Key targets

- **Continued emphasis on adaptation:** The Framework underscores the centrality of climate change adaptation in Africa by requiring the Bank to spend at least 50% of its climate finance allocation on climate adaptation and resilience.

- **The level of ambition of the Bank’s climate finance targets:** Pursue the 40% target and the aggregate climate finance target of $25 billion between 2020 and 2025 and improve the joint MDB tracking and reporting methodologies.

- **The need to adopt a timeframe for full Bank alignment with the Paris Agreement:** To lend momentum to Paris alignment by all MDBs, the Bank commits to fully aligning new operations by December 2023, and to diligently and ambitiously pursue full alignment with the Paris Agreement by December 2025, subject to the completion and testing of the remaining building blocks — BB4 (countries’ strategy, engagement, and policy development), BB5 (reporting), and BB6 (alignment of internal activities).

- **Strong commitment to support NDCs and LTSs:** A core Bank priority for the next decade and beyond is to help African countries meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement by delivering on their existing commitments articulated in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and raising ambition through their Long-Term Strategies.

- **Scaling up climate finance:** The Bank realizes that finance mobilization efforts must be scaled up significantly to help advance African countries’ Nationally Determined Contributions and Long-Term Strategies. The Bank aims to increase Africa’s share in global climate finance from 3% to 10% by 2030. It also aims to double the private sector climate finance mobilization target from 30% to 60% by 2025.

- **A Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning framework (MERL) is being developed to help track progress and measure performance in achieving the desired outcomes set out in the strategic framework.** The Strategy has a dedicated and high-level Results Measurement Framework (RMF). A detailed Operational Result Management Framework is provided in the draft Action Plan.

- **Signaling the Bank’s shift away from coal:** A simple amendment of the existing Energy Policy excluding any future investments into new coal projects is currently under consideration by the Board on a lapse-of-time basis. The withdrawal from the coal sector is further reaffirmed in the new Climate Change and Green Growth Framework. Other energy issues, notably the role of natural gas, will be addressed in the development of a new Energy Policy that will be launched next year.
Africa is responsible for a mere 3% of cumulative global carbon dioxide emissions. Despite its small contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, 8 out of the 10 countries most vulnerable to climate change are in Africa. These countries are severely exposed to extreme weather events such as droughts and flooding and are ill-equipped to adapt to these risks.

In the coming decades, Africa is bracing itself for an onslaught of more extreme weather events. As a result, adaptation in sub-Saharan Africa alone will cost between $30 billion and $50 billion, or 2% to 3% of regional gross domestic product (GDP) each year between 2020 and 2030.

What is the Climate Change and Green Growth Strategic Framework?

The Strategic Framework articulates how the Bank will work with African countries to address climate change and promote green growth on the continent. It comprises three closely interlinked and complementary instruments — a Policy (open-ended), a Strategy (2021–2030) and an Action Plan (2021–2025) — which significantly scale up the Bank’s climate ambitions.

The policy articulates a clear vision of the Bank’s climate change response and its role in accelerating green growth in Africa.

The strategy prioritizes interventions and measures for the Bank to adopt in its internal and external efforts.

The action plan informs the Bank’s operations in the short and medium term.

The Framework sets out a clear vision for a climate-resilient, low-carbon, green, inclusive, integrated and prosperous Africa, justly transformed for the benefit of all Africans. It focuses the Bank on four key pillars and four key areas of special emphasis.

The Strategy identifies key strategic actions: i) Resource mobilization, spending and targets; ii) Investment portfolios and pipelines; iii) Convening power, partnerships and activation of key actors; and iv) Institutional capacity and RMC capacity enhancement.

The Bank's first climate and green growth policy builds on its comparative advantage and lessons learned, centring on four fundamental pillars and key priorities across its sustainability agenda.