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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Sustainable Finance for Development Training Course

23 August – 3 September 2027
Dar es Salaam

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Sustainable Finance for Development Training Course

Ref: 220_6802 **Date:** 23 August – 3 September 2027 **Location:** Dar es Salaam **Fees:** 9500 GBP

Advanced Sustainable Finance for Development is a 2-week training course for finance managers, investment officers and treasury specialists who prepare a Sustainable Finance Transaction Blueprint for a development project or portfolio. Lenders, investors and public funders now direct capital towards projects that can prove environmental and social outcomes, and they price climate exposure into every decision. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course to professionals who structure and evaluate that capital.

Why Sustainable Finance for Development Matters Now

Three groups shape sustainable finance today. Institutional investors want labelled debt with credible use of proceeds and performance targets. Development funders and public bodies seek private co-investment to close financing gaps in energy, water, housing and transport. Supervisors and rating agencies increasingly treat climate exposure as a financial risk. Organisations that respond well reach a wider investor base and lower funding costs; those that do not face stranded assets and accusations of greenwashing. The course draws on IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures from the International Sustainability Standards Board ISSB, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures TCFD structure and the Greenhouse Gas GHG Protocol for financed emissions.

Who Gains Most from Sustainable Finance for Development

- Treasury specialists who issue bonds and arrange loans with sustainability labels
- Investment officers who screen and select assets against environmental and social criteria
- Credit analysts who price climate and transition exposure into lending decisions
- Development finance staff who assemble public and private capital for infrastructure
- Finance managers who report on how proceeds are allocated and what they achieve

A treasury and investment function gains most when its debt, credit and reporting members attend together and agree one approach to labelled finance.

Sustainable Finance for Development Capabilities

Participants learn to move capital towards measurable outcomes while protecting returns and credibility with investors.

- Design a green, social or sustainability bond framework with eligible project categories — debt issuers
- Calibrate key performance indicators and targets for sustainability-linked loans — lenders and borrowers
- Apply ESG integration and exclusion screens to credit and investment decisions — investment committees
- Structure blended finance with concessional tranches and guarantees — development funders
- Calculate financed emissions and climate stress scenarios — risk officers
- Build allocation and impact reports that hold up to external review — bondholders

Key Sustainable Finance for Development Terms

- Use of proceeds — a bond or loan whose funds are ring-fenced for eligible environmental or social projects.
- Sustainability-linked loan — a facility whose margin changes when the borrower meets or misses agreed sustainability targets.
- Blended finance — the use of concessional public or philanthropic capital to attract commercial investment into development projects.
- Taxonomy alignment — testing whether an economic activity meets defined technical criteria for being environmentally sustainable.
- Financed emissions — greenhouse gas emissions attributed to a lender or investor through its loans and investments.
- Second-party opinion — an independent assessment of whether a sustainable finance framework follows recognised market principles.

Sustainable Finance for Development Day by Day

Day 1: Capital Flows and Development Needs

- Development Financing Gap — Where Private Capital Is Needed Most
- Sustainable Finance Market Map — Bonds, Loans, Funds and Guarantees
- Investor Mandates Review — ESG Preferences Shaping Capital Allocation
- Greenwashing Case Studies — Lessons From Contested Labelled Deals
- Institutional Readiness Check — Starting Point for Issuance

Day 2: Taxonomies and Eligibility

- Taxonomy Technical Criteria — Testing Eligible Economic Activities
- Do No Significant Harm Tests — Screening Side Effects of Projects
- Minimum Social Safeguards — Labour and Community Protections
- Eligible Category Lists — Renewable Energy, Water and Affordable Housing
- Taxonomy Mapping Worksheet — Aligning Pipeline Assets to Criteria

Day 3: Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds

- Bond Framework Pillars — Proceeds, Selection, Management, Reporting
- Project Evaluation Committee — Eligibility Approval Process
- Proceeds Tracking Ledger — Allocation and Unallocated Balances
- Second-Party Opinion Preparation — External Review Scope
- Investor Roadshow Messaging — Explaining Impact and Credit Story

Day 4: Sustainability-Linked Instruments

- Key Performance Indicator Selection — Material, Measurable, Benchmarkable Metrics
- Sustainability Performance Target Calibration — Ambition Versus Achievability
- Margin Ratchet Mechanics — Pricing Adjustments in Loan Agreements
- Verification and Step-Up Clauses — Consequences of Missed Targets
- Transition Bonds — Financing Hard-to-Abate Sectors

Day 5: ESG Integration in Credit and Investment

- ESG Scoring Models — Comparing Rating Approaches and Their Limits
- Exclusion and Positive Screening — Building Investment Universes
- Credit Memo ESG Section — Material Factors in Lending Approval
- Engagement and Stewardship — Influencing Investee Transition Plans
- Sector Examples — Utilities and Real Estate Portfolios

Day 6: Blended Finance Structures

- Concessional Tranche Design — First-Loss and Subordinated Layers
- Guarantees and Risk Insurance — Mobilising Commercial Lenders
- Public-Private Partnership Models — Sharing Project Risks
- Results-Based Finance — Payment Tied to Verified Outcomes
- Blended Deal Term Sheet — Allocating Returns and Risks

Day 7: Climate-Related Financial Risk

- Physical and Transition Risk Taxonomy — Exposure Channels for Portfolios
- Climate Scenario Analysis — Stress Testing Loan Books
- Financed Emissions Accounting — GHG Protocol Scope 3 Category 15
- IFRS S2 Disclosure Elements — Strategy, Risk and Metrics
- Portfolio Alignment Metrics — Tracking Decarbonisation Pathways

Day 8: Impact Measurement and Reporting

- Impact Indicator Libraries — Outputs and Outcomes per Category
- Allocation Report Format — Proceeds by Project and Region
- Avoided Emissions Estimates — Methods and Common Errors
- Social Outcome Metrics — Jobs, Access and Affordability
- External Assurance Engagement — Verifying Reported Impact Figures

Day 9: Pricing, Structuring and Execution

- Greenium Evidence — Pricing Effects of Labelled Debt
- Project Finance Cash Flow Modelling — Debt Sizing for Green Assets
- Credit Enhancement Options — Improving Ratings for Development Deals
- Documentation Checklist — Covenants, Reporting and Event Clauses
- Stakeholder Approval Pathway — Board and Investment Committee Sign-Off

Day 10: Practising the Sustainable Finance Transaction Blueprint

- Applying Taxonomy Mapping — Confirming Eligible Pipeline Projects
- Applying Instrument Choice — Bond, Loan or Blended Structure
- Applying Climate Risk Results — Pricing and Covenant Implications
- Peer Investor Panel — Challenging the Impact and Credit Case
- Sustainable Finance Transaction Blueprint — Final Structure and Reporting Commitments

Applying Sustainable Finance for Development After the Course

- Run a taxonomy mapping exercise on the current project pipeline and identify assets eligible for labelled financing.
- Draft key performance indicators and target options for one planned loan or bond and test them with the credit committee.

Sustainable Finance for Development Questions FAQ

What is sustainable finance for development, and why does it matter now?

Sustainable finance for development is the structuring of bonds, loans and blended capital that fund projects with measurable environmental and social outcomes. It matters now because investors, funders and supervisors expect credible use of proceeds, climate risk pricing and verified impact reporting.

Which roles gain most from sustainable finance for development training?

Treasury specialists, investment officers, credit analysts and development finance professionals gain most. You benefit if you issue labelled debt, approve lending, select investments or report to bondholders and funders on how capital was allocated and what it achieved.

How does sustainable finance for development differ from an ESG reporting course?

Sustainable finance for development focuses on structuring and pricing transactions. An ESG reporting course concentrates on corporate disclosure, while this course covers bond and loan frameworks, blended finance, credit integration and the reporting investors expect after a deal closes.

What do you bring back from sustainable finance for development training?

You bring back a transaction blueprint that links eligible projects to an instrument, targets, risk findings and reporting commitments. You also bring back worksheets for taxonomy mapping, target calibration and financed emissions that colleagues can reuse on later deals.

Sustainable Finance for Development: The Way Forward

The Sustainable Finance Transaction Blueprint gives treasury and investment committees a basis for their first decision: which instrument suits the pipeline and on what terms. Issuers, lenders and development partners use it to align documentation and reporting. After the first transaction, the targets and impact indicators deserve fresh scrutiny against investor feedback and actual project results.