

UNFCCC side event

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In-Country Institutional Arrangements for Climate Finance

Experience from a Development Finance Institution

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Who are we ? AFD Group

French ODA Agency: Public Company & Bank

- ≻ AfD
- PROPARCO : financing of the private sector
- French GEF secretariat
- Present in 80+ countries

EUR 6.8 bn committed in 2010

- Climate change agenda ~ 40%
- Wide range of financing tools
 - Equity financing
 - Private sector loans
 - Partial risk guarantees / Loan guarantees
 - Guarantees on loans in local currency
 - Non sovereign loans / Credit lines to intermediaries (concessional or market conditions)
 - Sovereign loans at Project/Sector/Budget levels (from very concessional to market conditions)
 - Grants (projects, study funds)

Untied aid





International public funding for climate



Distribution of the main international public funding sources for climate

Source : UNEP/SEI Mapping of 2009 Climate Financial Flows to Developing Countries



AFD Group « Climate » Commitments



- 265 climate-related projects committed between 2005 and 2010
- 209 signed (8 canceled)
- EUR 2.2 billion disbursed as of March 1, 2011 out of the 8.1 billion committed
- EUR 285 million via Private Sector window (Proparco)

AFD Group Mitigation Portfolio



Sector distribution of mitigation projects (by amounts) during the 2005-2010 period



AFD Green Credit Line programs

Long term credit facility granted to Financial Institutions and transferred ultimately to sponsors of green projects:





Current Credit Line portfolio

Country	Amount	Target	Partners
Turkey	150 M €	EE/RE (SME focus)	ТБКВ 💦 ТЕВ
China	180 M €	EE in industry, RE	SHANGHAI PUDONG DEVELOPMENT BANK で 生夏银行 経商銀行
Tunisia	40 M €	EE/RE & pollution abatement	التنك التونسية BIAT
Egypt	40 M €	Pollution abatement	
Thailand	40 M €	EE buildings	SURATS SEC H BAR BUTATS Geverament Housing Bank
Brazil	15 M \$	RE	BANCO PINE
India	120 M€	RE/EE	SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT SANK OF INDIA



Climate policy funding : main features

Budget support based on development and implementation of a climate change action plan

- Disbursement in 1 or 2 tranches
- Based on a CC policy matrix elaborated by Government
- Technical cooperation focusing on public policy bottlenecks and/or emblematic projects
- **Dynamic, interactive and iterative dialogue**

Objectives:

- Help authorities transform political will into an operational climate change action plans
- Facilitate cross-sector and inter-ministerial dialogue to enhance CC considerations in political, budgetary, technical decision making
- Contribute to the evolution of public policies (LT impact)



AFD and climate change policy funding

🗆 Indonesia

- Partnership with JICA, 3 annual commitments based on performance matrix (US\$ 200 – 300 M each)
- Mitigation, adaptation, cross-sector (support to interministerial process)
- TA focusing on 4 issues: voluntary market for C02 in forestry, land use planning, EE in industry, marginal abatement cost curves

Mexico

- Financing of the National Climate Change Plan 2009-2012 (€ 185 M)
- ➤ WB and BID also involved
- Technical cooperation in spatial planning, forestry, methodology (monitoring & evaluation; elaboration of next climate change plan)

Mauritius

- ➢ Environment sector loan, 125 M€ in 2 disbursements Climate change mitigation & adaptation, biodiversity
- > TA: support of the interministerial process + at sector level
- Leadership: AFD + French GEF

Vietnam

Climate change policy lending for local authorities

> (Durban, Bangkok, Rio de Janeiro)



Indonesia



Mexico



Vietnam



Mauritius





Getting there



The role of institutional arrangements

A critical role, as CC action is a bottom-up and a top-down process

- > At local, regional and national levels
- Often neglected aspect of the problem
- One that resists efforts to reform due to a variety of bureaucratic and parochial interests, and the lack of political system support

Factors of resistance to reform

- Institutional reform (like organization reforms within companies) carry short term costs/resistance while benefits are only medium to long term and somewhat uncertain
- How to monitor and evaluate such reforms ?
- "What you measure is what you get" but then "you never get what you cannot measure"...
- Simple and concrete, vs. more complex and conceptual interventions, which way to go for development/climate finance institutions ?



Ensuring continuity of the institutional set up

Going beyond evolving political commitments

Institutional arrangements often based on decrees

Building robustness : three possible options

- > A dynamic process : periodic consultations
 - Civil society, private sector, international peer reviews
- Engaging academia and the research community
 - Long term partnerships with Universities, Think Tanks
 - Training / raising awareness for the decision makers of tomorrow
- Linking national and sub-national policies
 - Engages more stakeholders
 - Interdependence contributes to robustness of strategies/policies
 - Different election timings







Thank you ...



