

#### Canada Forum for Impact Investment and Development

CAFIID KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE: BLENDED FINANCE AND INNOVATIVE FINANCE

Julie Scott and Christopher Clubb Vancouver, 26 September 2019





The Canada Forum for Impact Investment and Development (CAFIID) is a platform for members to learn, share, collaborate and act as a collective voice to strengthen the value and the volume of impact investment in developing countries.

**MISSION** 





CAFIID will advance
Canada's contributions, and
flows of capital, towards
impact investment in
developing countries creating
more sustainable and
equitable communities.

**VISION** 





CAFIID is a Canadian community of individuals, organizations and investors working in developing countries who treat social and environmental impact and financial return as coexisting priorities. CAFIID members combine many years of collaboration and engagement with a track record of innovation in structuring impact investment products, delivering technical assistance, and promoting sustainable investment ecosystems.

WHO WE ARE

#### WHAT IS IMPACT INVESTING?



What are	Made with intention to generate positive, measurable social and environmental impact alongside a financial
impact	return.
investments?	Can be made in both emerging and developed markets, and target a range of returns from below market to market rate, depending on investors' strategic goals.
Who makes	Made by wide variety of investors, both individual and institutional. Including fund managers, development
impact	finance institutions and institutional investors.
investments?	
What are	Impact investors have diverse financial return expectations. Some intentionally invest for below-market-rate
targeted	returns. Others pursue market-competitive and market-beating returns. 64% of respondents to
returns?	GIIN's 2018 Annual Impact Investor Survey pursue competitive, market-rate returns.

### BOARD MEMBERS REPRESENT WIDE SPECTRUM More Investment and Development

















#### CAFIID MEMBERS FROM COAST TO COAST

- Aga Khan Foundation of Canada<sup>2</sup>
- AHL Ventures<sup>2</sup>
- Akipeo
- Amy Lin (individua)
- Anaar Kara (individual)<sup>2</sup>
- Anne Landry (individua)<sup>2</sup>
- Brighter investments inc.
- Care Canada
- CIDP
- Coady Institute
- Convergence<sup>2</sup>
- Cordiant<sup>2</sup>
- Cowater Sogema
- Crystalus
- D. Keith MacDonald (DKM) Foundation
- Dalberg Group
- Deetken Impact
- Deloitte Canada<sup>2</sup>
- Desjardins International Development (DID)<sup>2</sup>
- Digital Opportunity Trust
- E.T. Jackson and Associates
- Ear Access
- Engineers without borders
- Evalysis<sup>2</sup>
- Finca Canada
- FinDev Canada<sup>2</sup>
- FMA Frontier Market Advisors<sup>2</sup>

- Geoff Moore (Individual)
- Glen Paradis (Individual)
- Global Affairs Canada
- Goldfield and Associates
- GreenDev
- Grand Challenges Canada
- Guelph Institute of Development Studies
- iDE Canada<sup>2</sup>
- Impact Bridges Group
- Innovfi
- International Financial Consulting Ltd
- Jaza Energy
- Jenga Capital
- Jewison Family Foundation<sup>2</sup>
- Kevin Doyle
- Kindred Credit Union
- Dr. Kevin McKague (individual)
- Lotus Impact
- Marigold Capital
- MaRS Impact Centre<sup>2</sup>
- Mastercard Foundation
- Mennonite Economic Development Associates<sup>2</sup>
- MicroEntreprendre
- Moonspire Social Ventures<sup>2</sup>
- NXT Grid
- Oikocredit Canada<sup>2</sup>
- One Drop Foundation<sup>2</sup>
- Pacific Impact Investment Network (PIIN)

- Plan Canada International
- Rally Assets<sup>2</sup>
- Renew Strategies
- R.J. Burnside International Limited<sup>2</sup>
- Sarona Asset Management<sup>2</sup>
- Social Capital Partners
- SolarEar
- Steward Redqueen
- Ted Rogers School of Management
- Think Renewables
- UBC Impact Fund
- VanCity Community Investment Bank
- World Vision Canada<sup>2</sup>
- World University Services of Canada<sup>2</sup>

Over 70 members and growing

#### Representation from:

- Nova Scotia
- New Brunswick
- Quebec
- Ontario
- Alberta
- British Colombia
- France
- Netherlands
- Tanzania
- United States
- Vietnam

#### From different views:

- Academia
- Asset managers
- Banks / CU
- Corporations
- Consultants
- Foundations
- Government
- Individuals
- Non profits
- Start-ups
- Think tanks

Dr. Frederick Peters (Individual)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As of 1 September 2019. This list includes all paying members. Several other members are in process

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These members have representatives on committees or boards

#### **MOTIVATIONS FOR ORGANIZATIONS IN** IMPACT INVESTING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



- Different motivations for organizations involved in impact investment and development:
- Organizations with "development" mandate, like development agencies (Global Affairs Canada) & philanthropic foundations (MasterCard Foundation) seek to improve lives of people in low and middle-income countries
- Organizations with "commercial/fiduciary" mandate (e.g., insurance company or pension company) seek investments that meet their investment criteria and provide nonfinancial benefits, e.g., "responsible investing" or "Sustainable Development Goals"
- Organizations with "dual impact and investment" mandate managing a portfolio to achieve financial and non-financial returns



#### LANDSCAPE RESEARCH REPORT











































Launch of report in November 2019

With the generous support of CAFIID members including:















### **CAFIID**

### **MEMBER BENEFITS: SFF DISCOUNT, NOV6-8**



CAFIID members receive exclusive 10% discount to the Social Finance Forum (SFF), Canada's leading impact investing and social enterprise conference

SFF is hosted at MaRS Discovery District, Toronto, Nov 6-8, 2019

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR BLENDED FINANCE SESSION

- I. Blended finance: Definition
- 2. Blended finance as development tool to achieve Sustainable Development Goals
- 3. Underlying rationale for blended finance
- 4. Key characteristics and main archetypes of blended finance
- 5. Global trends in blended finance
- 6. Blended Finance Case Study I
- 7. Blended Finance Case Study 2
- 8. Summary



# CONVERGENCE BLENDED FINANCE

Chris Clubb - Managing Director of Convergence.

International financing expertise at TD, EDC,

European Investment Bank and European Bank for

Reconstruction and Development.

Convergence - CAFIID member since 2017.

Global network for blended finance. We generate blended finance data, intelligence, and deal flow to increase private sector investment in developing countries.

Funded by member fees/revenues and Global Affairs Canada grants.

Offices vince Nairobi, Toronto and Washington



#### A GLOBAL NETWORK

We have a global subscriber and <u>member</u> base of 320+ public, private, & philanthropic institutions



#### **DATA & INTELLIGENCE**

Original <u>content</u> builds the evidence base for blended finance, including data on past deals, trend reports, case studies, region and sector briefs, and webinars.



#### **DEAL FLOW**

An online match-making platform for investors and those seeking capital to connect on active deals.

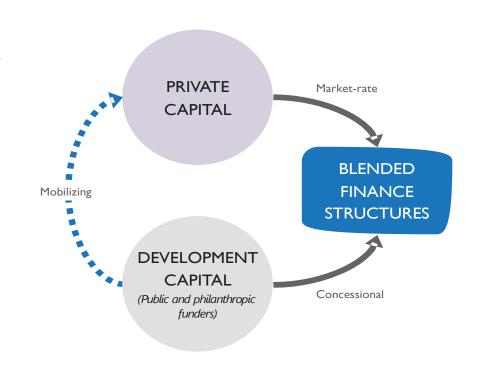


#### MARKET ACCELERATION

Our <u>Design Funding</u> program awards grants for the design of innovative vehicles that aim to attract private capital to global development at scale.

#### DEFINING BLENDED FINANCE FOR KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

- •OECD Blended Finance Principles definition: Deploy "development finance" to mobilize "additional finance" to Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries
- Catalytic capital (public & philanthropic)
   to increase private investment in
   developing countries for development
   impact
- •Structuring approach allows different types of capital to co-invest while achieving their own objectives (financial and/or social)





# Blended finance: Development tool to achieve Sustainable Development Goals



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AGREED IN 2015 TO UNITE WORLD IN DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES





































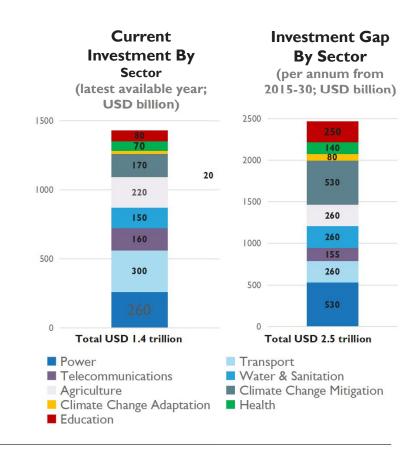


#### ESTIMATED INVESTMENT & FUNDING GAP BY KEY SDG SECTORS

- UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) data on investment and funding gaps across key SDG sectors
- \$3.9 trillion required to fund the SDGs
- \$1.4 trillion is actual investment

#### •\$2.5 trillion SDG Investment Gap

- GDP of low and middle-income countries equals \$29.3 million
- SDG Investment Gap equals 8.5% of GDP
- Data expressed in annualized terms, is CAPEX only and is focused on developing countries





# BLENDED FINANCE: MOBILIZING INVESTMENT TO IMPROVE PEOPLE'S LIVES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- •UN estimates investment needs to achieve SDGs at \$3.9 trillion. Actual flows of \$1.4 trillion result in \$2.5 trillion SDG Investment Gap.
- Official development assistance (ODA) flows in 2018 equaled \$148 billion (4% of need)
- •Global financial assets estimated at \$330 trillion; operates at scale required to narrow Gap
- •Private capital <u>must be mobilized</u> to achieve the SDGs: "Billions to Trillions"

### Estimated SDG Investment Gap 2015 - 2030

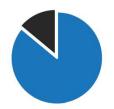
Trillions of USD, annual average



#### Putting the SDG Funding Gap in Perspective



SDG Funding Gap is 3% of global GDP (USD 76 trillion)



SDG Funding Gap is 14% of global annual savings (USD 17 trillion)



SDG Funding Gap is 1% of global capital markets (USD 218 trillion)



#### TYPES OF FINANCING TO NARROW SDG INVESTMENT GAP

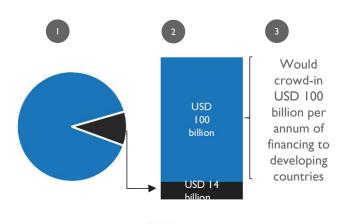
- Two types of SDG projects/activities in developing countries:
  - No Revenues NOT CONDUCIVE to blended finance. Examples public health care and public education
  - Revenues CONDUCIVE to blended finance. Examples energy, infrastructure and SME finance
- SDG Projects with Revenues come in many sizes:
- Financing to support \$50 loan to microfinance borrower
- Financing to support \$2 billion electricity transmission line project across many countries
- •Blended finance requires many types of financial institutions: Microfinance institutions for \$50 loans to Multilateral Development Banks for \$2 billion loans



#### POTENTIAL OF BLENDED FINANCE

- •Clear case that blended finance has potential to mobilise private sector investment and expertise at sufficient scale to materially narrow SDG funding gap
- Based on existing leverage factors, 7
   times leverage is reasonable
- •If 10% of \$148 billion ODA is allocated to blended finance annually, could mobilize \$100 billion of additional private finance per year

A small percentage of annual ODA allocated to blended finance has potential to leverage significant amounts of private capital



With an average leverage ratio of 7

USD 100 billion is around 3 times total MDB and DFI finance to private sector in developing countries



#### **BLENDED FINANCE: TOOL IN TOOLBOX ACHIEVING SGDS**

- Development organizations like Global Affairs Canada have many tools to fund SDGs - grants, technical assistance, sovereign finance, development finance and blended finance
- Majority of development requires grants
- Blended finance is good approach only if:
  I.Goal is to mobilize additional finance
  2.Transaction adheres to best practices
- Rationale: Aggregate of development funds and private investment generates higher development impact and sustainable finance

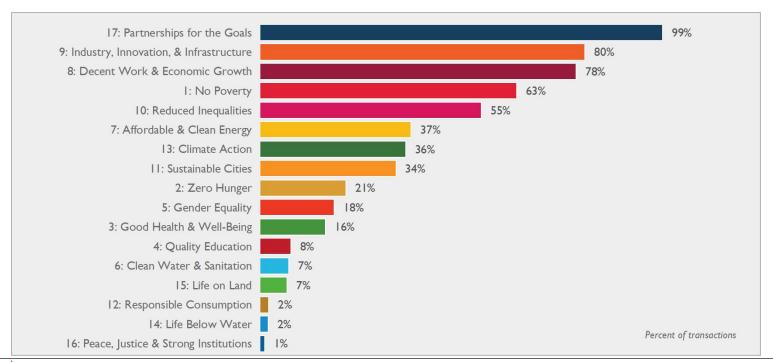




#### **BLENDED FINANCE ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs**

- Convergence mapped 450+ blended finance projects in Historical Projects Database
- Blended finance suited to SDG projects with underlying activities that generate revenues

SDG Frequency Mapped to Blended Finance Projects In Convergence Database





### Underlying rationale for blended finance:

Creating an investment opportunity with acceptable risk-return profile to mobilise private sector investment



### NUMEROUS BARRIERS IMPEDE INVESTMENTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Developing countries: 49% of global GDP, but less than 5% of USD 330 trillion global financial markets and USD 220 trillion global capital markets.



Main challenges to private sector investment:

Perceived (i) high risk and (ii) weak return for risk.



#### **GIIN MEMBERS 2019: MAIN RISK FACTORS IMPACT INVESTING**

- GIIN surveyed members on risks of impact investing (in developing and developed countries)
- Macroeconomic risk, country risk and liquidity 3 of Top 4: Highly present in developing countries

Figure 37: Contributors of risk to impact investment portfolios

Number of respondents to each option shown above each column; some respondents chose 'not sure / not applicable' and are not included. Ranked by percent that selected 'severe risk'. 243 257 251 256 255 256 258 240 258 n= 3% 4% 9% 10% 10% 16% 20% 19% 32% 29% 27% 30% 36% 26% Percent of respondents 47% 53% 51% 36% 44% 48% 47% 27% 31% 21% 26% 22% 19% 16% 13% 8% 7% 5% Market demand & FSG risk **Business model** Country & currency Liquidity & exit risk Macroeconomic risk Financing risk Perception & Impact risk execution & risks reputational risk competition risk management risk Not a risk Source: GIIN Severe risk Moderate risk Slight risk



#### **FACTORS AFFECTING RISK-ADJUSTED RETURNS**

#### **Risks**

Developing countries face many risks:

- Macroeconomic
- Political
- Regulatory
- Business
- Hard & Local Currency
- Liquidity
- Tax Conditions

#### Returns

Emerging markets returns are realized based on certain variables:

- Seniority
- Tenor
- Liquidity
- Growth Rates
- Leverage

If risk adjusted returns are less attractive relative to other markets, investors will not allocate capital to emerging and frontier markets



### BLENDED FINANCE CAN MITIGATE RISK AND/OR IMPROVE RETURNS

Public and philanthropic capital deployed to mitigate risk and/or manage returns Brings risk-adjusted returns in line with criteria and market

#### **Mitigating Risks**

Public investors & donors can mitigate risks by

- Improving credit worthiness
- Limiting downside loss exposure
- Insuring against unforeseen events
- Providing TA and advisory services
- Eliminating funding shortfalls
- Amongst others.....

#### **Managing Returns**

Public investors & donors can enhance returns by

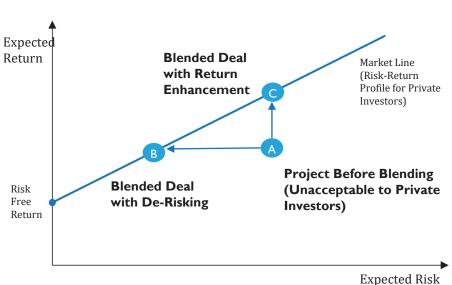
- Providing incentives for successful performance outcomes
- "Topping up" returns
- Providing interest rates subsidies
- Amongst others.....



### STRUCTURING TO CREATE MARKET RISK-RETURN ACCEPTABLE TO PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTORS

- •Blue line depicts "market" risk-return line for investments. Investors seek investments at or above market line
- •Transactions below market line (A) not acceptable since expected return is too for expected risk
- •Blended finance can reduce risk (A to B) or increase return (A to C)
- •Risk reduction is primary use of development funds in blended finance

Deploying Blended Finance To Achieve Commercially
Acceptable Risk – Return Profile



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Primary goal of Blended Finance is to create acceptable riskreturn profiles to mobilize private sector investment to SDG projects in developing countries



#### HIGH RISK OF BORROWERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Majority of public sector and private borrowers in developing countries are deep speculative grade
- Median sovereign rating is "B+".
- •Most "good" private sector borrowers would be I-3 notches lower than sovereign; around "B-".
- •"B-" too high-risk for most private sector investors. Probability of Default and Expected Loss too high

Distribution of Countries on OECD DAC List 2018-2020						
<b>Country Classification</b>	Number		Sovereign Risk Rating	Number		
Least Developed Countries	47		A- or better	3		
Other Low Income	2		ВВВ	10		
Lower Middle Income	38		ВВ	16		
Upper Middle Income	58		В	45		
Total	145		CCC or worse	6		
			Umateu	65		
			Median rated	B+		



#### MODELING PROBABILITY OF DEFAULT & EXPECTED LOSS

- Expected loss is a function of probability of default and loss given default
- Comparing "investment grade" BBB to "speculative grade" B, expected loss is around 12 times higher. Far too high for majority of private sector investors

		Investme	nt Grade I	Borrowers	Non-	Investm	ent Grad	e Borrov	wers (S)	<u>eculative</u>	e Grade)
Agency	Statistic	BBB+	BBB	BBB-	BB+	ВВ	BB-	B+	В	B-	CCC to C
Fitch	5-yr cum default rate	0.8%	1.6%	2.7%	5.3%	5.9%	5.4%	8.1%	11.5%	8.6%	35.5%
S&P	5-yr cum default rate	1.1%	1.5%	3.0%	4.1%	6.9%	10.0%	15.0%	18.6%	26.4%	46.4%
Moody's	5-yr cum default rate		1.6%			8.9%			21.9%		35.4%
Average	5-yr cum default rate	0.9%	1.6%	2.9%	4.7%	7.2%	7.7%	11.5%	17.3%	17.5%	39.1%
Annual P	Probability of Default	0.19%	0.32%	0.58%	0.96%	1.49%	1.59%	2.42%	3.73%	3.78%	9.44%
Assumed	l Loss Given Default	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	50.00%
Annual Expected Loss 0		0.09%	0.16%	0.29%	0.48%	0.75%	0.79%	1.21%	1.87%	1.89%	4.72%



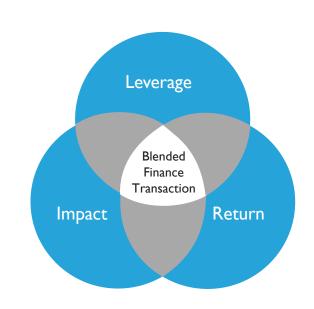
# **Key characteristics of blended finance** transactions



### KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF A BLENDED FINANCE TRANSACTION

Three signature markings that Convergence believes are important to a blended finance transaction

- I.Development Impact Paramount. Underlying activity contributes to SDGs in developing country;
  Not all parties need to have development intent
- 2. Leverage Funding need is large and private sector would not invest without blended finance intervention
- 3. Return Underlying project/activity has cashflow and transaction expected to achieve a positive financial return; returns range from concessional to market rate and depend on the type of private sector investor in the deal





#### **BLENDING ACROSS DIFFERENT LEVELS**

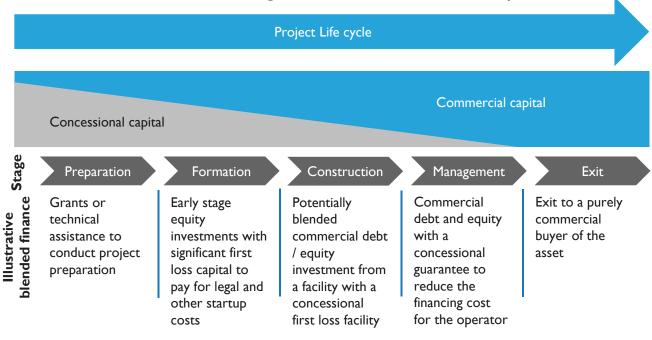
- **I.Project Level -** Public & private capital blended within a single project or company's financial structure
- **2. Fund Level -** Public and private investors pool resources to be invested in multiple projects or companies
- 3. Fund-of-Funds Funds that invest in other funds
- **4. Facility -** Long term institution set up to blended different forms of capital
- **5. Intermediaries -** Mobilize private investment as a by addressing specific barriers, especially information gaps

Examples of Blending Across Different Levels				
Project Level	Alina Vision			
Project Level	<ul> <li>Kigali Bulk Water Project</li> </ul>			
	Climate Investor One			
Fund Level	African Local Currency			
	Bond Fund			
	Sarona Frontier Markets			
Fund-of-Funds	Fund 2			
runa-oi-runas	Global Energy Efficiency &			
	Renewable Energy Fund			
Encility	Global Environment Facility			
Facility	GuarantCo			
	Climate Policy Initiative - The			
Intermediaries	Lab			
intermediaries	US-Africa Clean Energy			
	Finance Initiative			



# BLENDED FINANCE CAN BE DIFFERENTIATED ACROSS PROJECT LIFE

- Blended finance can be used to support full project lifecycle until project reaches commercial viability
- Blended finance can be tailored to each stage minimize concessionality





Illustrates the proportion of concessional vs commercial capital at each stage



# BLENDED FINANCE: DEPLOYING DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR SDG PROJECTS

Development Objectives	Primary Archetype(s)			
Mobilize additional financing by creating market risk-return acceptable to private investors	Funded Risk Participation & Unfunded Risk Participation			
Reduce up-front or ongoing costs to make an SDG project affordable	Viability Gap Funding & Smart Subsidies			
Pay for "social" outcome the project or market can not afford (or will not pay)	Smart Subsidies & Performance Payments			
Support success of SDG project by covering part of the costs or achieve systemic impact beyond individual project	Technical Assistance			
Increase number of SDG related projects	Viability Gap Funding, Project Preparation & Design Funding			
Incentivize innovation and investment into SDGs by committing to pay for results/outcomes (advanced market commitments)	Results Based Financing, Outcome Funding & Pay for Success			
Reduce currency risk to make SDG project feasible & sustainable	Currency Risk Mitigation			



#### **BLENDED FINANCE: MAIN ARCHETYPES AND INSTRUMENTS**

Archetype	Typical Development and Financial Instruments		
I. Funded Risk Participation	Investment or Grant: Debt (Loans and Bonds), Mezzanine Capital or Equity		
2 Cantingant (Hafan dad) Diela Dantinia ation	Investment or Grant: Guarantee		
2. Contingent (Unfunded) Risk Participation	Investment or Grant: Insurance		
3. Technical Assistance	Grant: Technical Assistance		
4. Viability Gap Funding, Smart Subsidies and Performance Payments	Grant: Capital Investment and Incentive/Affordability		
5. Project Preparation & Design Funding	Grant: Project Preparation or Design Funding		
6. Results-Based Financing Outcome Funding	Grant		
7. Currency Risk Mitigation	Grant: Similar to Smart Subsidies Risk Sharing: Currency Risk or Credit Risk		



### MOST PREVALENT ARCHETYPES OF DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL / CONCESSIONAL FUNDS IN BLENDED FINANCE TRANSACTIONS (1/2)

#### FUNDED RISK PARTIPCATION (CONCESSIONAL DEBT OR EQUITY)

- Public or philanthropic investors concessional within capital structure; bear non-market risk-return
- Subordinate, junior less-commercial terms compared to private sector and MDB/DFI co-investors

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Senior Debt

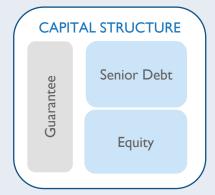
Flexible Debt

Equity

Junior Equity

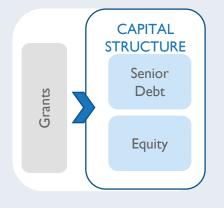
### CONTINGENT RISK PARTIPCATION (GUARANTEE & INSURANCE)

- Risk reduction tools protecting investors against loss of capital
- Helps to narrow gap between real and perceived risk
- Can cover all risks or a sub-set



### PROPJECT PREPARATION & DESIGN FUNDING (GRANT)

- Grant funding supporting costs and activities that lead to bankability and investability of projects
- Typically provided by those with a higher risk tolerance (eg: foundations)

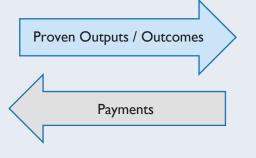




# MOST PREVALENT ARCHETYPES OF DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL / CONCESSIONAL FUNDS IN BLENDED FINANCE TRANSACTIONS (2/2)

# RESULTS BASED FINANCING (GRANT)

- Ties payment to achievement of preagreed measurable outputs and outcomes
- Donors pay for outputs and not inputs (the latter typical for grants)
- Examples include Development & Social Impact Bonds



# TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (GRANT)

- Funding to supplement the capacity of investees
- Aim is to maximize quality of project implementation

#### **CAPITAL STRUCTURE**

Senior Debt

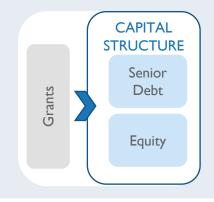
Equity

TA FACILITY

Grants

# PROJECT COST SUPPORT (GRANT)

- Used to reduce total investment required or support economics / financing of project
- Deployed upfront (capital grant) or as ongoing payments (smart subsidies)
- Examples include viability gap funding and interest rate subsidies

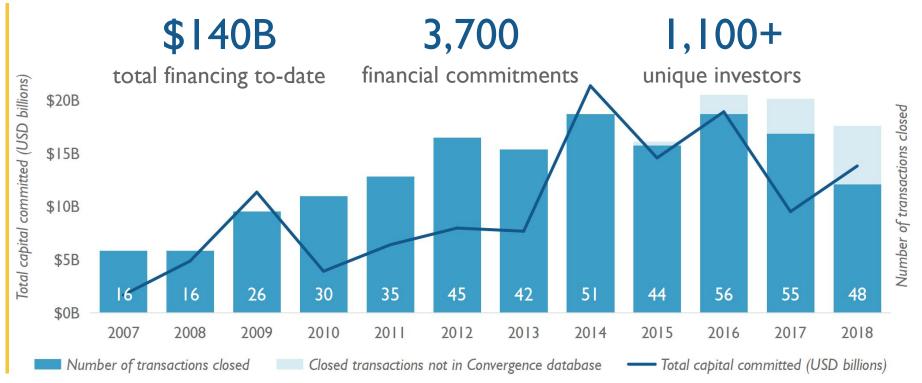




# Global trends in blended finance market

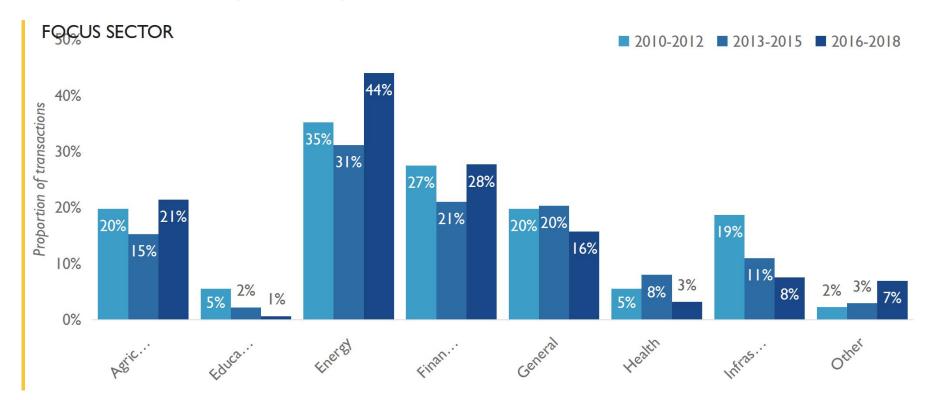


# STEADY GROWTH IN BLENDED FINANCE: STILL ANNUAL \$15 BILLION IS ONLY FRACTION OF NEED AND POTENTIAL



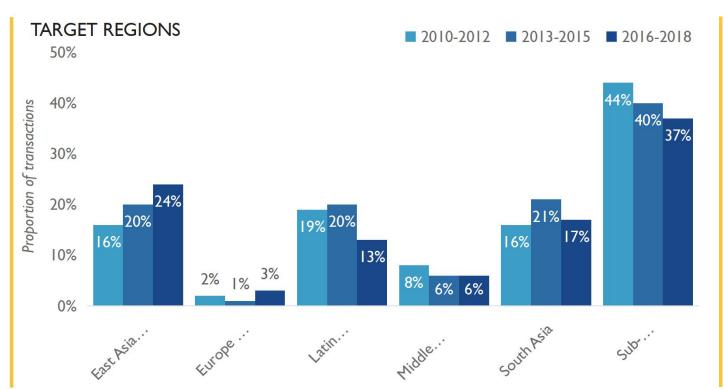


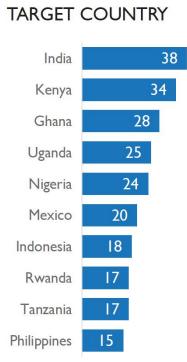
# ENERGY AND FINANCIAL SERVICES STILL DOMINATE, BUT AGRICULTURE, WASH, AND HEALTH ARE RIPE FOR MORE





# SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA CONTINUES TO BE A KEY TARGET MARKET, WITH ASIA EMERGING AS A NEW FRONTIER









# GLOBAL SUCCESS OF BLENDED FINANCE REQUIRES SIGNIFICANT PARTICIPATION FROM KEY STAKEHOLDER GROUPS



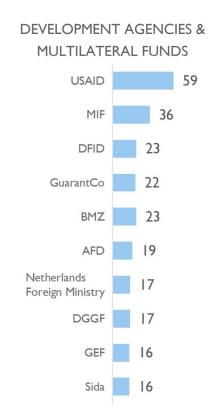


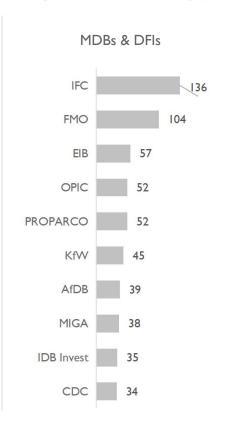


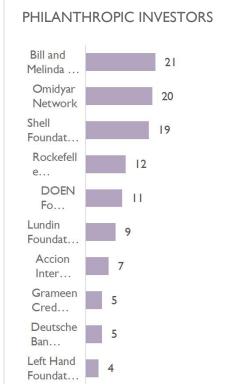




#### **BLENDED FINANCE TRENDS: TOP INVESTORS**





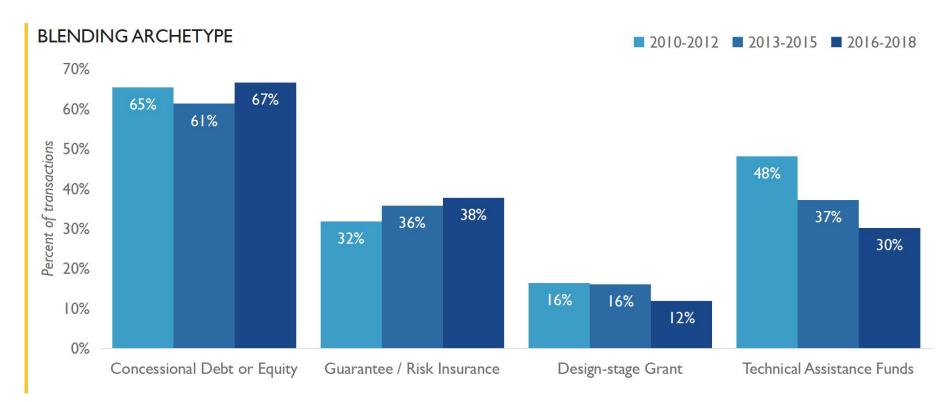




Note: Investors ordered by number of investments.

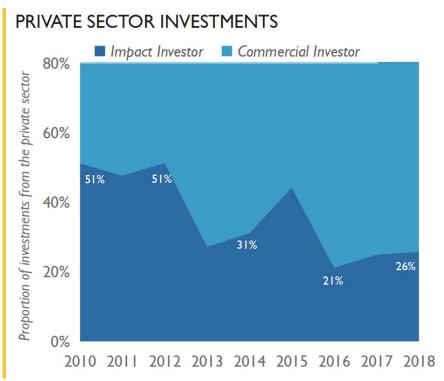


# CONCESSIONAL CAPITAL AND GUARANTEES ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT VIS-À-VIS GRANTS

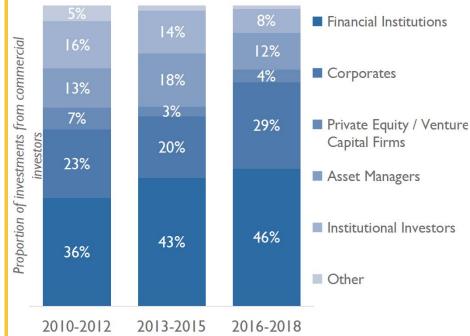




# COMMERCIALLY-ORIENTED INVESTORS BECOMING MORE ACTIVE, ESPECIALLY COMMERCIAL BANKS & CORPORATES



#### COMMERCIAL INVESTORS





# **Blended finance case studies**





# CASE STUDY #1

Ilu Women's Empowerment Fund Growing Equality in Latin America

# Empowering Women

DELIVER STRONG FINANCIAL RETURNS BY INVESTING IN BUSINESSES THAT PROMOTE WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES THAT MEET THE NEEDS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS, GENDER-SENSITIVE VALUE CHAINS, AND WORKPLACE EQUITY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.













# Why We Focus on Latin America and the Caribbean

- 1 in 3 people in this region live in poverty and it remains one of the most unequal in the world
- Women are disproportionately affected due to social and cultural barriers
- Like other emerging economies, the region is expected to grow at
   2x the rate of advanced economies in the next 5 years
- Access to capital is key to achieve this growth
- We have deep networks and a strong pipeline of opportunities to contribute towards gender-balanced, sustainable growth

# Challenges

- Virtually no Canadian capital providers for international impact when fund was launched
- International DFIs wanted to see Canadian participation before committing
- Typical Canadian investment fund structure was not RRSP/TFSA eligible when used for international investing, and 90% of Canadian savings are held in these vehicles
- Canadians wanted to invest in CAD, portfolio companies wanted USD
- Latin America and the Caribbean perceived as high risk
- Concerns that investment focus was too niche or that pipeline would be limited

# Blending Approach

LP Units & Impact Bonds

Senior Debt

**US\$35MM Target**US\$27MM Committed

#### LP Units & Impact Bonds

- Provided by private sector investors
- Medium risk, medium return
- RRSP/TFSA eligible options

#### Senior Debt

- Provided by development finance institution
- Low risk, low return
- Leverage 1: 2.5
- Adds scale to fund
- Supports investment in senior debt of portfolio companies

#### Co-investments

- Provided by private sector investors with high level of comfort in region & sector
- Higher risk, higher return and higher impact
- Supports investment in subordinated debt



PORTFOLIO COMPANIES



# Portfolio Snapshot



NET FEES, SINCE INCEPTION



\$25
MILLION
COMMITTED
CAPITAL

FROM MEXICO TO ARGENTINA COUNTRIE

> SDG-IMPAGINED OBJECTIVES

# Our Impact

The Ilu Fund delivers strong financial returns while also providing meaningful and measurable social and environmental benefits, with a focus on advancing the **Sustainable Development Goals**, specifically:











130,000 clients have received health care

More than 115,000 clients have received business training

Clean renewable energy capacity in excess of 150 MW

Over 2,700 full time jobs, 50% female

More than 220,000 clients, 41% female



# CASE STUDY #2

Deetken Impact Sustainable Energy Funds

# Investing for Climate Action

WE INVEST IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE THAT IMPROVES ACCESS TO CLEAN AND RELIABLE ENERGY SOURCES, STRENGTHENS ECONOMIES AND BUILDS CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.



# Investing in Sustainable Sources of Energy

















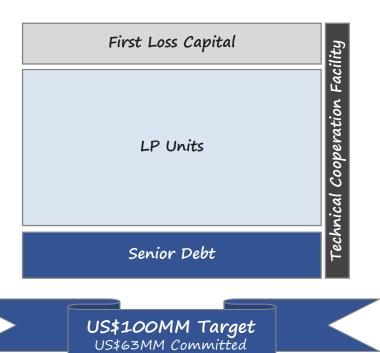
# Why We Focus on Central America & the Caribbean

- Caribbean Basin countries experience high oil price volatility and high electricity prices of up to US\$0.50/kWh
- Clean energy represents just 6% of total energy generation in the Caribbean; energy efficiency can drive savings of \$0.15 to 0.30+ per kWh
- Countries across the region are re-framing policy to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency
- We have deep networks and a strong pipeline of opportunities to contribute towards gender-balanced, sustainable growth

# Challenges

- Serious financing gap in clean energy sector, particularly for equity and mezzanine capital for small and medium sized projects
- High profile negative community reactions to some renewable energy projects financed prior to the launch of the funds
- Lack of credit-worthy offtakers in some markets, e.g., Honduras
- Central America and the Caribbean perceived as high risk
- Concerns that investment focus was too niche or that pipeline would be limited

# Blending Approach



#### First Loss Capital

- Provided by development finance institution (DFI)
- Higher risk, lower return

- Designed to catalyse investment into

  LP Units

  Provided by DFIs and private sector investors
  - Medium risk, medium return
  - Supported by a portfolio of equity and mezzanine investments in sustainable energy infrastructure
- Approx. 95% of portfolio investments have long-term contracted revenue profiles

  Senior Debt

- Provided by a private sector investor
- Lower risk, lower return
- Drawn down to fund investments with near-term, regular cash flow profile

#### Technical Cooperation Facility

- Provided by DFI
- Grant funding to support incubation and acceleration of portfolio companies, social and environmental training, community benefits and knowledge dissemination



13 DEALS



Portfolio Snapshot

# 15% EXPECTED RETURN

Honduras Guatemala Nicaragua Panama D.R. COUNTRIE Trinidad

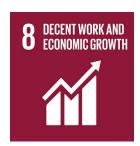


>\$360 MILLION TOTAL PROJECT COST 48% SOLAR GC 26% SOLAR DG 18% HYDRO 9% BIOMASS & EI

# Our Impact

The Funds deliver strong financial returns while also providing meaningful and measurable social and environmental benefits, with a focus on advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically:







510,000 households will receive affordable power from clean sources

3,800 temporary jobs in clean energy

500 permanent jobs in clean energy

~450 MW of clean energy capacity in the Caribbean Basin

~750,000 tCO2e of GHG emissions displaced

# Get to know us





@DeetkenImpact



**@thedeetkengroup** 



**Deetken Impact** 

www.deetkenimpact.com

# INTERESTED TO KNOW MORE OR TO JOIN CAFIID



Learn more on-line:

https://www.cafiid.ca/cafiid-members/how-to-become-a-member

• Contact us at <a href="mailto:cafiidassociation@gmail.com">cafiidassociation@gmail.com</a>



#### **Canada Forum for Impact Investment and Development**

Serge LeVert-Chiasson, Chairman of the board slevertchiasson@saronafund.com +1.519.883.7557 55 Victoria Street North Kitchener, ON N2H 5B7 Canada



Canada Forum for Impact Investment and Development

# **ANNEXES**



# **Blended Finance: Main Archetypes**



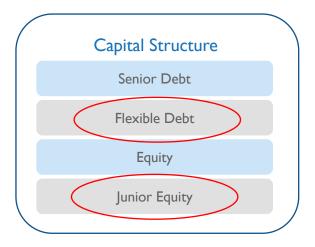
## **BLENDED FINANCE: MAIN ARCHETYPES AND INSTRUMENTS**

Archetype	Typical Development and Financial Instruments
I. Funded Risk Participation	Investment or Grant: Debt (Loans and Bonds), Mezzanine Capital or Equity
2. Contingent (Unfunded) Risk Participation	Investment or Grant: Guarantee
	Investment or Grant: Insurance
3. Technical Assistance Support	Grant: Technical Assistance
4. Viability Gap Funding, Smart Subsidies and Performance Payments	Grant: Capital Investment and Incentive/Affordability
5. Project Preparation & Design Funding	Grant: Project Preparation or Design Funding
6. Results-Based Financing Outcome Funding	Grant
7. Currency Risk Mitigation	Grant: Similar to Smart Subsidies Risk Sharing: Currency Risk or Credit Risk



#### I. FUNDED RISK PARTICIPATION

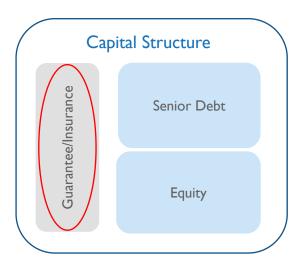
- Concessional debt or equity provide favorable terms of rates relative to market pricing; developmental capital bears non-market risk-return
- Subordinated (debt) or junior (equity) protects senior investors by taking first losses on the value of the security
- The use of direct investment instruments on concessional terms helps shift the risk-return ratio for private investors to an acceptable level
- Concessional finance can help bring down the weighted average cost of capital for a project





# 2. CONTINGENT (UNFUNDED) RISK PARTICIPATION

- Risk reduction tools that protect investors against capital losses
  - -Guarantee provides protection to investors if guaranteed event occurs (eg: payment default of borrower); Insurance provides protection by promising compensation for specific loss in return for for a premium
- Provides investors secondary level of comfort that investment will be repaid if obligor is not able to fulfill its contractual obligations (payments)
- Lowers cost of financing for obligors as guarantor typically has better credit rating than obligor
- Helps narrow gap between real and perceived risk & typically requires no immediate outlay of cash/capital
- Primarily backstops debt (e.g. loans and bonds) and secondarily other instruments like equity and provide credit enhancements

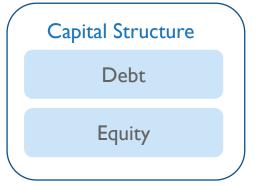


AfDB, MIGA, USAID & Sida are active users of guarantees for development



### 3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

- Development funds deployed into Technical Assistance for many reasons. Typically:
  - -Increase quality of project implementation
  - -Demonstrate feasibility of projects that could be commercially viable
  - -Technical studies
  - -Training, capacity building and advisory services
  - -Achieve systemic results beyond project (e.g., sector reforms)
- Cover costs, which if paid for by project or private investors, would drive expected return below acceptable level
- Useful to prove business models, especially in less mature sectors and riskier geographies

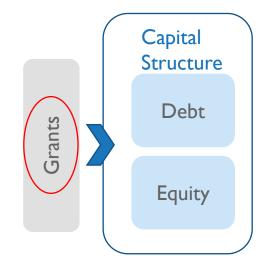






# 4. GRANT FOR PROJECT COST SUPPORT (VIABILITY GAP FUNDING & SMART SUBSIDIES)

- Grant payments used to (1) reduce total up-front investment required or (2) support ongoing economics/financing of SDG project
- Viability gap funding typically required to reduce cost of implementation to affordable level for developing country
- Smart subsidies typically required due to lack of financial viability at market terms e.g., inability to increase user charges to sufficient levels to pay full cost of capital at market rates (e.g., renewable, clean energy projects)





# 5. RESULTS BASED FINANCING (OUTCOME FUNDING AND PAY FOR SUCCESS)

- Transform development funds from paying for inputs to paying for results/outcomes
- Tie payment for service delivery to achieving measurable outcomes
- Typically, payor for outcomes (e.g., governments or foundations) commits to provide funding if and when the service delivered achieves contracted results
- Examples include Development Impact Bonds (DIBs),
   Social Impact Bond (SIBs) and Advanced Market
   Commitments

# Outcome Funding Mechanics Investor: Provides funding upfront

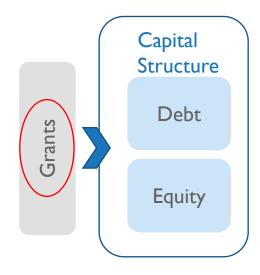
Outcomes Payor:
Pays investor based on agreed upon metrics that are delivered by service provider

Service Provider: Undertakes programing



## 6. PROJECT PREPARATION & DESIGN FUNDING

- Grants that support costs and activities that lead to bankable/investible SDG projects
- Typically provided by those who seek to catalyse SDG projects that are currently not happening – Development funders
- Typical examples include feasibility studies, proofs of concept and technical studies to prepare projects that are technically sound, sustainable and bankable/investible

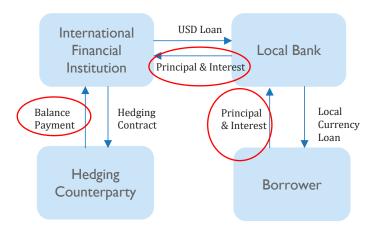




#### 7. CURRENCY RISK MITIGATION

- Majority of private sector debt and development finance debt to developing countries extended in hard currency
- Exposes borrower and country to high, unmitigated
   FX risk
- Prevailing practices cause currency risk to be borne by those least-equipped to bear and manage the risk
- FX risk reduction important to achieve project viability and sustainability and national sustainability
- Currently, main issue is cost of borrowing in FX appears nominally lower than FX-hedged debt
- To reduce extreme FX risk, development funds can be used to narrow the financing differential by reducing either currency risk or credit risk

# Typical Mechanics of Development Funds in Local Currency Hedging





# About Convergence Blended Finance



#### WHAT IS CONVERGENCE?

Convergence is global network for blended finance. We generate blended finance data, intelligence, and deal flow to increase private sector investment in developing countries.

Not-for-profit established in 2016 – conceived by USAID, Sida, WEF, OECD, Canada, Gates Foundation and others to build blended finance market.

Funded by fees/revenues from members/subscribers and grants from donors.

Offices in Nairobi, Toronto and Washington



#### A GLOBAL NETWORK

We have a global subscriber and <u>member</u> base of 320+ public, private, & philanthropic institutions



#### DATA & INTELLIGENCE

Original <u>content</u> builds the evidence base for blended finance, including data on past deals, trend reports, case studies, region and sector briefs, and webinars.



#### **DEAL FLOW**

An online match-making platform for investors and those seeking capital to connect on active deals.



#### MARKET ACCELERATION

Our <u>Design Funding</u> program awards grants for the design of innovative vehicles that aim to attract private capital to global development at scale.

## MEMBERSHIP COMPOSITION

Convergence members are part of a global community of institutions and businesses dedicated to driving capital to where it is needed most.

Member institutions include private investors looking to diversify their portfolios, businesses seeking capital, as well as public agencies and philanthropic foundations looking to make their funds go further.

Convergence has over 300 member institutions, and over 580 staff at member institutions actively using the Convergence platform.























































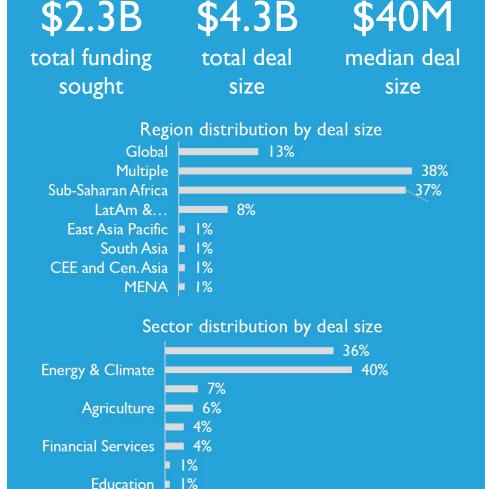
#### **DEAL FLOW**

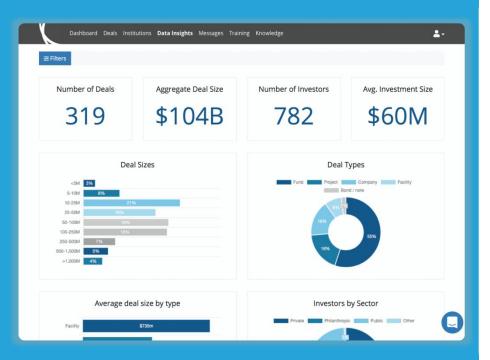
Our online deal platform gives members access to the only dedicated blended finance deal pipeline in the world.

All deals are reviewed by our team for fit with our mission and criteria.

Our platform has live opportunities seeking to raise ~\$2.3 billion in diverse sectors and developing countries. These opportunities represent ~\$4.3 billion in aggregate.

Investors and deal sponsors can connect with each other directly on the platform.





#### **DATA INSIGHTS**

Our data insights captures over 2,900 financial commitments to over 400 historical blended finance transactions that represent an aggregate deal size of over \$126 billion. Over 750 different investors have participated in these transactions.

Members can generate unique insights about the blended finance market through this powerful comparables set that can be filtered and analyzed across sector, region, size, instrument, investor, impact objective, and a range of other filters.

On member request, Convergence is also able to provide additional analysis of our data.



#### INTELLIGENCE

Convergence produces original research and insights on the market, including:

- Case studies on specific transactions,
- Data briefs on blended finance benchmarks
- Reports that give the state of play

#### Recent publications:

- The State of Blended Finance 2018
- Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility case study
- Blended Finance for Financial Inclusion Data Brief

We also maintain a knowledge library where we curate key blended finance knowledge and resources in one centralized repository.





#### CASE STUDY

#### THE AFRICAN LOCAL CURRENCY BOND (ALCB) FUND

DECEMBER 2017

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The African Local Currency Bond (ALCB) Fund provides anchor investment and technical assistance to first-time or innovative local currency bond issuances from financial institutions and companies operating in developmental sectors in African countries. As of June 2017, the ALCB Fund had invested in 18 bond issuances across 14 companies in nine countries, including Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire and Zambia.

The ALCB Fund was initially designed, capitalized, and managed by the German Development Bank, KW. After two years of operation, KIV determined that the ALCB Fund was ready to scale and hired a fund manager to 1015. The fund manager, Lion's Head Global Partners (LHGP), was responsible for implementing an institutional uggrade and growing the Fund. The Fund is currently fundraising equity and senior debt, and has successfully raised capital from various developmental and impact investors.

ALCB Fund's design and fundraising approach presents useful insights for others considering structuring or investing in similar structures, including:

- Blended finance structures need to have a balanced approach to additionality and impact
- There is a trade-off between making capital accessible to potential clients and putting appropriate hedges in place
- Determining the additionality and the proper pricing of an anchor investment is more of an art than a science
- A 'proof of concept' approach to fund development can achieve both innovation and scale
- Technical assistance can ease the upfront cost of fundraising efforts

#### SYNOPSIS

Fund manager	Lion's Head Global Partners (LHGP) Asset Management LLP
Fund vintage	2013
Phases of evolution	Phase 1: KfW funded and managed Phase 2: KfW funded, LHGP managed Phase 3: Multiple funders, LHGP managed
Mandate	To act as an anchor investor and provide technical assistance for loca currency bond issuances by financial service providers and companies operating in developmental sectors
Size	Committed: USD 107M Anticipated: USD 160M
Anchor investors	KfW / BMZ & FSD Africa
Capital structure	Equity: USD 67M Debt: USD 40M (to be ~USD 90M) Technical Assistance: USD 2M
Fees	Fixed fee plus discretionary bonus
Investment	Senior anchor investment in local currency corporate bonds
Investment size	USD 1-5M
Target return	Equity: NA Senior debt: Priced to market, subject to a "swapped" hurdle return in USD
Example impact metric	Leverage multiplier, number of ultimate beneficiaries

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#### MARKET ACCELERATION

Convergence's <u>Design Funding</u> program offers practitioners feasibility study and proof of concept funding to design catalytic blended finance vehicles that aim to attract private capital to global development at scale.

#### **RESULTS TO-DATE**

Convergence has awarded \$5 million in funding to support 15 vehicles, which have gone on to raise over \$300 million of investment from public, philanthropic, and private investors.

## **EXAMPLE DESIGN FUNDING GRANTS**

#### Alina Vision

A <u>network of eye care hospitals</u> for low-income communities



Health and education impact investing platform (HEIIP)



The developing world's first

Green Bank – the Climate

Finance Facility

#### **KOIS INVEST**

Impact bond to fund
employment interventions for
Syrian refugees in the Middle
East



An intermediary off-taker of renewable energy projects



Women's World Banking

A fund to invest in womenfocused financial services providers in emerging markets





Finance facility for <u>renewable</u> <u>energy and livelihood</u> projects in <u>Indonesia</u>



Impact bond to fund maternal and newborn health interventions in India



Food securities fund to provide credit to ag companies in established value chains with corporates



Blue bond to finance debt conversions for conservation in island nations



Financing solutions for African 'missing middle' agribusinesses



Innovative financing solution to accelerate the <u>electrification of</u> <u>global transit</u>





# CONVERGENCE IS AN INDEPENDENT NON-PROFIT, WITH FUNDING FROM:



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