Facilitating Finance to Accelerate Diffusion – World Bank Example in Climate Change

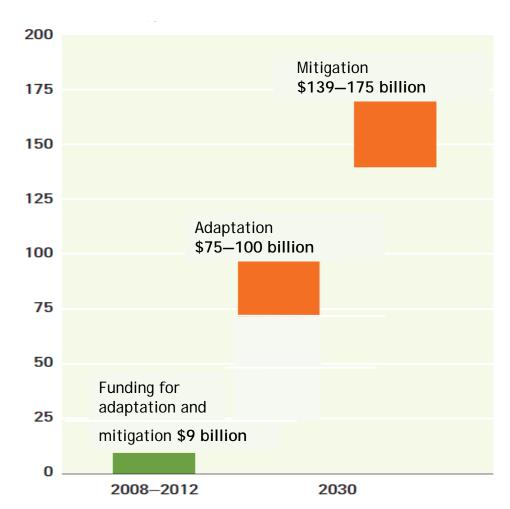


WIPO, Geneva, July 11, 2011 Ari Huhtala, Senior Environmental Specialist

Financing Needs to Deal with Climate Change

Additional investment needs in developing countries, by 2030

Climate finance covers additional costs and serves to..



... to catalyze sustainable "Baseline" investments Private & ..enhance **Public** Investment capacity & policy ... leverage other sources of finance

Source: World Bank, 2010

Climate Finance: Fast Start & Long Term

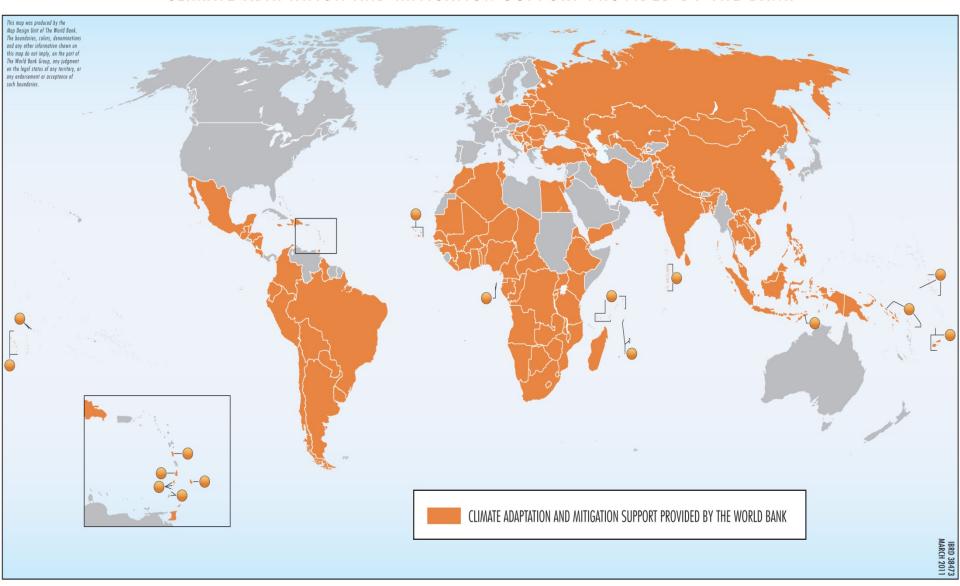
- Fast Start Finance (2010-12)
 - -To Date: \$30 billion pledge legitimized at Cancun, about \$12 billion committed
- Goal to mobilize Long-term Finance of \$100 billion per year by 2020 agreed in Cancun
- Variety of sources including: public, private, bilateral, and multilateral
- -Significant share of multilateral funding for adaptation should flow through the Green Climate Fund



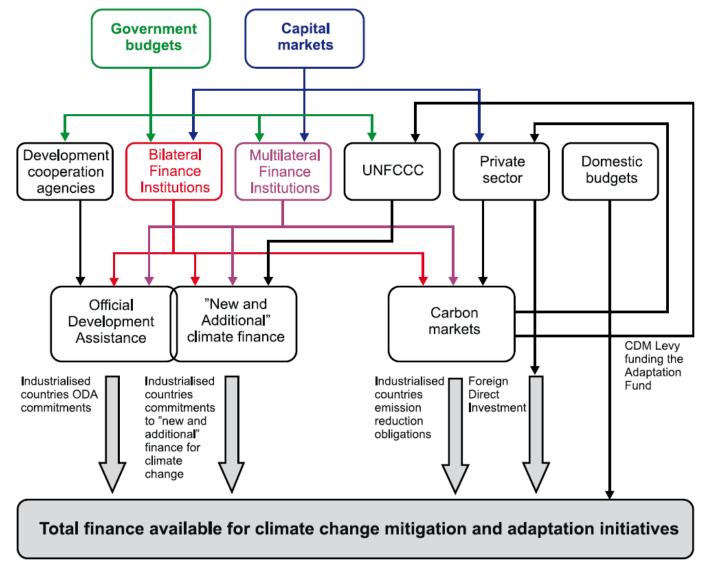
•Issue: How to leverage (multiply) public funds through mixing with private, public, and carbon market funding

World Bank working in 130 countries

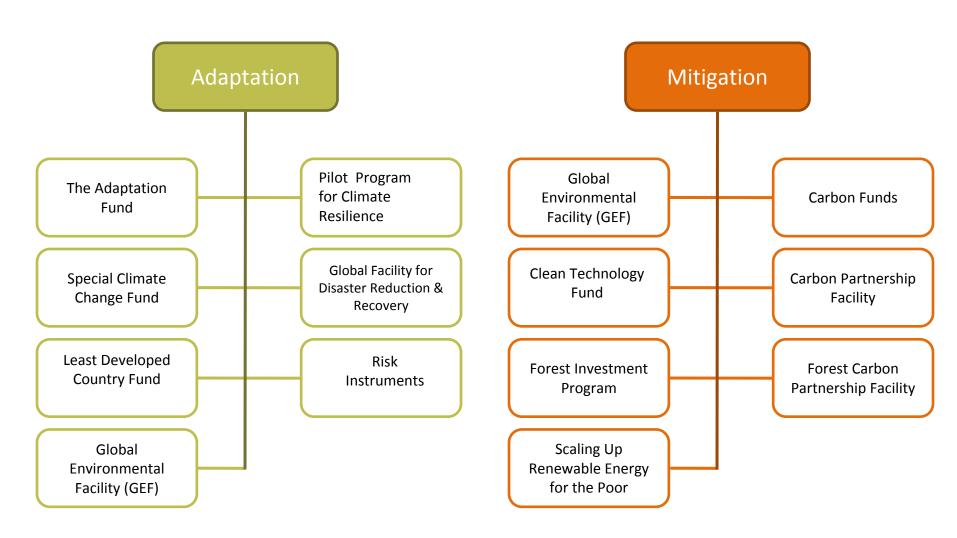
CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE BANK



Financial and Inv't Flows for Climate Action in Developing Countries



A growing menu of climate finance instruments to catalyze and leverage

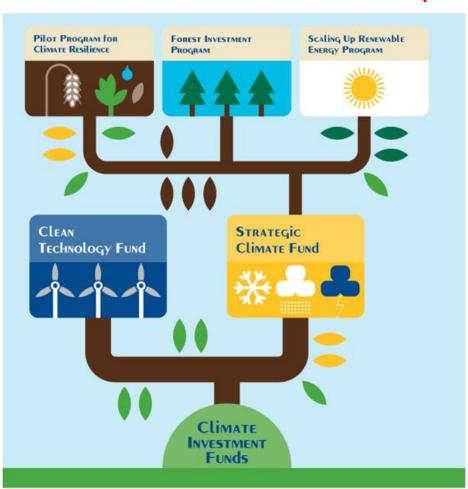


Mobilizing public finance through Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

Clean Technology
Fund (CTF): Finances
demonstration,
deployment, and
transfer of low
carbon technologies
Total commitment:
\$4.5 billion

Leveraged: \$37

billion



Strategic
Climate Fund
(SCF): Targeted
programs to
pilot new
approaches and
scale-up:
Total
commitment:
\$1.9 billion

Approved in July 2008 as an interim instrument, CIF have balanced governance with equal representation from developed and developing countries

Clean Technology Fund

Thirteen investment plans endorsed with a total envelope of US\$4.5 billion, mobilizing \$36 billion (leverage ratio 1:8 with all other funding and 1:3 with private sector)

Example: Mexico

\$500 million, leverages \$6.2 billion

- ❖ Aims to reduce more than 20 percent of national energy consumption through energy efficiency
- Develop renewable energy, particularly wind power and mini-hydro installations
- ❖ Enables shift to efficient, low carbon bus rapid transit systems and light rail, and to retire old buses and replace them with lower carbon alternatives, such as hybrid vehicles



- **❖Countries**: Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Morocco Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam
- ❖ Regional Program for Concentrated Solar Power in Middle East and North Africa

Scaling Up Renewable Energy (SREP)

- Program for Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries launched in 2010, total pledges US\$318 million
- Pilot countries Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Maldives, Mali, Nepal
- Trigger for transformation of renewables market through programmatic approach

Creating, deepening and diversifying carbon markets



10 Carbon Funds

Pioneered the concept of carbon markets in 1999

- •200+ projects in 57 developing countries
- Africa: 20% of all active projects
- •Support UNFCCC process through CDM methodology/regulatory design and 'learning-by-doing'



Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF)

The future: support for **programmatic interventions beyond 2012**

•10 programs under development, first 4 Seller Participation Agreements signed (Morocco, Brazil, Vietnam, Jordan)



Forest Carbon
Partnership Facility
(FCPF)

- •Supporting country readiness and piloting incentives for REDD+
- •37 participating countries, 13 grants signed



CLIMATE FINANCE OPTIONS

The CFO Platform assists users to:

- Learn about climate financing issues and ideas (Glossary, Library, Links)
- Plan their own project (On the Ground, Library)
- Research project feasibilty (Tools) and how to finance it (Funding Sources & Tools)
- **Formulate** their project and **collaborate** with other CFO users (coming soon)