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**Alternative Financing Instruments
in the Public Sector**



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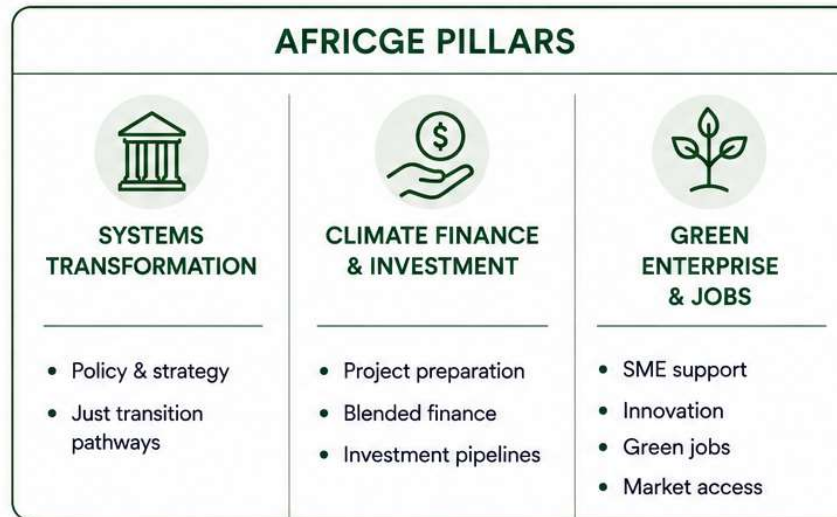
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African Centre for a Green Economy

SAQA Recognised Professional Body

AfriCGE – Our Work in Practice



Our Three Pillars:



AfriCGE: Solving the Delivery Challenge

Transition initiatives fail not because of a lack of ambition, but because projects stall, institutions struggle to coordinate, communities are misaligned, and capital cannot deploy.

Our Initiatives:



Green Innovation Hub (2014):

Connecting local entrepreneurs to continental markets



Climate Finance Masterclasses:

Turning ideas into fundable projects



Just Transition Innovation Platform:

Bridging policy and implementation



CLIMATE FINANCE: FROM NICHE TO MAINSTREAM

A shift from optional to essential for sustainable and resilient development

THEN: NICHE

Limited scope, limited impact



- Small funding pools
- Few instruments
- Specialist focus
- Low investor appetite
- Limited integration

NOW: MAINSTREAM

Integrated, scaled, transformative



- ✓ Large and diverse funding pools
- ✓ Wide range of instruments
- ✓ Integrated across sectors
- ✓ Strong investor appetite
- ✓ Embedded in policy and planning



THE SHIFT

Stronger policies, investor demand, innovation and partnerships are accelerating the transition

PAST

FUTURE



THE OUTCOME: More capital, lower risk, greater impact – driving a just and resilient future.

The Reality – South Africa's Development Priorities

We are **not** short of priorities:

Sector		Needs
	Water	Reliable systems, security
	Energy	Resilient infrastructure
	Sanitation	Improved wastewater treatment
	Stormwater	Better management systems
	Transport	Climate-resilient roads
	Housing	Affordable, resilient options
	Ecosystems	Healthier catchments, disaster risk reduction



The Traditional vs. Emerging Reality

The Old Model



Government
budgets



Conditional
grants



Traditional
borrowing



The Emerging Reality



Climate finance



Green investment funds



Transition finance



Nature finance



Impact investment



Institutional investors
seeking sustainable infrastructure

The Changing Investment Landscape



Sustainable finance is one of the fastest-growing segments of capital markets

Trends:



Banks assess climate risks before approving infrastructure finance



Institutional investors ask about climate resilience contributions



DFIs require environmental/social safeguards as standard

Impact across sectors:



Water



Transport



Energy



Waste



Agriculture



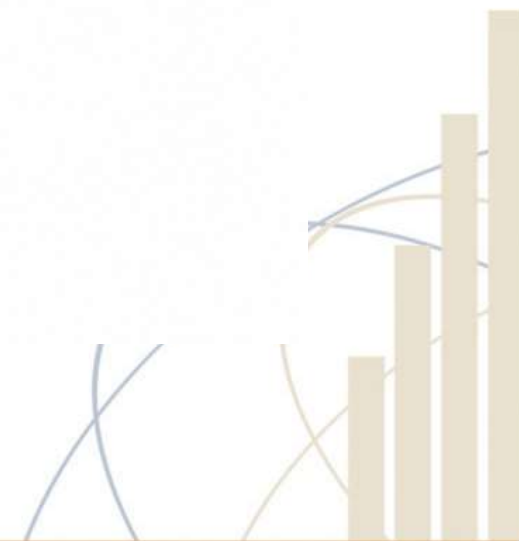
Housing



Urban Development



CLIMATE FINANCE ECOSYSTEM



Alternative Instruments - Green Bonds

Green Bonds

Allow governments and municipalities to raise capital specifically for environmentally sustainable investments.



Typical Projects:



Renewable energy



Wastewater treatment



Water security



Energy-efficient buildings



Sustainable transport



South African Success:



Municipal green bond issuances demonstrate investor appetite



Investors are willing to finance sustainable infrastructure where projects are credible and governance is strong



Alternative Instruments - Blended Finance

Blended Finance



Many climate adaptation projects produce enormous public value but modest commercial returns



Stronger Projects,
More Investment,
Greater Impact



How it works:

Layer	Role
 Grant funding	Supports project preparation
 Concessional finance	DFIs provide below-market rates
 Guarantees	Reduce investment risk
 Commercial capital	Additional investment flows in



Mobilise More
Capital



De-Risk
Projects



Deliver Climate
Resilience



Maximise Public
Value

Alternative Instruments - Results-Based & Nature Finance



Results-Based Finance

Finance linked to measurable outcomes:



Verified improvements in water efficiency



Reduced emissions



Improved waste recovery



Restored ecosystems



Encourages stronger performance
while improving accountability



Nature Finance

Healthy ecosystems as financial assets:



Wetlands reduce flood damage



Catchments improve water security



Urban green spaces reduce heat stress



Nature is becoming investable
infrastructure.



Mobilise
Capital



Drive
Measurable
Outcomes



Strengthen
Accountability



Build Resilient,
Sustainable
Systems

The South African Green Finance Taxonomy (SA GFT)



Three Core Principles :



What is it?

A clear framework for identifying environmentally sustainable activities and assets



1

Substantial Contribution

Activities must advance at least one of six environmental objectives



2

Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)

Avoid material harm to other environmental objectives



3

Minimum Social Safeguards (MSS)

Uphold social standards and human rights

Sectors Covered:



Agriculture



Industry



Energy



Water & Waste



Transportation



ICT



Construction



Alignment with EU Taxonomy strengthens global interoperability and investor confidence

SA GFT – Challenges & Opportunities



Adoption challenges identified (2025 Review):



Lack of regulatory embedding



Capacity constraints among
potential users



Need for clearer DNSH and
MSS guidance



Data collection hesitance



Recommendations:

Area	Action
 Interoperability	 Balance international alignment with localisation
 Usability	 Provide clearer guidance and quantitative thresholds
 Disclosure	 Develop common metrics aligned with global standards
 Collaboration	 Position SA as a leader – first taxonomy in Africa



The taxonomy provides a common language
for project developers and financiers.



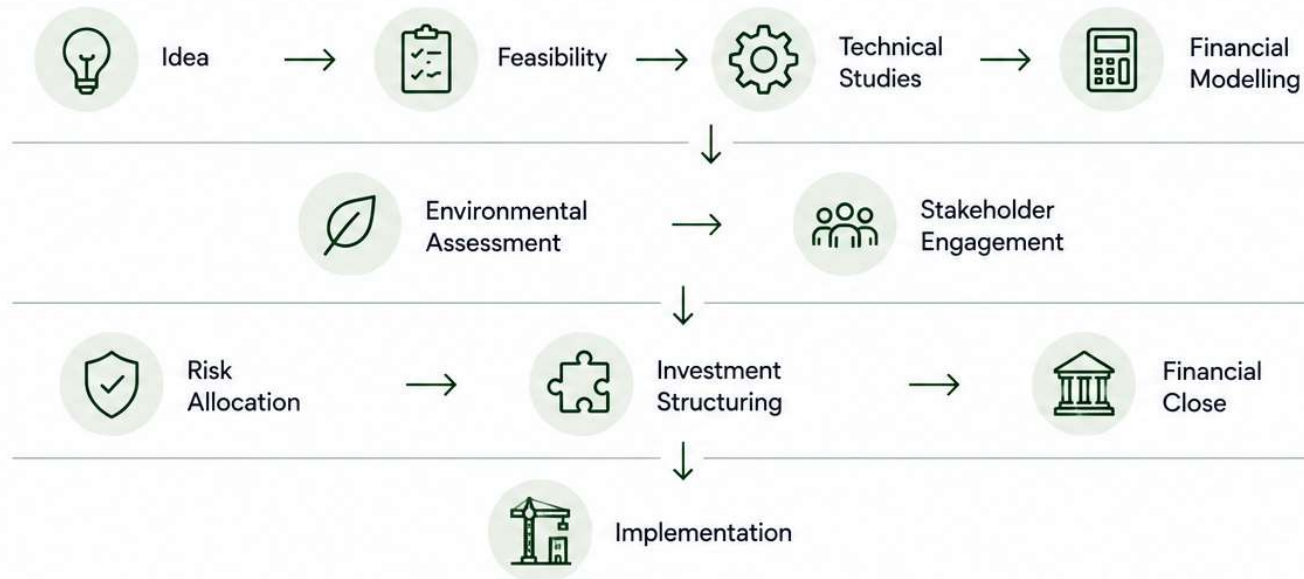
Why Project Preparation Matters



The Biggest Challenge:

Not access to finance, but **PROJECT PREPARATION**

THE INVESTMENT JOURNEY



Every stage **reduces uncertainty**. Every stage **builds investor confidence**.

Current Initiatives Supporting Project Readiness



Examples of progress:

Initiative	Focus
 IFISA + IFC Partnership	 Accelerating water, sanitation & waste infrastructure. Strengthening project preparation and bankability
 Metro Trading Services Program	 Performance-based grants for water, electricity & waste in metros. Linked to climate targets
 Budget Facility for Infrastructure (BFI)	 Reconfigured to attract private sector participation
 New PPP Regulations	 Effective 1 June 2025. Reduced procedural complexity



Blended finance and PPPs are **unlocking** private sector capital and expertise



The Municipal Reality



Municipalities face significant challenges:



22 million people live in metros
(85% of economic output)



R467.2 billion in municipal
consumer debt



22.5% underperformance
in capital expenditure



50% of wastewater treatment plants
not operating optimally



40%+ of treated water lost
through leaks



Less than 10% of climate finance
reaches municipalities

Recent Action:



Treasury
enforcing funded
budgets requirement



Supporting
revenue value chain
reforms



Implementing
mSCOA
for transparency



Implications for Finance Professionals



Your role is expanding:

 Traditional		 Emerging	
 Custodian of public resources	→	 Facilitator of investment	
 Budget management	→	 Understanding climate finance	
 Compliance	→	 Working with DFIs	
 Audit preparation	→	 Structuring blended finance	
 Grant management	→	 Supporting project preparation	
	→	 Understanding sustainable finance taxonomies	



These capabilities will become increasingly important over the next decade.

Five Recommendations



1



**Treat climate
finance as
mainstream
public finance**

Not a specialist
environmental issue

2



**Develop
investment-ready
project pipelines**

Not isolated,
one-off projects

3



**Invest much
more in
project
preparation**

Quality of preparation
determines access
to finance

4



**Use the South
African Green
Finance Taxonomy**

Improves project
design and investor
confidence

5



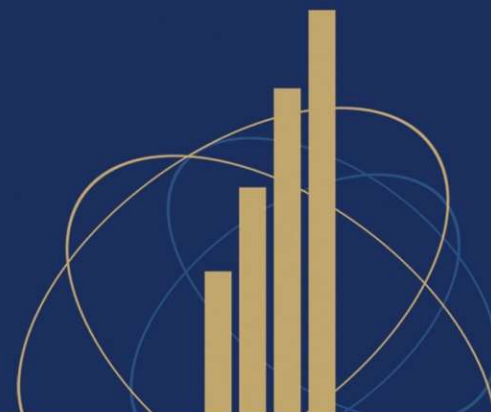
**View public
budgets as
catalytic capital**

Mobilising much
larger pools of
finance





Thank You!



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