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• DBSA Climate Change Framework
• Accreditations and Partnerships
• Financing Instruments
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DBSA was created to catalyse economic growth through investment in economic & social infrastructure and supporting regional integration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Founding year</th>
<th>1983</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Shareholding structure</td>
<td>100% owned by SA Government through the Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Vision</td>
<td>A prosperous and integrated region, progressively free of poverty and dependence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4 Mission              | - To advance the development impact in the region by expanding access to development finance and effectively integrating and implementing sustainable development solutions  
                          - Improve the quality of life of people through the development of social infrastructure  
                          - Support economic growth through investment in economic infrastructure  
                          - Support regional integration |
| 5 Strategic objectives | - Sustained growth in development impact  
                          - Integrated infrastructure solutions  
                          - Financial sustainability |
DBSA offers a unique value propositions along the value chain; playing a leading role in project preparation, funding and implementation.
WHY GET INVOLVED IN GREEN ECONOMY?

The South African government has over the years adopted a range of national legislation and plans in support of its vision of a greener and more sustainable economy.

South Africa’s vision of sustainable economic development and commitment to a greener economy was re-affirmed at the Conference of Parties 17th Meeting (COP17) held in Durban, South Africa during December 2011.

The DBSA in support of government’s commitment to contribute to a wide range of goals of transitioning to a greener economy aims to:

- *To be a leading DFI with regard to its contribution towards the country and region’s transition to a low carbon economy*
- *Support government and region in meeting its NDCs*
- *Achieve excellence in climate change reporting and development of appropriate frameworks*
The DBSA board has approved a climate change policy framework. The policy framework enables the DBSA to communicate to stakeholders the DBSA intentions with regard to supporting climate change.

This policy framework provides the DBSA with a vehicle to progressively transition to a greener portfolio over a reasonable period of time by providing a cohesive, measurable and accountable response to climate change.

The targets proposed within the policy framework provide goals to enable the DBSA to transition to a greener portfolio and are supported by identified opportunities, baselines indicators, and reporting frameworks to track progress in responding to climate change.

To Policy is further aligned with the Bank’s 100 billion target in partnership with other key stakeholders.
The Green Fund is managed by the DBSA on behalf of Department of Environmental Affairs.

Current portfolio (46):
- 8 capacity development projects
- 16 R&D projects
- 22 Investment projects

DBSA’s accreditation to GCF allows the bank to access GCF funds in order to support innovative and risk-sharing approaches in projects that contribute towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development.

Current Pipeline:
- 5 project approved (2 FP, 2 PPF & 1 readiness support)
- 6 being prepared for GCF board consideration, pipeline being developed.

The DBSA is also accredited as a National Project Agency (NPA) for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) since 2014.

Current Pipeline:
- 6 projects approved
- Pipeline of projects being prepared for GEF 7

DBSA is an active member of the International Development Finance Club, IDFC, formed in 2011. IDFC is a network of 23 leading national, regional and international development banks from across the planet that share a similar vision of promoting of low-carbon and climate resilient futures (lessons sharing and joint reporting).

DBSA is a member of the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Change, whose mandate is to support the identification and piloting of climate change financing instruments and products to catalyze private sector money into Climate Change mitigation projects in developing countries.
## Financing Instruments for Climate Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Key Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| General Obligation Loans/Bonds    | • Funds may be used for any municipal project  
• Minimal reporting requirements, i.e., standard financial covenants requirements  
• Interest rates dependent on the credit rating of the city  
• Sources of repayments backed by all municipal revenue streams |
| Concessional Loan or Grants       | • Special funds set aside for high-impact projects by donors or MDB’s  
• The proceeds of the loan are typically restricted to the project  
• Subsidized or zero interest rates are aimed at achieving a blended WACC  
• Flexible repayment terms, e.g., longer tenor and grace period  
• High and frequent monitoring of use of funds and implementation of the project |
## Financing Instruments for Climate Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Green/Climate Bonds                  | • Listed fixed income instrument at a stock or bond exchange  
• Proceeds are exclusively used for eligible green infrastructure  
Attracts pool of investors with interest in the environment  
• Generally pays low coupon than GO bonds  
• Instrument can be rated independent of the city  
• Repayments of bonds are backed by the balance sheet  
• High and frequent monitoring requirements until maturity of debt  
• High set up costs, lead arranger, project certification, audit fees, etc. |
| Public Private Partnerships/Project Bonds | • Private sector involvement in delivering government infrastructure using various models, e.g., BOT, DFBOT,  
• Off-balance sheet structure which alleviates balance sheet constraints  
• Private sector assumes the majority of the risk, incl. market risk  
• Credit assessment is based mainly on project revenues and off-taker  
• Debt is repaid from project revenues |
## ROADMAP TO FINANCING

### Planning/Pre-feas
- Masterplans
- Integrated and sustainable
- Pre-feas (concept)
- Project scoping
- Preliminary designs
- Preliminary benefits

### Bankable Feasibility
- Baseline inventory
- Technical and bankable feasibility
- Site identification
- EIA
- Legislative authorizations (energy generation, WUL, etc)
- Socio-economic assessment
- Develop Key indicators
- Financial modeling and structuring
- Technical Designs

### Credit Worthiness
- Revenue enhancements (Improve collections, increase tax base, minimize non-revenue water and electricity)
- Improved governance (Positive audit outcomes)
- Build institutional capacity

### Financial Closure
- Facility agreements
- Conditions precedent (CP’s) fulfillment
- Log frame and Reporting Framework
- Financial Covenants

### Monitoring & Evaluation
- Disclosure of proceeds
- Monitoring of implementation
- External and Independent review
- Post issuance reporting
- Evaluation of the project performance - actual outcomes vs baseline
- Monitoring of covenants
CURRENT ACTIVITIES
Climate Finance Facility (CFF)

**Location**
Lesotho, eSwatini, South Africa and Namibia

**Objective**
Facility to leverage private sector investment in Climate Change projects

**Project Development Stage**
Implementation Stage (contracting in progress)

**DBSA Investment**
ZAR 650 mn

**GCF Investment**
USD 55 mn

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### Project Description & Status

**Project Description**
- The CFF will use its capital to **fill market gaps** and crowd-in private investment, targeting commercially viable technologies that cannot currently attract market-rate capital at scale
- It will focus on infrastructure projects that mitigate or adapt to climate change and utilise two main instruments: **subordinated debt/first-loss and credit enhancements** such as tenor extension to projects that are commercially viable but not currently being financed by the private sector banks
- Covers energy generation, energy efficiency, water, sustainable transport and waste management

**Project Status**
- Contracting phase
- Approved by GCF board in October 2018.

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### Development Impact
- Shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways
- Reduced CO2 emissions
- Economic growth through climate resilience
- Increased capacity within region for climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience
Embedded Generation Investment Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Facility to support non-sovereign backed IPPs (embedded generation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Development Stage</td>
<td>Implementation expected to commence mid 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBSA Investment GCF investment</td>
<td>~ZAR 3.7 bn USD 100 mn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project Description & Status

#### Project Description
- To support embedded generation renewable energy projects that have no demonstrable track record of successfully reaching financial close.
- The key objective of the EGIP is to formulate this track record to ensure that the initial Projects reach financial close, by so doing, a market for embedded generation is created in South Africa.
- EGIP is a credit support mechanism to support non-sovereign backed PPAs for renewable energy projects in South Africa.
- In addition, this financing mechanism is intended to crowd-in funding from commercial lenders and to assist South Africa to make further inroads towards their climate change objectives.

#### Project Status
- Approved by GCF board of February 2019.
- Contracting Phase

### Development & Climate Impact
- Shift to low emission sustainable development pathways
- Addition of 330 MW of new generating capacity, generating approx. 744,600 MWh of clean electricity annually, thereby directly avoiding emissions of more than 717,794 tCO2e per annum.
- Provision of clean energy to households
- Socio-economic co-benefits through job creation
- Socio-economic benefits through lower electricity costs
- Socio-economic through the inclusion of women
Project Description & Status

Project Description
- Project preparation funding (PPF) will be used to conduct a detailed feasibility to evaluate the optimal financial & institutional model for a Public & Private Sector Energy Efficiency Programme (PPSEEP) in South Africa.
- Additionally, PPF funding will be used to prepare the full concept feasibility study and application to the GCF, and to conduct both gender impact, and ESS studies. The estimated budget is $318,060, to complete the studies within 9 months.

Project Status
- Execution and Implementation started in Feb 2019

Climate and Development Impact
- Lifetime energy and carbon savings in public and private sector
- Improved job security and job creation in industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Client</td>
<td>National Business Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Development Stage</td>
<td>Project Preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCF Investment</td>
<td>USD 0.32 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Building a Resilient and Resource-efficient Johannesburg (GEF 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Grant and co-financing amount</th>
<th>Key project components</th>
<th>Implementation status</th>
<th>Timelines</th>
<th>Key indicators for M&amp;E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant and co-financing</td>
<td>Grant: US$ 8 million</td>
<td>• Ensuring <em>sustainability, integration</em>, in the development and implementation of the city’s physical plans.</td>
<td>In procurement</td>
<td>January 2018 – December 2022 (delayed due to contracting)</td>
<td>Direct: 3.3 Mt CO2eq, Indirect: 1.1 Mt CO2eq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount</td>
<td>Co-financing: US$ 119 million</td>
<td>• Improving urban <em>food security</em> in Johannesburg by increasing the efficiency of food flows and improving peri-urban agriculture techniques.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Adopting evidenced-based <em>biodegradable waste management</em> strategy.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Improving evidence-based <em>planning</em> in South Africa</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CURRENT ACTIVITIES (CONT.)**

**Municipal Solid Waste Programme**

**Project Description & Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rustenburg Local Municipality (LM), Emfuleni LM, uMhlathuze LM, Msunduzi LM, Mbombela LM and Mangaung Metro Municipality (MMM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Client</td>
<td>Department of Environmental Affairs / Municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Development Stage</td>
<td>Project Preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCF Investment</td>
<td>USD 1.41 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project Description**

The purpose of the Programme would be to implement various organic waste treatment solutions identified in 6 pilot municipalities and thereafter upscale implementation to 24 additional municipalities through a programmatic approach. The programmatic approach will allow subsequent 24+ sub-projects to learn from the first 6 fore-runners and replicate the solutions in a streamlined, cost-efficient manner.

**Project Status**

- Contracting phase
- Project preparation phase to start in early 2019

**Development Impact**

- significant methane emission reductions, as a result of waste diverted from landfill, fuel switch to AD and improved soil carbon sequestration due to compost applications;
- reduced air pollution;
- job creation for both men and women;
- improvement of waste collection services, thus reducing public health risks to vulnerable segments of the population;
- enhanced food security and ecosystem services as a result of compost applications and the reduction of inadequate waste practices.
THANK YOU

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www.dbsa.org