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The African Development Bank is committed to working closely with African countries to support their adaptation and transition towards green growth. We will lead a major push to deliver cleaner, more affordable energy for all Africans by 2025. We will integrate climate-smart development across our portfolio, and we will continue to use our expertise to leverage climate finance for Africa and help African countries speak with a common voice in the international policy arena.

AKINWUMI AYEDEJI ADESINA
President
African Development Bank Group

AfDB will support African countries at COP 22

The city of Marrakesh in Morocco will host the annual UN Climate Change Summit from November 7-16, 2016. Thousands of delegates from governments, academia, and the private sector are expected at the gathering to discuss further practical ways to implement the landmark Paris Climate Change Agreement adopted at COP21 in December 2015. With the agreement entering into force on November 4, 2016, COP22 will also serve as the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1).

AfDB has mobilized a cadre of climate experts to provide support to the Moroccan Government in the preparation and organization of the event. With extensive experience in climate adaptation, mitigation, climate finance, the environment, capacity building, technology transfer, and project pipeline development, these experts are expected to provide day-to-day support to the COP 22 Task Team and advise the Moroccan Government on other relevant COP 22 issues.

The fifth edition of the 2015 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks’ Climate Finance, was released on August 2016. The report highlights that MDBs collectively committed more than USD 25 billion in climate finance, and have financed more than USD 131 billion in climate action since 2011. In 2015, Common Principles for tracking mitigation and adaptation activities were developed, and a set of guidelines was established and applied to set a common approach for reporting on climate co-financing flows that are invested alongside MDBs’ climate finance activities. The total climate co-finance committed in 2015 was more than USD 55 billion, giving a total, when combined with the MDBs’ climate finance, of over USD 80 billion.

AfDB’s overall Corporate and Social Responsibility performance sees significant improvement in 2016

In July 2016, Vigeo Eiris, one of the world’s leading Corporate and Social Responsibility (CSR) rating agencies, completed its biennial assessment of the African Development Bank and found the Bank’s overall CSR performance as advanced in absolute terms, a one notch upgrade from the previous rating of robust. AfDB saw improvements in five out of six CSR categories, including the environment, human rights, community involvement, business behavior and corporate governance.

AfDB continued to leverage additional funding for climate change

In March 2016, the Bank received its accreditation by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as a key multilateral entity to invest in climate-resilient and low-carbon development in Africa. Access to GCF financing will significantly increase the amount of climate finance channeled through the Bank to Africa. The GCF has already mobilized over USD 10 billion equivalent, a record for institutions that are active in the international climate finance space.

The Bank issued USD 500 million in the green bond market

On 9th December 2015, AfDB successfully launched a USD 500-million 3-year Green Bond transaction due December 2018. This represented AfDB’s return to the USD Green Bond market following two previous successful Swedish Krona transactions executed in 2014. The bond proceeds will support low-carbon or climate-resilient investments in Africa.

AfDB committed to triple its current climate financing

In October 2015, AfDB President Akinwumi Adesina announced that the Bank would triple its annual climate financing to USD 5 billion a year by 2020. During 2011-2015, the Bank invested USD 12 billion in projects with climate benefits in African countries as part of its Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2015.
Climate threat and Africa’s climate opportunity

Concerted global action on climate change matters profoundly for Africa, as it is the most vulnerable of all the world’s continents to the impacts of climate change. With so many Africans living close to the poverty line, climate change could roll back much of the hard-won progress on development that has been achieved over recent years.

African countries face a significant threat from climate change

The need to respond to climate change and the shared commitment to a low-carbon future that emerged from COP21 represents a huge opportunity to drive the economic transformation that Africa needs. Climate-resilient and low-carbon development boosts growth, bridges the energy deficit and reduces poverty. African countries need to expand power generation dramatically to achieve universal access to energy, and this can be done through an appropriate energy mix that will allow Africa to light up and power its cities, rural areas and economies. Africa has enormous potential for renewable energy – hydro, solar, wind and geothermal power – that needs to be unlocked and used to its full potential. Solar generation capacity in Africa could reach more than 10, 000 GW; wind 109 GW; hydro 350 GW; and geothermal about 15 GW.
Addressing climate change is at the heart of the African Development Bank’s mission to spur sustainable economic development and social progress, thus helping to reduce poverty. AfDB’s investments create opportunities for Africa to adopt a low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathway that builds adaptive capacity and strengthens institutions. To make sure all its investments support climate change objectives, the Bank screens its projects for climate risk and builds resilience into project design through the Climate Safeguards System (see Box 1).

Furthermore, AfDB has also recently developed an internal greenhouse gas (GHG) measurement and reporting tool to track and reduce emissions from its investments. This tool is key to determining if climate-change mitigation projects are eligible for AfDB financing.

**Box 1 Building Resilience into investments through the Climate Safeguards System**

1. Climate screening assesses the vulnerability of a project concept to climate change rates each project from 1 (most vulnerable) to 3 (least vulnerable)
2. Adaptation review and evaluation procedures identify adaptation measures for each project based on the project’s categorization
3. Country adaptation factsheets provide up-to-date country level climate projections. These are very useful tools when mainstreaming climate change into country strategy papers and regional integration strategy papers
4. The climate information base is a database of adaptation activities with links to a wide range of information sources on adaptation. It provides information required for the processes described above.

AfDB mobilizes significant amounts of climate financing for Africa, investing not only its own resources, but also those catalyzed from the private sector and/or drawn from global funds including the Climate Investment Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund. Since 2011, AfDB has invested almost USD 12 billion in climate finance through several projects. In 2015 alone, AfDB committed a total of USD 963 million to climate-change mitigation projects, and a further USD 396 million to climate-change adaptation projects.

“AfDB is committed to nearly triple its annual climate financing, projected to reach USD 5 billion a year by 2020. Half of that amount will be dedicated to reducing Africa’s greenhouse gas emissions by unlocking Africa’s enormous potential for renewable energy, especially solar, wind and geothermal power. The other half will help African economies adapt to climate change through measures such as investing in climate-resilient crops, building sustainable infrastructure and improving irrigation and access to water. AfDB’s Green bonds represent a triple-win value proposition: the safety of a AAA-rated asset, competitive returns and the opportunity to be part of the solutions to the problems of climate change”.

**CHARLES BOAMAH**
Vice President, Finance  
African Development Bank Group
African Development Bank climate change investments in African countries

**Adaptation**
- Sustainable Development Programme of the Lake Chad Basin
  - Restoring natural resources that support millions of people

**Mitigation**
- Morocco: Ouarzazate Solar Power Station (110 MW)
  - Will avoid the emission of 782,000 tons of CO₂ a year
- Sierra Leone: Addax Bioenergy Project (22 MW)
  - Will produce ethanol from sugarcane and support electricity generation.
- Democratic Republic of Congo: Hydro Power Project Inga III, Preparatory Phase
  - Will support DRC in the optimal phasing of the project.
- South Africa: Xina Solar One Project (100 MW)
  - Will stimulate the renewable energy industry and create more than 1,000 jobs.
Allocating Green Bond proceeds

**Box 2 Management of Proceeds**

An amount equal to the net proceeds of the Notes will be allocated within the Issuer’s treasury liquidity portfolio to a sub-portfolio that will be linked to the Issuer’s lending operations in the fields of climate change adaptation and mitigation (eligible projects). So long as the notes are outstanding, the balance of the sub-portfolio will be reduced at the end of each semi-annual period by amounts matching the disbursements made during such semi-annual period in respect of eligible projects. Pending such disbursements, the net proceeds of the issue of the notes will be held in the Issuer’s liquidity portfolio.

**Project evaluation and selection**

As part of its green bond framework, the Bank adopted a two-step approach when selecting eligible investments for its green bond project portfolio. **First**, all projects are screened according to AfDB’s methodology for tracking climate adaptation and mitigation finance. Climate change mitigation projects are defined as activities that target a reduction in emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) into the atmosphere or absorption of them from the atmosphere against a “no-project”/alternative baseline. Climate change adaptation projects are defined as activities that target the reduction in the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change related risks by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. **Second**, projects that have passed the initial screening have the following additional criteria applied to them for the specific purpose of the AfDB green bond portfolio.

- Projects for which financing can be qualified in full as promoting either low-carbon or climate resilient development.
- Projects that will lead to significant accumulated GHG emissions reduction over the lifetime of the asset.

**Box 3 Examples of eligible mitigation and adaptation projects**

- Renewable energy generation
- Energy efficiency
- Vehicle energy efficiency fleet retrofit or urban transport modal change
- Biosphere conversation projects
- Solid waste management
- Fugitive emissions and carbon capture
- Urban development
- Water supply and access
- Low carbon transport
Good environmental, social and governance (ESG) credentials

- In March 2016, AfDB was once again confirmed as “Prime” according to the ESG rating methodology of Oekom Research.

- In July 2016, Vigeo assessed the Bank with regard to its practices and performance on a range of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues and provided an overall corporate social responsibility performance score of 63/100, considered as advanced in absolute terms. This score is a 10-point increase from the previous rating, and AfDB is ranked third within its peer group, which since the last rating review has expanded from eight to 10 multilateral development banks.


Overall Corporate and Social Responsibility (CSR) performance & trends by Vigeo Eiris

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prime</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>69</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scores/Trends:
- Environment: 62
- Human Resources: 44
- Human Rights: 69
- Community Involvement: 79
- Business Behaviour: 68
- Corporate Governance: 63

Ratings:
- Environment: +
- Human Resources: +
- Human Rights: +
- Community Involvement: +
- Business Behaviour: +
- Corporate Governance: +

Controversies:
- No
- No
- No
- No
- Yes

Risk management:
- Advanced
- Limited
- Advanced
- Advanced
- Advanced
- Advanced

Overall Rank in sector: 3/10

1 Allegations and controversies: As of 31/10/2016, African Development Bank was involved in 1 controversy: - (27/01/2016): Stakeholders express concerns about the complaint mechanisms in development financial institutions. African Development Bank’s response is considered: The Bank has voluntarily taken specific corrective actions. To improve accountability in development finance, the Compliance Review and Meditation Unit of the AFDB has provided detailed factual corrections on the findings concerning the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM).
AfDB Green Bond issuance

Green Bond benchmarks*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Issue Date</th>
<th>Maturity Date</th>
<th>Allocation to eligible projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEK</td>
<td>1 billion</td>
<td>24-Feb-2014</td>
<td>24-Feb-2019</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEK</td>
<td>1 billion</td>
<td>12-Mar-2014</td>
<td>12-Mar-2019</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>500 million</td>
<td>17-Dec-2015</td>
<td>17-Dec-2018</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of 31 October 2016

*AfDB’s USD 500 million October 2016 Green Bond was fully allocated at the time of maturity.

Allocation & distribution statistics for AfDB’s new USD 500 million 3-year Green Bond

By investor type

- Central Banks & Official Institutions 39%
- Asset Managers 34%
- Insurance & Pension Funds 25%
- Bank Treasuries 2%
- Asset Managers 34%

By region

- Americas 52%
- Europe 24%
- Africa 14%
- Asia 10%
- Africa 10%

Outstanding Green Bond project portfolio breakdown

By sector

- Transport 23%
- Solar 23%
- Wind 27%
- Water 7%
- Agriculture 3%
- Energy Efficiency 13%
- Energy Efficiency 13%
- Biogas 1%

By region

- Northern Africa 49%
- Western Africa 28%
- Southern Africa 28%
- Multinational 2%
- Eastern Africa 20%
- Multinational 2%

African countries have enormous potential for renewable energy, hydro power, solar power, wind power and geothermal power and AfDB continues to support growth in those areas by leveraging climate finance through various funds and measures including green bonds.
Focus on flagship green projects in Africa

Solar: World’s largest concentrated solar plant opened in Morocco

On February 2016, Morocco kicked-off the first phase of the world’s largest concentrated solar power plant, Noor 1, one of the four solar plants that compose the Noor Solar Power complex. This project will produce 510 MW of electricity and reduce Morocco’s dependence on fossil fuels and foster the use of renewable energy in the country. Noor 1 has an installed capacity of 160 MW and will contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, avoiding emissions of 240,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year over a 25-year period. The Noor solar power plant is one of the most innovative Bank operations both in terms of technology used as well as in the way it was financed.

Total cost USD 1.2 billion
AfDB financing project phase II & III EUR 100 million
GHG emissions to be avoided approximately 522,000 tonnes CO2

Climate change is expected to increase the severity of water shortages in the Seychelles, mainly due to decreases in rainfall during the dry southeast monsoon and increases in surface air temperatures which will reduce stream flow, groundwater recharge and further exacerbate the water supply problem. The increased rainfall intensity predicted during the rainy season will result in greater surface runoff and the increase in water storage capacity by this project will significantly contribute to the improvement of climate change adaptation capacity. The Mahe Sustainable Water Augmentation project will raise the storage capacity of the existing dam by about 600,000 m3. The project will also help boost the Seychelles’ economy, by providing reliable and affordable water supply, which is critical in supporting tourism, the country’s main employer and economic driver, as well as other manufacturing sectors.

**Total cost USD 25.6 Million**

**AfDB Financing USD 20.6 Million**

**Volume of water stored and saved 600,000 m3**

**Transport: Promoting sustainable transport in Dar-Es-Salam**

Transport networks are highly vulnerable to climate change. Extreme weather events can wash away or inundate roads and railways. The Dar es Salaam Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project development objective is to provide enhanced transport facilities that are reliable and cost effective while also improving urban mobility, connectivity and accessibility to commuters and businesses and thereby supporting economic and social development of the city and for the country as a whole. The project will also reduce congestion and improve air quality along its area of implementation. AfDB estimates that by improving the existing road and public transport system, the annual vehicular GHG emission rates will drop by at least 60% due to improved average traffic operating speeds along the project corridor and particularly by the use of large modern BRT buses which are equipped with modern technology and consume cleaner fuel.

**Expected impacts**

![Expected impacts chart]

**Total cost USD 159.32 Million**

**AfDB financing USD 97.3 Million**

**Lifetime GHG emissions reduced or avoided 43,800 tonnes CO₂**

The following impact report represents the main green projects per sector included in the AfDB green bond portfolio and is split in two categories. The first one is produced in accordance with the recommendations of the informal working group of eleven International Financial Institutions for a harmonized framework for impact reporting on renewable energy and energy efficiency projects to which Green Bond proceeds have been allocated to. Further details on this initiative can be found here:


**IMPACT REPORTING**

**Selected list of renewable energy / energy efficiency projects (1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Profile</th>
<th>AfDB financing (USD mn)</th>
<th>AfDB share of financing</th>
<th>Allocated amount to Green Bonds (USD mn)</th>
<th>Expected economic life/Financial life (years)</th>
<th>Annual energy savings (MWh)</th>
<th>Annual energy produced (MWh)</th>
<th>Renewable energy capacity constructed or rehabilitated (MW)</th>
<th>Annual GHG emissions reduced or avoided (in tonnes CO2e)</th>
<th>Other Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda Rural Electricity Access Project, Uganda</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>992 direct jobs created during construction and 88 during operation.110,000 trees planted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouazzazate Solar Power Station Project - Phase I (NOORo I power plant), Morocco</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>About 800 workers are expected to be hired during construction. During operations about 50 permanent jobs should be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouazzazate Solar Complex Project - Phase II ( NOORo II and NOORo III power plants), Morocco</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>522,000</td>
<td>About 1,600 workers are expected to be hired during construction. During operations about 200 permanent jobs should be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xina Solar One Project, South Africa</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>382,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>About 1,370 workers are expected to be hired during construction. During operations about 45 permanent jobs should be created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. There are on-going efforts to harmonize GHG accounting methodologies for investment projects across relevant sectors among a broad group of International Financial institutions (IFI). AfDB aligns itself with the IFI harmonized approach to GHG accounting when providing greenhouse gas emission reductions in this impact report.

2. African Development Bank (AfDB), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden (FMO), and Nordic Investment Bank (NIB).
## Selected list of renewable energy / energy efficiency projects (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Profile</th>
<th>AfDB financing (USD mn)</th>
<th>AfDB share of financing</th>
<th>Allocated amount to Green Bonds (USD mn)</th>
<th>Expected economic life/Financial life (years)</th>
<th>Annual energy savings (MWh)</th>
<th>Annual energy produced (MWh)</th>
<th>Renewable energy capacity constructed or rehabilitated (MW)</th>
<th>Annual GHG emissions reduced or avoided (in tonnes CO2e)*</th>
<th>Other Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake Turkana Wind Power Project, Kenya</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,440,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>736,615</td>
<td>About 600 workers are expected to be hired during construction. During operations about 150 permanent jobs should be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONEE Integrated Wind/Hydro and Rural Electrification Programme, Morocco</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,496,000</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>3,250,000</td>
<td>About 4,000 workers are expected to be hired during construction. During operations about 350 permanent jobs should be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ithezi-Tezhi Power Project, Zambia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>611,000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>About 700 workers are expected to be hired during construction. During operations about 120 permanent jobs should be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sere Wind Facility, South Africa</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>219,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>The wind facility is expected to generate approximately 140 direct and 1,371 indirect jobs during construction and 10 jobs during operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upington CSTP, South Africa</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>531,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>The plant is expected to generate between 1,500 and 2,000 jobs during construction and 50 jobs during operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kivuwater Project, Rwanda</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>215,000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>The project is expected to create 60 permanent skilled jobs, in addition to the 250 jobs created at construction stage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Project involves the construction and operation of a 300 MW wind farm near Lake Turkana in the Great Rift Valley, in north-western Kenya. The wind farm will comprise 365 turbines of 850KW capacity each. The project will benefit Kenya by providing clean and affordable energy that will reduce the overall energy costs to end consumers.

The project involves the construction of four wind farms with a total capacity of 750 MW, pumped energy transfer stations as well as a hydro–power complex with a total capacity of 520 MW, and the construction of transmission lines and substations to transmit the electric power generated to the national grid.

The project represents the development, construction, and operation of a new 120 MW base load hydro power dam at the site of the existing Itezhi-Tezhi Dam. By deploying additional generation capacity in the region, this project will contribute to the resilience of the Zambian economy.

The project will add 100 MW of renewable energy production capacity to the national grid and contribute to saving nearly 6 million tonnes of GHG emissions over its 20 year lifespan.

The Upington CSTP Plant will add 100 MW of renewable energy production capacity and directly reduce about 9 million tons of CO2 equivalent emissions over a plant life of 20 years.

The project comprises two main components: a methane gas extraction and purification facility located on a floating barge off the coast of Lake Kivu to harvest methane rich gas from 320 meters below the lake surface, and a 25 MW capacity power plant on the lake shore at Kibuye to convert the methane gas to electrical energy.
### Selected list of renewable energy / energy efficiency projects (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Profile</th>
<th>AIDB financing (USD mn)</th>
<th>AIDB share of financing</th>
<th>Allocated amount to Green Bonds (USD mn)</th>
<th>Expected economic life/Financial life (years)</th>
<th>Annual energy savings (MWh)</th>
<th>Annual energy produced (MWh)</th>
<th>Renewable energy capacity constructed or rehabilitated (MW)</th>
<th>Annual GHG emissions reduced or avoided (in tonnes CO2e)*</th>
<th>Other Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabeólica Wind Power Project, Cape Verde</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>80 jobs during construction and 8-10 local jobs during operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Transmission and Distribution Development Project, Morocco</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>376,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>183,000</td>
<td>N/A**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Non applicable
## Selected list of water projects

The second impact reporting covers projects outside energy efficiency and renewable energy fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Profile</th>
<th>AfDB financing (USD mn)</th>
<th>AfBD share of financing (%)</th>
<th>Allocated amount to Green Bonds (USD mn)</th>
<th>Expected economic life/Financial life (years)</th>
<th>Annual energy savings (MWh)</th>
<th>Annual energy produced (MWh)</th>
<th>Renewable energy capacity constructed or rehabilitated (MW)</th>
<th>Annual GHG emissions reduced or avoided (in tonnes CO2e)*</th>
<th>Other Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahe Sustainable Water Augmentation Project, Seychelles Climate change is expected to increase the severity of water shortages in the Seychelles, mainly due to decreases in rainfall and increases in surface air temperatures which will exacerbate the water supply problem. The increase in water storage capacity promoted by the project will significantly contribute to strengthening climate change adaptation capacity in these islands.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Water production capacity increased by 4,400 m3/day. Storage capacity increased by 608,000 m3. 100 direct jobs created during construction and 4 during operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project to improve the quality of treated water, Tunisia The project will contribute to reducing Tunisia’s water stress through the direct use of treated water for irrigation (59 million m3 projected in 2014) and recharge of water tables.</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100 million m3 of treated water will be available for irrigating around 5,000 hectares of land and for watering about 700 hectares of golf courses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabal El-Asfar Wastewater Treatment Plant - Stage II, Phase II Project, Egypt The project will add 500,000m3 per day of wastewater treatment capacity to the treatment plant. This will reduce pollution and water borne diseases. The project also uses anaerobic digesters for electricity generation thereby contributing to climate change mitigation.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>730,000</td>
<td>About 182.5 million m3 year of treated wastewater (effluent) discharged into the drainage system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Irrigation Water Saving Programme Support Project, Morocco The project will finance the construction of irrigation infrastructure covering about 20,000 ha. The project has both climate adaptation and mitigation co-benefits, given that it seeks not only to convert conventional irrigation systems into on demand irrigation systems, but also to establish an irrigation warning system.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>The infrastructure to be constructed will help to save water, which will be recycled for an estimated production of 68.6 million m3/year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Selected list of transport projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Profile</th>
<th>AfDB financing (USD mn)</th>
<th>AfBD share of financing</th>
<th>Allocated amount to Green Bonds (USD mn)</th>
<th>Expected economic life/ Financial life (years)</th>
<th>Annual energy savings (MWh)</th>
<th>Annual energy produced (MWh)</th>
<th>Renewable energy capacity constructed or rehabilitated (MW)</th>
<th>Annual GHG emissions reduced or avoided (in tonnes CO2e)*</th>
<th>Other Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dar-Es-Salam Bus Rapid BRT Project, Tanzania</strong>&lt;br&gt;The major positive impact of the project is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the area, as the emissions of BRT buses carrying an average of 140 passengers are estimated at 2,100g/km, while emissions of the existing feeder buses carrying an average of 60 passengers are 1,250g/km.</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>The project will directly contribute to improvement of the public transport system in Dar es Salaam and provide up to 2,500 direct local jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transnet rail, South Africa</strong>&lt;br&gt;The Transnet’s Investment Program will allow the company to revitalize and expand vital rail infrastructure in South Africa by ensuring a modal shift of freight and/or passenger transport from road to rail (improvement of existing lines or construction of new lines). The project will also boost sustainable economic growth, and facilitate regional integration.</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28,000,000</td>
<td>The project is expected to create 6,150 permanent jobs. Additional temporary jobs are also expected to be created with an average of 440 per year during this period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contacts

More information on AfDB Green Bonds is available at www.afdb.org