Danish Support to the Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPFF)

Key results:

- Tackling the structural drivers of irregular migration and forced displacement by addressing climate vulnerability, fragility, and lack of opportunities.
- Expanding access to sustainable energy, water, sanitation, and transport services to improve livelihoods and reduce migration pressures.
- Strengthening resilience of communities, particularly women and youth, to cope with the impacts of climate change and instability.
- Creating inclusive economic opportunities and jobs that enhance stability and reduce the incentives for out-migration.
- Mobilizing climate finance and fostering climate-resilient infrastructure that underpins long-term development and migration prevention.

Justification for support:

The purpose of Denmark's contribution is to address the structural drivers of irregular migration and displacement by supporting the Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPFF). As a co-financing Special Fund managed by the AfDB, the RPFF leverages each donor contribution at least 1:1 with Bank resources, multiplying impact and mobilizing additional partners. By investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, energy, water, and transport, the RPFF reduces vulnerabilities linked to climate change, fragility, and lack of livelihoods—key migration push factors.

Major risks and challenges:

Political dynamics, conflict, instability, and weak commitment from state actors pose significant challenges. AfDB mitigates these through multi-level engagement, adaptive planning, and leveraging partnerships, with continuous monitoring and flexible adaptation of activities. Key risks include insecurity, limited institutional capacity, project delays, external shocks, and the possibility that infrastructure alone may not reduce irregular migration without complementary measures. Institutional and operational risks, such as capacity constraints and coordination challenges, are addressed through strong governance, oversight, and monitoring support.

File No.	
Country	North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa with focus in North African and selected Sub-Saharan countries
Responsible Unit	MIGSTAB
Sector	15190, Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility
Partner	AFDB

DKK million	**2025**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**Total**
Commitment	70							70
Projected disbursement	25	25	20					70

Duration	11/2025-12/2031
Previous grants	-
Finance Act code	§06.32.10.15
Head of unit	Kasper Thams Olsen
Desk officer	Nicolaj Sønderbye
Reviewed by CFO	YES: Antonio Ugaz-Simonsen

Relevant SDGs *[Maximum 5 – highlight with grey]*

No Poverty	No Hunger	Good Health, Wellbeing	Quality Education	Gender Equality	Clean Water, Sanitation
Affordable Clean Energy	Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	Reduced Inequalities	Sustainable Cities, Communities	Responsible Consumption & Production
Climate Action	Life below Water	Life on Land	Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	Partnerships for Goals	

Objectives

The overall development objective the RPFF is to tackle the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement in Africa by investing in climate-aligned sovereign infrastructure projects in the energy, transport, and water sectors that promote climate resilience, inclusive economic opportunities, and long-term stability.

Environment and climate targeting - Principal objective (100%); Significant objective (50%)[1]

	Climate adaptation	**Climate mitigation**	**Biodiversity**		**Other green/environment**
Indicate 0, 50% or 100%	50%	50%	0		0
Total green budget (DKK)	35	35	0		0

Justification for choice of partner:

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is a trusted partner of African countries, supporting their development priorities with a strong track record in infrastructure and climate-related projects. Its extensive experience in delivering energy, transport, and water initiatives demonstrates its operational capacity and impact. The Bank's effectiveness and institutional strength have been recognized through positive external assessments, including by MOPAN, reinforcing its credibility as a key partner for sustainable development.

Summary:

AfDB's interventions under RPFF focus on tackling the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement by investing in climate-resilient infrastructure in the energy, water and transport sectors. The Facility strengthens economic opportunities and livelihoods, particularly for women, youth, and marginalized communities in Africa, including in fragile and transit countries. With a strong emphasis on climate change adaptation and mitigation, resilience, and job creation, RPFF integrates the principles of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB), a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), and gender equality across all interventions, ensuring inclusive and sustainable development outcomes.

Budget (engagement as defined in FMI)**:**

Engagement 1 – project development		66,5
Engagement 2 – admin fee (5%)		3,5
Total		**70,0**

Note: In PMI, an interactive version of this appropriation cover note is available at the "Grant" page under "Budget".

[1] These figures are indicative. Both mitigation and adaptation projects are expected, but no fixed target allocation is set.

Danish Support to the Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPFF)

Danida Standard Project Document

1. Introduction

The present Project Document (PD) outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for a proposed contribution of DKK 70 million in support of the Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPFF) Special Fund. The grant has the specific purpose of providing access to funding - through RPFF - for addressing the root causes of irregular migration through climate-aligned sovereign investments in the energy, transport, and water key infrastructure sectors. While these are the broad sectoral windows, agriculture-related projects may be considered eligible when linked to water, energy, and/or transport (e.g., irrigation and water storage, cold-chain powered by clean energy, feeder roads that stabilize agri-market access, etc). A growing body of evidence highlights that water security and climate-resilient agriculture reduce displacement pressures—for example, the Groundswell report[1] identifies water scarcity and declining crop productivity as major drivers of climate migration. Similarly, investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and rural electrification can strengthen local economies and resilience by improving productivity, creating jobs, and expanding access to essential services, which in turn can reduce incentives for out-migration[2]. Transport investments—including both rural and inter-regional corridors that enhance connectivity and trade—contribute to economic development, regional integration, and social inclusion. By expanding socio-economic opportunities along these infrastructure investments, the grant can help reduce push-factors for irregular migration[3]. At the same time, recognizing that greater connectivity may also facilitate mobility, RPFF operations will focus on climate-vulnerable areas and be designed to strengthen resilience, stability, and inclusive development, thereby helping to minimize potential unintended effects on migration dynamics.

The Danish contribution would be preferenced towards countries of strategic importance to Denmark in the context of migration. These include North African countries such as Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Mauritania, as well as selected Sub-Saharan African countries, notably Senegal, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Sudan. This geographic preference is intended to remain flexible, allowing for the inclusion

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[1] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/540941631203608570/pdf/Overview.pdf

[2] Łukaniszyn-Domaszewska, K., Mazur-Włodarczyk, K., & Łukaniszyn, M. (2025). Unveiling the Interrelations Between Migration, Climate Change, and Energy Transitions in the Context of Socioeconomic Disparities. Energies, 18(7), 1625. https://doi.org/10.3390/en18071625

[3] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2021/06/29/economic-integration-in-west-africa-starts-with-road-corridors

of additional eligible countries over time based on evolving priorities and needs. The project document is an annex to the legal agreement with the RPFF and constitutes an integral part hereof together with the documentation specified below. The Danish contribution to the RPFF complements Danish migration portfolio and the programmes by addressing the root causes of irregular migration further upstream. While other efforts focus on downstream measures, this support aims to tackle structural drivers like climate vulnerability and lack of opportunities through climate-aligned infrastructure investments. These investments are designed to promote inclusive development, integrating human rights, gender equality, youth empowerment, and the SDG principle of leaving no one behind (LNOB). By targeting vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women, youth, and climate-affected populations, the interventions strengthen resilience, expand socio-economic opportunities, and enhance access to essential services. Together, these interventions reflect Denmark's integrated and comprehensive portfolio approach to migration, ensuring that climate-resilient infrastructure delivers both developmental and rights-based impacts.

"The Documentation" refers to the partner documentation for the supported intervention. For the African Development Bank ("AfDB" or "the Bank"), this includes the Instrument for the Establishment of the Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPFF) Special Fund ("RPFF Instrument"), which constitutes the legal foundation and governing framework of the Special Fund and under which the Bank operates in its capacity as Fund Administrator. For other participating donors, the Documentation includes the Instrument of Participation and the Instrument of Commitment, which formally indicate their engagement with the Fund and the corresponding financing amounts.

The Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPFF) is a multi-donor Special Fund managed by the AfDB, established to tackle the root causes of migration and displacement through strategic, climate-aligned investments in infrastructure. The RPFF stems from the Rome Process, launched at the Rome Conference on 23 July 2023, initiated by Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni and Tunisian President Kaïs Saïed. The Process brought together leaders from African, Middle Eastern, and European countries, including from the broader Mediterranean region, alongside international institutions, to forge a new development-oriented approach to addressing irregular migration. This political momentum was further reinforced by the launch of Italy's Mattei Plan for Africa in January 2024—a framework built on equal-to-equal cooperation and focused on priority sectors such as education, health, agriculture, water, and energy. The RPFF was formally established through the RPFF Instrument, which was approved by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank on 10 February 2025 and became operational on 31 March 2025 with the submission of the Instruments of Participation and Commitment from its first contributing donors – Italy[4] and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Building on these frameworks, the RPFF operationalizes the ambitions of both the Rome Process and the Mattei Plan, as well as the AfDB's strategic vision, through a dedicated financing mechanism. It aims to catalyze sovereign investments in energy, transport, and water infrastructure, particularly those with

[4] Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (acting as manager of the Italian Climate Fund), the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

strong climate adaptation and mitigation impact, to enhance resilience, generate economic opportunities—especially for youth—and reduce the vulnerabilities that fuel climate-induced migration. Aligned with the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy (2024–2033) and its High 5s priorities, the RPFF reinforces the Bank's commitment to inclusive, green, and resilient economic growth, while integrating cross-cutting themes such as gender equality, youth empowerment, climate action, and good governance.

2. Context, strategic considerations, rationale and justification

2.1 Regional context

Migration and forced displacement are amongst the defining global challenges of the 21st century, shaped by a complex interplay of economic, environmental, political, and demographic factors. According to the IOM, the number of international migrants worldwide reached 281 million in 2024, representing 3.6% of the global population and generating an estimated 9.4% of global GDP[5]. At the same time, internal displacement is rising rapidly, reaching an unprecedented 71.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) globally by the end of 2022[6]. This trend is expected to continue in light of growing fragility, climate change, and conflict, particularly in regions with weak state capacity and limited resilience.

Africa is at the heart of these global dynamics—both as a region of origin and of destination for migrants and displaced persons. The World Migration Report 2024 estimates that there are approximately 40 million African migrants globally, with 21 million residing within the continent, 11 million in Europe, nearly 5 million in Asia, and around 3 million in North America. Intra-African migration continues to grow steadily, driven largely by economic opportunity, environmental stress, and regional mobility patterns. Countries such as South Africa (2.9 million), Côte d'Ivoire (2.5 million), and Uganda (1.7 million) host significant migrant populations, while others—such as Gabon (19%), Equatorial Guinea (16%), and Libya (12%)—have among the highest proportions of immigrants relative to their total population (IOM, 2021).

The increase in irregular migration toward Europe highlights a growing urgency. In 2023 alone, irregular flows rose across all major sea routes, including a 49% increase on the Central Mediterranean Route, reaching 157,479 crossings. Tunisia replaced Libya as the primary point of departure to Europe, with around 98,000 people departing in 2023—triple the figure from 2022 (Frontex, 2024). The situation has been further complicated by political upheavals in the Sahel and Maghreb, including military coups in Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso, and the ongoing crisis in Sudan.

Africa faces intensifying climate and fragility pressures that exacerbate the drivers of displacement. Over 250 million Africans currently live in fragile settings, where communities are exposed to overlapping shocks—including climate change, food insecurity, violent conflict, and governance breakdowns—that outstrip their capacity to adapt and this may lead to irregular migration or forced displacement (AfDB, 2022)[7]. Climate change acts as a "threat multiplier," exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and accelerating mobility trends both within and beyond borders. External shocks, such as the war in Ukraine, have

[5] IOM Global Appeal 2024
[6] IDMC 2024
[7] Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa 2022-2026. Abidjan.

compounded these pressures—triggering spikes in global food and energy prices that pushed 15 million Africans into extreme poverty in 2022, with an additional 2.1 million expected to follow in 2023 (AfDB, 2022). These global disruptions, layered over domestic challenges such as youth unemployment, gender inequality, and constrained institutional capacity, contribute to heightened instability, rising humanitarian needs, and increased rates of migration and forced displacement across the continent.

In North Africa, the effects of climate change are already tangible. The region is witnessing both slow-onset climate impacts—such as rising temperatures, desertification, and water stress—and sudden-onset disasters like wildfires and floods. Morocco and Algeria alone recorded over 11,500 displacements due to wildfires in 2022[8]. Libya, with its ongoing conflict and low adaptive capacity, illustrates the compounding nature of conflict and climate shocks, with water scarcity even being weaponized by armed groups. These environmental pressures contribute to a highly volatile migration landscape. North Africa remains a major hub for irregular migration towards Europe, particularly through the Central Mediterranean route—the world's deadliest—with more than 20,000 deaths and disappearances recorded between 2014 and 2022[9]. Migrants, particularly women and girls, face elevated risks of gender-based violence during desert crossings and at points of departure. Despite the dangers, economic push factors and structural vulnerabilities persist, compounded by xenophobia and discrimination against sub-Saharan migrants in parts of the region. Yet, remittances remain crucial: in 2022, Egypt and Morocco received over USD 28 billion and USD 11 billion, respectively[10].

In the East and Horn of Africa, climate-induced disasters like droughts and floods have become more frequent and intense. The region recently experienced the worst drought in over 40 years, affecting Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. Over 27 million people faced severe food insecurity, and more than 2 million were displaced by drought in 2023 alone[11]. This comes on top of long-standing conflict and instability, particularly in Somalia and parts of Ethiopia. The 2022 Kampala Ministerial Declaration on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (KDMECC)—signed by over ten countries—represents a critical step forward in integrating climate mobility into national and regional policy frameworks.

Irregular migration from West and Central Africa towards Europe remains significant, with migrants often using the central Mediterranean, western Mediterranean, or west African Atlantic routes—each fraught with danger. In 2022, nearly 2,800 migrant deaths or disappearances were recorded along these corridors, though the real number is likely higher due to limited rescue efforts. The west African Atlantic route, in particular, is perilous, with overcrowded boats stranded for days in the Atlantic without support. Despite the risks, over 29,000 nationals from West and Central Africa arrived in Europe in 2022[12].

Yet migration in the region is not solely outward. Intraregional migration remains dominant in West and Central Africa, driven by seasonal labour needs and economic opportunity. Over 11 million international migrants resided in the region in 2020, with most coming from neighbouring countries. In West Africa,

[8] IDMC 2023
[9] Black and Sigman, 2022
[10] Remmitances Brave Global Headwinds. Special Focus: Climate Migration.
[11] FSNWG, 2022; Terry and Rai, 2023.
[12] IOM, 2023

around 70% of migration is intra-regional, facilitated in part by the ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol, which grants citizens of member states the right to enter, reside, and engage in economic activity in other member countries. Countries like Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are major destinations[13]. However, the full implementation of the protocol remains uneven due to divergent national priorities, poor infrastructure, and political constraints. In Central Africa, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) also has a free movement protocol, but progress has been limited due to persistent instability in several member states.

Across the continent, climate change is reinforcing other migration drivers such as insecurity, poverty, exclusion, and youth unemployment. It is also intersecting with regional integration dynamics and evolving demographic pressures. For example, West and Central Africa is home to over 500 million people, 40% of whom are under the age of 15[14]. This demographic surge could represent a powerful engine for development or a destabilizing force if unmet by adequate services and opportunities. Gender inequalities further compound these challenges, as women and girls are often disproportionately affected by both climate stress and migration pressures.

In conclusion, climate change continues to shape migration patterns in Africa, exposing policy gaps and prompting regional responses. While frameworks are emerging, greater investment in resilience and inclusive development is needed to ensure migration remains a choice, not a necessity.

Policy frameworks such as the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) call for international cooperation and shared responsibility, yet implementation remains limited by their non-binding nature. As such, enhanced multi-stakeholder collaboration, grounded in national ownership and regional priorities, is needed to bridge implementation gaps and ensure tailored, context-sensitive responses to climate-related displacement and mobility.

2.2 Rationale for the Danish support to the RPFF

The Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPFF) was established in February 2025 by Italy, the United Arab Emirates, and the African Development Bank (AfDB) as a Special Fund. Designed as a co-financing facility, the RPFF provides technical assistance, concessional loans, and grants to the Bank's Regional Member Countries (RMCs), matching at least 1:1 the Bank's financing with its own or African Development Fund (ADF) resources for the investment operations. A Danish contribution will therefore contribute towards leveraging additional finance from the Bank and potential co-financiers for the underlying projects.

The RPFF governance structure comprises multiple layers of oversight. At the first level, the RPFF Management Committee (RPFFMC)—made up of senior representatives from the Climate, Energy, Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation, and Transition States and Fragility departments—serves as the initial review body for all new funding proposals. It assesses submissions and recommends their inclusion in the project pipeline. Proposals are then assessed by the RPFF Technical Review Committee (TRC), often jointly

[13] IOM, 2015
[14] Youth empowerment: Reimagining and transforming skills development in Western and Central Africa

with the Bank's Technical and Quality Assurance Committee (TQAC) for investment operations, to ensure quality and alignment with RPFF objectives. Additional reviews may be conducted by the Bank's Public Sector Operations Review Committee (PSRC), the Credit Risk Committee (CRC) and/or the Bank's Operations Committee (OpsCom), a senior management body composed of Vice-Presidents and Directors, depending on the nature and characteristics of the project. Finally, the Governing Council (GC) composed of donor representatives provides strategic direction and operational oversight, in particular approving the Annual Work Plan and Budget and reviewing and clearing all projects exceeding USD 1 million, before they are presented to the Board of Directors (BoD) for final approval. It should be noted that technical assistance projects below USD 1 million are approved by the sector Vice-President (but investment operations below USD 1 million will still follow the normal procedure through to presentation to the BoD).

As noted, the RPFF was established by the AfDB in 2025 in partnership with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP)—as manager of the Italian Climate Fund—alongside Italy's Ministry of Environment and Energy Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and the UAE's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The RPFF is deeply rooted in the Rome Process, leading the dialogue on migration toward development-centered investments and further anchored by Italy's Mattei Plan introduced in 2024, which promotes equal partnerships with Africa. While Denmark is a long-standing AfDB non-regional member and supports multiple trust funds aligned with climate resilience, fragility prevention, and sustainable livelihoods, it has not yet joined the RPFF. Given Denmark's active engagement with Italy on migration policy within the EU and its leadership in promoting sustainable and coordinated migration initiatives, the RPFF offers a highly strategic vehicle to operationalize these shared objectives—through concrete, climate-aligned investments that address root causes and deliver long-term impact in Africa.

As a special fund, RPFF is able to provide both TA and investment loans and grants for public sector energy, transport and water projects from early-stage development to project commissioning. RPFF is additionally able to provide upstream technical support to public sector institutions for project preparation and to improve capacity development.

The RPFF is adapting its focus to address the evolving challenges of migration and displacement in Africa, where climate change, fragility, and limited economic opportunities increasingly drive population movements. By investing strategically in resilient infrastructure across energy, transport, and water sectors, the RPFF targets the root causes of migration while promoting inclusive development, human rights, and the SDG principle of leaving no one behind (LNOB). Interventions are designed to strengthen women's and youth economic empowerment, build climate-resilient communities, and enhance social and economic resilience among vulnerable and marginalized populations. With a strong operational presence and experience in fragile regions, as well as transitioning countries across North Africa and other key migratory corridors throughout the continent, the RPFF is uniquely positioned to strengthen livelihoods, build climate-resilient infrastructure, and enhance community resilience.

In essence, the RPFF is a highly effective delivery vehicle for addressing migration-related development challenges—a "special fund" that leverages the African Development Bank's technical expertise and regional footprint to channel catalytic finance into high-impact projects. Unlike new initiatives, RPFF builds on a solid foundation of donor partnerships and institutional capacity, accelerating results through well-established governance and coordination mechanisms. Given its strategic alignment with both regional priorities and international migration frameworks, the RPFF represents a suitable platform for Denmark to channel its support—maximizing impact while advancing shared goals on migration prevention, climate resilience, and sustainable growth across Africa.

2.3 Strategic considerations and justification

RPFF is well aligned with Danish development priorities. The RPFF is first and foremost highly relevant vis-à-vis overall global and regional development and migration challenges, including the root causes of irregular migration such as climate change and poverty as well as the creation of jobs and improvement of livelihoods through infrastructure-related investments.

Overall, the RPFF aligns with the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) for safe, orderly and regular migration, which most of the African countries endorsed in the United Nations General Assembly vote on 19 December 2018[15]. RPFF mainly contributes to objectives: Objective 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin; Objective 7 – Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration; Objective 18 – Invest in skills development and recognition of qualifications.

The RPFF is also closely aligned with Denmark's new Development Strategy "A Changing World – Partnerships in Development", emphasizing equal partnerships, local leadership, and localization of resources to maximize impact. Reflecting Italy's Mattei Plan's focus on equal-to-equal cooperation and close collaboration with the EU's Global Gateway, the RPFF supports development efforts managed and led by local actors, embodying Denmark's principle of more listening, less lecturing. By investing in climate-resilient infrastructure and inclusive economic development including in fragile regions, the RPFF tackles the root causes of forced displacement and irregular migration—a central focus of Denmark's strategy. It advances Denmark's goal of creating decent jobs for youth, fostering sustainable growth, and promoting peace and stability.

The RPFF also drives Denmark's vision for a just, green transition through investments in renewable energy, water, sanitation, and transport, supporting climate adaptation and nature-based solutions. Overall, the RPFF exemplifies Denmark's commitment to strengthening partnerships, mobilizing climate finance, and delivering impactful, inclusive development that addresses migration challenges while promoting long-term resilience and growth.

RPFF also contributes to accelerate progress towards several of the UN sustainable development goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth). However, access to modern and sustainable energy, clean water and sanitation, and transport infrastructure is an important enabler for achieving many of the other SDGs such as SDG 1 on "No Poverty," SDG 12 on "Sustainable Consumption and Production," and SDG 10 on "Reduced Inequalities,"

[15] With the exception of Libya, which abstained, a few countries—such as Equatorial Guinea and Guinea-Bissau—were absent from the vote.

by promoting inclusive economic opportunities and improving the living conditions of vulnerable populations.

The Strategy for Strengthened Danish Engagement with African Countries is well aligned with the objectives of the RPFF. The Danish Strategy's strong focus on climate adaptation—i.e. through major investments expected in water infrastructure—and support for green growth directly complement RPFF's investment priorities. The shared focus on reducing irregular migration—through capacity building and stronger partnerships with countries of origin and transit—further reinforces the strategic complementarity between the RPFF and Denmark's engagement in Africa.

Lastly, the RPFF's envisaged operations are fully aligned with Denmark's former government's Global Climate Action Strategy, "A Green and Sustainable World," which outlines Denmark's commitment to raising global climate ambition, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and enhancing adaptation and sustainable development. The RPFF also reflects Denmark's cross-cutting priorities, including a human rights-based approach (HRBA), Leaving No One Behind (LNOB), and a strong focus on gender and youth. As a Special Fund managed by the AfDB, the RPFF is well-placed to advance these objectives by drawing on the Bank's regional legitimacy and operational expertise.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has formulated a set of criteria for work in the energy sector. The table below goes through RPFF's alignment with these criteria.

Table 1. RPFF's Alignment with OECD/DAC Criteria

DAC Criterion	Justification
Relevance	The RPFF directly responds to the complex and evolving challenges linked to migration and forced displacement in Africa, including climate-induced migration, fragility, and limited economic opportunities—particularly for marginalised youth. By investing in climate-resilient infrastructure and sustainable service delivery across energy, transport, and water sectors, the RPFF addresses root causes of migration rather than symptoms. Its continent-wide scope, which includes both fragile and transitioning countries (such as those in North Africa), ensures responsiveness to regional migration dynamics. With its flexible structure and ability to support both investment operations and technical assistance, the RPFF aligns with the "Doing Development Differently" approach and supports the Humanitarian–Development–Peace (HDP) Nexus by bridging short-term stabilization with longer-term development and resilience-building objectives.
Impact	The RPFF contributes to Denmark's broader international priorities by helping reduce irregular migration and displacement pressures through structural investments that enhance access to basic services, economic opportunities, and climate resilience in both countries of origin and transit. By strengthening national systems and delivering tangible improvements in livelihoods and infrastructure, the RPFF enables long-term, transformational change aligned with the objectives of the Rome Process and the Mattei Plan. Moreover, by mobilizing co-financing and fostering partnerships with other donors and

	development actors, the RPFF leverages additional resources and expertise, significantly increasing the overall impact and sustainability of its interventions.
Effectiveness	The RPFF operates under a robust governance structure that includes a multi-stakeholder Governing Council composed of contributing donors, ensuring transparency, accountability, and strategic alignment. Technical quality and cross-sectoral coherence are ensured through a series of internal Bank review committees and coordination mechanisms. The RPFF leverages the AfDB's strong in-country presence, implementation track record, and convening power to work with national governments and local stakeholders, enhancing the effectiveness of its interventions. Fiduciary standards and performance monitoring are aligned with AfDB systems, ensuring high-quality delivery and value for money.
Efficiency	By using the African Development Bank's established administrative infrastructure and operational platforms, the RPFF achieves significant economies of scale, operational efficiency, and rapid deployment of resources. The fund minimizes duplication and transaction costs by co-financing AfDB pipeline operations and aligning with national development plans. Its dual-window design—covering both concessional investment and technical assistance—ensures tailored responses to specific country needs, while also enabling strategic bundling of interventions across regions.
Coherence	The RPFF provides a unique opportunity for Denmark to reinforce coherence between its climate, development, and migration priorities in Africa. By contributing to an already functioning and well-governed Special Fund that supports Rome Process goals, Denmark can position itself as a leader in building integrated responses to migration across the development–climate–peace nexus. The RPFF also complements existing EU and multilateral efforts, offering an effective platform for Denmark to align and influence migration-related programming alongside like-minded donors and institutions.
Sustainability	The RPFF is designed to promote long-term sustainability through its focus on structural, climate-aligned investments that build national resilience and reduce reliance on crisis response. By strengthening national ownership and institutional capacity—particularly in water, energy, and transport infrastructure—the Fund supports systemic change that can withstand political shifts and climate shocks. Its governance mechanisms, including regular donor oversight and performance monitoring, help mitigate implementation risks while reinforcing sustainable development pathways.

2.4 Lessons learned

Although the RPFF is a new Special Fund within the Bank, with no previous phases, its design draws directly on the lessons learned and best practices from other successful AfDB special and trust funds, including the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (founded in 2012 by Denmark, which remains a donor), the Canada-African Development Bank Climate Fund (CACF), the Alliance for Green Infrastructure in Africa (AGIA), the African Water Facility (AWF), or the Urban and Municipal Development Fund (UMDF), among others.

Key governance, operational, and project selection experiences from these funds have informed the RPFF's structure, enabling efficient decision-making, robust monitoring, and effective implementation. By leveraging this accumulated knowledge, the RPFF is well-positioned to deliver climate-aligned, Pan-African infrastructure investments, provide targeted technical assistance, and support concessional and non-reimbursable financing that maximizes development impact across sectors, while addressing the root causes of irregular migration and promoting inclusive, resilient growth.

3. Project Objective (*)

The primary objective of the RPFF is to tackle the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement in Africa by investing in sovereign infrastructure projects that promote climate resilience, inclusive economic opportunities, and long-term stability. By supporting transformative investments in energy, transport, and water and sanitation—alongside vocational training and job creation—the Facility addresses key socioeconomic and environmental drivers of migration.

The RPFF prioritizes regions most affected by fragility, conflict, and migratory pressures—such as the Sahel, Great Lakes, and Horn of Africa—where development needs are urgent and impacts can be most transformative. It also focuses on transit countries in North Africa, recognizing their critical role in migration routes and the need to strengthen resilience and development in these key hubs. Through concessional financing, grants and targeted technical assistance, the Facility strengthens the African Development Bank’s capacity to deliver climate-aligned, high-impact infrastructure, accelerate project preparation, and reinforce institutional resilience in RMCs. By tackling the structural causes of instability and lack of opportunity, the RPFF contributes directly to reducing involuntary migration, while fostering greener, more inclusive, and resilient communities across the continent.

The RPFF is structured around two complementary financing windows: an investment window, which provides concessional loans and grants for sovereign projects; and a technical assistance (TA) window, which offers non-reimbursable support to maximize the effectiveness and developmental impact of investments under the Facility. Together, these windows enable the RPFF to adopt a comprehensive and adaptive approach to addressing migration-related challenges through climate-resilient infrastructure development.

The objective of the technical assistance window is to improve the quality, readiness, and long-term impact of infrastructure investments supported under the RPFF. Technical assistance grants are used to address the specific costs and risks associated with project origination, preparation, implementation, and supervision, thereby increasing the likelihood of successful and timely execution. The TA window also aims to strengthen the capacities of borrower institutions in climate mitigation and adaptation through dedicated training and technical support, enabling countries to better plan, implement, and sustain infrastructure investments aligned with climate objectives. In addition, technical assistance supports knowledge management and learning beyond standard reporting obligations, helping to generate insights from RPFF-supported activities and inform future operations. It also contributes to the effective administration of the Facility by strengthening the Technical Coordination Unit (TCU).

Table 2: RPFF's current pipeline of projects planned for 2025 and extended pipeline for 2026

Project Title	Sector	Country	Region	Amount (USD)	Approval timeline
Concessional Loans					
Rural Roads and Irrigation Infrastructure	Transport	Angola	Southern	20,000,000	2025 Q4
Improving Performance and Access in the Electricity Sector	Energy	Congo	Central	20,000,000	2025 Q4
Mini-grids, and solar systems for education and health centres	Energy	Nigeria	Western	20,000,000	2025 Q4/2026 Q1
Construction of Multi-Purpose Dams	Water	Cameroon	Central	20,000,000	2025/2026
Climate-Resilient Water and Renewable Energy Solutions for Agriculture	Energy	Côte d'Ivoire	Western	TBD	2026
Solar Power Plant Development and Improved Access to Electricity	Energy	Senegal	Western	TBD	2026
Solar Power Plant and Access to Electricity	Energy	Mali	Western	TBD	2026
Expansion of Transmission, Distribution and Last Mile Connectivity	Energy	Tanzania	Eastern	TBD	2026
Transport and trade facilitation	Transport	Liberia/ Côte d'Ivoire	Western	TBD	2026
Highway development	Transport	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria	Western	TBD	2026
Urban Mobility	Transport	Kenya	Eastern	TBD	2026
Grants					
Lobito Economic Corridor Development Project	Transport	Zambia	Southern	10,000,000	2025 Q4

Borana Resilient Water Development Programme II	Water	Ethiopia	Eastern	7,000,000	2025 Q4
Nature-Based Flood Adaptation to Increase Community Resilience	Water	Rwanda	Eastern	10,000,000	2025/2026
Strengthening and Expansion of the Electrical Distribution Network in Subdivided Areas	Energy	Burkina Faso	Western	TBD	2026
Mini grids	Energy	Mauritania	Northern	TBD	2026
Generation Diversification (Solar PV)	Energy	Ethiopia	Eastern	TBD	2026
Urban Mobility	Transport	Ethiopia	Eastern	TBD	2026
Individual Sanitation and Solid Waste Recovery in the Urban Environment	Water	Mauritania	Northern	TBD	2026
Technical Assistance					
Lobito Economic Corridor Development Project - TA	Transport	Angola	Southern	1,000,000	2025 Q4
Capacity building, investment-readiness, diaspora platform development, and climate-smart MSME screening	Migration	Tunisia	Northern	TBD	2026

The extended pipeline for 2026 is indicative and will be further refined during the preparation of the Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2026, which will be submitted for endorsement by the GC at its annual meeting.

4. Theory of change and key assumptions

Irregular migration in Africa is driven by a complex interplay of conflict, climate vulnerability, economic exclusion, and weak governance. Climate change, in particular, is compounding the continent's existing development challenges by damaging livelihoods and infrastructure, intensifying resource competition, and increasing fragility—especially in regions such as the Sahel, Lake Chad Basin, and the Horn of Africa. These pressures result in increased internal displacement, irregular migration, and cross-border mobility, with significant implications not only for countries of origin, but also for transit and destination regions.

The RPFF is designed to address these underlying drivers of irregular migration by financing sovereign infrastructure projects that contribute to climate resilience, inclusive economic opportunities, and long-term regional stability. The intervention logic is based on the evidence that well-planned, climate-aligned infrastructure investments—particularly in energy, water and sanitation, and transport—can generate tangible development outcomes such as job creation, improved service delivery, and strengthened local economies, when investments are carefully planned, conflict- and gender-sensitive, equitably distributed, and accompanied by complementary governance and capacity-building measures that ensure local ownership and sustained benefits. While these infrastructure interventions contribute to the conditions that may reduce irregular migration, it is recognized that the chain of causality is long, and outcomes depend on a combination of complementary measures, supportive policies, and broader socioeconomic and environmental factors.

In line with the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), the RPFF promotes climate-resilient development pathways that integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation with sustainable development. This entails embedding equity, inclusivity, and system transitions across key infrastructure sectors. By ensuring that infrastructure projects are both climate-aligned and socially inclusive, the RPFF seeks to contribute to human, ecosystem, and planetary health while addressing the drivers of displacement and instability.

To maximize these outcomes, the RPFF explicitly incorporates conflict sensitivity, equity, and inclusivity into project design and implementation. Infrastructure will be developed through participatory approaches that engage local communities, civil society, and vulnerable groups—particularly women and youth—ensuring equitable distribution of benefits and avoiding unintended harm. Conflict analyses and safeguards will be integrated into the project cycle to anticipate risks, prevent infrastructure capture by elites, and reduce the potential for projects to become sources of grievance or instability.

Recognizing that infrastructure alone is insufficient, the RPFF will also invest in a supporting ecosystem of interventions, including technical assistance, institutional capacity building, and governance support. These measures will improve project preparation and execution, enhance transparency and accountability, and strengthen the ability of Regional Member Countries (RMCs) to manage climate- and migration-related risks. By combining large-scale infrastructure with governance and social interventions, the RPFF aims to ensure that investments advance equitable, climate-resilient development pathways that contribute to resilience, stability, and inclusive growth rather than exacerbating conflict.

The expected change pathway begins with the mobilization of new and additional concessional finance and technical assistance to prepare and implement climate-smart infrastructure projects in vulnerable regions. This will generate immediate outputs such as rehabilitated or newly constructed infrastructure in priority sectors. These outputs are expected to deliver intermediate outcomes including improved access to basic services (e.g. electricity, water, and transport), increased renewable energy generation, reduced GHG emissions, and direct and indirect job creation—particularly for marginalised youth and women when projects are carefully planned and conflict- and gender-sensitive, benefits are equitably distributed, complementary technical assistance and capacity-building are provided, and democratic governance and accountability mechanisms are in place to ensure sustained and inclusive results. These, in turn, will contribute to longer-term outcomes such as improved livelihoods, strengthened climate resilience, reduced economic vulnerability, and enhanced local stability. Ultimately, the RPFF aims to contribute to the overarching impact of reducing forced and irregular migration and displacement by addressing the root causes and enabling more sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient communities.

This theory of change rests on several key assumptions. First, it assumes that RMCs and implementing partners will demonstrate sufficient political will, ownership, and coordination to support RPFF investments and associated reforms. Second, it assumes that the lack of climate-smart infrastructure is indeed a significant driver of irregular migration, and that improving access to basic services, economic opportunities, and resilient infrastructure will reduce the underlying push factors rather than inadvertently enabling more irregular migration. Third, it assumes that complementary measures—including technical assistance, capacity building, and inclusive governance— will be effectively implemented within a supporting ecosystem of democratic governance, capable of reaching the most vulnerable and ensuring a participatory approach to planning, developing, and implementing infrastructure projects. Finally, it presumes that concessional resources can be mobilized at scale and delivered in a timely and predictable manner. Finally, it assumes that broader enabling conditions, such as macroeconomic stability, conflict sensitivity, and accountable governance, will support the translation of project outputs into longer-term outcomes and contribute to the overarching objectives of resilience, stability, and reduced irregular migration.

Key risks to this theory of change include escalating insecurity in target regions, limited absorptive capacity of national institutions, delays in project preparation or disbursement, and external shocks such as political crises or macroeconomic instability. There is also a risk related to the long chain of causality from infrastructure investments to reduced irregular migration: projects may be successfully implemented but fail to generate the intended social, economic, or environmental outcomes if complementary measures, participatory approaches, and inclusive governance are insufficient. Additionally, the complex interplay of climate, economic, and migration dynamics may limit the translation of outputs into desired intermediate and long-term outcomes. To mitigate these risks, the RPFF integrates a flexible and adaptive programming approach, targeted technical assistance, and close coordination with the African Development Bank and other partners engaged in migration, resilience, and climate action. Continuous monitoring and evaluation, periodic reviews of the theory of change, and adjustments to project design and implementation will help strengthen the likelihood of achieving the intended outcomes.

Annex 3 presents the Theory of Change diagram, illustrating how the RPFF, through its financing windows, delivers outputs that lead to outcomes contributing to the overarching goal.

5. Summary of the results framework

For results-based management, learning and reporting purposes Denmark will base the actual support on progress attained in the implementation of the RPFF as described in the documentation. Progress will be measured through the RPFF's monitoring framework focusing on a limited number of key outcome(s) and corresponding outputs and their associated indicators. Annex 3 presents the Indicative Results Framework as per the RPFF Operational Guidelines. All estimated figures are illustrative and subject to revision based on project-specific data.

Result framework for the RPFF

Project	DANIDA Support for the Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPFF)
Project Objective	Enhance low-carbon climate resilient infrastructure and reduce migration
Baseline	2025

Outcome		Climate-vulnerable populations, institutions, and organizations supported to cope with the effects of climate change and climate variability.	
Outcome indicator		Total number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change and variability (of whom women/youth). Means of verification: Project Completion Reports (PCR) and Implementation Progress Reports (IPR).	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target (*as per projects expected to be approved in 2025*)[16]	Year	2031	722,618
Target	Year	2031	1,500,000[17]

Outcome		GHG emissions reduced or avoided	
Outcome indicator		Cumulative GHG emissions reduced or avoided.	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target (as per projects expected to be	Year	2031	71,934

[16] As per the RPFF Abridged 2025 Annual Workplan and Budget. Each year, expected outcomes are documented in the AWPB for the projects under consideration for that year, and approved by the GC.

[17] Target based on preliminary estimates available at inception and will be reviewed in due course.

approved in 2025)			
Target	Year	2031	2,625,000 tCO2e30[18]

Outcome		Jobs are created	
Outcome indicator		1. Direct jobs created (of whom women/youth) 2. Indirect jobs created (of whom women/youth)	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target (as per projects expected to be approved in 2025)	Year	2031	6,635
Target	Year	2031	TBD

Outcome		Improved energy/clean cooking access and generation capacity	
Outcome indicator		1. Renewable energy generation 2. People provided with access to electricity (of whom women) 3. Annual energy savings	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target (as per projects expected to be approved in 2025)	Year	2031	560,470
Target	Year	2031	TBD

Outcome		Improved access to transport	
Outcome indicator		People with improved access to transport (of whom women)	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target (as per projects expected to be approved in 2025)	Year	2031	5,100,000
Target	Year	2031	TBD

Outcome	Improved access to water and sanitation
Outcome indicator	1. People with access to water (of whom women).

[18] Target based on preliminary estimates available at inception and will be reviewed in due course.

		2. People with access to sanitation (of whom women)	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target (*as per projects expected to be approved in 2025*)	Year	2031	18,000
Target	Year	2031	TBD

Outcome		Countries assisted in accelerating investments and market development of climate-resilient energy, transport and water infrastructure sectors, technologies, and activities (TA Window)	
Outcome indicator		Approved projects which have benefitted from TA	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target	Year	2031	TBD

Outcome		Climate finance leveraged	
Outcome indicator		1. Total amount of funds approved through the RPFF 2. Amount in USD millions of total investments per source (i.e., RPFF investment, AfDB and others) that benefitted from TA support. 3. RPFF Project Cancellation Rate. 4. Value of GHG emissions achieved per dollar invested by the RPFF	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target	Year	2031	TBD

Output (Investment Window)		Climate-smart energy infrastructure developed or upgraded	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target	Year	2031	TBD

Output (Investment Window)		Climate-smart water infrastructure developed or upgraded	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target	Year	2031	TBD

Output (Investment Window)		Climate-smart sanitary infrastructure developed or upgraded	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target	Year	2031	TBD

Output (Investment Window)		Climate-smart transport infrastructure developed or upgraded	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target	Year	2031	TBD

Output (TA Window)		Feasibility studies, project design, risk assessments, and capacity building, aimed at ensuring the successful planning and implementation of bankable projects.	
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target	Year	2031	TBD

6. Inputs/budget (*)

The Danish contribution to the RPFF will be a total of DKK 70 million (approximately EUR 9.4 million[19]) and will be provided in the form of a grant under the Investment Window's grant sub-window. This contribution will be preferenced towards supporting the design and implementation of RPFF operations in North African countries—namely Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Mauritania—as well as selected Sub-Saharan African countries, notably Senegal, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Sudan. The regional preference is intended to remain flexible, allowing for the inclusion of other eligible countries as priorities and needs evolve. Accordingly, the allocation of Danish funds will be guided by country-specific requirements, with distribution across RPFF's sectors of intervention following as a result, rather than being predetermined.

To date, the RPFF has secured a total capital commitment of around EUR 158 million from two donors: Italy[20] and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Each donor has chosen the specific financing window they wish to support, resulting in the allocation of funds across the Facility's three financing windows: the non-reimbursable technical assistance window, the investment concessional loans sub-window, and the investment grants sub-window.

The Non-reimbursable Technical Assistance Window supports project preparation, training and capacity building activities, as well as providing resources to administer RPFF in accordance with requirements (2 long-term consultants, audits, participation in events/other missions, and visibility).

The Investment Window supports projects across the RPFF's key sectors of intervention: energy, transport, and water. To ensure balanced and diversified portfolio management, the RPFF applies the following global risk limits to the allocation of investment contributions:

- No more than 20% of the total contribution may be allocated to a single eligible project;
- No more than 50% may be allocated to any one of the eligible sectors;
- No more than 25% may be allocated to a single eligible country.

The Danish grant will therefore align with the overall RPFF distribution framework, while ensuring that funding is preferentially directed toward the selected countries. An administrative cost equivalent to 5%

[19] Calculated using the African Development Bank Currency Converter based on the August monthly exchange rate.
[20] Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (acting as manager of the Italian Climate Fund), the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security of Italy, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy.

of the total contribution amount from each Donor will be applied. This fee will be deducted directly from the contribution upon receipt of the funds by the African Development Bank.

Support through the RPFF must be compliant with OECD DAC criteria (please refer to: *https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/oda-eligibility-and-conditions.html*) to qualify as Official Development Assistance (ODA).

The RPFF is knowledgeable about the DAC criteria for application of ODA.

The funds allocated to the RPFF has the purpose to build the capacity of developing countries in migration strategies and policy development with the aim of protecting migrants, and the allocated funds DO NOT support border authorities with the aim of restricting migration, including support to the return of 'third country nationals' who have been rejected as well as border control, and security of the EU's external borders (which is not ODA-eligible according to the OECD DAC criterion 4) as well as OECD DAC Casebook on Migration cases 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8).

7. Institutional and Management arrangement

The RPFF's management arrangement is designed to ensure adequate reporting, dialogue, learning and timely decisions about the project, including possible adaptations to ensure achievement of agreed outcomes. Grounded in a results-based management approach, the RPFF integrates operational oversight, quality assurance, anti-corruption safeguards, and risk management within a cohesive structure. This arrangement enables not only efficient implementation but also adaptability, transparency, and demonstration of impact.

At the strategic level, the RPFF is overseen by a Governing Council (GC) composed of donor representatives. The GC provides high-level strategic direction, reviews performance and risk reports, approves the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB), and endorses key operational priorities. The GC also serves as the primary platform for dialogue between the African Development Bank and contributing partners, ensuring transparency, accountability, and shared ownership of outcomes. The GC meets at least once annually, with the possibility of additional ad hoc sessions when needed to facilitate swift decision-making and alignment.

Day-to-day operations and coordination are led by the Technical Coordination Unit (TCU), which is responsible for the implementation of the RPFF in line with AfDB policies and the directions provided by the GC. The TCU prepares monitoring reports, consolidates data from implementing units, supports due diligence and compliance reviews, and coordinates knowledge sharing and communication.

A core component of the management framework is the Results Measurement Framework (RMF), which underpins the monitoring and evaluation system. The RMF defines specific indicators and targets aligned with RPFF's outputs and outcomes. It provides the foundation for consistent data collection across the portfolio. Data is typically gathered semi-annually by project teams and portfolio managers, consolidated by the TCU, and reported to the GC in structured monitoring reports.

Reporting follows a structured calendar. Semi-annual narrative progress reports are submitted to the GC[21] within two months following the end of each reporting period. These reports provide portfolio-level updates, highlight results achieved, include financial information, and track progress against the RMF. Annual narrative reports, which are publicly disclosed on the AfDB website, are submitted within six months of the fiscal year's end and offer a comprehensive overview of portfolio progress, results, and resource mobilization. Both reporting types disaggregate results and activities by financing window and intervention area. Project completion reports are required for all activities and serve as a basis for evaluating the relevance, efficiency, and impact of RPFF support.

The RPFF is subject to both internal and external auditing procedures. Annual audits of the RPFF Account are carried out by AfDB's external auditors and submitted to donors within 180 days after the fiscal year's end. A final audited financial statement is submitted within twelve months of the project's conclusion. Quarterly unaudited financial statements are also prepared and shared with donors within 45 days after each quarter to ensure timely financial oversight. Where donors request additional audits or evaluations outside the standard framework, these may be arranged upon mutual agreement, with costs borne either by the RPFF or the requesting donors. Such evaluations are conducted independently of the Bank's operational staff to ensure impartiality and credibility.

If Denmark request additional audits or evaluations outside of the regular framework, these may be arranged upon mutual agreement. Their cost will be borne by donors themselves. To ensure independence and avoid conflicts of interest, such evaluations will not be led by the AfDB.

The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB), prepared by the TCU and approved by the GC, details the operational priorities and anticipated expenditures for the year. It covers activities under both financing windows and includes staffing, missions, capacity building, and communications. The AWPB also ensures that resources are allocated flexibly in response to evolving needs and opportunities. It includes provisions for the development of knowledge products and communication efforts, including a dedicated RPFF webpage to provide visibility for donor contributions and showcase impact stories.

Risk management, due diligence, and integrity are embedded throughout the RPFF's implementation. All proposed projects undergo a comprehensive review to ensure compliance with AfDB's policies, including environmental and social safeguards[22], Rio Marker eligibility, Paris alignment, integrity and anti-corruption, anti-money laundering[23], and counter-terrorism. Projects involving recipients in default or under sanction are not eligible for support. In the event of policy non-compliance, the Bank may cancel funding and initiate contractual remedies.

AfDB has a robust anti-corruption policy and procedures in place[24]. The Integrity and Anti-Corruption Department monitors the adherence to the policy and procedures and has the mandate to carry out

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[21] Denmark will join the RPFF Governing Council once the Instrument of Participation and the Instrument of Commitment are shared.
[22] https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/african-development-bank-groups-integrated-safeguards-system-2023
[23] https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/bank-group-policy-on-the-prevention-of-illicit-financial-flows-95456
[24] Integrity and Anti-Corruption | African Development Bank Group

independent investigation into allegations of corruption and other sanctionable practices in all Bank operations, including trust funds. The department is independent from operations and reports directly to the BOD and the President of the Bank. It is emphasised that Denmark maintains a strict policy of zero tolerance towards corruption in all its forms. Maximum openness and transparency is essential when fighting corruption and information concerning the public sector is generally accessible to the general public in accordance with the Danish Public Administration Act and the Danish Act on Access to Public Administration Files. Therefore, any reports on corruption will be made publicly available to the Danish MFA.

The Danish MFA also has a zero tolerance towards corruption in all its forms. This includes inaction approach to tackling sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) as defined in UNSG Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 and the definition of sexual harassment in UNGA Resolution A/RES/73/148. AfDB will take appropriate measures to protect people, including beneficiaries and staff, from SEAH conducted by its employees, associated personnel and contractors and take timely and appropriate action when reports of SEAH arise and in line with its own policies, notably the Integrated Safeguards System, the Code of Conduct and the Bank Group's Initiatives to Safeguard Against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) adopted by the AfDB Board in 2021.

Also, consistent with United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UNSC Resolution 1373 (2001), 1267 (1999), 2462 (2019), the European Union's (EU) Consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to EU financial sanctions and other related resolutions the Parties are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism.

It is the policy of Denmark to seek to ensure that none of its funds are made available to, or for the benefit of, third parties - whether entities, individuals or groups of individuals - designated by the EU as subject to restrictive measures in the lists provided at www.sanctionsmap.eu or individuals, groups of individuals or entities associated with terrorism or designated by the UN Security Council and its committees.

Lastly, transparency and information disclosure are governed by AfDB's Disclosure and Access to Information Policy. Donors may access confidential project-level data upon prior consent from the recipients and the signing of confidentiality undertakings. Public communication on RPFF activities, including press releases, is coordinated with donors and aligns with the Bank's and donors' respective disclosure policies.

Through this robust and multi-layered management arrangement—anchored by the GC, implemented by the TCU, and governed by AfDB policies—the RPFF is equipped to ensure accountability, learning, and delivery of impactful results to address the root causes of migration and foster resilience across Africa.

Denmark's support to the RPFF builds on its broader engagement with the Bank, including contributions to several Special and Trust Funds such as the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA), reinforcing a shared commitment to sustainable and inclusive development on the continent.

The MEAL set-up for the RPFF will be carried out by the Technical Coordination Unit (TCU), in line with the arrangements applied under other Bank-managed funds. The TCU will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating results at both fund and project levels, ensuring that implementation progress and outcomes are systematically tracked and reported.

Specifically, the MEAL system will draw on implementation progress reports (IPRs) and project completion reports (PCRs) from funded operations, which will provide data on outputs, outcomes, and lessons learned. These will feed into RPFF portfolio-level reporting to the GC.

In addition, the TCU will maintain a results framework aligned with the Fund's theory of change and will oversee periodic reviews to assess contribution to higher-level outcomes. A budget allocation for qualitative outcome studies to measure change through implementation could also be considered, subject to discussion and agreement with the GC.

In addition, MIGSTAB shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial supervision mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the project/programme.

Finally, after the termination of the project/programme support, MIGSTAB reserves the right to carry out evaluations in accordance with this article.

8. Financial Management, planning and reporting

The financial management of the RPFF is underpinned by the African Development Bank's AAA credit rating, consistently affirmed by both Standard & Poor's and Fitch. This rating reflects not only the Bank's capacity to manage debt and financial obligations, but also its adherence to international standards of financial management, risk control, and accountability.

The financial accounts of the AfDB are audited annually by a top-tier international audit firm, selected through a transparent procurement process based on comprehensive terms of reference and a renewable five-year contract. These audits have consistently produced unqualified opinions, confirming the integrity and soundness of the Bank's financial practices. The RPFF, as a Special Fund managed by the AfDB, is subject to the same rigorous standards. Annual audits of the RPFF are conducted by the Bank's external auditors, and the fund's financial statements have similarly received unqualified audit opinions.

The RPFF's financial management, including disbursements and procurement, follows the AfDB's established procedures and safeguards. In alignment with Danida's General Guidelines for Accounting and Auditing of Grants channelled through Multilateral Organisations, all fund management activities comply with internationally accepted principles. Denmark's financial contribution will be disbursed in three instalments, on an annual basis, with a projected allocation of DKK 25 million in 2025-2026 and 20 million in 2027. The disbursement schedule may be accelerated or delayed if justified by implementation progress and demand in the project pipeline.

The governance structure of the RPFF enables Denmark to closely monitor the Fund's financial operations and programme implementation. Denmark's seat on the Governing Council will ensure that Denmark is able to provide strategic guidance and oversight of the fund. All RPFF projects above USD 1 million are subject to formal GC non-objection. The GC convenes annually in person to review the previous year's progress and approve the upcoming Annual Work Plan and Budget. Virtual quarterly meetings and regular reporting mechanisms complement this oversight, ensuring that donors are consistently informed.

Narrative and financial reporting requirements follow a structured timeline. Inception reports are delivered within the first three months of project start-up. Semi-annual narrative reports are submitted within two months after the end of each reporting period, providing detailed information on project activities, results, and financial execution. Annual reports, submitted within six months of the fiscal year-end, offer a full overview of portfolio-level progress and resource utilization. Unaudited quarterly financial statements are submitted within 45 days of quarter-end, while the audited financial statement is submitted annually, no later than 180 days after the fiscal year's end. Upon programme completion, a final audited financial report is submitted within 12 months. These reports provide disaggregated information on the investment and technical assistance windows.

To track performance and ensure accountability, all RPFF projects are required to submit completion reports, as well as annual activity and audit reports until the funded activities are finalized. These reports serve as a basis for assessing relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency.

The RPFF is also responsible for managing reflows from concessional loans disbursed under the Special Fund. These reflows are reinvested to support future RPFF activities, ensuring long-term sustainability of the Fund.

Results and financial performance are communicated through various channels, including semi-annual and annual reports, press releases, newsletters, event participation, and interviews. These efforts aim to document project approvals, progress, and results, targeting development partners, civil society, media, and the general public.

Denmark reserves the right to conduct technical or financial review missions at any stage and may initiate post-completion evaluations in accordance with its own procedures. Both parties commit to achieving full alignment with the implementing partner's rules and procedures while upholding international principles for sound financial management and transparent reporting.

Both parties will strive for full alignment of the Danish support to the implementing partner rules and procedures, while respecting sound international principles for financial management and reporting.

9. Risk Management

The AfDB Board Document outlines the principal risks associated with the RPFF Special Fund and the corresponding mitigation measures, which are fully aligned with AfDB policies, guidelines, and procedures. A comprehensive risk assessment has been conducted, grounded in the Fund's Theory of

Change (ToC) and designed to support the achievement of its strategic outcomes, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected settings. The implementation of the RPFF involves a range of contextual, programmatic, and institutional risks that could affect the achievement of its intended outcomes. The ToC is based on several key assumptions: that RMCs and implementing partners will demonstrate sufficient political will, ownership, and coordination to support RPFF investments and reforms; that improving access to climate-smart infrastructure, basic services, and economic opportunities will address the drivers of irregular migration; that complementary measures—including technical assistance, capacity building, and inclusive governance—will be effectively implemented to reach the most vulnerable through participatory approaches; that concessional resources can be mobilized and delivered predictably; and that broader enabling conditions, including macroeconomic stability, conflict sensitivity, and accountable governance, will support the translation of project outputs into long-term resilience, stability, and reduced irregular migration.

Institutional risks, particularly concerning the capacity of the Technical Coordination Unit (TCU), have also been identified. The success of the RPFF depends on the TCU's ability to manage operations efficiently, ensure compliance with the Fund's Operational Guidelines, and maintain high standards of monitoring, reporting, and stakeholder coordination. To this end, the TCU will be adequately staffed with at least two full-time professionals to manage daily operations, project screening, and coordination. This core team will be supplemented by additional expertise as needed, such as monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialists, to support learning, adaptive management, and quality assurance throughout the project lifecycle.

Operational risks may arise due to delays in implementation, lack of coordination among executing partners, or inefficiencies in the allocation of resources. These risks are particularly relevant given the RPFF's multi-window structure and the potential diversity of implementing actors. To address this, the RPFF will rely on strong governance structures, including the oversight of the Governing Council and adherence to the Operational Guidelines, which set out clear procedures for project approval, execution, monitoring, and reporting. Close coordination with executing agencies and robust portfolio-level supervision by the TCU will be central to mitigating operational inefficiencies and ensuring projects stay on track.

The RPFF also incorporates joint risk management measures that are embedded in the Fund's governance and reporting arrangements. Risk discussions will form a regular component of Governing Council meetings and will be reflected in semi-annual and annual reports, allowing for collective assessment and decision-making. Donor partners, including Denmark, will have opportunities to raise risk concerns, propose mitigation actions, and request independent reviews if necessary. These joint mechanisms reinforce the Fund's commitment to transparency and mutual accountability.

The overall risk environment will be continuously monitored throughout implementation to validate the assumptions underpinning the Theory of Change and ensure that emerging threats are identified and managed proactively. In doing so, the RPFF maintains a structured, adaptive, and collaborative approach to risk that supports the achievement of its strategic objectives and long-term impact. A more detailed risk matrix outlining specific risks, mitigation measures, responsible parties, and likelihood/impact ratings is included in Annex 4.

10. Closure and sustainability

The initial RPFF investment period has 2031 as sunset date, however the pipeline is dominated by long-dated investment operations, which are expected to outlive the initial 5-year term and be reimbursed long after the sunset date.

Until then, the RPFF Special Fund will administer, manage and report on the reflows from concessional investments, including loans, deployed from its resources. Reflows will flow back into the RPFF Special Fund and may be re-deployed for new projects. The base case scenario is that, if the RPFF Special Fund ceases to exist prior to receiving reflows from its concessional investments, the outstanding credits would continue to be managed under the RPFF Instrument and Operational Guidelines document and would be deployed for purposes that the GC and AfDB may agree at such time. Traditionally, under the AfDB's special funds, withdrawal provisions are not provided as it is envisaged that the donors will remain with the special fund until the termination date.

From a sustainability perspective, the RPFF is designed to generate enduring development impact by recycling reflows into new operations. This approach ensures that resources are efficiently reinvested, extending the fund's influence beyond its nominal sunset date. Moreover, the governance framework and operational guidelines provide continuity and accountability, supporting long-term sustainability of outcomes even if the fund formally concludes.

11. Short summary of projects

This was not required for the recent Danida contribution to SEFA, and it is similarly not necessary in this case, as the RPFF pipeline is dynamic and an Annual Work Plan and Budget is prepared by the RPFF TCU and submitted to the GC for endorsement every year.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Context Analysis

Migration and forced displacement are among the defining challenges of the 21st century, shaped by economic, environmental, political, and demographic factors. Globally, the number of international migrants reached 281 million in 2024 (3.6% of the global population), while the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) rose to 71.1 million by the end of 2022.

Africa's central role in global mobility

- Africa is both a region of origin and destination for migrants and displaced persons.
- Approximately 40 million Africans live abroad, of whom 21 million remain within the continent. Major destinations include South Africa (2.9 million), Côte d'Ivoire (2.5 million), and Uganda (1.7 million).
- Several countries host large proportions of migrants relative to their population, such as Gabon (19%), Equatorial Guinea (16%), and Libya (12%).

Irregular migration trends

- Irregular migration toward Europe is rising sharply, particularly via the Central Mediterranean Route, where crossings increased by 49% in 2023.
- Tunisia has overtaken Libya as the primary departure point, with nearly 98,000 departures in 2023.
- Migrants face extreme risks, including deaths at sea, violence, and exploitation—particularly women and girls.

Climate and fragility pressures

- Over 250 million Africans live in fragile contexts exposed to overlapping shocks—climate change, conflict, food insecurity, and weak governance.
- Climate change is a critical "threat multiplier," intensifying droughts, floods, desertification, and food insecurity.
- The Horn of Africa recently experienced its worst drought in 40 years, displacing more than 2 million people in 2023 alone.
- In North Africa, water stress and desertification combine with political upheavals to create volatile migration pressures.

Regional migration dynamics

- In West and Central Africa, irregular outward migration persists, yet most mobility is intra-regional. Around 70% of West African migration is within the ECOWAS area, driven by seasonal labour and economic opportunity. Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are major host countries.In Central Africa, free movement frameworks under ECCAS remain weakly implemented due to instability.
- Remittances remain significant: Egypt and Morocco received USD 28 billion and USD 11 billion respectively in 2022.

Demographic and social dimensions

- West and Central Africa have a combined population of 500 million, 40% under the age of 15, creating both opportunity and risk.
- Gender inequalities exacerbate vulnerabilities: women and girls face specific risks during migration and displacement, including gender-based violence.

Policy frameworks

- The Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and the Kampala Declaration on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (KDMECC, 2022) are important guiding frameworks, though implementation is uneven.
- Regional commitments exist, but limited resources, governance constraints, and political instability hinder full application.

Annex 2: Partner Assessment

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is a trusted and often preferred development partner to Denmark and is recognised internationally as a leading development institution in Africa. It has a strong track record in supporting countries across the continent in energy, transport, water, and climate-related infrastructure projects, demonstrating both operational capacity and measurable development impact. As the administering and managing institution of the Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPFF), AfDB provides robust fiduciary oversight, ensures alignment with national development priorities, and maintains high standards of project management. Its financial strength, evidenced by its AAA rating and successive capital increases, underpins its ability to manage complex portfolios and respond to both routine and emergency development challenges.

AfDB has led in the development of tools, methods, and resource materials to assist states, development agencies, other institutions, local governments, the private sector, and foreign investors in applying results-based management, project design, monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and financial and environmental safeguards. These instruments strengthen the capacity of partners and promote sustainable, high-impact interventions. The Bank's programmes are regularly reviewed and evaluated, including by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The latest reviews and evaluations, conducted by MOPAN in June 2023, highlighted the Bank's strategic agility, operational effectiveness, and capacity to respond rapidly to crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the related debt challenges in Africa. Decentralisation efforts have enabled more than 75% of projects to be managed from regional hubs and country offices, fostering stronger partnerships with regional member countries, enhancing policy dialogue, and ensuring a deep understanding of local conditions. The Bank has also emerged as a key mobiliser of private sector investment, particularly in infrastructure finance, while maintaining transparency and accountability as central pillars of its operations, as reflected in its first-place ranking in the Aid Transparency Index among 50 global development institutions.

Denmark also participates in other AfDB Special Funds, such as the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA), which has undergone regular Danida assessments that have confirmed the Bank's sound management and effective implementation of entrusted resources, further reinforcing its credibility as a partner.

Annex 3: Theory of Change, Scenario and Result Framework

A. Tentative overarching Theory of Change for Denmark's migration portfolio

Denmark is financing a broad range of engagements on migration through the Fund for Migration and Regions of Origin ("Nærområde- og Migrationsfonden") under the Danish Finance Act frame §06.32.10. with an annual budget of DKK 700 million. Due to the significant number of accumulated activities as well as the planned future multi-annual programmes, a strategic portfolio management framework for Danish migration engagements is established in order to ensure coordination, synergies and complementarities across the migration programmes and engagements. The linkages and complementarities across the three migration programmes are reflected in the chart below.

As the programmatic areas are highly interrelated and interdependent, it would be advantageous to manage all the programmes under a common strategic portfolio framework and an overall theory of change (see annex 3) and utilise common administrative structures to enhance coordination, learning, monitoring and evaluation whilst ensuring value for money, transformative change and impact with regard to safe and orderly migration in developing countries and along the migration routes.

Seeking to establish a joint overall strategic and ToC migration framework aligns with one of the key observations in the review to enhance the overall coherence amongst the three programmes, aid-effectiveness, and coordination, and ensure a leaner administration with focus on effectiveness, impact, and value for money.

Based on the findings of the preparatory analysis for the Danish regional migration programme along the Mediterranean migratory routes (undertaken by Altai), the scoping report to the Regional Migration Governance Programme and in support of Denmark's Strategy for Development "The World We Share, 2021 – 2025", the SDGs, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees as well international human rights standards, the overall strategic objectives of Denmark's migration related development programming can be considered as follows:

Overall objective: Migration management is enhanced, safe, orderly and rights-based in focus countries, transit countries and along migration routes.

This overall objective is supported by three objectives:

- Objective 1: Contribute to prevent refugees and migrants along the migration routes from ending up in vulnerable situations.
- Objective 2: Contribute to strengthened capacities of countries of origin and transit to handle irregular migration, cross-border crime, border management, and protection in line with international standards.
- Objective 3: Contribute to improved structures in countries of origin to accommodate safe and orderly and sustainable voluntary repatriation of rejected asylum seekers to countries of origin,

The objectives are underpinned by the following overarching ToC, which as it operates at the overall strategic level, seeks to provide a common framework to ensure coherence and complementarities across Denmark's migration related programming as shown in Box 1.

Box 1: Overarching theory of change for Denmark's migration related development programming

IF prospective migrants have access to the information required to make informed decisions, and
IF migrants have adequate and timely access to protection services, and
IF the authorities, civil society, and general public in countries of origin and in transit countries are sensitised towards the complexity and risks facing those that choose to migrate, and **IF** countries of origin, transit and destination enhance their protection-sensitive cooperation and referral services,
THEN the risk for migrants to end up in vulnerable situations is reduced.
Furthermore, **IF** immigration/asylum/border and law enforcement authorities and other relevant stakeholders, (such as civil society, referral agencies, and service providers) in countries of origin and transit are adequately empowered, trained and equipped,
THEN they will be able to handle mixed migration, cross-border crime, border management, and protection in a more safe, orderly and effective manner and in line with regional and international human rights standards, and
IF Denmark improves its return cooperation with countries of origin through providing flexible and responsive support to advance and sustain Government-to-Government cooperation and dialogue, and
IF these countries have enhanced reception and reintegration capacities in line with international standards,
THEN the voluntary repatriation of rejected asylum seekers will be more fair, orderly, humane and sustainable.
Finally,
IF migration management by state authorities is improved in line with international standards, and
IF voluntary return is safe, orderly, and with a focus on livelihoods and sustainable local reintegration prospects,
THEN the situation of returning women, men, girls and boys in their respective countries of origin is improved.
EVENTUALLY CONTRIBUTING TO improved knowledge and awareness about viable alternatives to irregular migration, stronger protection arrangements, improved international cooperation, and a fairer and more humane approach to addressing irregular migration, including voluntary return.

This ToC is based on a number of key assumptions, on which the Objectives and intended Outcomes of the Danish migration programmes are built:

- A comprehensive approach, which involves all relevant stakeholders and takes the whole migration process into account, including countries of origin, transit as destination, contributes to safer journeys, the integration of migrants in host countries, and enables their safe return and reintegration.

- Many countries of origin, transit and destination lack the technical and operational capacity to adequately manage migration within their own borders. Capacity building and technical support for governmental structures and law enforcement agencies can help to achieve a more effective migration management in line with international standards, including an improved success-rate fighting irregular migration and cross-border crime, and at the same time a higher level of protection for asylum seekers and vulnerable migrants.
- The same is true for return processes and the support for sustainable reintegration for migrants readmitted to countries of origin.
- Many prospective migrants in countries of origin as well as migrants in transit lack the information required to make informed decisions about their next move. Enhanced access to accurate information would allow them to better plan their journey, and also to get the required support while avoiding situations of risk, thus reducing their overall vulnerability.
- In many countries, the insufficient coordination, cooperation and information exchange between migration stakeholders as well as the lack of adequate data constitutes an obstacle for a functioning migration management. Targeted support in this field, e.g. in the form of capacity building, equipment and regulatory / operational frameworks, has a positive impact on evidence-based migration management, including risk analysis and strategic planning, and can at the same time facilitate Migrants' access to the national referral mechanisms or other required services.
- Targeted support to reception and reintegration capacities of countries of origin will contribute to rendering the voluntary repatriation of rejected asylum seekers more fair, orderly, humane and sustainable.
- Cross-border crime, including trafficking and smuggling of humans, can be effectively fought through international cooperation of governments and law enforcement agencies not only among neighbouring countries but also on regional and international level.
- The strengthening of democratic principles, rule of law and human rights can have a positive impact on the various categories of migrants' rights, reception and detention conditions and gender-based violence.

B. Theory of Change and Indicative Results Framework in the RPFF

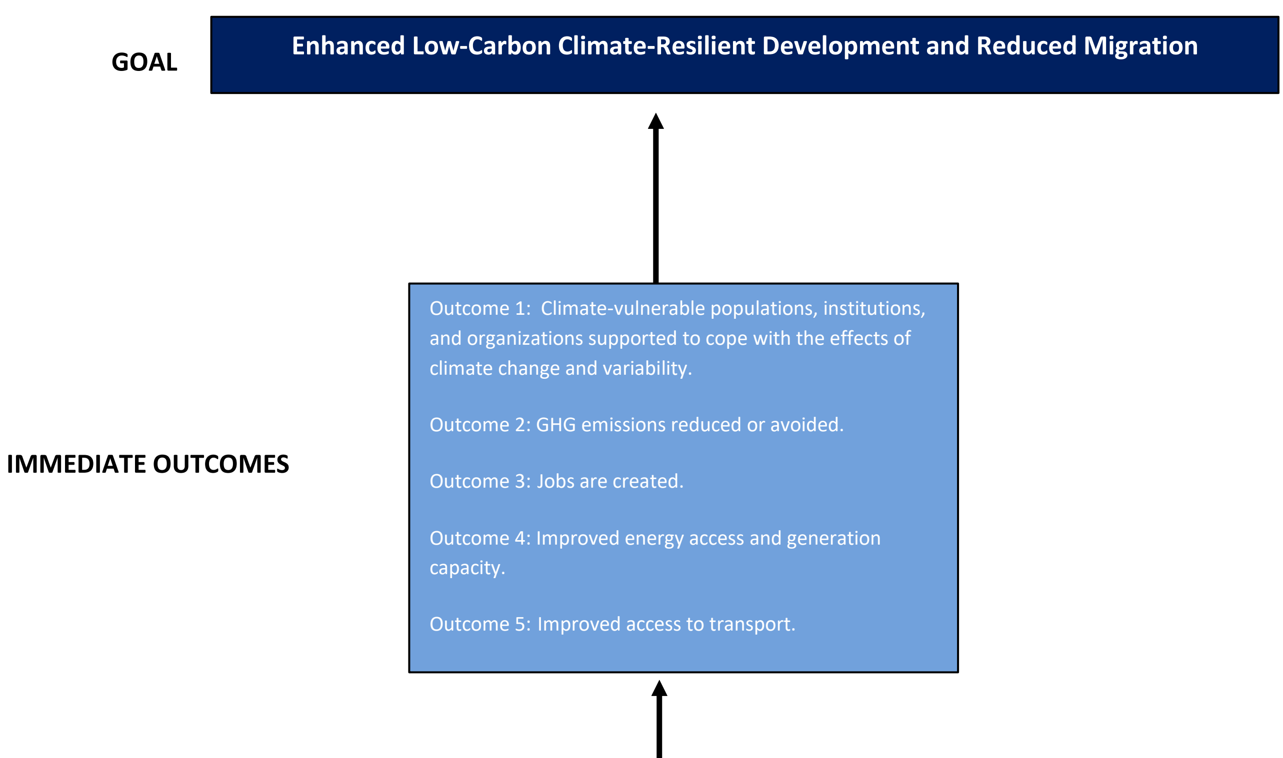
Problem Statement: Migration in Africa is driven by a complex set of factors, including conflict-related fragility, climate change, and limited economic opportunities—especially for youth. Weak governance, economic instability, and social unrest further exacerbate these challenges. Climate change intensifies resource scarcity, damages livelihoods and infrastructure, and heightens tensions among communities, forcing many to seek better opportunities elsewhere. Regions such as the Sahel, the Lake Chad Basin, and the Horn of Africa face heightened security risks that contribute to displacement. Additionally, migration impacts not only countries of origin but also transit regions, such as North Africa and other key migratory routes across the continent.

Context: The RPFF is being proposed at a crucial moment for Africa, as it confronts significant challenges. These include: (i) displacement and migration pressures across the continent, (ii) climate emergency, (iii) need for well-functioning ecosystems and hazard-resistant infrastructure, (iv) the imperative to accelerate inclusive and sustainable economic development to address structural vulnerabilities and create opportunities.

Objective: To mobilize new and additional financial resources to address the root causes of migration in Africa by fostering inclusive and sustainable economic development, strengthening climate resilience, and improving governance. This includes investments in key sectors such as energy, transport, and water to enhance livelihoods, build hazard-resistant infrastructure, and promote socio-economic stability. The initiative also aims to support communities in both origin and transit regions by strengthening adaptive capacity, creating economic opportunities, and ensuring more sustainable and resilient migratory systems.

Logic: The activities financed by the RPFF investment window will lead to tangible outputs, including the development or upgrading of climate-smart energy, water, sanitation, and transport infrastructure. These outputs will drive measurable progress at the intermediate level, resulting in key outcomes such as job creation for men, women, and youth, increased renewable energy generation, improved access to electricity, water, sanitation, and transport, reduced or avoided greenhouse gas emissions, and more people and households supported to cope with the effects of climate change and variability.

Ultimately, these outcomes contribute to the RPFF's overarching impact: enhancing low-carbon climate-resilient development and reducing migration. Achieving these results depends on a stable enabling environment, strong partnerships with regional member countries, and sustained financial and technical resources to effectively scale investments.



[25] INDICATIVE RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
A		**FUND INFORMATION**			
NAME: **Rome Process/Mattei Plan Financing Facility (RPFF)**			COUNTRY/REGION: **Multinational (all RMCs)**		
PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE **Enhance low-carbon climate resilient infrastructure and reduce migration**					
B		**PROGRAMME RESULTS MATRIX**			
RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION		**UNIT**	**BASELINE (2025)**	**TARGET (2031)**	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**
OUTCOME STATEMENT 1: Climate-vulnerable populations, institutions, and organizations supported to cope with the effects of climate change and climate variability.					
Level 1	**Outcome Indicator 1.1:** Total number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change and variability (of whom women/youth)	Number	0	1,500,000[26]	PCRs and IPRs
OUTCOME STATEMENT 2: GHG emissions reduced or avoided					
Level 1	**Outcome Indicator 2.1:** Cumulative GHG emissions reduced or avoided	Tons CO_2 eq.	0		AfDB GHG emissions tool

[25] The Results Framework is a flexible model aligned with the African Development Bank's results-based management systems and the blended climate finance approaches used across MDBs. It is designed to accommodate various project models within a diverse investment portfolio. As the portfolio evolves, further refinements may be necessary.
At the Fund level, only outcomes are measured, while outputs are tracked on a project-by-project basis. The framework monitors progress and evaluates results across four levels, in line with the Bank's broader Results Measurement Framework: Level 1: Assesses Africa's progress in mitigating climate-related migration risks and reducing greenhouse gas emissions; Level 2: Measures the results achieved at the project level; Level 3: Evaluates the operational performance of the RPFF; Level 4: Reviews the Bank's institutional effectiveness in delivering RPFF objectives.

[26] Target based on preliminary estimates available at inception and will be reviewed in due course.

				2,625,000 $tCO2e$[27]	
OUTCOME STATEMENT 3: Jobs are created					
Level 2	**Outcome Indicator 3.1:** Direct jobs created (of whom women/youth)	Number	0	n/a	PCRs and IPRs
Level 2	**Outcome Indicator 3.2:** Indirect jobs created (of whom women/youth)	Number	0	n/a	PCRs and IPRs
OUTCOME STATEMENT 4: Improved energy/clean cooking access and generation capacity					
Level 2	**Outcome Indicator 4.1**: Renewable energy generation	MWh and MWh* Project's lifetime in years	0	n/a	PCRs and IPRs
Level 2	**Outcome Indicator 4.2:** People provided with access to electricity (of whom women)	Number of people	0	n/a	PCRs and IPRs
Level 2	**Outcome Indicator 4.3:** Annual energy savings	MWh per year	0	n/a	PCRs and IPRs
OUTCOME STATEMENT 5: Improved access to transport					
Level 2	**Outcome Indicator 5.1:** People with improved access to transport (of whom women)	Number	0	n/a	PCRs and IPRs
OUTCOME STATEMENT 6: Improved access to water and sanitation					
Level 2	**Outcome Indicator 6.1:** People with access to water (of whom women)	Number	0	n/a	PCRs and IPRs

[27] Target based on preliminary estimates available at inception and will be reviewed in due course.

Level 2	**Outcome Indicator 6.2:** People with access to sanitation (of whom women)	Number	0	n/a	PCRs and IPRs
OUTCOME STATEMENT 7: Countries assisted in accelerating investments and market development of climate-resilient energy, transport and water infrastructure sectors, technologies, and activities (*TA Window*)					
Level 2	**Outcome Indicator 7.1:** Approved projects which have benefitted from TA	Number	0	n/a	Internal Clearance Documents (e.g. PEN, PCN or PAR) Executed Contracts
OUTCOME STATEMENT 8: Climate finance leveraged					
Level 3	**Outcome Indicator 8.1:** Co-financing leverage ratio	RPFF-financed Committed Funds / (Total Project Investment Needs – RPFF Committed Funds) (USD)	0	n/a	AfDB financial reports
ENHANCING OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE					
Level 4	**Outcome Indicator 9.1:** Total amount of funds approved through the RPFF	US $ million	0	147*[28]	AfDB financial reports
Level 4	**Outcome Indicator 9.2:** Amount in USD millions of total investments per source (i.e., RPFF investment, AfDB and others) that benefitted from **TA support**.	US $ million	0	n/a	PCRs and IPRs

[28] This estimate will be revised as new commitments are confirmed. It is expected to increase by approximately USD 10.8 million, reflecting the contribution from Denmark.

Level 4	**Outcome Indicator 9.3:** RPFF Project Cancellation Rate.	Percentage	0	0%	PCRs and IPRs
Level 4	**Outcome Indicator 9.4:** Value of GHG emissions achieved per dollar invested by the RPFF	US $ committed per tons CO2 eq.	0	n/a	AfDB GHG emissions tool

Annex 4: Risk Management

Contextual risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Political					
Political instability and conflict in target countries	Likely	Major	Continuous monitoring through national staff, local partners, and AfDB offices; adapt project timelines and activities; maintain flexible sectoral approaches.	High residual risk in persistently unstable countries.	Many African countries face fragile political environments; sudden unrest may disrupt infrastructure projects.
Lack of political will at national or local level	Likely	High	Engage with multiple government levels; identify champions for climate-resilient infrastructure; maintain dialogue with regional organizations (e.g., ECOWAS, AU).	Some delays or incomplete implementation may occur.	Political priorities can shift, affecting engagement in climate-aligned projects.
Civil society restrictions and shrinking civic space	Likely	Major	Partner with experienced organizations; promote inclusive consultation; leverage AfDB convening role; ensure LNOB (Leave No One Behind), gender, and youth perspectives are integrated.	Cannot fully eliminate risk; may slow participation of marginalized groups	Civil society constraints in some countries limit stakeholder engagement, transparency, and community ownership. AfDB's ISS social safeguard requirements mandate inclusive consultations and stakeholder engagement plans.
Economic and societal					
General economic downturn / crises	High	High	Adjust project scale and phasing; leverage blended finance; coordinate with donors; strengthen livelihoods via infrastructure projects.	Residual risk remains; livelihood interventions can only partially mitigate.	Economic volatility increases unemployment, poverty, and migration pressures.

Community tensions or disruption to project implementation	Likely	Moderate	Multi-channel community engagement, consultations, and feedback mechanisms; capacity-building for local authorities; ensure inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized groups.	Residual risk includes mistrust, reputational risks, and possible social protests.	Diverse communities may experience tensions, especially in climate-affected areas. The ISS social standards require grievance redress mechanisms and inclusion.
Rapid increase in climate-affected populations or migration	Likely	High	Design scalable interventions; integrate adaptive planning; focus on climate-vulnerable populations including women, youth, and marginalized groups; strengthen local livelihoods.	Some migration pressures may exceed project capacity.	Climate shocks can trigger sudden surges. Paris Alignment and Rio Marker climate finance tracking ensure RPFF interventions are climate-responsive.
Environment					
Climate change and biodiversity loss (drought, bushfires, floods, rainfall decline)	Likely	Medium	Monitor environmental conditions; adapt projects to droughts, floods, bushfires, or biodiversity loss; integrate climate-resilience measures.	The residual risk is reduced through adaptive risk response in consideration of the environmental context.	Climate change in the region drives livelihood loss, mortality, and malnutrition. ISS environmental safeguards ensure screening, categorization, and mitigation instruments (ESIA, ESMP).
Public health emergencies (e.g., pandemics)	Likely	Medium	Adapt training and technical assistance to online or hybrid formats; maintain contingency plans.	Residual risk remains if large-scale health emergencies disrupt operations.	Past crises (Ebola, COVID-19) disrupted mobility and delivery. AfDB's business continuity, SEAH protocols, and health safeguards apply.
Security					
Undue emphasis on national security over protection objectives	Likely	High	Draw on AfDB and IPs' expertise to maintain the centrality of protection throughout project design and implementation; ensure robust safeguards and data-sharing agreements are in place; invest in capacity-building of government stakeholders to	Residual risk persists where national security imperatives override protection standards; AfDB and IPs will continue monitoring and flagging inconsistencies with international commitments.	Governments in fragile or migration-affected contexts often emphasize security responses over protection; AfDB's ISS social safeguards, SEAH directive, and Paris Alignment processes mitigate risks but cannot eliminate them.

			fulfill obligations under human rights and refugee conventions.		
Regional conflicts	Medium	Medium	Monitor regional dynamics; coordinate with AfDB regional offices and regional bodies to maintain cross-border cooperation.	Residual risk remains for escalation disrupting implementation.	Conflicts in neighbouring countries can spill over and affect projects.
Terrorism, organized crime, and border security pressures	Medium	Medium	Ensure constant liaison and navigate with the governments evolving priorities ensuring that all response to evolving trends address both immediate needs but also long-term objectives	Residual risk persists given volatility in illicit activities and shifting border governance priorities.	Migration management intersects with broader security concerns, including Terrorism, transnational organised crime, and border security. Evolving trends in illicit activities may push the governments in the region to re-assess their priorities regarding border governance and to focus on a more security-oriented intervention rather that a whole-of government approach to migration management.

Programmatic risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Coordination challenges	Medium	Medium	Ensure coordination with the AfDB regional offices, inter-agency coordination mechanisms across AfDB, governments, and implementing partners (IPs).	Some inefficiencies may persist due to institutional silos.	Effective migration management requires whole-of-government coordination and cooperation, which may be difficult to achieve due to bureaucratic silos, interagency rivalries, and differing priorities among ministries and departments that can develop over the years due to changing political landscapes.
Operational risk from delayed implementation or poor coordination	Likely	Major	Strengthen governance, ensure adherence to RPFF Operational Guidelines, enhance coordination, and	Some delays or coordination challenges may still occur	Operational complexity is high due to multi-window structure; robust oversight reduces exposure.

			maintain clear roles across all implementing partners and country teams.	despite strong oversight and procedures.	
Lack of cooperation or responsiveness of targeted institutions for capacity building	Likely	Medium	Modular project design allowing flexible sequencing; continuous dialogue with stakeholders; integrate government requests into project design to foster ownership.	Delays may persist where authorities remain slow to engage.	Diverse institutional capacity and differing priorities across African countries may affect participation in capacity-building or technical assistance activities.
Activities are delayed due to conflicting priorities of the authorities	Likely	Medium	Align RPFF interventions with national and regional priorities; emphasize complementarities with existing programs; maintain flexibility in phasing and sequencing.	Risk remains if political/economic priorities shift mid-implementation.	Governments often reprioritize projects due to elections, fiscal pressures, or sectoral crises.
Public health emergencies affecting operations	Likely	Medium	Integrate contingency measures; shift to online/hybrid modalities for training and TA where feasible.	Disruptions remain likely in case of large-scale crises restricting mobility.	Past pandemics and outbreaks (Ebola, COVID-19) have shown their potential to halt project activities.
Potential funding shortfalls limiting project scope	Medium	Medium	Diversify funding sources, maintain robust financial planning, and implement scalable project designs; integrate sustainability plans for TA and investment activities.	Some activities may require scaling down if funding gaps occur.	
Monitoring, learning, and evaluation challenges	Unlikely	Major	Conduct inception phase to define results frameworks, ensure partner buy-in, and	Major restructuring or strategic shifts among partners may affect project outcomes.	RPFF spans multiple countries with diverse implementing partners. Multi-partner, multi-country projects require strong ownership and harmonized M&E to ensure

			integrate adaptive M&E tools across countries.		consistency, learning, and adherence to overall program objectives.
Lack of incentive for partners to integrate human rights-based approaches (HRBA)	Likely	High	Advocate with donors and IPs to apply HRBA principles, including LNOB, gender, and youth inclusion in project design and implementation.	Some partners may still treat HRBA as secondary to operational or security imperatives.	Development and protection programs risk being diluted if undue emphasis is placed on national security over rights obligations (e.g., refugee protection). AfDB and IPs must actively counter this through policy dialogue and safeguards.
Data protection and privacy issues	Possible	Significant	Provide capacity-building for government and IP staff on data protection; enforce AfDB/national compliance; establish secure data-sharing protocols.	Residual risk remains if legal frameworks are weak or breaches occur.	Sensitive beneficiary data (refugees, displaced, vulnerable groups) must be protected; mishandling can cause harm and undermine trust.
Sustained capacity building and knowledge transfer	Possible	Significant	Support multi-year capacity development and transition plans; second staff; set benchmarks for gradual handover; engage donors to sustain support.	Residual risk remains if transition plans are delayed or under-resourced.	Sustainability requires gradual transfer of ownership to national institutions; weak continuity may undermine long-term outcomes.

Institutional and reputational risks

Risk Factor	**Likelihood**	**Impact**	**Risk response**	**Residual risk**	**Background to assessment**
Institutional capacity	Unlikely	Medium	Specific support will be provided to strengthen national institutions' ability to manage climate-aligned infrastructure projects, including fiduciary management and safeguards. Capacity-building will integrate LNOB, gender, and youth perspectives.	Residual risk reduced through monitoring and support for capacity development, but some gaps may remain in fragile contexts.	IPs can draw from its experience of working with African governments and regional institutions to build institutional capacity and ensure effective project delivery.

Disalignment among donors of the RPFF	Possible	Significant	Establishment of a Governing Council (GC) with formal quorum and voting rules. For decisions to be valid, at least two-thirds of GC members (excluding the Bank's representative) must be present, with quorum possible via physical or virtual participation. The Chairperson may adjourn meetings without quorum or proceed informally if outcomes are not considered binding.	Residual risk remains if consensus cannot be reached on sensitive issues, potentially delaying decisions or slowing RPFF operations.	Multi-donor facilities often face coordination challenges. Formal governance arrangements (GC, voting rules) are designed to minimize deadlock and ensure transparent, representative decision-making.
Funding constraints arising from donor-specific preferences	Possible	Medium	Accommodate donor preferences on a prospective and complementary basis without hard commitments; ensure allocations are aligned with RPFF objectives and strategic priorities; all funds co-mingled in a single account with unified accounting and reporting; final arrangements presented to the Governing Council for no-objection; incremental administrative costs borne by the donor requesting preference.		RPFF is designed as a multilateral, pooled fund under AfDB "no-earmarking" policy. While donor preferences can be accommodated, the Bank ensures transparency, financial neutrality, and preservation of overall program objectives. Ownership of results and accountability remain collective.
Risk of misuse of RPFF or AfDB branding for "greenwashing" or reputational purposes	Likely	Medium	Engagement of partners and governments will remain strictly linked to promoting climate resilience, inclusivity, and rights-based approaches. Exit criteria allow changing partners if commitments are not met; reputational due diligence is embedded in TCU oversight.	Residual reputational risks remain if partners fail to comply fully with climate, inclusivity, or governance standards.	Given the high visibility of the RPFF and AfDB's convening role, there is a reputational risk if projects are used to claim "green" results without real alignment to climate or social safeguards.

Fraud, corruption, or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)	Likely	Moderate	Ensure a coordinated approach on fraud prevention, anti-corruption, and SEA; strengthen internal controls; provide capacity-building for staff and partners; promote community awareness. Use AfDB's integrity due diligence and complaint mechanisms.	The operation might face reputational risks as Fraud/corruption/SEA in project implementation processes undermines accountability, credibility & confidence, therefore jeopardizing project implementation	RPFF operations span multiple countries and partners, making oversight challenging. Mitigation relies on capacity-building, monitoring, and strict adherence to AfDB anti-fraud and integrity policies.
Conduct of law enforcement agencies benefitting from the programme results leading to human rights violations	Possible	Medium	Ensure that projects follow HRBA (Human Rights-Based Approach) principles; embed safeguards in financing agreements; redirect funding and adapt interventions if violations are observed.	Residual risk persists as project influence over agency behavior is limited.	Projects may involve multiple governments or agencies with varying capacities and practices. Awareness-raising, safeguards, and monitoring reduce but do not fully eliminate the risk of rights violations.
Institutional risk related to RPFF Technical Coordination Unit (TCU) capacity and performance capacity and performance	Likely	Significant	Ensure adequate staffing of the TCU, including full-time professionals and M&E support; maintain clear operational guidelines, fiduciary controls, and oversight mechanisms aligned with AfDB standards.	Residual risk is reduced but some operational delays or oversight gaps may persist.	The TCU is central to RPFF performance. Proper staffing, processes, and oversight significantly reduce institutional and operational risks, but performance will depend on timely resource mobilization and clarity of roles.

Annex 5: Plan for Communication of Results

Annual and semi-annual reports are to be prepared by the TCU and presented in the subsequent reporting period. Semi-annual reports will be submitted to the GC within two months of the close of the reporting period. Annual reports will be submitted to the GC within six months of the close of the reporting period. Annual reports shall be made public in the African Development Bank's website.

Below is the template for Semi-Annual and Annual Narrative Report:

SEMI-ANNUAL AND ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

[…Date…]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. **INTRODUCTION**

1.1 […].

1.2 […].

2. **STRATEGIC ISSUES**

2.1 […]

3. **STATUS OF RPFF**

3.1 **<u>Portfolio Overview</u>**

3.1.1 […As of the cut-off date it includes number of projects approved under the Technical Assistance Window and the Investment Window as well as amounts…]

Table 1: Overview of RPFF Portfolio as of […] in [EUR] [USD] million

	Approved Funding	Disbursement Rate
Investment Window	[…]	[…]
Technical Assistance Window	[…]	[…]
Total	*[…]*	*[…]*

3.1.2 […include a sentence describing the figures included in Table 1 above…]

3.2 **<u>Portfolio Updates</u>**

3.2.1 […As of the cut-off date it includes the number of projects approved under the TA Window and the Investment Window during the reporting period as well as amounts. It also provides a qualitative review of the period's performance compared to previous periods…]

Figure 1: Semi-Annual RPFF Funding Approvals

[…To include a chart with the semi-annual approvals under the Investment Window and the TA Window for all semi-annual reporting periods…]

3.2.2 […Include a description of all projects approved during the reporting period…].

Table 2: Investment Approvals during the Reporting Period in [EUR] [USD] million

Country	Project Title	RPFF Amount
[…]	[…]	[…]
[…]	[…]	[…]
Total	*[...]*	*[...]*

Table 3: Technical Assistance Approvals during the Reporting Period in [EUR] [USD] million

Country	Project Title	RPFF Amount
[…]	[…]	[…]
[…]	[…]	[…]
Total	*[...]*	*[...]*

3.2.3 **Co-financing**. […Includes a statement as well as leverage ratios on the co-financing targets of the approved projects…]

Figure 2: RPFF Co-financing and Leverage

[…To include a bar chart with the amounts of RPFF approved amounts plus co-financing amounts by sources (e.g. private sector, DFIs, governments and AfDB…]

3.2.4 **Portfolio Status.** […Includes a statement on the status of each committed project providing information on amounts allocated and committed, and amounts disbursed, amounts cancelled if any…]. Annex I include summary tables with the RPFF portfolio.

Box 1: Project Highlights – […Name of the Project…]

[…Insert a statement about the highlights of an ongoing project…].

3.2.5 **Funding by Country.** […Includes an analysis on the total funding approved per country and how these funding compares to the limits established in Section 5.4 for investment operations]

3.2.6 **Funding by Sector.** […Includes an analysis on the total funding approved per sector and how these funding compares to the limits established in Section 5.4. for investment operations]

3.3 **Pipeline Updates**

3.3.1 […Includes a statement on the current pipeline of the Investment Window and the Technical Assistance Window…]. Annex II include summary tables with the RPFF pipeline.

4. INVESTMENT FACILITY ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL FINANCIAL LOSSES

4.1 […Includes a statement on the estimates of losses, if any, of approved projects under the RPFF Investment window. This section will also cover projects (if any) that have defaulted and which are under restructuring. Any loss materializing as a consequence of a project default it will be dealt with in this section…]

Table 4: Expected and Actual Financial Losses (in [EUR] [USD] million)

Project Title	**Estimated Losses**	**Status**	**Actual Losses**
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
Total	***[…]***		***[…]***

5. **RESULTS OVERVIEW**

5.1 […Include a statement describing the allocation of RPFF funds under the Investment Window and the Technical Assistance Window by country, by type (mitigation vs adaptation), and by sector (e.g. energy, transport, water, etc….].

Figure 3: Distribution of RPFF Project under the Investment Window

[…To include pie charts with the items above…]

Figure 4: Distribution of RPFF Project under the Technical Assistance Window

[…To include pie charts with the items above…]

5.2 […Include an evidence-based assessment of progress towards the achievement of expected outputs and outcomes as stated in the underlying Appraisal Reports of projects under implementation, including a comparison between expected and actual results as measured during project supervision and when compared with targets and baselines…].

5.3 **Summary of Key Results**

5.3.1 […Include a statement on (i) financial leverage, especially from the private sector, (ii) cumulative savings of GHGs, and (iii) number of people (men/women)/businesses better adapted to climate change…].

5.3.2 […Include a statement on other key indicators (e.g. jobs created (men/women), etc….].

6. **KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND OUTREACH**

6.1 […Includes a summary of the key communications undertaken (e.g. PRs, media interviews, podcasts, webpage, studies, etc., during the reporting period…].

7. **KEY CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

7.1 […Includes a statement of key challenges and encountered by the Investment Window and the Technical Assistance Window, as well as lessons learned…].

8. **CONCLUSIONS**

8.1 […].

ANNEX I: RPFF Portfolio Report Template

RPFF Investment Window Portfolio Status (in [EUR] [USD] million)

Project Title	Country / Borrower	Status	Approval Date	Amount	Tenor	Grace Period	Interest Rate	Disbursed Amount	Principal Repayments	Interest Repayments	AfDB Co-Financing	Other Co-Financing
[…]	[…]	[…approved / comitted / under implementation / Closed…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
Total	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	*[…]*

RPFF Technical Assistance Window Portfolio Status (in [EUR] [USD] million)

Project Title	Beneficiary	Status	Approval Date	Amount	Disbursed Amount	AfDB Co-Financing
[…]	[…]	[…approved / committed / under implementation / Closed…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
Total	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***

[…Include a brief qualitative assessment of all approved projects highlighting their status…].

9. ANNEX II: RPFF Pipeline Report Template

RPFF Investment Window Pipeline (in [EUR] [USD] million)

Project Title	**Country / Borrower**	**Status**	**Expected Amount**	**Expected Commitment Date**	**Expected Tenor**	**Expected Grace Period**	**AfDB Financing**	**Other Co-Financing**
[…]	[…]	[…origination / appraisal / approved…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
Total	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***

RPFF Technical Assistance Window Pipeline (in [EUR] [USD] million)

Project Title	**Beneficiary**	**Status**	**Expected Amount**	**Expected Approval Date**	**AfDB Financing**	**Other Co-Financing**
[…]	[…]	[…origination / appraisal /approved…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]	[…]
Total	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***	***[…]***

ANNEX III: REFLOWS (Concessional Loan Sub Window)

The data reported below shall represent the amounts pro quota for each Donor:

Item	**Amount (in [EUR] [USD])**
Project […]	
Principal Repayment	[…]
Interest Repayment	[…]
Fees	[…]
Late Payment Fee and/or Default Interest Rate	[…]

Project […] Principal Repayment Interest Repayment Fees Late Payment Fee and/or Default Interest Rate Project […] Principal Repayment Interest Repayment Fees Late Payment Fee and/or Default Interest Rate	[…] […] […] […] […] […] […]
Sub-Total Principal Repayments	***[…]***
Sub-Total Interest and fees Repayments	***[…]***
Sub-Total (Aggregate)	***[…]***
Investment Income from Idle Resources	[…]
Uncommitted Investment Window Resources	[…]
Eligible Fees attributed to the Investment Window that the Bank is not entitled to deduct or retain	[…]
Sub-Total	***[…]***
TOTAL	**[…]**

ANNEX IV: MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT COSTS

Item	**Amount (in [EUR] [USD])**
RPFF Staffing	
Coordinator	[…]
[…]	[…]
[…]	[…]
[…]	[…]
[…]	
Sub-Total	***[…]***
Technical Review Committee	
Staff Mobilization	[…]
Sub-Total	***[…]***
Other Operational Costs	
Field Missions	[…]
Seminars and Workshops	[…]
[…]	[…]
[…]	[…]
Sub-Total	***[…]***
Audit Costs	
External Audit to RPFF Financial Statements	[…]
Sub-Total	***[…]***
TOTAL	**[…]**

Annex 6: Process Action Plan for Implementation

Annex 7: Quality Assurance Checklist or signed table of appraisal recommendations and follow-up actions taken, depending on whether the appraisal has been conducted by a development specialist