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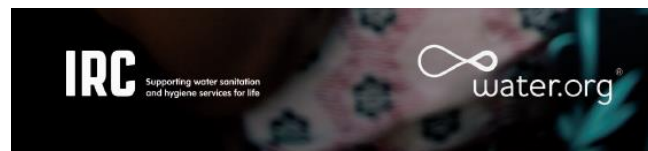
What are the real
blockages to
financing SDG 6?

Setting the scene

Blended finance for WASH in lower income areas, the latest numbers

Catarina Fonseca, IRC

28.08.2018



Three main characteristics that define blended finance mechanisms (OECD, 2015)

- **Leverage:** Development finance, public and philanthropic funds are used to attract private capital.
- **Impact:** Investments aim to achieve social, environmental and/or economic outcomes.
- **Returns:** Private investments expect to have financial returns which match with market expectations.

My simplified definition of blended finance...

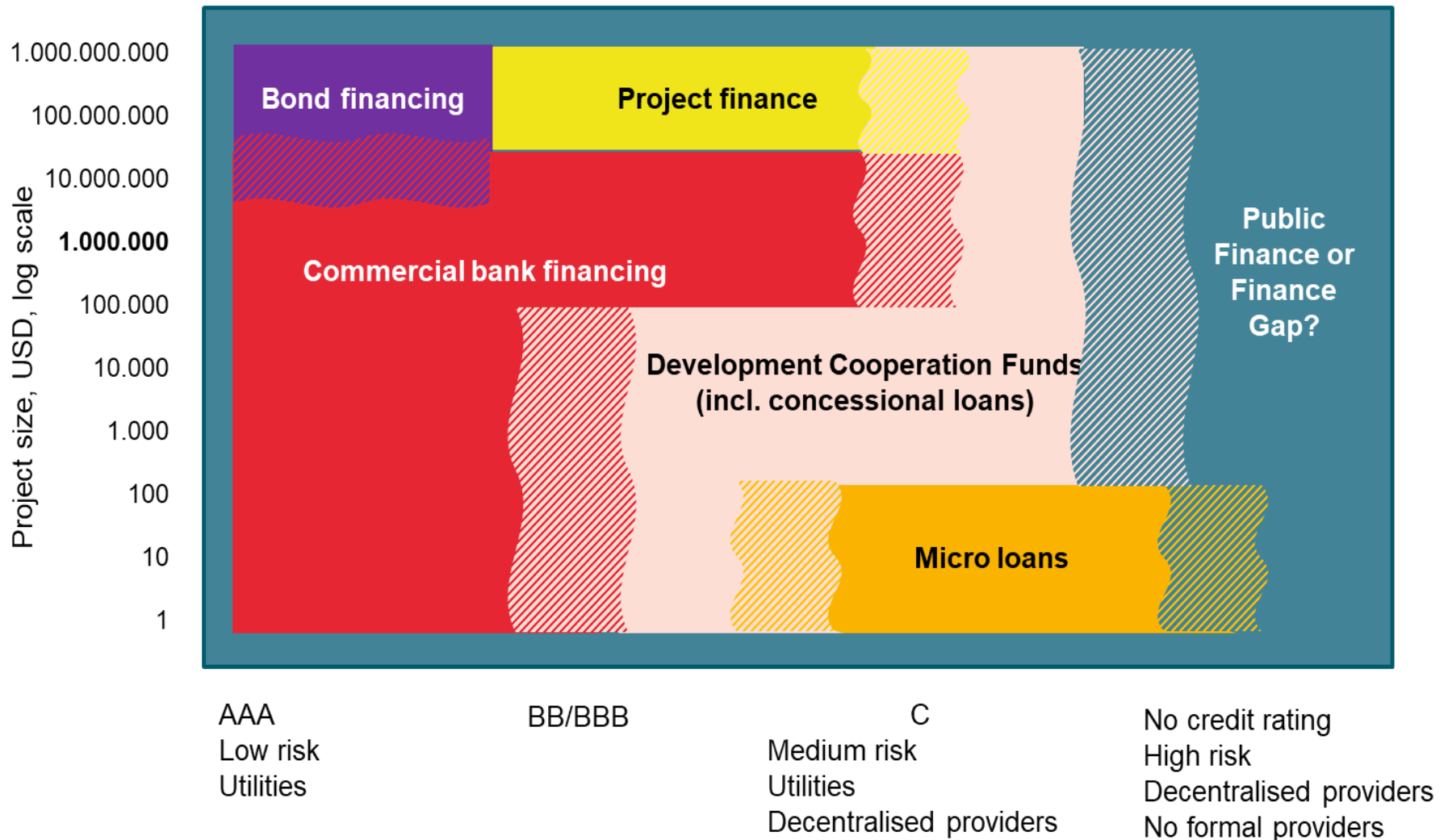
Blended finance is about using public money to de-risk investments and thus make them more attractive to private money.

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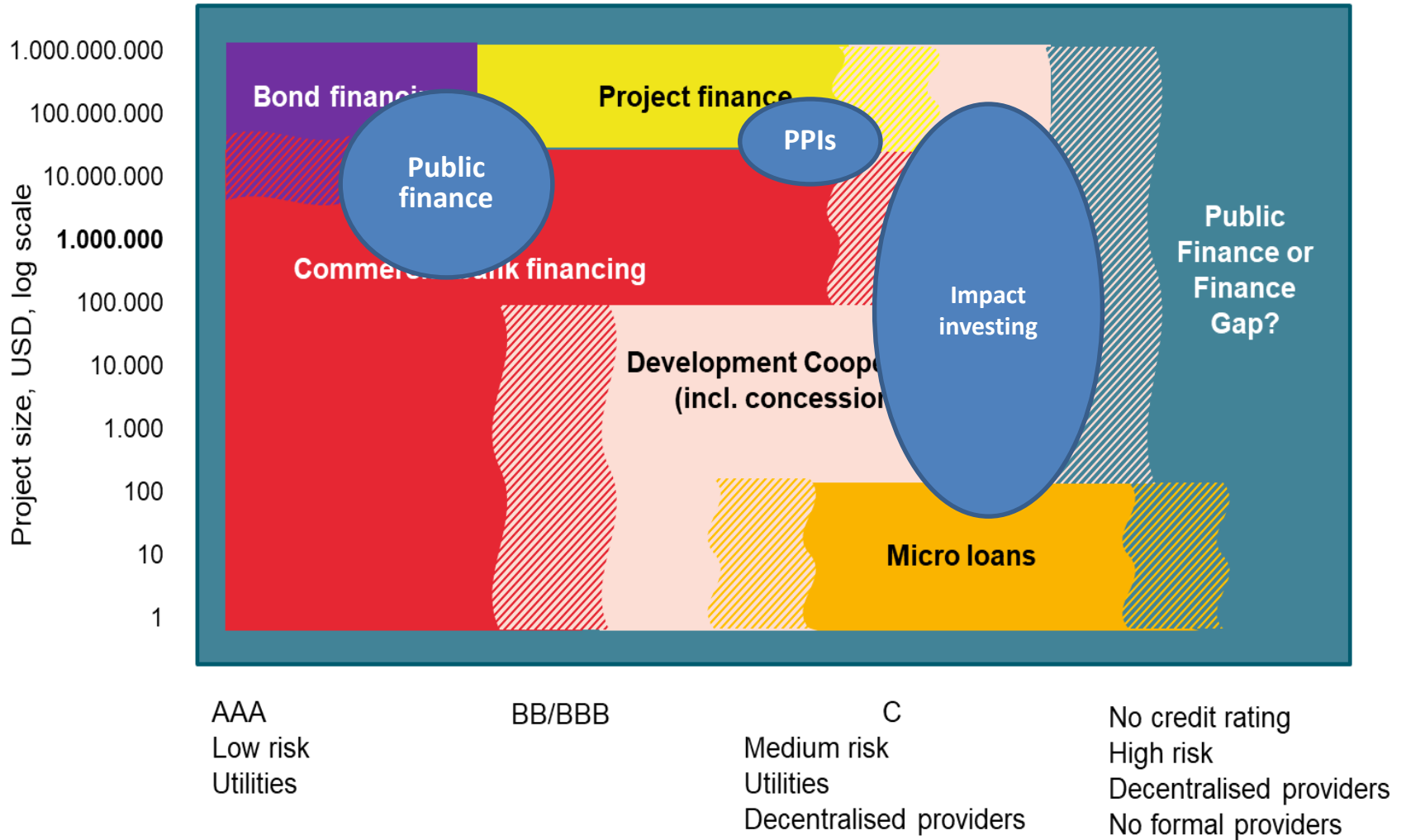
A simplified framework for discussing blended finance



Some numbers

- **Financial gap of USD 114 billion** per year only for CapEX (Hutton and Varughese, 2016)
- Share of W&S in blended finance 1.9% **roughly equivalent to US\$ 1.5 billion** (OECD, 2018)
- Share of W&S in impact investing 4% (GIIN, 2018) **roughly equivalent to US\$ 9.2 billion of AUM**
- Share of (public) guarantees in W&S to mobilise private capital, unknown
- **Share of all of these in least developed countries, unknown**
- ODA flows to WASH in 2015 to LDC = USD 13 billion (OECD-DAC)

Work in progress...



A reminder from yesterday's sessions on blended finance...

- If private finance is to be “crowded in” to the poorer countries, a sizeable part of what is invested, will need to go to strengthening the enabling environment: people, skills and performance.

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What are the real
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Three themes for discussion

1. What are the main bottlenecks that need to be removed to attract additional finance (public and private) for poor/informal areas?
2. Bottom-up blended finance for poor/informal areas? A new area for NGOs to lead and/or initiate?
3. “Softening” microfinance? Scaling up from HHs to service providers? What blends are possible?

