# Mini-Grid Financing: Enabling the Role of Local Bank

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#### NMB Bank at a Glance

- Establishment 1996 A.D.
- One of the leading commercial banks of Nepal
- Has a joint venture agreement with FMO, Netherlands having 17 % shareholdings
- Only Nepali Bank to earn membership of the Global Alliance for Banking on Values (GABV)- 'Placing People Before Profit'
- Market Leader in Mini Grid Project Financing
- 'Bank of the Year Award'-consecutively in 2017 and 2018, by The Banker, Financial Times, London

Network Strengths • Total Branches : 110 Branches

Total ATMs : 97 ATMs

Total Extension Counters : 4 Counters











#### **Exposure in Mini Grid Project**

- Financed 23 Mini Grid Based Micro Hydro Project Owned by Community and Private Developer ~ 850 kW
- Financed First Solar Micro Grid Project in the Country Supported by ADB under Energy for ALL Investor Forum – 75 kW
- Financed First Micro Hydro Project Based on Anchor Load Customers Supported by ADB under Energy for All Investor Forum — 30 kW















#### Why We Are in Mini-Grid Business?

- New portfolio to the Bank
- Offer debt financing to cover entire energy landscape
- Portfolio diversification within the sector
- Triple bottom line (profit, social and environmental) Value based Banking
- Partnership with local level institutions
- Help to meet the priority sector requirement
- Partnership with DP/MDB gives leverage for further partnership
- Enhances brand value
- Contributes to several of the SDGs





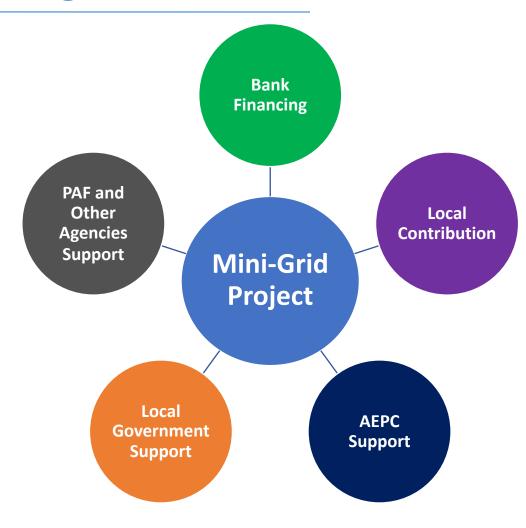






### Mini Grid Project Financing Model

- Project Financed under Micro Hydro Debt Fund
- Limited Recourse Project
  Financing
- Bridge Gap Financing
- Collateral Based Lending
  - Financing to Fill the Funding Gap at the End













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- FMO Supported Integrated Renewable Energy Project
- Micro Hydro Debt Fund
- CREF Partner Bank
- UNCDF CleanStart Project
- REEEP Promoting Agro-Processing Based Micro Enterprise Development with Improved Water Mill Technology in Nepal Project
- GIZ RERA Project





Finance for *Development* 













- AEPC doing both technical and subsidy approval under ESAP I & II
- AEPC was also doing bio gas credit fund
- ESAP II, paradigm shift introduction of credit
- Success of credit enhancement activities BCF, MHDF, Credit Financing in RET
- Move from subsidy regime to credit regime
- Have an institution (now a mechanism) which will be flexible enough to cater to each DP/GoN











- AEPC would do the technical things
  - Technical standardization
  - Promotion
  - Awareness
  - Policy formulation
  - Technical approval
- CREF would
  - Effectively channel subsidy and credit (policy: 12.4)
  - Provide TA support through capacity building











## **Guiding Principals of CREF**

- Subsidies should in the long-term be phased out and replaced by credit facilities
- 2. CREF should be autonomous with its own mandate and well-defined management structures
- 3. Achieve self-financing and long-term sustainability. CREF should be allowed to place surplus funds in secure/low risk investments and thereby generate a source of income
- 4. The legal and institutional foundation should be acceptable to the Government of Nepal as well as to all development partners for CREF
- 5. Autonomy of CREF should allow it sufficient freedom in its operations with the objective of widely promoting access to financial services for the RET sector

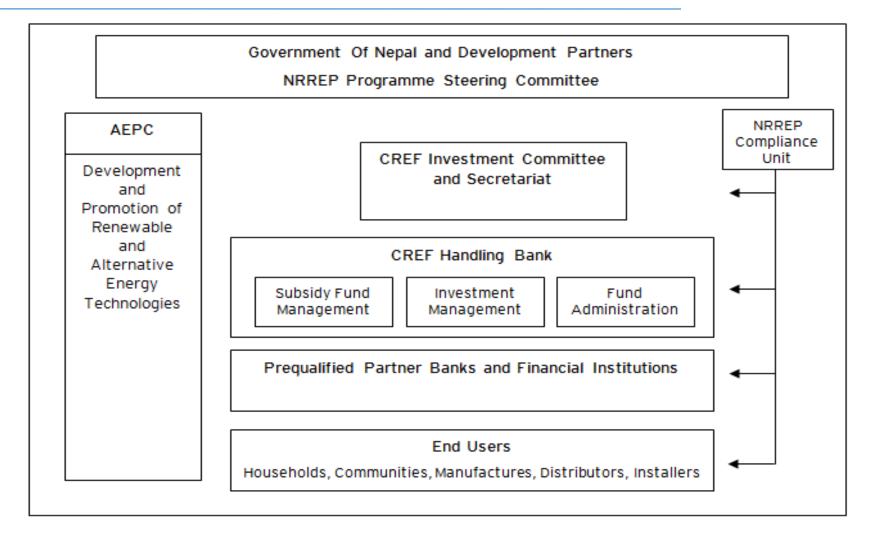












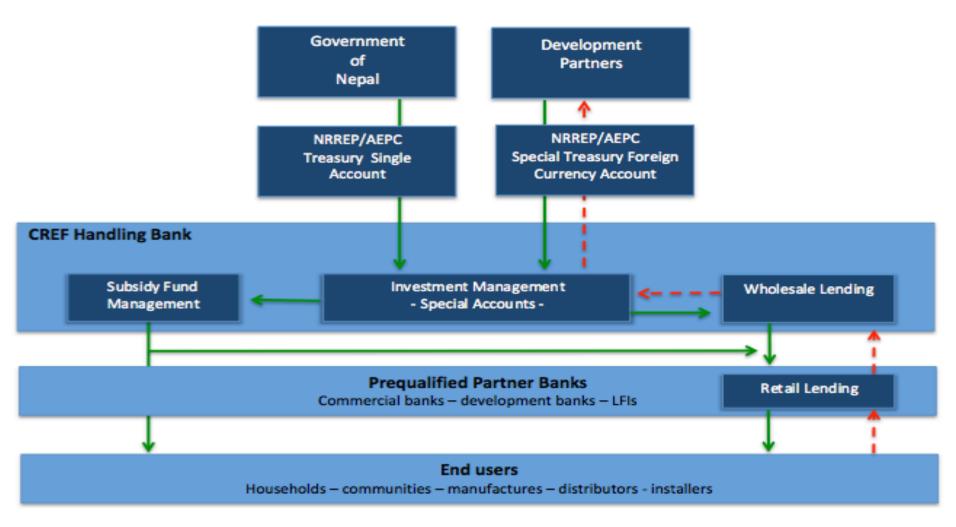






















#### **Incentive Packages to Local Bank**

- Capital Subsidy
- 2) Partial Credit Guarantee
- 3) Debt Insurance
- 4) Liquidity Fund
- 5) First Loss Guarantee
- 6) Interest Rate Buy Down
- Viability Gap Funding
- 8) Challenge Fund











#### **DFID Nepal Renewable Energy Program**

- 1) Governance and institutions: The policy framework, governance systems, and public institutions needed to foster development of the off-grid renewable energy sector in Nepal are strengthened.
- 2) Renewable energy demand: Demand for, access to, and effective use of renewable energy technologies is increased; particularly for the poorest, those living in remote locations, and small and medium sized enterprises.
- 3) Renewable energy supply: The players across the supply chain have improved capacity to supply high quality and competitive renewable energy technologies in Nepal.
- 4) Financing renewable energy: Access to finance for renewable energy buyers and sellers is increased through increased access to credit, strengthened finance mechanisms, and enhanced capacity of lenders.











#### **DFID Nepal Renewable Energy Program**

Overall aim: Enhanced productivity and market-led expansion of

Nepal's renewable energy sector leads to improved

access to energy for all

Total Budget: DFID has a total of £18 million available for activities

in the small-scale renewable energy sector

Credit Support: Up to £10 million will be allocated to the CREF to

provide concessionary lending in the renewable energy

sector

Program Support: DFID will allocate up to £10 million to support the Government of Nepal and to directly deliver program activities











#### Addressing the Gap

- Banks has an Appetite to Finance in Mini Grid Project
- Identify the Feasible MHP Project Site
- Replicate the Innovative Initiation
- Develop Strong Project
  Development/Management
  System
- Risk Identification/ Mitigation
- Sustainable Policy to Encourage Commercial Funding



Successful Mini-grid Project Development Model











# Thank you!









