



# Adaptation Finance with a Focus on Africa

Funding NAP's

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# INSTRUMENTS

Instruments	What it funds (examples)	Eligible borrowers	Notes on leverage / structure
<b>Sovereign &amp; sub-sovereign loans (concessional/ordinary)</b>	Flood prevention, water supply/irrigation, coastal protection, climate-proofed roads/health/education	Central govts, SOEs, qualified municipalities	Can be project loans or programmatic/budget support tied to policy actions
<b>Non-sovereign / project finance loans</b>	Climate-smart ag value chains, resilient municipal services, water treatment, mini-grids with adaptation co-benefits	State-owned enterprises, SPVs, PPP's	Typically co-financed with MDB/DFI partners
<b>Lines of credit to local FIs</b>	On-lending for MSME/farmer resilience: efficient irrigation, storage, cold-chain, resilient housing	National DFIs, commercial banks, MFIs	Usually paired with TA for origination and climate/E&S screening
<b>Guarantees</b>	De-risking PPPs and local-currency bonds for resilient infra; lowering cost of capital	Same as above + private lenders	Catalyzes private capital; reduces required sovereign borrowing
<b>Equity / quasi-equity (selective)</b>	Regional climate/infrastructure funds; SPV participation	Funds/SPVs	Used to crowd-in private investors
<b>Grants &amp; blended finance (via partnerships)</b>	Project prep, feasibility/E&S, early-warning/hydromet, viability gap	Public agencies; project SPVs	Often blended with BOAD loans (e.g., GCF, Adaptation Fund)
<b>Technical assistance &amp; project prep</b>	NAP-to-pipeline conversion, feasibility, climate-risk analytics, MRV systems	Line ministries, Project Implementation Unit. s, FIs	Speeds readiness and safeguards compliance

# FUNDING & PROJECTIONS



- BOAD's Djoliba baseline is about **USD 1.5 billion for 2021–2025**, i.e., roughly **USD 300 million per year** of BOAD's **own** climate resources.
- For planning, 40–60% of that will go to adaptation: that's **~USD 120–180 million per year** from BOAD for adaptation, or **~USD 600–900 million over five years**.
- With conservative co-financing, you can usually double or triple the annual adaptation envelope:
  - ❑ if partners match BOAD **1:1**, total adaptation financing becomes **~USD 240–360 million per year**, i.e., **~USD 1.2–1.8 billion over five years**.
  - ❑ If partners come in at **2:1**, totals rise to **~USD 360–540 million per year**, i.e., **~USD 1.8–2.7 billion over five years**.

# COUNTRIES BOAD SUPPORTS (WAEMU) AND TYPICAL NAP FIT



Countries	Illustrative NAP-aligned priorities	Instruments that fit well
Benin	Coastal protection; urban drainage (Cotonou); water security	Sovereign loans; blended grants; guarantees for PPP's
Burkina Faso	Small/medium irrigation; watershed rehab; Drought Early Warning System.	Sovereign loans; lines of credit to agri-banks; TA
Côte d'Ivoire	Urban flood-risk mgmt; resilient transport links	Programmatic sovereign loans; guarantees
Guinea-Bissau	Nature-based coastal defenses; resilient rural roads	Concessional sovereign loans; blended grants
Mali	Water storage/irrigation; climate-smart ag	Sovereign loans; lines of credit; TA
Niger	Drought resilience; hydromet & contingency systems	Sovereign loans; TA; blended grants
Senegal	Coastal resilience (Dakar littoral); sponge-city drainage	Sovereign loans; guarantees; blended finance
Togo	Lomé drainage/flood mgmt; coastal/mangrove protection	Sovereign loans; municipal on-lending; grants/TA