

This webinar sought to discuss the role of development banks and private financing in reducing the infrastructure gap in cities while promoting low-carbon investments.

What is sustainable finance?

- Environmental objectives
 - Social and economic criteria
 - Governance (corporate) & fiscal equity





There is a rapid growth of funds and green finance instruments: plenty of resources are available for climate change but there is not enough adaptation, and not enough incentives to attract international funds.



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The incorporation of climate risk into decision making is fundamental for sustainable finance.

Green investments seek to improve environmental, social and governance conditions (ESG),. Technology can also support the achievement of SDGs with improvement of governance, the participation, and public service provision.

BNDES had been able to work closely with private companies, thus promoting "match funding". Three recent sources of funding are also being offered:: direct credit, call for projects (non-refundable) and blended finance (sandbox model).

Although, there are funds available for climate change actions, not enough is allocated for climate change adaption projects.

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Fernando Machado Capital & Debt Advisory partner (EY)

The private sector can contribute to the SDGs via a transition from conventional to sustainable investments. Sustainability criteria enter decision-making processes when they contribute to reduce the negative environmental and social impact of investments, as well as to improve governance.

Incentives are important, with interest rates depending on environmental performance of private companies and projects. In this regard, the use of sustainability-linked bonds had grown rapidly in the last 4 years.

The sanitation market has huge growth potential due to the commitment of universal service provision meeting goals,