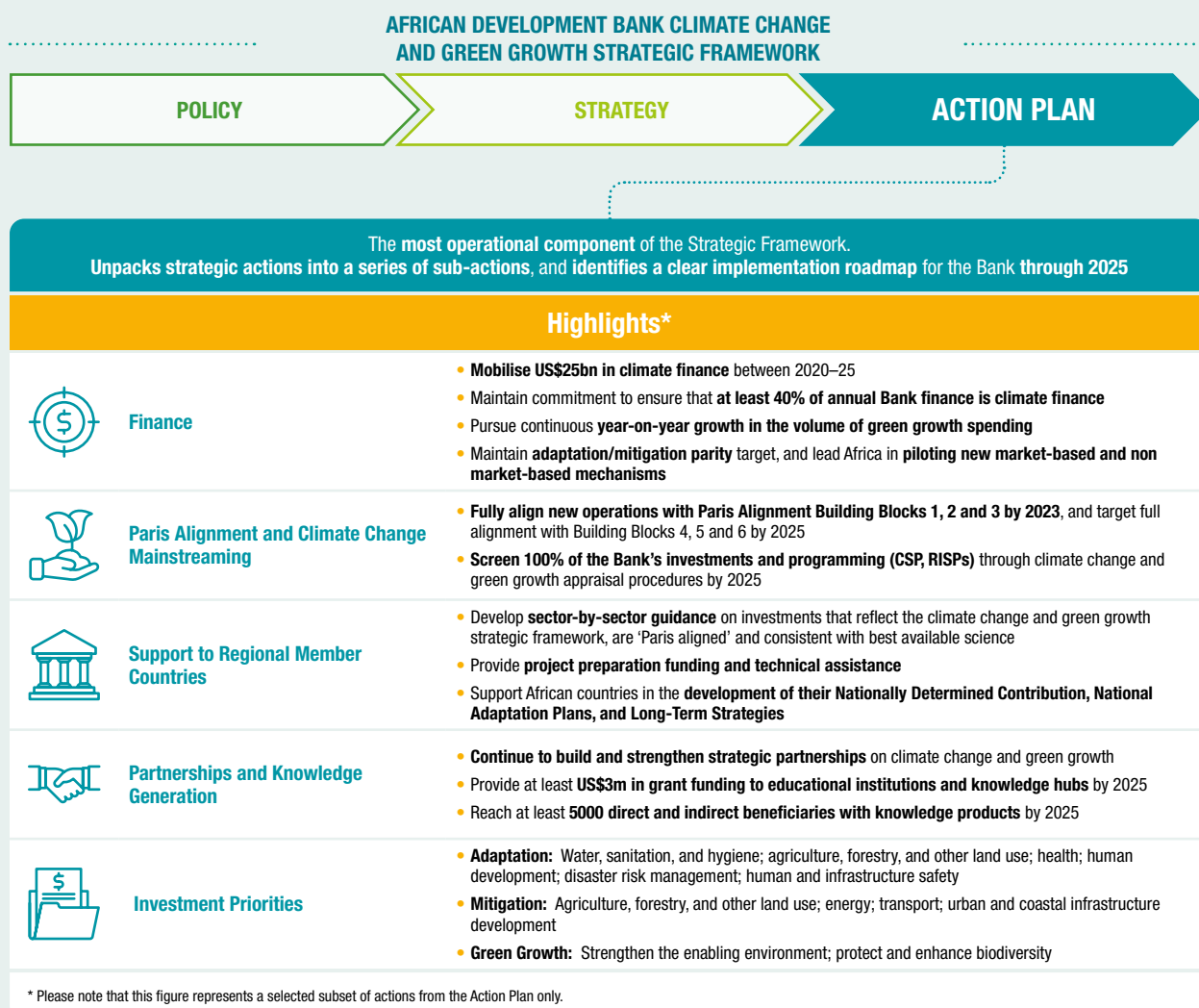
Priority areas across sectors		
Climate change adaptation	Climate change mitigation	Green Growth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water, sanitation, and hygiene Agriculture, forestry and land use Health Human development Disaster risk management plus human and infrastructure safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture, forestry, and land use Energy Transport Urban and coastal infrastructure development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic projects and capacity building to facilitate green growth Biodiversity

Figure 3: This Action Plan is designed to provide pragmatic operational guidance and a clear implementation roadmap for the Bank through to 2025. It does so by detailing action and sub-actions for each of the action clusters



² To enable effective tracking, capturing, analysing, and reporting on the trends and nature of the Bank's operations, the individual priorities sector and sub-sectors identified in this Action Plan are defined in accordance with the Bank's project classification system (PCS).

Figure 4: Selected highlights of the Action Plan



The Bank's level of ambition on climate change and green growth is clearly signalled throughout the Action Plan. It is evidenced by the breadth and depth of strategic actions and sub-actions, the specificity of the milestones, and the accountability that the suggested indicators lend to the strategic framework. **At the same time, in recognition of the need for flexibility, the Action Plan avoids presenting overly prescriptive steps.** This further level of detail will emerge within each Complex's and Department's annual workplans, and will be supported by the results

framework and indicators being developed under the new climate change and green growth monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and learning (MERL) system.

Figure 4 captures a sampling from within the full range of actions included in this plan. These are highlights; they do not represent the complete breadth of all the content of this Action Plan, but are presented to offer 'at a glance' perspective on the type of priority actions the Bank will pursue between 2021 and 2025.



I. AFRICA'S CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN GROWTH CONTEXT

The Bank's first Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework has been developed at a time when it is clearer than ever before that humankind is irrevocably altering the earth's climate. Decade after decade, evidence has mounted on changes to the climate system, as well as the widespread impacts such changes have had on human and other natural systems. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has emphasized in its most recent report that it is *"unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land and that widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have already occurred"* (IPCC, 2021).

An overwhelming body of scientific evidence suggests that *"future warming will cause further and long-lasting changes in all components of the climate system, increasing the likelihood of severe, pervasive, and irreversible impacts for people and ecosystems"* (IPCC, 2014). In the clearest terms, the IPCC has affirmed that climate change *"increases in the frequency and intensity of hot extremes, marine heatwaves, and heavy precipitation, agricultural and ecological droughts in some regions, and proportion of intense tropical cyclones, as well as reductions in Arctic sea ice, snow cover and permafrost"* (IPCC, 2021). Most worryingly, according to the IPCC's sixth assessment, not only is human-induced climate change *"already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe,"* *"many changes due to past and future greenhouse gas emissions are irreversible for centuries to millennia, especially changes in the ocean, ice sheets and global sea level"* (IPCC, 2021).

Africa is already witnessing climate change, with rising temperatures, increasing heatwaves, shifts in rainfall, sea-level rise (IPCC, 2021), and is amongst the regions that are going to experience the most devastating consequences of projected climate trends. The IPCC has warned that many parts of our continent are warming at a faster rate than the global average (IPCC, 2014) and that Africa contains some of the world's most significant climate change 'hotspots' (Hoegh-Guldberg, et al., 2018).

For Africa, the IPCC's most recent report on the physical science of climate change highlights the following major observations (IPCC, 2021):

- Average temperatures and hot extremes have emerged above natural variability, relative to 1850–1900, in all land regions in Africa.
- The rate of surface temperature increase has generally been more rapid in Africa than the global

average, with human-induced climate change being the dominant driver.

- Increases in hot extremes (including heatwaves) and decreases in cold extremes (including cold waves) are projected to continue throughout the 21st century with additional global warming expected.
- Marine heatwaves have become more frequent since the 20th century and are projected to increase around Africa.
- Relative sea level has increased at a higher rate around Africa than the global mean sea level rise rate in the last 3 decades. Relative sea-level rise is virtually certain to continue around Africa, contributing to increases in the frequency and severity of coastal flooding in low-lying areas susceptible to coastal erosion and along most sandy coasts.
- The frequency and intensity of heavy precipitation events are projected to increase almost everywhere in Africa with additional global warming.

These impacts have dire implications for the African countries, many of which struggle with persistent poverty and are lagging on a range of socio-economic development indicators. Climate change will significantly decrease Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) through impacts including, but not limited to, lower crop yields, reduced agricultural and labour productivity, and damage to human health and infrastructure. A global temperature rise of 3°C above pre-industrial levels could decrease sub-Saharan Africa's GDP by as much as 8.6% per year after 2100, without any adaptation (Kompas, Van Ha, & Nhu Che, 2018). Yet, if the increase in the global average temperature is limited to the 1.5°C agreed to in the Paris Agreement, Africa's annual GDP loss may be restricted to a lower level, 3.8% per year by end-century, even without accounting for adaptation (Brookings Institution, 2020). (See Figure 5)

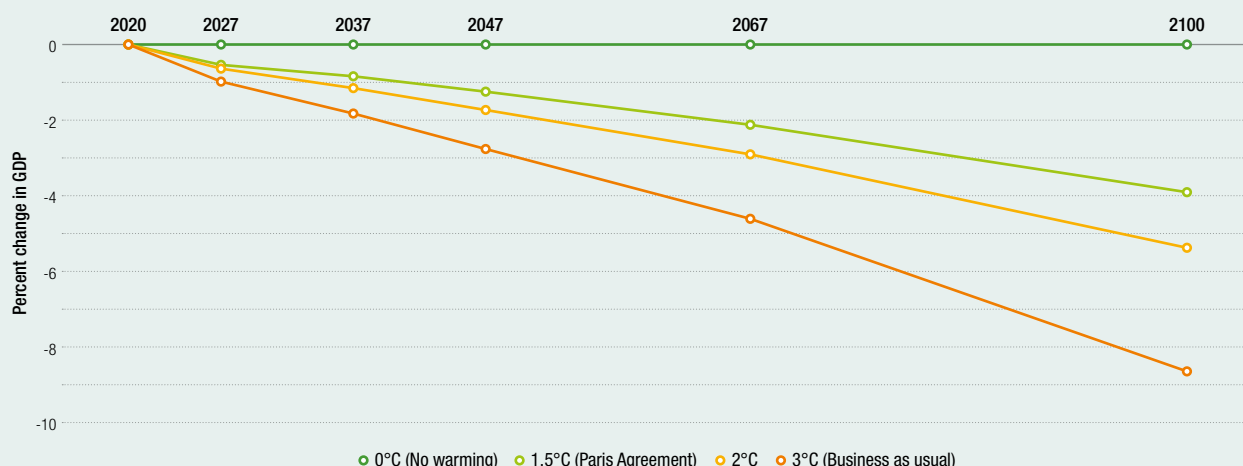
The ramifications of unchecked climate change on Africa are disproportionately high. Yet, Africa's technical, financial or institutional capacity to tackle climate change is markedly weaker than developed economies have, making our nations especially vulnerable. The Bank has long recognised both the threat that climate change poses to African countries and its own ability to deliver on its mandate, and the opportunities that climate action brings to chart a less carbon-intensive development pathway for the continent.

The Bank's first Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework further expands on this and on the recognition that, in articulating their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and long-term strategies, African countries have taken into account national priorities and capabilities in the context of achieving sustainable development. This makes a focus on growth even more pressing. Thus, green growth – i.e., socially inclusive economic growth and development

path that is low-carbon, climate-resilient, resource-efficient, and maintains and enhances biodiversity and

ecosystems – is **an overarching imperative for the Bank.**

Figure 5: Projected GDP Impact on Sub-Saharan Africa under 1.5 and 3 degrees warming by end-century



Source: Brookings Institution, 2020

II. PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION PLAN

Climate change threatens sustainable development in Africa, particularly among the poor and highly vulnerable countries, which have contributed least to greenhouse gas emissions. The African Development Bank Group has had a long-standing commitment to action on climate change and green growth, to ensure that development across the continent brings about growth that is not only economically empowering but also climate-friendly, environmentally sustainable, and socially inclusive. As such, one of the Bank's priorities for the next five years and beyond is to effectively contribute to meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Purpose of the Action Plan

This Action Plan is the operational component of the Bank's first Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework and sets out the Bank's

climate change and green growth programme of actions for the period 2021–2025. It is a companion document to its Climate Change and Green Growth Policy and the Strategy, which affirms the Bank's vision and intent and points to pathways of execution respectively. By design, each of the three components – the Policy, the Strategy, and this Action Plan – has a distinct role to play in articulating and operationalising the Bank's position and role on climate change and green growth.³ Collectively, they provide a comprehensive picture of the Bank's commitment to climate change and green growth, and individually they are tailored to the specific purpose that each one of them serves. For the Action Plan, that purpose is to be a reference-point for the Bank and its staff across sector departments, and regional hubs on matters of day-to-day implementation.

This Action Plan should, therefore, not be treated as existing in isolation. As an operational document, the Action Plan will be reviewed regularly to ensure its close alignment with the Bank and African countries' priorities for climate action and green growth. Further to that, there is an expectation that a new action plan will be developed for the second half of the decade covered by the Strategic Framework (Action Plan for 2026–30). This will create regular opportunities for the Bank to review progress, adjust targets, integrate lessons learned, spearhead and leverage emerging international

³ Those who wish to become familiar with the Bank's position and commitments on climate change and green growth over the next decade should review all three components – the Policy, Strategy, and Action Plan –, to gain a complete grasp of the composite Strategic Framework.

and continental initiatives and ultimately shape a clear framework of action that focuses on supporting the implementation of the African countries' NDCs and Long-Term Strategies (LTS).

Overview of the Action Plan

Structurally, the Action Plan is a continuum from the Policy and the Strategy. It provides granular detail on each of the strategic actions articulated in the Strategy, which in turn are direct outgrowths of the principles

and priorities underscored in the Policy, as depicted in Figure 6.

In the Action Plan, every Cluster – each of which comprises strategic actions from the Strategy – is developed into operational guidance for those at the Bank responsible for giving effect to the strategic framework. For each Strategic Action, there are sub-actions, milestones for the mid-point of the five-year Action Plan (2023) and the expected end of the Action Plan (2025), indicators, and recommendations on responsibilities for implementation and reporting. (See Box 1)

Box 1: How the architecture of the Policy and Strategy informs the Action Plan's structure

Our ambitious commitment to climate change and green growth is articulated in the Policy that is the bedrock of this Strategic Framework. These commitments are detailed further in the Strategy, which translates the stated intent into actionable measures. To complement the Policy and the Strategy, this Action Plan now unpacks each strategic action from the Strategy into discrete sub-actions and milestones, coupled with indicators to support accountability and rigour into measurable progress on climate change and green growth in Africa and within the Bank itself.

Building on the organising framework that guided the Bank's successful Second Climate Change Action Plan, CCAP-II, the **Policy** enshrines four pillars that underpin the Bank's approach to climate change and green growth. These pillars are aligned with the Paris Agreement priorities, and include boosting climate resilience and adaptation, promoting low-carbon development and mitigation, leveraging climate finance and mobilizing resources and creating enabling environments for climate actions and green investments. The Policy also identifies four areas of special emphasis that are crucial cross-cutting themes that must inform the Bank's efforts on climate change and green growth. Under the four pillars and four areas of special emphasis, the Policy offers policy directives stating what the Bank's priorities are. Thereafter, the **Strategy** develops each of these policy directives into strategic actions and translates the policy's priorities into guidance on how the Bank will achieve the strategic framework. In doing so, the Strategy groups the strategic actions thematically into four Action Clusters.

Figure 6: The Action Plan is a core component of the AfDB's first Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework

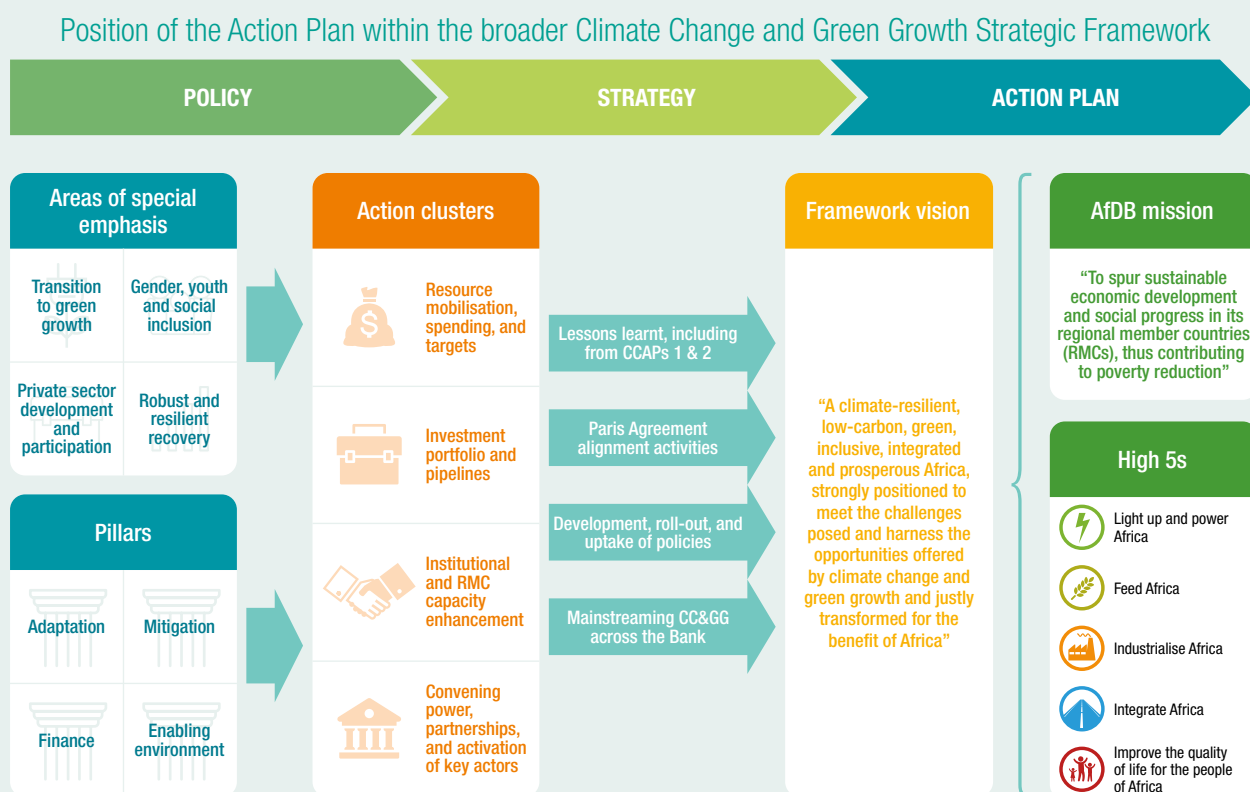




Photo: ©AfDB

III. BUILDING ON A STRONG FOUNDATION

The Action Plan takes the Bank forward on a path that started with our first Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP-I) from 2011–2015 and continued with our second Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP-II) from 2016–2020, now extended to 2021. In this third Action Plan, the Bank is drawing on its track record of meeting Africa's climate change and green growth needs, as well as on the knowledge and expertise developed by proactively sharing its experience with partners and contributing to joint initiatives, including but not limited to the methodologies and frameworks developed together with other multilateral development banks (MDBs). The strong foundation provided by a decade of climate change action allows this Action Plan to raise ambition further.

Just as our second Climate Change Action Plan was informed by lessons learnt during the previous five years, this Action Plan, and the broader Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework of which it is a part, take cognizance of lessons that have emerged from CCAP-II. A detailed analysis of CCAP-II's successes and areas for strengthening

is captured in its Completion Report as well as in the independent evaluation of mainstreaming green growth and climate change into the AfDB's interventions released in March 2021.

A few key insights, however, are noted below (over and above lessons learnt during CCAP-II that are encapsulated in the accompanying Strategy document):

■ **Important progress was made on all the Bank's major targets under our second Climate Change Action Plan.** This included leaps towards the objective of allocating 40% of the Bank's total project approvals annually as climate finance by 2020, increasing the share from 9% in 2016 to 35% in 2019 (before falling to 34% in 2020 due to the global economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic). Climate change and green growth have also been consistently mainstreamed in the most recent Country Strategy Papers (CSPs), Regional Integration Strategy Papers (RISPs) and sectoral policies. However, **mobilising increased climate finance, especially from the private sector, will require further innovation**, built on the understanding that adaptation and mitigation finance are very different. The establishment of the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAP) to mobilize US\$25 billion to scale up and accelerate climate change adaptation actions across Africa is an important step in the right direction. Further to that, renewed focus must be put on **articulating pathways for change and deploy appropriate capacity to ensure that programmes and sectoral policies**

are implemented well and results are adequately measured. Accordingly, this Action Plan identifies resources constraints and opportunities and, crucially, provides a realistic operational management framework and guidance that clarify reporting requirements.

■ **A cogent, realistic and flexible Results Measurement Framework (RMF) is needed to better support the Bank in calibrating its progress on the Action Plan.**

Bank-wide targets for the High-Fives were transposed as targets for CCAP-II, given the connectivity between CCAP-II's pillars and each of the High Five Priority Areas. However, this created the challenge of assessing how much traction the Bank got on CCAP-II itself (disaggregated from Bank-wide efforts to achieve the development imperatives of the High Fives). Moving forward, it is advised that the RMF should contain realistic parameters tailored to the five-year duration of the Action Plan and include appropriate revision mechanisms to retain flexibility and incentivise innovation and participation in new initiatives.

■ **The Bank is better suited to support top-down, large-scale climate initiatives than it is to support bottom-up small-scale initiatives** or even bottom-up large-scale initiatives, especially due to the transaction costs of bottom-up, small-scale activities.

■ **As an MDB and Africa's foremost financial institution, the Bank has unique and specific comparative advantages.** These include its ability to mobilise, crowd-in and channel financial resources as well as its convening power. Yet, it is not in a position to address the entirety of Africa's climate change and green growth priorities. For this reason, it needs to be selective in its own priority areas, and strengthen its network of partner institutions and leverage its convening power to draw on the capacities of other influential actors in this space.

■ **Climate change and green growth are Bank-wide priorities. Ownership of their mainstreaming must, therefore, be shared across all operations (sectoral and regional), under the guidance of an appropriately empowered and capacitated specialist department.** The establishment of the Climate Change and Green Growth Department (PECG) was an important innovation during CCAP-II. Limited staff resources have, however, constrained its reach. Bolstering the institutional and technical capacities of PECG is, therefore, critical to realise the higher level of ambition set out in the Bank's first Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework and in this Action Plan. Furthermore, more decentralised ownership of climate change and green growth mainstreaming will also be essential to achieve the scale and pace required to meet prominent objectives such as Paris alignment. This can be achieved by cascading key targets across complexes and regions, for instance by making the climate finance target a corporate key performance indicator (KPI) applicable not only to PECG but to all complexes as well as regional and country offices (with accountability sought from all as part of

performance tracking and evaluation). Clear guidance, particularly on "how" climate change and green growth considerations are mainstreamed is also critical, and the Bank will build upon lessons identified during the successful institutionalization of the Gender Marker. Due consideration to PECG's position in the Bank's hierarchy will also be given, so that it can provide effective strategic oversight and guidance for all activities.

Additionally, highlights of the Bank's flagship efforts on climate change and green growth in recent years – including ongoing initiatives and projects expected to deliver powerful results during this Action Plan – are presented as an annex to this report (see Annex I for details). These flagship initiatives include, but are not limited to:

- **The Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAP)**, a joint effort between the Global Centre on Adaptation (GCA) and the AfDB, aims to drive resilience in Africa by mobilizing US\$25 billion to scale up and accelerate adaptation actions across the continent.
- **The Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM)**, an innovative mechanism for mobilizing new and additional public and private sector finance for enhanced climate change adaptation action.
- **The African Circular Economy Facility (ACEF)**, a multi-donor Trust Fund to build the case for the circular economy as a viable business model to help African countries achieve their development priorities.
- **The Africa Disaster Risks Financing Programme (ADRFi)**, delivered in collaboration with the African Risk Capacity (ARC). ADRFi promotes disaster response mechanisms such as sovereign parametric index-based insurance, for which pay-outs will be disbursed automatically and promptly when a pre-defined risk threshold is exceeded.
- **The African Financial Alliance on Climate Change (AFAC)**, a platform for the Bank to work with the financial industry and private investors to support private sector participation in climate finance delivery.
- **The Africa NDC Hub**, a key platform where partner institutions coordinate their climate change support interventions to deliver climate action fast and efficiently.
- **The ClimDev Special Fund-Africa (CDSF)**, a joint initiative with the African Union and UN Economic Commission for Africa, and contributions from the European Union, Nordic Development Fund and Swedish International Development Agency, which seeks ways of overcoming the lack of necessary climate information for climate-resilient development in Africa.
- **The Sahel Initiative and Great Green Wall**, under which the Bank has recently committed a total of

US\$6.5 billion, intending to drive green growth and prosperity in the Sahel based on clean, reliable and affordable energy systems, the restoration of degraded ecosystems and land, and agriculture that is resilient in the face of climate change.

■ The **Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)**, a multi-donor Special Fund managed by the AfDB that provides catalytic finance to unlock private sector investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

IV. INVESTMENT PRIORITIES FOR ADAPTATION, MITIGATION, GREEN GROWTH, AND CLIMATE FINANCE

This section identifies investment priorities for the Bank under the key thematic areas that receive attention in the strategic framework. The Bank will adopt a policy-based lending and investment approach, and – while the Policy and the Strategy already explain in detail why climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, green growth, and resource mobilization of climate finance are important for Africa and the Bank – the Action Plan sends a clear signal about the preferred direction of investment that will be consistent with and supportive of the climate change and green growth strategic framework.⁴

The Bank has affirmed the need for selectivity in its work overall. This is also applicable to its efforts on climate change and green growth. The vastness of these themes and their multi-sectoral nature, in contrast

to the Bank's limited resources and this strategic framework's temporal limits, calls for some selectivity in what the Bank will focus its technical, human, and financial capacity on.

While the Bank will ensure that its work across all sectors is well-aligned with and is able to contribute to the success of the climate change and green growth strategic framework, **the Bank will prioritize specific sectors based both on the importance of the sectors to progress on climate change and green growth in Africa as well as the Bank's comparative advantage in these fields.** Where the Bank might not be a lead institution, other well-placed partner organisations and entities may play a steering role and the Bank will collaborate and support in ways it would be best suited to.

Priority areas for climate change adaptation



1. Water, sanitation, and hygiene

Climate change is disrupting weather patterns, impacting water availability, exacerbating water scarcity, and contaminating water supplies. Adapting to the effects of climate change particularly through **water management to improve supply and quality will also protect health and livelihoods.**

Investments under this priority area may include investments in sustainable integrated water-resources management, water supply and security, climate-friendly technologies, climate-friendly services, infrastructure, and businesses that support water efficiency, water reuse and recycling, smart water management and institutional capacity strengthening. This also includes investments that integrate water and wastewater into the circular economy.

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Measures for sustainably increasing water storage capacities and use efficiency.
- Improving water treatment capabilities, particularly to extract excess nutrients and capture methane for energy production.
- Protecting water quality by limiting saltwater intrusion in aquifers caused by sea-level rise.
- Developing decision support systems for effective management of water systems including early warning systems to improve knowledge for the management of floods and droughts and hydro-economic modelling

⁴ To enable effective tracking, capturing, analysing, and reporting on the trends and nature of the Bank's operations, the individual priorities sector and sub-sectors identified in this Action Plan are defined in accordance with the Bank's project classification system (PCS).

to manage water allocation and use, environmental/ecosystem requirements, climate change impacts.

- Expanding climate resilient and green water supply and sanitation infrastructure and services in the urban and rural context.
 - Promoting integrated water resource management, including protecting water sources, watershed restoration and protection, environmental flows determination and protection, switching from single use to multipurpose water infrastructure.
 - Promoting climate-resilient and green agricultural water management, including through irrigation development.
 - Supporting operation, maintenance and management of existing water infrastructure to minimize technical and commercial water loss.
 - Promoting measures that enhance sustainable water resource management.
 - Strengthening transboundary water resource management and development measures for surface and ground water resources in terms sub-basin level planning, governance and equitable utilisation.
 - Cross-cutting (across all sectors): improving information and communications technology (ICT) capabilities and networks (and corresponding skills) to strengthen data and information management, monitoring, and advanced analytics that support climate adaptation.
 - Supporting African countries to develop Country Profiles for climate risks and vulnerability as well
- project-specific assessments to inform targeted adaption actions within their National Adaptation Programme of Action.
- Enabling environment investments in this sector will be focused on:
- Building capacity to improve water governance/water policy, including on natural resources management approaches linked to water resources.
 - Strengthening data management systems (including data generation, collection and storage) to improve information and knowledge on water (hydrology, water use), allowing for more effective decision-making in the management of water systems.
 - Enhancing water institutions capacities to adopt/develop Integrated Land and Water Resource Management (ILWRM) policy and regulatory framework (water efficiency practices, climate resilience safeguards guideline to enhance climate-proof water infrastructure development and regional collaboration on water infrastructure development).
 - Assisting African countries to develop National Water and Sanitation Master Plan (NW&SMP) integrating climate resilience and low carbon water infrastructure development public-private partnership (PPP) financing mechanism.
 - Promoting measures that enhance sustainable water resource management.
 - Promoting multi-sectoral coordination and planning of water, sanitation and hygiene services.



2. Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and land use

Climate change will have adverse effects on agricultural production and productivity including forestry.

Agricultural practices need to be transformed to ensure food and nutrition security, job creation, and support poverty eradication for a growing population whilst accelerating adaptation to climate change effects and minimizing environmental impacts.

Investments under this priority area may include investments in climate-smart agriculture; digital farming; climate-resilient farming, livestock, forestry and fisheries; food and nutritional security; biodiversity management for agricultural resilience; and climate-compatible agribusinesses. Africa's potential for agricultural production is enormous, yet it is the most food-insecure region in the world. Ensuring that efforts to improve agricultural production are environmentally sustainable is critical.

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Supporting the adaptive capacity of farmers, including access to finance to diversify income sources and improve understanding of sustainable management and climate risk management.
- Providing services for climate-smart agriculture and sustainable agroforestry systems.
- Strengthening adaptation and resilience of national protected areas and important ecosystems through nature-based solutions.
- Climate-smart land-use and natural resource management projects.
- Expanding climate resilient and green agricultural infrastructures, including but not limited to climate-smart irrigation systems, climate-smart agricultural

value chain development, climate-smart agricultural mechanization, fisheries productivity, and storage facilities for input and outputs.

- Expanding climate-smart technologies such as seed technologies, digital solutions, renewable energy solutions, and agrometeorological services.
- Promoting financial solutions for risk management and expanding agri-business.
- Supporting sustainable land use planning and management, including the nexus with water and energy at various scale.
- Promoting climate-smart agricultural input and output.
- Expanding climate-smart agricultural extension and advisory services.
- Expanding systems of pest and disease surveillance, control and management.
- Cross-cutting (across all sectors): Improving ICT capabilities and networks (and corresponding skills) to strengthen data and information management, monitoring, and advanced analytics that support climate adaptation.

Enabling environment investments in this sector will be focused on:

- Promoting the development and dissemination of innovative approaches and technologies for adapting the agriculture sector to climate change, including data systems and imaging.

■ Promoting the development of fisheries information systems (inland and marine) to better integrate the effects of climate change into fisheries management plans, including effects on livelihoods.

- Developing strategic environmental assessment frameworks that provide the needed guidance for sustainable land use planning and management.
- Building capacity to mainstream climate adaptation measures into agricultural policies and legal frameworks.
- Assisting African countries to adopt the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (ABM) in the AFOLU sector to enhance investments that promote ecosystem-based adaptation.
- Promoting public goods for adaptation and sustainability, including agricultural statistics and information for evidence-based M&E systems, irrigation infrastructure and innovation for agricultural technologies.
- Strengthening information on the impact of climate change on animal and plant health and food safety and the outbreak of pests and diseases.
- Promoting green agricultural commodities including through expanding domestic and international markets for such products.
- Promoting the use of ICT applications for digital farming and for expanding access to climate information and services in the agricultural sector.



3. Health

Climate change is affecting human health through increases in extreme heat conditions (such as heatwaves), an exacerbation of chronic diseases due to physiological thermal stress, and increased prevalence and geographic distribution of climate-sensitive water- and vector-borne diseases.

Furthermore, the expected increase in frequency and severity of extreme events **creates risks for health infrastructure**. Moreover, COVID-19 has revealed deficiencies in many countries' health systems (networks and physical infrastructure).

Health systems need to be sustainable and climate-resilient to respond to future climate and other risks and emergencies.

Investments under this priority area may include investments that strengthen the health sector's capacity to absorb and respond to shocks and stressors, preserving the health of Africa's labour force and enabling all to enjoy access to quality, affordable health

care despite environmental disruptions. This includes investments in Africa's public health institutions (such as institutions of communicable disease and disease control, and biomedical research institutions), intra-country and inter-country disease surveillance and monitoring networks, and pharmaceutical development. There will be a focus on the linkage between climate change and climate-sensitive disease pathogens and vectors. It also includes investment in a trained, capacitated and equipped public health workforce.

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Developing green, resource-efficient and climate-resilient hospitals, health clinics, and other health infrastructure projects.
- Supporting the sustainable supply of energy-efficient medical equipment.

- Developing sustainable processes for the management and disposal of hazardous waste.
 - Strengthening and expanding public health and disease monitoring and surveillance systems to track and respond to changes in climate-sensitive diseases and health conditions.
 - Cross-cutting (across all sectors): Improving ICT capabilities and networks (and corresponding skills) to strengthen data and information management, monitoring, and advanced analytics that support climate adaptation.
- Enabling environment investments in this sector will be focused on:
- Strengthening health system governance to mainstream climate risks into health sectoral policies and strategies.
 - Building capacity of health institutions and staff to enable timely response to emerging climate-related health crisis.
 - Increasing the preparedness of the health systems to the effects of climate change on infrastructure (e.g. water and electricity continuity in emergencies).
 - Promoting digital health services through the use of telemedicine and telehealth, to allow for social distancing while reducing healthcare-related emissions from travel and improving access to remote areas.



4. Human development

Social protection programs can largely reduce vulnerability to the climate change impacts and related disasters. It is important to establish adaptive social protection programs that help support local and vulnerable communities to absorb and recover from shocks, contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods.

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Supporting economic resilience by empowering SMEs and building social capital.
 - Improving adaptation capacity through affordable and sustainable housing.
 - Supporting access to basic services including water, sanitation and energy.
 - Cross-cutting (across all sectors): Improving ICT capabilities and networks (and corresponding skills)
- to strengthen data and information management, monitoring, and advanced analytics that support climate adaptation.
- Enabling environment investments in this sector will be focused on:
- Building Institutional capacities to promote the use of indigenous knowledge and integration of climate-smart practices in the educational and professional training curriculum.
 - Mainstreaming climate change and green growth into education curricula.
 - Enhancing education and awareness to improve the general understanding of the social measures necessary to accelerate the green recovery from COVID-19.



5. Disaster risk management plus human and infrastructure safety

An essential element of climate change adaptation in Africa is ensuring that more frequent and more intense extreme weather events do not derail the continent from its development pathway. With climate change, an increasing number of people, households, communities, infrastructure assets, investments, and physical capital will be exposed to natural hazards such as floods, droughts, wildfire, storm surges, and sea level rise. Both human capital and built capital must be protected from climate change-related losses.

Investments under this priority may include investments in disaster management, such as towards data

collection and knowledge management, early warning systems, decision-making for disaster prevention and response, and nature-based solutions for human and ecosystem safety and security. This could include investments in African countries' capacity to downscale and interpret climate data from satellite systems and advanced climate services in order to translate such data into community-based operations. Investments in disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management and climate services and monitoring should consider indigenous knowledge and practices. Investments will be determined and designed with a view to strengthening the linkage between financing for disaster

risk management and delivery of that response so as to ensure that the benefits of such investments reach those who need it most efficiently and effectively. An example is the early warning system linked to shock-responsive social protections.

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Enhancing climate services infrastructure including observational and computational equipment, ICT, information and knowledge management systems (IKMS), hydro-meteorological stations, data-collection, data-transfer, data-analysis technologies, and disaster monitoring systems.
- Strengthening and expanding early warning systems.
- Augmenting built infrastructure such as energy, transport, industrial, educational, health, institutional, and public works infrastructure assets to add climate-resilient design features and improve their robustness to climate impacts.
- Promoting nature-based solutions for hydro-climatic risks management (stormwater, floods, sea rise, landslides, etc.) in urban areas.
- Promoting nature-based solutions for human and ecosystem safety and security, including for instance but not limited to the restoration of mangroves.
- Improving urban civil infrastructure to help cities adapt to future climate change, including higher performance stormwater drainage systems, flood management systems, as well as the integration of ecosystem-and-nature-based solutions within the urban landscape.

Enabling environment investments in this sector will be focused on:

- Improving guidelines, protocols, and governance mechanisms to support the entire climate services value chain, including knowledge-dissemination and actionable guidance to end-users.
- Building capacity within infrastructure development actors (developers, engineers, planners etc.) to integrate climate change considerations into infrastructure planning, design, and construction, including for energy, transport, industrial, and civil works infrastructure.
- Supporting innovation and efficiency in disaster risk management governance, through more progressive policies, strategies, action plans, frameworks, guidelines and regulations (including with the integration of greater indigenous knowledge systems).
- Promoting innovative financial solutions such as climate risk finance and insurance (ADRIFi).
- Creating partnerships and an enabling environment for private sector participation in the development and scaling up of innovative insurance products for climate-related risks.
- Supporting African countries in developing Integrated Urban Master Plans (IUMPs), integrating PPP investment opportunities, to enhance climate change adaptation through resilient urban infrastructure.
- Supporting African countries in developing Integrated Coastal Plans integrating PPP investment opportunities, to enhance coastal zone adaptation through coastal safety and protection infrastructure.

Priority areas for climate change mitigation



1. Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and land use

Agriculture, forestry and land-use change (AFOLU), account for over 50% of GHG emissions in Africa. To reduce its impact, the AFOLU sector needs to implement measures to reduce GHG emissions such as climate-smart agriculture, intensification of production systems (e.g., precision agriculture) and the adoption of agroecological approaches (e.g. sustainable agroforestry, sustainable forest development and management).

Investments under this priority area may include investments in more efficient land use, agricultural practices and technologies that reduce carbon intensity and sequester greater amounts of greenhouse gases, and land-use approaches that reduce deforestation and degradation, including sustainable

biomass collection and charcoal production. This is especially crucial given that greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forestry, and land use represent the largest historical share of Africa's emissions and are expected to continue being a significant source of emissions.

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Supporting well-designed and sustainable afforestation and reforestation programmes, including agroforestry, urban forestry, management of mountain forests and management of protected areas.
- Restoration, rehabilitation, and management of degraded lands to be improved as carbon sinks.

- Restoration, rehabilitation, and management of degraded lands as well as marine and coastal ecosystems to be improved as carbon sinks.
- Preventing deforestation and forest degradation due to biomass use, through improved biomass generation and collection interventions (including through sustainable charcoal production and certification of forest concessions to enhance sustainable forest management).
- Energizing agriculture, forestry and fisheries and their value chain with renewable energy solutions.
- Promoting traditional small-scale fisheries and traditional fish processing technologies that are both low-carbon and best suited to local and regional markets.
- Promoting the management of watersheds, water harvesting and gravity systems.
- Promoting, as far as possible, non-chemical fertilizers such as compost and other agronomic practice that improve soil fertility.
- Promoting sound management of agricultural waste, including promoting resource efficiency and recovery.
- Promoting energy-efficient cookstoves and sustainable bio-energy production.
- Promoting multi-purpose use of water storage reservoirs.
- Cross-cutting (across all sectors): Improving ICT capabilities and networks (and corresponding skills) to strengthen data and information management, monitoring, and advanced analytics that support climate mitigation.

Enabling environment investments in this sector will be focused on:

- Building capacity to integrate/mainstream climate change into agriculture forestry and land use policies framework, and to practically reduce GHG emissions from these sectors.
- Supporting African countries to develop practical and actionable climate-smart agriculture strategies and investment plans (CSAIPs) that measurably reduce GHG emissions from these sectors.
- Supporting the development of integrated forestry management systems, including for instance the formalisation of artisanal and small-scale mining in designated areas and establishment of community forest management committees.



2. Energy

Africa's priority is achieving development through access to clean energy while reducing emissions.

Energy poverty remains a pressing challenge and advancing access to clean, affordable, reliable energy is crucial for the continent's development and progress across all sectors of the economy. Green and robust energy systems are a cornerstone for Africa's transition to an inclusive green economy.

Investments under this priority area may include investments in low-carbon energy technologies that promote universal access to modern energy services and ensure a viable energy transition on the continent, including grid-connected and off-grid low carbon energy generation, transmission and distribution. Sources include a broad range of renewable energy technologies, including solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower, biomass, tidal, other emerging renewable and low-carbon energy sources, storage technologies (e.g. battery storage), green hydrogen, as well as clean cooking fuels and modern cooking technologies. This also includes energy efficiency investments, i.e., technologies and processes that reduce energy intensity or that manage energy demand to enable existing supply to reach more beneficiaries, through applications in residential and commercial buildings, extractive and industrial processes, manufacturing, agricultural processing, and

cooking methods (however, this will not extend to energy efficiency in coal or coal-related technologies).

The Bank will focus, in particular, on the regional dimensions of energy planning and expanding cross-border transmission networks, to harness the scale benefits of integrating regional power markets, and where the Bank has a comparative advantage. The African Development Bank will continue to assist African countries with national priorities but will add distinctive value at a regional scale by helping African countries plan collectively for and share the benefits of a regional energy security approach.

The Bank's funds will be directed towards de-risking and subsidizing low-carbon technologies, and away from subsidizing or diminishing the externalities of fossil fuels. The Bank's investments will support a shift away from reliance on biomass for cooking and heating, towards cleaner and more modern cooking fuels and technologies. This is in recognition that over 80% of people in sub-Saharan Africa still rely on biomass as their primary source of energy. This over-reliance on unsustainable biomass energy sources has considerable social and environmental impacts in Africa. Almost 490,000 premature deaths per year are related to indoor air pollution resulting from the lack of access to clean cooking facilities. Unsustainable biomass fuel use is

also among the leading cause of forest degradation, and deforestation, with the attendant increase of GHG emissions in Africa.

The African Development Bank has announced that it will cease all investment in coal or coal-related technologies and has recently amended its energy policy accordingly. It will ensure that it does not perpetuate or provide longevity to coal.

The Bank will continue to support and further increase the development of renewable energy sources and supporting generation, transmission, and distribution infrastructure, both at the national and regional level as part of African countries' energy transition pathways, with the necessary due diligence and cognizance of avoiding stranded assets in traditional energy sources, and by steering countries towards low-carbon development pathways using knowledge, incentives and investment. Over the last 10 years, the Bank's share of renewable energy investments in total power generation investment increased from 9% during the period 2001–2010 to over 80% since the launch of the New Deal on Energy for Africa in 2016. This growth will be enhanced. The Bank will equip countries with the right tools and financing to make the switch to green, climate-smart policies. The Bank will also provide support to continued research and development and testing of emerging or cutting-edge clean energy solutions to help strengthen the business case for and cost-effectiveness of such newer technologies for consideration in African markets.

Universal energy access, energy security, energy affordability, reducing energy poverty, and a just energy transition remain imperatives in Africa.

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Renewable energy resources – including inter alia solar, wind, bioenergy, geothermal, and hydropower-based generation (including rehabilitation) – and transmission and distribution infrastructure assets, energy storage, smart grid technologies such as advanced metering systems, and other flexibility measures to accommodate higher shares of variable renewable energy.
- Regional power transmission interconnections, with a view to supporting regional trading and higher penetration of, and access to, renewable energy sources.
- Demand management through promoting end-use efficiency, and improving transmission and distribution

efficiency, leading to technical and commercial loss reduction.

- Energy efficiency measures to reduce emissions, e.g. in productive processes and buildings.
- Developing tools for planning, designing, and operating climate-resilient infrastructure; and analysing the vulnerability of inputs to electricity generation and energy infrastructure assets.
- New, clean technologies to support decarbonization and reduction of fossil fuel consumption from sectors such as industry in some regions with heavy reliance on fossil fuels.
- Cross-cutting (across all sectors): Improving ICT capabilities and networks (and corresponding skills) to strengthen data and information management, monitoring, and advanced analytics that support climate mitigation.

Enabling environment investments in this sector will be focused on:

- Designing new policies, laws, standards, and regulations for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments, technologies, and markets, including support to the development, evaluation, and modernization of the regulatory frameworks that establish the conditions for responsible and sustainable investment in the energy sector.
- Assisting African countries to develop Integrated Energy Resource Plans (IERPs) to enhance the climate resilience of their energy systems and foster their energy transition to net-zero, while managing energy-related stranded assets.
- Promoting measures that assist to remove barriers to energy transition including innovating new business models and financing mechanisms.
- Reforming subsidy systems, by developing long-term, cross-sectoral national energy plans, adopting international energy standards, and addressing sustainability across the whole life cycle of renewable energy technologies.
- Promoting knowledge development and dissemination of new energy technologies.
- Developing local capabilities in the design, planning, implementation, and operation of sustainable energy.



3. Transport

Transit-oriented urban development and modal shift to public transportation and non-motorized transportation (NMT) modes have a key role to play in the decarbonisation of urban transportation. Investments

under this priority area may include investments in low carbon transport fuels, electric vehicles, promotion of modal shift, digital services, and mass rapid transit schemes.

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Modal shift of freight and passenger transportation – mainly from roads to railways or waterways – that have lower emissions intensity.
- Promoting integrated infrastructure planning in urban areas, to reduce mobility needs.
- Promoting multi-modal transport systems that optimize the use of road-rail-waterways, taking into account the need to reduce carbon intensity.
- Promoting the electrification of the transport system.
- Maximizing the use of alternative business models for electric vehicle adoption in public transportation.
- Supporting mass transit systems, including clean buses, bus rapid transit, trams, metros, cable cars, and ferries.
- Enhancing database and information systems to maximize efficiency and enhance capacity.
- Promoting digital services, such as e-governance and e-commerce, to reduce people mobility and the need for motorized transportation.

- Cross-cutting (across all sectors): Improving ICT capabilities and networks (and corresponding skills) to strengthen data and information management, monitoring, and advanced analytics that support climate mitigation.

Enabling environment investments in this sector will be focused on:

- Building capacity to improve transport sector governance and develop a green transport strategy.
- Promoting sound transport infrastructure assets operation and management.
- Supporting digitalisation of public and private transport services.
- Supporting African countries to develop National Transport Master Plans (NATMAPs) to promote investment in low-carbon transport infrastructure development and shift to low carbon footprint transport systems.
- Identifying necessary reforms to enhance regulatory and safeguard compliance to promote low-carbon and sustainable/green transport systems (electric vehicles and NMT).



4. Urban infrastructure development

Urban areas are rapidly expanding in Africa with increasing potential for GHG emissions. Actions are needed to mitigate their contribution to climate change. Development of key infrastructure and urban services, including public education facilities, green spaces, low-carbon waste management facilities and sustainable energy infrastructure are key to reducing cities' emissions and enhancing urban resilience.

Investments under this priority area may include investments that support circular economy practices, sustainable production and consumption systems, improved waste management through reuse and recycling, and lower energy and resource consumption (closely linked to investments in green growth).

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Supporting low-carbon, efficient, sustainable urban infrastructure.
- Centralized district heating and cooling systems where relevant.

- Promoting sustainable and smart city models.
- Integrating nature-based solutions in urban management.

- Cross-cutting (across all sectors): Improving ICT capabilities and networks (and corresponding skills) to strengthen data and information management, monitoring, and advanced analytics that support climate mitigation.

Enabling environment investments in this sector will be focused on:

- Building capacity to improve urban infrastructure governance and enhance institutions capacities to adopt/develop Integrated Urban Development Frameworks (IUDFs).
- Supporting African countries in developing Integrated Urban Master Plans (IUMPs), integrating PPP investment opportunities, to enhance low carbon infrastructure.

Priority areas for green growth



1. Strategic projects and capacity building to facilitate green growth in African countries

Rapid changes both in climate change mitigation approaches and technologies, and the urgency of climate adaptation action call for resilient growth that takes into account these challenges to avoid stranded assets, costly retrofitting in future, appropriate adaptation to climate change. Africa's development aspirations also call for seizing the potential green growth has for job creation, developing the youth of tomorrow and gender equity.

Developing enabling infrastructure as well as creating the capacity to develop and implement large countrywide and regional green growth strategies are key to avoiding siloed infrastructure projects and maximising synergies.

Given the cross-cutting nature of green growth, investments under this priority area may overlap with those identified under climate change mitigation and adaptation, for instance in the case of infrastructure and AFOLU projects that enable green growth. There is, however, a need to specifically invest in the capacity of African countries to identify and leverage the synergies of different projects, for instance by establishing or strengthening a specific industry with strong green elements in a country through several projects.

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Supporting key-enabling infrastructure – such as low-carbon energy infrastructure, recycling facilities, or land restoration – as part of wider green growth measures.
- Promoting green growth projects with a strong local economic impact as well as projects targeting low-carbon growth, including but not limited to the circular economy and circular carbon economy projects, blue economy and blue carbon projects, pollution abatement projects, conservation efforts to attract tourism, and projects focussing on waste management, sustainable construction and resource efficiency.

- Developing market-based and non-market mechanisms and enhancing private sector participation in climate change and green growth projects.

Enabling environment investments will be focused on:

- Increasing the capacity of the Bank to support African countries with their green growth ambitions that are closely aligned to their NDCs, e.g. green growth country frameworks that consist of policies, strategies, action plans and projects. For instance, green industrial policies could stimulate green production systems which could shape green consumption patterns.
- Increasing the Bank's efforts to establish and strengthen national and regional Green Investment Banks and National Climate Change Funds (NCCFs). Further, the Bank will provide technical assistance on the development and issuing of green bonds in African countries at the sovereign level as well as through green investment banks and other national or regional financial institutions.
- Establishing a framework for the measurement of the Bank's green growth activities and establishing targets for the share of activities of the Bank which fall under green growth in the new framework.
- Increasing the Bank's capabilities to appraise and implement green growth projects.
- Increasing the Bank's capabilities to assist African countries in developing market-based mechanisms to support green growth. These could include carbon markets.



2. Biodiversity

Climate change is one of the major threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services in Africa. Actions are needed to mitigate the impact of climate change on biodiversity but also to prevent any loss of biodiversity from any other sources such as overexploitation of the AFOLU and maritime sectors.

The development of nature-based solutions that provide biodiversity benefits and foster green growth is a priority to combat the rapid loss of biodiversity on the African continent.

Investments under this priority area may include specific biodiversity-targeted AFOLU and maritime ecosystem investments such as afforestation, wider climate change mitigation projects to increase the carbon sink in a way that enhances biodiversity, climate change adaptation projects such as coastal protection, resource efficiency investments and capacity building on resource efficiency, but also financing specific biodiversity components in infrastructure projects, for example, financing green spaces in urban areas as part of a wider urban infrastructure project.

Specifically, capital investments will be focused on:

- Targeted biodiversity restoration and protection projects.
- Biodiversity components in AFOLU and maritime projects.
- Climate change adaptation projects with strong biodiversity co-benefits.
- Biodiversity components in large infrastructure projects.

Enabling environment investments in this sector will be focused on:

- Developing investment criteria and capacity in the Bank to appraise, monitor, and finance biodiversity projects. The Bank will create a biodiversity tracking system that builds on best practices from other development banks and development finance institutions.
- Developing an approach towards integrating projects and activities focused on biodiversity, natural capital, and the use of nature-based solutions into the Bank's portfolio and to screen for biodiversity co-benefits.
- Knowledge building activities with African countries on biodiversity protection and restoration. Supporting African countries with the financial components of developing designated biodiversity strategies.

Priority areas for mobilizing financial resources to finance climate action and green growth

Global climate finance flows reached US\$632 billion on average in 2019/2020, a 10% increase from 2017/2018. While public and private actors have steadily increased their climate investments in the past decade, the flows have largely plateaued in the last few years. (CPI, 2021) (CPI, 2020). **Yet, sub-Saharan Africa received just over 3% of this finance**, with an average of US\$20 billion over the two years of 2019/2020.

Climate finance flows to Africa are far below the continent's investment needs, with climate adaptation and resilience vastly underfunded. This limited access to climate finance can be attributed to various bottlenecks, including the limited quality and size of viable projects to attract funds at scale, lack of clear policies and regulatory frameworks aimed at attracting investment (enabling environment), siloed approaches and the low capacity of national and subnational bodies to comply with requirements, standards and procedures of funding sources and ultimately to manage and channel finance. Further to that, although adaptation is a priority for African countries, most global climate finance flows are directed to mitigation (90% on average in 2019/2020). As

a result, while adaptation finance in sub-Saharan Africa represents a higher proportion than any other region (38% of total regional climate finance flows), the continent's climate adaptation needs remain largely underfunded. Simultaneously, as a comparatively small contributor to global GHG emissions, Africa's access to mitigation finance has been limited, with other economies with higher aggregated emissions securing the largest proportion of the climate mitigation flows.

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on economies and societies are likely to exacerbate this gap further during the implementation of this Action Plan. The pandemic has created new budgetary pressures in most African countries, prompting urgent redistributions of funds towards the health sectors and loss of revenues putting a crunch on their already limited fiscal resources. Further to that, a reduction in international support for climate change mitigation or adaptation will likely exacerbate the problem.

The Bank has, therefore, a critical role to play in channelling climate finance to African countries and supporting them in articulating their needs through their NDCs/LTSS, and **mobilizing additional public and private sector resources for climate action and green growth**, with the aims to support the continent to attract at least 10% of global climate finance by 2030. This can be achieved by leveraging its developmental mandate, technical expertise and convening power. Taking into account the continent's needs, the Bank's comparative advantages, and the resulting adaptation, mitigation and green growth investment priorities identified in this Action plan, this will be achieved by focusing on the following.

Resource mobilisation

As the premier development finance institution representing African interests, the Bank has made finance its most effective instrument to support African countries. The majority of Bank-sourced climate finance comes from the ADB and African Development Fund (ADF) financing windows, external climate funds for which the Bank is an implementing entity and from internal trust funds hosted at the Bank. **To meet its increased ambition of pursuing an aggregate climate finance mobilization target of US\$25 billion between 2020 and 2025**, while ensuring that at least 40% of its annual finance can be identified and reported as climate finance, **the Bank must, therefore, scale up climate finance from current sources by:**

- Engaging proactively with traditional trust fund donors to strengthen existing partnerships and grow receipts of bilateral climate finance from strategic sources into funds, such as the Canada – African Development Bank Climate Fund (CACF) and the Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF).⁵
- Pursuing opportunities to establish new relationships with non-traditional development

⁵ At the time of publication of this Action Plan, AFAC is developing a new strategy focusing on three components: (1) policy/regulatory support to central banks/financial institutions; (2) project preparation/project finance for developing bankable green projects; and (3) green investment facilities to finance green projects. It will subsequently also undertake actions to translate the new strategy into concrete, measurable results.

partners, to secure new trust fund resources in support of its climate-related goals. These will include impact investors, foundations, and African and other emerging market- and non-market-based institutional investors with a focus on environmental, social, and corporate governance and climate-related investing.

- Developing and capitalizing more thematic funds and instruments, with a specific focus on adaptation, resilience, nature, and biodiversity, such for instance the AAAP.
- Leveraging its accreditation and track record to scale up its access to resources from external climate funds including the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Scaling up private finance and domestic resource mobilization

The Bank recognizes the huge potential for leveraging its expertise and co-finance to crowd in and channel private capital toward green investments in Africa. As such, the Bank will invest its resources strategically to attract and leverage increasing private sector investment for both adaptation and mitigation projects, recognising that adaptation and mitigation finance are very different. The Bank aspires to double the percentage of private sector climate finance from 30% to 60% by 2025. To achieve this, priorities here will include:

- Accessing concessional funds at scale and deploying them to de-risk investments and crowd in private sector finance for mitigation projects.
- Working with partners to develop and operationalize new instruments to engage private investors and catalyse private finance for resilience interventions, including the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (ABM), and the creation and issuance of climate resilience bonds, to mobilize US\$730 million by 2025 through the ABM as a non-market mechanism to leverage private sector investment.
- Exploring and engaging with market and non-market financial mechanisms for resource mobilization, which may include but will not be limited to internal carbon pricing, shadow carbon pricing, the social cost of carbon, and the development of carbon tax regimes.
- Exploring and promoting new green banks and national climate change funds, with an initial focus on five countries, with a view to mobilizing US\$600 million by 2025.
- Continuing to build on its successful track record, issuing green bonds under the Bank's Green Bond Framework to mobilise additional private capital.
- Supporting green fiscal policies and reforms in African countries through for example technical support for the development of national carbon and environmental taxes, waste management reforms, biodiversity penalties and incentives, and fiscal incentives for green investment and climate action.



Photo: ©AfDB

V. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ACTION PLAN

Climate change is an existential threat to many in Africa. Most African countries have contributed negligibly to the global climate change crisis, but face a disproportionate burden from damaging climate change impacts. The continent does not have the resources to adequately protect its people and its infrastructure from the perils of climate change, nor to underwrite the costs of the large-scale economic paradigm shift towards low-carbon development that is essential. Such costs imposed by climate change are compounded by depletion and degradation of the natural environment, and the resultant loss of valuable natural capital that underpins Africa's economic engine.

The Bank's goal is to support African countries as they navigate the transition to a future shaped by climate change and resource pressures. The Bank's new Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework will help shepherd our efforts as we aim to create a climate-resilient, low-carbon, green, inclusive, integrated and prosperous Africa – strongly positioned to meet the challenges posed and harness the opportunities offered by climate change and green growth, and justly transformed for the benefit of all Africans.

Recognizing the primacy of reducing climate change vulnerability and building resilience, our strategic framework's first pillar is climate change adaptation. This is complemented by crucial pillars on mitigation, finance, and the enabling environment. Together, the pillars will ensure that we build a sustainable and climate-responsive pathway to achieving Africa's development aspirations and we optimally channel the Bank's capabilities – in terms of finance, investments, thought-leadership, knowledge-creation and sharing, capacity-enhancement, governance strengthening, and partnerships – towards the most impactful climate change and green growth actions.

The four pillars of our strategic framework are interlinked with four areas of special emphasis that inform all our work, namely – the transition to green growth; gender, youth, and social inclusion; private sector development and participation; and a robust and resilient recovery. Operationally, our commitment to the four pillars and four areas of special emphasis translates into a suite of strategic actions. These strategic actions are categorised within four principal areas that represent the Bank's sphere of influence and the tools at our disposal as a Multilateral Development Bank (MDB):

- Resource mobilisation, spending, and targets.
- Investment portfolio and pipelines.
- Institutional and regional member countries (RMCs) capacity enhancement.

Convening power, partnerships, and activation of key actors.

Under the new strategic framework, the Bank will take large strides forward, propelled by the momentum we have already built up through our efforts under our first and second Climate Change Action Plans (CCAP-I and CCAP-II). A few highlights of what we will achieve under our first Climate change and Green Growth Action Plan are presented in this section.

Finance

- The Bank will mobilize **US\$25 billion in climate change finance** between 2020 and 2025.
- The Bank remains committed to ensuring that **at least 40% of its annual finance** can be identified and reported as climate finance using the MDBs' climate finance tracking methodologies.
- Balancing Africa's urgent need for climate change adaptation with the global imperative of climate change mitigation, **adaptation finance will represent at a minimum half of our total annual climate finance approvals.**
- The Bank will pursue a continuous, **year-on-year increase in the volume of internal spending on (non-climate) green growth**, from the 2020 baseline.
- The Bank **aims to mobilize increased private sector finance for both adaptation and mitigation projects, with a target of US\$5.3 billion by 2025.**⁶

Paris alignment and climate change mainstreaming

- **The Bank will align its financing flows with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.** The Bank commits to fully aligning new operations with 'Paris Alignment Building Blocks' 1, 2 and 3 by 2023, and to targeting full alignment with Building Blocks 4, 5 and 6 by 2025.
- We will **lead Africa in piloting new market and non-market-based mechanisms** developed under the Paris Agreement, for both mitigation and adaptation.
- By 2025, **100% of the Bank's investments will be screened through mandatory climate change and green growth project appraisal procedures**, as a requirement for project approval.
- The Bank will manage its portfolio to support a mid-century goal of global net-zero emissions by 2050, through policy-based lending, in a manner that is

informed by African countries' LTSs and associated NDCs, and consistent with the Paris Agreement's Article 4.1.

- The Bank will **develop sector-by-sector guidance on investments** that are reflective of the Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework, 'Paris aligned,' consistent with the IPCC's latest available guidance on climate change adaptation and mitigation and consistent with evolving guidance from the MDBs' joint undertakings on common principles on climate finance and Paris Alignment.

Support to Regional Member Countries

- The Bank will aim to provide **project preparation funding and technical assistance** for project preparation at the scale of at least **US\$20 million for climate adaptation, US\$15 million for climate mitigation, and US\$10 million for green growth**, by 2025.
- **Support to at least 40 African countries by 2025 for the development and strengthening of their NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs** is a priority.
- The Bank will ensure an **increase of at least 5% in grant funding provided to African countries for climate change mainstreaming and capacity building in government institutions**, including key financial and economic planning institutions, over a 2020 baseline.
- In **fragile geographies** (transition states), the Bank will target an increase in the financial value of the Bank's **income-generating and job-creating climate change and green growth investments** by 2025.
- By 2025, at least **50% of all beneficiaries** (direct and indirect) identified for any of the Bank's climate change and green growth investments **will be women, girls, youth, or members of other marginalised groups.**

Partnerships and knowledge generation

- The Bank will **continue to build and strengthen strategic partnerships** on climate change and green growth, within and beyond Africa, particularly to advance climate change and green growth technologies and investments, targeting at least 5 such new partnerships by 2025.
- The Bank will provide **at least US\$3 million in grant funding to educational institutions and knowledge**

⁶ The Bank aims to double the percentage of private sector climate finance from 30 to 60 percent by 2025 (or 7.5 percent per annum). The 2025 target is, therefore, around \$4.4 billion plus \$900 in private sector mobilisation from the AAP.

hubs by 2025 to support knowledge creation on climate change and green growth.

- Our **knowledge products**, including those created through collaboration with partners, will reach at least **5000 direct and indirect beneficiaries by 2025**.

Investment priorities

- The Bank will adopt an emphasis on **adaptation investments** in the sectors of: water, sanitation, and hygiene; agriculture, forestry, and land use; health; human development; and disaster risk management plus human and infrastructure safety.
- The Bank will accord special attention to **mitigation investments** in the sectors of: agriculture, forestry, and land use; energy; transport; and urban and coastal infrastructure development.
- The Bank will **accentuate green growth investments** that strengthen the enabling environment for green growth in Africa, and those that protect and enhance our continent's immense biodiversity.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Bank's mandate is to contribute to sustainable economic development and social progress in African countries, individually and collectively. Climate action is core to sustainable development and poverty reduction, making combating climate change and supporting green growth two key **Bank-wide priorities**. The transition to green growth is one of the two overarching objectives of the Bank's current Ten-Year Strategy (2013–2022). Equally, the Bank has shown a steadfast commitment and leadership to supporting African countries to implement their NDCs. This stems from the awareness of African countries' vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and the urgent need to adapt and build resilience to these impacts while pursuing a low-carbon development pathway. The Bank is also aware of the threats that climate change poses to its own investments. The development of the Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework is the culmination of over a decade of dedicated action, and an expression of the Bank's commitment to strengthen its ambition and vision to address climate change and promote green growth.

Accordingly, achieving the demanding objectives set out under this Action Plan will require concerted efforts across all the Bank's operations. Building on

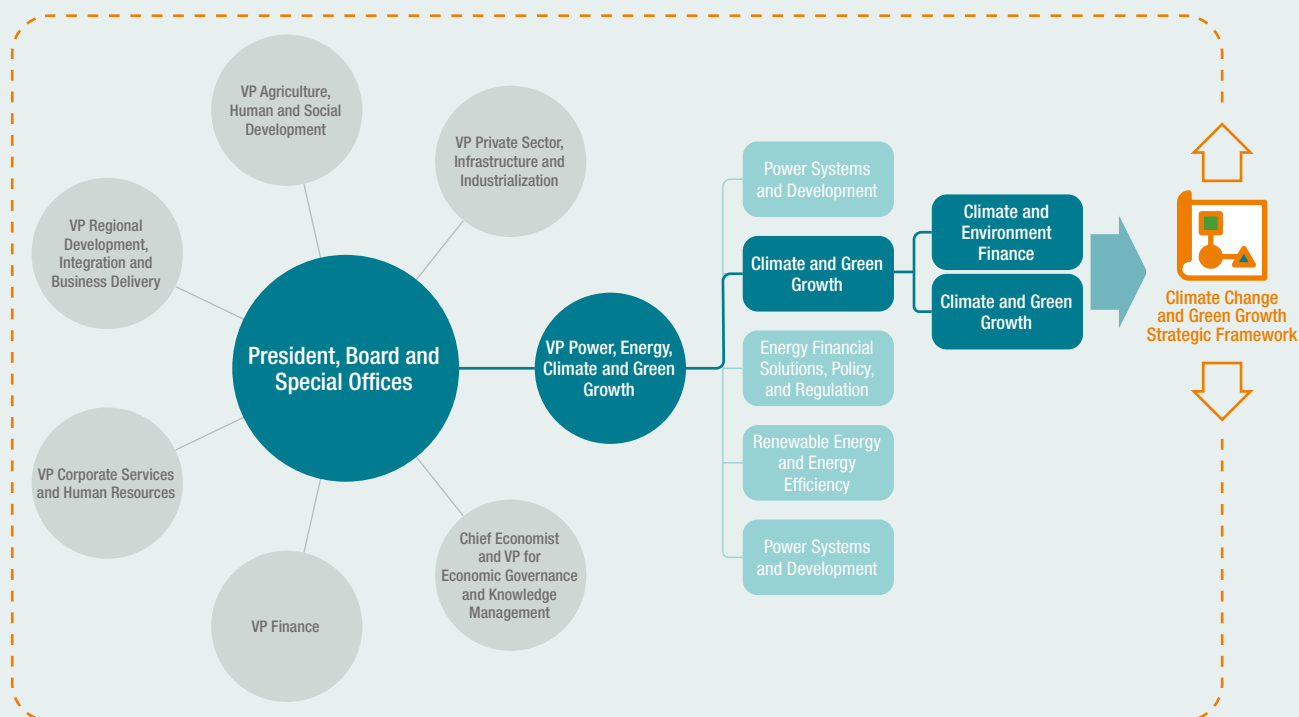
lessons learnt from CCAP-II, it is evident that ownership for the mainstreaming of climate change and green growth must be shared across complexes and regions, under the guidance of an appropriately empowered and capacitated Climate Change and Green Growth Department (PECG).

PECG's mandate is to effectively mainstream climate change and green growth into the Bank's procedures and operations, and ultimately support African countries in the implementation of their NDCs and LTSS. PECG plays an integrated role across the entire organisation, acting as an ecosystem department as climate change and green growth cut across all of the Bank's operations. Thus, it supports all of the Bank's complexes – collaborating with, providing input to, and engaging with the entire institutional architecture of the Bank. Its role has been codified over time, building on important lessons learnt, and includes working at the policy and strategy level as well as at the project level with operations units, sector specialists and African countries. This includes providing hands-on support to the Bank's Regional and Country offices for effective GG-CC mainstreaming throughout the project cycle. The Department consists of two main divisions, *climate and environmental finance (PECG 1)* and *climate and green growth (PECG 2)* (AfDB, 2020). In addition to PECG 1 and 2, there are two other key divisions linked to this department: the Front Office, or PECG 0 (where special initiatives such as the Africa NDC Hub, the Africa Financial Alliance on Climate Change, and the African Circular Economy Alliance are housed, and which coordinates special projects and strategic partnerships), and several climate and environmental Trust Funds, particularly the ClimDev Africa Special Fund (CDSF).

Under this Action Plan, PECG will continue to coordinate the implementation of all Action Clusters and will be responsible for mainstreaming climate change and green growth across the Bank's business processes and investments as well as for supporting the mobilisation of resources for low-carbon climate-resilient development. Achieving the increased level of ambition set out in the Bank's first Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework will require bolstering the institutional and technical capacities of PECG. New staff will be recruited to fill resource gaps in areas of need, including notably to enhance the capacity of the department in the Regional and Country Offices and to expand technical expertise in areas such as GHG accounting and carbon markets (AfDB, 2021).

Increased coordination and decentralised ownership of climate change and green growth mainstreaming must, however, be sought to achieve the scale and pace required to meet prominent objectives detailed in this Action Plan, such as the Bank's commitment to Paris alignment. Drawing on the lessons learnt from the implementation of the CCAP-II and the recent 'Evaluation of mainstreaming green growth and climate change into the AfDB's interventions' (concluded in February 2021) (AfDB, 2021), efforts have already been made to cascade key targets across complexes

Figure 7: Organizational structure of the AfDB



and regions. For instance, the Bank has committed to elevating its climate finance target to a Bank corporate KPI. This Action Plan provides a platform to explore how to cascade this KPI in all operational complexes and regional offices. Similarly, the Climate Change and Green Growth Strategy has formalised the Bank's commitment to making climate mainstreaming mandatory for project approval. This decision draws on the successes obtained through the environmental and social standards (E&SS) disclosure requirements. It also highlights the significant opportunities of improving joint reporting mechanisms as part of the data acquisition and management systems of the Bank as well as of strengthening the interlinkages between green growth and social and environmental and their use to enhance overall socio-economic resilience of governments, communities, and business models.

Operational opportunities for strengthened awareness and collaboration will also be sought.

The Bank has done well in terms of developing tools, guidelines, relevant processes and targets with a clear mainstreaming perspective (AfDB, 2021). However, further awareness-building and training are needed to ensure that climate and green growth-informed decision-making become normalized in both the design and implementation of projects, country strategy papers, regional integration strategy papers and other sectoral policies. To achieve this, the Bank

will draw for instance on the success of the climate change and green growth protocol trialled by the North Africa Regional Department. The protocol provides basic working principles, roles and responsibilities and timelines for all members of the core team to work in a well-coordinated and transparent fashion. Continuous training of Task Managers and Investment Officers on climate change and green growth mainstreaming tools and their application, as well as climate finance, must also continue to be a priority. Communities of practice will also be leveraged.

To ensure that the Bank's existing and new commitments under this Action Plan, and broader Strategic Framework, are implemented successfully, due consideration will also be given to PECG's position in the Bank's hierarchy. This is in line with the recommendations of the 'Evaluation of mainstreaming green growth and climate change into the AfDB's interventions' concluded in March 2021. Effective strategic oversight and guidance for all activities by PECG is critical to support effective decentralised ownership. Consideration will, therefore, be given especially to how to maximise mainstreaming efforts and ensure that climate change and green growth considerations are applied in all aspects of the project cycle and strategic planning and decision-making processes, with a commitment to identify the preferred arrangements by 2023.

VII. IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS

The Bank's level of ambition on climate change and green growth is clearly signalled throughout the Action Plan. It is evidenced by the breadth and depth of strategic actions and sub-actions, the specificity of the milestones, and the accountability that the suggested indicators lend to the strategic framework.

At the same time, in recognition of the need for flexibility, the Action Plan avoids presenting overly rigid steps. Given the complexity of the content and the evolving conditions within which the Bank will be implementing the strategic framework, it is important that those carrying the responsibility for day-to-day operationalisation be nimble and adaptive, and be empowered to adopt as efficient an approach to actualizing each strategic sub-action as possible.

To that end, it is recommended as an immediate next step that PEGG – the entity within the Bank that is the custodian of the strategic framework and that will be principally responsible for advising and guiding implementation – help the relevant Bank departments develop specific work plans for each strategic action.

Such work plans would include the requisite level of detail as PEGG and the relevant sector department or complex deem appropriate to facilitate progress (e.g. identifying steps such as the development of terms of reference, the issuance of terms of reference, the selection and procurement of service providers) and timelines.

Another significant step that should be taken shortly after the approval and endorsement of the Action Plan is to introduce the strategic framework to staff throughout the Bank, including the organizing of informational sessions to ensure Bank-wide personnel are familiar with the strategic framework and gain an understanding of what it means for their own work in their domain of expertise. This includes regional offices and the Chief Economist Complex, who are responsible for CSP/RISP designs, and will trigger changes in these key strategic documents to ensure alignment with the new climate change and green growth strategic framework.

The role of the Climate Change Coordination Committee will be critical to shepherd the Action Plan forward throughout the Bank and guide the immediate next steps.

Box 2: Reviving the Climate Change Coordination Committee

The Climate Change Coordination Committee (CCCC) was established in 2010 as an inter-departmental platform for senior management from the relevant sector departments to share information and coordinate cross-sectoral climate change-related activities and activities across the Bank.

The committee, which reports directly to the Bank President, has an important role to play in enhancing the effectiveness of the implementation of the Bank's climate change and green growth mandate. Its impact was, however, curtailed during CCAP-II due to irregular convening. This forum will, therefore, be revitalised during the implementation of this Action Plan to enhance coordination.

Annexes

- Annex I: Bank's flagship initiatives on climate change and green growth
- Annex II: Translating commitment to action – Step-by-step implementation
- Annex III: Proposed Paris alignment roadmap
- Annex IV: Operational results framework



ANNEX I: BANK'S FLAGSHIP INITIATIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN GROWTH

Resource mobilisation, spending, and targets

The Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP): This joint effort between the Global Centre on Adaptation (GCA) and the AfDB aims to drive resilience in Africa by mobilizing US\$25 billion to scale up and accelerate adaptation actions across the continent by 2025. The program comprises four bold and transformative flagship pillars of action: i) *Climate Smart Digital Technologies for Agriculture and Food Security*; ii) *African Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator*; iii) *Empowering Youth for Entrepreneurship and Job Creation in Climate Adaptation and Resilience*; and iv) *Innovative Financial Initiatives for Africa*.

The Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM): The ABM is an innovative mechanism for mobilizing new and additional public and private sector finance for enhanced climate change adaptation action. It has the potential to speed up transformation to low-carbon, resilient and sustainable development of the host countries by giving value to resilience. The Bank aims to mobilize at least US\$50 million by 2023 to pilot the ABM and operationalize it for global use.

Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA), a multi-donor Special Fund managed by the Bank that provides catalytic finance to unlock private sector investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency. SEFA offers technical assistance and concessional finance instruments to remove market barriers, build a more robust pipeline of projects and improve the risk-return profile of individual investments.

Investment portfolio and pipelines

Sahel Climate Initiative and Great Green Wall: The Bank's vision for the Sahel is that of green growth and prosperity based on clean, reliable and affordable energy systems, the restoration of degraded ecosystems and land, and agriculture that is resilient in the face of climate change. The Bank has recently committed a total of US\$6.5 billion to support the implementation of the Great Green Wall, and the Bank's President was nominated as the champion of this initiative, to galvanize partnership and resource mobilization for the Great Green Wall program.

African Circular Economy Facility (ACEF): This Multi-donor Trust Fund has been proposed following collaborative consultations between the Bank, the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Finnish Innovation Fund and the Nordic Development Fund (NDF). The African Circular Economy Facility will build the case for the circular economy as a viable business model to help African countries achieve their development priorities. The facility will support the creation of enabling environments such as national circular economy roadmaps and bankable circular economy investments in Africa.

Institutional and RMC capacity enhancement

The Africa Disaster Risks Financing (ADRIFi) Programme: In collaboration with African Risk Capacity (ARC) approved in 2018, ADRIFi promotes disaster response mechanisms such as sovereign parametric index-based insurance, for which pay-outs will be disbursed automatically and promptly when a pre-defined risk threshold is exceeded. It is estimated that every US\$1 spent on ex-ante intervention through the programme will save US\$4.40 in ex-post disaster relief measures for a response carried out six months after the event. The ADRIFi programme has provided grant financing to Zimbabwe, The Gambia, Madagascar, Niger, and Mauritania.

ClimDev Special Fund-Africa (CDSF): Hosted by the Bank as a joint initiative with African Union and UN Economic Commission for Africa, contributions from the European Union, Nordic Development Fund and Swedish International Development Agency, CDSF seeks ways of overcoming the lack of necessary climate information for climate-resilient development in Africa. The CDSF focuses on three short-term outcomes: i) Generation and wide dissemination of reliable and high-quality climate information in Africa; ii) Capacity enhancement of policymakers and policy support institutions to integrate climate change information into development programs; and iii) Implementation of adaptation and community-based solutions and practices that demonstrate the value of mainstreaming climate information into resilient

development, such as the development of Early Warning Systems. With the new strategy, the CDSF will expand its scope, through the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) — a US\$400 million trust fund being established by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and its development partners as part of the Alliance for Hydromet Development.

Convening power, partnerships, and activation of key actors

Africa NDC Hub: Africa NDC Hub is a platform where partner institutions (currently 20) coordinate their climate change support interventions to deliver climate action fast and efficiently. Targeted actions include long term planning, mobilizing means of implementation (capacity building, finance and technology) and strengthening partnerships. The Hub prioritizes interventions that build resilience and adaptation as well as the private sector. The Bank is also progressively building local capacity by ensuring that RMCs' NDCs are mainstreamed in the Country Strategy Papers and Regional Integration Strategy Papers.

The African Financial Alliance on Climate Change (AFAC): Through this program, the Bank is working with the financial industry and private investors to support private sector participation in climate finance delivery. Ongoing initiatives include the provision of technical assistance to Angola, Egypt, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria and South Africa to enhance private sector investment in the implementation of the NDCs, and the development of guidelines for greening Lines of Credit in Africa. AFAC is a networking body that brings together the entire African financial industry to finance low-carbon and climate-resilient innovations. Through this initiative, the Bank is also building the capacity of the African private sector (in particular SMEs) to mainstream climate risks into their investment decisions, and to attract climate finance. AFAC aims to help unlock private finance, aligning and shifting Africa's financial system towards green investments.

ANNEX II: TRANSLATING COMMITMENT TO ACTION – STEP-BY-STEP IMPLEMENTATION

The Action Plan reflects the four pillars and four areas of special emphasis that form the bedrock of the Strategic Framework, expanding on the strategic actions identified in the Strategy. As illustrated in Figure 8, these actions are grouped thematically by 'Action Clusters', including:

1. Resource mobilization, spending, and targets (including 3 sub-categories of actions).
2. Investment portfolio and pipelines (including 3 sub-categories of actions).
3. Convening power, partnerships, and activation of key actors (including 3 sub-categories of actions).
4. Institutional and RMC capacity enhancement (including 7 sub-categories of actions).

This section presents the strategic actions in tabular form, with the tables sequentially organized by thematic cluster. These tables follow a consistent format throughout the Action Plan, and are laid out horizontally to improve readability. Please refer to Figure 9 overleaf for guidance on the structure of these tables.

Figure 8: The four "action clusters" laid out in the Strategy form the backbone of this Action Plan, and taken together will deliver the vision of the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Framework

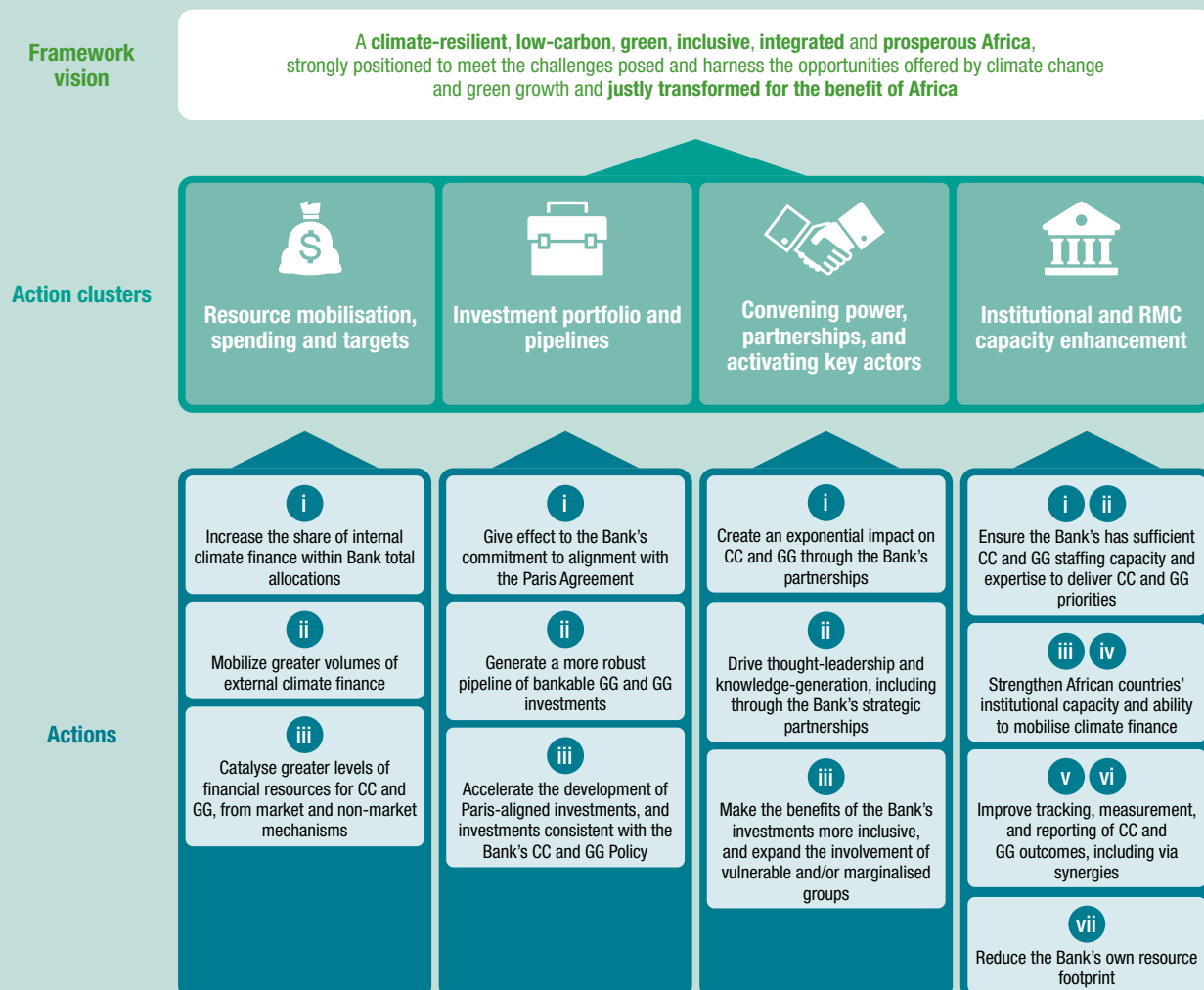
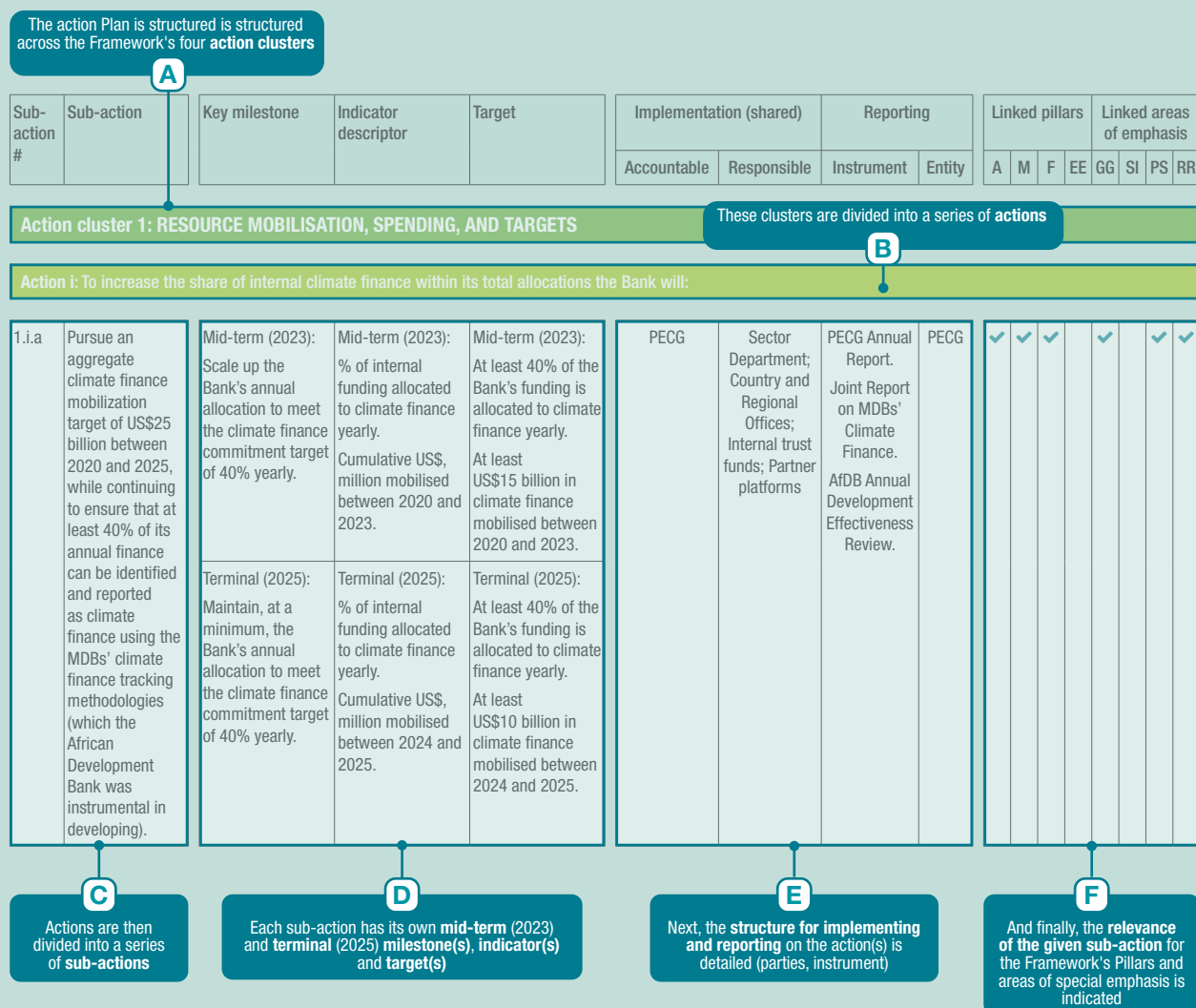


Figure 9: The tabular section of this Action Plan has been laid out as highlighted in order to improve readability and clarity. Please refer to this guide in order to assist with reading and understanding the Action Plan





1. ACTION CLUSTER ONE: Resource mobilisation, spending, and targets

Key: A = Adaptation; M = Mitigation; F = Finance; EE = Enabling Environment; GG = Green Growth; SI = Gender, Youth, and Social Inclusion; PS = Private Sector development and participation; RR = Robust and Resilient recovery. Relevant pillars and areas of special emphasis have checkmarks (ticks).

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action cluster 1: RESOURCE MOBILISATION, SPENDING, AND TARGETS																
Action i: To increase the share of internal climate finance within its total allocations the Bank will:																
1.i.a	Pursue an aggregate climate finance mobilization target of US\$25 billion between 2020 and 2025, while continuing to ensure that at least 40% of its annual finance can be identified and reported as climate finance using the MDBs' climate finance tracking methodologies (which the African Development Bank was instrumental in developing).	Mid-term (2023): Scale up the Bank's annual allocation to meet the climate finance commitment target of 40% yearly. Terminal (2025): Maintain, at a minimum, the Bank's annual allocation to meet the climate finance commitment target of 40% yearly.	Mid-term (2023): % of internal funding allocated to climate finance yearly. Cumulative US\$, million mobilised between 2020 and 2023. Terminal (2025): % of internal funding allocated to climate finance yearly. Cumulative US\$, million mobilised between 2024 and 2025.	Mid-term (2023): At least 40% of the Bank's funding is allocated to climate finance yearly. At least US\$15 billion in climate finance mobilised between 2020 and 2023. Terminal (2025): At least 40% of the Bank's funding is allocated to climate finance yearly. At least US\$10 billion in climate finance mobilised between 2024 and 2025.	PECG	Sector Department; Country and Regional Offices; Internal trust funds; Partner platforms	PECG Annual Report Joint Report on MDBs' Climate Finance AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
1.i.b	Maintain, at a minimum, the parity goal between adaptation and mitigation established in the Bank's second Climate Change Action Plan.	Mid-term (2023): Develop and progress pipeline so that at least 50% of climate investments support adaptation priorities. Terminal (2025): Develop and progress pipeline so that at least 50% of climate investments support adaptation priorities.	Mid-term (2023): % of annual climate finance allocated as adaptation finance. Terminal (2025): % of annual climate finance allocated as adaptation finance.	Mid-term (2023): At least 50% of annual climate finance is allocated as adaptation finance. Terminal (2025): At least 50% of annual climate finance is allocated as adaptation finance.	PECG	Sector Department; Country and Regional Offices; Internal trust funds; Partner platforms	PECG Annual Report Joint Report on MDBs' Climate Finance AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
1.i.c	Pursue a continuous, year-on-year increase in the volume of internal green growth spending in each sector, following a baseline exercise in 2023.	Mid-term (2023): Develop and progress a pipeline of green growth projects with the aim that at least 50% of the Bank's projects have a green growth component. Assessment of the portfolio based on the baseline exercise (Action 2.ii.e) and subsequent annual updates. Terminal (2025): Develop and progress pipeline from the 2023 baseline and updated in-depth definition (Action 2.ii.e) so that at least 75% of the Bank's projects have a green growth component.	Mid-term (2023): % of Bank projects screened each year with a green growth component and overall spending on dedicated green growth projects. Terminal (2025): % of Bank projects screened each year with a green growth component and overall spending on dedicated green growth projects.	Mid-term (2023): 50% of Bank projects screened have a green growth component. Terminal (2025): 75% of Bank projects have a green growth component.	PECG	Sector Department; Country and Regional Offices; Internal trust funds	PECG Annual Report AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action ii: To mobilize greater volumes of external climate finance from all sources, the Bank will:																
1.ii.a	Continue to actively seek opportunities where it can leverage other sources of finance. It will do so by leveraging its position as the leading financial institution in Africa and its fiduciary controls, institutional strength and technical capabilities.	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Pursue a year-on-year increase in the volume of climate change finance mobilized from both dedicated climate funds and other external sources.</p> <p>Activate dormant partnerships and/ or establish new relationships with non-traditional development partners.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Pursue a year-on-year increase in the volume of multilateral and bilateral climate change finance mobilized. Activate dormant partnerships and/ or establish new relationships with non-traditional development partners.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>% increase from the 2020 baseline.</p> <p>Number of activated/ new partnerships.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>% increase from the 2020 baseline.</p> <p>Number of activated/ new partnerships.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>15% increase from the 2020 baseline.</p> <p>At least 3 partners are activated/ secured.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>25% increase from the 2020 baseline.</p> <p>At least 5 partners are activated/ secured.</p>	PECG	Sector Department; Country and Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
1.ii.b	Build on its considerable experience with blended finance instruments and use of risk mitigation and credit enhancing facilities, including green bonds, to pursue a progressive increase in the volume of private sector climate finance, mobilized (from the 2020 baseline).	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Unlock increased investment from the private sector by de-risking climate projects, including through increased use of public-private partnerships and blending instruments.</p> <p>Increase use of market- and non-market-based mechanisms, including the ABM, to scale up climate investment.</p> <p>Increase financing from domestic sources in African countries, including through the establishment of national funds.</p> <p>Work with development partners to share insights and collaborate where feasible to improve private sector resource mobilization.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Unlock increased investment from the private sector by de-risking climate projects, including through increased use of public-private partnerships and blending instruments.</p> <p>Increase use of market- and incentive-based mechanisms, including the ABM, to scale up climate investment.</p> <p>Increase financing from domestic sources in African countries, including through the establishment of national funds.</p> <p>Work with development partners to share insights and collaborate where feasible to improve private sector resource mobilization.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Number of new tools/ mechanisms designed and/or operationalised to increase private sector climate finance mobilized, from the 2020 baseline.</p> <p>Number of new tools/ mechanisms designed and/or operationalised to increase private sector climate finance mobilized, from the 2020 baseline.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>At least five (5) new tools/ mechanisms designed and/or operationalised to increase private sector climate finance mobilized, from the 2020 baseline.</p> <p>At least ten (10) new tools/ mechanisms designed and/or operationalised to increase private sector climate finance mobilized, from the 2020 baseline.</p>	PECG	Sector Department; Country and Regional Offices; Internal trust funds	PECG Annual Report AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RFP
1.ii.c.	Aim to increase co-investment by partners in climate change-related projects, while improving coordination with other MDBs to avoid and eliminate duplication of resources to African countries. Also, increase coordination at the country level with bilateral funding operations to avoid overlaps.	Mid-term (2023): Activate or establish new partnerships to increase co-investment by partners in climate change-related projects. Terminal (2025): Activate or establish new partnerships to increase co-investment by partners in climate change-related projects.	Mid-term (2023): % increase in the number of defined partnerships with signed commitments to co-investing in climate change-related projects (from 2020 baseline). Terminal (2025): % increase in the number of defined partnerships with signed commitments to co-investing in climate change-related projects (from 2020 baseline).	Mid-term (2023): 30% increase in the number of defined partnerships with signed commitments to co-investing in climate change-related projects. Terminal (2025): 50% increase in the number of defined partnerships with signed commitments to co-investing in climate change-related projects.	PECG	Sector Department; Country and Regional Offices; Internal trust funds	PECG Annual Report. AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.ii.d	Support African countries' efforts to access existing and new sources of climate finance, for example by sharing knowledge and best practices related to resource mobilization.	Mid-term (2023): Produce and disseminate to RMCs high-quality guidance on climate finance resource mobilization. Terminal (2025): Produce and disseminate to RMCs high-quality guidance on climate finance resource mobilization.	Mid-term (2023): Number of climate finance resource mobilization knowledge products published and disseminated. Terminal (2025): Number of climate finance resource mobilization knowledge products published and disseminated.	Mid-term (2023): At least two (2) reports, each launched at an event attended by key government officials from RMCs. Terminal (2025): At least five (5) reports, each launched at an event attended by key government officials from RMCs.	PECG	AfDB Communications Department; Regional Offices; partner platforms such as AFAC, ADRIFI, and NDC Hub (amongst others)	PECG Annual Report	PECG		✓	✓					
1.ii.e	Leverage and complement new and existing platforms and tools aimed at putting climate finance at the centre of climate action in Africa and supporting key stakeholders in the evolving global climate finance architecture, to help design solutions and mobilize private capital for climate action (such as targeted guarantees and risk-mitigation products for certain risk). Efforts will be directed to fostering dialogue and sharing knowledge as well as to developing new climate risk-mitigating financial instruments, as currently being done through the African Financial Alliance on Climate Change.* * Noting that the development of such instruments should be done carefully, with consideration to ensure that the Bank's ability to offer adequate levels of grant or concessional finance is not compromised.	Mid-term (2023): Co-develop and pilot new financial instruments with private financial institutions in Africa to address climate change risk. Terminal (2025): Co-develop and pilot new financial instruments with private financial institutions in Africa to address climate change risk.	Mid-term (2023): Number of new climate risk finance instruments co-developed with the private sector and successfully piloted. Terminal (2025): Number of new climate risk finance instruments co-developed with the private sector and successfully piloted.	Mid-term (2023): At least one (1) new risk-mitigation or risk-management instrument co-developed and successfully piloted. Terminal (2025): At least two (2) new risk-mitigation or risk-management instruments co-developed and successfully piloted.	PECG	AFAC	PECG Annual Report AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG		✓	✓	✓			✓	

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action iii: To catalyse greater levels of financial resources for climate change and green growth, from market and non-market mechanisms, the Bank will:																
1.iii.a	Pilot the Internationally Transferable Mitigation Outcomes (ITMO) instruments and other market-based instruments developed under the Paris Agreement.	Mid-term (2023): Design, launch and begin piloting market-based instruments with tracking of results through M&E.	Mid-term (2023): Number of market-based instruments piloted.	Mid-term (2023): At least two (2) market-based instruments piloted.	PECG	Regional Offices; RMCs	PECG Annual Report AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG		✓	✓					✓
		Terminal (2025): Assess progress and results on chosen market-based instruments, including identification of lessons.	Terminal (2025): Publication of assessment.	Terminal (2025): One (1) assessment published.												
1.iii.b	Scale-up and widely implement the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (ABM), and green banks, and national climate change funds.	Mid-term (2023): Expand implementation of the ABM, and support the establishment and operationalisation of green banks and national climate change funds.	Mid-term (2023): Number of African countries adopting and using ABM. Number of national green banks and climate change funds established and operationalised.	Mid-term (2023): At least twenty (20) African countries adopting ABM At least three (3) national green banks and five (5) national climate change funds established and operationalised.	PECG	Regional Offices; partner platforms such as AFAC and ADRIFI	PECG Annual Report AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG	✓		✓		✓		✓	
		Terminal (2025): Assess progress and results on the ABM, including identification of lessons to modify the design of the ABM and inform decision-making on the continued expansion of ABM. Support the establishment and operationalisation of green banks and national climate change funds.	Terminal (2025): Publication of progress assessment on ABM. Volume of new climate and environmental finance mobilized by national green banks and climate change funds established.	Terminal (2025): One (1) assessment published. At least US\$500 million total climate and environmental finance mobilized by national green banks and climate change funds established.												



2. ACTION CLUSTER TWO: Investment portfolio and pipelines

Key: A = Adaptation; M = Mitigation; F = Finance; EE = Enabling Environment; GRe-v = Green Growth; SI = Gender, Youth, and Social Inclusion; PS = Private Sector development and participation; RR = Robust and Resilient recovery. Relevant pillars and areas of special emphasis have check marks (ticks).

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action cluster 2: INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO AND PIPELINES																
Action i: To give effect to its commitment to alignment with the Paris Agreement, the Bank will:																
2.i.a	Achieve 100% alignment with Building Blocks 1, 2, and 3 (mitigation, adaptation, and climate finance) of the MDBs' joint framework for alignment with the Paris Agreement by 2023, demonstrable inter alia through a mandatory requirement for projects to undergo Paris alignment screening before Board approval and transparent reporting through the entire project cycle.	Mid-term (2023): Develop and pilot a Paris Alignment investment screening tool (with mitigation and adaptation components), and a Paris Alignment Reporting Protocol, based on the principles developed by the Working groups under the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework Adopt and internalise guidance, recommendations, and principles developed by the Working groups under the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework on Building Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, with corresponding MERL measures.	Mid-term (2023): Number of Paris Alignment Investment Screening Tools and Reporting Protocols developed and piloted within the Bank. Proportion of new Bank's investments screened through the Paris Alignment Investment Screening Tool before approval and of Bank's investments reporting based on the Paris Alignment Reporting Protocol Proportion of Bank's operations reflecting measurable alignment with the Joint MDB's Paris Alignment Framework's guidance on Building Blocks 1, 2, 3	Mid-term (2023): One (1) Paris Alignment Investment Screening Tool and One (1) Paris Alignment Reporting Protocol (including adaptation and mitigation components). 100% of the Bank's investments screened with the Paris Alignment Investment Screening Tool and using the Paris Alignment Reporting Protocol 100% consistency and match of the Bank's operations with the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework's guidance on Building Blocks 1, 2, and 3.	PECG	All Bank Departments and Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓					
		Terminal (2025): Ensure 100% adoption and application bank-wide of the Paris Alignment Investment Screening Tool and Reporting Protocol, including by Regional Offices, through internal directives and periodic training. Adopt and internalise guidance, recommendations, and principles developed by the Working groups under the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework on Building Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, with corresponding MERL measures.	Terminal (2025): Proportion of new Bank's investments screened through the Paris Alignment Investment Screening Tool before approval and of Bank's investments reporting based on the Paris Alignment Reporting Protocol Proportion of Bank's operations reflecting measurable alignment with the Joint MDB's Paris Alignment Framework's guidance on Building Blocks 1, 2, 3	Terminal (2025): 100% of the Bank's investments screened with the Paris Alignment Investment Screening Tool and using the Paris Alignment Reporting Protocol 100% consistency and match of the Bank's operations with the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework's guidance on Building Blocks 1, 2, and 3.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars			Linked areas of emphasis				
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
2.i.b	Make strong and visible efforts towards alignment with Building Blocks 4, 5, and 6 (countries' strategy, engagement, and policy development; reporting; and alignment of internal activities) by 2023, ensuring 100% alignment of all six Building Blocks by the end of 2025.* [*noting that full alignment with Building Block 4 - engagement and policy development – will be contingent on progress made by RMCs on their NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs', which, in turn, would be commensurate with the level of climate funding flows to Africa]	Mid-term (2023): Adopt and internalise guidance, recommendations, and principles developed by the Working groups under the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework on Building Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, with corresponding MERL measures.	Mid-term (2023): Proportion of Bank's operations reflecting measurable alignment with the Joint MDB's Paris Alignment Framework's guidance on Building Blocks 4, 5, and 6	Mid-term (2023): 60% consistency and match of the Bank's operations with the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework's guidance on Building Blocks 4, 5, and 6.	PECG	All Bank Departments and Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓					
		Terminal (2025): Adopt and internalise guidance, recommendations, and principles developed by the Working groups under the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework on Building Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, with corresponding MERL measures.	Terminal (2025): Proportion of Bank's operations reflecting measurable alignment with the Joint MDB's Paris Alignment Framework's guidance on Building Blocks 4, 5, and 6	Terminal (2025): 100% consistency and match of the Bank's operations with the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework's guidance on Building Blocks 4, 5, and 6.												
2.i.c	Manage its portfolio to support a mid-century goal of global net-zero emissions by 2050, through policy-based lending, in a manner that is informed by African countries' LTSS and associated NDCs, consistent with the Paris Agreement's aim (Article 4.1 of UNFCCC).	Mid-term (2023): Strengthen and apply updated greenhouse gas emissions calculation methodology and guidelines for the Bank's investments, based on best practice consistent with the UNFCCC and IPCC calculation methodologies, to estimate the lifecycle emissions of individual investments by the Bank as well as the net portfolio lifecycle GHG emissions.	Mid-term (2023): Number of GHG emissions calculation methodology guidelines and GHG accounting and reporting tools developed or improved. Percentage of the Bank's investments for which lifecycle GHG emissions are calculated and reported using the developed methodology and guidelines and GHG accounting and reporting tool	Mid-term (2023): Updating of one (1) Improved GHG emissions calculation methodology guidelines and GHG accounting and reporting tool (further update beyond 2019 revisions). Lifecycle GHG emissions calculated and reported for 60% of the Bank's relevant investments using the developed methodology and guidelines and accounting and reporting tool	PECG	All Bank Departments and Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓					
		Terminal (2025): Develop and apply greenhouse gas emissions calculation methodology and guidelines for the Bank's investments, based on best practice consistent with the UNFCCC and IPCC calculation methodologies, to estimate the lifecycle emissions of individual investments by the Bank as well as the net portfolio lifecycle GHG emissions. Use the guidelines to manage the Bank's portfolio to support a trajectory of net-zero portfolio emissions by mid-century (2050)	Terminal (2025): Number of GHG emissions calculation methodology guidelines and GHG accounting and reporting tools developed or improved. Percentage of the Bank's investments for which lifecycle GHG emissions are calculated and reported using the developed methodology and guidelines and GHG accounting and reporting tool	Terminal (2025): Updating of one (1) Improved GHG emissions calculation methodology guidelines and GHG accounting and reporting tool (further update beyond 2019 revisions). Lifecycle GHG emissions calculated and reported for 100% of the Bank's relevant investments using the developed methodology and guidelines and accounting and reporting tool												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action ii: To generate a more robust pipeline of bankable climate change and green growth investments, the Bank will:																
2.ii.a	Expand project origination and preparation support through existing facilities such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF), Africa50 Fund, Africa Water Facility (AWF), Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF), the Africa Climate Resilience Investment Facility (Afri-Res), and others particularly suited to either climate change adaptation (for investments focused on resilience) or climate change mitigation (for investments focused on low-carbon development and emissions reduction), or green growth investments (focused on, illustratively, biodiversity, ecosystems, land use, forestry, waste management, efficient and clean technology, pollution abatement systems, and natural resources management).	Mid-term (2023): Directly or indirectly (through partners) provide project origination and preparation support (through funding and technical assistance) to climate adaptation, climate mitigation, and green growth investments in RMCs, bringing new projects from concept stage to bankability and financial close	Mid-term (2023): Financial value of project preparation funding provided to new climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and green growth investments supported (with project preparation funding and technical assistance) from concept stage through financial close	Mid-term (2023): At least US\$ 10 million in project preparation funding and TA for climate adaptation investments, US\$ 8 million in project preparation funding and TA for climate mitigation investments, and US\$ 5 million in project preparation funding and TA for green growth investments.	PECG	NEPAD, IPPF, AWF, ACCF, Afri-Res	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
		Terminal (2025): Directly or indirectly (through partners) provide project origination and preparation support to climate adaptation, climate mitigation, and green growth investments in RMCs, bringing new projects from concept stage to bankability and financial close	Terminal (2025): Financial value of project preparation funding provided to new climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and green growth investments supported (with project preparation funding and technical assistance) from concept stage through financial close	Terminal (2025): At least \$20 million in project preparation funding and TA for climate adaptation investments, US\$ 15 million in project preparation funding and TA for climate mitigation investments, and US\$ 10 million in project preparation funding and TA for green growth investments												
2.ii.b	Provide technical and financial support to African countries (national governments in RMCs) and regional economic communities to develop further regional climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and green growth project preparation facilities and funding mechanisms.	Mid-term (2023): Allocate funding and technical assistance support to RMCs for the establishment and operationalisation of climate change and green growth-focused project preparation facilities and funding mechanisms.	Mid-term (2023): Number of national or regional climate change and green growth project preparation support facilities and funding mechanisms established and operationalised	Mid-term (2023): At least four (4) national or regional climate change and green growth project preparation support facilities and funding mechanisms established and operationalised	PECG	Regional offices and RMCs	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
		Terminal (2025): Allocate funding and technical assistance support to RMCs for the establishment and operationalisation of climate change and green growth-focused project preparation facilities and funding mechanisms.	Terminal (2025): Number of national or regional climate change and green growth project preparation support facilities and funding mechanisms established and operationalised	Terminal (2025): At least ten (10) national or regional climate change and green growth project preparation support facilities and funding mechanisms established and operationalised												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
2.ii.c.	Act as a hub of expertise on quality investment preparation, to African RMCs and project developers, to provide insights into strengthening bankability and financial innovation.	Mid-term (2023): Contribute to RMCs' and project developers' knowledge and capacity on the integration of climate change and green growth in project preparation, through knowledge products and knowledge-sharing events	Mid-term (2023): Number of knowledge products developed and published on project preparation with a climate change and green growth focus. Number of knowledge-sharing events hosted on project preparation with a climate change and green growth focus	Mid-term (2023): At least three (3) annual knowledge products (one each per year on climate adaptation, climate mitigation, and green growth) project preparation. At least one (1) annual knowledge-sharing event hosted (per year) on climate change project and green growth preparation (in-person or online conference, seminar, workshop, panel discussion etc.)	PECG	AfDB Communications Department; partners such as AFAC, ADRI, NEPAD, IPPE, AWF, ACCF, Afri-Res	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓		✓	✓			
		Terminal (2025): Contribute to RMCs' and project developers' knowledge and capacity on the integration of climate change and green growth in project preparation, through knowledge products and knowledge-sharing events	Terminal (2025): Number of knowledge products developed and published on project preparation with a climate change and green growth focus. Number of knowledge-sharing events hosted on project preparation with a climate change and green growth focus	Terminal (2025): At least three (3) annual knowledge products (one each per year on climate adaptation, climate mitigation, and green growth) project preparation. At least one (1) annual knowledge-sharing event hosted (per year) on climate change project and green growth preparation (in-person or online conference, seminar, workshop, panel discussion etc.)												
2.ii.d	Pursue the application of internal carbon pricing, and notably of a shadow carbon price, as a way to assess the opportunities that a low-carbon transition provides and reduce the risks that any investment might otherwise create; and support the development of a pipeline of low-carbon options consistent with the Paris Agreement as well as global and national emission reduction goals. Ensure that any carbon pricing methodology and rollout is appropriate within the African context.	Mid-term (2023): Following the recommendations of the High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices, develop an approach towards internal shadow carbon pricing which follows best practice from other MDBs but takes into account the African context.	Mid-term (2023): Fully developed shadow carbon price methodology	Mid-term (2023): Fully developed shadow carbon price methodology and a set shadow carbon price level progression until 2050.	PEVP	FIVP/ECVP	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
		Terminal (2025): Fully operationalise the shadow carbon price in project appraisal.	Terminal (2025): Fully operationalised shadow carbon price methodology	Terminal (2025): Shadow carbon pricing is used in every project appraisal which can use comparators.												
2.ii.e	For green growth in particular, update the Green Growth Framework with a clear and precise definition of green growth, including its relation to a circular and blue economy, with specifics on what the definition entails in relation to the Bank's scope of activities and investments, and communicate the definition Bank-wide, in order to enable the development of an investable pipeline of green growth projects.	Mid-term (2023): Develop, operationalise, and disseminate based on the updated GG definition in the CC&GG Policy an in-depth definition of green growth which specifies at a wider level which of the Bank's activities and investments can be classified as green growth. This definition will be the basis for a baseline assessment of where the Bank stands in terms of the share of green growth components of its total portfolio. Mainstream the definition into all of the Bank's operations and decision-making processes. Loan officers of the Bank are using the definition when classifying projects.	In-depth operational definition	Mid-term (2023): A fully mainstreamed in-depth operational definition of what areas, activities, and investments can be classified as green growth. A baseline assessment undertaken to establish the share of projects in the Bank's portfolio that fall under the green growth definition.	PECG	All Bank Departments and Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
		Terminal (2025): All loan officers of the Bank continue to use the definition when classifying projects. Continue to update the baseline assessment as part of the annual PEGC report on the share of green growth in the Bank's portfolio (per Action 1.i.c).	In-depth operational definition	Terminal (2025): Continued use of the operational definition which continues to be practical and used in the day-to-day assessment of projects by investment officers at the Bank. Annual update to the baseline assessment as part of the PEGC annual report (per Action 1.i.c).												
2.ii.f	Develop, based on the definition adopted, an inventory or database of green growth initiatives, with clear criteria of what constitutes green growth. This will be used initially to guide project origination and preparation, as well as to track approvals, and thereafter to track the achievement of targets. The starting point for such a database would be the project inventory developed by an independent team that conducted an evaluation in 2021 of the Bank's climate change and green growth performance.	Mid-term (2023): Develop a detailed inventory or database for all subcategories of green growth. The database must allow to support investment decisions using GG budget as well as to support reporting and M&E efforts.	Mid-term (2023):	Mid-term (2023): A fully operational database of what constitutes green growth in the Bank's current and future activities is used by all departments and plays an essential role in decision making.	PEGC	All Bank Departments and Regional Offices	PEGC Annual Report	PEGC	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
		Terminal (2025): Fully mainstream the database into project departments and operationalise it.	Terminal (2025):	Terminal (2025): Continued use of the database.												
2.ii.g	Increase volume and value of climate change and green growth investments in fragile situations, with explicit attention to investment components that create and sustain green jobs for local communities.	Mid-term (2023): Grow, over the 2020 baseline, the number of income-generating and job-creating climate change and green growth investments in fragile situations (countries in transition)	Mid-term (2023): Percentage increase in the financial value of income-generating and job-creating climate change and green growth investments in fragile geographies (transition states)	Mid-term (2023): 5% increase, over the 2020 baseline, in the financial value of income-generating and job-creating climate change and green growth investments in fragile geographies (transition states)	PEGC	Transition States Facility; Regional Offices, RMCs	PEGC Annual Report; Transition States Facility Annual Report	PEGC	✓		✓		✓			✓
		Terminal (2025): Grow, over the 2020 baseline, the number of income-generating and job-creating climate change and green growth investments in fragile situations (countries in transition)	Terminal (2025): Percentage increase in the financial value of income-generating and job-creating climate change and green growth investments in fragile geographies (transition states)	Terminal (2025): 10% increase, over the 2020 baseline, in the financial value of income-generating and job-creating climate change and green growth investments in fragile geographies (transition states)												
2.ii.h	Strengthen the interlinkage between green growth and social and environmental safeguards (E&S), and their use to enhance overall socio-economic resilience of governments, communities, and business models.	Mid-term (2023): Establishing a process for formal coordination between the E&S team and PEGC such as a fixed meeting of the teams. Developing an assessment process that integrates the E&S and climate / green growth assessments and establishes at what stage which team is consulted. Briefing operational staff of the bank on the process of the climate and green growth assessment and ensuring it is used at all stages of a project in parallel to the E&S assessments.		Mid-term (2023): A fully operational formal process on how the climate and green growth assessment works and how it links with the existing E&S assessment process. The first projects are appraised using the new process. An internal guidance note on the benefits of; and best practice for the cooperation of the E&S assessors and the climate change/green growth officers.	PEGC	E&S Officers	PEGC Annual Report	PEGC			✓					

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
		Terminal (2025): Continue to use the process and follow it for all new projects and for all existing where it makes sense.	Terminal (2025):	Terminal (2025): All project appraisal, monitoring, and project completion reporting is following the clear new process on E&S, climate, and green growth assessment.												
2.ii.i	Make climate change and green growth mainstreaming for Paris alignment a mandatory process for project appraisal, before approval, similar to an environmental and social safeguard disclosure requirement.	Mid-term (2023): Include climate change and green growth and Paris alignment considerations within project appraisal procedures as a mandatory requirement for project approval, amending project appraisal guidelines and project approval protocols accordingly.	Mid-term (2023): Percentage of all bank project approvals that include climate change and green growth and Paris alignment considerations within project appraisal.	Mid-term (2023): 60% of all bank approvals to include climate change and green growth and Paris alignment within project appraisals.	PECG	All Bank departments. Quality Assurance and Results Department - Compliance and Safeguards Division	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓			✓			
		Terminal (2025): Include climate change and green growth and Paris alignment considerations within project appraisal procedures as a mandatory requirement for project approval, amending project appraisal guidelines and project approval protocols accordingly.	Terminal (2025): Percentage of all bank project approvals that include climate change and green growth and Paris alignment considerations within project appraisal.	Terminal (2025): 100% of all bank approvals to include climate change and green growth and Paris alignment within project appraisals.												
2.ii.j	Develop eligibility criteria for biodiversity and land degradation neutrality projects as part of the climate change and green growth portfolio. Further, develop biodiversity risk criteria to include as part of E&S and climate risk assessments.	Mid-term (2023): Conduct an internal exercise to establish what kind of projects the Bank can finance in the biodiversity and land degradation neutrality area. During this exercise, the Bank will assess the potential project pipeline and set priorities. The exercise should conclude with a full list of what type of projects are eligible and how mature they need to be to receive support from the Bank. Following this exercise fully operationalise the financing and technical support for projects finance in the biodiversity and land degradation neutrality area. Develop and fully operationalise biodiversity risk criteria as part of the E&S and climate risk assessment when appraising projects.	Mid-term (2023):	Mid-term (2023): A full list of eligible areas for support in the biodiversity and land degradation neutrality area. Clear categorisation of which areas can receive project financing, and which are also eligible for technical assistance. Inclusions of guidance on biodiversity risks for project appraisal as part of E&S and climate risks assessments. First projects have been financed based on the use of the eligibility criteria. Biodiversity risk is assessed as a standard part of the E&S/climate risk assessment.	PECG	AHVP	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
		Terminal (2025): Continue to assess and finance biodiversity conservation and restoration projects. Continue to assess biodiversity risk as a standard part of the E&S/climate risk assessment.	Terminal (2025):	Terminal (2025): Increase in biodiversity conservation and restoration projects. All projects are screened for biodiversity risk as part of the E&S/climate risk assessment.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RF
2.ii.k	Ensure that active consideration is given to investments that take into account indigenous knowledge systems and practices in climate change resilience (including but not limited to climate monitoring).	Mid-term (2023): Develop and apply guidelines for mainstreaming of indigenous knowledge systems and practices into investment concept development and project preparation of climate change investments.	Mid-term (2023): Publication of guidelines.	Mid-term (2023): One (1) set of mainstreaming guidelines developed and published.	PECG	Quality Assurance and Results Department - Compliance and Safeguards Division	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓				✓		✓
		Terminal (2025): Update (strengthen) and apply guidelines for mainstreaming of indigenous knowledge systems and practices into investment concept development and project preparation of climate change investments.	Terminal (2025): Update of mainstreaming guidelines.	Terminal (2025): One (1) set of guidelines updated and re-issued.												
Action iii: To accelerate the development of Paris-aligned investments, and investments consistent with the African Development Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Policy, the Bank will:																
2.iii.a	Practice policy-based lending and prioritize climate adaptation investments in high-priority, climate-sensitive sectors (as identified by African countries) within which greater resilience is crucial. The specific priority sectors may evolve based on African countries' specific risk and vulnerability profiles. However, they will reflect economic sectors where loss, damage, and adverse consequences from climate change are measurably higher than others. Priority sectors will also be consistent with the IPCC's periodic reports that highlight areas of greatest concern for climate change in Africa.	Mid-term (2023): Ensure that the Bank's investments are consistent with and reflective of the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework in terms of the policy pillar on climate adaptation and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC	Mid-term (2023): Percentage of the Bank's total investment portfolio (in \$) consistent and reflective of the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework, and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC	Mid-term (2023): 60% of the value of the Bank's investment portfolio to be consistent with and reflective of the Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework, and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC.	PECG	All Bank Departments	PECG Annual Report. AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review		✓		✓		✓			
		Terminal (2025): Ensure that the Bank's investments are consistent with and reflective of the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework in terms of the policy pillar on climate adaptation and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC.	Terminal (2025): Percentage of the Bank's total investment portfolio (in \$) consistent and reflective of the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework, and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC.	Terminal (2025): 100% of the value of the Bank's investment portfolio to be consistent with and reflective of the Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework, and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC.												
2.iii.b	Develop or update sectoral guidance on climate change adaptation project types to be prioritized in the investment pipeline. The guidance will reflect the IPCC's definition of adaptation, the Joint Multilateral Development Banks' Paris Alignment Framework of six building blocks, the MDBs' Joint Principles on Climate Change Adaptation Finance Tracking, the African Development Bank's Just Transition Principles, and the UN Agenda 2030's Sustainable Development Goals. Sectoral guidance will be used proactively and will also provide direction on maximizing mitigation co-benefits where adaptation and mitigation are closely linked.	Mid-term (2023): Develop and apply sector-by-sector climate change adaptation investment guidance manuals (similar to the existing sector-by-sector climate finance tracking guidance manuals) to determine the Bank's position on sectoral climate change adaptation priorities and eligibility and non-eligibility of sub-sectors and project categories for climate adaptation finance.	Mid-term (2023): Publication and adoption of sector guidance manuals for all major economic sectors represented in AfDB's investment portfolio, reflecting consistency with the Bank's climate change and green growth strategic framework and joint MDB's collectively agreed principles on Paris Alignment and climate finance.	Mid-term (2023): Publication and adoption of one (1) sector guidance manual for each major sector represented in AfDB's investment portfolio.	PECG (to co-develop with each sector department, e.g. energy, transport, agriculture, water etc.)	All Bank Departments	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓					✓		✓
		Terminal (2025): Track and report the application of sector-by-sector climate change adaptation investment guidance manuals (similar to the existing sector-by-sector climate finance tracking guidance manuals) to determine the Bank's position on sectoral climate change adaptation priorities and eligibility and non-eligibility of sub-sectors and project categories for climate adaptation finance.	Terminal (2025): Report on the extent of adoption of sector guidance manuals for all major economic sectors represented in AfDB's investment portfolio, reflecting consistency with the Bank's climate change and green growth strategic framework and joint MDB's collectively agreed principles on Paris Alignment and climate finance.	Terminal (2025): Publication of one (1) report on the extent of adoption of sector guidance manuals.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	F	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
2.iii.c	Practice policy-based lending and prioritize climate change mitigation investments in carbon-intensive, high greenhouse gas emitting sectors that are identified by African countries as high priority sectors within which abatement and sequestration of greenhouse gases are crucial. The specific priority sectors may evolve based on African countries' emissions profiles. They will however reflect economic sectors where current and projected emissions are measurably higher than others, per the latest available greenhouse gas inventories conducted using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)-prescribed methodologies. The priority sectors will also be consistent with the UNFCCC's periodic global stocktake reviews.	Mid-term (2023): Ensure that the Bank's investments are consistent with and reflective of the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework in terms of the policy pillar on climate mitigation and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC	Mid-term (2023): Percentage of the Bank's total investment portfolio (in \$) consistent and reflective of the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework, and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC	Mid-term (2023): 60% of the value of the Bank's investment portfolio to be consistent with and reflective of the Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework, and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC.	PECG	All Bank Departments	PECG Annual Review. AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review									
		Terminal (2025): Ensure that the Bank's investments are consistent with and reflective of the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework in terms of the policy pillar on climate mitigation and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC	Terminal (2025): Percentage of the Bank's total investment portfolio (in \$) consistent and reflective of the Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework, and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC	Terminal (2025): 100% of the value of the Bank's investment portfolio to be consistent with and reflective of the Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework, and the latest available science and guidance from the IPCC.												
2.iii.d	Develop or update sectoral guidance on climate change mitigation project types to be prioritized in the investment pipeline. As with adaptation, the mitigation sectoral guidance will reflect the IPCC definition of mitigation, the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework of six building blocks, and the MDBs' Joint Principles on Climate Change Mitigation Finance. Attention will be given to avoiding stranded assets, particularly in light of evolving global commitments to reduce and stop financing to certain types of carbon-intensive activities that would prolong fossil fuel lock-in. Sectoral guidance will be used proactively, and will reflect the African Development Bank's Just Transition Principles and the UN Agenda 2030's SDGs and provide direction on maximizing adaptation co-benefits where mitigation and adaptation are closely linked.	Mid-term (2023): Develop and apply sector-by-sector climate change mitigation investment guidance manuals (similar to the existing sector-by-sector climate finance tracking guidance manuals) to determine the Bank's position on sectoral climate change mitigation priorities and eligibility and non-eligibility of sub-sectors and project categories for climate mitigation finance.	Mid-term (2023): Publication and adoption of sector guidance manuals for all major economic sectors represented in AfDB's investment portfolio, reflecting consistency with the Bank's climate change and green growth strategic framework and joint MDB's collectively agreed principles on Paris Alignment and climate finance.	Mid-term (2023): Publication and adoption of one (1) sector guidance manual for each major sector represented in AfDB's investment portfolio.	PECG	All Bank Departments	PECG Annual Report	PECG								
		Terminal (2025): Track and report the application of sector-by-sector climate change mitigation investment guidance manuals (similar to the existing sector-by-sector climate finance tracking guidance manuals) to determine the Bank's position on sectoral climate change mitigation priorities and eligibility and non-eligibility of sub-sectors and project categories for climate mitigation finance.	Terminal (2025): Report on the extent of adoption of sector guidance manuals for all major economic sectors represented in AfDB's investment portfolio, reflecting consistency with the Bank's climate change and green growth strategic framework and joint MDB's collectively agreed principles on Paris Alignment and climate finance.	Terminal (2025): Publication of one (1) report on the extent of adoption of sector guidance manuals.												



3. ACTION CLUSTER THREE: Convening power, partnerships, and activation of key actors

Key: A = Adaptation; M = Mitigation; CF = Finance; EE = Enabling Environment; GG = Green Growth; SI = Gender, Youth, and Social Inclusion; PS = Private Sector development and participation; RR = Robust and Resilient recovery. Relevant pillars and areas of special emphasis have check marks (ticks).

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action Cluster 3: CONVENING POWER, PARTNERSHIPS, AND ACTIVATION OF KEY ACTORS																
Action i: To create an exponential impact on climate change and green growth through the African Development Bank's partnerships, the Bank will:																
3.i.a	Expand and cement the partnerships with institutions that bring together comparative advantages and complementary capacities – such as the GCA's Africa Office – by undertaking substantive activities and producing concrete outputs. Private sector capacity-building training is an example of such an output.	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Establish and define the scope of new strategic and additive partnerships with key entities and develop clear programmes of collaboration with measurable outputs (research and analysis publications, knowledge products knowledge-sharing events, on-the-ground activities) and targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Establish and define the scope of new strategic and additive partnerships with key entities and develop clear programmes of collaboration with measurable outputs (research and analysis publications, knowledge products knowledge-sharing events, on-the-ground activities) and targeted beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Number of additive partnerships on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans.</p> <p>Number of specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Number of additive partnerships on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans.</p> <p>Number of specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>At least two (2) additive partnerships on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans.</p> <p>At least two (2) specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>At least five (5) additive partnerships on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans.</p> <p>At least five (5) specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.</p>	PECG	Partner institutions	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
3.i.b	Strengthen and regularly activate partnerships with the African Union, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the African Union Development Agency (NEPAD-AUDA), the African Climate Policy Centre, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the World Meteorological Organization, other UN agencies, the Global Green Growth Institute, and the European Commission. Enhance already fruitful collaborations like the Africa Adaptation Initiative, ClimDev Africa, the Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa, the Global Framework for Climate Services, and build on prior results.	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Design and implement measurable deliverables with existing partners, building on achievements to date and filling identified gaps, with concrete additive outputs such as publications with fresh research and analysis, knowledge-sharing events, continued leveraging of the Bank's leadership role at the Conference of the Parties (COP), and on-the-ground activities with identifiable beneficiaries and results.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Design and implement measurable deliverables with existing partners, building on achievements to date and filling identified gaps, with concrete additive outputs such as publications with fresh research and analysis, knowledge-sharing events, continued leveraging of the Bank's leadership role at the Conference of the Parties (COP), and on-the-ground activities with identifiable beneficiaries and results.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Number of specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as events, publications, on-the-ground activities – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth.</p> <p>Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Number of specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as events, publications, on-the-ground activities – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth.</p> <p>Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>At least five (5) specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as events, publications, on-the-ground activities – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth.</p> <p>At least 2500 direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>At least ten (10) specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as events, publications, on-the-ground activities – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth.</p> <p>At least 5000 direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</p>	PECG	Partner institutions	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
3.i.b	Strengthen and regularly activate partnerships with the African Union, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the African Union Development Agency (NEPAD-AUDA), the African Climate Policy Centre, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the World Meteorological Organization, other UN agencies, the Global Green Growth Institute, and the European Commission. Enhance already fruitful collaborations like the Africa Adaptation Initiative, ClimDev Africa, the Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa, the Global Framework for Climate Services, and build on prior results.	Mid-term (2023): Design and implement measurable deliverables with existing partners, building on achievements to date and filling identified gaps, with concrete additive outputs such as publications with fresh research and analysis, knowledge-sharing events, continued leveraging of the Bank's leadership role at the Conference of the Parties (COP), and on-the-ground activities with identifiable beneficiaries and results.	Mid-term (2023): Number of specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as events, publications, on-the-ground activities – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth. Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries reached.	Mid-term (2023): At least five (5) specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as events, publications, on-the-ground activities – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth. At least 2500 direct and indirect beneficiaries reached.	PECG	Partner institutions	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Terminal (2025): Design and implement measurable deliverables with existing partners, building on achievements to date and filling identified gaps, with concrete additive outputs such as publications with fresh research and analysis, knowledge-sharing events, continued leveraging of the Bank's leadership role at the Conference of the Parties (COP), and on-the-ground activities with identifiable beneficiaries and results.	Terminal (2025): Number of specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as events, publications, on-the-ground activities – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth. Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries reached.	Terminal (2025): At least ten (10) specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as events, publications, on-the-ground activities – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth. At least 5000 direct and indirect beneficiaries reached.												
3.i.c	Continue to strengthen partnerships with other multilateral development banks and international financial institutions.	Mid-term (2023): Collaborate with other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and development finance institutions (DFIs), such as through the International Development Finance Club (IDFC) on climate change and green growth initiatives	Mid-term (2023): Number of active collaborations underway on climate change and green growth with other MDBs and the IDFC	Mid-term (2023): At least three (3) active collaborations underway on climate change and green growth with other MDBs and at least two (2) with the IDFC	PECG	Partner institutions	PECG Annual Report. Joint Report on MDBs' Climate Finance	PECG	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
		Terminal (2025): Collaborate with other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and development finance institutions (DFIs), such as through the International Development Finance Club (IDFC) on climate change and green growth initiatives.	Terminal (2025): Number of active collaborations underway on climate change and green growth with other MDBs and the IDFC.	Terminal (2025): At least five (5) active collaborations underway on climate change and green growth with other MDBs and at least three (3) with the IDFC.												
3.i.d	Explore and develop new partnerships with governments and companies beyond Africa, particularly with a view towards technology transfer and guidance and advice on best-available technologies.	Mid-term (2023): Establish and define the scope of new strategic partnerships with governments or companies outside Africa and develop clear programmes of collaboration with measurable outputs related to technology transfer and technology-sharing for climate change and green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Number of new partnerships (with non-African governments or companies) on climate change and green growth technology transfer and technology-sharing formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Number of specific technologies advanced in Africa as a direct result of the partnerships.	Mid-term (2023): At least two (2) new partnerships (with non-African governments or companies) on climate change and green growth technology transfer and technology-sharing formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. At least one (1) specific technology advanced in Africa as a direct result of the partnerships.	PECG	All Bank departments; Non-Regional Members	PECG Annual Report. Annual AfDB Development Effectiveness Review	PECG	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
		Terminal (2025): Establish and define the scope of new strategic partnerships with governments or companies outside Africa and develop clear programmes of collaboration with measurable outputs related to technology transfer and technology-sharing for climate change and green growth.	Terminal (2025): Number of new partnerships (with non-African governments or companies) on climate change and green growth technology transfer and technology-sharing formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Number of specific technologies advanced in Africa as a direct result of the partnerships with new partners.	Terminal (2025): At least five (5) new partnerships (with non-African governments or companies) on climate change and green growth technology transfer and technology-sharing formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. At least three (3) specific technologies advanced in Africa as a direct result of the partnerships.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
3.i.e	Explore and develop new partnerships with governments and companies within Africa's more technologically advanced countries, which could anchor green growth at a regional scale and develop low-carbon and green technologies well-suited for the African context; and oriented towards technology transfer and guidance and advice to other, less economically developed African countries.	Mid-term (2023): Establish and define the scope of new strategic partnerships with governments or companies in Africa's more technologically advanced economies and develop clear programmes of collaboration with measurable outputs related to technology transfer and technology-sharing for climate change and green growth to assist less developed RMCs.	Mid-term (2023): Number of new partnerships (with Africa's technologically advanced country governments or companies) on climate change and green growth technology transfer and technology-sharing formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Number of specific technologies advanced in lower-income and LDC RMCs as a direct result of the partnerships.	Mid-term (2023): At least two (2) new partnerships (with Africa's technologically advanced country governments or companies) on climate change and green growth technology transfer and technology-sharing formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. At least one (1) specific technology advanced in lower-income and MDC RMCs as a direct result of the partnerships.	PECG	All Bank departments; RMCs	PECG Annual Report. Annual AfDB Development Effectiveness Review	PECG	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
		Terminal (2025): Establish and define the scope of new strategic partnerships with governments or companies in Africa's more technologically advanced economies and develop clear programmes of collaboration with measurable outputs related to technology transfer and technology-sharing for climate change and green growth to assist less developed RMCs.	Terminal (2025): Number of new partnerships (with Africa's technologically advanced country governments or companies) on climate change and green growth technology transfer and technology-sharing formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Number of specific technologies advanced in lower-income and LDC RMCs as a direct result of the partnerships.	Terminal (2025): At least five (5) new partnerships (with Africa's technologically advanced country governments or companies) on climate change and green growth technology transfer and technology-sharing formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. At least three (3) specific technologies advanced in lower-income and MDC RMCs as a direct result of the partnerships.												
3.i.f	Explore and develop new strategic and high-impact partnerships with knowledge institutions, knowledge hubs, researchers, universities, academia, civil society organizations and third sector institutions in African countries. This will support their role in promoting good governance and robust national policy and action on climate change and green growth, at the country level.	Mid-term (2023): Establish and define the scope of new strategic partnerships with knowledge institutions in RMCs (academia, civil society, knowledge hubs, research institutions, think tanks), and develop clear programmes of collaboration with measurable outputs (research and analysis publications, knowledge products, studies, knowledge-sharing events) focused on strengthening climate change and green growth policy, strategy, regulation, and governance in the RMCs.	Mid-term (2023): Number of partnerships (with knowledge-creators and generators in RMCs) on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Number of specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.	Mid-term (2023): At least two (2) partnerships (with knowledge-creators and generators in RMCs) on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. At least two (2) specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.	PECG	Partner institutions	PEC Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
		Terminal (2025): Establish and define the scope of new strategic partnerships with knowledge institutions in RMCs (academia, civil society, knowledge hubs, research institutions, think tanks), and develop clear programmes of collaboration with measurable outputs (research and analysis publications, knowledge products, studies, knowledge-sharing events) focused on strengthening climate change and green growth policy, strategy, regulation, and governance in the RMCs.	Terminal (2025): Number of partnerships (with knowledge-creators and generators in RMCs) on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Number of specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.	Terminal (2025): At least five (5) partnerships (with knowledge-creators and generators in RMCs) on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. At least five (5) specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
3.i.g	Engage with initiatives and partners to strengthen the internal knowledge capacity of the Bank such as the UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative.	Mid-term (2023): Establish and define an engagement and partnership plan to strengthen partnerships and capacity building with key actors in high priority green growth areas. Develop a clear programme of collaboration with measurable outputs such as knowledge building events focused on supporting climate change action and green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Number of partnerships (with knowledge-creators who can actively support the Bank's staff) on biodiversity and similar capacity building formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Number of specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.	Mid-term (2023): At least two (2) partnerships with leading actors in the biodiversity & nature-based solution space At least two (2) specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.	PECG	Partner Institutions	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓			✓			✓
		Terminal (2025): Continue building partnerships on emerging areas in the biodiversity & nature-based solution space.	Terminal (2025): Number of partnerships (with knowledge-creators who can actively support the Bank's staff) on biodiversity and similar capacity building formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Number of specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.	Terminal (2025): At least five (5) partnerships with leading actors in the biodiversity & nature-based solution space. At least five (5) specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.												
3.i.h	Establish a formal dialogue and partnership with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) focused on leveraging the AfCFTA to promote climate change and green growth-oriented investments and trade within Africa.	Mid-term (2023): Establish and define the scope of a new strategic partnership with the AfCFTA on climate change and green growth, and develop a clear programme of collaboration with measurable outputs focused on strengthening trade that supports climate change action and green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Formalization of partnership with AfCFTA on climate change and green growth through a memorandum of understanding and an accompanying partnership plan. Number of specific outputs co-delivered with AfCFTA under the new partnership.	Mid-term (2023): One (1) formal partnership announced with AfCFTA on climate change and green growth, formalised through a memorandum of understanding and an accompanying partnership plan. At least one (1) specific output co-delivered with AfCFTA	PECG	AfCFTA	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓			✓	✓		
		Terminal (2025): Establish and define the scope of a new strategic partnership with the AfCFTA on climate change and green growth, and develop a clear programme of collaboration with measurable outputs focused on strengthening trade that supports climate change action and green growth.	Terminal (2025): Number of partnerships (with knowledge-creators and generators in RMCs) on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Number of specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.	Terminal (2025): One (1) formal partnership continued or renewed with AfCFTA on climate change and green growth, formalised through a renewed memorandum of understanding and an updated partnership plan. At least two (2) specific outputs co-delivered with AfCFTA												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action ii: To drive thought-leadership and knowledge-generation, including through its strategic partnerships, the Bank will:																
3.ii.a	Strengthen partnerships with knowledge institutions, knowledge hubs, universities and academia in African countries, with a focus on thought-leadership and knowledge-generation for climate change and green growth (including but not limited to managing exposure to climate-related financial risk, and leveraging economic opportunities), and to promote innovation and the enhancement of Africa's intellectual capital on climate change and green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Establish and define the scope of new strategic partnerships with knowledge institutions in Africa (academia, civil society, knowledge hubs, research institutions, think tanks), and develop clear programmes of collaboration with measurable outputs (research and analysis publications, knowledge products, studies, knowledge-sharing events) focused on strengthening home-grown intellectual capital on climate change and green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Number of partnerships (with knowledge-creators and generators in RMCs) on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Amount of grant funding provided by the AfDB to such partners for knowledge-generation on green growth (including for educational programmes). Number of specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.	Mid-term (2023): At least two (2) partnerships (with knowledge-creators and generators on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. At least US\$ 1 million in grant funding provided by the AfDB to such partners for knowledge-generation on green growth (including for educational programmes). At least two (2) specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.	PECG	Partner institutions	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
		Terminal (2025): Establish and define the scope of new strategic partnerships with knowledge institutions in Africa (academia, civil society, knowledge hubs, research institutions, think tanks), and develop clear programmes of collaboration with measurable outputs (research and analysis publications, knowledge products, studies, knowledge-sharing events) focused on strengthening home-grown intellectual capital on climate change and green growth.	Terminal (2025): Number of partnerships (with knowledge-creators and generators in RMCs) on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. Number of specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.	Terminal (2025): At least five (5) partnerships (with knowledge-creators and generators on climate change and green growth formalised through memoranda of understanding and accompanying partnership plans. At least US\$ 3 million in grant funding provided by the AfDB to such partners for knowledge-generation on green growth (including for educational programmes). At least five (5) specific outputs co-delivered with new partners.												
3.ii.b	Expand the membership and substantive activities of collaborative platforms including (but not limited to) the Africa Nationally Determined Contributions Hub, the ADRiFi program, and the AFAC, to facilitate greater best-practice dissemination and knowledge-sharing.	Mid-term (2023): Add new and more diverse members to existing partnerships and collaborative platforms, and design and implement measurable deliverables with such existing partners and collaborative platforms, with concrete and measurable outputs on climate change and green growth, and identifiable beneficiaries.	Mid-term (2023): Number of new members added. Number of specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as publications, knowledge-products, knowledge-sharing events – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth. Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	Mid-term (2023): At least five (5) new and diverse partners added to existing partnerships and collaborative platforms. At least two (2) specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as events, publications, on-the-ground activities – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth. At least 600 direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	PECG	Partner institutions	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Terminal (2025): Add new and more diverse members to existing partnerships and collaborative platforms, and design and implement measurable deliverables with such existing partners and collaborative platforms, with concrete and measurable outputs on climate change and green growth, and identifiable beneficiaries.	Terminal (2025): Number of new members added. Number of specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as publications, knowledge-products, knowledge-sharing events – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth. Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	Terminal (2025): At least ten (10) new and diverse partners added to existing partnerships and collaborative platforms. At least five (5) specific outputs (or deliverables) – such as events, publications, on-the-ground activities – co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth. At least 1500 direct and indirect beneficiaries reached												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
3.ii.c.	Record the use and on-the-ground implementation of best-practice and knowledge exchanged through these platforms, to track the utility and value-add of these knowledge networks.	Mid-term (2023): Design, establish and operationalize MERL systems to track the analytics of knowledge products and information disseminated through collaborative platforms and networks, to establish the value-add of the AfDB's efforts in the knowledge-generation and knowledge-sharing space for climate change and green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Implementation of a MERL system that tracks online content including (but not limited to) number of unique visitors, length of visit per page, number of downloads, proportion of downloads opened, number of practitioners reporting the use or reliance on AfDB-supported knowledge products etc.	Mid-term (2023): Launch of MERL system and publication of analytics reports for 2023.	PECG	IDEV. Corporate IT services	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Design, establish and operationalize MERL systems to track the analytics of knowledge products and information disseminated through collaborative platforms and networks, to establish the value-add of the AfDB's efforts in the knowledge-generation and knowledge-sharing space for climate change and green growth.	Terminal (2025): Implementation of a MERL system that tracks online content including (but not limited to) number of unique visitors, length of visit per page, number of downloads, proportion of downloads opened, number of practitioners reporting the use or reliance on AfDB-supported knowledge products etc.	Terminal (2025): Continued operation of MERL system and publication of analytics reports for 2023, 2024, and 2025.												
3.ii.d	Produce and publish major thought-leadership knowledge products annually that strengthen the understanding of pressing climate change and green growth issues. The aim will be to directly inform evidence-based policy, planning, institutional, finance, investment, budgeting, and MERL decisions by African countries on climate change and green growth. Where feasible, such knowledge products will contain a special emphasis on regional integration investments.	Mid-term (2023): Produce and publish major thought-leadership knowledge products annually on climate change and green growth, focused on climate and environmental finance, climate-related financial risk management, investment, accounting, and budgeting, focusing in particular on regional integration investments.	Mid-term (2023): Number of major thought-leadership knowledge products on climate change and green growth, with guidance on finance, risk management, investment, accounting, and budgeting, published and broadly disseminated annually.	Mid-term (2023): At least two (2) each year in 2022 and 2023 (totalling at least four)	PECG	AfDB Communications Department	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Produce and publish major thought-leadership knowledge products annually on climate change and green growth, focused on climate and environmental finance, climate-related financial risk management, investment, accounting, and budgeting, focusing in particular on regional integration investments.	Terminal (2025): Number of major thought-leadership knowledge products on climate change and green growth, with guidance on finance, risk management, investment, accounting, and budgeting, published and broadly disseminated annually.	Terminal (2025): At least two (2) each year in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 (totalling at least eight)												
3.ii.e	Support African countries with more user-friendly decision-support tools to integrate climate change considerations in investment planning and budgeting.	Mid-term (2023): Design, develop, and publicly release user-friendly decision-support tools on the integration of climate change considerations into national and sub-national investment planning, budgeting, public expenditure and accounting, for direct use by government officials in RMCs, tracking their uptake and assessing the level of their application by user governments.	Mid-term (2023): Number of user-friendly decision-support tools developed for use by RMC government officials. Publication of assessment tracking the application and utility of such tools by RMC government officials.	Mid-term (2023): At least one (1) user-friendly decision-support tool to integrate climate change into national and sub-national investment planning, budgeting, public expenditure and accounting. One annual publication of efficacy and uptake of such tools, in 2023.	PECG	Regional offices; RMCs	PECG Annual Report	PECG		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Terminal (2025): Design, develop, and publicly release user-friendly decision-support tools on the integration of climate change considerations into national and sub-national investment planning, budgeting, public expenditure and accounting, for direct use by government officials in RMCs, tracking their uptake and assessing the level of their application by user governments.	Terminal (2025): Number of user-friendly decision-support tools developed for use by RMC government officials. Publication of assessment tracking the application and utility of such tools by RMC government officials.	Terminal (2025): At least three (3) user-friendly decision-support tools to integrate climate change into national and sub-national investment planning, budgeting, public expenditure and accounting. One annual publication of efficacy and uptake of such tools, in 2023, 2024, and 2025 (three in total)												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action iii: To make the benefits of the African Development Bank's investments more inclusive, and to expand the involvement of women, girls, young entrepreneurs, and other vulnerable or marginalised groups in climate-smart and green innovations, the Bank will:																
3.iii.a	Undertake a baseline assessment of previous efforts to promote women, girls, youth, and marginalised populations' inclusion in the Bank's climate change and green growth activities and investments. This will allow for a better understanding of where the gaps are and how to devise women, girls, youth, and marginalised groups' inclusion approaches in the Bank's climate change and green growth initiatives beyond the business-as-usual methods (such as training modules or workshops).	Mid-term (2023): Conduct a comprehensive baseline assessment of the Bank's recent efforts (within the last decade) to promote women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups' interests and participation in the Bank's climate change and green growth investments, with a measurement of results. Based on the assessment, develop recommendations for further inclusivity approaches beyond the business-as-usual.	Mid-term (2023): Completion of baseline assessment (with the establishment of baseline metrics), with detailed recommendations on measures to strengthen measurable inclusion beyond nominal, conventional approaches.	Mid-term (2023): One (1) baseline assessment published with baseline metrics for the decadal period 2010 – 2020 and annual metrics for 2021, 2022, and 2023	PECG	IDEV; Gender, Women, and Civil Society department	PECG Annual Report	PECG							✓	
		Terminal (2025): Integrate the recommendations stemming from the assessment in all of the Bank's efforts (including investments), to substantively promote a measurable increase in the inclusion of women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups in climate change and green growth initiatives.	Terminal (2025): Measurable percentage increase in the inclusion of women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups in the Bank's climate change and green growth investments and activities.	Terminal (2025): 10% increase between 2023 and 2025 from decadal 2010-2020 baseline (or 10% increase in 2025 from single-year 2023 baseline)												
3.iii.b	Develop guidelines for portfolio, programme, and project managers to identify on a case-by-case basis the vulnerable groups and marginalised populations relevant to each climate change and green growth investment or activity, to ensure that when measures to strengthen inclusivity in each such context are developed the Bank is able to adopt and demonstrate a context-specific 'Leave No One Behind' (LNOB) approach.	Mid-term (2023): Design, develop and operationalise guidelines for the comprehensive identification of all vulnerable and marginalised groups to be considered within the context of each of the Bank's climate change and green growth projects, programmes, or other investments, ensuring no relevant group is overlooked.	Mid-term (2023): Publication and Bank-wide dissemination of guidelines for the identification of vulnerable and marginalised groups to be included in investment contexts.	Mid-term (2023): Publication of one set of guidelines in a manual, to assist portfolio, programme, and project managers to identify all relevant vulnerable and marginalised groups within the context of each climate change and green growth investment.	PECG	All Bank departments. Quality Assurance and Results Department - Compliance and Safeguards Division	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
		Terminal (2025): Continue Bank-wide application of guidelines for the comprehensive identification of all vulnerable and marginalised groups to be considered within the context of each of the climate change and green growth Bank's projects, programmes, or other investments, ensuring no relevant group is overlooked.	Terminal (2025): Level of measurable adoption of guidelines within the Bank	Terminal (2025): 80% adoption and application of the guidelines for all climate change and green growth investments.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
3.iii.c	Strengthen the foundation of climate change and green growth knowledge among women, girls, youth, and marginalised populations through targeted investments in formal and informal education, such as: integration of climate change and environmental issues in school curricula – particularly Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) subjects; development of specialized climate change-related degree programs and short courses in higher education institutions like universities; and use of informal educational channels to raise awareness through the media, social networks, partnerships and associations (including but not limited to engagement through social media platforms, drama, poetry and the creative arts). This will also be done in a manner that reduces the intra-continental regional skills gaps on climate change and green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Design, develop, and approve investments in educational initiatives on climate change and green growth (including primary and secondary school curriculum development, degree programmes or short certification courses at the tertiary level, and informal education content through social media platforms), with a particular focus on upskilling and bridging the knowledge gaps amongst women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups.	Mid-term (2023): Number of educational initiatives developed and operationalised. Number of beneficiaries reached with the new educational and knowledge-dissemination initiatives implemented.	Mid-term (2023): At least two (2) major educational initiatives developed and operationalised. At least 2500 beneficiaries reached with the new educational and knowledge-dissemination initiatives implemented.	PECG	Gender, Women, and Civil Society Department. Other partners	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓			✓	✓		
		Terminal (2025): Design, develop, and approve investments in educational initiatives on climate change and green growth (including primary and secondary school curriculum development, degree programmes or short certification courses at the tertiary level, and informal education content through social media platforms), with a particular focus on upskilling and bridging the knowledge gaps amongst women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups.	Terminal (2025): Number of educational initiatives developed and operationalised. Number of beneficiaries reached with the new and continuing educational and knowledge-dissemination initiatives implemented.	Terminal (2025): At least five (5) major educational initiatives developed and operationalised. At least 5000 beneficiaries reached with the new educational and knowledge-dissemination initiatives implemented.												
3.iii.d	Provide business development, business incubation, business acceleration, and business promotion and scale-up support to climate-responsive and green business start-ups by women, youth, and marginalised populations to de-risk such start-ups.	Mid-term (2023): Design, develop, launch, and operationalize (either directly or by funding well-positioned strategic partners) a climate change and green growth business incubation, acceleration, de-risking, promotion, and scale-up advisory platform to assist climate-responsive and green business start-ups by women, youth, and other marginalised groups.	Mid-term (2023): Launch of a climate change and green growth business accelerator “lab” (including incubation, acceleration, de-risking, promotion, and scale-up) to support climate-responsive and green start-ups by women, youth, and other marginalised groups. Number of entrepreneurs / small businesses assisted.	Mid-term (2023): One (1) climate change and green growth business accelerator “lab” launched with partners. At least 10 entrepreneurs / small businesses assisted.	PECG	Gender, Women, and Civil Society Department. Other partners	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
		Terminal (2025): Continue and expand (either directly or by funding well-positioned strategic partners) a climate change and green growth business incubation, acceleration, de-risking, promotion, and scale-up advisory platform to assist climate-responsive and green business start-ups by women, youth, and other marginalised groups.	Terminal (2025): Expansion of a climate change and green growth business accelerator “lab” (including incubation, acceleration, de-risking, promotion, and scale-up) to support climate-responsive and green start-ups by women, youth, and other marginalised groups. Number of entrepreneurs / small businesses assisted.	Terminal (2025): One climate change and green growth business accelerator “lab” expanded with partners. At least 30 entrepreneurs / small businesses assisted.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
3.iii.e	Support the development of innovative, high quality, gender transformative bankable projects and gender mainstreaming in African countries' nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans or related adaptation strategies.	Mid-term (2023): Within all of the Bank's investments supporting countries' NDCs or NAPs, allocate a proportion of funding to mainstreaming of gender considerations within the investment.	Mid-term (2023): Proportion of funding for NDC and NAP support and implementation allocated to the integration of gender considerations into investment design and project preparation.	Mid-term (2023): At least 3% of all NDC and NAP support to be allocated to the mainstreaming of gender considerations into investment design and project preparation.	PECG	Gender, Women, and Civil Society department	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓			✓		
		Terminal (2025): Within all of the Bank's investments supporting countries' NDCs or NAPs, allocate a proportion of funding to mainstreaming of gender considerations within the investment.	Terminal (2025): Proportion of funding for NDC and NAP support and implementation allocated to the integration of gender considerations into investment design and project preparation.	Terminal (2025): At least 5% of all NDC and NAP support to be allocated to the mainstreaming of gender considerations into investment design and project preparation.												
3.iii.f	Support the identification and strengthening of national institutions to access climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility for gender-transformative climate change initiatives.	Mid-term (2023): Within all of the Bank's funding directed at climate finance readiness in RMCs, allocate a proportion of funding to mainstreaming of gender considerations in readiness activities to ensure that national institutions are better equipped to develop gender-transformative projects.	Mid-term (2023): Proportion of funding for climate finance readiness allocated to support national institutions in the integration of gender considerations into investment design and project preparation.	Mid-term (2023): At least 3% of funding for climate finance readiness allocated to support national institutions in the integration of gender considerations into investment design and project preparation.	PECG	Gender, Women, and Civil Society department	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓			✓		
		Terminal (2025): Within all of the Bank's funding directed at climate finance readiness in RMCs, allocate a proportion of funding to mainstreaming of gender considerations in readiness activities to ensure that national institutions are better equipped to develop gender-transformative projects.	Terminal (2025): Proportion of funding for climate finance readiness allocated to support national institutions in the integration of gender considerations into investment design and project preparation.	Terminal (2025): At least 5% of funding for climate finance readiness allocated to support national institutions in the integration of gender considerations into investment design and project preparation.												
3.iii.g	Prioritize climate change and green growth investments by women, youth, and marginalised populations to receive project preparation grants and technical assistance.	Mid-term (2023): Allocate a minimum percentage of the Bank's project preparation grants and technical assistance to project concepts originated and developed by women, youth, or marginalised groups.	Mid-term (2023): Proportion of funding for project preparation allocated to support projects originated and developed by women, youth, and other marginalised groups.	Mid-term (2023): At least 3% of funding for project preparation allocated to support projects originated and developed by women, youth, and other marginalised groups.	PECG	Gender, Women, and Civil Society department	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓			✓		
		Terminal (2025): Allocate a minimum percentage of the Bank's project preparation grants and technical assistance to project concepts originated and developed by women, youth, or marginalised groups.	Terminal (2025): Proportion of funding for project preparation allocated to support projects originated and developed by women, youth, and other marginalised groups.	Terminal (2025): At least 5% of funding for project preparation allocated to support projects originated and developed by women, youth, and other marginalised groups.												
3.iii.h	Increase, affirmatively, the proportion of women, girls, youth, and marginalised populations amongst target beneficiaries of investments, at the project and activity scale, measurable through outputs and outcomes.	Mid-term (2023): Measure and increase the proportion of women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups within identified project beneficiaries.	Mid-term (2023): Proportion of women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups within identified project beneficiaries.	Mid-term (2023): At least 40% of women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups within identified project beneficiaries.	PECG	Gender, Women, and Civil Society department	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓			✓		
		Terminal (2025): Measure and increase the proportion of women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups within identified project beneficiaries.	Terminal (2025): Proportion of women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups within identified project beneficiaries.	Terminal (2025): At least 50% of women, girls, youth, and other marginalised groups within identified project beneficiaries.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
3.iii.i	Design and develop, through collaborative efforts between the Climate Change and Green Growth department and units within the Bank that have a mandate on youth, targeted programmes for youth. The aim will be to create a special space for Africa's young population to voice concerns on and engage with climate change and green growth. This will include (but not be limited to) periodic forums at national and regional levels. This will encourage youth dialogue on climate change and green growth, to inform and feed information into country strategy papers and regional integration strategy papers.	Mid-term (2023): Create and support a dedicated climate change and green growth youth platform for Africa, to foster greater involvement and dialogue by youth on climate change and green growth within Africa's development paradigm.	Mid-term (2023): Design and establishment of a dedicated climate change and green growth youth platform for Africa, to foster greater involvement and dialogue by youth on climate change and green growth within Africa's development paradigm.	Mid-term (2023): Design and establishment of one dedicated climate change and green growth youth platform for Africa, to foster greater involvement and dialogue by youth on climate change and green growth within Africa's development paradigm.	PECG	Human Capital, Youth, and Skills Development department	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓			✓		
		Terminal (2025): Manage and support a dedicated climate change and green growth youth platform for Africa, to foster greater involvement and dialogue by youth on climate change and green growth within Africa's development paradigm.	Terminal (2025): Continued operation and expansion of a dedicated climate change and green growth youth platform for Africa, to foster greater involvement and dialogue by youth on climate change and green growth within Africa's development paradigm.	Terminal (2025): Continued operation and expansion of dedicated climate change and green growth youth platform for Africa, to foster greater involvement and dialogue by youth on climate change and green growth within Africa's development paradigm.												
3.iii.j	Develop green growth financing models and products specifically targeting youth, tailored to the financial profile of young borrowers.	Mid-term (2023): Parallel to the dedicated climate change and green growth youth platform for Africa develop green growth financing models and products specifically targeting youth, tailored to the financial profile of young borrowers. These should be implemented by financial institutions at the local level.	Mid-term (2023): Number of local FIs supported. Number of youth customers using the financial products.	Mid-term (2023): Established a financing model or product and provided initial technical assistance to local financial institutions to implement the product.	PECG	PECG Annual Report	RMCs, Partner Institutions	PECG	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
		Terminal (2025): Manage and promote the developed green growth financing models and products specifically targeting youth, tailored to the financial profile of young borrowers. Continue to support local financial institutions in RMCs with the administration of the products.	Terminal (2025): Number of local FIs supported. Number of youth customers using the financial products.	Terminal (2025): The model or product is operational at multiple local financial institutions; is taken up by the target group; and is both environmentally friendlier and financially better suited to the target group compared to alternative products.												
3.iii.k	Regularise the use of the Bank's checklist for mainstreaming gender and climate change, to ensure that all of the Bank's operations across the entire project cycle address the climate-gender nexus.	Mid-term (2023): Make the use of the Bank's climate change and gender checklist mandatory within project appraisal procedures as a requirement for project approval, amending project appraisal guidelines and project approval protocols accordingly. Mainstream gender in all climate-related activities of the Bank, both SOs and NSOs, by systematically including a gender expert from the project preparation phase.	Mid-term (2023): Percentage of all bank project approvals that have referred to and aligned with the climate change and gender checklist within project appraisal. Percentage of the Bank's climate change SOs and NSOs that explicitly engage a gender expert in the project preparation phase.	Mid-term (2023): 80% of all bank approvals, both SOs and NSOs, to be based on explicit reference to and alignment with climate change and gender checklist, and categorised according to the GMS. 80% of the Bank's climate change SOs and NSOs to explicitly engage a gender expert in the project preparation phase.	PECG	All Bank departments. Quality Assurance and Results Department - Compliance and Safeguards Division	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓				✓		
		Terminal (2025): Make the use of the Bank's climate change and gender checklist mandatory within project appraisal procedures as a requirement for project approval, amending project appraisal guidelines and project approval protocols accordingly. Mainstream gender in all climate-related activities of the Bank, both SOs and NSOs, by systematically including a gender expert from the project preparation phase.	Terminal (2025): Percentage of all bank project approvals that have referred to and aligned with the climate change and gender checklist within project appraisal. Percentage of the Bank's climate change SOs and NSOs that explicitly engage a gender expert in the project preparation phase.	Terminal (2025): 100% of all bank approvals, both SOs and NSOs, to be based on explicit reference to and alignment with climate change and gender checklist, and categorised according to the GMS. 100% of the Bank's climate change SOs and NSOs to explicitly engage a gender expert in the project preparation phase.												



4. ACTION CLUSTER FOUR: Institutional and RMC capacity enhancement

Key: A = Adaptation; M = Mitigation; F = Finance; EE = Enabling Environment; GG = Green Growth; SI = Gender, Youth, and Social Inclusion; PS = Private Sector development and participation; RR = Robust and Resilient recovery. Relevant pillars and areas of special emphasis have checkmarks (ticks).

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action Cluster 4: INSTITUTIONAL AND RMC CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT																
Action i: To augment the Bank’s staffing capacity to keep pace with the demands for enhanced climate change and green growth mainstreaming across its projects and strategies, increased climate finance resource mobilization, and the heightened need for advisory services to African countries, the Bank will conduct a staffing assessment and review, with the intent to:																
4.i.a	Reinforce climate change and climate finance staffing within the institution by expanding staff headcount within the PECG, with a provision for greater supplementary expertise particularly given the commitment to strong and visible progress to align new operations to the goals of the Paris Agreement by December 2023.	Mid-term (2023): Increase staff complement at PECG to deliver the ambition, scale, and breadth of the climate change and green growth strategic framework Terminal (2025): Increase staff complement at PECG to deliver the ambition, scale, and breadth of the climate change and green growth strategic framework.	Mid-term (2023): Percentage growth in PECG staffing numbers over 2020 baseline. Terminal (2025): Percentage growth in PECG staffing numbers over 2020 baseline.	Mid-term (2023): At least 25% growth in PECG staffing numbers over 2020 baseline. Terminal (2025): At least 50% growth in PECG staffing numbers over 2020 baseline.	President’s Office	Human Resources Department. PECG	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
4.i.b	Create dedicated green growth capacity within the Climate Change and Green Growth department through a Green Growth Investment Officer, who would help implement the recommendations of the 2021 independent evaluation on green growth and support the identification and pipeline development for green growth investments.	Mid-term (2023): Hire a dedicated green growth investment officer to help implement the recommendations of the 2021 independent evaluation on green growth and support the identification and pipeline development for green growth investments. Terminal (2025): Continue to employ green growth investment staff at PECG based on an updated needs assessment to deliver the ambition, scale, and breadth of the climate change and green growth strategic framework	Mid-term (2023): Percentage growth in dedicated PECG Green Growth investment staffing numbers over 2020 baseline number Terminal (2025): Increase in dedicated PECG Green Growth investment staffing numbers over 2020 baseline number	Mid-term (2023): At least one more dedicated green growth investment officer compared to the 2020 baseline Terminal (2025): At least one more dedicated green growth investment officer compared to the 2020 baseline	PECG	Human Resources Department;	PECG Annual Report	PECG			✓	✓	✓			
4.i.c	Appoint a Sustainable Livelihoods Officer in the Climate Change and Green Growth department. This officer will play an advisory role across the Bank, identifying and integrating opportunities for climate-compatible green jobs into investments and projects being prepared.	Mid-term (2023): Hire a dedicated Sustainable Livelihoods Officer to play an advisory role across the Bank, identifying and integrating opportunities for climate-compatible green jobs into investments and projects being prepared, linking with environmental and social safeguards where appropriate. Terminal (2025): Continue to employ a dedicated Sustainable Livelihoods Officer to play an advisory role across the Bank, identifying and integrating opportunities for climate-compatible green jobs into investments and projects being prepared, linking with environmental and social safeguards where appropriate.	Mid-term (2023): Increase in dedicated PECG Sustainable Livelihoods numbers over 2020 baseline number Terminal (2025): Percentage growth in dedicated PECG Sustainable Livelihoods numbers over 2020 baseline number	Mid-term (2023): At least one more Sustainable Livelihoods Officer compared to the 2020 baseline Terminal (2025): At least one more Sustainable Livelihoods Officer compared to the 2020 baseline	PECG	Human Resources Department;	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓	✓	✓		✓

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.i.d	Identify an officer in the Climate Change and Green Growth department to be a liaison to the Transition Support Facility. The officer will have the responsibility of mainstreaming climate change and green growth into the Transition Support Facility's initiatives.	Mid-term (2023): Create a new staff role or designate an existing staff position within PEGC as the climate change and green growth mainstreaming liaison to advise and collaborate with the Transition Support Facility, to integrate climate change and green growth into the Bank's fragility activities.	Mid-term (2023): Designation of new or existing staff position within PEGC as mainstreaming liaison to the Transition Support Facility. Development of mainstreaming guidance to integrate climate change and green growth into the activities of the Transition Support Facility.	Mid-term (2023): Designation and filling of one (1) new or existing staff position within PEGC as mainstreaming liaison to the Transition Support Facility. Publication of one (1) mainstreaming guidance document/tool / manual to integrate climate change and green growth into the activities of the Transition Support Facility.	PECG	Transition Support Facility	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				✓
		Terminal (2025): Maintain the new staff role the designation of an existing staff position within PEGC as the climate change and green growth mainstreaming liaison to advise and collaborate with the Transition Support Facility, to integrate climate change and green growth into the Bank's fragility activities.	Terminal (2025): Continuation of new or existing staff position within PEGC as mainstreaming liaison to the Transition Support Facility. Percentage of adoption of mainstreaming guidance to integrate climate change and green growth into the activities of the Transition Support Facility.	Terminal (2025): Continued presence of one (1) new or existing staff position within PEGC as mainstreaming liaison to the Transition Support Facility. 100% adoption of mainstreaming guidance document/tool/manual to integrate climate change and green growth into the activities of the Transition Support Facility.												
4.i.e	Identify an officer in the Climate Change and Green Growth department with experience in green recovery. This officer will be a liaison to regional offices and have the responsibility of mainstreaming climate change and green growth into initiatives in the regions related to crisis management, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery. This will include (but not be limited to) post-Covid 'build back better' programs, short-term high-impact green growth interventions, and those that link finance for disaster management to delivery mechanisms or channels that promote socio-economic resilience.	Mid-term (2023): Assign the role of green growth recovery officer for mainstreaming climate change and green growth recovery in the regions to a PEGC officer.	Mid-term (2023): Designation of new or existing staff position within PEGC as green growth recovery mainstreaming and liaison officer.	Mid-term (2023): Designation and filling of one (1) new or existing staff position within PEGC as green growth recovery mainstreaming and liaison officer.	PECG	Transition Support Facility	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓	✓			✓
		Terminal (2025): Maintain the new staff role of green growth recovery officer for mainstreaming climate change and green growth recovery in the regions to a PEGC officer.	Terminal (2025): Maintaining new or existing staff position within PEGC as green growth recovery mainstreaming and liaison officer.	Terminal (2025): Continued presence of one (1) new or existing staff position within PEGC as green growth recovery mainstreaming and liaison officer.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars			Linked areas of emphasis				
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action ii: To strengthen the Bank's technical capacity and to ensure that its human capital is well equipped to contribute to the success of its climate change and green growth priorities, the Bank will:																
4.ii.a	Mandate the mainstreaming of climate change and green growth (including biodiversity, and land degradation neutrality) into all other Bank's corporate, institutional, and sectoral strategies, to maintain policy alignment between the Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework and other instruments guiding Bank operations.	Mid-term (2023): Direct at the Bank corporate level that all of the Bank's corporate, institutional, sectoral, and regional strategies should be aligned and consistent with the climate change and green growth strategic framework and assess this Bank-wide alignment on an annual basis through a mainstreaming assessment methodology.	Mid-term (2023): Issuance of Bank-wide alignment directive to ensure all corporate, institutional, sectoral, and regional strategies are consistent with the climate change and green growth strategic framework. Development of a mainstreaming assessment methodology to measure the level of alignment annually.	Mid-term (2023): Issuance of one (1) Bank-wide alignment directive to ensure all corporate, institutional, sectoral, and regional strategies are consistent with the climate change and green growth strategic framework. Development of one (1) mainstreaming assessment methodology to measure the level of alignment annually.	PECG	IDEV	PECG Annual Report. Annual AfDB Development Effectiveness Review	PECG			✓					
		Terminal (2025): Direct at the Bank corporate level that all of the Bank's corporate, institutional, sectoral, and regional strategies should be aligned and consistent with the climate change and green growth strategic framework and assess this Bank-wide alignment on an annual basis through a mainstreaming assessment framework.	Terminal (2025): Continued application of Bank-wide alignment directive to ensure all corporate, institutional, sectoral, and regional strategies are consistent with the climate change and green growth strategic framework. Continued application of a mainstreaming assessment methodology to measure the level of alignment annually. Percentage alignment and consistency of Bank-wide policies with the climate change and green growth strategic framework.	Terminal (2025): Continued application of one (1) Bank-wide alignment directive to ensure all corporate, institutional, sectoral, and regional strategies are consistent with the climate change and green growth strategic framework. Continued and improved application of one (1) mainstreaming assessment methodology to measure the level of alignment annually, integrating lessons learnt by 2023. At least 75% alignment and consistency of Bank-wide policies with the climate change and green growth strategic framework.												
4.ii.b	'Domesticate' Paris alignment guidance developed on the six Building Blocks of the MDBs' Joint Framework on Paris Alignment, issued by the MDBs' joint working groups, by preparing institutional guidelines (including manuals, checklists, and other directional instruments) that translate the working groups' decisions into the Bank's institutional and operational context, to be implemented by Bank staff.	Mid-term (2023): Develop, issue, and adopt institutional guidelines at the corporate level that domesticate the recommendations and guidance agreed on by the working groups of the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework (for all six building blocks), to ensure the AfDB reflects the MDBs' joint approach in its investments, activities, and operations.	Mid-term (2023): Publication and roll-out of the AfDB's Paris Alignment Domestication Guidelines, including internal tailored metrics for individual complexes and departments	Mid-term (2023): Publication and roll-out of one (1) AfDB Paris Alignment Domestication Guidelines document, including internal tailored metrics for individual complexes and departments	PECG	All Bank Departments	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Update, re-issue, and continue to apply institutional guidelines at the corporate level that domesticate the recommendations and guidance agreed on by the working groups of the Joint MDBs' Paris Alignment Framework (for all six building blocks), to ensure the AfDB reflects the MDBs' joint approach in its investments, activities, and operations.	Terminal (2025): Publication and roll-out of the AfDB's revised, updated Paris Alignment Domestication Guidelines, including internal tailored metrics for individual complexes and departments.	Terminal (2025): Publication and roll-out of one (1) revised, updated AfDB Paris Alignment Domestication Guidelines document, including internal tailored metrics for individual complexes and departments.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.ii.c.	Develop actionable guidance on the integration of climate change risks (including transition-related risks) into the Bank's balance sheet, and conduct training at six-monthly intervals for staff who are tasked with maintaining such records.	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Update the Bank's Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy (CRMA) to include specific, actionable guidance and methodology for the integration of climate change risks into the Bank's accounting and balance sheets.</p> <p>Organize six-monthly training for relevant staff in the use of such methodology in the Bank's finance department.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Further refine the Bank's specific, actionable guidance and methodology (under the CRMA strategy) for integration of climate change risks into the Bank's accounting and balance sheets.</p> <p>Organize six-monthly training for relevant staff in the use of such methodology in the Bank's finance department.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Publication of guidance and methodology on the integration of climate change risks in the Bank's balance sheet.</p> <p>Number of annual trainings for relevant staff (in the finance department and elsewhere as needed) in the application of the guidance and methodology.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Publication of strengthened refined guidance and methodology on the integration of climate change risks in the Bank's balance sheet.</p> <p>Number of annual trainings for relevant staff (in the finance department and elsewhere as needed) in the application of the guidance and methodology.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Publication of one (1) updated CRMA document with guidance and methodology on the integration of climate change risks in the Bank's balance sheet.</p> <p>Two (2) trainings per year for relevant staff (in the finance department and elsewhere as needed) in the application of the guidance and methodology.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Publication of one (1) updated CRMA document with strengthened, refined guidance and methodology on the integration of climate change risks in the Bank's balance sheet.</p> <p>Two (2) trainings per year for relevant staff (in the finance department and elsewhere as needed) in the application of the guidance and methodology.</p>	PECG	Finance Department	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
4.ii.d	Update the Bank's Climate Safeguards System and other climate change-related decision-support tools to enable Paris alignment, and conduct training at six-monthly intervals for staff on the optimal utilization of such tools.	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Update the Bank's Climate Safeguards System (CSS) and any other major applicable tools to include specific, actionable guidance and methodology for the integration of Paris Alignment considerations.</p> <p>Organize six-monthly training for relevant staff in the use of such updated CSS (inclusive of Paris Alignment considerations)</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Further refine the Bank's specific, actionable guidance and methodology (under the CSS) for integration of Paris Alignment considerations</p> <p>Organize six-monthly training for relevant staff in the use of such updated CSS (inclusive of Paris Alignment considerations)</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Publication of guidance and methodology on integration Paris Alignment Considerations, under the Bank's CSS.</p> <p>Number of annual trainings for relevant staff in the application of the guidance and methodology.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Publication of strengthened, refined guidance and methodology on integration Paris Alignment considerations, under the Bank's CSS.</p> <p>Number of annual trainings for relevant staff in the application of the guidance and methodology.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Publication of one (1) updated CSS manual with guidance and methodology on the integration of Paris Alignment in the Bank's climate safeguards.</p> <p>Two (2) trainings per year for relevant staff in the application of the guidance and methodology.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Publication of one (1) updated CSS manual with strengthened refined guidance and methodology on the integration of Paris Alignment in the Bank's climate safeguards.</p> <p>Two (2) trainings per year for relevant staff in the application of the guidance and methodology</p>	PECG	IDEV	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
4.ii.e	Conduct training every six months on climate finance resource mobilization for relevant staff in other (non PECG) Bank departments.	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Design and roll out a comprehensive climate finance resource mobilization training for Bank staff, to be organized every six months</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Continue the ongoing, comprehensive climate finance resource mobilization training for Bank staff, to be organized every six months, with updated content as need be.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Preparation of training material and number of trainings for relevant staff.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Update of training material and number of trainings for relevant staff.</p>	<p>Mid-term (2023):</p> <p>Preparation of one (1) volume of training material.</p> <p>Two (2) trainings per year for relevant staff.</p> <p>Terminal (2025):</p> <p>Update of one (1) volume of training material.</p> <p>Two (2) trainings per year for relevant staff.</p>	PECG	All Bank Departments	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.ii.f	Provide annual training to regional offices on the integration of climate change and green growth into programs, projects, and initiatives in their region related to fragility, to better understand the climate change-fragility nexus and to integrate climate change and green growth into fragility prevention, monitoring, management, and response.	Mid-term (2023): Design and roll out a comprehensive climate change and fragility nexus training for Bank staff, particularly targeted at regional office staff, to integrate climate change and fragility response in a holistic manner within regional activities and RISPs (especially in fragility prevention, monitoring, management, and response).	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of training material and number of trainings for relevant staff.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of one (1) volume of comprehensive training material. One (1) training per year for relevant staff (particularly regional staff).	PECG	Transition States Facility (TSF). Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				✓
		Terminal (2025): Update and continue the roll-out of a comprehensive climate change and fragility nexus training for Bank staff, particularly targeted at regional office staff, to integrate climate change and fragility response in a holistic manner within regional activities and RISPs (especially in fragility prevention, monitoring, management, and response).	Terminal (2025): Update of training material and number of trainings for relevant staff.	Terminal (2025): Update of one (1) volume of comprehensive training material. One (1) training per year for relevant staff (particularly regional staff).												
4.ii.g	Provide annual training to regional offices on the integration of climate change and green growth into programs, projects, and initiatives in their region related to emergency response and post-disaster recovery. This will strengthen the capacity of key institutions in African countries to mainstream climate change and green growth into national efforts to 'build back better' in a crisis-management, post-disaster recovery, or post-emergency context. This will include programs that link finance for disaster management to delivery mechanisms or channels that promote socio-economic resilience.	Mid-term (2023): Design and roll out a comprehensive training on the integration of climate change resilience with disaster risk management and building back better, particularly targeted at regional office staff, to integrate climate change and disaster risk management holistically within RISPs and regional programmes, projects, investments, and activities.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of training material and number of trainings for relevant staff.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of one (1) volume of comprehensive training material. One (1) training per year for relevant staff (particularly regional staff).	PECG	Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				✓
		Terminal (2025): Update and continue the roll-out of a comprehensive training on the integration of climate change resilience with disaster risk management and building back better, particularly targeted at regional office staff, to integrate climate change and disaster risk management holistically within RISPs and regional programmes, projects, investments, and activities.	Terminal (2025): Update of training material and number of trainings for relevant staff.	Terminal (2025): Update of one (1) volume of comprehensive training material. One (1) training per year for relevant staff (particularly regional staff).												
4.ii.h	Provide annual training to relevant Bank staff on selected innovative financial instruments to ensure that the mechanisms are deployed effectively.	Mid-term (2023): Design and roll out a comprehensive training on the use and application of selected innovative and diverse financial instruments to support climate change and green growth through the Bank's investments.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of training material and number of trainings for relevant staff.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of one (1) volume of comprehensive training material. One (1) training per year for relevant staff (particularly regional staff).	PECG	Finance Department	PECG Annual Report	PECG			✓	✓				
		Terminal (2025): Update and continue to roll-out a comprehensive training on the use and application of selected innovative and diverse financial instruments to support climate change and green growth through the Bank's investments	Terminal (2025): Update of training material and number of trainings for relevant staff.	Terminal (2025): Update of one (1) volume of comprehensive training material. One (1) training per year for relevant staff (particularly regional staff).												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.ii.i	Support knowledge creation and the provision of knowledge services to relevant Bank staff, including annual training on Paris alignment for climate change, and the conceptual framework for green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Design and roll-out a comprehensive sensitization and awareness-building training on the Bank's climate change and green growth strategic framework, the framing of green growth at the Bank, and the Bank's commitment to Paris Alignment	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of training material and number of trainings for relevant staff.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of one (1) volume of comprehensive training material. One (1) training per year for relevant staff	PECG	Human Resources Department	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Update (if need be) and continue the roll-out of a comprehensive sensitization and awareness-building training on the Bank's climate change and green growth strategic framework, the framing of green growth at the Bank, and the Bank's commitment to Paris Alignment	Terminal (2025): Update (if need be) of training material and number of trainings for relevant staff.	Terminal (2025): Update (if need be) of one (1) volume of comprehensive training material. One (1) training per year for relevant staff												
Action iii: To support African countries in mobilizing higher volumes of climate finance, access international funds, establish green funds, deploy domestic finance for climate change and green growth action, and bring more climate change and green growth investments to bank ability, the Bank will:																
4.iii.a	Provide greater advisory services and technical assistance to public and private actors in African countries, including but not limited to investment pipeline development through: ■ Assistance on project origination: guiding African countries to identify investments in different sectors that are eligible for or qualify as climate change adaptation, mitigation, or green growth investments. ■ Assistance on project concept development: guiding African countries to undertake early-stage project conceptualisation and structuring for climate change adaptation, mitigation, or green growth investments. ■ Assistance on project appraisal: guiding African countries to design and deliver technical studies required for project preparation, such as pre-feasibility studies, feasibility studies, environmental and social impact assessments, climate change risk and vulnerability assessments, greenhouse accounting studies, cost-benefit analyses, and transaction advisory. ■ Assistance on project proposal development: guiding African countries to prepare robust investment proposals for climate change adaptation, mitigation, and green growth investments, ensuring bankability of such investments.	Mid-term (2023): Directly or indirectly (through partners) provide advisory services and technical guidance to RMC governments and public and private entities in RMCs, on project origination, concept note development, project appraisal, project proposal development, and preparation of technical and analytical studies required to bring new projects from concept stage to transaction stage, bankability and financial close.	Mid-term (2023): Financial value of project preparation advisory assistance provided to RMCs (including public and private entities in RMCs) to bring climate change and green growth investments from concept stage through financial close.	Mid-term (2023): At least US\$ 3 million in project preparation advisory assistance provided to RMCs for climate adaptation investments. US\$ 2 million in project preparation advisory and TA for climate mitigation investments. and US\$ 1.5 million in project preparation advisory and TA for green growth investments.	PECG	Partner institutions	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Directly or indirectly (through partners) provide advisory services and technical guidance to RMC governments and public and private entities in RMCs, on project origination, concept note development, project appraisal, project proposal development, and preparation of technical and analytical studies required to bring new projects from concept stage to transaction stage, bankability and financial close.	Terminal (2025): Financial value of project preparation advisory assistance provided to RMCs (including public and private entities in RMCs) to bring climate change and green growth investments from concept stage through financial close.	Terminal (2025): At least US\$ 7 million in project preparation advisory and TA for climate adaptation investments. US\$ 5 million in project preparation advisory and TA for climate mitigation investments. and US\$ 3 million in project preparation advisory and TA for green growth investments.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars			Linked areas of emphasis				
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.iii.b	Provide greater advisory services and technical assistance to governments to develop and operationalise domestic market-based and non-market-based mechanisms for climate change and green growth resource mobilization – including, but not limited to, carbon pricing and carbon taxes, where appropriate and reflective of countries' needs and priorities.	Mid-term (2023): Directly or indirectly (through partners) provide advisory services and technical guidance to RMC governments and public and private entities in RMCs, on design, development, piloting, operationalisation, and review of domestic market and non-market-based mechanisms for climate finance and green finance resource mobilization.	Mid-term (2023): Financial value of technical and advisory assistance provided to RMCs (including public and private entities in RMCs) to develop market and non-market-based mechanisms for climate finance and green finance resource mobilization.	Mid-term (2023): At least US\$ 3 million in advisory and technical assistance funding for adaptation-focused market and non-market-based mechanisms. At least US\$ 2 million in advisory and technical assistance funding for mitigation-focused market and non-market-based mechanisms. At least US\$ 1.5 million in advisory and technical assistance funding for green growth-focused market and non-market-based mechanisms.	PECG	Regional and country offices. RMCs. Financial institutions in RMCs.	PECG Annual Report	PECG			✓	✓				
		Terminal (2025): Directly or indirectly (through partners) provide advisory services and technical guidance to RMC governments and public and private entities in RMCs, on design, development, piloting, operationalisation, and review of domestic market and non-market-based mechanisms for climate finance and green finance resource mobilization.	Terminal (2025): Financial value of technical and advisory assistance provided to RMCs (including public and private entities in RMCs) to develop market and non-market-based mechanisms for climate finance and green finance resource mobilization.	Terminal (2025): At least US\$ 7 million in advisory and technical assistance funding for adaptation-focused market and non-market-based mechanisms. At least US\$ 5 million in advisory and technical assistance funding for mitigation-focused market and non-market-based mechanisms. At least US\$ 3 million in advisory and technical assistance funding for green growth-focused market and non-market-based mechanisms.												
4.iii.c	Enhance the Bank's regional staff capacity with the addition of a climate finance resource mobilization officer in each region and increase climate finance staff at the country level where feasible.	Mid-term (2023): To better equip the Bank to deliver the ambition, scale, and breadth of the new climate change and green growth strategic framework, create a new permanent staff role and FTE (full-time employment) position within each regional office as the climate change and green growth resource mobilization officer, and create a new climate finance officer position in each of the AfDB's country offices.	Mid-term (2023): Creation and filling of new staff positions within each regional office as the climate change resource mobilization officer, and climate finance officers within country offices.	Mid-term (2023): Designation and filling of one (1) new staff position within each of the AfDB's regional offices, as the climate change resource mobilization officer. Designation and filling of the national climate finance officer in at least 5 country offices.	PECG	Regional Offices. RMCs. Human Resources Department	AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG			✓					
		Terminal (2025): Maintain the new staff roles added, i.e. the creation of a new permanent staff role and FTE (full-time employment) position within each regional office as the climate change and green growth resource mobilization officer, and the new climate finance officer position in each of the AfDB's country offices.	Terminal (2025): Continuation of the climate change resource mobilization officer each regional office, and climate finance officers within country offices.	Terminal (2025): Continued presence of one (1) staff position within each of the AfDB's regional offices, as the climate change resource mobilization officer. Designation and filling of the national climate finance officer in at least 10 country offices.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.iii.d	Enhance the Bank's regional staff capacity with the addition of a climate change project preparation advisor in each region.	Mid-term (2023): To better equip the Bank to deliver the ambition, scale, and breadth of the new climate change and green growth strategic framework, create a new permanent staff role and FTE (full-time employment) position within each regional office as the climate change and green growth resource project preparation advisor.	Mid-term (2023): Creation and filling of new staff position within each regional office as the climate change project preparation advisor.	Mid-term (2023): Designation and filling of one (1) new staff position within each of the AfDB's regional offices, as the climate change project preparation advisor.	PECG	Human Resources Department; Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report. AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Maintain the new staff roles added, i.e. the creation of a new permanent staff role and FTE (full-time employment) position within each regional office as the climate change project preparation advisor.	Terminal (2025): Continuation of the climate change project preparation advisor position in each regional office.	Terminal (2025): Continued presence of one (1) staff position within each of the AfDB's regional offices, as the climate change project preparation advisor.												
4.iii.e	Increase staffing numbers and capacity in regional hubs, and work towards an expanded country presence, to include more specialists with a mandate and technical background on green growth.	Mid-term (2023): To better equip the Bank to deliver the ambition, scale, and breadth of the new climate change and green growth strategic framework, create a new permanent staff role and FTE (full-time employment) position within each regional office with technical climate change and green growth expertise to provide specialised support to all services related to green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Creation and filling of new staff position within each regional office as the technical green growth officer.	Mid-term (2023): Designation and filling of one (1) new staff position within each of the AfDB's regional offices, as the technical green growth officer.	PECG	Human Resources Department; Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report. AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG				✓	✓			
		Terminal (2025): Maintain the new staff roles added, i.e. the creation of a new permanent staff role and FTE (full-time employment) position within each regional office as the technical green growth officer.	Terminal (2025): Continuation of the technical green growth officer position in each regional office.	Terminal (2025): Continued presence of one (1) staff position within each of the AfDB's regional offices as the technical green growth officer.												
4.iii.f	Provide training at six-monthly intervals to regional Bank staff who directly support African countries on integrating climate change adaptation, mitigation, and green growth considerations into investment planning. Special emphasis will be placed on the integration of climate finance eligibility criteria in investment design and development.	Mid-term (2023): Design and roll out a comprehensive climate finance eligibility and suitability training for relevant regional office staff, to be organized every six months, with a focus on improving investment design and structuring to better match climate finance criteria.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of training material and number of trainings for relevant regional office staff.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of one (1) volume of training material. Two (2) trainings per year for relevant regional office staff.	PECG	Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Update the ongoing, comprehensive climate finance eligibility and suitability training for relevant regional office staff, to be organized every six months, with a focus on improving investment design and structuring to better match climate finance criteria.	Terminal (2025): Update of training material and number of trainings for relevant regional office staff.	Terminal (2025): Update of one (1) volume of training material. Two (2) trainings per year for relevant regional office staff.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action iv: To strengthen institutional capacity in African countries – in national governments and key financial institutions – to develop progressive, inclusive, and effective climate change and green growth policies, including domestic and international commitments, the Bank (a trusted advisor to African countries on policy) will:																
4.iv.a	Increase grant funding for climate change mainstreaming and capacity-building initiatives in governments and key financial institutions, bearing in mind countries' different national circumstances and levels of need.	Mid-term (2023): Allocate higher volumes of grant funding to RMCs for climate change mainstreaming and capacity building within government institutions, particularly key national financial ministries or departments and institutions.	Mid-term (2023): Percentage increase in grant funding provided to RMCs for climate change mainstreaming and capacity building within government institutions, particularly key national financial ministries or departments and institutions, over the 2020 baseline.	Mid-term (2023): At least a 3% increase in grant funding provided to RMCs for climate change mainstreaming and capacity building within government institutions, particularly key national financial ministries or departments and institutions, over the 2020 baseline.	PECG	RMCs	PECG Annual Report	PECG			✓	✓				
		Terminal (2025): Allocate higher volumes of grant funding to RMCs for climate change mainstreaming and capacity building within government institutions, particularly key national financial ministries or departments and institutions.	Terminal (2025): Percentage increase in grant funding provided to RMCs for climate change mainstreaming and capacity building within government institutions, particularly key national financial ministries or departments and institutions, over the 2020 baseline.	Terminal (2025): At least a 5% increase in grant funding provided to RMCs for climate change mainstreaming and capacity building within government institutions, particularly key national financial ministries or departments and institutions, over the 2020 baseline.												
4.iv.b	Provide annual training to ministries of finance or treasury departments and principal budgeting officials on developing and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation budget coding and tracking.	Mid-term (2023): Design and roll out a comprehensive climate training programme on climate finance budgeting, coding, and tracking, targeted at key government officials in RMCs, including guidance on developing such a system in alignment with the existing national budgeting and accounting systems.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of training material; number of trainings; and number of RMCs from which appropriate government officials attend the annual trainings.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of one (1) volume of training material. One (1) training per year for relevant RMC government officials responsible for national budgeting, coding, accounting, and finance. Attendance by at least 30 RMCs in 2022 and at least 35 RMCs in 2023.	PECG	RMCs; partner institutions specializing in training and capacity building; partner institutions with experience in designing and implementing national climate change finance budgeting and coding and tracking systems	PECG Annual Report	PECG			✓	✓				
		Terminal (2025): Design and roll out a comprehensive climate training programme on climate finance budgeting, coding, and tracking, targeted at key government officials in RMCs, including guidance on developing such a system in alignment with the existing national budgeting and accounting systems.	Terminal (2025): Update of training material; number of trainings; and number of RMCs from which appropriate government officials attend the annual trainings.	Terminal (2025): Update of one (1) volume of training material. One (1) training per year for relevant RMC government officials responsible for national budgeting, coding, accounting, and finance. Attendance by at least 40 RMCs in 2024 and at least 45 RMCs in 2025.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.iv.c	Ensure that RMCs establish and operationalise specific anti-corruption controls on climate finance and non-climate green/environmental finance, including through co-development with the Bank where necessary, to prevent the loss of confidence by climate and green growth funders in any RMCs and thereby the undermining of climate finance and green finance flows to the continent.	Mid-term (2023): Introduce a conditionality for climate and non-climate green finance to RMCs, requiring the establishment and operationalisation of anti-corruption measures (which could be co-developed with the Bank if the RMC requires assistance to create these).	Mid-term (2023): Introduction of anti-corruption controls for climate and non-climate green finance to RMCs as a conditionality for lending or investment on climate change or green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Introduction of anti-corruption controls for climate and non-climate green finance to RMCs as a conditionality for lending or investment on climate change or green growth.	PECG	President's Office. RMCs	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Maintain a conditionality for climate and non-climate green finance to RMCs, requiring the establishment and operationalisation of anti-corruption measures (which could be co-developed with the Bank if the RMC requires assistance to create these).	Terminal (2025): Maintenance of anti-corruption controls for climate and non-climate green finance to RMCs as a conditionality for lending or investment on climate change or green growth.	Terminal (2025): Maintenance of anti-corruption controls for climate and non-climate green finance to RMCs as a conditionality for lending or investment on climate change or green growth.												
4.iv.d	Increase grant funding for activities linked to global climate change, biodiversity, land degradation and environmental negotiations, to support countries in engaging with and negotiating at global climate change and green growth forums, and raising Africa's influence on climate change, biodiversity, combating desertification, and other global priorities, as well as African priorities such as climate change 'loss and damage'.	Mid-term (2023): Allocate higher volumes of grant funding to RMCs towards preparation for and attendance at international climate change and environmental negotiations, to strengthen Africa's voice on climate change and green growth at multilateral forums.	Mid-term (2023): Percentage increase in grant funding provided towards preparation for and attendance at international climate change and environmental negotiations, to strengthen Africa's voice on climate change and green growth at multilateral forums, over the 2020 baseline.	Mid-term (2023): At least a 3% increase in grant funding provided to RMCs towards preparation for and attendance at international climate change and environmental negotiations, to strengthen Africa's voice on climate change and green growth at multilateral forums, over the 2020 baseline.	PECG	African Group of Negotiators. RMCs	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Allocate higher volumes of grant funding to RMCs towards preparation for and attendance at international climate change and environmental negotiations, to strengthen Africa's voice on climate change and green growth at multilateral forums.	Terminal (2025): Percentage increase in grant funding provided to RMCs towards preparation for and attendance at international climate change and environmental negotiations, to strengthen Africa's voice on climate change and green growth at multilateral forums, over the 2020 baseline.	Terminal (2025): At least a 5% increase in grant funding provided to RMCs towards preparation for and attendance at international climate change and environmental negotiations, to strengthen Africa's voice on climate change and green growth at multilateral forums, over the 2020 baseline.												
4.iv.e	Increase grant funding and technical assistance to African countries to strengthen their NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs, and mainstream them into national development plans, ensuring the consistency of such instruments with the Paris Agreement's global targets, and to better position countries on the continent to mobilize climate finance for the implementation of more ambitious commitments.	Mid-term (2023): Allocate higher volumes of grant funding to RMCs towards developing and strengthening their NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs, and mainstreaming into national development plans, ensuring greater consistency with UNFCCC guidance and international best practice	Mid-term (2023): Percentage increase in grant funding provided to RMCs towards developing and strengthening their NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs, and mainstreaming into national development plans, ensuring greater consistency with UNFCCC guidance and international best practice, over the 2020 baseline	Mid-term (2023): At least a 5% increase in grant funding provided to RMCs towards developing and strengthening their NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs, and mainstreaming into national development plans, ensuring greater consistency with UNFCCC guidance and international best practice, over the 2020 baseline	PECG	Regional offices; RMCs	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓		✓				
		Terminal (2025): Allocate higher volumes of grant funding to RMCs towards developing and strengthening their NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs, and mainstreaming into national development plans, ensuring greater consistency with UNFCCC guidance and international best practice	Terminal (2025): Percentage increase in grant funding provided to RMCs towards developing and strengthening their NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs, and mainstreaming into national development plans, ensuring greater consistency with UNFCCC guidance and international best practice, over the 2020 baseline	Terminal (2025): At least a 10% increase in grant funding provided to RMCs towards developing and strengthening their NDCs, NAPs, and LTSs, and mainstreaming into national development plans, ensuring greater consistency with UNFCCC guidance and international best practice, over the 2020 baseline												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars			Linked areas of emphasis				
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.iv.f	Provide technical and funding support to countries so they can better implement commitments under the UNFCCC on gender and climate change as part of the Gender Action Plan, and to implement commitments under the African Union's Gender and Climate Change Strategy.	Mid-term (2023): Allocate funding and technical assistance support to RMCs for the implementation of gender-focused aspects of international climate change and green growth commitments.	Mid-term (2023): Volume of funding and financial value of technical assistance support to RMCs for the implementation of gender-focused aspects of international climate change and green growth commitments.	Mid-term (2023): At least US\$ 2 million in funding and financial value of technical assistance support to RMCs for the implementation of gender-focused aspects of international climate change and green growth commitments.	PECG	RMCs. Gender, Women, and Civil Society Department	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓		✓		
		Terminal (2025): Allocate funding and technical assistance support to RMCs for the implementation of gender-focused aspects of international climate change and green growth commitments.	Terminal (2025): Volume of funding and financial value of technical assistance support to RMCs for the implementation of gender-focused aspects of international climate change and green growth commitments.	Terminal (2025): At least US\$ 5 million in funding and financial value of technical assistance support to RMCs for the implementation of gender-focused aspects of international climate change and green growth commitments.												
4.iv.g	Convene policy dialogues involving the African Group of Negotiators and relevant African country representatives, with a focus on climate finance needs and investment priorities.	Mid-term (2023): Create and support a dedicated climate change policy dialogue platform with the African Group of Negotiators, and a diverse spectrum of players in Africa's climate finance and investment landscape, to strengthen Africa's position and influence on climate finance.	Mid-term (2023): Design and establishment of a dedicated climate change policy dialogue platform with the African Group of Negotiators, and a diverse spectrum of players in Africa's climate finance and investment landscape, to strengthen Africa's position and influence on climate finance.	Mid-term (2023): Design and establishment of one dedicated climate change policy dialogue platform with the African Group of Negotiators, and a diverse spectrum of players in Africa's climate finance and investment landscape, to strengthen Africa's position and influence on climate finance.	PECG	African Group of Negotiators; Partner Institutions	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓	✓			
		Terminal (2025): Manage and support a dedicated climate change policy dialogue platform with the African Group of Negotiators, and a diverse spectrum of players in Africa's climate finance and investment landscape, to strengthen Africa's position and influence on climate finance.	Terminal (2025): Continued operation and expansion of a dedicated climate change policy dialogue platform with the African Group of Negotiators, and a diverse spectrum of players in Africa's climate finance and investment landscape, to strengthen Africa's position and influence on climate finance.	Terminal (2025): Continued operation and expansion of climate change policy dialogue platform with the African Group of Negotiators, and a diverse spectrum of players in Africa's climate finance and investment landscape, to strengthen Africa's position and influence on climate finance.												
4.iv.h	Support African countries and the region with the creation and strengthening of green banks and national climate funds, making use of the full range of instruments the Bank has available including technical assistance, lines of credit, and innovative financial instruments.	Mid-term (2023): RMCs (through their sub-national entities, or agencies) are trained to enhance their institutional capacities for accessing and implementing climate and green finance. Banks or institutions, public and private, concerned with climate change and green growth, are engaged and supported to develop green banks.	Mid-term (2023): Number of countries committed to establishing green investment banks with AfDB/ AAAP support	Mid-term (2023): Three (3) countries committed to establishing green investment banks with AfDB/ AAAP support	PECG	AAAP, RMCs	AAAP annual report PECG Annual Report	AAAF PECG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
		Terminal (2025): Additional Banks or institutions, public and private, concerned with climate change and green growth, are engaged and supported to develop green banks	Terminal (2025): Number of countries committed to establishing green investment banks with AfDB/ AAAP support	Terminal (2025): Five (5) countries committed to establishing green investment banks with AfDB/ AAAP support												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.iv.i	Build on the work with the African Financial Alliance on Climate Change to support African countries and their regulators in developing sustainable finance taxonomies and regulations on climate risk disclosure. This will support efforts to greening the portfolio of private and public investors	Mid-term (2023): Expand the uptake of AFAC's Africa Decarbonization and Resilience Index. RMCs are supported in the adoption of sustainable finance taxonomies Terminal (2025): Additional RMCs are supported in the adoption of sustainable finance taxonomies	Mid-term (2023): Number of countries that have developed sustainable finance taxonomies and regulations on climate risk disclosure Terminal (2025): Number of countries that have developed sustainable finance taxonomies and regulations on climate risk disclosure	Mid-term (2023): At least two (2) new countries develop sustainable finance taxonomies and regulations on climate risk disclosure Terminal (2025): At least four (4) new countries develop sustainable finance taxonomies and regulations on climate risk disclosure					✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Action v: To improve tracking, measurement, and reporting of outcomes of climate change adaptation investments (reduction in vulnerability, strengthened resilience, and increase in adaptive capacity), climate change mitigation investments (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and reduction of carbon intensity), and green growth investments (environmental indicators, green jobs, progress against SDGs), the Bank will:																
4.v.a	Develop, establish, and fully implement a robust and comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system that will contain data on climate change and green growth targets and outcomes at the: ■ Institutional level: Tracking the Bank's institutional commitments on climate change and green growth. ■ Program level: Tracking progress on climate change and green growth for portfolios of investments under any single large sector or regional program. ■ Project level: Tracking progress on climate change and green growth for individual investment projects. ■ Activity level: Tracking progress on climate change and green growth for specific activities identified as having climate change adaptation and/or mitigation contribution, and/or green growth contribution.	Mid-term (2023): Develop, establish, and fully implement a robust and comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system that will collect, analyse, and report on the Bank's climate change and green growth targets, including those in the climate change and green growth strategic framework. Terminal (2025): Strengthen and continue to implement a robust and comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system that will collect, analyse, and report on the Bank's climate change and green growth targets, including those in the climate change and green growth strategic framework.	Mid-term (2023): Design and establishment of a robust and comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system that will collect, analyse, and report on the Bank's climate change and green growth targets, including those in the climate change and green growth strategic framework. Terminal (2025): Continued operation of a robust and comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system that will collect, analyse, and report on the Bank's climate change and green growth targets, including those in the climate change and green growth strategic framework.	Mid-term (2023): Design and establishment of a robust and comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system that will collect, analyse, and report on the Bank's climate change and green growth targets, including those in the climate change and green growth strategic framework. Terminal (2025): Continued operation of a robust and comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system that will collect, analyse, and report on the Bank's climate change and green growth targets, including those in the climate change and green growth strategic framework.	PECG	All Bank Departments	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
4.v.b	Establish a clear theory of change and an integrated results measurement framework, with strengthened and coherent definitions of climate change adaptation and mitigation (consistent with the Joint Multilateral Development Banks' Paris Alignment Framework building blocks) and green growth.	Mid-term (2023): Develop and establish a clear theory of change and an integrated results measurement framework as part of the MERL system developed to support the Bank's climate change and green growth efforts, including the climate change and green growth strategic framework	Mid-term (2023): Development and adoption of a clear theory of change and an integrated results measurement framework as part of the MERL system developed to support the Bank's climate change and green growth efforts, including the climate change and green growth strategic framework.	Mid-term (2023): Development and adoption of a clear theory of change and an integrated results measurement framework as part of the MERL system developed to support the Bank's climate change and green growth efforts, including the climate change and green growth strategic framework.	PECG	IDEV	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars			Linked areas of emphasis				
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
		Terminal (2025): Strengthen and continue to follow a clear theory of change and an integrated results measurement framework as part of the MERL system developed to support the Bank's climate change and green growth efforts, including the climate change and green growth strategic framework	Terminal (2025): Continued application of a clear theory of change and an integrated results measurement framework as part of the MERL system developed to support the Bank's climate change and green growth efforts, including the climate change and green growth strategic framework.	Terminal (2025): Continued application of a clear theory of change and an integrated results measurement framework as part of the MERL system developed to support the Bank's climate change and green growth efforts, including the climate change and green growth strategic framework.												
4.v.c	Ensure annual reporting on results of both impact and process indicators, in a manner fully consistent with the definitions and parameters of adaptation and mitigation under the Multilateral Development Banks' joint Paris Alignment Framework's building blocks on Paris Alignment.	Mid-term (2023): Report annually on the progress towards targets under the climate change and green growth strategic framework, using the indicators from the MERL system developed and the PEGC Supervision Framework.	Mid-term (2023): Annual report on the progress towards targets under the climate change and green growth strategic framework, using the indicators from the MERL system developed and the PEGC Supervision Framework.	Mid-term (2023): Annual report on the progress towards targets under the climate change and green growth strategic framework, using the indicators from the MERL system developed and the PEGC Supervision Framework.	PECG	All Bank Departments; Regional Offices	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
4.v.d	Establish a database of Bank projects that mainstream climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and green growth into their designs, with clear criteria and a system to make activities more 'Paris Aligned' and 'greener' both at the Bank and during project implementation phases.	Mid-term (2023): Design, develop and operationalise a database of Bank projects that mainstream climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and green growth, with a particular emphasis on projects that reflect Paris Alignment, to serve as a guidance tool and model for future investment design and preparation. Terminal (2025): Update and maintain a database of Bank projects that mainstream climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and green growth, with a particular emphasis on projects that reflect Paris Alignment, to serve as a guidance tool and model for future investment.	Mid-term (2023): Design, development, and operationalisation of a database of Bank projects that mainstream climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and green growth, with a particular emphasis on projects that reflect Paris Alignment, to serve as a guidance tool and model for future investment design and preparation. Terminal (2025): Update and maintain a database of Bank projects that mainstream climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and green growth, with a particular emphasis on projects that reflect Paris Alignment, to serve as a guidance tool and model for future investment.	Mid-term (2023): Design, development, and operationalisation of a database of Bank projects that mainstream climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and green growth, with a particular emphasis on projects that reflect Paris Alignment, to serve as a guidance tool and model for future investment design and preparation. Terminal (2025): Update and maintain a database of Bank projects that mainstream climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and green growth, with a particular emphasis on projects that reflect Paris Alignment, to serve as a guidance tool and model for future investment.	PECG	Project implementing partners and co-funders	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
4.v.e	Establish a methodology to identify and measure climate-compatible or climate-responsive jobs, and green jobs created through Bank investments (including sectorally), and ensure a continuous, year-on-year increase in the number of such climate change-linked and green jobs created.	Mid-term (2023): Develop and apply a methodology to identify and measure climate-compatible or climate-responsive jobs and green jobs created through Bank investments. Terminal (2025): Strengthen and continue to apply the methodology to identify and measure climate-compatible or climate-responsive jobs and green jobs created through Bank investments. Use the methodology to increase climate-compatible and green jobs created through Bank investments.	Mid-term (2023): Development and application of a methodology to identify and measure climate-compatible or climate-responsive jobs and green jobs created through Bank investments. Commencement of annual report of such a measure. Terminal (2025): Continued application of the methodology to identify and measure climate-compatible or climate-responsive jobs and green jobs created through Bank investments. Continued annual reporting of such a measure.	Mid-term (2023): Development of one (1) methodology to identify and measure climate-compatible or climate-responsive jobs and green jobs created through Bank investments. Commencement of annual report of such a measure from 2023. Terminal (2025): Continued application of one (1) methodology to identify and measure climate-compatible or climate-responsive jobs and green jobs created through Bank investments. Continued annual reporting of such a measure in 2024, 2025.	PECG	Project implementing partners and co-funders	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓	✓			

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.v.f	Include climate change-linked jobs and green jobs created as an indicator of success in results frameworks for programmes and projects, incentivizing investment managers to accelerate job growth.	Mid-term (2023): For results frameworks and logframes developed for individual programmes, projects, or other investments, include the number of green jobs and/or climate change-responsive jobs created as an indicator.	Mid-term (2023): Percentage of Bank's new (post-2021) investments on climate change and green growth that include the number of green and /or climate-responsive jobs as a key performance indicator.	Mid-term (2023): At least 50% of the Bank's new relevant (post-2021) investments on climate change and green growth to include the number of green and /or climate-responsive jobs as a key performance indicator.	PECG	IDEV. Implementing partners and co-funders	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): For results frameworks and logframes developed for individual programmes, projects, or other investments, include the number of green jobs and/or climate change-responsive jobs created as an indicator.	Terminal (2025): Percentage of Bank's new (post-2021) investments on climate change and green growth that include the number of green and /or climate-responsive jobs as a key performance indicator.	Terminal (2025): At least 80% of the Bank's new relevant (post-2021) investments on climate change and green growth to include the number of green and /or climate-responsive jobs as a key performance indicator.												
4.v.g	Provide training every six months to relevant Bank staff on climate change and green growth monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning, coupled with assessments on adoption rates and usage of the climate change and green growth monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system.	Mid-term (2023): Design and roll out comprehensive training for all relevant Bank staff on the new PECG MERL system, including the approaches to measure and track progress on the new climate change and green growth strategic framework, to be organized every six months.	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of training material and number of trainings for relevant Bank staff (both within and outside of PECG)	Mid-term (2023): Preparation of one (1) volume of training material. Two (2) trainings per year for relevant Bank staff (both within and outside of PECG)	PECG	IDEV	PECG Annual Report	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Update the ongoing, comprehensive training for all relevant Bank staff on the new PECG MERL system, including the approaches to measure and track progress on the new climate change and green growth strategic framework, to be organized every six months.	Terminal (2025): Update of training material and number of trainings for relevant Bank staff (both within and outside of PECG)	Terminal (2025): Update of one (1) volume of training material. Two (2) trainings per year for relevant Bank staff (both within and outside of PECG)												
4.v.h	Establish indicators for biodiversity conservation and restoration and land degradation neutrality co-benefits of projects.	Mid-term (2023): Based on best practices and in collaboration with international partners establish indicators for biodiversity and land degradation neutrality co-benefits of projects.	Mid-term (2023): Developed an indicator framework and MERL indicators to capture the co-benefits for biodiversity conservation and restoration and land degradation neutrality co-benefits of projects	Mid-term (2023): Fully developed indicator framework for capturing the co-benefits for biodiversity and land degradation neutrality co-benefits of projects	PECG	All Bank departments	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓			✓			
		Terminal (2025): Fully operationalise the indicators for biodiversity and land degradation neutrality co-benefits of projects and capture them as part of the project monitoring of all projects.	Terminal (2025): All Bank projects and appraisals report on co-benefits for biodiversity and land degradation neutrality co-benefits of projects.	Terminal (2025): All Bank appraisals check projects for co-benefits for biodiversity and land degradation neutrality co-benefits of projects. All existing projects report on co-benefits for biodiversity and land degradation neutrality co-benefits.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
Action vi: To leverage synergies to improve tracking, measurement, and reporting of climate and gender outcomes, the Bank will:																
4.vi.a	Strengthen and update climate change mainstreaming tools and guidelines, ensuring institution-wide dissemination, training, and adoption.	Mid-term (2023): Develop and/or strengthen gender-responsive climate change mainstreaming guidelines (such as the supervision framework for climate change mainstreaming in the Bank's lending and non-lending work), and ensure Bank-wide dissemination and application, including through annual trainings for relevant staff (similar to how the Bank has approached the dissemination and adaption of gender mainstreaming guidelines).	Mid-term (2023): Publication and adoption of gender-responsive climate change mainstreaming guidelines, along with direction and guidance on their use (through a manual) and number of trainings.	Mid-term (2023): Publication of one (1) gender-responsive climate change mainstreaming guidelines; one (1) user manual with guidance on application; one (1) training per year, annually, for relevant staff.	PECG	All Bank Departments	PECG Annual Report	PECG	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
		Terminal (2025): Develop and/or strengthen gender-responsive climate change mainstreaming guidelines (such as the supervision guidelines for climate change mainstreaming in the Bank's lending and non-lending work), and ensure Bank-wide dissemination and application, including through annual trainings for relevant staff (similar to how the Bank has approached the dissemination and adaption of gender mainstreaming guidelines).	Terminal (2025): Update and adoption of gender-responsive climate change mainstreaming guidelines, along with direction and guidance on their use (through a manual and annual trainings).	Terminal (2025): Update and re-issuance of one (1) gender-responsive climate change mainstreaming guidelines; one (1) user manual with guidance on application; one (1) training per year, annually, for relevant staff.												
Action vii: To reduce the Bank's own resource footprint (including carbon footprint), consistent with the principles of its Climate Change and Green Growth Policy, the Bank will:																
4.vii.a	Develop an internal institutional transformation strategy for elevating climate compatibility and green growth in the Bank's own operations. The internal institutional transformation strategy will cover all aspects of the Bank's operations (including but not limited to real estate, transportation fleet, energy consumption, treasury investments, travel emissions etc.), and manifest the Bank's commitment to the Multilateral Development Banks' Paris Alignment Framework. This will include developing and undertaking the following initiatives: ■ An institutional framework for green growth and climate change, including options for the accountability framework and measures such as progress reports. ■ A framework for monitoring and reporting on the Bank's operational footprints for carbon emissions and resource use (water, materials) and waste generation. ■ Strengthened staffing commitments to support a team of climate change and green growth champions across the Bank, including in regional offices.	Mid-term (2023): Develop a comprehensive, institution-wide institutional climate change and green growth transformation strategy to assess, address, and lower resource use and to ensure internal alignment with the MDBs' Joint Framework on Paris Alignment, including the creation of necessary staff positions to ensure availability of expertise to lower the Bank's carbon emissions, energy consumption, water consumption, waste generation, and to enhance other resource efficiencies in the Bank's facilities, activities, and operations.	Mid-term (2023): Publication and formal adoption of an internal institutional transformation strategy for internal alignment on climate change and green growth. Creation of new staff positions to ensure expertise for effective implementation of the strategy.	Mid-term (2023): Publication and formal adoption of one (1) internal institutional transformation strategy for internal alignment on climate change and green growth. Creation of at least one (1) new staff position at Headquarters to ensure expertise for effective implementation of the strategy.	PECG	Human Resources Department	PECG Annual Report	PECG		✓		✓				
		Terminal (2025): Update and continue implementation of a comprehensive, institution-wide institutional climate change and green growth transformation strategy to assess, address, and lower resource use and to ensure internal alignment with the MDBs' Joint Framework on Paris Alignment, including the creation of necessary staff positions to ensure availability of expertise to lower the Bank's carbon emissions, energy consumption, water consumption, waste generation, and to enhance other resource efficiencies in the Bank's facilities, activities, and operations.	Terminal (2025): Update and continued application of internal institutional transformation strategy for internal alignment on climate change and green growth. Creation of new staff positions to ensure expertise for effective implementation of the strategy.	Terminal (2025): Re-issuance (if updated) of one (1) internal institutional transformation strategy for internal alignment on climate change and green growth. Creation of at least one (1) new staff position each at each of the Regional Offices to ensure expertise for effective implementation of the strategy.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.vii.b	Conduct an audit or assessment, as needed, to establish its baseline resource use (water, materials, energy, waste generation) and its institutional water and carbon footprints, to better understand its consumptive patterns and volumes.	Mid-term (2023): Conduct a comprehensive baseline assessment and audit on resource use throughout the Bank's facilities, activities, and operations to measure footprints for carbon, water, energy, waste, materials etc., and to enable target-setting on reduction and efficiency (such as institutional-level net-zero emissions by 2050)	Mid-term (2023): Publication of a comprehensive baseline assessment and audit on resource use throughout the Bank's facilities, activities, and operations to measure footprints for carbon, water, energy, waste, materials etc., including targets on reduction and efficiency (such as institutional-level net-zero emissions by 2050)	Mid-term (2023): Publication of one (1) comprehensive baseline assessment and audit on resource use throughout the Bank's facilities, activities, and operations to measure footprints for carbon, water, energy, waste, materials etc., including targets on reduction and efficiency (such as institutional-level net-zero emissions by 2050)	PECG	Facilities Management; General Services and Procurement	PECG Annual Report	PECG		✓		✓				
		Terminal (2025): Implement measures designed to reduce the footprints and achieve targets adopted.	Terminal (2025): Implementation of measures to ensure percentage progress towards targets.	Terminal (2025): Implementation of measures to ensure % (to be determined after assessment/ audit) progress towards targets.												
4.vii.c	Prepare an institutional transformation strategy that targets the African Development Bank's operations, to reduce resource use and make it more efficient, moving towards a future net-zero footprint. In terms of the Bank's carbon footprint, the strategy will align with the Joint Multilateral Development Banks Paris Alignment Framework's building block 6 (Internal Alignment) to decarbonize the Bank's operations and move towards a net-zero-carbon institutional impact by 2025. This also includes aligning Bank travels, procurement, pension and treasury funds with Paris Agreement goals.	Mid-term (2023): See 4.vii.a and 4.vii.b	Mid-term (2023): See 4.vii.a and 4.vii.b	Mid-term (2023): See 4.vii.a and 4.vii.b	See 4.vii.a and 4.vii.b	See 4.vii.a and 4.vii.b	See 4.vii.a and 4.vii.b	See 4.vii.a and 4.vii.b		✓		✓				
		Terminal (2025): See 4.vii.a and 4.vii.b	Terminal (2025): See 4.vii.a and 4.vii.b	Terminal (2025): See 4.vii.a and 4.vii.b												
4.vii.d	Develop a results framework with a relevant monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system to track its performance against strategic goals and targets.	Mid-term (2023): Design and include a robust results framework, to be tracked with an accompanying MERL system, in the internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy	Mid-term (2023): Publication of Bank's internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy, inclusive of a results framework and MERL arrangements. Publication of annual progress towards targets set within the strategy and framework.	Mid-term (2023): Publication of one (1) Bank internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy, inclusive of one (1) results framework and MERL arrangements. Publication of annual progress towards targets set within the strategy and framework.	PECG	All Bank Departments	PECG Annual Report. AfDB Annual Development Effectiveness Review	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Update and continue to follow a robust results framework, to be tracked with an accompanying MERL system, in the internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy	Terminal (2025): Update and continued application of the Bank's internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy, inclusive of an updated results framework and MERL arrangements (if needed). Publication of annual progress towards targets set within the strategy and framework.	Terminal (2025): Publication of one (1) updated Bank internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy, inclusive of one (1) results framework and MERL arrangements (updated if needed). Publication of annual progress towards targets set within the strategy and framework.												

Sub-action #	Sub-action	Key milestone	Indicator descriptor	Target	Implementation (shared)		Reporting		Linked pillars				Linked areas of emphasis			
					Accountable	Responsible	Instrument	Entity	A	M	CF	EE	GG	SI	PS	RR
4.vii.e	Adopt an accountability framework that ensures regular progress reports and sharing of where and why progress was achieved or was stymied.	Mid-term (2023): Design and include a transparent accountability framework in the internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy, for rigorous self-monitoring, tracking, and identification lessons and of areas for strengthening.	Mid-term (2023): Publication of Bank's internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy, inclusive of a transparent accountability framework. Publication of six-monthly progress reports with metrics and analysis.	Mid-term (2023): Publication of one (1) Bank internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy, inclusive of one (1) transparent accountability framework. Publication of six-monthly progress reports with metrics and analysis (two reports annually)	PECG	All Bank Departments	PECG Annual Report;	PECG				✓				
		Terminal (2025): Update and continue to follow a transparent accountability framework in the internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy, for rigorous self-monitoring, tracking, and identification lessons and of areas for strengthening.	Terminal (2025): Update and continued application of the Bank's internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy, inclusive of a transparent accountability framework. Publication of six-monthly progress reports with metrics and analysis.	Terminal (2025): Publication of one (1) updated Bank internal climate change and green growth transformation and alignment strategy, inclusive of one (1) transparent accountability framework (updated if needed). Publication of six-monthly progress reports with metrics and analysis (two reports annually).												



ANNEX III: PROPOSED PARIS ALIGNMENT ROADMAP

Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, a growing number of financial institutions have pledged to ‘align’ their activities with its ambitious long-term goals for adaptation, mitigation and finance to advance the global response to the threats posed by climate change.

The Bank, together with all MDBs and the International Development Finance Club (IDFC), made a public commitment in December 2017 at the inaugural One Planet Summit to align its financial flows with the UNFCCC’s Paris Agreement (AfDB, 2021). In December 2018, the Bank, further committed to ‘Paris alignment’ in a joint declaration with other MDBs – noting that each MDB’s mandate, capability, and operational model is distinct and that, accordingly, each MDB would have differentiated ways and timing of implementation within the broader common principles, framework, criteria and timeline (World Bank, 2018).

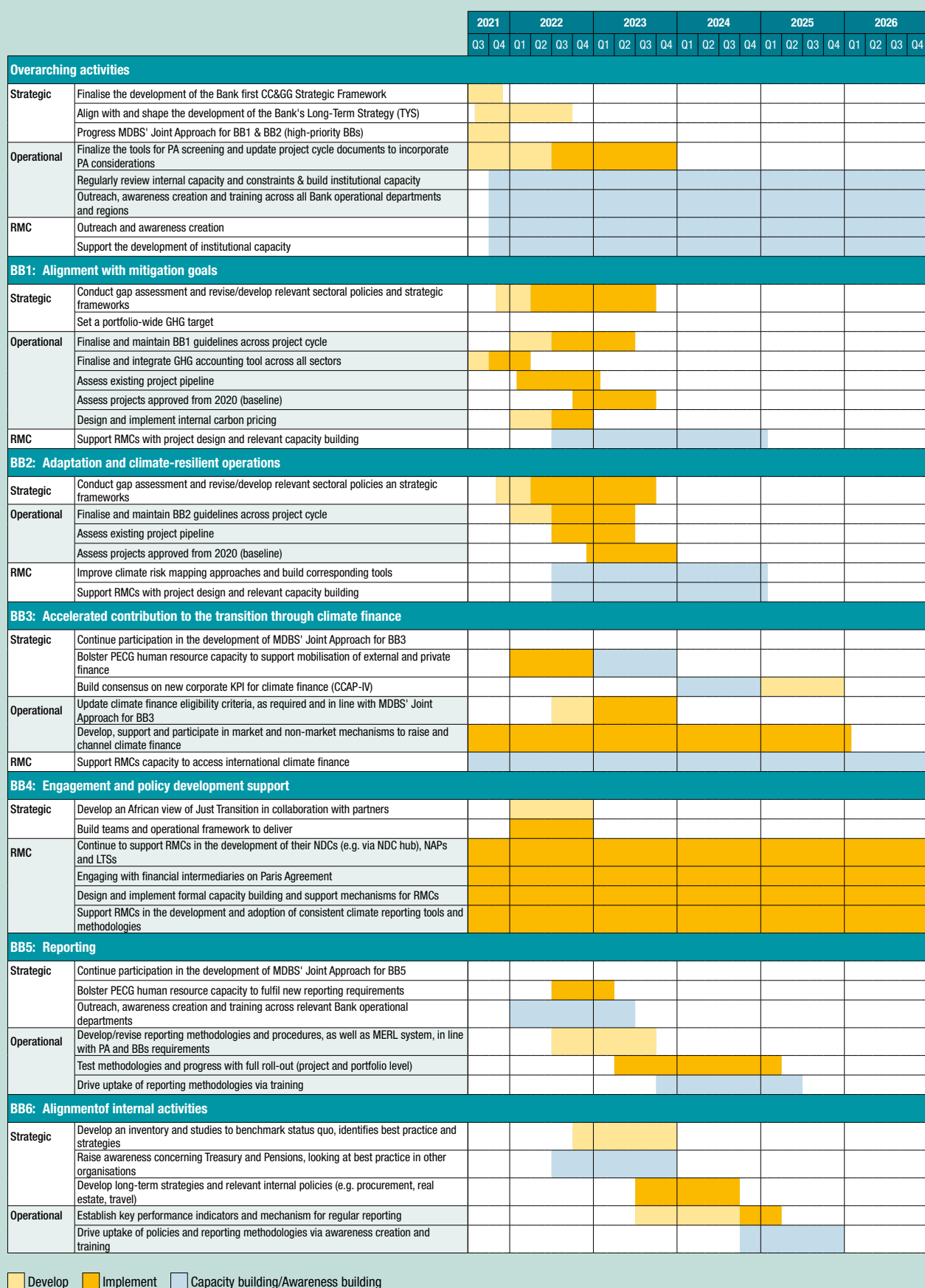
The Bank defines Paris alignment as the provision of support to African countries that is aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and countries’ NDCs, NAPs, long-term strategies (LTSS) and other national climate commitments, and consistent with low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways.

To actualize these public commitments and maintain its influence in directing global attention and financial flows to climate change in Africa, the Bank is one of the MDBs that is working to co-develop a joint framework for alignment with the Paris Agreement. The principles of Paris alignment for MDBs (including guidelines, methodologies, and tools) are being developed under six ‘building blocks’ (Figure 10). Each building block entails a significant undertaking in terms of operational changes, new and enhanced institutional capacities, the adoption of new protocols and systems, as well as the need for strengthening corresponding staff skillsets.

Figure 10: MDBs’ building blocks approach to Paris alignment (Joint MDB working group on Paris alignment)

1	Alignment with Mitigation Goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations consistent with national low-emissions development pathways and compatible with objectives of the Paris Agreement
2	Adaptation and Climate-Resilient Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations systematically screened for climate resilience Support increase in clients’ ability to adapt to climate change
3	Accelerated Contribution to the Transition Through Climate Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further scale up climate finance, operationalize new approaches to support NDCs, and accelerate realization of ambitions agreed under UNFCCC and in line with science-based evidence identified by IPCC
4	Strategy, Engagement and Policy Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop new services to support clients putting in place long-term strategies for low-emissions and climate-resilient development while ensuring consistency with SDGs
5	Reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop tools and methods for characterizing, monitoring and reporting on Paris-aligned activities.
6	Align Internal Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressively ensure that internal operations, including facilities and other internal policies, are in line with the Paris Agreement.

Figure 11: Paris alignment roadmap



As such, **the demands on the Bank for fully operationalising the guidance under each building block will vary, requiring differential timeframes for each of the six building blocks.** This nuanced stance is also a function of the present level of development of joint MDB guidance under each building block. This guidance is more mature and at a greater level of advancement for certain building blocks (namely, building blocks 1, 2 and 3) than for others (namely, building blocks 4, 5 and 6). For the latter three building blocks, more deliberation and refinement will be forthcoming through the Joint MDB Working Group and block-specific sub-groups.

In cognizance of this, and to lend momentum to Paris alignment by all MDBs, the Bank commits to fully aligning new operations with building blocks 1, 2 and 3 by 2023, and to targeting full alignment with building blocks 4, 5 and 6 by 2025. This will allow the Bank a more definitive understanding of what measures it will adopt to achieve alignment diligently and comprehensively. The Bank takes work on building block 4 (support to African countries) especially seriously, and has numerous initiatives in this regard; yet the African context means that fully achieving this building block will take longer for the Bank than other MDBs, in recognition of the fact that very few African countries have developed LTSs and many have out-of-date and/or insufficiently ambitious NDCs. This two-tiered approach will allow the Bank to move at pace in aligning its investment activities and contributing to the development of joint MDB frameworks and methodologies, whilst also recognising the African context and the need for additional support and time for many African countries to establish Paris-aligned development pathways and actions, given their specific national and regional contexts (for instance, as of November 2021, only two countries from Africa had submitted LTSs, which signals the differentiated pace at which certain Building Blocks – such as BB 4 – can be fully achieved by the Bank).

Attaining full alignment in these timeframes will also be significantly influenced by climate finance flows to Africa, to translate this ambition into action on the continent. The Bank will, therefore, redouble its efforts to collaborate with global sources of climate finance, including other MDBs, to mobilize the level of funding necessary for Paris alignment to be accelerated in Africa.

Accordingly, the Bank will deploy a range of strategic means, including mobilizing Africa's private sector, and harnessing advanced and cutting-edge technology and innovation to propel economies to low-carbon and climate-resilient futures. This will be done by leveraging the Bank's convening power and partnerships to have a multiplier effect, and drawing on its understanding of Africa's governance and institutional systems to strengthen capacity.

The commitment to Paris alignment also accentuates the need for the Bank to adopt robust and transparent methods for tracking and reporting the Bank's progress on its climate change and green growth targets.

To ensure their systemic and thorough inclusion throughout the Bank's activities, each climate-related measure or intervention should be introduced as early as possible within its given context (e.g., screening being undertaken at the project design stage; and climate discussions featuring in initial country and regional strategy design processes in alignment with country's long-term strategies and NDCs).

Our progress on Paris alignment must be accomplished in a manner that reflects the singular and unprecedented nature of the climate change crisis, land degradation, and biodiversity loss. It will also reflect the principles of a just transition towards a decarbonized future; empower women, girls, youth, and other vulnerable and marginalized groups; reduce fragility in Africa through the generation of sustainable livelihoods and green jobs; and offer flexible approaches and processes for different African countries in relation to their vastly different contexts, capacities, and climate change challenges and priorities.

This is an ambitious agenda, but the Bank is well-placed to undertake it, guided by the strategic actions in this strategy, and the action plan that translates this strategy into clear and measurable steps for the coming years.

Figure 11 summarises the Bank's proposed Paris Alignment roadmap.

ANNEX IV: OPERATIONAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK

OVERVIEW

The operational results framework (ORF) is designed to reflect the strategic actions as featured in the climate change and green growth Action Plan, which itself will operationalize the new climate change and green growth strategy. The ORF details the key indicators that need to be tracked across the Bank and its departments and complexes. An additional aim of the ORF is to aggregate indicators from the corporate results framework (CRF) indicators, which were developed to reflect the climate change and green growth strategy, 2021–2030.

The ORF has been guided by the Bank results measurement framework (RMF) practices and templates, and is structured as per the four action clusters of the climate change and green growth Action Plan, with indicators specifically developed to align with the four levels of the Bank's RMF. The ORF sets out targets for 2023 and 2025, some of which are tentative, and will be revised in line with the updated Bank RMF and new long-term strategies that will be developed in 2025.

Please note, while the ORF reflects the strategic actions and priority areas as laid out in the climate change and green growth Action Plan, as much as possible the referencing of relevant sectors in indicators reflects Bank defined sectors.

Operational Results Framework for the African Development Bank's Climate Change and Green Growth Action Plan (2021-2025)					
RMF Level	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline ¹	Target	
				2023	2025
Action Cluster 1. Resource Mobilisation, Spending & Targets					
3	Investments in adaptation projects (by sector)	\$US millions (cumulative)	Total adaptation finance (2020)	Total cumulative adaptation finance (2021–2023)	Total cumulative adaptation finance (2021–2025)
	Agriculture		90	1,782	3,565
	Energy - Power		5	144	288
	Environment		0	274	549
	Finance		50	112	549
	ICT		0	3	6
	Industry M&Q		0	0	0
	Social (including Health, Education, and Job Creation)		112	256	512
	Water Supply & Sanitation		218	1,474	2,948
	Transport		73	663	1,327
	Urban Development		Currently not defined by the bank	Currently not defined by the bank	Currently not defined by the bank
	Multi-Sector		762	891	1,782
	3		Investments in low-carbon projects	\$US millions (cumulative)	Total mitigation finance (2020)
Agriculture		0	122		245
Energy - Power		491	3,758		7,517
Environment		0	79		157
Finance		74	516		1,032
ICT		0	23		47
Industry M&Q		0	19		38
Social		0	24		49
Transport		28	51		103
Water Supply and Sanitation		0	664		1,329
Urban Development		Currently not defined by the bank	Currently not defined by the bank		Currently not defined by the bank
Multi-Sector		192	600		1,200
4		Annual share of all Bank approved investments allocated as climate finance (disaggregated by sector) ²	Percentage		Cumulative (2016–2020)
	Agriculture	39		55	65
	Energy - Power	60		82	82

RMF Level	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline ¹	Target	
				2023	2025
	Environment		100	100	100
	Finance		9	23	40
	ICT		8	8	40
	Industry M&Q		3	6	25
	Social		12	25	40
	Transport		17	45	45
	Water Supply and Sanitation		50	78	80
	Urban Development		Currently not defined by the bank	Currently not defined by the bank	Currently not defined by the bank
	Multi-Sector		15	25	50
4	Share of climate finance for ADF countries	Percentage	34% (2020)	50%	60%
4	Climate Change finance mobilised from dedicated climate funds and other external sources (disaggregated by financing windows):	US\$ billions	Total cumulative climate finance (2016–2020)	Total cumulative climate finance (2021–2023)	Total cumulative climate finance (2021–2023)
	Bank-managed Funds ³		Bank managed funds: 12.3	11.25	18.75
	Climate-focused Bank-managed Trust Funds ⁴		Bank managed (climate focused) trust funds: 0.276	1.5	2.5
	External Climate Facilities ⁵		External Climate Facilities: 0.695 ⁶	1.5	2.5
	Other ⁷		Other: 0	0.75	1.250
Action Cluster 2. Investment Portfolio & Pipelines					
2	GHG emissions reductions by priority sector	Thousands tCO2e (annual)			
	Agriculture		Currently not defined by the bank	Currently not defined by the bank	Currently not defined by the bank
	Energy - Power		17	4,500	4,500
	Transport		Currently not defined by the bank	Currently not defined by the bank	Currently not defined by the bank
3	Projects with a climate-informed design (disaggregated by region, complex + ADF)	Percentage			
	Regions: - RDGC - RDGE - RDGN - RDGS - RDGW - RDNG - Pan Africa		RDGC: 92 RDGE: 89 RDGN: 80 RDGS: 96 RDGW: 88 RDNG: 100 Pan Africa: 78	100	100
	Complexes: - AHVP - CHVP - ECVP - FIVP - PEVP - PIVP - RDVP		(2021) AHVP: 0 CHVP: 0 ECVP: 0 FIVP: 0 PEVP: 0 IVP: 0 RDVP: 0	100	100
	ADF projects		97.8%	100	100
3	Approved Projects aligned with Paris Agreement Framework (disaggregated by region and complex)	Percentage			
	Regions: - RDGC - RDGE - RDGN - RDGS - RDGW - RDNG - Pan Africa		0	60	100
	Complexes: - AHVP - CHVP - ECVP - FIVP - PEVP - PIVP - RDVP		0	60	100

RMF Level	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline ¹	Target	
				2023	2025
Action Cluster 3. Convening Power, Partnerships and Activation of Key Actors					
3	Green owner-operators and MSMEs provided with financial services ⁸	thousands (annual)	0	3 420	5 700
	■ Number of women-led businesses		0	1710	2850
3	Youth-owned MSMEs on adaptation supported	Number	0	150	300 ⁹
3	Projects approvals that integrate the climate change-gender nexus	Percentage	0	80	90
4	New climate change and green growth partnerships formalised through MOUs or partnership plans:	Number			
	- with institutions		0	2	5
	- with non-African governments and companies		0	2	5
	- with African governments and companies		0	2	5
	- with knowledge-creators and generators in RMCs		0	2	5
4	Publications, knowledge products, knowledge-sharing events and other outputs co-produced with partners on climate change and green growth	Number	0	10	25
4	User-friendly decision-support tools developed for use by RMC government officials (to integrate climate change into national and sub-national investment planning, budgeting, and accounting)	Number	0	2	5
Action Cluster 4. Institutional & RMC Capacity					
3	CSPs adhering to a climate-informed design	Percentage	100	100	100
3	RISPs adhering to a climate-informed design	Percentage	100	100	100
3	Number of ADF countries supported implementing NDC / LTS / GG strategies	Number	10	20	54
3	RMCs attend training on climate finance budgeting, coding and tracking.	Number (annual)	0	2022: 30 2023: 35	2024: 40 2025: 45
3	Technical assistance support to RMCs for the implementation of gender-focused aspects of international climate change and green growth commitments ¹⁰	US\$ millions	0	2	5
3	Technical assistance support to RMCs for:	Number			
	- NDC enhancement		2 ¹²	15	20
	- LTS development ¹¹		0	15 ¹³	20 ¹⁴
3	Technical assistance to support RMCs for disaster resilience, climate, and weather services	US\$ millions	7.9 (2019) ¹⁵	15	50
4	Bank staff receiving training or capacity building on climate change and green growth by PEGG	Number	30	125	250
4	Number of climate change and green growth staff positions created and filled:	Number			
	- Central office		Central: 15 ¹⁸	Central:	Central:
	- Regional offices ¹⁶		Regional: 6	Regional: 3	Regional: 3
	- Country offices ¹⁷		Country: 1	Country: 5	Country: 10
4	Climate-informed annual training for relevant staff ¹⁹	Number (annual)	1 training on climate finance in 2020	9	9
4	Number of approved projects with green jobs considerations ²⁰	Percentage	0	50	80
4	Bank adoption of climate change gender mainstreaming guidelines	Number	0	1	1
4	Bank's internal institutional transformation strategy for internal alignment on climate change and green growth in place and operational	Milestone progress	0	- Institutional strategy developed and adopted - Baseline assessment and audit conducted - MERL system developed - Accountability framework developed	
		Number (annual)	0	2 progress reports annually	
4	Annual report on the progress towards targets under the CCGG Strategic Framework and Action Plan using the indicators from the MERL system	Number (annual)	0	1 report annually	

- Baselines are for 2020 unless otherwise specified
- Baseline figures represent the average investments for 2016–2020. These averages have been carried over for the 2023 and 2025 targets. (Source: Internal documents shared by AfDB staff).
- African Development Bank (ADB) Resources, African Development Fund (ADF) and Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF).
- Includes Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF), Canada-African Development Bank Climate Fund (CACF), ClimDev Special Fund (CDSF), African Adaptation Acceleration Program, African Adaptation Benefit Fund, African Circular Economy Fund (ACEF), Biodiversity/Desertification Fund.
- Adaptation Fund (AF), Climate Investment Funds (CIF), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- Combined figure includes: CIF (\$320.55m), GCF (\$197.01m) and GEF (\$177.4m) source (2020 PEGG Report)
- Market and non-market activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- This is a new indicator created in collaboration with PEGG staff.
- Through the AAP, \$500m per year to be mobilised to support job creation for adaptation for African youth (Pillar 3 of AAP). Source: AfDB & Global Center on Adaptation (July 2021). African Adaptation Acceleration Program Facility.
- The methodology to estimate gender-informed design is being revised with the implementation of the gender marker system. (ADER 2020)
- Although not specifically referred to in the Action Plan, we see this indicator as related to sub-action 4.iv.
- Baseline figures are for 2021 (not 2020).
- Figures provided were 11(54/54) and 16(20/54), but subsequently modified to 15/15, to align with CRF approach.
- Figures provided were TBD (54/54) 32 (36/54), but subsequently modified to 20/20, to align with CRF approach.
- This baseline figure is calculated based on the Clim-Dev Special Fund total annual disbursement. The Clim-Dev Special Fund supports three key areas including Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience, Multi-Country Operations to Strengthen Climate and Weather Services, Country-based Operations to Improve Climate and Weather Networks.
- Includes hiring of a Climate Change Resource Mobilisation Officer, a Climate Change Preparation Advisor and a Technical Green Growth Officer.
- Includes hiring of Climate Finance Officers.
- Estimate provided through consultations with Bank staff.
- For example, on Paris Alignment guidelines and methodology, climate finance resources mobilisation, climate change and fragility nexus, integration of climate change resilience with disaster risk management and building back better, use and application of innovative and diverse financial instruments, climate finance eligibility and suitability, etc.
- This indicator is in early development at the AfDB and will be revisited in 6–12 months.



Climate Change
and **Green Growth**

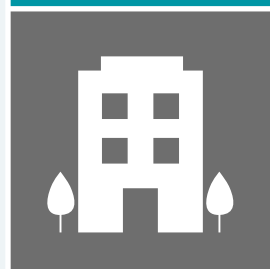


African Development Bank Group

Avenue Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 1387, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire

Phone: +225 20 26 28 41

E-mail: climatechange@afdb.org



Design & layout: CRÉON • www.creondesign.net



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

www.afdb.org