



# Accelerating Climate-Resilient and Low-Carbon Development

*Africa Climate Business Plan  
Third Implementation Progress Report & Forward Look*

**Executive Summary**

November 2018

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AFRICA REGION

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## Acknowledgments

This executive summary is based on the progress report prepared by a team led by Kanta Kumari Rigaud (Lead Environment Specialist and the Africa Region Climate Change Coordinator). The core team comprised of Manuela Ravina da Silva (Junior Professional Officer), Anushree Shetty (Consultant) and Tao Wang (Senior Operations Officer). The report was produced under the overall strategic guidance of Thomas O'Brien (Senior Adviser, Africa Region Vice President Office), and direction of Benoit Bosquet (Director of Environment and Natural Resources) with guidance from Magda Lovei (Practice Manager, Environment and Natural Resources, Africa Region).

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## Abbreviations

All currency is in United States dollars (\$) unless otherwise indicated.

ACBP	Africa Climate Business Plan	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ACRIS	Africa Climate Resilient Infrastructure Summit	ICC	Interregional Coordination Center
AfDB	African Development Bank	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
AFRI-RES	Africa Climate-Resilient Investment Facility	IDA	International Development Association
ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics	ILM	Integrated Landscape Management
AUC	African Union Commission	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BAU	Business As Usual	LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment Management Program
CAFI	Central African Forest Initiative	LVTTP	Lake Victoria Transport Program
Cat-DDO	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option	MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
CDD	Community-Driven Development	NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
CIWA	Cooperation for International Waters in Africa	PIDA	Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa
COREP	Gulf of Guinea Regional Fisheries Commission	PIDACC	Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation Program in the Niger Basin
CPF	Country Partnership Frameworks	PROFOR	Program on Forests
CREWS	Climate Risk Early Warning System	PV	Photo-voltaic
CRIP	Climate Resilience Investment Plan	RECP	Resource-Efficient and Cleaner Production
CRL	Climate-Resilient Landscape	REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture	REDISSE	Western Africa Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement
CSIP	Climate-Smart Strategies and Investment Plan	ResIP	Resilience Investment Project
DRDIP	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project	SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
ERPA	Emission Reductions Payment Agreement	SOP	Series of Projects
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program	SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
EUR	Euro	SWIOFC	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
FY	Fiscal Year	TA	Technical Assistance
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	TerrAfrica	NEPAD-led Sustainable Land & Water Management partnership in 30 African countries
FIP	Forest Investment Program	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
FiTI	Fisheries Transparency Initiative	WBG	World Bank Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund		
GEF	Global Environment Facility		
GEF LDCF	Global Environment Facility Least Developed Countries' Fund		
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery		
GHG	Greenhouse Gases		
HNP	Health, Nutrition, and Population		

# Foreword

We are pleased to share our latest Progress Report on the Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP), the World Bank's strategic effort to support African governments as they accelerate climate resilient and low carbon development.

The good news? We are moving faster than targeted. Some 176 projects, with \$17 billion in World Bank financing demonstrates the mobilization of resources ahead of our 2020 targets. The World Bank ACBP is supporting climate action across every sector.

New coastal adaptation projects—such as the West Africa Coastal Areas (WACA) Management Program—will create sustainable livelihoods for marginalized communities already impacted by climate-influenced coastal erosion. Climate smart agriculture in Ethiopia, Niger and Zambia is increasing food security for the rural poor. Access to renewable energy is building resilience and boosting productivity with off-grid capacity for solar energy poised to transform rural livelihoods.

But the urgency to step up action is loud and clear in the face of the latest information—that climate impacts are intensifying faster than anticipated, while action on the mitigation front has not been as vibrant.

It is not lost on us that Africa has contributed the least to global warming, and yet the continent is already experiencing some of the most devastating impacts—from the frequency and length of droughts to unpredictable rainfall and increasing floods, to name a few.

Climate change is pressing and we cannot afford to be complacent. So even as some of the ACBP goals have been met, the stakes are changing, and the ACBP is evolving to stay ahead of these risks. Working together with clients, partners, the private sector, regional organizations, and experts, we remain determined to deliver agile and robust support for climate action in the years to come.



Hafez Ghanem  
World Bank Vice President for Africa



A vendor in Cabo Verde sells her vegetables and fruit.



# Africa Climate Business Plan

## Third Implementation Progress Report & Forward Look

### Executive Summary

**Sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA) race to resilience just became more urgent with the release of the IPCC 1.5°C Special Report.** The Africa region must adapt to the 0.5°C warming of the past 50 years, while at the same time prepare for the intensification of climate change impacts. The good news is that the region is not starting from zero; the bad news is that the current pace of climate action is far from adequate.

**The Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP)<sup>1</sup> has been a galvanizing platform for climate action since its launch in December 2015,** yet it must be even more ambitious in the scale and pace of climate action in the face of a new urgency to manage climate risks and deliver on climate-resilient development. Highlights of the progress up to and including FY18 as well as the main outstanding challenges are summarized here. The report also highlights successful projects that can be replicated, key lessons learned, and reflects on future strategic directions.

#### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- i. Under the Africa Climate Business Plan, the World Bank has delivered 176 projects and \$17 billion in IDA and IBRD financing for climate-resilient development in Sub-Saharan Africa, exceeding the Bank resource mobilization target set out for 2020.
- ii. These investments are yielding positive outcomes on the ground through innovations in design and financing and generating critical lessons for transformation and scale-up.
- iii. Focusing primarily on strengthening, powering, and enabling resilience in African countries, the Africa Region registered climate co-benefits of 27% in 2018, exceeding the regional target of 22% and 2017's results of 25%.
- iv. But the race to resilience is only getting harder: the current pace of climate action in Sub-Saharan Africa is far from sufficient, and the needs are ever more urgent as countries seek to step up on adaptation and prepare for the intensification of climate impacts.
- v. The World Bank is stepping up its engagement with countries on their Nationally Determined Contributions, and ensuring that climate action is mainstreamed into our Country Partnerships Frameworks and project pipelines.
- vi. Going forward, the ACBP proposes to intensify its action and engagement on climate adaptation and resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa to: 1) expedite mainstreaming of climate action for transformation at scale; 2) support scaled-up and transformational investments in key sectors, including climate smart health and education, to strengthen health systems and build skills for climate-resilient economies of the future; 3) harness innovation and technology such as satellite technology to leapfrog countries for climate resilience; and 4) raise climate finance and accelerate the mobilization of private sector investment, particularly for renewable energies.

1. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/africa-climate-business-plan>

## I. Portfolio-Level Progress

The ACBP and wider SSA regional portfolio are making progress in meeting targets of the Plan and corporate climate commitments.

### Resource mobilization

- In FY18, significant progress was made with the approval of 68 projects by the World Bank Board with a Bank commitment of \$8.21 billion. These projects cover a range of financing instruments, including investment projects, development policies and programs for results. Overall, between Financial Year (FY) 2016-18, a total of 176 projects and \$17 billion of Bank financing has been delivered, which is twice the Bank's 2020 resource mobilization target of \$8.483 billion set out under the ACBP (Table 1).
- Delivery of resources across all three clusters - strengthening resilience, powering resilience and enabling resilience – is well on track or ahead of schedule. Overall, adaptation financing reflects about two-thirds of the totals mobilized.
- Delivery through financial flows directly handled by the Bank (i.e. IDA, IBRD, and some Trust Funds (GEF, GFDRR, carbon finance) is tracked systematically as the information is readily available through the World Bank's reporting system. Due diligence in tracking the financing leveraged from other sources (such as bilateral agencies, additional multilateral development banks, and the private sector) needs improved monitoring moving forward.
- The pipeline of investments continues to be strong.

TABLE 1: World Bank Projects Contributing to ACBP Implementation

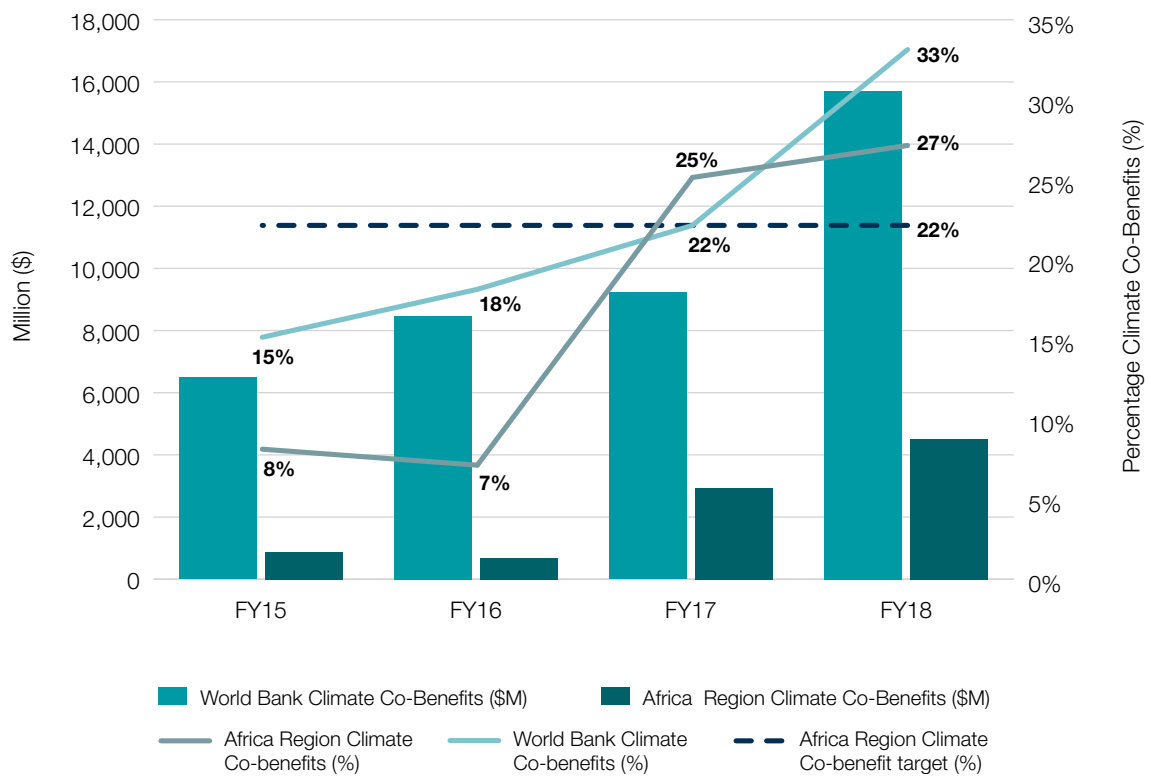
Fiscal Year	Semester end	Cumulative number of projects	Cumulative commitments (\$ million)	Resource mobilization against target (\$8.483 billion)	Status against target
Board approved projects					
FY16	December 31, 2015	3	430.0		
	June 30, 2016	33	3,074.6		36 %
FY17	December 31, 2016	53	4,360.7		
	June 30, 2017	108	8,779	25%	103 %
FY18	December 31, 2017	131	11,148		
	June 30, 2018	176	16,997		200 %
Preliminary projections based on pipeline					
FY19	December 31, 2018	269	25,964	50%	
	June 30, 2019	320	32,277		
FY20	December 2019	331	33,994		
	June 30, 2020	335	34,714	75%	

Note: Figures for the World Bank Board of Directors-approved projects up to June 30, 2108 (FY18) are final. Figures for the pipeline are estimates and subject to change. The volume of World Bank financing for ACBP projects includes IDA and IBRD (no Trust Funds (TF)).

## Climate co-benefits and other corporate commitments

- Tracking of the climate mitigation and adaptation co-benefits for Bank financing of projects indicated a historical high of 27 percent for the Africa region in FY18, surpassing 25 percent in FY17, and higher than the region's target of 22 percent. The region's contribution to the Bank wide co-benefits is significant (Figure 1). One hundred percent of projects have been screened for climate and disaster risks.
- Focused training on the full package of climate commitments—screening, co-benefits, GHG, and shadow price—at the Climate Change boot camps (in West and East Africa), and through customized face-to-face training, has increased awareness and capacities of staff and is yielding more effective design and delivery of climate action and co-benefits within investments and policy lending.

FIGURE 1: Annual Share of Co-financing with Climate Co-benefits for World Bank Financing in Sub-Saharan Africa



## Upstream and downstream climate integration

The World Bank Group's upstream country engagement model consists of: 1. Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) which assesses constraints and the steps each country needs to take to achieve the Bank's twin goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity; and 2. Country Partnership Framework (CPF) which lays out the Bank Group's program of support to a country, typically over a five-year period.

Overall, good upstream strategic integration of climate change risks and opportunities was achieved in the ten SCDs and three CPFs in FY18. More specifically:

- Climate is increasingly embedded into more than just the natural resource management focus areas in CPFs; and one CPF (Tanzania) even included an indicator to track climate co-benefits at the country level.
- Both CPFs and SCDs reflect increased linkages with countries Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted under the Paris Agreement – going beyond strategic alignment to address sectoral and multi-sectoral connections, as well as links with the NDC results framework (e.g. Guinea).
- Similarly, downstream the ACBP investments increasingly support the implementation of NDCs through 49 investment projects, with links ranging from strategic alignment to design features of projects, to tracking delivery through results frameworks (e.g. Western Africa Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement (REDISSE) Phase II, \$147 million).
- The Bank is working directly with eight client countries on their NDCs—on adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting issues. It is currently supporting Uganda, the first African country to have an NDC Partnership Plan, on systemic shifts to institutionalize change at scale by embedding climate budget tagging and climate risk screening into national processes.

## Resilience capacity enhancement

- An analysis of the ACBP portfolio reveals that projects are increasing core resilience capacities (86 percent adaptive, 65 percent absorptive, and 20 percent transformative) through their interventions. Well-designed projects bolster the multiple pathways (e.g., through the Niger Climate Smart Agriculture project and the Kenya Agriculture and Rural Inclusive Growth project) to build these capacities by embedding concrete resilience attributes (e.g. robustness, preparedness, redundancy).

### Box 1: Lighting Up Low Income Communities across Sub-Saharan Africa

When Adwoa Adezawa, a young Ghanaian fishmonger, was asked in 2016 about what would help her the most, she said basic community services—especially energy. She wanted light, so her children can read, and refrigeration, so she can sell more of her fish on the occasions when catch is plenty. Two years later, in the summer of 2018, more than 40 million people are meeting their basic energy needs through products provided with the support of the joint World Bank-IFC Lighting Africa program. This innovative and far-reaching effort was created just for low-income families like Adezawa's, with the aim of providing off-grid solar lighting to 250 million people living without a grid connection in Sub-Saharan Africa in the next decade. Program activities now include support for the productive use of solar (e.g. solar irrigation and milling), community services (e.g. for schools and health centers), super-efficient household appliances (e.g. fans, TVs, household refrigeration), and innovative pay-as-you-go (PAYG) business models that enable rural, low income populations to access modern clean energy solutions. The Lighting Africa program has spread across the continent and across the globe - evolving into Lighting Global. Lighting Global is the World Bank Group's initiative to rapidly increase access to off-grid solar energy for the one billion people living without grid electricity around the world. Access to electricity makes people better off—and better able to adapt to climate change.

## II. Progress of ACBP Components and Introduction of New Components

The ACBP, conceived through an inclusive process, identified more than a dozen priority areas (business lines) for climate action supporting the three mutually reinforcing resilience clusters - strengthening resilience, powering resilience and enabling resilience. Annex 1 highlights the progress made since inception in support of each ACBP component—through approved projects, analytical work, and advocacy.

### Strengthening resilience

This cluster continues to see strong performance through IDA and IBRD resources. Several ACBP components have exceeded expectations—particularly Climate-smart agriculture, Integrated watershed management, Climate-smart cities, and Social protection in response to a growing demand for these investments. Social protection projects saw a five-fold increase in delivery, in part due to climate related impacts, and the need for increased resilience support. While there has been a strong delivery through the ACBP components, the accelerated pace of climate impacts requires stepping up financing and action. A sustained and upscaled focus on (existing) well-conceived and agreed plans should be prioritized. Equally, the call for *anticipatory planning* (e.g. in *strategic multi-country river basins*) coupled with more programmatic interventions must be heeded to prevent poor adaptation leading to increasingly vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Opportunities for carbon sequestration through afforestation, reforestation, and land-use options in support of community resilience and ecosystems services are even more compelling as the global community pursues multiple strategies to reduce emissions. Investing in human and social capital focused on social resilience, including through health and education, can help families develop a sturdy social safety net to cope with the threats of climate impacts to their communities.



Saint Louis, Senegal, must protect itself from erosion

## Powering resilience

The Bank has provided direct financing and risk guarantees for a number of solar, hydro and geothermal power generation projects in this cluster, putting the Bank on track to achieve renewable energy target commitments in the ACBP. Key actors agree that Africa's climate-smart development must include planning for a generation mix of fuels to optimize cost and efficiency, as well as to ensure that power utilities are financially viable enough to be creditworthy for private renewable power generation. Regional power interconnections can be strengthened to enable low-cost renewables. The Bank is supporting client governments in Africa to address these broader sector challenges.

## Enabling resilience

This cluster, viewed as a composite of projects, knowledge generation and capacity building, has a critical role to strengthen overall delivery. Utilizing the Africa Climate-Resilient Investment Facility (AFRI-RES) and other knowledge platforms for analytics and capacity building (e.g. TERRAFRICA, CIWA, PROFOR, WACA Knowledge Platform) is critical to multiply these enabling gains and affect change at scale. Under the AFRI-RES facility, more than a dozen projects across the ACBP components (Agriculture, Transport, Water, Cities, and Energy) have received dedicated technical assistance to embed climate resilience into the design for shared learning and dissemination.

Annex 1 also introduces the new ACBP components (Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation; Education; Health) and other areas (harnessing technology and strategic engagement on NDCs) where more attention is needed to help deliver concerted climate action in SSA.

### **Box 2: West Africa Coastal Area (WACA) Management Program**

Before we had coconut trees," said Amélie Effowe of Togo, one of a few residents clinging to a community being swallowed by the sea. "We could produce coconut oil. Coastal erosion took away our coconut trees." It has also taken away their homes and livelihoods. But West African countries, supported by the World Bank and partners, governments are beginning to protect and manage West Africa's coastal assets. The challenge is massive, requiring investment projects and a scale-up mechanism. The first West Africa Coastal Resilience Investment Project (WACA ResIP) was approved by the World Bank in April 2018. The financial package includes a credit of \$190 million from the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA), and a grant of \$20.25 million from the Global Environment Facility. Already, the WACA program works with six countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Togo) and existing regional institutions. The Nordic Development Fund and France has since contributed additional resources, and others are expected to follow. The investment is urgent: Coastal erosion and flooding in West Africa severely threaten people's communities, livelihoods, safety and infrastructure. Another innovation is the recently launched WACA platform, which is already mobilizing public, private and civil society partners to scale up knowledge and crowd in finance for these countries to maximize their resilience.

### Box 3: Protection When Disaster Strikes

Evidence shows that climate change hampers efforts to boost people out of poverty. The \$200 million Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Financing with Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO) is providing Kenya with rapid access to funding in the event of a disaster or public health emergency, while supporting key reforms that strengthen the country's ability to manage the impacts of disasters on the economy and the most vulnerable. This project will support the government's proactive efforts to manage disaster and climate risks with a comprehensive program of reforms that will minimize the burden of economic recovery for Kenya. The Cat DDO will also support improvements in building the regulatory environment within Kenyan cities.

### Key Challenges

Knowledge gaps, capacity and resource constraints continue to be pressing issues for several of the SSA countries. Some key challenges that are emerging across the portfolio include:

- Need for more transformational responses to support deep, systemic shifts (e.g. CSA technologies and practices; addressing drivers of migration) in addition to incremental, sequential interventions to address current climate impacts.
- Financing to deepen engagement and sustain momentum of climate action (e.g. REDD+, ERPAs, scaling up off-grid electrification technologies; hydromet programs in countries).
- Need for rural finance to support rural communities and test innovative mechanisms to crowd in private investment.
- Increased access to innovative technology including remote sensing and geo-spatial capabilities and data science, for managing and monitoring natural systems (e.g. river basins, agricultural areas, forest systems).
- Need for upstream analysis to systematically embed climate resilience into sectoral (e.g. transport systems) and multi-sectoral contexts (e.g. climate smart cities).



A worker at a new electrical grid in Zambia

## Highlights and Success Stories

The ACBP portfolio has numerous success stories illustrating delivery at the policy, program, and project levels. These investments yield positive outcomes on the ground through innovations in design and financing. Many of these are ripe for scale up and replication.

Some illustrative examples include:

- The Cashew Value Chain Competitiveness Project in Cote d'Ivoire will directly benefit 225,000 farmers, cashew processors and traders, as well as rural youth through direct employment while generating the multiple benefits of climate smart agriculture.
- As Madagascar prepares for the signing of an Emissions Reduction Payment Agreement, the government's efforts to establish an inclusive and nationally-owned forest monitoring system comprising NGOs, university and research teams and government ministries is exemplary and replicable.
- Mozambique's Integrated Landscape Management Portfolio (ILM) is maximizing finance for development through mobilizing commercial resources for agriculture and forest value chains, leveraging private equity for protected area management and promoting partnerships between the private sector and communities.
- The Lake Victoria Transport Project and the Lake Victoria Environmental Management projects are coordinating management of climate and environmental risks to and from transport development and to support resilient rural livelihood development through both sustainable natural resources management and improved market access.
- The Senegal Saint Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project is seeking to reduce the vulnerability of populations to coastal hazards—including floods that have already reached inside their schools and homes—along the Langue de Barbarie and strengthen urban and coastal resilience planning of the city of Saint-Louis.
- The Integrated Feeder Roads Development project in Mozambique will increase access to roads in the areas where the rural poor live in relative isolation, and reflects the importance of climate mainstreaming to generate multiplier benefits to the economy and people.
- The recently approved \$225 million West Africa Coastal Areas (WACA) investment program will support six countries and four regional institutions as they reduce climate risks, and will benefit from the recently launched WACA Platform which will mobilize public, private and civil society partners for scaling up knowledge and finance.
- The Nachtigal Hydropower Project in Cameroon is not only crowding in private capital and reducing public debt but also lowering the overall costs of service for electricity as the country starts meeting its energy demand through renewable sources.
- Global Solar Power and Global Wind Atlases completed in 2017 are providing quick and easy access for potential project sites to support renewable energy investments.
- The Kenya Catastrophic Disaster Drawdown Option put in place key reforms to strengthen the country's ability to manage disaster and climate risks, with provision for rapid access to funds in the event of disasters.
- The ACPB has a pipeline of 1.6GW of directly financed renewable electricity generation projects in Africa.



Scaled-up and robust action through stepped-up financing and the replication of successful projects are urgent priorities. In several cases, the ACBP support has led to the development of dedicated investment plans and bankable projects. These include the Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plans (in Zambia, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe); the Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda) under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience; large-scale programs for performance-based payments for REDD+ and enhanced carbon stocks in 10 countries; the Niger Climate Resilient Investment Plan, and the Strategic Plan for the Zambezi River Basin. These natural ecosystems deliver livelihoods and food security for more than 70 percent of the region's population and continue to demand significant attention.

## Lessons Learned

Lessons are emerging on how best to embed climate resilience and ensure that investments continue to provide durable and sustainable outcomes. Some key lessons are summarized here.:

1. **Dedicated technical assistance** for specialized information and technology. This includes a need for access to geospatial information and data analysis to support policy makers and decision making; to move from reactive to proactive business models on climate-resilient and low-carbon transport emphasizing transformative core technical work on decarbonization; identification of opportunities for Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP); on design of social protection interventions, and upstream analysis of transitions to cities for climate resilient buildings, infrastructure and services.
2. **Enhanced capacity and development of skills and strategies** to advance the work on climate risk management. Examples include capacities to pioneer and advance green competitiveness and innovation for investments to protect industries against climate impacts; to address climate change in the health sector and as a cross-cutting sector issue in other sectors; to promote market system approaches and mobilize private sector resources for agricultural development; and to leverage financing to deepen engagement and implementation of large-scale REDD+ performance-based programs.
3. **Build knowledge** by developing a better understanding of the climate-development nexus. These include linkages of climate factors with financial sectors through research, data collection, and dissemination workshops; financing climate-smart infrastructure and integrating information on climate change issues; and embedding climate change in education curriculum and teacher training; monitoring impacts of climate induced migration and addressing the need for mobility as an adaptation strategy.
4. **Need for systematic and systemic support** for climate action to be institutionalized. This will lead to mainstreaming of climate into planning at all levels, including through policy reforms for improvements in the form and function of African cities; shifts to climate resilient buildings and stronger building regulations; and support for strengthening of regional power interconnections to enable low-cost renewables.

### III. ACBP Forward Look – Strategic Directions

**Several recent World Bank studies have underscored the adverse impacts from climate change on ecosystems, livelihoods and people in Sub-Saharan Africa:**

- *Changing Wealth of Nations* notes that some low-income countries—especially in Sub-Saharan Africa—saw a decline in per capita forest and agricultural land wealth. Degradation of natural resources coupled with the mounting evidence of impacts of climate change—on water, drylands, cities, agriculture, and migration—will have grave consequences on Africa’s development.
- *Uncharted Water* presents evidence on how the impacts of water scarcity and drought may be even greater than previously projected, causing long-term, intergenerational harm in ways that have previously been ignored or inadequately documented. For example, the study reveals that children born during severe droughts in rural Africa suffer adverse health effects throughout their lives with direct consequences for their offspring, who are much more likely to suffer from malnutrition as well.
- *Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration* report projects that, by 2050, the number of climate migrants in Sub Saharan Africa could reach up to 86 million under the pessimistic reference scenario; and the region will see an emergence of “hotspots” of climate in- and climate out-migration as a consequence of lower water availability, loss in crop productivity, and rising sea level and storm surges.

**Climate change impacts will interact in multiple and complex ways with other megatrends unfolding in the region.**

- By 2050, Africa will account for the highest population growth with an additional 1.3 billion people living on the continent, representing just over half of the added global population (UN, 2017). The economic growth in African countries is driven by a surging population, increasing levels of education, and technology absorption. Whether Africa’s demographic surge is a dividend or disaster depends on how governments harness key factors, including the potential of youth and the participation of women in the labor force. Sectors like agriculture, which have traditionally absorbed the working population, will be increasingly challenged in the face of climate change.
- In Africa, the proportion of undernourished children and those suffering from moderate and severe stunting is projected to increase with climate change, with the most significant increase of 31-55 percent for severe stunting.
- The power demand will increase to more than 3,100 TWh by 2040; corresponding transport volumes will increase 6 to 8 times, with a particularly strong increase of up to 14 times for some landlocked countries; water needs will push some river basins—including the Nile, Niger, Orange, and Volta basins—to the ecological brink; information and communications technology (ICT) demand will swell by a factor of 20 before 2020 as Africa catches up with broadband.
- Hydropower capacity is planned to increase by a factor of six, and the irrigated area by 60 percent—but up to 700 percent in some basins (African Union et al. 2012).
- *Africa’s Cities: Opening Doors to the World* (World Bank, 2017) states that with increasing urbanization, the population of urban areas will double over the next 25 years, from 472 million people, to nearly one billion, as more migrants are pushed or drawn to Africa’s cities from the countryside.



**Climate action through the ACBP must consider the challenges and opportunities presented by this larger context to support SSA countries in meeting their SDGs** through strategies that are low-carbon and climate-resilient. This holistic approach will guard against maladaptation or a lock-in to inflexible adaptation options, while ensuring that adoption of low-carbon pathways help countries leapfrog toward climate resilient sustainable development. Building resilience will require a package of interventions—incremental, sequential and transformational—that respond to the uncertainties in which climate impacts may play out in local and regional contexts.

**Anticipatory and proactive strategies are critical to ensure that Africa is prepared for the overarching challenge that climate change will pose to economies in the region.** Investments in human capital—as an aggregation of education, skills, and health accumulated over lifetimes—must be cognizant of climate impacts which can undermine the gains across sectors and the economy at large, and over generations. Long-lived infrastructure designed to standards that withstand climate impacts and ensure delivery of services is critical for securing and sustaining resilience for the economies and communities at large. The region must harness technology as an area of growth and opportunity. While still below the global average of 65 percent, mobile subscriber penetration in Sub-Saharan Africa stood at 44 percent (444 million) by the end of 2017 and is expected to rise to 52 percent by 2050 (World Bank et al. 2012).

**The ACBP, now in its third year of implementation, has proven itself to be a robust platform to fortify and galvanize climate action and to chart the future road map.** Building on the challenges, achievements and lessons learned, the ACBP must focus on deepening engagement and support for transformational and scaled-up climate action in SSA countries.

**The four new ACBP components address some of the challenges and opportunities to further accelerate climate action.** These include a focus on (i) **strategic and systematic engagement through NDCs** to mainstream and institutional climate into national processes; (ii) **health and education** as foundational platforms to deliver human capital that is healthy and well skilled to address and counter climate impacts. (iii) **green financial systems** to mainstream climate risks into policies and regulations, standards and frameworks governing the financial sector and improve financial protection against climate-related risks and promote green competitiveness; and (iv) **harnessing satellite technology for climate resilience** as a form of disruptive technology to help countries leapfrog into resilience through innovative applications in specific investments and through dedicated capacity building.

**Going forward, the ACBP is designed to consolidate and intensify action and engagement on climate adaptation and resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa through these emerging strategic directions:**

**1. Strategic and systemic country engagement for NDCs**

- Expediting institutionalization of climate action for transformation at scale—across sectors and geographies by working in partnership with countries, regional organizations, and international experts.

**2. Scaled-up and transformational investments in key sectors and areas**

- Sustained and upscaled focus on climate smart agriculture and landscapes, powering resilience through renewables, climate-smart cities and transport systems—including through existing well-conceived and agreed investment plans.
- Investing in human and social capital focused on health, education, and social resilience to short-circuit the inter-generational downward spiral from climate impacts.
- Mobilizing the private sector to boost value chains and access to (energy) markets while harnessing momentum for Maximizing Finance for Development.

**3. Harnessing innovation, technology, and knowledge to drive resilience**

- Mobilizing innovation and technology that supports environments conducive to green growth; and mobilizing disruptive technology such as satellite technology applications to leapfrog countries toward climate resilience.
- Fostering platforms for *climate knowledge and exchange*.

**4. Raising climate finance and mobilizing the private sector**

- Resource mobilization for climate action and closing the gap on resource needs
- Mobilizing the private sector for renewable energies and innovations such as blue and green bonds

**The ACBP forward look will be refined and aligned with the forthcoming World Bank Group's (WBG) Corporate Post-2020 climate actions and targets,** which are structured around five themes:

1. Deepening Climate Mainstreaming and Increasing Direct Climate Financing
2. Increasing Leverage of Private Finance and Creating Markets for Climate Action
3. Systematically Investing in a Better Adapted World
4. Driving Larger Systemic Impact at the Country Level
5. Elevating Climate Actions in Key Sectors and Areas

## IV. Conclusion

Overall, this ACBP Third Implementation Progress Report of 176 projects and \$17 billion of bank financing demonstrates resource mobilization well ahead of 2020 targets. Yet climate change is a dangerously moving target, and as impacts accelerate, so must the countries' core resilience capacities. The ACBP supports climate action across every sector, nationally and regionally, from climate smart agriculture in Niger to rural inclusion in Kenya's growth. Mozambique's newly protected areas complement improved value chains and West Africa's coastal area adaptation could create new livelihoods for marginalized coastal communities, while access to renewable forms of energy enhance resilience of populations in multiple ways. So even as some of the ACBP goals have been met, the stakes are changing, and the ACBP is evolving to stay ahead of these risks.

SSA countries are disproportionately impacted by climate change despite historically low contributions to global warming. The limited availability of climate finance, procedural complexities, increased demand for information, and severe capacity constraints require urgent attention if SSA countries are to receive the requisite financing. Private sector financing must be a key part of the solution.



Education, along with health and nutrition, is the essence of human capital. (Madagascar) © Arne Hoel / World Bank

**ANNEX 1: Summary of ACBP Components' Implementation Progress (FY16-18) and Introduction of New Components**

ACBP Component	Progress FY16-18	Challenges and Lessons Learned
<b>STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE</b>		
<i>Natural Capital</i>		
<b>Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)</b>	<p>The World Bank's Board approved 57 projects supporting CSA with cumulative commitments of \$1.8 billion. These projects aim to improve the livelihoods of 6.6 million farmers and increase the climate resilience and productivity of more than 2.9 million hectares of land.</p> <p>CSA Investment Plans (CSIPs) were prepared for five countries, 10 CSA country profiles were completed; continued leadership on knowledge and advocacy through multiple fora.</p>	<p>Need for more transformational responses to support deep, systemic, scale up in CSA technologies and practices; leverage the big data and geospatial capabilities of the Agricultural Intelligence Observatory (Ag Observatory) in targeting climate-smart interventions; promote efforts to mainstream resilience into agriculture sector policies, incentives and investment; promote market system approaches and mobilize private sector resources for agricultural development; and assist client countries in improving food security risk management</p>
<b>Climate-Resilient Landscapes (Drylands)</b>	<p>Good overall progress. Ethiopia Sustainable Landscape Management Program targeting 807,300 hectares, and 8.8 million incremental carbon dioxides equivalent accumulated; more than 400,000 households involved. In Sudan, 100,000 hectares of land are managed by sustainable landscape management practices; and more than 15,000 hectares benefit from enhanced biodiversity protection. Intervention on institutional, policy, and information took place in: Ethiopia, Mozambique, Burundi, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, DRC, and Uganda.</p>	<p>More financing is needed to support rural communities, test innovative mechanisms to crowd in private investment; targeted Technical Assistance, policies and technology uptake; and enhancing geographical reach. Diversification and increase of vegetation cover to be implemented on 100 million hectares preventing degradation (by 2030).</p>
<b>Climate-Resilient Landscapes (Forests)</b>	<p>Covers multiple country programs, harnessing a range of instruments and financing to advance the agenda: The Africa Forest Landscapes Program has 17 active country programs benefitting communities; funding includes BioCarbon, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the REDD+ Readiness Fund, the Carbon Fund, and the Forest Investment Program (FIP). About \$101 million was committed from the FCPF to 15 countries. Over \$30 million has been allocated from the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) to four countries; 10 countries are preparing large-scale programs for performance-based payments for REDD+ and enhanced carbon stocks. 11 countries are supported by the FIP.</p>	<p>Leverage financing to deepen engagement and sustain momentum: additional FCPF endorsements for REDD+; implementation of large-scale REDD+ performance-based programs; signing of the first Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) need investment resources to be able to implement their FIP plans; more proactive engagement from the private sector, particularly around commodities' supply chains (e.g. cocoa), is needed. The World Bank's Forest Action Plan provides a guiding framework, and the Mid-Term review currently underway is evaluating the Bank's overall progress (16-18) in sustainable forestry, forest-smart interventions (in non-forest sectors), climate resilience, rights and participation, and institutions and governance, including gender and biodiversity aspects.</p>
<b>Integrated Watershed Management</b>	<p>Beyond the focus on strategic river basins one needs to consider strategic planning to systematically frame climate-resilience-focused lending. Analytical work and decision support tools: Use of a variety of lending instruments for resilience programming: Niger CRIP – see below; Multi-phased Programmatic Approach; Development Policy Operations.</p>	
<b>Niger River Basin</b>	<p>The Bank and nine country counterparts identified a priority set of 123 interventions based on the Climate Resilience Investment Plan (CRIP) for the Niger at an estimated cost of \$1.9 billion; finalizing preparation for two lending operations; supervising the implementation of the Sahel Irrigation Initiative project.</p>	<p>The Bank will finalize the preparation of Project 1 of the Building Climate Resilience in the Niger Basin Program and continue the preparation of the following projects of the Series of Projects (SOP). The AfDB PIDACC project's preparation will be finalized; increase use of remote sensing to improve monitoring of the basin.</p>

ACBP Component	Progress FY16-18	Challenges and Lessons Learned
Lake Victoria Basin	<p>LVEMP 2 was completed with multiple outcomes: protects ecological infrastructure; 28,118 hectares of soil erosion-affected land under sustainable land management practices and 3,523 of degraded wetlands restored or rehabilitated through over 630 community-driven development (CDD) activities; over 12,000 farmers have adopted soil and water conservation measures under climate-smart agriculture practices; new public sanitation facilities (serving around 150,000 people); major improvements in wastewater management in seven towns; water navigation improved; a technical assistance on resource efficiency and cleaner production (RECP) resulted in \$26 million of private sector investment; the first phase of the Lake Victoria Transport Program (LVTP) in Rwanda was approved in 2017; assessment of climate risks completed for the Mwanza region of Tanzania.</p>	<p>The LVEMP3 is under preparation, with \$225 million IDA committed by five LVB countries. LVTP and the LVEMP are coordinating with and complementing each other to manage climate and environmental risks to and from transport development and to support resilient rural livelihood development through both sustainable natural resources management and improved market access.</p>
Zambezi Basin	<p>Strategic Planning for a Common Investment Framework is at advanced stage; combined investments in the 8 riparian countries amount to more than \$2 billion. The Diagnostic Phase and Strategic Direction Reports are complete. Basin development scenarios are currently under preparation, to be followed by benefit sharing assessments.; Data sharing and decision support system now operational; Legislation &amp; Policy Equivalence Analysis -harmonized options been proposed: options and recommendations will be considered in future support initiatives; Batoka Hydropower Development Investment: all studies are at an advanced stage and are being supplemented by additional analyses, taking into account climate variability and macro-economic viability.</p>	<p>The Zambezi Basin is one of 4 priority river basins in Africa under the CIWA MDTF transboundary water program - an entry point to catalyze future financing opportunities in the basin; engaging innovative technologies such as LiDAR and modelling that will help identify further areas for support.</p>
Climate-smart ocean economy	<p>The Bank made 17.1 million in direct investments in the climate-smart ocean economy. Steady progress has been made against the target of \$220 million (by 2020), increasing from 9 percent in FY 16 to 42 percent in 2017, and 71 percent in FY 18; through direct investments and Program for Results operations in support of pilot fisheries and climate-resilient livelihood projects; mobilized \$500 million from Nordic Development Fund (NDF);</p> <p>SWIOFish1 (P132123), SWIOFish2 (P153370) and SWIOFish3 (P155642) operations continue to strengthen fisheries governance in Comoros, Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar, and Seychelles; First Blue Bond issued by the Government of Seychelles to support the transition to a Blue Economy; new ASA to improve fisheries governance and increase economic benefits and inputs to investment operations in COREP; Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI) to help institutionalize transparency in the fisheries sector.</p>	<p>Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) is an area where client demand is growing quickly, and where the World Bank could play an important role by increasing TA and assisting in the identification of opportunities and carrying out investments.</p>
<i>Physical Capital</i>		
Climate-smart cities	<p>Efforts have moved beyond technical assistance toward dedicated financing in three areas: (a) capacity building; (b) resilient infrastructure, buildings, and services; and (c) partnerships and city networking for knowledge sharing. The target of developing resilience plans in 20 African cities by 2022 has been well surpassed, with local resilience planning and capacity building activities completed or underway in more than 100 cities. The Bank has committed a total of \$2.27 billion to support investment operations for climate- and disaster-resilient development in urban areas across twelve countries. Seven of the investments directly target medium (Saint Louis, Freetown) and large (Accra, Antananarivo, Dakar, Dar Es Salaam, Ibadan) cities, while the remaining target several cities across their respective countries. In terms of partnerships and city networking for knowledge sharing, the Bank is a part of the Medellin Collaboration on urban resilience and has been working closely with international partners. Stronger capacity for integrated risk management is expected to benefit more than 100 cities and about 70 million people.</p>	<p>Climate-Smart Cities is a crucial and large, multi-sectoral business line: Policy changes to improve the form and functions of African cities, shift to climate resilient buildings, infrastructure, services, efficient land-use and planning and building regulations, and enforcement capacity is key. There is a critical need to invest in upstream analysis through such transitions.</p>

ACBP Component	Progress FY16-18	Challenges and Lessons Learned
Coastal resilience (West Africa)	<p>The \$225 million (including \$190 million of IDA and \$20.25 million of GEF) WACA Resilience Investment Project (ResIP) was approved by the WB Board for six countries and four regional institutions. The program will address coastal erosion, flooding, improved watershed management, and support pollution control.</p> <p>A WACA Platform was launched to scale up the WACA program to the order of \$2 billion. The Platform will mobilize knowledge and expertise to customize technical solutions to development challenges, establish a market place for countries to mobilize the financing and public-private partnerships in support of their multi-sector investment plans, and significantly raise the game by engaging highest level of decision-makers. The Platform is Bank-executed supported by a EUR 5 million grant from the Nordic Development Fund, and \$1 million from the GFDRR. Once the platform is operating the function for knowledge, finance and dialogue would be transferred to one or more regional organizations.</p> <p>In the interest in scaling up further, a dialogue was initiated with the Interregional Coordination Center (ICC) in Yaoundé, Cameroon which supports implementation of the regional strategy on safety and security within the Central and West African common maritime space.</p>	<p>Recognizing the needs for financing—on the order of \$2 billion, and building on a successful WACA Program Launch, where thirteen governments adopted the WACA Communiqué —the WACA Platform will seek to attract existing and develop new financing instruments; an engagement of the ICC with other regions of Africa needs to be scaled up that are experiencing similar pressure in the coastal zone.</p>
Climate-smart transport	<p>Since 2016, a progressively larger share of newly approved transport projects embedding climate considerations to: (i) improve the resilience of African transport infrastructure to climate change; and (ii) improve the carbon-efficiency of transport systems in Sub-Saharan Africa. Commitment of US\$ 1.9 billion, of which 90 percent IDA funds, for fifteen climate informed projects over that three-year period. The latest addition to the Bank portfolio consists of four climate informed transport projects and represents the entirety of the Fiscal Year 2018 transport approvals for Africa, with a combined IDA financing commitment of US\$ 553 million.</p>	<p>To move from a reactive to a proactive business model on climate-resilient and low-carbon transport in Africa, the Bank will continue to emphasize transformative core technical work on resilience (logistics and freight; urban mobility systems, data and information for infrastructure design, a priori planning for disaster response, capacity building) and decarbonization of transport systems (urban transit lines, efficiency of trucking fleet, strengthen enabling environment).</p>
<i>Human and Social Capital</i>		
Social Protection	<p>A total of 33 projects at over \$2 billion, were financed by IDA and trust fund resources; this greatly exceeded the targets set out in the ACBP, reflecting a growing demand for these services. Increasingly, this includes adaptive elements, including scaled-up safety net programs, based on early warning information for the use of seasonal assessment and humanitarian appeals to the creation of new triggers based on data from satellites. The Bank is increasingly working together with humanitarian partners to harmonize approaches and build systems. Public works programs funded in Ethiopia, Niger, Madagascar, and Tanzania are increasingly focusing on investments in landscape management (e.g. soil conservation, watershed management, reforestation, rehabilitation of eroded lands) that have direct effects on climate mitigation.</p>	<p>The role of safety net programs in responding to shocks is increasingly important. Funds from the Crisis Response Window were channeled through national safety net. Technical assistance to help governments identify and secure financing to scale up safety nets is essential, as well as work is on macro-insurance (to be offered through the Africa Risk Capacity, contingency budgets, and instruments, including Development Policy Loans with CAT-DDOs and more traditional humanitarian financing) and the design, testing and piloting of productive interventions that promote livelihood diversification are emerging as important areas.</p>
Addressing Drivers and Impacts of Migration	<p>Several large operations, with financing of more than a \$300 million, were approved for Kenya, Uganda, the Great Lakes, and Regional (Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project - DRDIP in Ethiopia, Uganda, Djibouti) projects to address the impacts of forced displacement and migration; Additional Financing of \$8.18 million for Kenya DRDIP; \$150 million for Uganda; and smaller targeted projects, including a \$3 million Grant to IGAD to set up the Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration and target inclusive community resilience and gender-based violence (Somalia). Adaptation measures were also implemented in Sao Tome and Principe.</p>	<p>Flows of forcibly displaced people continue to increase in the Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes Region, the Lake Chad region, the Sahel, and other countries on the continent; approach of providing longer-term development solutions and transitioning from emergency assistance is proving to have transformative impact. As Bank operations in this area continue to grow, it will be important to monitor impacts and share learning as it emerges. Need to get ahead of the curve to advance mobility as an adaptation strategy, drawing on good practice.</p>



ACBP Component	Progress FY16-18	Challenges and Lessons Learned
<b>POWERING RESILIENCE</b>		
<b>Solar power</b>	<p>On track to achieve short-term target of supporting 1GW of grid-connected solar by 2023. Approved lending for six grid-connected solar projects in 5 countries and ECOWAS in the amount of \$80 million. The total solar generation capacity through these operations sums up to 650MW. The progress towards off-grid target to support 5 million consumers by 2023 is relatively slow due to the nascence of the sub-sector in many SSA countries: ten projects were approved for \$500 million, and this is expected to provide off-grid electricity services to an estimated 1.4 million households. As the sub-sector matures, there is likely to be an increased investment in this space. World Bank/ESMAP has launched a Global Solar Atlas to guide solar development in Africa and elsewhere. The Bank has also been leading Lighting Africa and the Lighting Global programs, which support the scale-up of solar home systems (case study below).</p>	<p>Due to the falling cost of solar PV and successful cases of solar auctions in SSA, there is increasing demand for the Bank to support grid-connected PV electricity expansion as a solution to reduce dependency on fossil-fuel thermal electricity generation. There are at least six grid-connected solar projects currently in the pipeline and a clear expansion of battery storage tied to PV electricity generation. There is also a strong momentum for scaling up off-grid electrification technologies, including solar home systems and mini-grids. The Bank is also preparing a regional project in West Africa to support private solar off-grid solutions in the region.</p>
<b>Hydropower</b>	<p>In this period, the Bank approved ten projects, which included support for hydropower development at the total scale of 460MW. The largest project was the Nachtigal hydropower project in Cameroon with a capacity of 420MW. The remaining 60MW are from small hydro projects at various stages of development. With pipeline projects in Malawi and Sierra Leone totaling 448MW, the Bank should be on track to meet the target of supporting 1GW by 2026.</p>	<p>Considering increasing development of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE), complementary services provided by hydropower should be further analyzed and enhanced in upcoming projects; Ancillary services and flexibility brought by hydropower are crucial for the stability of energy systems – further support to the development of market and remuneration for ancillary services.</p>
<b>Geothermal</b>	<p>In 2016, the Bank approved \$53.2 million to further support geothermal plants in Kenya (Olkaria I and IV, which totaled 280MW). This constitutes important progress towards the target of supporting 500 MW by 2026. In Ethiopia, geothermal drilling at the Aluto Langano site has been delayed but is now progressing. The Bank is also supporting Ethiopia to develop its internal capacity for geothermal development through south-south knowledge sharing. Technical assistance work for geothermal development, such as surface exploration, is ongoing in Tanzania, Malawi, and Uganda.</p>	<p>Other countries in East Africa are in the reconnaissance and early exploration phase; Bank's support has focused on sharing the risk of such upstream exploration.</p>

ACBP		
Component	Progress FY16-18	Challenges and Lessons Learned
ENABLING RESILIENCE		
<b>Africa Hydromet Program</b>	<p>Phase I of the Africa Hydromet program will benefit more than 100 million people in 15 Sub-Saharan African countries and 4 regional organizations, by building the technical, human, and financial capacity to provide forecasts, warnings, and value-added climate information services and products.</p> <p>FY16-18: By the end of FY18, the Bank's active commitments in the Africa Hydromet program stood at \$230.1 million, a \$33.5 million increase over the previous year with support from IDA, GCF, and CREWS. Investment and technical assistance operations were being implemented in 19 countries. GFDRR grants to support coordination of the Africa Hydromet program partnership convened by the Bank have remained instrumental in organizing "deep-dive" meetings of program partners (World Bank, World Meteorological Organization, African Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, French Development Agency, and World Food Programme).</p>	<p>Expanding the Program to cover contiguous countries and their regional climate centers in a programmatic modernization plan remains the focus of efforts. Inadequate IDA support and overdependence on lateral funding from Green Climate Fund, CREWS and Global Environment Facility funds are stalling the deployment of optimum resources to meet the demand from countries. The pipeline includes ten countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, but needs to be confirmed for IDA financing, which is a prerequisite for co-financing from other sources including the Green Climate Fund.</p>
<b>AFRI-RES Facility</b>	<p>FY16-18: AFRI-RES (Africa Climate Resilient) Facility is a partnership between the World Bank and UNECA (leveraging the AUC) through a EUR5 million NDF grant, to support Africa's capacity to systematically integrate climate change considerations into the planning and design of long-lived investments. Technical Assistance, of \$1 million provided to 14 projects under preparation covers 7 sectors: Agriculture, Energy, Environment, Urban, Transport, Water, and Social Protection - provided resources to integrate climate resilience interventions into project design, and generate broad learning, knowledge exchange, and dissemination through the program. Three region-wide Africa Climate Resilient Infrastructure Summits have been held. The most recent (ACRIS III) which took place in Morocco in February 2018 attracted 250 participants and 10 high-level panels focused on resilience in the context of infrastructure, energy, agriculture, climate information, landscapes, technology, and other key areas, and provided for direct interactions between the public and private sector stakeholders to discuss climate-resilient opportunities in Africa.</p>	<p>Resource mobilization continues to be an important focus; development and dissemination of concrete knowledge products within the Bank and in partnership with UNECA; opportunities to harness greater synergies with PIDA (Program for Infrastructure Development) and development in cooperation with AUC.</p>

ACBP Component	Progress FY16-18	Challenges and Lessons Learned
<b>New ACBP Components</b>		
<b>Strategic Country Engagement for NDCs</b>  <i>(Enabling Resilience)</i>	FY16-18: All SCDs and CPFs completed in FY18 incorporate climate risks and vulnerabilities. To ensure continued strategic and systematic engagement for climate action, and enhance visibility and ownership, this new ACBP component will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate climate risks and NDCs in all SCDs and upstream analytics;</li> <li>• Deepen integration of NDC priorities and climate action into all CPFs;</li> <li>• Link project pipelines corresponding to needs and priorities in the CPF with NDC implementation; and</li> <li>• Engage in country NDC dialogue and mainstreaming of climate action based on country demand.</li> </ul>	
<b>Green Financial Systems, Financial Protection Instruments, and Green Competitiveness</b>  <i>(Enabling Resilience)</i>	To support the (business) climate in the financial system through a set of priority activities that will seek to mainstream climate risks into policies and regulations, standards and frameworks governing the financial sector; improve financial protection against climate-related risks and promote firm green competitiveness. Areas of focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build a better understanding of the links between climate and related environmental factors with local financial sectors in Africa through research, data collection, and dissemination workshops and conduct 5 climate risk assessments in financial sector by 2030;</li> <li>• Develop country programs and projects that promote and integrate green elements into banking, capital markets, and pension funds - develop 4-country programs by 2030;</li> <li>• Cover more countries with new or improved financial protection instruments, including insurance, risk pools, and contingent finance, e.g. African Disaster Risk Financing (including Cat-DDO), Global Index Insurance Facility - expanded protection coverage in 10 more countries with these instruments and tools; and</li> <li>• Increase green competitiveness and innovation through climate-related investments while protecting industries against climate impacts. By 2030, the objective is to develop 20 country programs that integrate green competitiveness into their growth strategies.</li> </ul>	
<b>Climate-Smart Health</b>  <i>(Strengthening Resilience: Human &amp; Social Capital)</i>	This is a new component with overarching outcomes to support: (i) adaptation to climate change through planning for and adapting to climate and disaster impacts and reducing the burden and impact of climate-sensitive diseases; and (ii) investing in low carbon Investments in low carbon healthcare, which is planned, built and delivered with minimal emission of greenhouse gases through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening regional, national, and local institutional capacity for climate change adaptation and enhance climate change mitigation;</li> <li>• Strengthening the public health and environmental response to climate-sensitive diseases; and</li> <li>• Scaling-up investments to address climate change in the health sector and “Health in All Policies” approach in non-health sector.</li> </ul> <p>The proposed activities will benefit all IDA/IBRD countries with active operations, with a focus on the 21 countries with high health and habitat vulnerabilities in the short term (high priority countries), the 19 moderate countries with high health or habitat vulnerabilities in the medium term, and the remaining low-priority countries in the long-term. The HNP Africa Climate and Health strategy (2018-2030) builds on the analytical and operation experience (REDISSE, Rwanda cookstove) gained over the years to support SSA countries reduce the impact of climate change on all aspects of health, strengthen the climate resilience of their health systems, and contribute towards climate change mitigation.</p>	
<b>Climate-Smart Education</b>  <i>(Strengthening Resilience: Human &amp; Social Capital)</i>	This is a new ACBP component. The key outcomes sought include the following: Reduce climate change impact and support knowledge generation and capacity building in climate change by: (i) financing climate-smart infrastructure; (ii) integrating information on climate change issues and responses in basic education curriculum development and teacher training; and (iii) supporting skills acquisition in technical and vocational education and training and research at the tertiary level in relevant fields. <p>FY18: the Africa Education Portfolio saw a five-fold increase in its commitments with direct climate co-benefits (from \$1 million in FY17 to \$5 million in FY18). Six projects were approved, supporting climate-smart education in the region. In the technical and vocational sub-sector, the Bank has supported the shift from traditional skills acquisition to more modern training that focuses on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and environmental preservation, and these skills are not only beneficial for building resilience but are deemed to be the drivers for economic growth in the target countries as they replace outdated markets.</p>	
<b>Harnessing Satellite Technology for Innovation and Climate Resilience</b>  <i>(Enabling Resilience)</i>	Mobilizing disruptive technology to leap-frog into innovation is key for Africa as it counters climate challenges. The use of satellite data and other forms of technology (drone mapping) in building resilience to climate change and climate variability is of keen interest due to the scarcity of quality data to assess the climate risks and potential impacts. The objective is to enable a more systematic uptake and application of earth satellite technology at the project and client level to harness benefits of monitoring, access to systematic data sets, climate monitoring and forecasting, and other applications, integrated with (scarce) existing data sources. Specific action areas: (i) TA support to increase access to geospatial information and data, to support decision makers in challenges; (ii) Partnership with key agencies (e.g. IFIs, national hydrological and meteorological agencies and innovators (e.g. citizens, entrepreneurs) to derive high-level data products supporting the monitoring and management of climate change risk in countries; and (iii) Capacity building to raise awareness about climate resilience goals and learn about user requirements through training sessions.	

*The full progress report will be posted online before the end of 2018, and will be accessible by scanning the code below*

