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Confederación Colombiana de ONG



PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS

**WHAT THEY ARE, WHO THEY ARE, AND
HOW THEY RELATE TO THE ROLE OF CSOs
AS DEVELOPMENT PLAYERS**

PEDAGOGICAL DOCUMENT

Bogotá, Colombia, June 2023.



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THE ROLE OF CSOs AS DEVELOPMENT PLAYERS**

**COLOMBIAN CONFEDERATION OF NGOS - CCONG
BOGOTÁ, D.C. COLOMBIA**

LILIANA PATRICIA RODRIGUEZ BURGOS
Executive Director CCONG

LUZ ANGELA RAMIREZ RUIZ
Program Coordinator - CCONG

LINA PAOLA LARA NEGRETTE
Advocacy Coordinator - CCONG

GISEL PEDRAZA
Technical Assistant - CCONG

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PRESENTATION

The Colombian Confederation of NGOs -CCONG is a national Colombian platform that works to guarantee an Enabling Environment for civil society organizations and to strengthen the sector. One of its objectives, public policy advocacy, focuses on the use of methodological tools based on social and political dialogue as an expression of capacity building for the contribution in Participative Democracy. CCONG provides spaces to improve the participation of CSOs in processes that promote development and that are considered essential for the achievement of common objectives.

CCNGO seeks to build routes for the consolidation of binding agreements between development actors, i.e., between organizations, CSOs and governments or between CSOs and the private sector, in order to favor collective action and solidarity towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other development agendas, which are a wager for humanity.

CCNGO in compliance with this objective, and in a process of knowledge exchange with global alliances and networks to achieve development, recognizes that the Finance in Common (FiC) process is of particular interest for Colombian society, since the financing of development by Public Development Banks (PDBs) implies a complex mechanism of correlations between actors and actions for the benefit of communities and people who are on the way to achieving a better life and the SDGs.

CCNGO, taking a step forward, has signed a partnership agreement with the International Forum of National NGO Platforms (FORUS), with the financial support of the French Development Agency (AFD) in an effort that is being advanced in 5 countries by 6 national platforms, with the central objective of:

"Increasing the participation of civil society organizations in the FiC process by strengthening the CSO/PDB dialogue and promoting a conversation around rights-based financing for development and more inclusive processes that respond to the needs of public

policies financed by Public Development Banks."

With this pedagogical document, CCONG provides the social sector with a method to recognize and understand the role and scope of the PDBs and their relationship with other actors, based on access to data, the right to information, and transparency and accountability mechanisms. Based on this knowledge, we hope to establish new ways of social and political relations and dialogue that will make it possible, in the short term, to build joint actions to achieve development, peace and democracy in Colombia.

All contributions to this exchange of experiences and information are welcome in order to continue building the strengthening and participation of CSOs in major development discussions.

We invite CSOs to continue contributing.

I. THE ROLE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS - PDB

CCNGO intends to reiterate on the role of the PDBs in the national context and their relationship with other actors, starting with:

- a** Recognize the concept, scope and limits of what is defined as a Public Bank of Development - PDB
- b** Recognize the fundamental aspects for PDBs, as a development actor, to facilitate their relationship with other development actors, and especially with CSOs: right to public information, transparency and accountability; mechanisms for effective access to products and services; scenarios for social dialogues and political dialogue for public investment.

1.1 PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS

CCNGO uses as a definition for this analysis the scopes established by the World Bank in its "Institutions for the People" ¹ series, which includes the following elements:

"A Public Development Bank – PDB is a state financial institution whose mandate is to promote socioeconomic development through the financing of specific economic activities, sectors or segments. This definition contains ... key elements:

- i** Public participation in the financial system.
- ii** The essential objective of providing financing for projects that are valuable for socio-economic development, or that are framed within a national public policy.
- iii** They are part of the regulated financial system.

PDBs are based on the *"classic justification of covering market failures that lead to financing restrictions, in order to achieve public policy objectives. In other words, it is based on the State's conception that :*

- i** *there are economic sectors or segments that are under-served by private financial intermediaries.*
- ii** *government financial intermediation can cover market failures and achieve some socio-economic benefit* ².

¹ World Bank. WB. Institutions for People: Public Development Banks Towards a New Paradigm. Washington, D.C., 2018. <https://publications.iadb.org/publications/spanish/viewer/Bancos-p%C3%BABlicos-de-desarrollo-%C2%BFHacia-un-nuevo-paradigma.pdf>. Revised April 2023.

² Idem.

PDBs mainly offer the following financial products ³:

Private equity funds: Collective investment funds whose resources are allocated, at least two thirds of the contributions, to the acquisition of assets, productive projects or companies that are not listed on the stock exchange. Most of the PDBs in Colombia invest in these.

Debt funds: Collective investment funds whose resources are allocated solely to the purchase of debt instruments, such as bonds or loans, for example, infrastructure debt funds.

Guarantees and credit enhancements: Financial instruments offered to improve the credit profile and liquidity of projects or debtors. For example, they are used to cover cash shortfalls for the payment of senior debt, as well as to anticipate payments and additional project costs.

Public-private partnerships: These represent agreements between the public and private sectors in which responsibilities are transferred from the former to the latter under shared objectives to provide a public service or carry out a public infrastructure project.

First and second tier banks: First tier banks can carry out savings and disbursement operations directly with the public, while second tier banks do not interact with the public, but grant resources through rediscount operations to first tier banks to develop or promote sectors and address market failures.

1.2 PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Organized civil society has promoted the "Leave no one behind" commitment of the 2030 Agenda⁴ for sustainable development, the Global Climate Action Agenda⁵ and the Financing for Development Agenda⁶, as they call on all development actors, including PDBs, to be co-responsible actors in improving living conditions in the world.

Therefore, the relationship between PDBs and CSOs should be based on the commitment to the achievement of sustainable development objectives, the reduction of inequality, democracy, the protection of human rights and the environment, as well as accountability and the guarantee of access to public information.

³ Banco de la República Colombia ; Revista Ensayos Sobre Política Económica; No. 88, December 2018. Pp.: 1-36 ; La banca nacional de desarrollo en Colombia ; 2018 ; <https://repositorio.banrep.gov.co/handle/20.500.12134/9541>, revised May 2023.

⁴ United Nations (2018). The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals: an opportunity for Latin America and the Caribbean. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean -ECLAC ; [online](#).

⁵ The Global Climate Action Agenda (2014) is a complement to the formal negotiating agenda of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which drives cooperation between governments, local authorities, the business sector, investors and civil society to support the rapid implementation of the [Paris Agreement](#).

⁶ Known as [the Addis Ababa Agenda](#), the Financing for Development Agenda is the global framework for development financing, sustainable development, which supports the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the SDGs.

During the COVID19 pandemic, the collapse of national economies and the imminence of a financial recession led the PDBs to consider an initiative called Finances in Common (FiC). In it, more than 400 public financial institutions met in Paris in 2020 to discuss two crucial issues: how to use public money in the post-COVID economic recovery, and how to do so to achieve sustainable development and its objectives, and the guarantee of rights. There was an opportunity for CSOs to share a joint message/declaration to re-build a new financing model for sustainable development⁷, where PDBs reorient their structures, principles and management towards finance model that puts people and planet first.

The joint CSO Statement⁸ contains eight (8) proposals related to the adoption of a rights-based approach, especially for the poorest and most excluded (**Table No. 1.** Joint CSO statement at the FiC-2020 summit).

Table No. 1. CSO Declaration at the First FiC-2020 Summit

CSO demands	Concrete proposals to the BPDs
Rethinking financing for development and responding to the COVID-19 crisis to achieve the SDGs	1. Increase and restructure development financing.
	2. Increase funding and strongly support a post-Covid-19 debt relief and financial sustainability initiative.
Adopting rights- based approaches	3. Place communities and human rights at the center of any future development model.
	4. Respect the rights of indigenous peoples and incorporate them in decision making processes.
	5. Commit to implementing a gender perspective in policies and to reject discrimination towards sexual and gender-based minorities.
Addressing the climate and biodiversity crisis	6. Ensuring that all funding is environmentally and climate friendly.
	7. Catalyze climate resilient societies.
	8. Adopt stronger and more consistent policies to reduce the loss of biodiversity and protect sensitive and vital ecosystems.

Source: CCONG, own elaboration, based on Forus (2020). Joint declaration of CSOs in the framework of the first Finance in Common Summit (Paris, 2020). 2023.

⁷ CCNGO actively participates in the Finances in Common (FiC) process and in the three Finances in Common Summits (FICS, Paris in 2020, Rome in 2021 and Abidjan in 2022) thanks to the discussion space on finance for development provided by Forus International, which has produced various documents, declarations and research on the subject. Some of them are available [online](#).

⁸ Forus (2020). Joint CSO statement in the framework of the first Finance in Common Summit (Paris, 2020). PDBs must act for the world we want ; [online](#).

The second FiC summit, held in Rome (2021), focused on agriculture and agribusiness. At this summit, organized civil society proposed the implementation of transparent and inclusive consultative processes at all stages of decision-making related to the planning, execution, and evaluation of development projects, and therefore proposed strategic actions for the PDBs (Table No. 2. CSO proposals and demands at the FiC-2021 summit).

Table No. 2. CSO Proposals and Demands at the Second FiC Summit - Rome 2021

CSO demands	Concrete proposals
Developing valuable approaches to address threats and blockages to civic space or enabling environment for CSOs	PDBs must become allies by protecting and promoting the participation of CSOs, rights advocates and communities that are at the forefront of social and environmental justice; this must be a basic requirement of their financial and lending policies.
Agriculture and agribusiness: Development projects that negatively affect the lives and livelihoods of farmers, fishermen, herders and other communities should NOT be financed.	PDBs have a responsibility to serve the interests of the people and the planet, and should not be subservient to the interests of business or specific politicians.
Support solutions proposed by small-scale food producers, indigenous communities and civil society.	PDBs should provide solutions through processes that seek and are based on the guarantee of human rights, community-led development and climate justice principles.
PDB funding decisions must curb biodiversity loss and environmental degradation.	PDB should strengthen procedures, close, and prohibit direct and indirect financing of any development actor whose actions harm vital or sensitive ecosystems or that may have a negative impact on them.
Develop approaches to ensure that they do NOT exacerbate the public debt burden or contribute to cuts in public spending.	PDBs must make bold decisions and demonstrate strong leadership to ensure ,through their actions, the guarantee of human rights, the ability of governments to respond to climate change, and the access to essential services for the most vulnerable.
The FiC coalition should be a space for dialogue between the different development actors to collectively establish an ambitious path.	PDBs must significantly reinforce the continuous and broad dialogue with different development actors. And with civil society at all levels - local, national and international, since the world that will be built for tomorrow will depend on the ability to include people in the process of today.

Source: CCONG, own elaboration, based on Forus (2020). Joint declaration of CSOs in the framework of the first Finance in Common Summit (Paris, 2020). 2023

The third FIC Summit, held in 2022, in Abidjan - Côte d'Ivoire, focused on the green and just transition for sustainable reconstruction. A joint declaration was presented by CSOs based on the need to prioritize investment to guarantee human rights and commit to sustainable solutions, to go beyond just recovery, and move towards building a just, equitable, inclusive and sustainable world for all generations, present and future⁹.

The fourth FiC Summit, convened for September 4-6, 2023 in Cartagena, Colombia, is co-sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Bancoldex, and the Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE). It is expected that PDBs will strengthen their alliance and commitments in support of common actions for climate change and sustainable development, in four themes: SMEs and financial inclusion, climate and biodiversity, sustainable infrastructure and institutional agenda of the PDBs; under four cross-cutting themes: social integration and development impact, mobilization of private capital towards the SDG targets, collaboration with civil society and incorporation of human rights in strategies and programs, and Latin American and Caribbean perspective.

CSOs hope that this summit will improve the fragile mechanisms of dialogue with the PDBs and pave a joint path to build an Advocacy Agenda that facilitates open, fluid and frequent communication, builds bonds of trust and recognizes the lessons learned by CSOs on financing for development where people and the planet come first¹⁰ and not money.

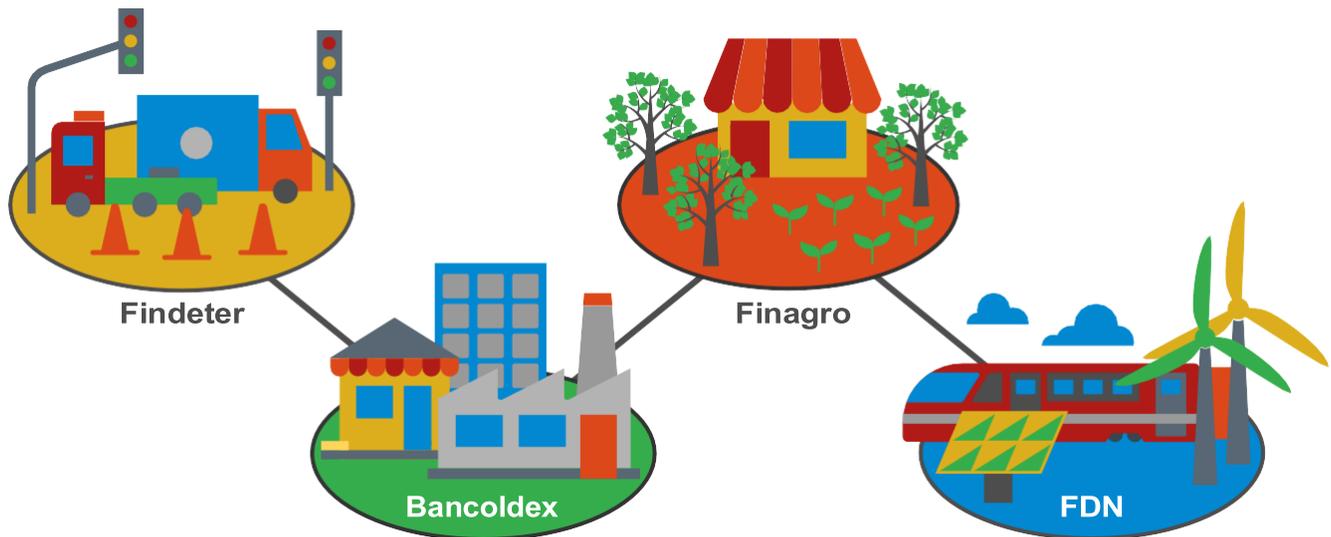
⁹ Forus (2022). Joint CSO statement on the third Finance in Common Summit (Abidjan, 2022) ; [online](#).

¹⁰ The Coordinating Group of Development Organizations (2020). A common future: public development banks must put people and planet first ; [online](#).

II. PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS IN COLOMBIA

1.1 THE FOUR (4) PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS IN COLOMBIA¹¹

Graph No. 1. Public Development Banks of Colombia



Source: Banco de la República; La banca Nacional de Desarrollo en Colombia; 2018.

2.1.1. Financiera de Desarrollo Nacional - FDN¹²

Financiera de Desarrollo Nacional (National Development Financial Institution)– FDN is a Development Bank, specialized in the financing and structuring of infrastructure projects related to the road, air, river, maritime, and energy sectors, as well as social infrastructure in education and health. It is an entity linked to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

The Financiera de Desarrollo Nacional - FDN, began its work in 2013, with the objective of strengthening institutional capacity and achieving a real strengthening of the national infrastructure, and to impact and improve the competitiveness of local industry. It is overseen by the Financial Superintendence and is under the control and monitoring of the Comptroller General of the Republic (Controladoría General de la República).

¹¹ Source image : Banco de la República ; La banca nacional de desarrollo en Colombia ; 2018 ; <https://repositorio.banrep.gov.co/handle/20.500.12134/9541>, revised May 2023.

¹² Financiera de Desarrollo Nacional - FDN ; <https://fdn.com.co/es/la-fdn/quienes-somos/somos-la-fdn>, revised June 2023.

The shareholders of the FDN are the National Government through Bicentenario Group, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF).

The value proposition of the FDN is "To offer innovative and specialized services and products for advisory and financing that mobilize resources and facilitate the participation of the private sector ³ in the development of infrastructure in Colombia".

There are four products and services for infrastructure.

Structuring and Investment Banking	Integral project structuring	Sectoral, regulatory and project maturity studies	Consulting and Funding
Technical, financial and legal studies and designs for the feasibility of infrastructure projects in the pre-investment stages. (pre-feasibility, feasibility, etc.).	Infrastructure project designs through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) schemes or other transaction models that promote innovative transaction schemes and facilitate the engagement of private capital.	Analysis and profiling of projects and consolidation of portfolios for each of the infrastructure sub-sectors.	Assistance in the development of each one of the stages of the selection process and awarding of the project to an investor/ concessionaire/ builder.

2.1.2. Banco de Desarrollo Empresarial de Colombia - BANCOLDEX¹⁴

The Banco de Desarrollo Empresarial de Colombia (Business Development Bank of Colombia) - BANCOLDEX, is a Colombian public development bank that contributes to improve the productivity and transformation of Colombian companies with emphasis on MSMEs, supports sustainable development and the internationalization of companies, acting as an instrument of public policy.

BANCOLDEX is a mixed-economy development bank, whose capital is 99% owned by the Colombian government, supervised by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia and is under the control and monitoring of the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic.

BANCOLDEX is the leading 'Green Bond' development bank in Colombia, with the purpose of promoting environmentally friendly projects. It finances development and growth models that are low in carbon emissions and adaptable to climate change. This type of bond is used to finance operations or assets related to renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable management of waste, sustainable land use (agriculture and reforestation), biodiversity conservation, public transportation and sustainable water resource management.

¹³ FDN, Final Consumer System Manual. <https://fileserver.fdn.com.co:8080/Descarga?ruta=fdn/PQRS/00001/FDNMANTHM000010092022102501.pdf>, revised June 2023. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JKSLelBlX_U&t=1s, revised June 2023.

¹⁴ BANCOLDX : <https://www.bancoldex.com/es/sobre-bancoldex/quienes-somos/estrategia-corporativa-4294>, revised June 2023.

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The services are for the business sector and include the following products ¹⁵:

Credit through financial intermediaries - Second Floor Bench		Direct loans			
Loans to Colombian micro-enterprises, through a network of entities oriented to microenterprise credit.	COMEX as a payment instrument to make international negotiation conditions more flexible, mitigating payment flow risks and allowing the exporter to obtain cash payment.	Credits to small, medium, and large entrepreneurs in all sectors. Financing in pesos and dollars, for the development of investment plans.	Leasing, which allows the acquisition of productive assets through leasing contracts, in exchange for the payment of a periodic fee and with a purchase option at the end of the agreed term.	A Leaseback that purchases productive assets (furniture or real estate), to free up resources for working capital, and is delivered under a financial lease with a purchase option.	Discounted documents are a short-term financing instrument that provides liquidity through the discounted purchase of securities, facilitating longer terms for payment.

BANCOLDEX has opened specific lines of credit for strategic populations and sectors of the country. In 2019, it established a "new equity investment vehicle with which it expects to mobilize initial resources of US\$30 million, mainly for venture capital funds that invest in young companies with high growth potential and in the creative and cultural industries" ¹⁶.

2.1.3. Financiera de Desarrollo territorial - FINDETER ¹⁷

The Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial (Financial Institution for Territorial Development)- FINDETER is a Colombian Public Development Bank that contributes to territorial development, acting as a strategic partner of the National Government and territorial entities for the planning, structuring, financing and execution of projects that promote the sustainability and competitiveness of the territories of Colombia (Departments and municipalities), especially infrastructure and environment.

FINDETER is a Mixed Economy Company, a national corporation, under private law, linked to the Ministry of Finance and supervised by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, and is under the control and monitoring of the Comptroller General of the Republic.

¹⁵ BANCOLDEX, Transactional Portal; <https://www.bancoldex.com/es/credito-atraves-de-aliados>, revised June 2023.

¹⁶ BANCOLDEx ; <https://www.bancoldex.com/es/noticias/bancoldex-crea-el-primer-fondo-de-fondos-para-el-emprendimiento-y-la-economia-orange-3270#:~:text=Banc%C3%B3dex%20lanche%20a%20new%20veh%C3%ADculo,las%20industrias%20creativas%20y%20culturales> , revised March 2023.

¹⁷ FINDETER ; <https://www.findeter.gov.co/index.php/sobre-Findeter>, revised May 2023.

FINDETER works with multilateral banks, international cooperation agencies, national development banks and international commercial banks ⁸. The services are for territorial development, providing the following products¹⁹:

Credit			Technical Assistance
Territorial public entities, private law entities, and autonomous funds for infrastructure and environment.	Public entities in terms, fixed-term deposits, issuance of securities for savings, external credit, management of securities, etc.	Conclusion of: internal credit agreements, trust agreements, trust agreements for the transfer of resources from public entities.	Project structuring, technical and financial consulting.

2.1.4. Fondo para el financiamiento del Sector Agropecuario - FINAGRO²⁰

The Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sector Agropecuario (Fund for the Financing of the Agricultural Sector) - FINAGRO, is a development bank that promotes the development of the Colombian rural sector with financing and rural development instruments that stimulate investment.

FINAGRO is a mixed economy company of national order, with a special regime, linked to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, supervised by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia and is under the control and monitoring of the Comptroller General of the Republic.

FINAGRO acts as a second-tier entity, i.e., it grants funds on concessional terms through first-tier financial institutions, which in turn grant loans to productive projects. In order to facilitate access to financing, FINAGRO also administers instruments for the development of agricultural projects.

FINAGRO's value promise is to work for an inclusive, equitable and sustainable countryside, to generate a better quality of life and well-being for Colombia's rural population.

The products and services are aimed at the development of the Colombian rural sector²¹, and as a second-tier bank it has the following products:

¹⁸ Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) ; State Development Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany (KfW) ; French Development Agency (AFD) ; British Embassy ; NAMA Facility ; German Cooperation Colombia (GIZ) ; Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) ; Green Climate Fund (GCF) ; United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) ; World Bank (WB) ; Basque Business Development Agency (SPRI) ; Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) ; European Investment Bank (EIB) ; European Union (EU) ; Embassy of Japan ; Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) ; Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). <https://www.findeter.gov.co/index.php/sobre-Findeter>; revised May 2023.

¹⁹ FINDETER ; <https://www.findeter.gov.co/index.php/sobre-Findeter>, revised May 2023.

²⁰ FINAGRO, <https://www.finagro.com.co/transparencia-acceso-informacion-publica/informacion-entidad/mision-vision-funciones-deberes/informacion-institucional>, revised June 2023.

²¹ FINAGRO, Portfolio of Services 2023; https://www.finagro.com.co/sites/default/files/basic-page/2023-07/Portafolio_Servicios_2023_7_1.pdf; Revised June 2023.

Credit	Rural microfinance	Managed portfolios	Warranties
Financing in the process of production, transformation, commercialization, support and rural activities, with credit products of promotion, special lines of credit - LEC and Microcredit	Financing to farmers who require resources for their land or for rural productive activities, prioritizing financial inclusion.	Financial relief programs for agricultural producers in crisis situations provided for by law.	Support for agricultural sector loans with preferential conditions for small producers.

FINAGRO is the only PDB that funds associative processes for the rural sector, under different modalities.

SCHEME	OBJECTIVE
1. ASSOCIATIVE CREDIT with integrator	Agricultural projects developed by producers under associated production schemes and financed through associative credit, lead by the integrator.
2. Operator partnership and INDIVIDUAL CREDIT	Agricultural projects developed by individual producers that link their productive units in technological and/or productive modernization projects executed by an operating entity specialized in the productive activity of the project and financed through individual credit.
3. STRATEGIC ALLIANCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crops subject to ICR 2. Small producers 50% Participation 3. All medium and large producers must participate in the area to be planted. 4. The medium and large producers that are part of the scheme must back up the credit operation with collateral and/or guarantees for at least 20% of the value of the credit that corresponds to the small producers.
4. ASSOCIATIVE CREDIT WITH CHAINING in which the chaining company is responsible for the credit.	The holder is the legal entity linked to an agricultural production chain as a leading company called ENCADENADOR, which selects and links producers and their production units to an associative agricultural production project.
5. ASSOCIATIVITY with chaining and INDIVIDUAL CREDIT responsible for the credit is the individual producer.	The responsible holder of the credit will be each individual producer who is part of a production chain by linking their production units in associative production schemes led by a chain.

In 2023, FINAGRO, in agreement with the Banco Agrario and the Victims Unit, has facilitated access to credit for the population that is a victim of the armed conflict and is registered in the Sole Registry of Victims, as well as their associations, cooperatives, NGOs and associations²².

2.1.5. Reflections

In conclusion, there are four Public Development Banks in Colombia, whose main purposes are as follows:

- 1 They were created to respond to the demands, especially for a better infrastructure, both for governments as well as for the business sector. And although there is one of them aimed at leveraging the rural sector, it is done on the basis of intermediation with the traditional financial sector.
- 2 They are owned by the States, manage resources from public budgets, which come from taxes, international loans (public debt) and royalties. Therefore, the PDBs should be recognized as public entities, regardless of the legal structures that constitute them, which depend largely on the decisions and strategies of the governments.
- 3 The PDBs have been designed under the principle that their actions should focus on "projects with high social returns and positive externalities ²³", thus they do not focus on generating high returns or profitability.
- 4 The BPDs have created diverse and multiple service portfolios, ranging from user credit, based on financial intermediation, as in the case of FINAGRO, to long-term credit, especially for governments and capital markets with lower interest rates. The incorporation of accompaniment and technical assistance issues in the project route, technical consultancy and financial education is recognized in them.
- 5 The PDBs have not been public institutions used by the different governments until 2022, for the administration of conditional subsidies (e.g., Subsidio Ingreso Mínimo Garantizado, IFE Laboral, Subsidio al sueldo mínimo para Mipymes, Subsidio Protege. Bono al Trabajo de la Mujer, Subsidio al Empleo Joven) to different target populations.

However, and despite the fact that these five elements have been the focus of action of the PDBs, during 2022 and 2023, the National Government has been introducing elements that open new scenarios for the placement, especially of loans, with social actors:

- 1 BANCOLDEX, in 2022, in alliance with the National Unit for Victims - UNV, established the "credit for Companies of Victims of the Internal Armed Conflict in Colombia " Linea Ascende" with which they seek to offer favorable and preferential financing to the victim population of the country to support the growth processes of their companies "²⁴.

²² FINAGRO ; <https://desplazados-victimas.com/creditos-para-desplazados-y-victimas/#:-:text=El%20Banco%20Agrario%2C%20along%20a,los%20desplazados%20adquieran%20sus%20cr%20C3%A9ditos.>, revised March 2023.

²³ Banco de la República Colombia; op.cit.

²⁴ BANCOLDEX ; <https://www.bancoldex.com/es/noticias/victimas-del-conflicto-armado-podran-acceder-creditos-para-financiar-sus-empresas-4334>, revised June 2023.

- 2** BANCOLEX, FINAGRO-FAG and FNG, March 2023, "in an articulated and coordinated manner, activated a package of financial and non-financial services to leverage popular productive credits through the network of financial service providers. Banco Agrario de Colombia will lead the placement of financing for the Popular Economy. In turn, the cooperative financial sector, given its vocation and proximity to the population, will be a key ally of this strategy. "²⁵.
- 3** At the Infrastructure Meeting in May 2023, the Minister of Finance and Public Credit proposed that in order to achieve development, the development banks (FINAGRO, BANCOLEX, FINETER and FINANCIERA DE DESARROLLO NACIONAL) should be "allowed to make direct credit operations, in addition to the rediscount operations they make with commercial banks "²⁶".
- 4** FINAGRO, in association with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agrarian Bank and the financial sector, established special lines of credit -LEC, "for small and medium-sized producers, victims, demobilized, reincorporated and linked to the National Integral Crop Substitution Plan, as well as associative and integration schemes. Also, rural women will have a special line that strengthens the productive projects they lead, in order for them to obtain more and better economic and living conditions that promote equity in the Colombian countryside... and access to development credit will be promoted for black, Afro-Colombian, raizales and palanqueras communities, as well as rural youth (18 to 28 years old), who will be able to apply for financing for their productive units "²⁷.

²⁵ PORTAFOLIO MAGAZINE ; Government launches one million credits to boost popular economy; <https://www.portafolio.co/economia/gobierno/gobierno-lanza-un-millon-de-creditos-para-impulsar-la-economia-popular-580524>; revised Jun 2023.

²⁶ PORTFOLIO MAGAZINE ; Government seeks to strengthen second-tier banking with direct credit ; <https://www.portafolio.co/economia/finanzas/gobierno-busca-fortalecer-banca-de-segundo-piso-con-el-credito-directo-582369>; revised Jun 2023.

²⁷ PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC, March 29, 2023. Gobierno del Cambio allocates \$150 billion in nine special lines of credit for rural producers ; <https://petro.presidencia.gov.co/prensa/Paginas/Gobierno-del-Cambio-asigna-150000-millones-en-nueve-lineas-especiales-230329.aspx>, revised June 2023.

III.

COLOMBIA'S CSO PROPOSAL TO PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS

The CSOs of the National Platform that constitute the CCNGO, as co-responsible actors of development, and recognizing that their contributions to the fulfillment of the Development Agendas (SDGs-Climate Change) have been of great importance for the communities and territories of the different realities of the country, propose to the PDBs and the National Government, five actions of value, which would establish bonds of collaborative work and trust:



First: Recognize and implement the proposals presented by the CSOs at the different FiC Summits (**Table 1** and **Table 2**), based on the construction of an Advocacy Agenda, with actions of value that bring the demands of the collectives closer to the protocols of the funders - PDBs, so that "no one is left behind".



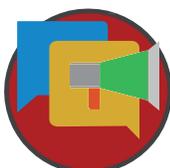
Second: Establish and strengthen political dialogue and social dialogue as permanent, systematic, reflective and self-critical spaces between peers, with coordinated actions and the establishment of agreements (rules of the game), since the world built for tomorrow will depend on the capacity to include people in today's process.



Third: Promote the strengthening of the National System of Participatory Planning, where decisions on development (Development Plans and Land Management Plans, public policies, among others) are the binding result of processes of debate and public deliberation among the different actors of development. Only with participatory planning and budgeting processes, investments will be inclusive.



Fourth: Recognition of follow-up, monitoring, control and social oversight of decisions, investments and public financial protocols. The Development Agenda has established the need to recognize critical and reflective views on how goals are achieved, how processes, actors and resources are articulated, how principles are complied with, and how to "leave no one behind".



Fifth: Guarantee the right to access public information and transparency related to public policies, public decisions, public resources invested, the actors that execute public resources, as well as the impacts and results of such investments to achieve and comply with the SDGs. To this end, it is necessary to have access to Information and Communication Technologies - ICTs, with updated, accessible, free and timely public information; that the information is available in the language of the citizens; and that digital literacy processes capable of recognizing cultural and ethnic diversity are promoted.

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PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS

WHAT THEY ARE, WHO THEY ARE, AND HOW THEY RELATE TO THE ROLE OF CSOs AS DEVELOPMENT PLAYERS



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