



Report - Conclusions

LAC—Asia Pacific Banking Meeting

Financial cooperation for sustainable
development—connecting LAC and Asia Pacific
through Development Financial Institution

Lima, Peru – November 13 and 14, 2024

Organized by:



Allies:

REPORT AND CONCLUSIONS (Lima, Peru, November 13 and 14, 2024)

Within the framework of the Economic Leaders' Week of the annual meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, held from November 10 to 16, 2024, in Lima, Peru, the Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE) and the Asia-Pacific Association of Development Financial Institutions (ADFIAP), in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), CAF-Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, and other allies, organized the International Meeting of Development Banks of the Latin American and Caribbean and Asia-Pacific regions.

The international meeting called "Financial Cooperation for Sustainable Development: Connecting Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific through development finance Institutions" was held at ALIDE's headquarters on November 13 and 14, 2024.

The main objectives of this meeting of development banks were: 1) Promoting international cooperation between the development finance institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean and those of the Asia-Pacific region, South-South cooperation, creating a space to share experiences, best practices and innovative strategies for development with high economic and social impact; 2) Addressing crucial issues related to the integration agenda between Latin America and Asia-Pacific, such as sustainability, financial inclusion, digitalization of financial services, and the financing of green and resilient infrastructure projects; 3) Promoting the creation of strategic alliances among national development banks and multilateral organizations, private sector companies, and public agencies in Latin America and Asia-Pacific, in order to strengthen financial and technical support for projects that contribute to the sustainable development and economic well-being of the two regions; 4) Promoting the exchange of good practices in the financing of sustainable development and solutions of the public banks of both regions.

It was also an objective of the meeting to facilitate and arrange bilateral meetings among senior executives of Latin American, Asian and Pacific banking, multilateral banking and cooperation agencies, in order to strengthen financial relations, business and cooperation.

This report gives an account of the main ideas, approaches, concerns, specific challenges and initiatives, common practices, related to the financing of development, as a result of the meeting, which have been carried out by the development banks of the region, as well as the relations of cooperation, the use of technologies for their activities, especially those focused on financial inclusion and the financing of sustainable development.

- **International and local financing has proven insufficient to address the sustainability agenda in the face of growing future needs.** There is a delicate balance between emerging and traditional challenges, stemming from the need to allocate scarce resources to significant investment demands. **Currently, approximately 50% of global sustainable financing** comes from the public sector —including national development banks, multilateral institutions, and national budgets— while the other half is provided by the private sector¹. **The available estimates of future financing needs are subject to a high degree of uncertainty**, although they all agree that the investment effort required will be enormous.
- **An additional challenge lies in the high levels of indebtedness confronted by countries affected by natural disasters. To mitigate this impact, the development of innovative financial instruments, such as disaster-linked bonds, is suggested**, which would allow the suspension of principal or interest payments under predefined conditions. Moreover, **carbon credit markets** are emerging as a valuable tool to finance the conservation and

¹ Climate Policy Initiative (CPI),

regeneration of ecosystems, providing flexibility and efficiency in the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

- To respond to current challenges, it is essential to prioritize efforts in: 1) Promoting a **productive transformation based on sustainable models of production and consumption**, while maximizing efficiency in the use of natural resources. 2) **Increasing the pace and scope of investments in renewable energies, energy efficiency and clean technologies**, 3) **Boosting business productivity and competitiveness** through technological inclusion and sustainability, 4) **Addressing the challenges and opportunities of digital transformation** with a special focus on artificial intelligence and its emerging applications, 5) **Designing and implementing innovative financial solutions** that are aligned with decarbonization and attractive to the private sector, 6) **Promoting financial and technical collaboration in sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects**, 7) Improving the conditions of **access to debt markets for climate-related and sustainability purposes**, complementing own financing efforts, and 8) **Redoubling efforts to close financing gaps in the most vulnerable segments and in smaller-scale productive units**.
- **International cooperation between development finance institutions (DFIs) in Latin America and the Caribbean, and those in Asia-Pacific, constitutes a strategic platform for seeking to achieve collective sustainability goals.** These institutions are essential to: 1) Expand access to sustainable and green finance. 2) Promote financial inclusion, 3) Support the digital transformation of financial services; and 4) Protect and regenerate biodiversity.

TRADE AND INVESTMENT FOR INCLUSIVE AND INTERCONNECTED GROWTH

- The Eco Invest Brasil program, promoted by the Brazilian government, was presented. It seeks to encourage investment in projects that promote the ecological transition. This program is structured around six strategic pillars: sustainable finance, technological transformation, bioeconomy, energy transition, circular economy, and green infrastructure and adaptation. The program's actions are structured in four key lines: 1) Blended Finance: **Reducing the cost of capital through blended financing** in order to integrate Brazilian companies into global financial systems, 2) Long-Term Foreign Exchange: **Mitigating the risks associated with foreign currency debt and income** in Brazilian Reais, facilitating efficient cash management and credit improvements, 3) Foreign Exchange Derivatives: **Reducing foreign exchange hedging costs** in Brazil and attracting foreign direct investment for green projects, and 4) Project Structuring: **Catalyzing the development of sustainable initiatives**, addressing the gap in the country's ecological projects.
- **The multilateral cooperation promoted by APEC has been a catalyst for bilateral and plurilateral trade negotiations, strengthening the connectivity and resilience of supply chains in the region.** Its approach includes the adoption and improvement of standards to facilitate the flow of quality investments, as well as the development of policies and strategies that promote the exchange of best practices and incentives in areas of common interest and the transition of informal employment and endeavors to formality.
- Organizations such as the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) **promote strategies to boost intraregional trade, with a special focus on SMEs.** Through the Pymes Latinas Grandes Negocios (Latin SMEs Big Business) platform, ALADI offers tools designed to improve the participation of these companies in local and regional commerce, integrating information technologies to meet their specific needs and boost their competitiveness.
- **With respect to specific cases of development banks, NAFIN and Bancomext have implemented initiatives that strengthen the promotion of products and services, and**

establish cooperation agreements, among which the following stand out: 1) Promotion of products and services, such as training seminars aimed at Mexican embassies and consulates; and the publication of business guides, such as the one carried out in Vietnam together with the Mexican Business Council for Foreign Trade, Investment and Technology, A.C. (COMCE), and 2) Cooperation agreements – MOUs in search for strategic alliances, such as the agreement with the Association of Financial Institutions for Development of China – LAC, complemented with working forums and the operation of a representative office in Asia-Pacific. Furthermore, in the ambit of sustainability, both institutions have issued sustainability bonds for US\$500 million in international markets, and US\$3.5 billion in local markets, allocating 61% of the funds to social projects and 39% to environmental projects.

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION TO PROMOTE THE TRANSITION TO THE FORMAL AND GLOBAL ECONOMY

- Along this line, the Association of Development Financial Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP) highlighted that the organization **promotes the modernization and efficiency of its members through innovative solutions such as the ABANX Core Banking System. This digital banking system integrates key account management, transaction processing, and loan servicing functions into an adaptable and scalable platform.** Designed to improve transaction efficiency and reduce operating costs, the ABANX Core Banking System enables development banks to stay at the forefront of digital transformation, strengthening their ability to meet the growing demands of the financial sector in a competitive global environment. The association has also launched the ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) credit scoring platform, which allows financial institutions to assess the sustainability and ethical impact of borrowers and investments, using a scoring system based on sustainability metrics. This tool, based on advanced data analytics, supports responsible financial decision-making and the promotion of sustainable practices.
- Development banks confront various technological challenges that impact their efficiency and sustainability. Among these, it is worth mentioning: 1) Operational inefficiencies and high maintenance costs due to obsolete systems, 2) Digital limitations and cybersecurity needs, in the face of an increasingly demanding technological environment, and 3) Normative compliance and integration requirements with emerging technologies. The ABANX Core Banking System, developed by ADFIAP, addresses these issues through a cloud-based solution that offers automatic updates, interoperability, rapid deployments and process automation. This technology allows optimizing resources and reducing maintenance costs, particularly benefiting smaller institutions by modernizing their operations without requiring a significant initial investment. Moreover, the platform fosters sustainability by aligning with international standards, such as ISO standards for environmental management, life cycle analysis, and social responsibility. Thus, ADFIAP ensures that its members adopt sustainable practices and align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- In Bolivia, the Productive Development Bank (BDP) makes efforts to integrate technology and innovation in the productive sector, promoting sustainable development and inclusion in the formal economy. Its initiatives include **BDP Te Presta**, which facilitates access to productive loans in a fast and accessible way; **the BDP Diagnosis Platform**, which offers detailed data for informed decisions on local development; and the **Entrepreneurial and Business Ecosystem**, which strengthens the business ecosystem through mentoring, courses and contact networks. Moreover, the BDP promotes education through the **BDP Classroom**, an e-learning platform, and supports agricultural resilience with its Agroclimatic System, which provides historical data on climate events to improve decision-

making in the face of climate variability.

- In Colombia, Bancóldex **combines its role as a public policy instrument with initiatives to improve the business productivity of MSMEs, aligning with sustainability and competitiveness objectives.** To this end, it has adopted advanced technologies such as **IoT, Big Data, AI and blockchain, which improve efficiency in resource management, information analysis and transparency in transactions,** promoting financial inclusion. Artificial intelligence (AI) is used to optimize internal processes, automate contracts, predict portfolio behaviors and personalize customer service through intelligent chats.
- Among the innovative products of Bancóldex, three main initiatives stand out: **1) Foreign Exchange Hedging Platform,** designed to support the internationalization of Colombian companies through access to tools that mitigate risks associated with exchange rate fluctuations, **2) Neocrédito,** a project with social impact that has reached more than 21,000 entrepreneurs in 800 municipalities, covering 70% of the country, and **3) Digital Leasing Product,** focused on improving the energy efficiency of more than 800 MSMEs through the financing of sustainable solutions. This product has facilitated disbursements of more than US\$20 million with the support of 25 suppliers, promoting business sustainability. Furthermore, Bancóldex **has optimized its financial service model through the use of Big Data and artificial intelligence to analyze psychometric, sociodemographic and payment behavior data.** These tools allow to increase financial inclusion in Colombia, offering individual users expanded access to credit options with more competitive interest rates, generating significant savings for the beneficiaries.

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH FOR RESILIENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- In Colombia, Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial S.A. (FINDETER) reaffirmed its commitment to sustainability and financial inclusion, mainly various initiatives designed to foster sustainable and equitable infrastructure. Among these are the **construction of solar farms, the creation of small hydroelectric plants and the acquisition of electric buses for Bogotá.** These investments have generated significant impacts, contributing to the **reduction of emissions and greater energy efficiency, while promoting the improvement of the quality of life in both urban and rural areas.** FINDETER continues to consolidate itself as a key player in the transition toward more sustainable and inclusive development models.
- FINDETER has worked in partnership with regional financial organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the CAF-Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, to develop **programs for sustainable and competitive cities.** These initiatives **integrate social, environmental, and climate change factors into infrastructure planning and development.** The main objective is **not only to close the gaps in access to basic services, but also to improve the quality of life of communities through access to electricity, drinking water and public transport.** To this end, FINDETER has allocated significant resources and is currently concentrating its efforts on financing projects that reduce the environmental impact and promote virtual connectivity in rural and semi-urban areas.
- Peru's Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo S.A. (COFIDE) highlighted the reforms implemented to adapt to the growing challenges of sustainable development. These include updating **its strategic plan, redefining its corporate purpose and adapting its legal framework, focusing on capital mobilization, promoting sustainability and measuring the impact of its projects.** These transformations seek to position COFIDE as a leader in

infrastructure financing and in the promotion of initiatives that contribute to reducing social inequalities in the country, aligning with a vision of inclusive and sustainable development. It is worth noting that the Corporation has emphasized its commitment to incorporating sustainability criteria at all levels of financial decision-making, with the aim of becoming a catalyst for the social and economic transformation of the country, promoting a more inclusive and resilient development model.

- COFIDE has assumed a proactive role in mobilizing resources through the **issuance of sustainable bonds, including green, social and blue bonds**. This strategy has positioned COFIDE as the main issuer of this type of instrument in the Peruvian market, allowing it to finance projects in key sectors such as transport infrastructure, education and housing. In terms of financial inclusion, COFIDE has implemented **specific products to support MSMEs, while promoting sustainability in these interventions. An interesting product for the local market is partial credit guarantees aimed at sharing risk with microfinance institutions**. This model allows small companies linked to infrastructure projects or key production chains to have access to financing on better terms, thus promoting equitable growth and poverty reduction in rural and extreme poverty areas.
- In India, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) plays a central role in financial inclusion and rural development, serving the needs of a country where 85% of farmers are smallholders with less than one hectare of land. This scenario represents a significant challenge for rural finance, which NABARD confronts through the provision of credits placed through rural financial institutions and agricultural cooperatives, thus facilitating access to credit and financial services for farmers. **India's rural development model also underlines the importance of cooperatives, especially in the dairy sector. NABARD supports these dairy cooperatives, which bring together smallholder farmers and contribute to making India the largest milk producer worldwide**. These cooperatives are responsible for collecting, processing and marketing dairy products from the local to the national level, allowing farmers to access wider markets and improve their incomes, consolidating an inclusive and sustainable development approach.
- **To improve efficiency and financial inclusion, NABARD has implemented an ambitious project to digitize rural cooperatives. This digitalization seeks to equip cooperatives with technological platforms that allow them to compete with commercial banks in terms of quality of services**. NABARD is also working on a common platform for all district cooperative banks, which will integrate financial services and improve cybersecurity, making the delivery of financial services to farmers more efficient. Aside from that, **in the ambit of climate-resilient agriculture, NABARD is leading climate finance initiatives through the use of carbon credits**. These practices allow farmers to earn additional income while adopting sustainable farming practices, thus contributing to climate change mitigation. NABARD is also promoting renewable energy financing in rural areas, which contributes to the transition to a greener and more resilient economy in India.
- **Corfo and Productive Transformation in Chile**. The challenges and opportunities in the productive transformation of Chile were presented. It faces a stagnation in productivity and its economy depends largely on the export of natural resources, which limits the development of sectors with greater added value. The Corporation has established new policies aimed at fostering innovation and the diversification of the Chilean economy, with an emphasis on sustainability and equity. **One of Corfo's most outstanding projects is the Green Hydrogen Facility, a program that seeks to promote the development of a green hydrogen industry in Chile**. This project, financed with the support of development banks such as the World Bank, the IDB, CAF and the European Union, aims to reduce Chile's dependence on fossil fuels and contribute to the fight against climate change. Thus, Corfo directly supports hydrogen production projects and also promotes local demand in sectors

such as mining, where green hydrogen can be a clean alternative for copper production. Moreover, **green hydrogen offers a unique opportunity for Chile to integrate into the global clean energy economy and generate a new industrial sector.** By promoting this type of initiative, Corfo seeks to create national production chains that include both large and small companies, thus fostering innovation and sustainability at all levels of the Chilean economy.

- **Corfo is in the process of creating a Development Finance and Investment Agency, which will consolidate all the productive financing initiatives of the institution under one roof.** This agency will allow Corfo to expand its capabilities in financing infrastructure and renewable energy projects, as well as to promote financial inclusion in regions outside urban centers. This decentralized financing model is key to promoting equitable development and reducing regional inequalities in Chile.
- Financing sustainable projects requires not only innovation in financial products, but also closer collaboration between the public and private sectors. It is also particularly relevant to adopt digital technologies and impact measurement tools that maximize the social and environmental benefits of interventions, consolidating an integrated and sustainable approach in their development strategies.

DIGITALIZATION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES IN LATIN AMERICA AND ASIA-PACIFIC

- **As for Banco de la Nación of Peru, its commitment to financial inclusion through successful initiatives, such as the implementation of shared offices, was highlighted.** This facilitates access to financial services for the population. It was also underscored that public entities are subject to the political direction of the country, which can generate challenges in the continuity of strategic plans. To guarantee their compliance, it is essential to work together with international organizations, establishing long-term goals and ensuring that, despite changes and turnover of technical staff, a clear roadmap is maintained in order to achieve institutional objectives.
- **The digitalization of financial services has been key to closing gaps in access to basic services, especially in remote regions. For development financing institutions, the goal is to promote a sustainable development that responds to the needs of all people, where digitalization is positioned as an indispensable element.** There are three levels of investment where Development Banks must work to achieve this digitalization goal. First, at the macro level regulators need to provide proper oversight, transparency, and non-rigid barriers to investments. Second, regulators should focus on creating frameworks that drive digital financial inclusion, enabling individuals and small businesses to access services such as digital payments, savings, credit, and insurance through modern technologies. Finally, at the micro level, we are talking about local financial institutions that should help by providing financial and non-financial services. The French Development Agency (AFD) in Peru has worked with local institutions such as Municipal Banks with lines of financing dedicated to women's empowerment. This program has been designed taking into consideration criteria that are specifically aligned with local needs.
- The IDB commented that **they now have a new institutional strategy. They are in a process of transformation to achieve greater scale and impact.** Due to this, **new strategic objectives have been set to address climate change and boost sustainable regional growth.** To this end, the main lines and approaches that the IDB is promoting are: 1) Developing the Fintech industry: **using technology to close gaps in financial services.** Financing and technical cooperation programs. 2) **Supporting regulators in the financial**

sector: design and implementation of secondary regulation of the Fintech law. Innovation model and sandboxes. 3) **Promoting the Fintech ecosystem:** Fintech for SMEs and development of digital marketplaces. 4) **Promoting innovative credit solutions:** access to innovative credit solutions and work with financial leasing and factoring companies. 5) **Creating regulatory sandboxes:** promotion of "regulatory test benches", 6) **Supporting digital transformation:** creation of Fintech working groups and guidelines for regulatory sandboxes and ecosystem improvements. 7) **Promoting financial inclusion:** using Fintechs to reduce information asymmetries and designing innovative instruments for long-term financing. 8) **Digital transformation initiatives:** fostering growth in the number of Fintech companies, payment services and financial management as main drivers. 9) **Promoting competitiveness and economic diversification:** ICT sector strategies and connection with international e-invoicing experiences. 10) **Supporting enterprise innovation:** financing programs such as science and technology.

STRATEGIC ALLIANCES TO FINANCE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC DECARBONIZATION

- In the case of the Development Bank of Russia VEB.RF, created with the aim of promoting international trade, it has subsequently undergone a transformation towards national development in 2007, with a focus on improving the country's infrastructure. In recent years, it has made investments in urban, social and environmental infrastructure projects, ranging from seaports and airports to hospitals and schools. Moreover, **it has become a reference in the verification of ESG (environmental, social and governance) standards in the country. The entity has issued ESG bonds, developed a sustainability index (ESG index) and created a financing information system that allows economic data to be analyzed with a focus on sustainability.** Furthermore, VEB.RF works on public-private partnerships and blended finance partnerships with the private sector for the development of social projects. They consider that this type of global cooperation, especially on environmental issues, is fundamental to align countries around sustainable policies and standards, promoting economic growth and the development of sustainable activities.
- **The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) is focused on international cooperation, especially in climate-related financing, and recognizes the importance of projects to support emerging economies in achieving the Climate Change Goals (CCG) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).** In this context, the bank seeks to strengthen global alliances with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the aim of identifying the common obstacles faced by the regions, and working together to overcome them. The EDB already collaborates with institutions such as CAF and FONPLATA, and has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES), of Brazil. Through these partnerships, they seek to advance cooperation with development banks in key areas, such as financing, studies, information and knowledge. Despite having opportunities to finance projects, the bank faces challenges due to the lack of sufficient capital to mobilize the necessary resources. The EDB seeks to expand its partnerships to mobilize investments and resources that will allow it to achieve the climate goals of its members. To do this, it considers two main avenues: obtaining more capital from current partners or attracting new non-regional investors, following experiences such as that of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI).
- The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is one of the largest bilateral cooperation agencies in the world. JICA has significantly expanded its financing and investment portfolio in the private sector in the region, focusing on projects with high social impact and moderate risk. An example of these projects is the financing provided to

BBVA Peru bank, aimed at **promoting sustainable construction and energy efficiency in the country. This support seeks to strengthen the loan portfolio of BBVA for sustainable initiatives in a context where energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions have been increasing.** With this comprehensive approach, JICA seeks to build a propitious environment for sustainable economic growth and the transition to a decarbonized economy in collaboration with its partners in Peru and other emerging regions.

- Infivalle, Instituto Financiero del Valle del Cauca in Colombia, has implemented various strategies to finance development projects and support the local economy, especially in a region renowned for its coffee production. Among these initiatives, there is a microcredit fund for entrepreneurs and microenterprises that allows people in vulnerable situations to access credit without resorting to informal lenders. This fund does not require traditional guarantees, thanks to a system of guarantees from the government and state banks that cover 100% of the credit granted, which facilitates access and promotes a culture of responsible payment. In addition, **it seeks to promote a circular economy, allowing resources to circulate constantly and benefit more people in rural communities.**
- **In addition to its focus on financing, Infivalle has worked on the development of sustainable infrastructure, promoting renewable energy projects and the digitalization of financial services.** These actions seek to improve connectivity in rural areas and facilitate the inclusion of sectors that have historically been excluded from economic benefits, thus contributing to the empowerment of local communities and promoting sustainable economic development in the region.
- The Agricultural and Rural Development Bank of Cambodia (ARDB) has launched various projects to strengthen agricultural value chains, support smallholder farmers and promote sustainable practices in the country. One of its most prominent programs is the Agricultural Value Chain Competitiveness and Security Project, implemented with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This program aims to improve the competitiveness of Cambodian agricultural products, increase the income of farmers and facilitate their access to international markets. **The ARDB has also worked together with the World Bank on an agricultural diversification project, promoting the production of high-value crops and resilience to climate emergencies.** These projects are complemented by financial inclusion programs that facilitate access to credit and digital financial services for farmers. These initiatives are fundamental to rural development and poverty reduction in Cambodia.
- Peru's Fondo Mi Vivienda, an entity dedicated to reducing the country's housing deficit, has focused its efforts on supporting low- and middle-income sectors. Through a guarantee program, the organization facilitates access to mortgage loans with lower interest rates and specific subsidies. One of the key initiatives is the good payer bonus, which offers an economic subsidy to vulnerable people, including the elderly, people with disabilities and migrants. Mi Vivienda also collaborates with the private sector to reduce the costs and requirements associated with obtaining a mortgage loan. This approach has allowed more Peruvian families to access social-interest housing, thus contributing to reducing inequalities in access to housing. Moreover, the fund **implements sustainability standards in its housing projects, promoting the construction of resource-efficient housing with a green certification that supports the reduction of carbon emissions and energy savings.**
- Inficaldas, in Colombia, is implementing a project called the Western Logistics and Industrial Corridor, whose objective is to improve transport and logistics infrastructure in the region. This project includes the construction of an airport and the development of

strategic logistics zones. The goal is to reduce transport costs and improve the competitiveness of the region, facilitating the access of local products to national and international markets. This corridor is a clear example of how collaboration between government, the private sector, and multilateral agencies can foster the development of infrastructure essential for economic growth. Furthermore, **the project incorporates sustainability practices, such as the use of renewable energies and the digitalization of logistics processes.** These efforts seek not only to improve the competitiveness of the region, but also to reduce carbon emissions and promote a greener and more resilient development model.


SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

Main Conference


<p>Gianpiero Leoncini, Executive Vice-President, CAF-Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean</p>	
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Panel 1: Trade and investment for inclusive and interconnected growth

<p>Alan Fairlie, Director of the Master's Program in Biotrade and Sustainable Development, Catholic University, Peru</p>	
<p>Sabina Barone, Physical and Digital Integration Department, ALADI</p>	
<p>Juliano Marcatto, General Manager International Businesses, Banco do Brasil (BB)</p>	

<p>Claudia Pereda, Deputy Director of Promotion Abroad, Nafin/Bancomext, Mexico</p>	
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Panel 2: Technological innovation to promote the transition to the formal and global economy

<p>Enrique Florencio, Secretary General, ADFIAP</p>	
<p>Ariel Zabala General Manager Banco de Desarrollo Productivo (BDP) Bolivia.</p>	
<p>Javier Mendez, Director of Innovation, Bancoldex-Banco de Desarrollo Empresarial de Colombia</p>	

**Conference: IFAD's Programme: Inclusive financial ecosystem for food systems transformation:
Empowering national development banks in Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific**

Ricardo Fort, Lead Regional Economist for Latin America and the Caribbean, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)




Panel 3: Sustainable growth for resilient economic and social development

Jorge Velarde, President, COFIDE-Development Bank of Peru



Goverdhan Singh Rawat, Deputy Managing Director, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), India




<p>Manuel Martinez, Director of Investment and Financing Management Studies, Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO), Chile</p>	
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Panel 4: Digitalization of financial services in Latin America and Asia-Pacific

<p>Juan Carlos Galfre, President, Banco de la Nacion, Peru</p>	
<p>Adama Mariko, French Development Agency (AFD)</p>	
<p>Francisco Demichelis, Senior Financial Markets Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</p>	

<p>Dinesh Joseph Fernandopulle, MD/CEO, SYNAPSIS, Sri Lanka</p>	
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Global Development Banking Data Hub Project

<p>Kevin Fiestas, Economist, Economic Studies and Information Programme, Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE)</p>	
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Panel 5: Strategic alliances to finance development and economic decarbonization

<p>Alexei Matsuev, Deputy Chief Legal Officer, VEB.RF, Russia</p>	
<p>Conrad Albrecht, Managing Director, Eurasian Development Bank</p>	

<p>Hayakawa Taishi, Private Sector Project Manager, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</p>	
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Panel 6: Training for sustainable development

<p>Kao Thach, CEO, Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (ARDB), Cambodia</p>	
<p>Percy Medina, Chairman of the Board, Banco Agropecuario- Agrobanco, Peru</p>	
<p>Amparo Sanchez, General Manager, Instituto de Financiamiento, Promocion y Desarrollo de Caldas (Infi), Colombia</p>	
<p>Hector Lopez, Commercial Manager, Fondo Mi Vivienda, Peru</p>	

Giovanny Ramirez, President,
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