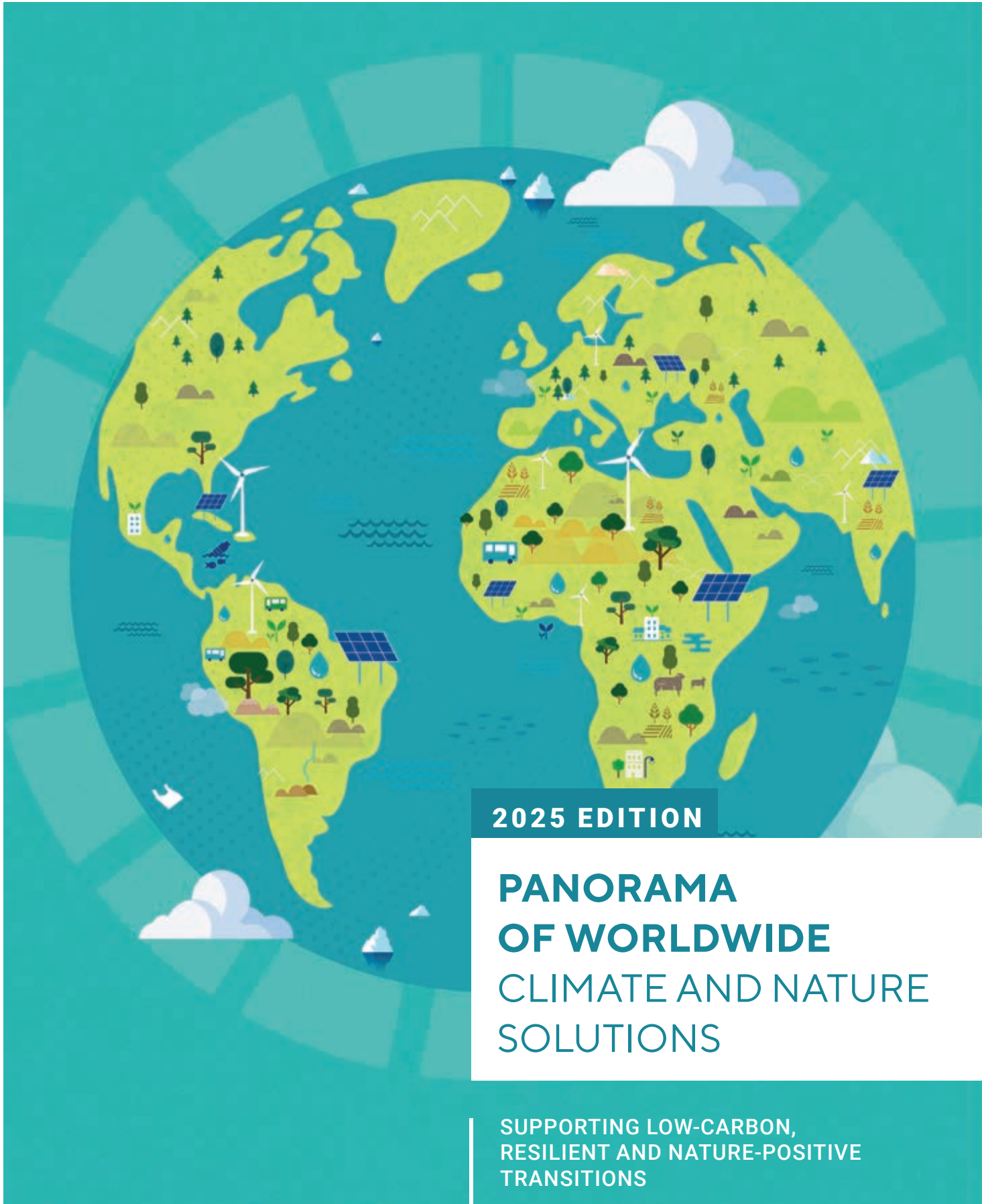




RÉPUBLIQUE
FRANÇAISE

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*



2025 EDITION

PANORAMA OF WORLDWIDE CLIMATE AND NATURE SOLUTIONS

SUPPORTING LOW-CARBON,
RESILIENT AND NATURE-POSITIVE
TRANSITIONS

#WorldInCommon





Foreword

Ten years have passed since the historic COP21 Agreement, ten years to sound the alarm and begin to act. Every solution tested and proven during that time to reduce CO₂ emissions and adapt to climate change has been a valuable step forward. Each hectare of terrestrial or marine biodiversity protected, conserved or restored is a source of hope. Through the projects presented here, you will see that concrete solutions for the climate and nature do exist. They are visible, measurable and impactful.

AFD Group has taken decisive steps in recent years: we are the first public development bank to be 100% aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement, and now we are also 100% aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework. The environment is now a core part of each of our actions and all our partnerships. Indeed, in no matter which sector – from agriculture and transport to education and health – no system or public policy can ignore the climate and ecological challenges we face. AFD, Proparco, Expertise France, and the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) are working on behalf of France to make this integrated vision a reality, for each project and for each territory.

To shift sustainable development trajectories and build more resilient and inclusive societies, we work alongside our partners. By drawing on their perspectives, ambitions and constraints, we can help shape effective, lasting responses that respect their sovereignty and serve the common good.

This profound transformation has also inspired us to rethink how we work, to act with greater creativity and confidence in mobilizing new financing and strengthening our agility. This allows us to tailor solutions to local contexts, from the Global South to the French Overseas Territories, from urban to rural areas, and from fragile ecosystems to essential infrastructure. We share this wealth of innovation from across the world with our partners, including public and private actors, civil society, researchers, local authorities and public development banks.

Our interest in cooperating on climate and nature issues is threefold: for the sake of others, to protect the most vulnerable from disasters; for our shared interest, since every metric ton of CO₂ avoided is a victory for all; and for our own national interest, to learn from solutions developed around the world to inform our own public policies. To all those reading this collection, I hope these projects will inspire you and encourage you to do more together, because now more than ever we must combine ambition and action.

Rémy Rioux,
CEO of AFD Group



Introduction

Around the world, new solutions are emerging to meet the major environmental challenges of our time, offering concrete and inspiring responses. This collection invites you to discover a selection of emblematic projects supported by AFD Group on climate and biodiversity issues.

These locally rooted initiatives are the tangible results of the mobilization of AFD Group and its partners to support a just and sustainable transition.

These projects are supported not only by AFD, but also by its two subsidiaries: Proparco, dedicated to the private sector, and Expertise France.

“The first development bank aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement”

You will also find projects co-financed by the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM), a pioneering instrument created by the French government in 1994 to support pilot projects with significant environmental impact in developing countries.

AFD Group mobilizes a comprehensive range of tools including loans, grants, credit lines, and technical

assistance, all designed to respond to a wide variety of economic situations. We also support the implementation of sustainable public policies through the mobilization of French and European expertise.

These projects are implemented in all the regions where AFD Group operates: Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean. They concern low-income countries as well as emerging economies and the French Overseas Territories, illustrating the Group's ability to adapt its responses to each context.

The projects cover a wide range of themes, from reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change to protecting and restoring terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Some focus entirely on these objectives, while others integrate them into related fields such as health, agriculture or urban planning, since the ecological transition concerns all sectors.

Together, they serve as true accelerators of sustainable transformation, embodying an integrated vision of development where climate action, resilience, social justice and gender equality converge.

Whether recently launched projects full of potential or proven initiatives with tangible results, all those presented here reflect a dynamic process of concrete action on the ground. They draw on the extensive resources and diversity of partnerships that AFD Group builds with States and local authorities, businesses and NGOs, development banks and research centers, as well as with local stakeholders and citizens.

This selection of projects highlights initiatives of which we are particularly proud in terms of their ambition, results, and ability to make things change.



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Look for the icon on each project sheet to see how it contributes to key environmental goals.



Adaptation



Mitigation



Biodiversity

Three Oceans

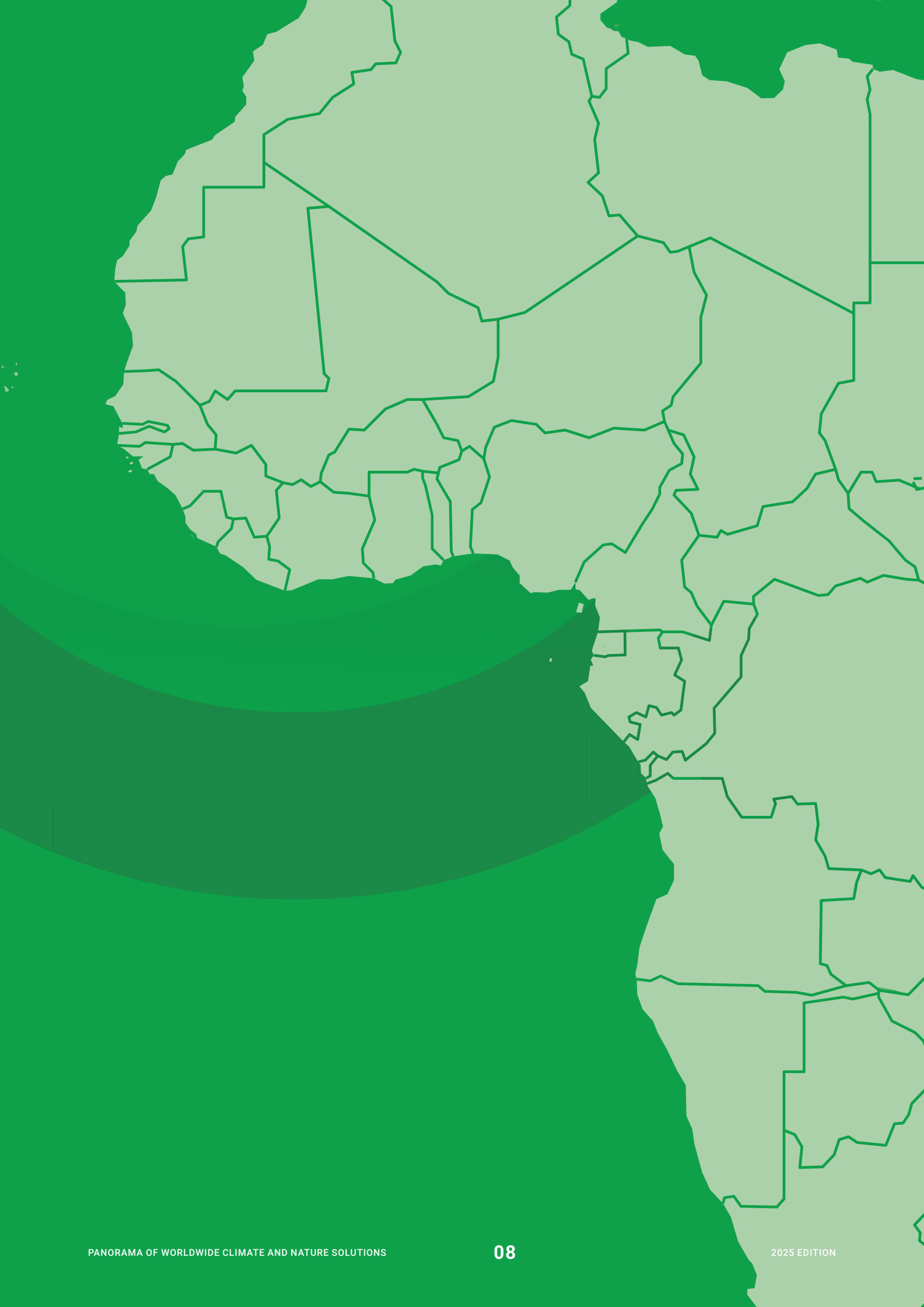
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Africa

Even though Africa is responsible for less than 4% of global emissions, it is already suffering from severe climate impacts, such as droughts, floods, coastal erosion, desertification, and biodiversity loss. All these threaten food security, health, and livelihoods, and weigh on the economy. African countries are also losing 2% to 5% on average of their GDP, and many devote up to 9% of their budget to dealing with the extreme effects of climate change. This impact comes in addition to serious economic challenges, such as the slowdown in global growth, inflation aggravated by the war in Ukraine, the tightening of international financial conditions, and the growing risk of overindebtedness, making Africa one of the regions most vulnerable to climate shocks, with limited adaptive capacities.

And yet, even though 80% of its electricity still comes from fossil fuels, the continent has exceptional solar and wind potential. Mobilizing financing for renewables is a strategic opportunity to meet energy needs while avoiding high-emission trajectories. In addition, better adaptation to climate change can strengthen economic and social resilience, protect agriculture and natural resources, and stimulate new economic value chains, providing African countries with a pathway to a sustainable, nature-friendly transition.

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SUPPORT FOR THE SOCIAL AND JUST ELEMENTS OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION

South Africa



Population
63 M



HDI
147/189



Per capita GDP
USD 6,253

Public-policy budget support for the “Just” component of the Republic of South Africa’s Just Energy Transition (JET) strategy.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Southern Africa’s largest economy, South Africa is also the continent’s second largest country. However, its development trajectory faces many climate, economic, and social challenges. In this country already marked by deep inequalities, economic difficulties and social vulnerabilities have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the energy crisis. To address these multiple challenges, South Africa has embarked on a proactive climate policy, with ambitious mitigation targets. Ambitious, because South Africa is still one of the world’s most carbon-intensive economies, due to its heavy reliance on coal. And because the coal sector is an important source of employment, the country is particularly vulnerable to the social risks associated with the energy transition. Over the past five years, President Cyril Ramaphosa has made the Just Energy Transition (JET) a key pillar of South Africa’s development policy. This policy seeks to steer the country toward a low-carbon economy that will (i) ensure sustainable and inclusive growth because of its potential to create local jobs, (ii) reduce poverty, and (iii) correct the socio-economic inequalities and injustices stigmatized by more than 40 years of apartheid.

– considered a priority by the South African stakeholders – to achieve the objectives set for 2027.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The main objective is to mainstream the issues of a Just Energy Transition into South Africa’s public policies, with the goal of strengthening social justice. A roadmap has been developed to work on three main areas of action and eight outcomes to be achieved by March 2026, with specific indicators to measure progress.

Action area 1: JET governance

- **Outcome 1.** Stronger institutional architecture to support the JET Investment Plan implementation and its social outcomes.
- **Outcome 2.** Improved JET plan transparency and accountability.

Action area 2: Access to sustainable and affordable electricity

- **Outcome 3.** Reduced “energy poverty” and improved access to affordable electricity.

Action area 3: Inclusive economic diversification and access to skills, employment, and employability in JET-affected areas

- **Outcome 4.** Improved employment opportunities as basic social protection.
- **Outcome 5.** A stronger training system for building JET-related skills.
- **Outcome 6.** Mobilization and disbursement of funds for JET implementation.
- **Outcome 7.** Support for the small- and medium-sized enterprise ecosystem and for inclusive economic growth.
- **Outcome 8.** Public policies that encourage economic and social interventions in at-risk communities.

- **Beneficiary**
Republic of South Africa
- **Financing tool**
Budget support for public policy in the form of a subsidized loan
- **Year financing approved (by donor)**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 400 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% mitigation)

Main partners



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STRENGTHENING PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

Côte d'Ivoire



Population
31 M



HDI
162/189



Per capita GDP
USD 2,710

Strengthening the management of five protected areas in Côte d'Ivoire in order to improve their state of conservation and the use of their resources for the benefit of local communities, against a backdrop of climate vulnerability.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Côte d'Ivoire has a range of ecosystems, from savannas in the north to tropical forests in the south. They are home to a wide variety of animal and plant species, many of which are unique in the world. Most of this biological diversity is concentrated in national parks and reserves. Although they cover only 6.5% of national territory, these parks and reserves are home to nearly 90% of the known mammal and bird species in the region and, together with the classified "intact" forests, they make up most of the natural forests. These natural areas provide vital services to people, for example by protecting water resources and soils and by maintaining air quality. However, they have experienced severe deterioration in recent decades (especially during the socio-political crisis of 2002-2010) and seen an increase in illegal hunting, which has destroyed a large part of Ivorian wildlife. Côte d'Ivoire has experienced one of the world's highest rates of deforestation in the last few decades, in particular due to the increase in human activities and the expansion of agricultural plantations (of cocoa, rubber, palm, and cashew) within protected areas and classified forests.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project's objective is to support the management of the five protected areas of Côte d'Ivoire (the Ehotilé Islands National Park and the Lamto, Mont Nimba, Haut Bandama and Mabi Yaya Reserves) in order to improve their state of conservation and the use of their resources for the benefit of local communities, against a backdrop of climate vulnerability. The project is part of the Framework Program for the Management of Protected Areas of Côte d'Ivoire (PCGAP 2) for the 2022-2036 period.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project seeks to improve the biodiversity of 192,000 hectares of protected areas by creating a fund whose investment products will enable long-term funding of forest monitoring and maintenance. In this way, it will help avoid carbon emissions related to deforestation, mainstream adaptation actions into management plans, and strengthen the capacities of the Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves. The project will also promote sustainable management of protected areas and scientific knowledge on biodiversity (through ecological monitoring and inventories). More than 400,000 residents of the regions concerned are benefiting from the financing of income-generating activities (agroforestry, ecotourism, beekeeping, etc.) and social infrastructure such as improved latrines. The project will also help organize the tourist offer for two protected areas, with the involvement of local people. Special attention will be paid to gender equality and job creation for young people.

- **Beneficiary**
Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
- **Financing tool**
Debt Reduction-Development Contract (C2D)
- **Year financing approved (by donor)**
2023
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 22.9 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(50% adaptation
50% mitigation)

100% biodiversity

Main partners



CONTACT

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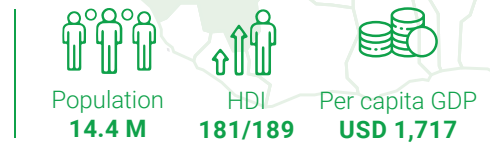
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IMPROVING CLIMATE RESILIENCE AMONG FISHING AND AQUACULTURE COMMUNITIES

Guinea



The Kounki project is designed to improve the livelihoods and climate resilience of selected fishing and aquaculture communities in targeted areas.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The Republic of Guinea is highly vulnerable to climate change, with particular consequences for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. Aquaculture, for example, suffers from coastal erosion, the spread of brackish waters, and warmer water temperatures that increase the risk of disease in aquaculture products. The fishing sector plays a key role in the Guinean economy, accounting for 4.5% of national GDP. It is also the source of approximately 238,000 direct jobs, thereby supporting the livelihoods of more than 1 million people. This pillar of food security provides an accessible source of protein for the country's most vulnerable people. It is therefore important to strengthen the sector's capacity to adapt and to improve its productivity. This will make a lasting contribution to improving the living conditions of coastal and rural populations.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project aims to strengthen food security and boost the socioeconomic development of the fishing and aquaculture sectors in a context of climate change, while enhancing the resilience of marine and inland ecosystems that are essential to the sustainable management of fishery resources. It will provide support to 1,150 fish-rice farmers and build the capacities of more than 200 technicians, mentors and local facilitators. These actions are expected to increase pond areas by 25% (+207 ha) and lead to equivalent rises in fish production (+286 t/year) and rice production (+414 t/year). The project will also support between one and three federations and 25 professional unions to strengthen the organization of stakeholders across the sector. Lastly, it will contribute to the institutional strengthening of Guinea's National Aquaculture Agency and its regional branches to improve their operational and coordination capacities in the field.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will focus on three complementary areas. It will first of all seek to ensure sustainable fisheries management by developing management plans, via (i) capacity-building for the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture and (ii) support for research on adaptation to climate change. Secondly, it will work to modernize the sector's value chains, by optimizing artisanal fishing and improving unloading and storage infrastructure. At the same time, aquaculture clusters will be developed to structure aquaculture at the national level, including by promoting a combination of rice farming and aquaculture, which will help increase productivity in shallow-water areas. Lastly, a guarantee fund will facilitate access to credit, enabling local communities to diversify their economic activities and seize new opportunities.

- **Beneficiary**
Republic of Guinea
- **Financing tool**
Loan and Debt Reduction-Development Contract (C2D)
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 24 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

37% climate
(37% adaptation)

40% biodiversity

Main partners



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SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR THE 2020-2030 FORESTS STRATEGY “GHABATI, HAYATI”

Morocco



To support the “2020-2030 Forests of Morocco” strategy and Morocco’s efforts to achieve international climate and biodiversity objectives, AFD Group supports the Ministry of Water and Forests via a public-policy loan of EUR 100 M and a program of capacity-building and expertise exchange of EUR 3 M.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Morocco stands out among the Mediterranean countries for its wealth of plant and animal biodiversity. The country’s wide variety of climates and reliefs shape its remarkable natural landscapes and ecosystems. Though the afforestation rate is less than 8%, Moroccan forests still cover nearly 9 million hectares and are part of the country’s ecological heritage. In 2020, under the patronage of the King of Morocco, the government launched its “2020-2030 Forests of Morocco” strategy, based on two far-reaching goals: to preserve biodiversity and to promote sustainable economic development using an inclusive and employment-oriented approach. Morocco has also included its forest sector in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), within the framework of the Paris Agreement. In the 2021 update of its NDC, about 4% of the country’s mitigation effort is allocated to this sector.

Ghabati, Hayati also pays special attention to reducing gender inequalities, by making sure there is greater participation by women in forest policies.

The four-year program is structured around two complementary components: (i) budget support (loan) to back up public policy and (ii) technical assistance, entrusted to Expertise France. At the same time, the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) is supporting a project to preserve biodiversity via ecotourism in Ifrane National Park. This project is the first in Morocco to link sports and outdoor activities with conservation, management, and promotion of protected areas in mountain areas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The *Ghabati, Hayati* project will contribute to the net reforestation of more than 160,000 ha of local species, the protection of more than 100,000 ha per year, the roll-out of a national information system on natural heritage, effective and sustainable management of 10 high-value (Ramsar List) wetland areas, and the creation and deployment of new nature conservation and local social activity jobs for sustainable management of forest resources. Thanks to direct support from Expertise France, the project will provide capacity-building for forest-sector stakeholders, in mitigation and adaptation to climate change and in biodiversity preservation.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The *Ghabati, Hayati* (“My forest, my life”) program supports sustainable management of Moroccan forests and national parks. It promotes a low-carbon, resilient, and inclusive transition, while at the same time ensuring biodiversity protection. The program is being rolled out at the national and local levels and focuses on five priorities: (i) fully integrating climate issues into the 2020-2030 national forest strategy, (ii) strengthening natural heritage preservation practices, (iii) encouraging participatory and inclusive forest management, (iv) enriching scientific knowledge on forest ecosystems, and (v) supporting the institutional transformation of the Department of Water and Forests.

- **Beneficiary**
Kingdom of Morocco
- **Financing tool**
Loan and grants
- **Year agreement signed**
2022
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 103 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(50% adaptation
50% mitigation)

80% biodiversity

Main partners



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FOSTER THE SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE-CHANGE-RESILIENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITIES LIVING AROUND LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK

Mozambique



Population
33.6 M



HDI
183/189



Per capita GDP
USD 634

Through the OLOH project, AFD and the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) are continuing their partnership with Limpopo National Park and the park's co-manager, the NGO Peace Parks Foundation (PPF). OLOH contributes to sustainable and resilient socio-economic development via an integrated health approach covering ecosystems, animals, and humans.

LOCAL CONTEXT

In Limpopo National Park, the gradual re-introduction of wildlife and the increasing effects of climate change are intensifying pressure on natural resources. There is growing competition between livestock and wildlife for water and pasture, and the ban on hunting in the park is exacerbating food insecurity and reducing the means of subsistence among the local population. It's crucial to offer sustainable economic alternatives (agriculture, livestock raising) to local communities to prevent them from turning to the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources or poaching.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project will help make livestock systems more sustainable by improving land and natural resource management and by reducing the risks that come when humans are in contact with wildlife. At the same time, support for agricultural activities will promote adaptation to climate change and support a resilient local economy based on the empowerment of women.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The OLOH project is based on four complementary priorities designed to promote agriculture and livestock development, the sustainable management of natural resources, and the strengthening of the community fabric in the Mabalane and Massingir districts. The project provides for:

- Participatory identification of development activities in the park area.
- Improvement of livestock sustainability via a "One Health" approach that integrates human, animal, and ecosystem health issues.
- Improvement in the resilience of families vulnerable to climate shocks, with a focus on empowering women.
- Greater participation by communities in the management of natural resources.

- **Beneficiaries**
Administração Nacional das Areas de Conservação (ANAC), Peace Parks Foundation (PPF), CIRAD
- **Financing tool**
Grants
- **Year agreement signed**
2022 (AFD) 2023 (FFEM)
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed**
EUR 5 M
(EUR 3 M from AFD and EUR 2 M from the FFEM)

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(50% adaptation
50% mitigation)

100% biodiversity

Main partners



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IMPROVING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN BOMA

Democratic Republic of Congo



Population
105.7 M



HDI
180/189



Per capita GDP
USD 647

The “Sustainable City” project seeks to strengthen climate resilience and improve living conditions for the 440,000 residents of Boma, with a focus on the inclusion of women and young people.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The city of Boma, located in Kongo-Central Province, faces considerable development difficulties. The significant slowdown in port activities and the departure of several major industrial groups have put this city of 440,000 people in a difficult economic situation, accompanied by declines in essential, leisure, and cultural services. Boma is also particularly vulnerable to the consequences of climate-change, such as rising sea levels, frequent flooding from the Kalamu River, erosion of nearby hills, and an increasing number of heat waves.

To deal with these challenges, the Democratic Republic of Congo requested AFD’s support in initiating a sustainable and resilient urban development pilot project in Boma, which can eventually be replicated in other medium-sized cities in the country.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The “Sustainable City” project aims to transform Boma into a more resilient, inclusive, and attractive city. The project includes three main actions:

- Adapting Boma to the effects of climate change. This involves: (i) restoring water circulation (by dredging the mouth of the Kalamu River and cleaning drains); (ii) rehabilitating key infrastructure, including a bridge over the Kabondo; and (iii) developing buffer zones and floodable parks in several locations as well as anti-erosion protection devices that mix conventional techniques and nature-based solutions (e.g., greening dykes and riverbanks).

- Improving living conditions, especially for women and young people. This is done by (i) rehabilitating basic infrastructure, (ii) supporting the local economy, and (iii) mainstreaming nature-based solutions into the urban development plan.
- Strengthening local governance. This is achieved by (i) providing local authorities and young people’s and women’s associations with management tools, and (ii) creating a community river management committee, thereby ensuring river infrastructure sustainability and maintenance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project will help to:

- Reduce people’s exposure to flooding, erosion and heatwaves through suitable infrastructure and development measures.
- Improve residents’ daily lives by rehabilitating a health center, a women’s center, and a culture and youth center.
- Generate income for at least 5,000 women.
- Improve access to essential services such as roads and water.
- Strengthen the capacities of local authorities, including the municipality, the three district mayors, and local associations (youth, women and neighborhood groups).
- Develop a regional economic development plan that incorporates nature-based solutions.

- **Beneficiary**
Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- **Financing tool**
Concessional sovereign loan and grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 50 M
(of which a EUR 40 M loan and a EUR 10 M grant)

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

58% climate
(38% adaptation
20% mitigation)

40% biodiversity

Main partners



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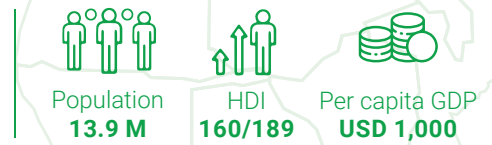
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SUPPORTING THE COUNTRY TOWARDS A LOW-CARBON, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Rwanda



The project supports Rwanda in aligning its fiscal policies and public and private investments with its climate priorities, with the goal of strengthening the impact and scale of its climate-change mitigation and adaptation actions.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Rwanda is a small and densely populated country in East Africa and is among the least countries developed worldwide. Although its energy mix is low in carbon-based sources, it is particularly vulnerable to climate change. Indeed, its economy remains highly dependent on rainfed agriculture, which employs 62% of the population. This sector also generates a significant share of the country's exports, such as tea and coffee. This dependence, combined with heavy demographic pressure and an expected decline in agricultural yields, heightens the vulnerability of Rwandans, especially in rural areas.

Rwanda is meeting these challenges through the financing of USD 319 million from the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF), the first African country to benefit from the facility, in December 2022. This financing is accompanied by a series of ambitious reforms aimed at both catalyzing climate finance and strengthening climate risk management.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This program supports the reforms undertaken as part of the RSF. Through joint work by the Government, the Central Bank, and the Public Development Bank, it seeks to align public and private financial flows with the country's climate priorities, as defined in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The program has two complementary objectives:

- Strengthen the mainstreaming of climate issues into public finance, to better guide spending, investment, and public procurement for mitigation and adaptation.
- Promote the transition to a greener financial system by including climate risks into financial policies and supporting the development of sustainable finance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project seeks to strengthen Rwanda's climate transition by making public finances and the financial sector more sustainable and resilient. This will involve:

- Prioritizing public investments according to their climate impact.
- Tracking spending and aligning it with national climate commitments.
- Incorporating sustainability criteria into public procurement.
- Strengthening financial stability by including climate risks in National Bank supervision.
- Providing banks with the tools to finance climate-friendly investments.
- Setting up improved monitoring and reporting systems to guide decisions and mobilize international funding.

- **Beneficiary**
Republic of Rwanda
- **Financing tool**
Program budget support loan and grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2023
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amounts committed by AFD**
EUR 50 M
loan over 20 years and
EUR 3 M
grant over 3 years

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

90% climate
(50% adaptation
40% mitigation)

Main partners



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PROMOTING ECOLOGICAL AND PRODUCTIVE TRANSITIONS IN CASAMANCE

Senegal



Population
18.5 M



HDI
109/189



Per capita GDP
USD 1,744

In Casamance, the FANSOTO project supports women farmers in their ecological transition by combining microfinance, agroecology and community actions to strengthen their resilience to climate change.

LOCAL CONTEXT

In Casamance, small-scale women farmers are among the first to suffer from the adverse effects of climate change. Yet they are also key actors in driving collective mobilization and changes in practices that can help communities become more resilient to climate shocks and food insecurity, while also preventing further environmental degradation.

FANSOTO is a social microfinance association founded in 2016. It offers a range of financial and non-financial services tailored to the most vulnerable micro-entrepreneurs, particularly women. Through its seven branches in Casamance and Matam, FANSOTO already supports 20,000 micro-entrepreneurs on their path toward economic and social empowerment by providing adapted financial products, training, and individualized support.

biopesticides, and improved cooking stoves). FANSOTO beneficiary and staff involvement will be boosted via community events and the implementation of a climate strategy. In order to contribute to Casamance's ecological and productive transitions, the project focuses on three complementary objectives:

- Facilitating the adoption of climate-resilient farming practices.
- Promoting solutions to preserve resources and biodiversity.
- Strengthening FANSOTO beneficiary and staff involvement in climate, environment, and biodiversity actions.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Through a social and environmental approach, the project combines financial inclusion, climate adaptation, and natural resource preservation. By offering adapted financial services, training in agroecology, and clean technologies, FANSOTO makes microfinance a lever for ecological transition and a tool for empowering farmers. Its integrated model, which focuses on rural women, facilitates sustainable local adaptation while strengthening food security and community resilience to climate change. It is supporting 2,000 women farmers in their agroecological transition.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

To meet these challenges, the producers supported by FANSOTO will benefit from training in agroecological practices and suitable loans, and they will enjoy access to techniques, equipment, and technologies that reduce both their vulnerability (via solar pumps and salt-resistant seeds) and their impact on the environment (via compost,

- **Beneficiary**
FANSOTO
- **Financing tool**
CSO grant
- **Year funding approved (by donor)**
2024
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 600,000
- **Project status**
In progress

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% mitigation)

40% biodiversity

Main partners



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STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF ECOSYSTEMS AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Togo



Population
9.3 M



HDI
167/189



Per capita GDP
USD 1,043

This project strengthens the resilience of Togolese coastal ecosystems and coastal populations by promoting integrated, sustainable, and participatory coastal management.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Nearly 2 million people live along Togo's 56-kilometer coastline, which also concentrates the country's main economic infrastructure – its port, airport, industrial area, and tourist sites. But the area is highly threatened by erosion: the coastline is withdrawing up to 8 meters per year, leading to an estimated annual cost of USD 213 million, or about 4.4% of GDP (World Bank). With support from the World Bank, Togo has been participating since 2015 in the West Africa Coastal Areas (WACA) initiative, aimed at promoting the integrated management of regional coastal zones.

The WACA-ResIP Togo project was launched in 2018 to support (i) public works (e.g., groynes and sand replenishment) to protect 25 km of coastline, (ii) flood protection, (iii) sustainable management of natural resources and income-generating actions, and (iv) capacity-building for institutional and research stakeholders.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This new financing, in partnership with AFD, extends WACA's actions over an additional 7 km of coastline and is helping to restore land and mangroves to fight flooding. The project aims to boost the management of coastal zones over the long term through three main levers:

- **The strengthening of institutions** so that they can better deal with coastal zone management. This involves support to sectoral ministries, the implementation of an early warning system, and support for the National Coastal Observatory.

- **Physical and ecological investments:** financing of infrastructure (groynes, breakwaters, dredging) to protect against erosion and flooding, implementation of nature-based solutions, and restoration of mangroves and forests (1,000 ha) as well as of 400 ha of degraded land.
- **Local development:** support for local consultations, support for communities to identify and develop activities that generate income or with strong collective impact.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project will help achieve:

- Better coordination between national and local agencies on coastal management and coastal issues, including the establishment of an early warning system.
- Collection and analysis of scientific data to guide public decision-making, in conjunction with the national environmental management agency.
- Effective protection of 12% of the Togolese coastline.
- Restoration of degraded coastal ecosystems (mangroves, former mines).
- Support for sustainable livelihoods for about 30,000 residents of the target areas.

- **Beneficiary**
Republic of Togo
- **Financing tool**
Sovereign loan
- **Year agreement signed**
2023
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amounts committed**
EUR 35 M
from AFD and
EUR 64.5 M
from the World Bank

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(90% adaptation
10% mitigation)

Main partners



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SUPPORTING RENEWABLE ENERGY

Tunisia



Population
12.2 M



HDI
95/189



Per capita GDP
USD 4,350

Proparco is supporting Tunisia's low-carbon strategy through the construction of two 60 MW solar power plants, thereby helping to reduce emissions, improve access to energy, and create jobs in the Sidi Bouzid and Tozeur regions.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Amid demographic and economic growth, Tunisia faces rising energy needs while its energy mix still relies more than 90% on natural gas, a large share of which is imported. Renewable energy currently accounts for only about 5% of electricity generation, far below the national target of 35% by 2030. To address this challenge, the country strengthened its climate commitments in 2022 by adopting a National Low-Carbon and Climate Resilience Strategy for 2050. This strategy seeks to combine the energy transition with adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

From among the priorities identified, the thorough decarbonization of the electricity sector emerges as a key lever for achieving the strategy's objectives, in combination with increased electrification of the economy and energy efficiency gains.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

A significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions:

- 104,000 tonnes of CO₂ avoided each year, or more than 2 million tonnes over the lifetime of the power plants.
- Improved access to electricity for about 60,000 beneficiaries over five years.
- Support for 1,880 indirect jobs over five years.
- Compliance with high standards of health, safety, and environmental performance, guaranteed by the developer's expertise.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In this project, Proparco and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) will jointly finance the development, construction, and operation of two photovoltaic solar power plants of 60 MW each, located near Sidi Bouzid and Tozeur.

Led by Scatec Solar ASA, a Norwegian company with extensive experience in developing renewable infrastructures, this project is part of Tunisia's strategy to transition toward a cleaner, more resilient energy mix.

- **Beneficiary**
Scatec Tozeur PV Power SARL
- **Financing tool**
Loans
- **Year project agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
Under construction
- **Amount committed by Proparco**
EUR 7.2 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% mitigation)

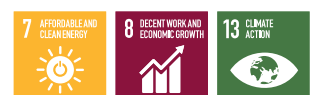
Main partners



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Latin America

Latin America is endowed with exceptional biodiversity which, through the Amazonian rainforest (the “lungs of the planet”), is essential for regulating the global climate. However, it faces multiple environmental challenges linked to human activities: deforestation, droughts, fires, floods, biodiversity loss, water pollution, unplanned urbanization, spread of diseases, and glacier melting. These phenomena generate increasingly significant human and environmental costs.

The region has seen a high level of diplomatic visibility on climate and nature topics, including COP15 on Biodiversity in Colombia in 2024 and COP30 on Climate in Brazil in 2025. On the other hand, there has been little concrete progress on the ground, due to a lack of institutional, human, and financial resources, as well as to the difficulty of mainstreaming mitigation and adaptation into national and local public policies. The region currently emits 8% of the world’s greenhouse gases. Agriculture, deforestation, and land-use change are the source of 47% of Latin America’s emissions, while energy, electricity, and transportation account for 43%.

A low-carbon, nature-friendly transition offers Latin America an opportunity to reconcile economic development, social inclusion, and ecosystem preservation, while strengthening resilience and food security in the face of climate change.

22. *Preserving Paraná River Valley biodiversity in Santa Fe Province – Argentina*
23. *Supporting sustainable and climate-resilient economic recovery – Bolivia*
24. *Strengthening resilience by improving access to health and drinking water in the State of Bahia – Brazil*
25. *Supporting the public bank Bancóldex in its sustainability goals – Colombia*
26. *Institutional capacity-building and exchanges of experience and good practices in Costa Rica and Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur – Costa Rica*
27. *Support for public policy on ocean conservation and sustainable use – Ecuador*
28. *Reducing the construction sector’s carbon footprint by financing energy efficiency investments – Mexico*
29. *Promoting sustainable opportunities in the premium cocoa value chain – Ecuador, Peru, Colombia*
30. *Reducing the transport sector’s greenhouse gas emissions in Latin America*
31. *Boosting participation by indigenous peoples in environmental governance in the Amazon*



PRESERVING PARANÁ RIVER VALLEY BIODIVERSITY IN SANTA FE PROVINCE

Argentina



Population
45 M



HDI
48/189



Per capita GDP
USD 13,858

This pilot project in Argentina seeks to preserve the exceptional biodiversity of the Santa Fe wetlands by expanding protected areas, improving their management, and raising the awareness of local populations via environmental education centers.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The Province of Santa Fe is located in eastern Argentina and is largely agricultural. It is crossed by a huge network of wetlands dominated by the Paraná River, which flows along its eastern border for more than 800 km. The river's valley is a rich ecosystem home to more than 600 species of birds, a wide variety of mammals, and exceptional aquatic fauna. These wetlands are also crucial for reducing the risk of fires and droughts – two major climate threats to the province. Yet, the promotion and protection of these rich natural resources remain limited, with many protected areas still lacking suitable management plans, staffing, and infrastructure. In 2021, the provincial government adopted a climate law to expand and strengthen the network of protected areas. The present project marks an opportunity to shift toward better biodiversity conservation, in particular via environmental education that will promote citizen awareness and a stronger attachment to the territory.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This “Biodiversity for Climate Action” project is AFD’s first 100% biodiversity project in Latin America. Its two main objectives are designed to meet the climate-change challenges of the Province of Santa Fe and to diversify its economic resources. The first aim is to strengthen protected-area management by developing appropriate infrastructure, equipment, and resources. The second is to promote environmental awareness among the population by establishing Climate Innovation Centers (CICs) in several strategic locations, creating educational awareness kits, and renovating recreational areas to support ecotourism.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

This nature-positive project aims to expand the surface area of protected areas in the province of Santa Fe, improve the management of existing ones through appropriate infrastructure and equipment, and promote environmental awareness, education, research, and innovation in four key locations. It also includes partnerships with French institutions such as the Fédération des Parcs Naturels Régionaux and the National Museum of Natural History, to strengthen territorial identity and develop centers dedicated to research, ecology, and public outreach.

- **Beneficiary**
Santa Fe Province
- **Financing tool**
Non-sovereign loan
- **Year agreement signed**
2023
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 65 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

74% climate
(51% adaptation
23% mitigation)

100% biodiversity

Main partners



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SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Bolivia

Population
12 M

HDI
118/189

Per capita GDP
USD 4,001

This program seeks to support sustainable and climate-resilient economic recovery in Bolivia via budget support for multisectoral public policy.

LOCAL CONTEXT

In November 2021, the Bolivian government adopted its Economic and Social Development Plan for the 2021-2025 period. Shortly after, in April 2022, the country submitted its new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) document to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, covering the 2021-2030 period. These two strategic plans are closely linked, illustrating the government's desire to mainstream climate issues into national development priorities. It is against this backdrop that AFD initiated public-policy dialogue with the Bolivian authorities, with a focus on macroeconomic, sectoral, and climate issues. This collaboration led to the establishment of budget support for public policy, designed to support coherent and integrated implementation of the Development Plan and the NDC.

- Support policies promoting employment and entrepreneurship, with care to include social dimensions in economic and climate policies, especially for those targeting people whose activities are affected by the transition.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The program will strengthen Bolivia's capacity to reconcile its climate and sustainable development goals. It will improve the macroeconomic framework, align national climate policy with NDC commitments, and integrate the social dimensions of a just transition to promote job creation. With support from ECLAC, it will enhance the ability of ministries and the Central Bank to assess the risks associated with the low-carbon transition. It will also contribute to national accounting reform, supported by France's National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). The program will strengthen climate governance, particularly in the forest sector, through improved coordination and tailored strategies. Finally, it will support social policies that promote employment, entrepreneurship, gender equality and financial inclusion.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This program supports Bolivia's sustainable and resilient economic recovery in the face of climate change. It has three main priorities:

- Help the authorities better mainstream climate issues into their economic decision-making, using modeling tools developed by AFD.
- Support the implementation of Bolivia's climate commitments, especially in the energy, forest, and agriculture sectors, while strengthening the role of its national Productive Development Bank.

- **Beneficiary**
The Plurinational State of Bolivia
- **Financing tool**
Sovereign loan on market terms
- **Year agreement signed**
2022
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 200 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

81% climate
(61% mitigation
20% adaptation)

Main partners



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BUILDING RESILIENCE VIA IMPROVED ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE AND DRINKING WATER IN THE STATE OF BAHIA

Brazil



Population
211 M



HDI
89/189



Per capita GDP
USD 10,280

AFD supports the Bahia State authority in its intersectoral policy to strengthen its health system and ensure access to drinking water, as a response to waterborne diseases aggravated by climate change.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Bahia is one of Brazil's largest states, with the country's seventh-largest economy and fourth-largest population, yet it continues to face significant social disparities. Nearly half of its population lives below the poverty line. Two-thirds of Bahia's territory is located in the *sertão nordestino*, a semi-arid area that suffers periodic droughts. The economic, social, and ecological consequences of these droughts are worsened by climate change. In this region, the poor quality and the scarcity of water have led to an increase in the incidence of waterborne illnesses, parasitic diseases, and malnutrition. In Bahia, 36% of hospitalizations of children under five are due to intestinal infections. To better combat these waterborne diseases, the State of Bahia adopted a cross-sectoral approach in the early 2010s that combines actions in the water and health sectors.

with a focus on primary care. The project also contributes to improving water security by expanding access to drinking water and sanitation services while consolidating water resource management. It includes an institutional strengthening component as well as a specific focus on reducing gender inequalities in access to health, water and sanitation services. Women in rural areas are particularly vulnerable to waterborne diseases and unequal access to essential services. Without reliable access to water and sanitation, they are more likely than men to suffer from gastrointestinal and gynecological diseases. Nearly two-thirds of households in these regions are headed by women, which amplifies the impact of these diseases on families.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Access to quality water for more than 60,000 people.
- Strengthened primary health care for more than 300,000 people.
- 2,000 hectares of protected areas restored through nature-based solutions.
- Improved resilience among rural women.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This climate change adaptation project supports the State of Bahia's cross-sectoral policy through four main areas of action. It first seeks to strengthen the health system,

- **Beneficiary**
The State of Bahia
- **Financing tool**
Sovereign loan on market terms
- **Year project agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 132 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% adaptation)

40% biodiversity

Main partners



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SUPPORT FOR BOOSTING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE COLOMBIAN PUBLIC BANK BANCÓLDEX

Colombia

Population
52 M

HDI
91/189

Per capita GDP
USD 7,914

This project supports the transformation of the public bank Bancóldex so that it increases financing for climate, biodiversity, and gender equality, via the alignment of its governance and products with Colombia's main sustainability objectives.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Colombia is extremely rich in biodiversity, and also highly exposed to the effects of climate change and degradation due to human activities. The country has made ambitious climate and nature commitments in recent years, including for a 51% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2030, a total halt to deforestation, and the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050. Colombia was the first Latin American country to publish a green taxonomy, in 2022.

It is within this context that the public development bank Bancóldex, specialized in financing private companies, established a 2022-2026 strategic plan involving large-scale transformations, both in-house and vis-à-vis its clients. Its goal is to align its activities with the challenges of sustainable development. As co-chair of the International Development Finance Club (IDFC), Bancóldex plays a leading role in advocating for sustainable financial practices.

Bancóldex implement the three pillars of its sustainability strategy by strengthening:

1. Its environmental, social, and climate risk-management system, particularly in terms of biodiversity and gender equality.
2. Its sustainable financing for climate-change mitigation and adaptation, through an increase in the volume of green loans and an improved ability to report transparently on climate and nature co-benefits.
3. Its inclusive approach, by developing financial products and non-financial services targeting vulnerable people and mainstreaming diversity into the institution's governance.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Increase of green loans in Bankcóldex's portfolio from 5% (currently) to 15% by 2026.
- Development and roll-out of analysis methodologies facilitating alignment with the Paris Agreement.
- Integration of a nature-positive approach into its strategic framework.
- Launch of support programs for Colombian companies to support their decarbonization and adaptation to environmental standards.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project supports Bancóldex's transformation by strengthening its governance and helping it achieve a sustainability strategy aligned with the Paris Agreement, the Global Biodiversity Framework, and the fight against gender-based inequalities. AFD is helping

- **Beneficiary**
Bancóldex
- **Financing tool**
Credit line
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
USD 100 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(50% adaptation
50% mitigation)

25% biodiversity

Main partners



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PROMOTING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING AND EXCHANGES OF EXPERIENCE AND GOOD PRACTICES IN COSTA RICA AND PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR

Costa Rica



Population
5 M



HDI
64/189



Per capita GDP
USD 18,587

This project will build institutional capacities and enhance exchanges of experience and good practices in ecotourism, biodiversity conservation, and protected-area and water-resource management in Costa Rica and France's Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Costa Rica and France's Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region are both environmental pioneers, and are also similar in terms of population and the territorial coverage of their protected areas. Together, they have developed exemplary cooperation in fighting climate change and preserving the environment.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The goal of this project is to build the institutional capacities of the two partners in ecotourism, biodiversity conservation, protected-area management, and integrated water-resource management in watersheds. To do so, it promotes exchanges on methodologies, practical experience, and good management practices. The project highlights the expertise and areas of excellence of regional stakeholders in these fields. Exchanges of experience, joint assessments, and participatory methods are enabling France and Costa Rica to mutually enrich their approaches. Sideline discussions at the United Nations Ocean Conference (UNOC3) in June 2025 were an occasion to extend this partnership so that it supports marine-protected-area management and raises awareness among local populations (EUR 1.8 M, financed by AFD).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

To support a more integrated and sustainable approach to managing the country's natural resources, the project includes:

- A comparative study of ecotourism sectors to identify best practices and opportunities for sustainable development in this area.
- An in-depth assessment study on water-resource management in Costa Rica will serve as a basis for developing a multi-sectoral management plan.
- The design of shared tools to strengthen biodiversity conservation and improve protected-area management.

- **Beneficiaries**
Republic of Costa Rica and France's Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2021
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 1 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(80% adaptation
20% mitigation)

50% biodiversity

Main partners



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SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC POLICY ON OCEAN CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE

Ecuador



Population
18 M



HDI
83/189



Per capita GDP
USD 6,875

This financing supports Ecuador's public policy on oceans by enhancing the governance, resilience, and sustainable management of marine and coastal areas, while promoting socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Ecuador has some of the richest biodiversity in the world, and its economy relies heavily on its coastal and marine resources to develop tourism, fishing, aquaculture, and maritime transport. In recent years, Ecuador has established itself as a committed stakeholder in ocean protection, having implemented ambitious projects, such as expanding the Hermandad marine reserve and creating marine corridors to preserve migratory routes for marine species. Despite these efforts, its marine and coastal areas face increasing pressure from climate change, overfishing, illegal fishing, and lack of public investment for their protection and sustainable management.

The program is based on unallocated budget funding, a public-policy matrix with disbursement and monitoring indicators, and a technical assistance program.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Consolidation of public policy for the conservation of marine biodiversity and the sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems.
- Establishment of sustainable financing mechanisms to ensure the effective long-term management of marine and coastal protected areas.
- Improvement of scientific knowledge on marine and coastal ecosystems and resources.
- Promotion of sustainable-fisheries management measures to help preserve marine resources and support the long-term livelihoods of local communities.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The program works to determine and implement public policy on the conservation, integrated management, and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems in Ecuador. To this end, the specific objectives of the program are to:

- Strengthen governance for the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources and ecosystems.
- Conserve, restore, and effectively manage marine and coastal areas.
- Promote the economic, social, and environmental sustainability of the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

- **Beneficiary**
Republic of Ecuador
- **Financing tool**
Sovereign loan on market terms, with a 20-year term
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
USD 100 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

54% climate
(39% adaptation
15% mitigation)

50% Biodiversity

Main partners



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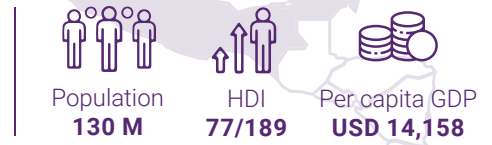
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REDUCING THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR'S CARBON FOOTPRINT BY FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENTS

Mexico



This project supports the bank Nacional Financiera (NAFIN) in financing sustainable infrastructure in Mexico to reduce the construction sector's carbon footprint, while enhancing the bank's institutional capacities in climate and social issues.

LOCAL CONTEXT

In Mexico, the construction sector plays a leading role in the national economy and in job creation. However, it also consumes large amounts of energy and resources, now accounting for more than 20% of the country's CO₂ emissions and 20% of total waste production. For Mexico to achieve its objectives in decarbonization and adaptation to the effects of global warming, it must promote energy efficiency in buildings as well as sustainable construction. Achieving this will require significant investments, along with incentives for manufacturers and financial institutions, such as lower financing costs and enhanced technical support.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The main impact of the project will be to strengthen the financing of low-carbon investments in the construction sector and to consolidate the practices and capacities of the public development bank NAFIN. All investments financed as part of the project will meet international standards for energy efficiency and thermal comfort, and will provide 100% climate co-benefits.

The technical assistance program will facilitate the assessment of the eligibility and impact of the underlying investments. It will also contribute to the implementation of NAFIN's gender action plan and to the analysis of physical, climate-related, and transition-related risks in the bank's portfolio.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project seeks to support the public development bank NAFIN in financing the construction or sustainable renovation of buildings, especially in the industrial and hotel sectors. The purpose is to reduce Mexico's carbon footprint and improve the resilience of these buildings.

- **Beneficiary**
Nacional Financiera (NAFIN) public development bank
- **Financing tool**
Loan and grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amounts committed**
USD 75 M loan and **USD 1.5 M** grant from AFD, and **USD 25 M** from GCF / PEEB COOL

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(30% adaptation
70% mitigation)

60% biodiversity

Main partners



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PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PREMIUM COCOA VALUE CHAIN

Ecuador, Peru, Colombia

The French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) is supporting this innovative partnership between Kaoka, Alliance Biodiversity-CIAT, and Conservation International to develop sustainable cocoa production in the Amazon that improves producers' incomes while protecting forests.

- **Beneficiary**
Alliance Biodiversity-CIAT
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year granted (by donor)**
2020
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amounts committed by FFEM**
EUR 2.6 M

Main partners



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LOCAL CONTEXT

Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru account for 10% of global cocoa production. The cultivation of cocoa is an ancestral practice among Indigenous communities in the region and remains an important source of income, particularly for rural populations. This is especially true given the increase in production driven by strong international market demand in recent years. However, the expansion of agricultural land poses a serious threat to forest ecosystems in all three countries.

In response to this situation, the project aims to promote sustainable agroforestry-based cocoa production, built on a profitable business model and integrated into a functional value chain. The goal is to prevent further deforestation while ensuring fair compensation for producers. The FFEM is supporting stakeholders committed to combining ecosystem preservation with local development.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is based on four key components:

- Developing an integrated approach to cocoa farming using agroforestry systems that provide for production, soil restoration, and landscape conservation.
- Bolstering the infrastructure and skills of producers throughout the value chain.
- Designing participatory tools for impact analysis and the monitoring of productive landscapes.
- Capitalizing on best practices in sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The main impacts include: (i) training for employees of three organizations in post-harvest techniques, (ii) organic or fair-trade certification of 445 hectares and the creation of 460 hectares of new agroforestry plantations, (iii) increased producer income by better determining markets, (iv) improvement in soil health, (v) dissemination of restoration methodologies, (v) community management of land monitoring, and (vi) the production of technical/scientific and communication material. At the end of 2024, more than 2,000 producers had received support and training in sustainable cocoa production techniques, and nearly 2,500 hectares had obtained fair-trade certification.

THE PROJECT'S INNOVATIVE ASPECTS

With FFEM support, this project demonstrates the effectiveness of innovative integrated solutions at the local level, by creating a link between sustainable value chains and ecosystem conservation to protect forests and soils. In addition, this initiative stands out through its use of regional exchanges of knowledge and skills via a public-private partnership. In this way the project promotes the dissemination and ownership of little-known and undervalued expertise as well as the capitalization of interesting experiences.





REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN LATIN AMERICA'S TRANSPORT SECTOR

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru

The objective of the "E-Motion" program is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the transport sector and to support Latin America's low-carbon trajectory by promoting a large-scale regional transition to electric mobility.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Latin American countries are among the most urbanized in the world, with around 80% of the population living in cities. This high level of urbanization comes with particularly acute urban mobility challenges, including congestion and pollution. The potential for electric mobility is strong in Latin America because of relatively low levels of carbon in the region's energy mixes, but the initial cost for such a transition remains high, and in some cities such technologies are limited to pilot projects for electric buses, taxis or fleets of corporate vehicles. To successfully complete the transition to electric mobility in Latin America, its countries need significant financial resources and enhanced technical support to make electric technology more affordable, generate a catalytic effect, and bring about a disruption in the market.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The "E-Motion" program will help reduce CO₂ by 789,000 tonnes each year, improve air quality, and promote access to reliable public transportation for the most vulnerable population segments. It will also bolster the resilience of urban and electrical infrastructure, in particular through the reuse of batteries in storage units. At the same time, the program promotes the green economy by supporting local production and job creation, while systematically mainstreaming gender issues into each project. In addition, it will support the evolution of regulatory and institutional frameworks to promote sustainable mobility planning and ensure the replicability of actions on a larger scale.

- **Beneficiaries**
E-Motion program
- **Financing tool**
Loans and delegated grants
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 116 M

Contribution to climate
action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% mitigation)

Main partners



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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The "E-Motion" program seeks to reduce transport-related pollution in Latin America by encouraging electric mobility development on a broad scale. It supports the countries of the region in their transition toward a more climate-friendly model, by combining suitable financing (in particular through subsidized loans from the Green Climate Fund and AFD Group) and technical support. The objective is to make profound changes to travel habits in order to build a more sustainable transport system.





INCREASING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN THE AMAZON

Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

The AMAZONIA+ program seeks to boost the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in environmental and forest governance policies and mechanisms in the Amazon region.

- **Beneficiaries**
OTCA, COICA, FILAC, Amazonian indigenous organizations, women and youth associations, public institutions (UNGRD, ministries of the environment)
- **Financing tool**
Delegated management through a Multi-Partnership Contribution Agreement (MPCA) led by AICS; implementation by FIAP and EF
- **Year funding approved (by donor)**
2023
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by Expertise France**
EUR 6.4 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate

Main partners



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© Amazonia+

LOCAL CONTEXT

The Amazon rainforest accounts for 58% of the world's tropical forests, 20% of its freshwater resources, and 20% of global biodiversity. Preserving it is crucial for the health of the planet and its inhabitants. However, the Amazon is severely affected by deforestation and forest degradation resulting from human activity. This situation is further exacerbated by climate change, which is causing a decline in rainfall and an increase in wildfires. The Amazonia+ Program, funded by the European Union, was created in response to the environmental crisis in the Amazon basin. It is part of Team Europe's *Transition verte du Bassin amazonien* ("Green Transition in the Amazon Basin") initiative which seeks to mobilize and coordinate efforts for the sustainable management of natural resources, socially responsible development, and sustainable livelihoods. This includes promoting transparent and deforestation-free supply chains, environmental governance, human rights, and sustainable finance.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The overall objectives of the EU Amazonia+ program are to (i) improve the capacity of Amazon-basin countries to mitigate CO₂ emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change, (ii) significantly reduce deforestation and forest degradation (a component implemented by AICS and FIAP), and (iii) improve their biodiversity protection. In cooperation with indigenous peoples and local communities, the program is enhancing the prevention of Amazon rainforest deforestation and degradation (component implemented by Expertise France). Its objective is to promote inclusive and participatory forest governance that facilitates the mainstreaming of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge as well as scientific advances, to aid in informed and sustainable decision-making.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Expertise France is helping to strengthen the capacities of indigenous peoples to take an active part in forest governance processes at all levels of governance. This takes the form of operational capacity-building for indigenous communities and organizations, supported by microgrants for key actions (e.g. deforestation monitoring and conflict management). At the same time, the project is achieving increased awareness among the general public on the crucial role of environmental advocates. This approach seeks to create sustainable and equitable partnerships between local communities and authorities for participatory forest management that respects the environment in the entire Amazonian region. Special attention is paid to the role of Amazonian women, by supporting them through training and technical assistance so that they participate fully in environmental decisions. Progress has been made in promoting political participation in dialogue spaces, helping to better acknowledge the cultural dimension of fire within integrated fire management, as well as in emphasizing the importance of shared scientific and intercultural knowledge for informed decision-making and solution-building.





Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean

Three Oceans

Island territories, including France's overseas regions and many independent island States, are among those most exposed to the effects of climate change, despite contributing less than 1% of global greenhouse gas emissions. They are already experiencing severe consequences such as rising temperatures, sea level rise, water scarcity, and biodiversity loss, along with more frequent and intense cyclones and floods. Their structural vulnerabilities, including small land areas and the concentration of populations and infrastructure along coasts, heighten these risks.

However, these challenges also offer strategic opportunities. For example, low-carbon energy transitions reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels, secure energy supply, and stimulate sustainable economic sectors. And protection and restoration of the terrestrial and marine ecosystems of these territories, which are home to 20% of the world's biodiversity, help strengthen resilience, preserve vital fishing resources, and support local economies. Nature-based solutions are thus a key lever for reconciling adaptation, transition, and sustainability in these island territories.

34. *Support for the Biodiversity Conservation Fund – Haiti*
35. *Support for the energy transition – New Caledonia*
36. *Protecting forests and marine biodiversity – Papua New Guinea*
37. *Supporting Ecoener in developing a photovoltaic power plant – Dominican Republic*
38. *Strengthening resilience to disaster risks and health crises of territories in the Caribbean and the Indian and Pacific Oceans*
39. *Working for sustainable waste management in the Pacific region*
40. *Pacific Climate, Local Knowledge and Adaptation Strategies*
41. *Resilience, Sustainable Energy and Marine Biodiversity Program in Caribbean countries and overseas territories*
42. *Strengthening the resilience of Pacific Island Countries and Territories by greening financial systems*
43. *Helping to speed up the energy transition and climate-change resilience in European and British OCTs*

Pacific Ocean



SUPPORT FOR THE HAITIAN BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION FUND

Haiti



Population
12 M



HDI
158/189



Per capita GDP
USD 2,143

This project provides the Haitian Biodiversity Fund (FHB) with sustainable funding capacity to promote biodiversity in Haiti. It will fund conservation actions that will improve the living conditions of the communities that depend on that biodiversity.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The Caribbean is one of the world's great biodiversity hotbeds. Some of the plant and animal species in Haiti are endemic and do not exist anywhere else. This natural wealth is concentrated in the country's 33 protected areas, which are all inhabited by communities that depend on local resources for their livelihoods. This leads to increasing pressure on ecosystems, including in nearby areas, with impacts on the survival of some species. Mobilization of appropriate funding is required for these areas to operate properly.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Implementation of sustainable funding will help expand the areas benefiting from programs to restore vulnerable ecosystems and conserve biodiversity. The project will also help support communities near protected areas, by encouraging alternative, more environmentally friendly economic activities. It also seeks to promote the emergence of new operators who are experts in the field of biodiversity restoration, and to build their capacities, thereby improving management practices and governance in the field of biodiversity.

To date, approximately USD 800,000 has been mobilized to fund eight projects to support biodiversity restoration and conservation. More than 100 hectares of mangroves have been rehabilitated, and an additional 80 hectares are being restored. Furthermore, 350 young people have been trained in natural-resource management and 200 in beekeeping techniques.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The program has two components:

- Funding of EUR 10 million to the Haitian Biodiversity Fund (FHB), whose investment income will finance projects to protect biodiversity.
- Technical support of EUR 1 million to build the capacities of the FHB and the national system of protected areas.

FHB is coordinating the program and is setting up a grant scheme to support conservation stakeholders involved in the field.

- **Beneficiary**
Haitian Biodiversity Fund (FHB)
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year funding approved (by donor)**
2021
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 11 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(90% adaptation
10% mitigation)

100% biodiversity

Main partners



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SUPPORTING THE ENERGY TRANSITION

New Caledonia



Population
290,000

AFD is supporting New Caledonia's energy transition by financing the BEST ("Battery Energy Storage Technology") project by Enercal, the electricity grid manager. BEST is crucial for widespread adoption of solar energy and for decarbonization in the territory.

LOCAL CONTEXT

New Caledonia is one of the largest per capita emitters of greenhouse gases. Its government is enacting an energy transition policy dealing with the public electricity grid, and which will gradually be applied to the highly carbonized metal-processing industry. To reduce its emissions and its dependence on imported fossil fuels, the New Caledonia authorities are looking to reduce the territory's energy consumption and to massively incorporate renewable energies into its network. AFD, the longstanding donor to Enercal, is implementing Ministry for Overseas France financing to support this transition.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

By enabling the integration of 150 MW of additional solar electricity, BEST is part of New Caledonia's energy transition strategy. Through the related network services it will provide, the project will improve electricity supply quality and support the network in the event of an electricity cut between North Province and South Province. It additionally contributes to local economic development, particularly in the town of Poya, thanks to job creation and economic benefits expected in the area.

- **Beneficiary**
Enercal
- **Financing tool**
Sovereign loan
- **Year agreement signed**
2022
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 18 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

74% climate
(74% mitigation)

Main partners



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The BEST project involves the installation of a 25 MW lithium-ion battery for rapid energy storage. This system will stabilize the electricity grid, facilitate the integration of 150 MW of additional solar energy, and initiate the decarbonization of New Caledonia's energy mix. It is expected that this first storage and regulation system on the main island of Grande Terre will be followed by other similar systems to support the total decarbonization of public distribution, planned for 2030.

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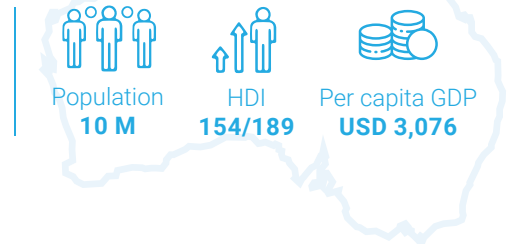
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PROTECTING FORESTS AND MARINE BIODIVERSITY

Papua New Guinea



This project in Papua New Guinea promotes biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of forest and marine ecosystems while improving the living conditions of indigenous peoples and their resilience to climate change.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is home to the world's third-largest primary forest and 7% of the world's biodiversity. But population growth and development needs are putting increasing pressure on the ecosystems that most of the population depend on. These forests also represent significant carbon sinks that absorb more carbon than they emit. The country is also highly exposed to the effects of climate change, which aggravates these pressures and threatens livelihoods. With 97% of land under customary law, most management, development, and conservation decisions are made by local communities. It is against this backdrop that France provides support to the SoNG (*Solwara Na Graun blo pipol*) project as part of its PNG country package, a multi-year cooperation framework aligned with the PNG national strategy for protecting forests and sustainably managing natural resources.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The expected outcomes focus on protecting 30% of land and 30% of sea by 2030. Actions include the community management of 30,000 hectares of forests in the Bismarck Corridor, the extension of an additional 20,000 hectares of conservation areas, the enhanced management of 1.7 million hectares of marine protected areas, and the creation of an additional 2.9 million hectares. National guidelines will also be produced to support the establishment of new protected areas.

The project additionally seeks to reduce deforestation and preserve biodiversity by improving the livelihoods of local populations via sustainable value chains in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. Business plans adapted to local needs will be adopted to support inclusive and equitable economic activities that will benefit at least 15,000 people in the Bismarck Forestry and Marine Corridor.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The SoNG project seeks to preserve biodiversity and promote sustainable and equitable management of forest and marine ecosystems in PNG, while at the same time improving the living conditions of local communities and of indigenous peoples. It supports conservation initiatives led by civil society and communities, while promoting income-generating sustainable farming and fishing practices. The project also works to (i) make nationally and locally implemented public policies on natural-resource management consistent, (ii) encourage recognition and promotion of traditional knowledge on biodiversity, and (iii) build the capacities of the Biodiversity and Climate Fund to ensure sustainable financing of conservation actions.

- **Beneficiaries**
Wildlife Conservation Society, Expertise France
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 8 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(50% adaptation
50% mitigation)

100% biodiversity

Main partners



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SUPPORTING ECOENER IN DEVELOPING A PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANT

Dominican Republic



Population
11.3 M



HDI
79/189



Per capita GDP
USD 10,875

Proparco is financing an ambitious solar power plant that is helping to decarbonize the Dominican Republic and promote its gradual energy independence.

LOCAL CONTEXT

As an island country, the Dominican Republic has very few energy resources and relies heavily on imported oil, coal, and gas for domestic consumption. Its energy independence rate is low (14%) and continues to decline because of growing fossil fuel needs. To resolve this issue, the Spanish renewable energy company Ecoener is currently operating or building five solar power plants in the country. They offer a potential of 280 MW, thereby helping to reduce energy dependence and decarbonize the economy.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As part of its support for companies engaged in sustainable development, the AFD Group subsidiary Proparco has granted a USD 43.1 million (EUR 41 million) loan to Ecoener to finance the Payita 1 photovoltaic power plant. This project will generate positive benefits for local communities.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Proparco's support will help Ecoener continue its development toward becoming one of the leading producers of renewable energy in the Dominican Republic, thereby contributing to the country's energy independence, decarbonization, and economic and social development. The Payita 1 solar power plant, with a capacity of 60 MW, has signed a 15-year power purchase agreement with Edenorte, which guarantees USD 142 million in revenue. The long-term loan granted via this project will boost Ecoener's financial strength. Payita 1 will produce 11 GWh per year, the equivalent of the consumption of 29,600 households, and will help avoid the consumption of 10,000 tonnes of fossil fuels or 64,000 tonnes of CO₂ each year.

- **Beneficiary**
Ecoener
- **Financing tool**
Loan
- **Year agreement signed**
2024

• **Project status**
In progress

• **Amount committed by Proparco**

EUR 41 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% mitigation)

Main partners



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STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF TERRITORIES IN THE THREE OCEAN BASINS TO DISASTERS AND HEALTH CRISES

Caribbean, and French Overseas Territories and countries in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific

The Three Oceans project strengthens the resilience of Caribbean and Indian and Pacific Ocean territories to disaster risks, health crises, the effects of climate change, and gender inequalities.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Small island developing states (SIDS), which account for 29% of UN membership, are among the most vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change. United by the Samoa Declaration (2014), the SIDS are making their voice heard internationally to warn of the destabilizing impacts of these events in the southwest Caribbean, Indian Ocean, and South Pacific basins. These three ocean basins also face epidemic risks from measles, dengue, Zika, chikungunya, and other diseases. Climate-change effects could increase the incidence of communicable diseases in these regions. This would give all the more relevancy to “One Health”, an approach developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) that stresses the need to simultaneously take into account human, animal, and environmental health.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The “3 Oceans” project seeks to reduce the impact of natural disasters, health crises, and climate change on coastal populations, by mainstreaming risk management into the strategies of key actors.

Phase 3 continues the actions launched since 2019 and incorporates new priorities, especially related to the environment and gender. The project has two objectives:

1. Strengthen regional coordination by sharing expertise and developing collaborative frameworks that incorporate environment and gender.
2. Build the local capacities of communities, institutions and actors of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to better prevent, prepare, and respond to risks via an environmental and gender approach.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Phase 3 of the “Three Oceans” project seeks to strengthen the regional intervention platforms of the Caribbean (PIRAC) and the Indian Ocean (PIROI), and to relaunch that of the South Pacific (PIROPS). The objective is to improve the skills of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement’s national partners in disaster risk management, first aid, and mainstreaming of the Protection, Gender and Inclusion approach. The project will also provide appropriate tools, training, and equipment. At the same time, it will consolidate inter-oceanic expertise and coordination, taking into account such issues as gender and the environment in training, the development of emergency kits, and stock management. In addition, the Three Oceans project will help reduce social vulnerabilities through a community-centered approach and will indirectly benefit an estimated 10 million people.

Just one of the outcomes to date is the November 2024 inauguration of the PIROI Center, a regional center of expertise, training, and innovation located in Réunion. It is helping to reduce the impact of natural disasters, health crises, and the effects of climate change in the area. The PIROI center includes a training center for seminars and conferences, an emergency aid warehouse that can store emergency equipment and resources for 5,000 families, as well as an office and crisis-management space. In addition, a regional emergency aid warehouse in Guadeloupe is being built. Its inauguration is planned for December 2025. In the Pacific, PIROPS has seen its logistical and operational capacities enhanced, thereby improving stock management and the level of volunteer training in the water, sanitation, and hygiene sectors.

- **Beneficiary**
French Red Cross (CRF)
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 12 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

80% climate
(70% adaptation
10% mitigation)

Main partners



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WORKING FOR SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC REGION

Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, French Polynesia

This project is designed to improve sustainable management of marine waste and waste oil and to promote the circular economy in the Pacific region.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Waste management is a major challenge for the sustainable development of Pacific island States and territories. Establishing effective waste management in these territories is complicated due to their specific characteristics, such as geographical isolation, limited land surface area, distance from urban centers, shortage of relevant skills, and high population density.

Poor management of waste, especially its discharge into natural environments, is made worse by the islands' climate vulnerability. This is because extreme climate events tend to disperse waste, generate additional waste, and expand contaminated areas, thereby endangering the health of ecosystems and local communities.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is in line with waste-management support provided in the region since 2018. Phase 1 made it possible to identify replicable good practices and solutions in different territories. It has also produced useful data for guiding public policies, especially through the funding of beach assessments to identify the most problematic types

of plastics and to raise awareness among decision-makers. "SWAP 2", which expands the scope of intervention from six to nine beneficiaries, is thus in line with the successful first phase. It will fund actions in seven island States (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Tuvalu) and in two French Overseas Territories (Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia). The project will focus on funding pilot projects targeting marine waste, waste oil, and solid waste, in line with the principles of the circular economy. It will also support public decision-makers in developing public policies on sustainable waste management.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The expected project outcomes in the beneficiary island States and territories include protection of coastal, river, and soil biodiversity through the reduction of waste volume and of the associated risks of contamination and pollution.

- **Beneficiary**
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 4.3 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

58% climate
(4% adaptation
54% mitigation)

40% biodiversity

Main partners



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PACIFIC CLIMATE, LOCAL KNOWLEDGE AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

This interdisciplinary research project combines scientific data and local knowledge to enhance the climate resilience of the Pacific islands and support public adaptation policies.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Pacific island States and territories are particularly vulnerable to climate-change effects, which are already appearing in the form of cyclones, rising sea levels, intense rainfall, land and marine heat waves, and droughts. Adaptation to these impacts has become crucial for the survival and well-being of island residents. The CLIPSSA project seeks to support these States and territories in developing and implementing their climate-change adaptation strategies.

on adaptation. The CLIPSSA results are then used to support the development of public adaptation policies, by making specialized technical assistance available to the territories.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The key expected outcomes of CLIPSSA are the production of high-resolution climate simulations on an island scale, as well as an in-depth analysis of local knowledge specific to each territory. This research will make it possible to better anticipate climate-change trends in the South Pacific (e.g., heat waves, droughts, rainfall, cyclones) and the associated risks for various sectors. For example, thanks to its more accurate climate model, CLIPSSA studied rainfall trends in New Caledonia, making it possible to identify the concrete impacts on agricultural yields and food security. Enhancement of territorial climate adaptation strategies is supported via CLIPSSA-funded technical assistance, as well as by analysis of the climate data generated. The CLIPSSA results are made available via online portals specializing in climate and risk management, and they are adapted into documents accessible to the general public.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CLIPSSA is an action research initiative led in partnership form by Météo-France, the French Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), and AFD. It has been designed to encourage, equip, and support these islands' climate-change adaptation capacities. It first involves producing new climate data by increasing the resolution of climate models, moving from scales of 100 km to 20 km, and then to 2.5 km. The project then models climate-change impact, as felt by local people, on priority sectors such as agriculture and water management. In parallel, field studies analyze how communities produce and share new knowledge

- **Beneficiaries**
IRD, Météo France
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2021
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 1.2 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% adaptation)

100% biodiversity

Main partners



CONTACT

<https://clipssa.org/contact/>

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PROGRAM TO SUPPORT RESILIENCE, SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND MARINE BIODIVERSITY IN THE CARIBBEAN

Saint Barthélemy, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos, Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao

Support for the national sustainable human development efforts of overseas countries and territories (OCTs) in the Caribbean.

- **Beneficiary**
Caribbean overseas countries and territories supported under the Resembid Program
- **Financing tool**
11th European Development Fund
- **Years financing approved (by donor)**
2018-2025
- **Project status**
Completed
- **Project financing amount**
EUR 37 M

Main partners



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LOCAL CONTEXT

Caribbean overseas countries and territories (OCTs), endowed with rich marine ecosystems, strong economic potential and abundant renewable energy resources, have embarked on a path toward sustainable development. Yet they face major challenges in balancing human development with environmental protection. In addition to being highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, many of these territories remain heavily dependent on fossil fuels, leading to a large carbon footprint, growing trade imbalances, and increasing pressure on marine ecosystems.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The RESEMBID program aims to support the efforts of the Caribbean OCTs in the field of sustainable human development. Its three specific objectives are to (i) boost the energy efficiency of the most energy-consuming infrastructure, (ii) improve marine-biodiversity protection and sustainable management, and (iii) increase the OCTs' resilience to extreme and recurring natural phenomena.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The expected results of the RESEMBID program include the development of energy-efficiency standards for all types of buildings in the OCTs and stronger marine-biodiversity sustainable-management policies via a data-driven "blue development" strategy. The program also provides for restoring and monitoring marine biodiversity, strengthening actions to prevent illegal fishing and coastal ecosystem pollution, and developing local capacities in disaster risk management.

To date, the program outcomes include awareness-raising and the building of local capacities in disaster risk management for at least 500,000 people. For this, campaigns were conducted in the various OCTs, and 14 public policy texts on environmental protection and the energy transition were adopted or modernized.





STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES THROUGH GREENER FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

16 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs)

The “Greening the Pacific Financial Systems” (GPFS) program seeks to boost green finance and improve financial-system resilience to climate-change risks in PICTs.

LOCAL CONTEXT

PICTs face a dual climatic and financial vulnerability. The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events weigh heavily on their finances. However, public and private banks have yet to fully take into account the impacts of climate change on financial stability. The mobilization of financial systems has thus become crucial for strengthening PICTs’ resilience to climate-change effects. With this in mind, the six central banks of the region and the members of the Association of Development Financing Institutions in the Pacific (ADFIP) wish to play a key role in the adoption of sustainable and appropriate financial practices.

banks in the region via the Governors Forum. It also supports Papua New Guinea’s central bank in implementing its green and inclusive finance strategy, in particular by creating a dedicated center and assessing an innovative green refinancing tool. In addition, the project supports cooperation among public development banks in the Pacific region by providing funding for the development of an activities program, improvement of member services, and feasibility studies on enhanced regional integration opportunities. It also funds complementary national or regional initiatives resulting from this strengthening of dialogue among financial actors.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project seeks to boost PICTs’ capacities to deal with climate change by consolidating and coordinating their financial systems. Its objective is to reduce their economic vulnerability to climate shocks and to encourage better regional integration on resilience, adaptation, mitigation, and biodiversity-protection issues while supporting deeper involvement by the private sector in climate finance.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The aim of the project is to strengthen the resilience of PICTs’ financial systems by mainstreaming climate risks into their operations, planning, and financial mobilization for climate-change mitigation and adaptation. To improve their coordination and skills, the project supports the network of central

- **Beneficiaries**
Central banks in the Pacific region, ADFIP, and public development banks in the Pacific region
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 9.5 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(50% adaptation
50% mitigation)

26% biodiversity

Main partners



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ACCELERATING THE TRANSITION TO LOW-CARBON ENERGY AND CLIMATE-CHANGE RESILIENCE

25 European and British Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs)

This program seeks to accelerate the energy transition and increase the climate resilience of 25 European and British OCTs.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The European and British OCTs are spread across the oceans, from the Earth's poles to the tropics. They are home to exceptional biodiversity and unique cultural diversity. These 25 OCTs, many of which are geographically isolated, are highly dependent on fossil fuel imports to meet their energy needs. This represents a major challenge in their transition to renewable and sustainable energy sources. The geographical situation of the OCTs exposes them to considerable environmental risks and heightens their vulnerability to climate change, thereby threatening not only their unique ecosystems, but also their economic, social, and environmental stability.

resilience, the energy transition, and climate finance. They include online training, workshops, and field visits, as well as the production of practical tools and reference documents, such as case study catalogs.

In addition, a GO online platform will enhance these exchanges, by centralizing and disseminating tools, knowledge, and feedback among the stakeholders involved.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Enhanced skills for the OCT institutional representatives on three themes: energy transition, climate-change resilience, and climate finance. To date, 84% of members of government in OCTs report having strengthened their skills on these three themes, and 528 institutional representatives have been trained.

The OCTs are gradually adopting a common position to improve access to public and private financing, and government administrations are enhancing their capacities to mobilize these funds.

In addition, 26 GO Facility projects have been funded and are currently in the implementation phase. They cover the various themes of climate resilience and energy transition, concretely reflecting the program objectives.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Green Overseas (GO) program seeks to provide support adapted to each beneficiary OCT, while promoting collective action at various levels. It is based on two main mechanisms:

- The GO Facility: This fund launched in September 2022 enables each OCT to propose one or two targeted actions aligned with its priorities and public policies, with a predetermined budget. To date, 32 project applications have been submitted, more than 20 of which are currently in progress, at various stages of implementation.
- GO communities: These are spaces for cooperation that promote the sharing of experiences and good practices, as well as access to collective activities on cross-cutting themes such as climate

- **Beneficiary**
25 European and British Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs)
- **Financing tool**
Delegated funds from the European Development Fund (EDF)
- **Year funding approved (by donor)**
2020
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by the European Union**
EUR 17.8 M

Main partners

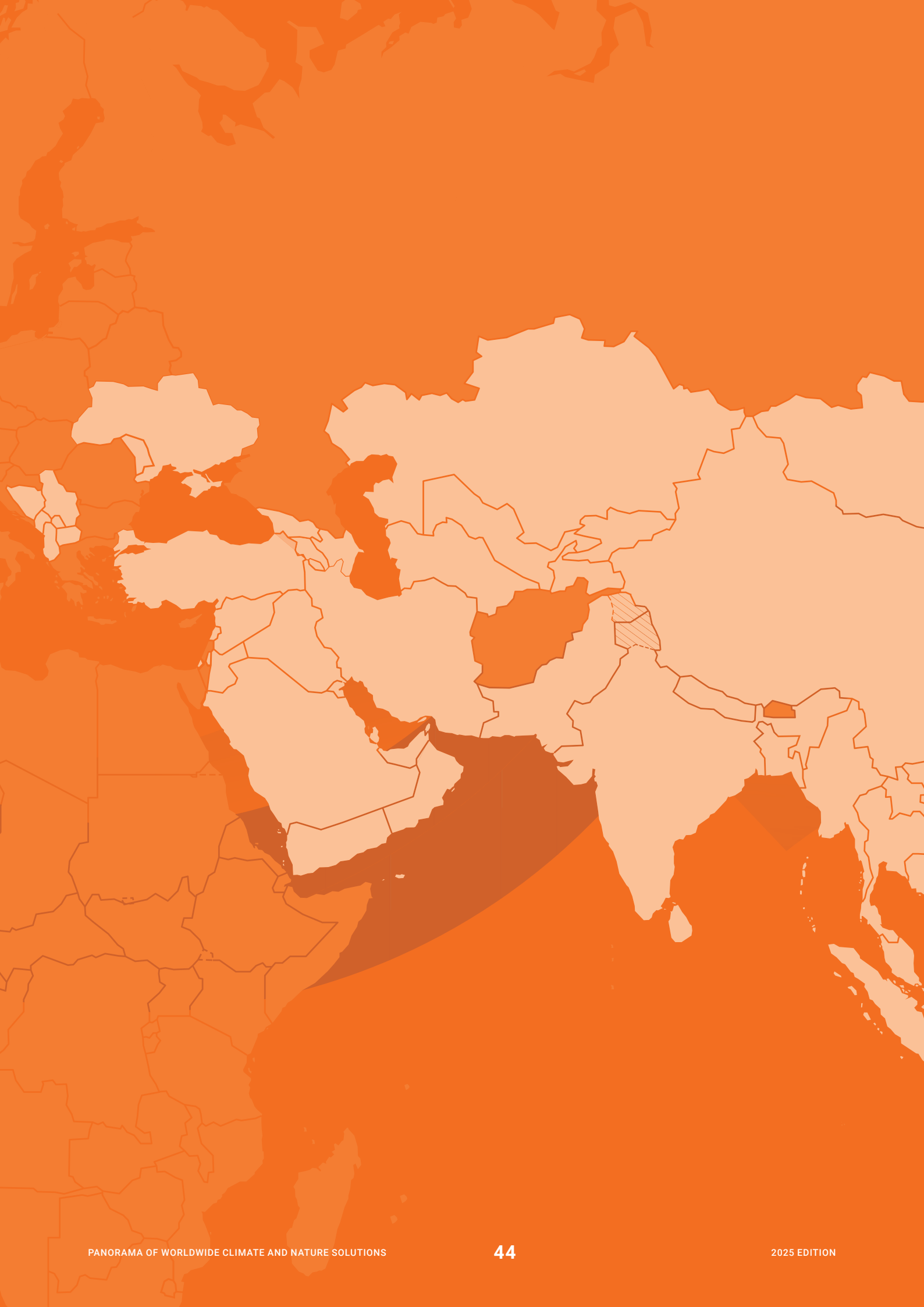


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“East” Region

The AFD Group “East” region covers Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. Because of its demographic and economic weight (nearly half of the population and a quarter of the world’s wealth), this region is a core driver of global dynamics. At the same time, this vast area accounts for more than 40% of global CO₂ emissions – a share set to increase due to growing energy demand and continued widespread dependence on fossil fuels. The countries and territories of the “East” region are also exposed to many extreme climatic events, including flooding, droughts, cyclones, and even tsunamis. The risks are all the more significant given that a majority of the people there live in coastal areas. In addition, this region is home to more than a third of the planet’s biodiversity hotspots and is strongly affected by the loss, due to human activities, of natural capital.

To address these challenges, tailored solutions are being implemented to support the development pathways of “East” region countries, promoting the decarbonization of energy systems, sustainable water and land management, biodiversity protection and blue economy initiatives, as well as the reduction of natural disaster risks.

46. *Promoting sustainable practices to reduce effluent pollution in the textile and leather sector – Bangladesh*
47. *Strengthening the resilience of the Svay Chek River Valley by improving agricultural practices and mainstreaming nature-based solutions – Cambodia*
48. *Reducing disaster risk in Himachal Pradesh State – India*
49. *Fighting marine plastic waste – Indonesia*
50. *Boosting northern region farm income – Jordan*
51. *Enhancing disaster-management capacities, including for flood risks – Lebanon*
52. *Improving the energy mix by financing a large-scale solar power plant with battery storage capacity – Uzbekistan*
53. *Support for implementing the Nationally Determined Contribution in climate governance, resilient agriculture, energy transition, and low-carbon transport – Philippines*
54. *Supporting a textile leader in its sustainability strategy – Türkiye*
55. *Promoting flood and erosion prevention in Bac Kan Province by supporting local authorities in adaptation strategy diversification – Viet Nam*



PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES TO REDUCE EFFLUENT POLLUTION

Bangladesh



Population
171 M



HDI
129/189



Per capita GDP
USD 2,593

This project promotes sustainable practices to reduce effluent pollution in Bangladesh's textile and leather sector. By thus reducing pressure on water resources and preserving Bangladesh's ecosystems, the project aids in adapting to climate change and preserving biodiversity.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Bangladesh is ranked among the countries most vulnerable to climate change in the ND-GAIN Country Index, and it is already suffering severe pressure from urban and coastal flooding and from cyclones. Its goal of joining the developed country category by 2041 largely depends on its ability to adapt to these climate risks.

In this context, the textile sector, which drives the national economy, exerts strong environmental pressure: it causes river pollution from toxic effluents, water-resource overexploitation, soil degradation, and air pollution. The impact from this pressure can create competition between, on the one hand, the drinking water available to an urban population growing rapidly from migration due to climate change and, on the other, the use (and consequent pollution) of these same water resources by the textile and leather sectors. It also threatens biodiversity, destroys natural habitats, and intensifies climate-change effects on ecosystems.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ZDHC ("Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals") is a non-profit foundation created by several Western brands in the textile and leather sector. More than 10,500 factories around the world (including more than 600 in Bangladesh) are currently implementing the ZDHC Roadmap to Zero program, which helps companies improve their sustainable management of chemicals; make their effluents less toxic; and, more broadly, reduce their environmental impact.

By supporting ZDHC Foundation, the project will provide support to around 100 factories in Bangladesh's textile and leather sector, to help them make their chemical

management sustainable and reduce the impact of the factories on the country's environment. The project will also help a large number of factories in Bangladesh to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Ultimately, the project will provide incentives to the participating factories that improve their environmental practices, by giving them better access to international companies that want to see more sustainable practices in their value chains.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project will reduce effluent pollution in the textile and leather sector to protect Dhaka's surface water and limit pressure on groundwater. This will help increase the availability of water resources for the growing urban population. In addition, by reducing effluents in the environment, the project will help preserve local ecosystems. The project also promotes a sustainable economy by integrating local SMEs into international value chains and improves governance via awareness-raising and training actions with key stakeholders gathered in an advisory committee (ministries, the central bank of Bangladesh, and professional associations).

More generally, the project is helping improve practices in international value chains by reducing the environmental impact of textile and leather production, and at the same time it is putting factories that have adopted sustainable practices into contact with international buyers.

- **Beneficiary**
ZDHC Foundation - Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 1.3 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

60% climate
(50% adaptation
10% mitigation)

40% biodiversity

Main partners



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ENHANCING THE RESILIENCE OF THE SVAY CHEK RIVER VALLEY BY IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND MAINSTREAMING NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Cambodia



Population
17 M



HDI
151/189



Per capita GDP
USD 2,628

The project seeks to strengthen the resilience of the Svay Chek River Valley by fostering a resilient, sustainable, and well-governed ecosystem that supports economic growth, environmental sustainability, integrated water-resource management in the watershed, and improved livelihoods.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Cambodia is a predominantly rural country whose society and economy are highly dependent on the Mekong and Tonlé Sap river systems. Rural communities have lived there for generations in harmony with the natural cycles of these watercourses. However, the intensification of climate events (floods and droughts) poses new challenges to the country's development, economic growth, and people's livelihoods.

The Svay Chek River watershed, shared between Thailand (44%) and Cambodia (56%, Banteay Meanchey Province), is among the most vulnerable in the country. On the Cambodian side, nearly 100,000 people live in a densely populated area undergoing strong population growth. They are poorer than the national average. Agriculture, the main source of employment, is already suffering the effects of climate change and declining yields.

climate events by increasing water-storage capacities, helping the river function ecologically again (in terms of wetlands and flow-regulation systems), and improving 12,000 ha of irrigated areas. It will also use diversification, soil restoration, and the reduction of chemical inputs to support the development of sustainable, resilient, and productive agriculture. Lastly, the project provides for establishing local, basin-wide and cross-border governance structures as well as for developing a management plan, an early warning system, and a monitoring and evaluation system aimed specifically at better integrating women into these governance mechanisms.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project will benefit nearly 100,000 people in the Svay Chek River basin. It provides for the restoration of river flows, reforestation, and wetland rehabilitation, thereby strengthening the watershed's resilience to climatic hazards such as droughts and flooding. The project will also promote agroecological practices aimed at reducing chemical use and improving soil fertility, which will have a positive effect on biodiversity.

The project also includes specific actions to strengthen women's participation in the governance of natural resources and in territorial management bodies. By reducing climate risks at the watershed level, it will help improve farms' economic performance and reduce inequalities in the region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The long-term goal of the project is to improve living conditions in the Svay Chek River watershed and bolster the region's resilience to floods and drought, via integrated water-resource management and nature-based solutions. The project provides for the rehabilitation of hydraulic infrastructure and the restoration of ecological flows, while promoting sustainable agriculture through community capacity-building and planning. It will help better manage extreme

- **Beneficiary**
Cambodian Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
- **Financing tool**
Loan and grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amounts committed**
EUR 91 M
loan from AFD,
EUR 2 M
grant from FFEM

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

95% climate
(55% adaptation
40% mitigation)

60% biodiversity

Main partners



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REDUCING DISASTER RISK IN HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE

India

Population
1,4 B

HDI
134/189

Per capita GDP
USD 2,697

This project supports a multi-sectoral climate-risk-reduction and disaster program in Himachal Pradesh State, aimed at strengthening prevention and preparedness through better governance and increased response capacities (emergency centers and prevention of landslides via nature-based solutions).

LOCAL CONTEXT

Himachal Pradesh is an Indian state located in the foothills of the Himalayas. It is highly vulnerable to climate-change effects due to its fragile mountainous geography. The effects of global warming can be seen in the accelerated melting of its glaciers and permanent snow. This disrupts the water supply of rivers that are crucial for irrigation, hydroelectricity, and drinking water. Meanwhile, extreme weather events such as heavy rains, landslides, flash floods, and droughts are becoming more frequent, thereby increasing risks to local people and ecosystems.

knowledge management), enhancing disaster preparedness (via warning systems and rapid-response methods), and reducing the risk of landslides via nature-based solutions (planting suitable species that stabilize slopes). A key innovation is the setting up of an emergency response mechanism that provides for up to 10% of the budget to be mobilized rapidly for recovery or reconstruction following an extreme event.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The program aims at long-term enhancement of the capacities of state and local emergency operation centers, the Himachal Pradesh Disaster Management Authority, and the Himalayan Center for Risk Reduction. The project also provides for updated disaster management plans for the state government and its districts by the end of the project. It also seeks to improve financial responsiveness to emergencies, strengthen disaster preparedness, and reduce the impacts of landslides and earthquakes.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The program seeks to bolster the resilience of Himachal Pradesh and its people to climate-change impact and disasters. It has been developed with the local government and focuses on three areas: improving risk governance (via institutional capacity and

- **Beneficiary**
Government of India
- **Financing tool**
Sovereign loan on market terms and grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 81.9 M
loan and
EUR 500,000
grant

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

94% climate
(94% adaptation)

10% biodiversity

Main partners



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FIGHTING MARINE PLASTIC WASTE

Indonesia



Population
281 M



HDI
112/189



Per capita GDP
USD 4,925

This project, co-financed by KfW and ADB, reduces pollution from marine plastic waste in Indonesia by improving plastic-waste management on land and at sea, reducing plastic production and consumption, and strengthening the data collection and monitoring system.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, with more than 280 million inhabitants, and the largest archipelago. It is also the world's second-largest plastics polluter, after China. Its plastic wastes eventually reach the ocean, negatively impacting biodiversity, human health, and the millions of Indonesians who make a living from fishing and tourism. This is why the Indonesian government has undertaken to reduce marine plastic waste by 70% before the end of 2025. This program involves policy reforms to support this ambitious goal.

process, from production to discharge into seas and oceans. To reach its goals, the program has set three priorities: (i) improvement of the plastic-waste management system by setting up dedicated revenues and capacity-building for maritime and port authorities in collecting, sorting, and recycling waste; (ii) reducing the production and consumption of harmful plastics by creating a regulatory environment that promotes producer participation in reducing plastic waste at the source by prohibiting single-use plastic and promoting eco-design; and (iii) enhancing data and monitoring tools in order to inform policy decisions more effectively.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The program, co-financed by AFD, KfW, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), involves a public-policy matrix in line with the priorities of the Indonesian National Action Plan on Plastic Waste, which seeks to support the Indonesian authorities' initial reforms to fight pollution from marine debris and especially plastic waste. This is a full-chain

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The policy reforms are expected to reduce the amount of marine plastic waste. This will reduce CO₂ emissions linked to the plastic-waste life cycle and will have a positive impact on marine and coastal ecosystems as well as on human health and the working conditions of the most vulnerable people.

- **Beneficiary**
Republic of Indonesia
- **Financing tool**
Subsidized sovereign loan
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 200 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

72% climate
(5% adaptation
67% mitigation)

40% biodiversity

Main partners



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SUPPORTING FARM INCOME IN THE NORTH

Jordan



Population
11.4 M



HDI
99/189



Per capita GDP
USD 4,618

This project strengthens smallholder farms, income diversification, and employment condition improvement in northern Jordan's agricultural sector, for the benefit of vulnerable refugee and Jordanian population segments.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Jordan has one of the highest proportions of refugees in the world, and it faces considerable pressure on its economy and natural resources. Unemployment is high, and Syrian refugees, who make up a significant proportion of the population, suffer an especially high rate of poverty. Male refugees are employed mainly in agriculture, where they often work under precarious conditions. Female refugees, meanwhile, remain mostly at home, as their employment opportunities are hampered by social and economic barriers and lack of skills. Although agriculture accounts for only a small share of GDP and employment, it consumes more than half of Jordan's water resources. In addition, Jordan's water resources are among the most limited in the world in proportion to its population, both Jordanians and refugees. Furthermore, water resources are becoming scarce due to climate-change impact and population growth, which is largely related to the presence of refugees. To address these challenges, agricultural policies focus on sustainable water management and the promotion of food sovereignty. The government is now facilitating Syrian refugees' access to the formal agricultural market and supporting the formalization of home-based microenterprises to improve economic opportunities for vulnerable people.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project seeks to economically empower Syrian and Jordanian family farms and vulnerable agricultural workers, by increasing their incomes, promoting agroecological practices, and improving their working conditions. It includes two sub-projects: "GrowEconomy", led by ACTED in four governorates, and "20 Dunums for Change", led by the Norwegian Refugee Council in two other regions. The first component supports 1,500 smallholder farms to improve their productivity, diversification, and market access, by promoting climate-friendly practices and water-efficient management. The second seeks to diversify precarious farmworker income via training and support. The third improves working conditions and encourages the participation of women.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project will provide direct support to 1,500 family farms, 565 of which are run by women, reaching approximately 9,000 people. A total of 3,150 seasonal farm workers will also benefit, including 1,425 women and more than 1,575 Syrian refugees, through the creation or strengthening of 1,220 microenterprises and the improvement of agricultural and commercial practices. In addition, 9,050 people (farmers, workers, NGOs, and employers) will receive training on labor laws and legal assistance to ensure compliance with employment, health, and safety standards. Lastly, the project will provide support to 960 children to protect them from child labor and help them in their development.

- **Beneficiaries**
ACTED and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- **Financing tool**
Grant from AFD's MINKA Peace and Resilience Fund
- **Year agreement signed**
2022
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 17 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection
50% climate
(50% adaptation)

Main partners



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MANAGEMENT CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR DISASTERS, INCLUDING FLOOD RISKS

Lebanon



Population
5.7 M



HDI
109/189



Per capita GDP
USD 3,478

This project seeks to protect local (and especially highly vulnerable) people from the risks of natural hazards by funding the implementation of disaster-prevention and response actions at the local and national levels.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Since the early 2000s, the Akkar and Bekaa regions have experienced more frequent flooding, driven by increased torrential rains and poorly regulated urban development (with unapproved construction near waterways). The winter of 2019 saw severe flooding affecting more than 200,000 people and requiring large-scale humanitarian assistance. The risks are expected to increase in the short term along with climate change, which intensifies heavy rains. These already very poor regions host 63% of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon, who are often housed in precarious housing, thereby increasing their vulnerability to climate disasters.

resources they need, it also strengthens the capacities of key institutions, including the DRM-U and the LRC, so that the latter can expand its approach to serving communities over the long term.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project seeks to reduce flood risks in the Ustwan watershed (Akkar region) by mobilizing communities, developing local action plans, creating a pilot risk-management system, and building infrastructure. The LRC is training municipal risk-management units and emergency response teams, and more than 50 micro-projects have already been carried out. The NGO Solidarité Internationale takes action quickly to limit flooding impact by cleaning canals and conducting drainage. The French Red Cross, in partnership with the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), is developing early warning protocols. The CNRS has also carried out a detailed assessment of the vulnerabilities, institutional capacities, and infrastructure in the Ustwan and Ghzayel basins (Bekaa region), resulting in a feasibility study. From July 2025, Solidarité Internationale will build adapted infrastructure to mitigate flooding, using an integrated risk-management approach.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project, designed with Lebanese institutions (DRM-U and CNRS-L), draws on the expertise of the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) in local disaster risk management. It seeks to prevent and reduce flood risks by involving communities in the development of action plans and by setting up a pilot inter-municipal risk management system. In addition to enhancing disaster-response preparedness by providing local stakeholders with the

- **Beneficiaries**
Solidarités International, Lebanese Red Cross, French Red Cross
- **Financing tool**
Grant from AFD's MINKA Peace and Resilience Fund
- **Year funding approved (by donor)**
2020
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 9.6 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% adaptation)

Main partners

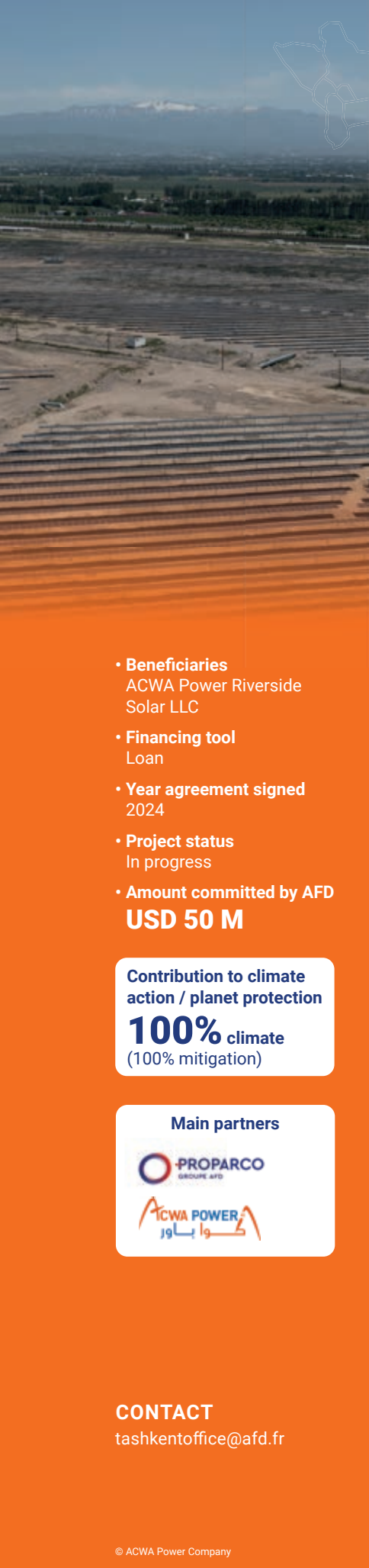


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IMPROVING THE ENERGY MIX BY FINANCING A LARGE-SCALE SOLAR POWER PLANT WITH BATTERY STORAGE CAPACITY

Uzbekistan



Population
36 M



HDI
106/189



Per capita GDP
USD 3,162

Proparco, alongside the EBRD, KfW, DEG, IsDB and Standard Chartered Bank, is participating in the financing of the Tashkent Project, a 200 MW solar power plant and a large-scale 500 MWh battery energy storage system in Uzbekistan.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Uzbekistan faces major climate and energy challenges. The country is highly dependent on transboundary water resources (more than 80% of its water resources are imported), and it suffers the climate-change effects that accentuate water scarcity, desertification, land degradation, and agricultural instability. This represents a direct threat to its food security. The drying up of the Aral Sea illustrates the scale of ecological pressure, while flash floods and mudslides are increasing, especially in the south and east of the country, affecting about 22% of the population. In terms of energy, Uzbekistan remains heavily dependent on natural gas, which supplies most of its electricity production, and demand is increasing rapidly. Yet, the country has huge potential in renewable energy, especially solar (97% renewable potential), of which barely 0.3% is exploited. In line with the government's 2019-2030 strategy for a green economy transition, Uzbekistan is seeking to increase the share of renewable energy in its total electricity production to more than 25% by 2030.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Riverside project in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, includes a 500 MWh battery energy storage unit and a 200 MW solar power plant. The project will contribute significantly to the government's energy goals, which include an operational 27 GW of renewable capacity, representing 25% of the energy mix, by 2030. The battery unit will help ensure a stable and continuous energy supply from the solar power plant and thus facilitate the incorporation of the energy produced by the latter into the country's energy system. This project will help achieve the country's ambition of reaching carbon neutrality by 2060.

This project is a pioneer for both the donors and the sponsor and illustrates Uzbekistan's energy policy to promote innovative technology, such as associating a solar power plant with storage capacity. This is the fifth Proparco-financed renewable energy project in the country since 2021.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The financing will support approximately 40 direct project-related jobs and more than 1,000 indirect jobs in the value chain over a five-year period. It will also facilitate access to new or improved electricity for nearly 76,000 people, while helping to avoid more than 250,000 tonnes of CO₂ emissions each year.

- **Beneficiaries**
ACWA Power Riverside Solar LLC
- **Financing tool**
Loan
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
USD 50 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% mitigation)

Main partners



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SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION IN THE PRIORITY AREAS OF CLIMATE GOVERNANCE, CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE, ENERGY TRANSITION AND LOW-CARBON TRANSPORT

The Philippines



AFD is supporting the Philippines in its reforms to achieve low-carbon, resilient, and inclusive development in line with the Paris Climate Agreement, particularly in the areas of climate governance, resilient agriculture, energy transition, and low-carbon transport.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The Philippines is highly exposed to natural disasters and particularly vulnerable to climate change. The IPCC forecasts that intensification of typhoons and rise in sea level threaten the coastline of the country, which could suffer economic losses of up to 13.6% of GDP by 2040. Agriculture and natural resources are of major economic importance but, despite the technological progress made, remain highly dependent on the climate. The energy and transport sectors account for 56% of the country's emissions, and 79% of electricity was fossil-sourced in 2020. This highlights the need to accelerate the development of renewable energies to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and limit greenhouse gases (GHGs). The government submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations in April 2021, but funding for reforms remains dependent on external resources. Since 2022, AFD and the Asian Development Bank have been supporting these efforts. They were joined by JICA in 2024 for their first tripartite operation in Asia.

- Increasing the resilience of people and ecosystems via appropriate agricultural practices and better management of natural resources
- Reducing GHG emissions in the energy and transport sector

The program is based on a public-policy matrix with monitoring and impact indicators, whose objectives grow over time.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

This project supports green and inclusive growth that promotes a low-emission economy more resilient to the impacts of climate change. At the same time, it reduces inequalities, especially those faced by rural populations and women. It plans to implement the following by 2027: half the NDC measures, access to climate services for 6 million farms, a parametric agricultural insurance offer, five organic farming clusters, a share of 42% renewable energies in the energy mix, and the electrification of 99% of remote areas. The French Agricultural Research and International Cooperation Organization (CIRAD) provides technical support, particularly in research on resilient agriculture and the promotion of protected geographical indications (mangos, rice, coffee, and textile fibers).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This program supports the rapid implementation of key reforms of the Philippine NDC. It combines budget support, technical support, mobilization of public and private financing, as well as political dialogue to support an inclusive and low-carbon transition. The reforms focus on three areas:

- Strengthening planning, financing, and institutional coordination for climate action

- **Beneficiary**
Republic of the Philippines
- **Financing tool**
Public-policy loan
- **Year financing approved**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 250 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(50% adaptation
50% mitigation)

13% biodiversity

Main partners



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SUPPORTING A TEXTILE LEADER IN ITS SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Türkiye



Population
85 M



HDI
45/189



Per capita GDP
USD 15,473

Proparco supports RE&UP in increasing its capacity to produce recycled fibers and next-generation textile recycling, using electricity produced from 100% renewable energy sources, thus fully contributing to the sector's green transition.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Türkiye is a key player in the global textile industry. Textiles represent approximately 10% of its GDP, and industry turnover was more than USD 36 billion in 2021. The European Union accounts for 65% of its textile exports. Every year, more than 100 million tons of textile waste are produced worldwide, including 7 to 7.5 million in Europe, a phenomenon made worse by fast fashion. In response, Türkiye is investing in sustainability. With a 20% increase in sustainable textile exports in 2023, the country is seeking to play a major role in the global supply chain.

RE&UP, a recently formed subsidiary of Sanko Holding, specializes in textile recycling by transforming waste into new usable fibers. The company uses innovative technology to separate mixed cotton/polyester materials for efficient recycling. This represents a big step forward for the sector. RE&UP is seeking to become a world leader in textile recycling by 2030, with plans to expand into other materials.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Following an initial loan to Sanko signed in 2021, Proparco is supporting RE&UP's investment in environmentally friendly recycling and its long-term strategy to help accelerate the textile industry's transition to a circular model. This investment will enable RE&UP to increase its capacity by building a new material-separation and cotton-recycling plant in Gaziantep. It will be equipped with rooftop solar panels with a capacity of 8.4 MW to produce its own energy.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

RE&UP is already active in Türkiye, in Bursa for polyester operations and in Gaziantep for cotton. The project will increase cotton mechanical recycling capacities by 45 kt/year for Gaziantep, and separation capacities by 48 kt/year. RE&UP's new investment will use electricity produced from 100% renewable energy sources, thus fully contributing to the sector's green transition.

- **Beneficiary**
RE&UP
- **Financing tool**
Loan
- **Year agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by Proparco**
EUR 70 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% mitigation)

Main partners



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SUPPORTING FLOOD AND EROSION PREVENTION IN BAC KAN PROVINCE BY SUPPORTING LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ADAPTATION STRATEGY DIVERSIFICATION

Viet Nam



Population
100 M



HDI
107/189



Per capita GDP
USD 4,717

The project provides for hydraulic development for flood and erosion prevention linked to the Cau River and supports local authorities in diversifying their adaptation strategy.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The urban development of Bac Kan City in recent decades has led to increased vulnerability. Its hydraulic infrastructure has not been modernized to prevent and mitigate flooding and erosion risks. In the event of extreme climatic events, this can seriously affect the lives and economies of local populations.

The city's historic center has become densely populated, on the south bank of the Cau River, in a mountainous and fragmented area where territorial development is difficult. The undersized and poorly maintained urban drainage system cannot effectively manage water flow and sediments from the watershed. This causes silting, local flooding, and environmental impacts.

development in the face of climate change. It plans to (i) protect residential and agricultural lands from erosion, (ii) better manage floods and wastewater, (iii) secure drinking water supply and irrigation through the construction of two spillways, (iv) create ecological spaces along the Cau River to prevent flooding and erosion risks via nature-based solutions, and (v) provide technical support to urban management and to diversification of climate-change-impact adaptation strategies.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The project will improve urban development and the environment in Bac Kan through the integration of climate-resilient infrastructure and natural solutions, thereby improving the local economy and quality of life for 57,000 residents. It will also strengthen local capacities in flood prevention through risk mapping, detailed hydrological analysis, and a study on how the Cau River reacts to weather events, to better reduce flood risks and impacts.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project seeks to improve the integrated management of the Cau, Nong Thuong, and Pa Danh rivers to limit flood, drought, and erosion impact on people and their property, while supporting socio-economic

- **Beneficiary**
Bac Kan Province
- **Financing tool**
Sovereign loan and EU grant
- **Year financing approved**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amounts committed**
EUR 18.5 M
from AFD
EUR 1.5 M
EU grant from its Asia Pacific Investment Facility

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

94% climate
(94% adaptation)

20% biodiversity

Main partners



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Multi-Country

- 58. *Contributing to the Global Shield Solutions Platform multi-donor facility*
- 59. *BIODEV2030: Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development*
- 60. *Blue Carbon Facility: Accelerating the protection and restoration of blue-carbon marine and coastal ecosystems*
- 61. *Facility 2050: Promoting low-carbon and resilient development*



CONTRIBUTING TO THE GLOBAL SHIELD SOLUTIONS PLATFORM MULTI-DONOR FACILITY, TO DEVELOP INSURANCE SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE FINANCIAL LOSSES RELATED TO RESIDUAL CLIMATE RISKS

Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Gambia, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Pakistan, Pacific islands, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia

This financing is France's contribution, alongside those of its European partners, to develop climate-risk insurance solutions adapted to the most vulnerable countries and their populations.

- **Beneficiary**
Global Shield Solutions Platform Facility and Expertise France
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year agreement signed**
2023
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 35 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(100% adaptation)

Main partners



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LOCAL CONTEXT

“Loss and damage” is used to refer to the negative impacts of climate change that occur on human and natural systems despite mitigation and adaptation efforts. These negative impacts represent residual climate risks. Countries must establish appropriate financial strategies to limit their economic and financial losses. To develop pre-arranged financing, in particular risk-transfer insurance solutions, Germany launched the Global Shield Solutions Platform (GSSP) in 2022. Its aim is to coordinate donors and promote protection and insurance mechanisms against climate risks. The initiative is based on two main priorities:

- Multi-stakeholder dialogue in each country on disaster-risk financing.
- Financing financial risk management mechanisms and solutions, including for insurance, via financial vehicles such as the GSSP, to which France contributes alongside Germany, the European Commission, Denmark, Ireland, and Luxembourg.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project objective is to strengthen the financial resilience of vulnerable States and their populations to climate shocks, based on three priorities: (i) contributing to the development, in each country, of disaster-risk financing strategies; (ii) financing certain protection needs identified by those countries; and (iii) mobilizing the private sector, including insurance companies, through public-private partnerships. The project's two main components are the facilitation of a multi-stakeholder dialogue in certain countries, and the financing and development of mechanisms for climate-risk protection and transfer.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The GSSP will finance the needs expressed by its 13 participating countries and regions, thereby strengthening the diversity of solutions available for disaster risk management. The resources mobilized by Expertise France will contribute to upstream national dialogue and will help develop – beyond the countries of the initiative – insurance solutions for banks and public companies (in the energy, water, and transport sectors) whose assets or income are especially exposed to climate risks. In addition, the project will pay particular attention to promoting gender equality in all its activities.





MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO DEVELOPMENT

Benin, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, and Viet Nam

BIODEV2030 seeks to reconcile biodiversity and development by promoting changes in productive practices in key business sectors in 15 pilot countries, through the use of multi-stakeholder dialogue.

- **Beneficiary**
BIODEV 2030 – Phase II
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Project period**
2019-2026
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD for Phase II**
EUR 10 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

75% climate
(37% adaptation
38% mitigation)

Main partners



CONTACT

<https://www.biodev2030.org/contact/>

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LOCAL CONTEXT

Biodiversity conservation is essential to ensure the production of vital goods and services such as food, wood, carbon sequestration, and water regulation. It is now urgent to reverse biodiversity decline by 2030 and restore nature by 2050. In December 2022, the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, setting firm goals for a world in harmony with nature. It is against this backdrop that the BIODEV2030 project was launched in late 2019 to help mainstream biodiversity into the economic development strategies of 15 pilot countries.

THE PROJECT'S INNOVATIVE ASPECTS

BIODEV2030 proposes an innovative approach to taking biodiversity into account within a set of sectoral policies and programs, based on science and multi-stakeholder dialogue. It particularly aims to encourage the development national strategies of sectoral integration of biodiversity, and to support changes in productive practices.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BIODEV2030 seeks to provide governments in 15 countries with the means to:

- Identify the main threats to the country's biodiversity and strategic economic sectors
- Persuade private actors to change their productive practices
- Agree on sectoral public-policy instruments to be established to reduce pressure on biodiversity
- Develop pilot projects at the local level

In Phase II, a study is identifying the sectoral public-policy instruments to be introduced, eliminated, or reformed in the 15 countries. National workshops are bringing together stakeholders to determine the priority measures to be implemented. At the local level, workshops are bringing together civil society, communities, decentralized authorities, and businesses to develop pilot projects designed to change productive practices.





BLUE CARBON FACILITY: ACCELERATING MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION AND RESTORATION BY MOBILIZING INNOVATIVE FINANCING OF CARBON CREDITS

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, India, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pacific islands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia, Türkiye, Viet Nam

- **Beneficiary**
Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Tunisia. Engagements with other partner countries are currently under discussion.
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Date agreement signed**
2024
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 6 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate
(50% adaptation
50% mitigation)

100% biodiversity

Main partners



FIND OUT MORE

<https://www.afd.fr/en/blue-carbon-facility-marine-ecosystems>

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The Blue Carbon Facility accelerates the protection and restoration of blue carbon marine and coastal ecosystems. To do so, it paves the way for sustainable projects via (i) actions to develop knowledge, (ii) public policies that take into account the relevant issues, and (iii) demonstration of the effectiveness of the new carbon-credit financing mechanisms.

LOCAL CONTEXT

“Blue carbon” refers to CO₂ stored by coastal ecosystems (mangroves, sea grass beds, marshes), which sequester carbon up to four times more than terrestrial forests. These ecosystems play a key role in climate-change mitigation, the resilience of environments to climate-change impact, biodiversity preservation, and food security for coastal populations. However, coastal ecosystems are threatened by urbanization, overexploitation, and climate change. More research needs to be conducted on those ecosystems, they must be taken into account more in public policies, and they require restoration projects and financing, especially in countries supported by AFD where the conditions for sustainable intervention remain difficult.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Blue Carbon Facility will prepare the conditions for sustainable projects in some 15 countries where AFD operates. The initiative will help build capacities in the

countries, via a progressive approach adapted to the wide range of national contexts and the maturity of the actors. Its three main priorities will be to (i) improve knowledge on coastal ecosystems, (ii) mainstream their preservation into public policies, and (iii) study and then try out suitable financing mechanisms (by establishing the appropriate regulatory context when required and by developing pilot projects).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The Facility’s actions seek to strengthen stakeholder skills and knowledge of stakeholders on the state, nature, and services provided by the ecosystems concerned. They also provide for carrying out studies, recommendations, and technical assistance aiming for better mainstreaming and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems in strategies, programs, and public policies. Finally, new financing mechanisms in the form of carbon credits are proposed and tested to ensure the sustainability of preservation actions.





2050 FACILITY: PROMOTING LONG-TERM, LOW-CARBON AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

Over 30 countries

The 2050 Facility supports over 30 developing countries that are among the biggest emitters or that are the most vulnerable in terms of their transition to a low-carbon and resilient development model.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The effects of global warming (sea-level rise, droughts, floods, etc.) threaten the development trajectories of the poorest countries and undermine recent socio-economic progress. Because they are unable to quantify future impact, many governments are struggling to fund appropriate policies. Development stakeholders must therefore mainstream climate issues within all decision-making levels, by mobilizing funding for adaptation and emission reduction, including in long-term sectors such as energy, agriculture, forestry, transport, and territorial planning. Article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement states that States must formulate long-term low-carbon development strategies. The 2050 Facility, which was established as part of AFD's Climate & Development 2017-2022 Strategy and has been active since 2018, responds to this expectation.

The GEMMES model sometimes rounds out these analyses with a macroeconomic and financial combination (Morocco, Viet Nam, and Colombia).

- Transition risk and macroeconomic analysis that assesses the exposure of sectors to low-carbon risks and their effects on currency, taxation, employment, and income distribution (Indonesia, Mexico, Ghana, and Rwanda).
- The support now includes climate-nature trajectories and seeks to operationalize them via support for public policies and technical assistance so that investment plans linked to JETP partnerships become a reality.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The publication of long-term strategies supported by AFD (Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Vanuatu, Morocco, Burkina Faso, and Mauritius) illustrates the mainstreaming of ambitious objectives, such as the renewable energy targets in Senegal as part of the JETP, and the carbon neutrality commitments of Morocco.

These strategies are accompanied by financing, for example as public-policy loans (Mexico, Philippines, Rwanda, Bangladesh, South Africa, Serbia, Indonesia, Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica), often in the form of co-financing with multilateral banks.

Recent approaches focus on targeted and concrete aspects:

- Transition risk modeling, including the impact of measures such as the CBAM (Indonesia, Rwanda, and Serbia).
- Operational deployment, via JETP platforms (South Africa, Indonesia) and Ministries of Planning and Energy (India).
- Pioneering analyses on the links between transition and ecosystems (South Africa) or physical risks (Ghana).

- **Beneficiaries**
38 countries in 2024
- **Financing tool**
Grant
- **Year created**
2018
- **Project status**
In progress
- **Amount committed by AFD**
EUR 30 M

Contribution to climate action / planet protection

100% climate

Main partners



FIND OUT MORE

<https://www.afd.fr/en/2050-facility-supporting-low-carbon-and-resilient-development>

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 2050 Facility helps countries formulate long-term, low-carbon, and resilient development strategies, which are crucial for implementing the Paris Agreement. It enhances public-policy dialogue and guides the implementation of AFD financing. It has helped guide 38 countries since 2018, through 99 projects:

- Sectoral modeling, especially in electricity (China, India, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Indonesia, Mexico, Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal) and in agriculture, forestry, and other land uses (Brazil, Namibia, Mozambique).
- Drawing up long-term strategies, including reviews of national plans, development of decarbonization scenarios, mainstreaming of adaptation, identification of priority sectors, estimation of investment needs, and monitoring & evaluation (Cambodia, Colombia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Morocco, Vanuatu, Senegal, Nigeria, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, and Viet Nam).



Glossary

Budget support: financing paid directly into the beneficiary country's budget, after verifying that its public finances ensure sufficient transparency and reporting conditions. The funds are disbursed once jointly defined targets have been met, whether relating to public policies or investment programs.

C2D (Debt Reduction–Development Contract): in exchange for the cancellation of a sovereign debt, the beneficiary State pays the amounts that would have been due as debt service into a development fund jointly managed by the lender and the beneficiary government. AFD has implemented C2D programs in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea.

Concessional loan: loan whose final interest rate is reduced thanks to a subsidy (generally from the French government).

Credit line: loan granted to a bank, which then on-lends the funds to its local clients.

IDFC (International Development Finance Club): network of 27 public development banks committed to sustainable development practices.

Market-based loan: loan without direct financing from the French government. Thanks to its strong credit rating, AFD offers its partners more favorable interest rates and maturities than those available on financial markets.

Non-sovereign loan: loan granted to a public entity without State guarantee.

Public policy loan: sovereign financing instrument designed to support partner countries in the design, implementation or consolidation of public policies.

Sovereign loan: loan to a foreign State.

Taxonomy: list of materials and/or activities considered to have a positive impact on climate or biodiversity, generally used in the implementation of credit lines.

Toward a world in common

AFD Group finances and drives the transition to a fairer, safer and more resilient world, working with its partners to support communities all over the world. Drawing on the complementary strengths of its entities – Agence Française de Développement for public financing, Proparco for responsible private investment, and Expertise France for technical expertise – the Group is ideally positioned to meet all sustainable development challenges. Working in over 160 countries, including France's Overseas Territories and Departments, the Group adapts its operations to the realities on the ground, actively supporting local initiatives. With over 4,000 projects, whose objectives are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), AFD Group works on behalf of the French people, together with all stakeholders committed to economic development and the preservation of common goods: climate, biodiversity, peace, gender equality and global health. Working by your side, toward a world in common.



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