

# Green Banks: Building national climate finance capacity

Workshop series MAINSTREAMING GREEN FINANCE – GLOBAL BEST PRACTICES & WAY FORWARD in Armenia

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Coalition for Green Capital

### CGC is expert on the Green Bank model, across its institutional design, formation, capitalization, and administration

#### Who we are

 CGC advances the Green Bank model, partnering with govts., national development banks, and non-profits to form and support GBs



- CGC has helped design and create 8 Green Banks that have catalyzed >\$3B in climate investment:
  - Southern Africa, Connecticut (U.S.), Montgomery County (U.S.), New York (U.S.), Rhode Island (U.S.), Washington DC (U.S.), Colorado (U.S.)
- CGC is leading efforts to launch a new \$35 Billion
   National Climate Bank in the US
- CGC is working with partners in Rwanda on creation of new Rwanda Green Bank



### Why Green Banks? Climate finance flows fall far short of what is needed to keep warming below 1.5 C

#### **Current Climate Finance Flows:**

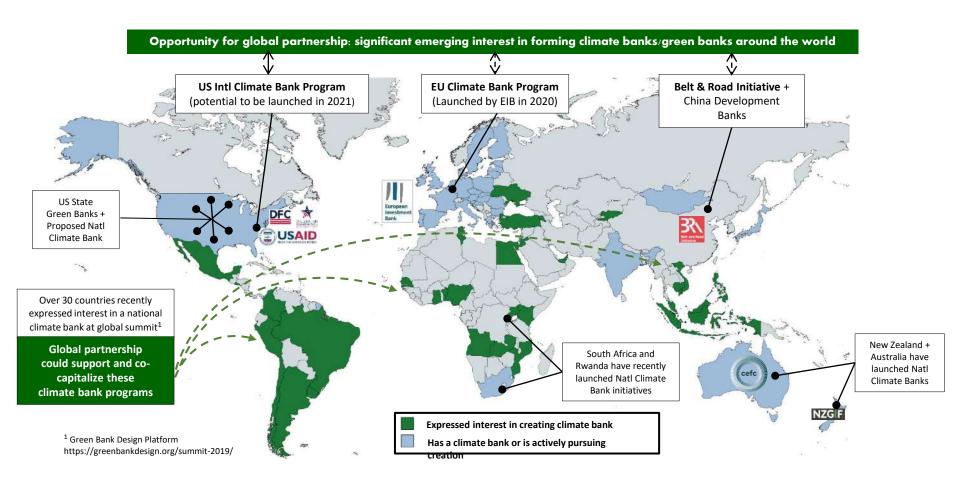
Climate finance flows reached a record high of USD 612 billion in 2017, driven by renewable energy capacity additions in China, the U.S., and India, and increased public commitments to land use and energy efficiency. This was followed by an 11% drop in 2018 to USD 546 billion. (Source: Climate Policy Initiative)

#### **Required Climate Finance Flows:**

Estimates of the investment required to achieve the low-carbon transition range from **USD 1.6 trillion** to **USD 3.8 trillion annually** between 2016 and 2050, for supply-side energy system investments alone (IPCC 2018), while the Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA 2019) estimates adaptation costs of USD 180 billion annually from 2020 to 2030.

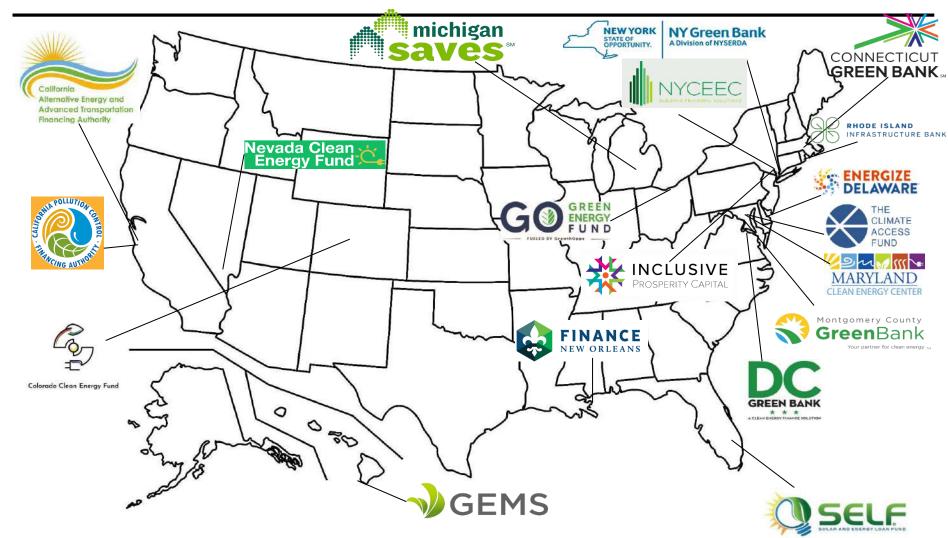


#### 13 nation state Breen Banks exist 16 state and local Green Banks exist in USA



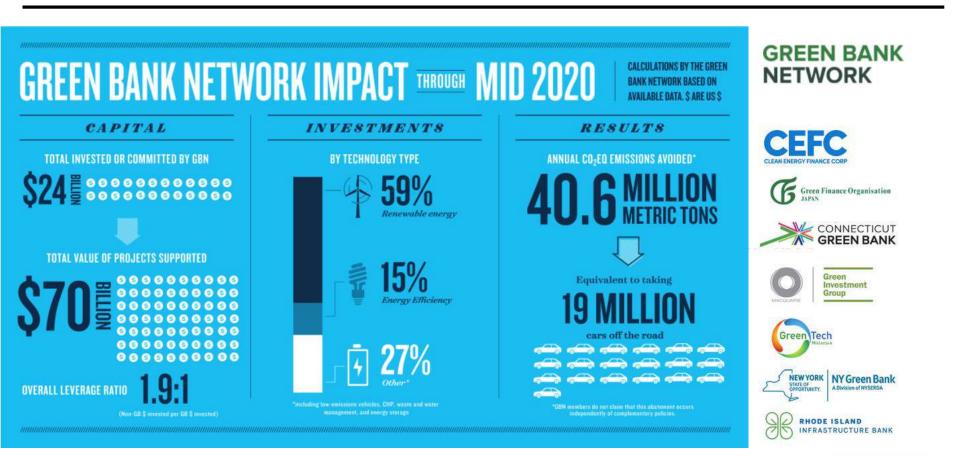


### Members of the American Green Bank Consortium \$5B+ investment to date; thousands of jobs created; \$20B investment pipeline





#### Existing Green Banks have delivered strong results





### Green Banks are country-focused catalytic finance facilities designed to mobilize private investment into climate projects

Green Banks can be placed within existing institutions or exist independently

**Capital markets** 







A finance facility, which can exist independently or within an existing institution, that has a:

- **Dedicated mission:** "crowd-in" private investment to address climate change
- **Geographic focus:** is typically nationally- or locally-owned, and focuses on addressing gaps & catalyzing greater investment in local or regional markets
- Capital base in-line with its mission: sources and deploys a mix of public and private sources (excluding customer deposits, typically)

Note: Green Banks perform many functions to enhance private investment in climate projects:

- Capital mobilizer
- Capital provider
- Lead arranger
- Innovator
- Capacity-builder
- Feedback to government on enabling environment<sup>1</sup>



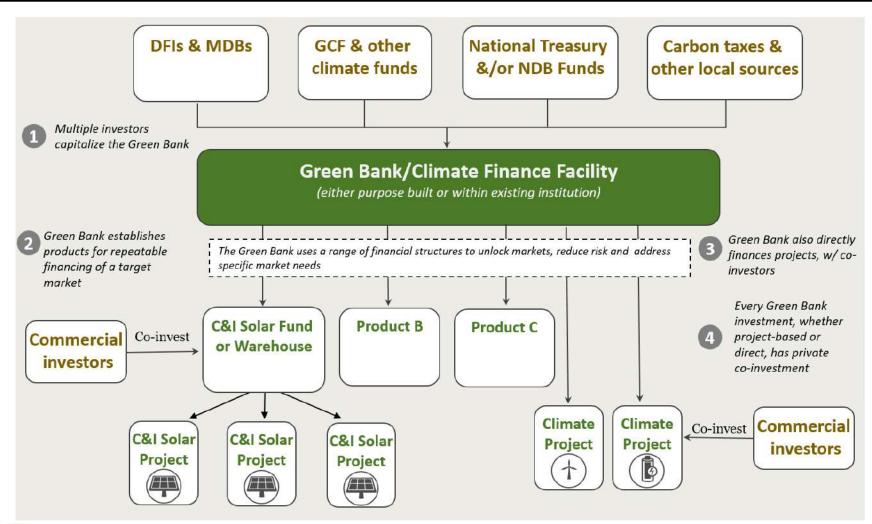
**Climate projects** 







### Green Banks can provide new routes to mobilize capital and catalyze investments based on local market needs



# Green Banks can support **large** projects... and **small** projects

#### **Offshore Wind**



### **UK: Green Investment Bank** (now Green Investment Group):

- Lead debt syndicates and organized long-term private sector refinancing
- Brought new investors (pension funds) in the OSW space

## Distributed Solar, Biogas & Energy Efficiency



#### **South Africa: Climate Finance Facility:**

- Will finance distributed renewable, efficiency and water projects
- Will focus on technologies with limited track record in South Africa, and that struggle to find affordable finance



#### Growing interest in Green Banks to Scale-Up Climate **Investment in Emerging Markets**









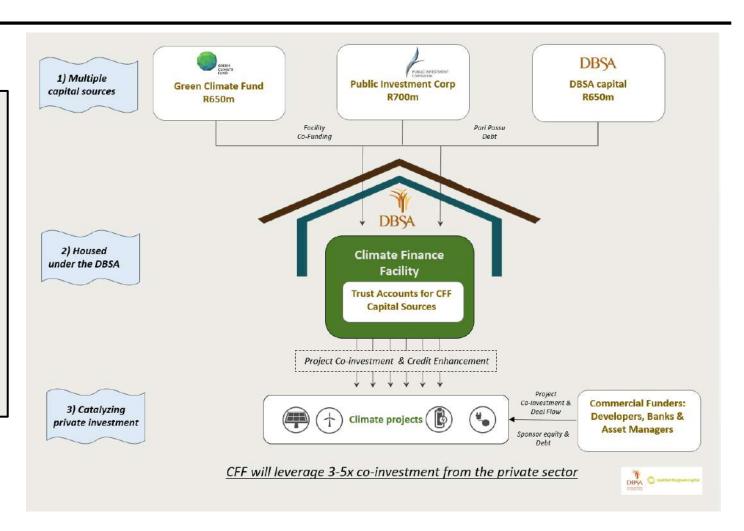




### Emerging Market Green Bank Example: DBSA Southern Africa "Climate Finance Facility (CFF)"

#### **CFF Mandate**:

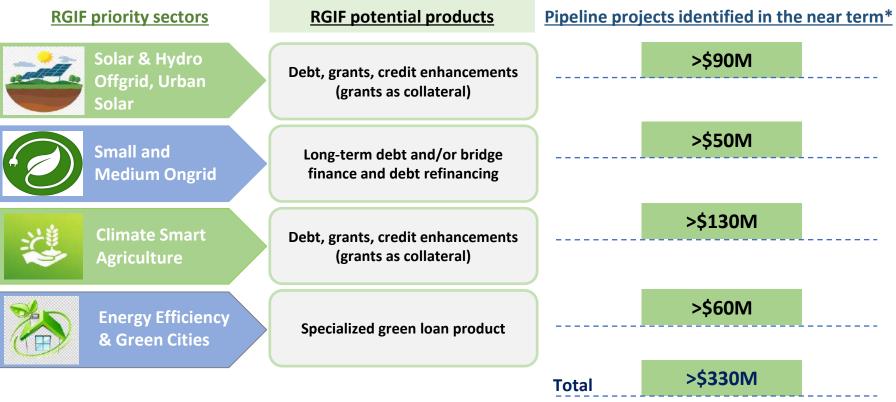
The CFF is tasked with catalyzing greater overall climate and clean-water related investment by providing credit enhancements, through blended finance to projects that could be commercially viable but not yet bankable in the private sector.

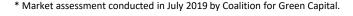




#### Rwanda: RGIF Project Pipeline: Near-Term

\$330M low carbon investment needs identified in the near term



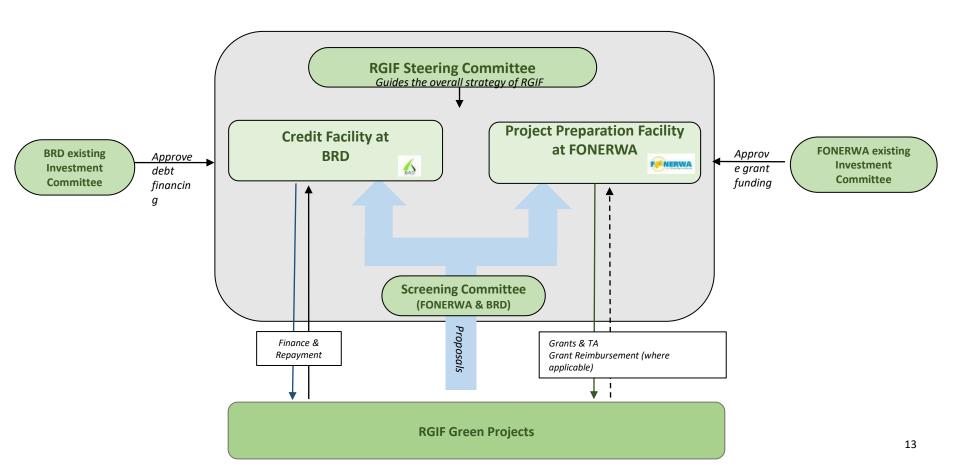








# Rwanda: RGIF Implementation & Governance Framework: Integrated grant and finance approach to leverage and expand resources

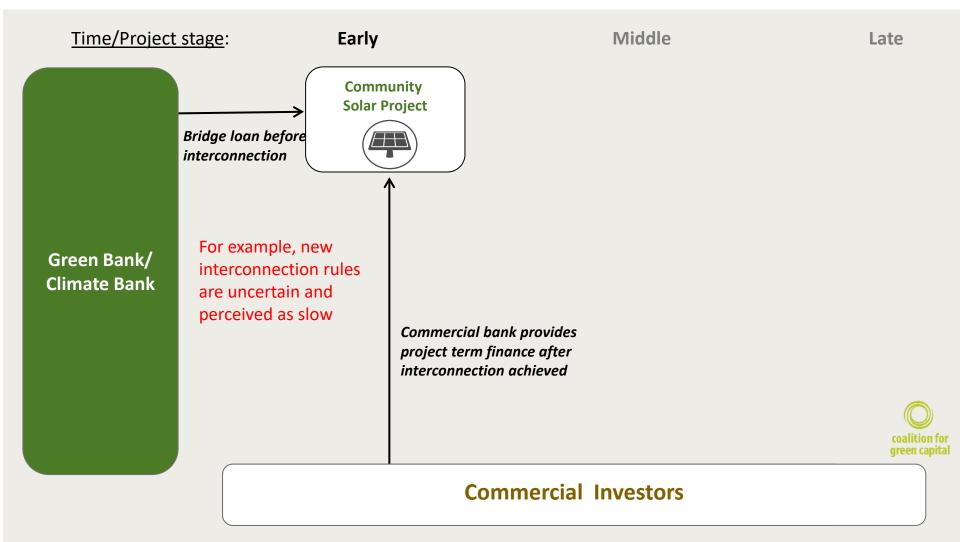






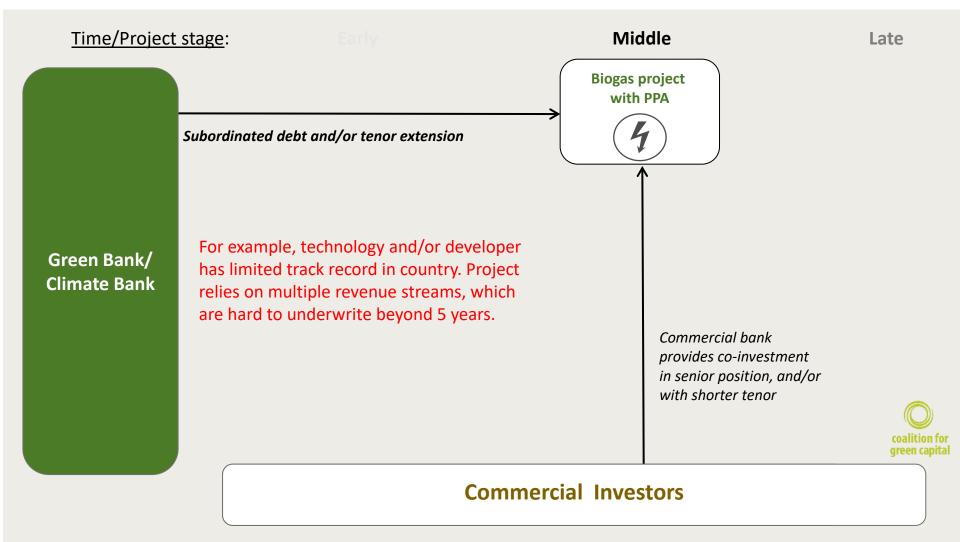


# NY Green Bank fills gaps & works as "first mover": Can take early stage risk



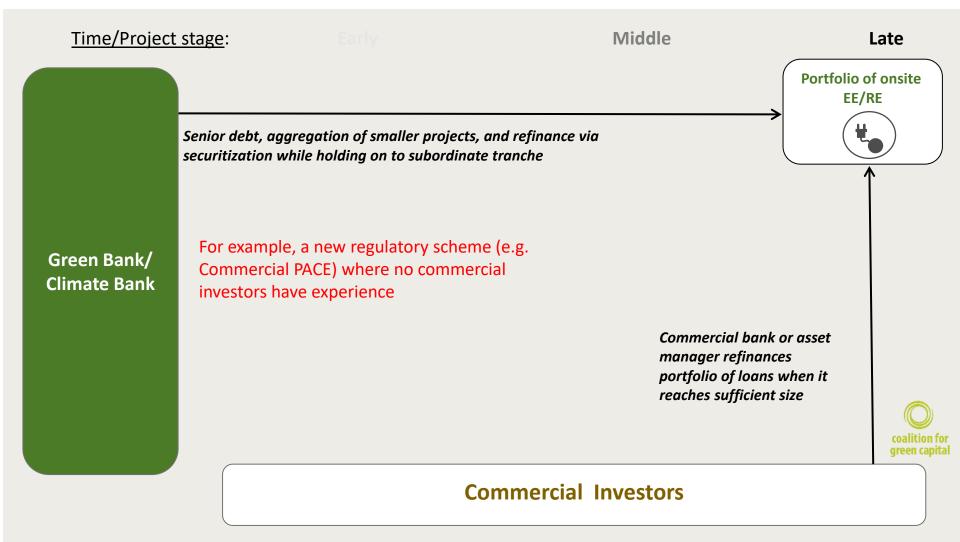


### South Africa CFF will address risk associated with "first application" of technologies, & difficulties underwriting multiple revenue streams



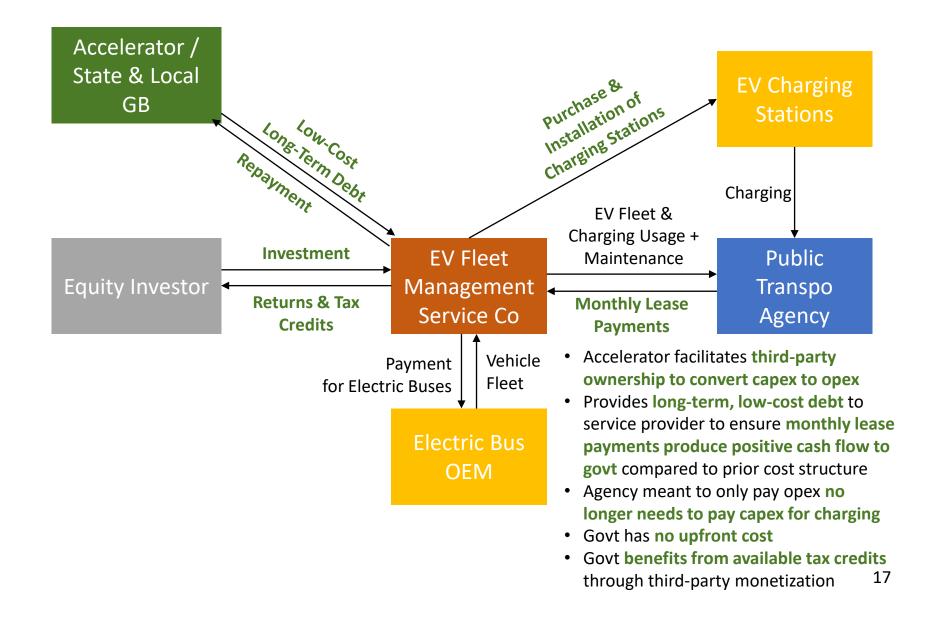


## CT Green Bank helps w/ regulatory risk, financing under a new regulatory schemes, with refinancing from long-term investors





### Accelerator Solution: Third-party capital in partnership with a fleet management company to deliver electric bus & chargers as a service



#### Green Banks have different structural forms:

Туре	Examples
Publicly owned	<ul> <li>NY Green Bank</li> <li>Climate Finance Facility South Africa</li> <li>CEFC Australia</li> <li>New Zealand GIF</li> </ul>
Quasi public	CT Green Bank
Private non-profit	<ul><li>Montgomery County Green Bank</li><li>US National Climate Bank (proposed)</li></ul>
Private for-profit	Tata Clean Tech Capital





#### Thank you

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