The Common Fund for Commodities

Impact driven financing mechanisms for commodity dependent LLDCs

Outline

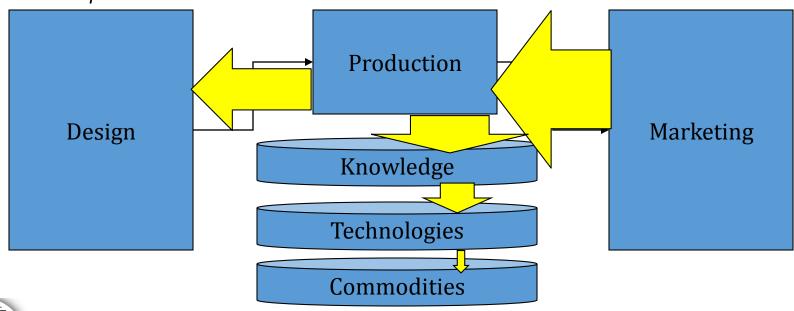
- Challenges in commodity financing
- CFC role and functions
- Impact investing with private sector
- Instruments:
 - Impact oriented funds
 - Development impact bond
 - Direct investment
- Challenges

Challenges in commodity financing

- Most LLDCs (24 of 32) commodity dependent face development challenges due to significant influence of global commodity markets
- Measures addressing commodity dependence require financing
- Budgets for aid financing constrained: 10% fall since 2009, 6% recovery in 2013, stagnation expected in 2014 (OECD)
- Commodity sector development driven by value chains
- Integrate development financing into value chains must work with private companies operating in value chain
- Private financiers concerned about high costs of operations in LLDCs

Value chain approach as guiding principle

- A tool to analyse sustainable economic development
- Economic gain driven by the market
- All elements must be financially viable
- Value chain analysis leads to suggestions for value chain development



Guiding Principles of Operations

- Invite calls for ideas for solutions and activities for commodity development in identified spheres;
- Finance with private sector, impact funds, governments, international organization etc. through risk taking grants, loans which will generate return on investment;
- In each programme target and evaluate impact including delivery on social and economic investment prognoses
- Take advantage of lessons learned and skills in order to replicate the successful interventions; and
- Operate as a paid service provider for the private sector, NGO's, etc.

New implementation approach

- Finance measures to realize the potential of commodity production, processing, manufacturing, and trade for the benefit of the commodity producers.
- Target projects which are:
 - Innovative
 - Commercially viable,
 - Sustainable
 - Scalable, and
 - Expect broad developmental impact on stakeholders of commodity value chains



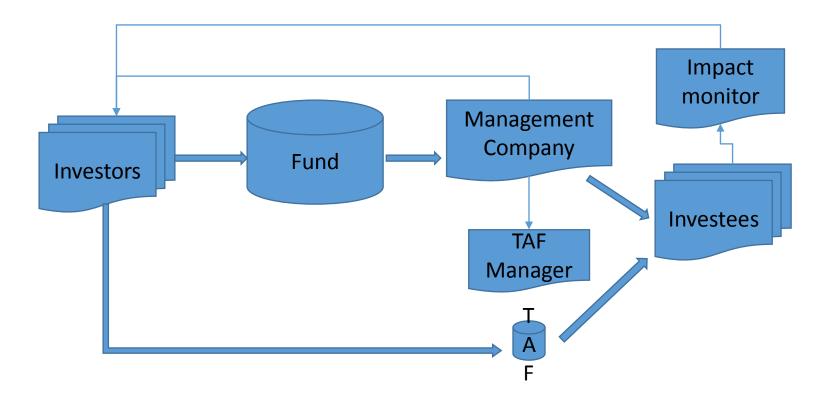
Impact oriented investments

- investments made with the intention to generate social and environmental impact alongside a financial return (GIIN – www.thegiin.org)
- Financial viability plus the "triple bottom line": social, economic, environmental
- Financial goals and TBL goals compete need tools to bridge the gap

Tools for impact investment in LLDCs

- Becoming a minority "knowledge investor" in a larger impact investment fund to enhance their capacity to function in LLDCs
- Structuring a development impact bond targeting specific opportunities in LLDCs
- Direct investment in specific "model projects" in LLDCs to test viable development models

Impact investment funds



Impact investment fund: paperwork

- Start with target investees: commodity and types of business. Most often value added food products for domestic market
- "Issue document" financial parameters and impact indicators
- Limited Partnership Agreement to be signed by all investors
- TAF Agreement
- Impact Monitoring Agreement

Impact Investment Fund: issues

- Relevant impact indicators to attract investors
- Size: probably USD15mln absolute minimum
- "Waterfall" of returns and total cost of management: management fee and carried interest
- Governance of TA Facility
- IO as a minority "knowledgeable investor"
- Building a base of knowledge to provide management backstopping to investee companies









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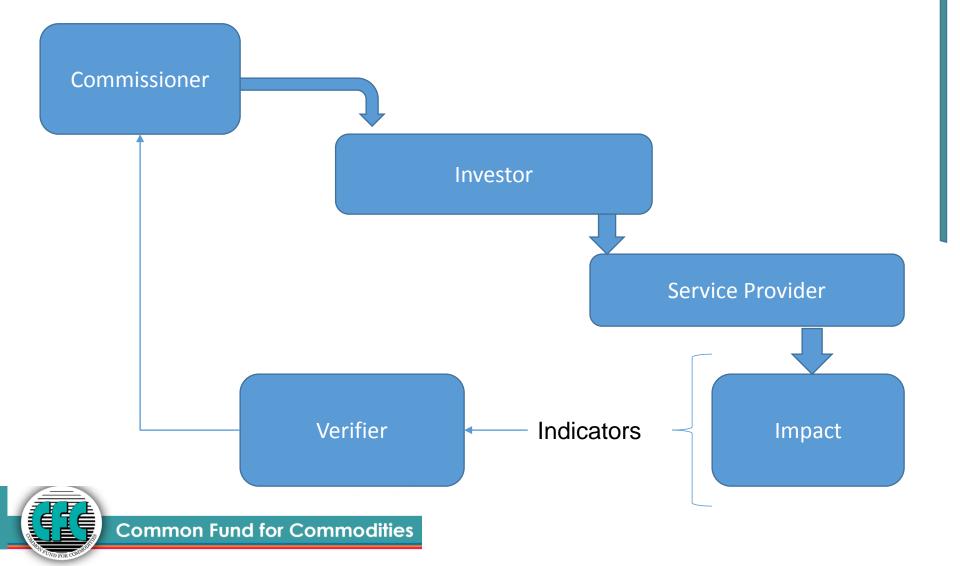








Development Impact Bond



DIB: set-up

- DIB is a 3-party contract:
 - Investor commits to make funds available
 - <u>Service</u> provider commits to implement actions towards achieving impact
 - <u>Commissioner</u> commits to pay the Investor upon verification of results
 - Impact indicators and evaluation methodology included in the contract
- Verification contract: the Commissioner appoints a Verifier using TOR contained in DIB contract

DIB: issues

- Main advantage: incentives for all players consistent with development
- Cost of development work can be determined commercially without compromising development goals
- Challenging to formulate suitable indicators
- Impeccable verifier required for proper operations
- Dispute settlement provision
- Visbility who owns a project? DIB is a TOOL, not a substitute for a good project

Common Fund for Commodities

Direct Investment

- Dominant operational model in LLDCs: network collection of smallholder produce for an attractive market:
 - (a) regional food market, landlockedness as cost advantage against import;
 - (b) high value exportable product
- Skilled management and right incentives
- Risk sharing through partnerships
- Little if any collateral financing different from banks

Direct investment: Maize collection network - Uganda



Challenges

- Few investable operational models meeting financial and development requirements – innovation required
- Margins are thin because of high cost of obligations required to maintain collection network
- Mainly viable in locla markets where trasport cost advantage can be realized from local sourcing

Impact driven financing

Mobilizing new financing sources for LLDCs

Thank You

www.common-fund.org