



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa

## **ECA work on climate finance: the risks and capital markets**

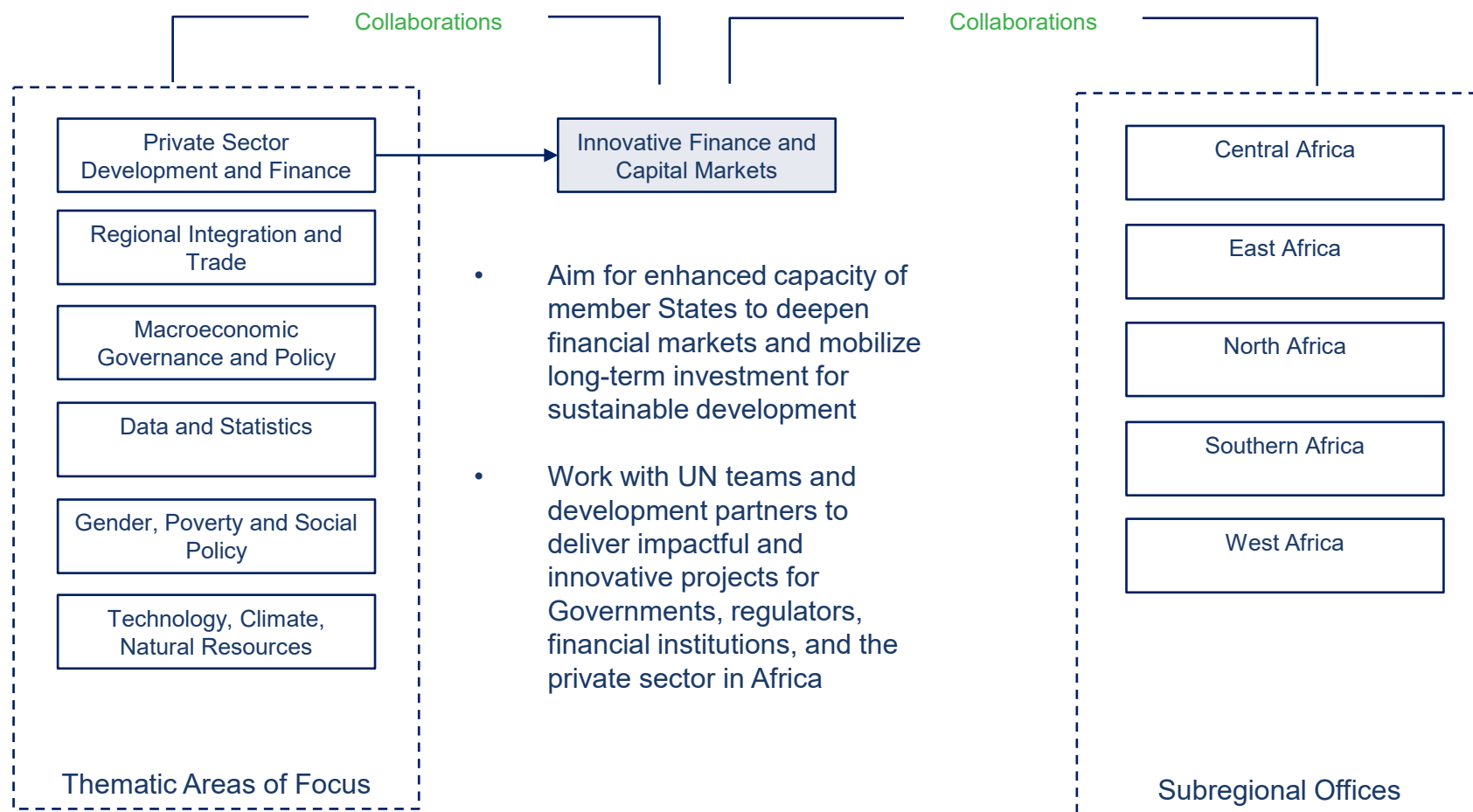


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# Innovative Finance and Capital Markets Section



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# Empowering African Institutional investors

- African institutional investors, such as pension funds, insurance companies, and sovereign wealth funds, can play a key role in mobilizing and allocating climate finance in Africa
- However, they face many barriers and challenges, such as lack of enabling policies and regulations, limited availability and accessibility of climate-friendly projects, high perceived risks and costs, and low capacity and awareness.
- Possible ways to overcome these barriers and unlock the potential of African institutional investors for climate finance:
  - ⇒ Strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks that support and incentivize climate-aligned investments
  - ⇒ Developing and scaling up innovative financial instruments and mechanisms that reduce risks and costs, enhance returns, and match the preferences and needs of institutional investors,
  - ⇒ Building and diversifying the pipeline and portfolio of bankable and sustainable projects that address the climate finance needs and priorities of African countries
  - ⇒ Enhancing the capacity and awareness of institutional investors and other stakeholders on the opportunities and benefits of climate finance

# Leveraging capital markets

- African capital markets are the platforms where financial assets, such as stocks, bonds, or derivatives, are issued and traded in Africa
- They can play a role in mobilizing and allocating climate finance by:
  - providing access to long-term and diversified sources of funding,
  - enabling risk management and price discovery
  
- Challenges and opportunities for enhancing the role of African capital markets in climate finance
  - ⇒ Developing and harmonizing the regulatory frameworks and standards for green and sustainable finance across the continent
  - ⇒ Building the capacity and awareness of market participants, such as issuers, investors, intermediaries, and regulators
  - ⇒ Expanding and diversifying the pool of climate finance instruments and products
  - ⇒ Leveraging the potential of digital technologies, such as fintech, blockchain, or artificial intelligence
  - ⇒ Strengthening the collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders, such as governments, development partners, private sector etc

# Managing risks

- Sovereign credit rating is an assessment of the creditworthiness and default risk of a country or government. It can affect the cost and availability of borrowing for the public and private sectors, as well as the attractiveness of the country for foreign investors.
- ESG factors can affect sovereign credit ratings by influencing the economic growth, fiscal performance, external position, socio-political stability and institutions.
  
- Challenges and opportunities of ESG integration in rating
  - ⇒ Availability, quality and comparability of ESG data
  - ⇒ Lack of harmonized frameworks and measurements (weighting and aggregation of ESG indicators, transparency and disclosure...)
  - ⇒ Alignment with global sustainability goals and standards
  - ⇒ Fostering the development and growth of the sustainable finance market

# ECA work on climate finance

## Capital market development

- Building capacity on carbon markets
- Legal and regulatory reviews
- Developing Bond Market Strategy
- Benchmarking (ABSA-OMFIF African Financial Market Index)

## Institutional investment and risk

- Enhancing capacity of WAEMU Institutional investor
- Building capacity on credit rating and ESG rating

## Innovative Finance / innovative debt management

- Aligning finance with sustainable objectives (African Women Impact Fund)
- Promoting sustainable debt management (Public debt swap programme)



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