The Role of Development Finance Institutions and Development Banks in Scaling Up Green and Climate Investments

High-level meeting of senior management representatives from Development Finance Institutions and Development Banks
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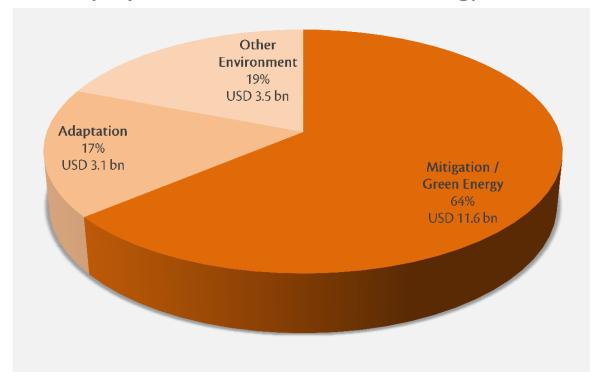
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The role of DFIs and DBs in green and climate finance

DFIs and DBs play a significant role in financing countries' green economic development

- In 2012, the 15 surveyed DFIs and DBs committed approximately USD18.2 billion to green and climate finance.
- DFIs and DBs are typically well placed to address country risks, operational and project-related risks and technology risks.



The role of DFIs and DBs in fossil fuel projects

DFIs and DBs continue to finance fossil fuel projects

- 10 surveyed institutions have a strategy or quantitative target(s) for financing green economic sectors
- 9 DFIs and DBs have either a strategy to limit, or selection criteria to guide investments in financing fossil fuel extraction, processing and use.
- 12 DFIs and DBs reported total new commitments to fossil fuel projects over the last 5 years, ranging between less than 1% and 10%.

Current strategies in green and climate finance

DFIs and DBs have various financial and non-financial instruments to catalyze investment in green economic sectors

Type of instrument	Example
Sectoral budget support	Energy Renovation Infrastructure Assistance
	Program for the promotion of energy efficiency
Structured funds	 Funds in the form of a PPP
	 Investment funds
Financing lines	 for generating CO₂ emission credits
	for the service sector
Public-Private Partnerships	 Base of Pyramid (BOP) business support
Performance based payments	• GET FIT
Risk financing arrangements	 Political risk insurance mechanisms
	Guarantee funds
Technical Assistance and	
Advisory Programs	

• 13 DFIs and DBs have participated in activities that specifically included co-financing or syndication deals for projects in green economic sectors.

What stands in the way to more green and climate finance?

DFIs' and DBs' catalytic potential in green and climate finance faces a number of constraints

DFIs' and DBs' answers	Frequency of answer*
Projects'/technology bankability	37%
Limited availability of equity/dedicated and appropriate financial	19%
resources	
Shortage of skilled human resources	15%
Enabling policy framework / sectors strategy in recipient countries	7%
The creditworthiness of state or state-owned counterparties in	4%
developing countries	
Others (e.g., limitations from donors, weak governance structures,	11%
project size, etc)	

• In addition, some DFIs and DBs aim to avoid risks related to currency, start-up businesses and prototype technologies.

How to scale up green and climate finance?

A variety of options could stimulate demand for green and climate investments

DFIs and DBs' suggestions	No. of respondents
Improving local institutional and regulatory frameworks and relevant national policy	7
Increasing concessional financing and incentives to boost participation in green growth activities	5
Discontinuing subsidies / concessional financing for fossil fuels	3
Establishing agreed, simple and clear methodologies, procedures, and investment criteria, as well as monitoring and evaluation and reporting frameworks	3
Supporting transparent public tender processes	2
Encouraging appropriate risk-sharing between the public and the private sectors	1
Facilitating grid access and/or transmission lines	1
Promoting and marketing DFIs' and DBs' capabilities	1
Developing local financial sectors	1

Enhancing transparency of DFIs' & DBs' green & climate finance

Consistent information about green and climate finance ensures transparency, comparability and comprehensiveness

- 12 of the surveyed DFIs and DBs publicly disclose information on financing for green economic sectors.
- Consistent information is currently not available to quantify DFIs' and DBs' respective role as intermediaries in channeling funding to private entities.
- Data on leveraged third party private investment are uncertain and respective methodologies in their infancy.
- Consistent data on the carbon intensity of DFIs' and DBs' portfolios or the amount of fossil-fuel related funding and respective methodologies are not existing.

Next steps

CPI suggestions to improve DFIs' and DBs' capacity to more effectively scale up contributions to green and climate finance

- 1. Aligning public policies and resources with investorspecific needs in target countries to foster a businessenabling environment
- 2. Empowering DFIs & DBs to develop more specialized human and financial resources for green and climate finance mobilization and intermediation
- 3. Developing a standardized, comprehensive tracking system with improved transparency about the carbon content of DFI & DB portfolios
- 4. Building systematic knowledge about DFIs' & DBs' best practices with regard to green and climate finance

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