



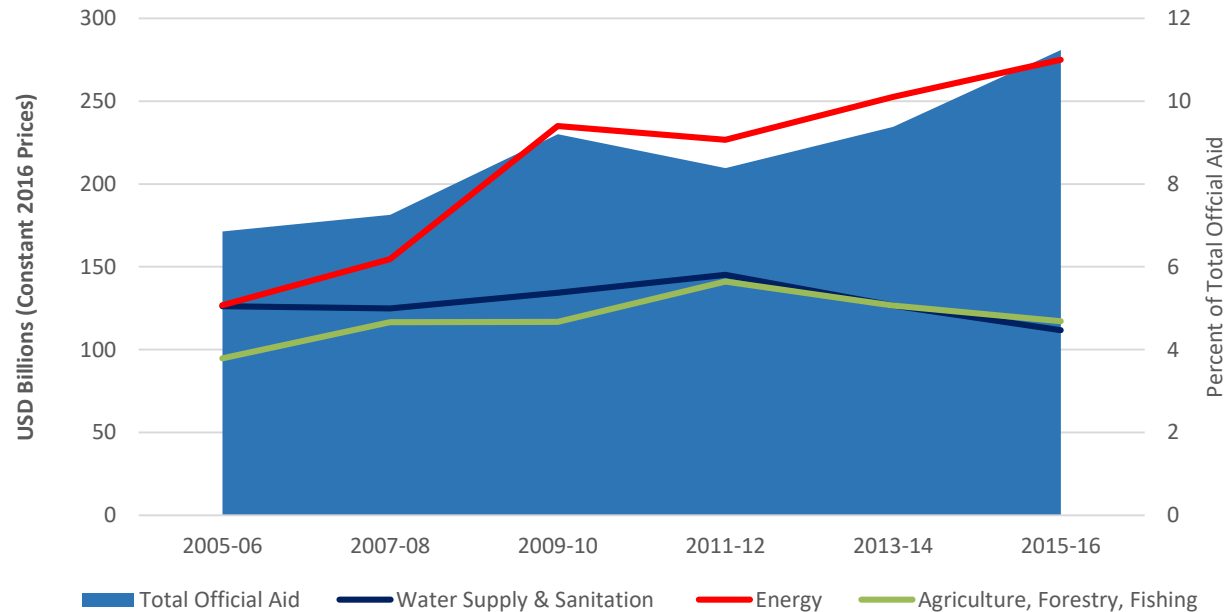
# **BLENDED FINANCE for WATER INVESTMENTS**

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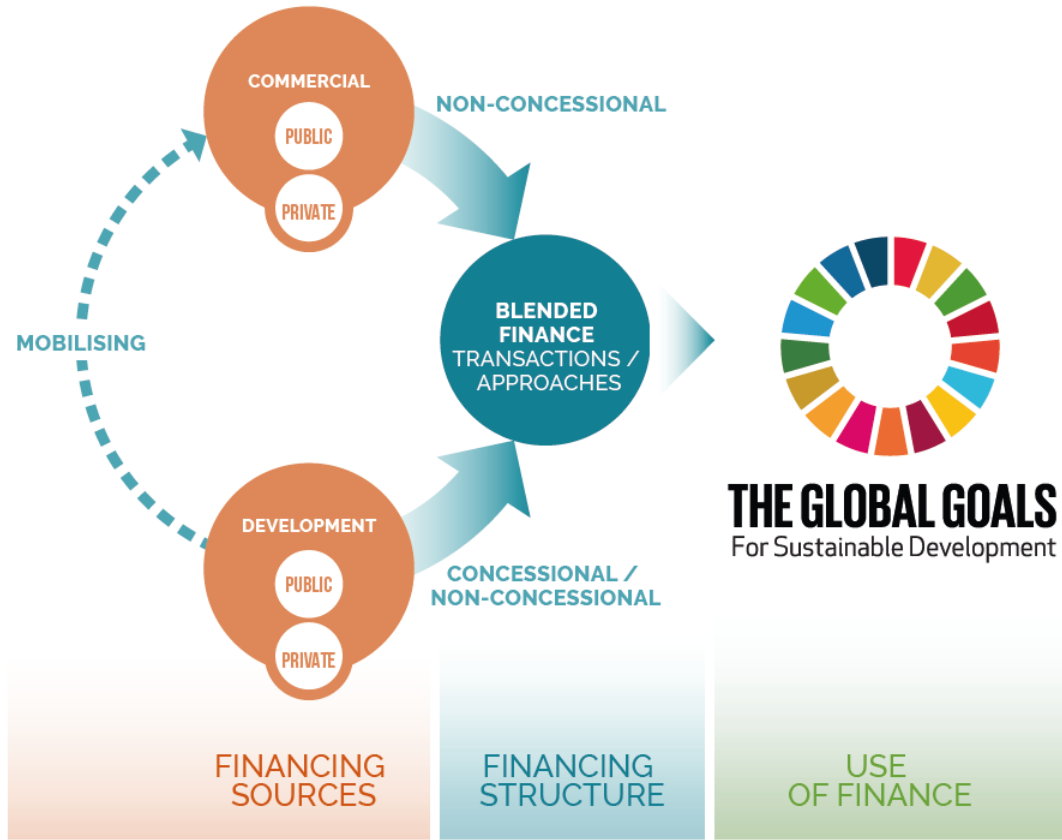
## Official aid to water is reducing in relative terms



- While official aid has **increased overall**, the share of water as a percentage of all aid flows has **declined from 5% in 2005-06 to 4.5% in 2015-16**



# Blended finance can help bridge the investment gap for the SDGs, but requires a common framework

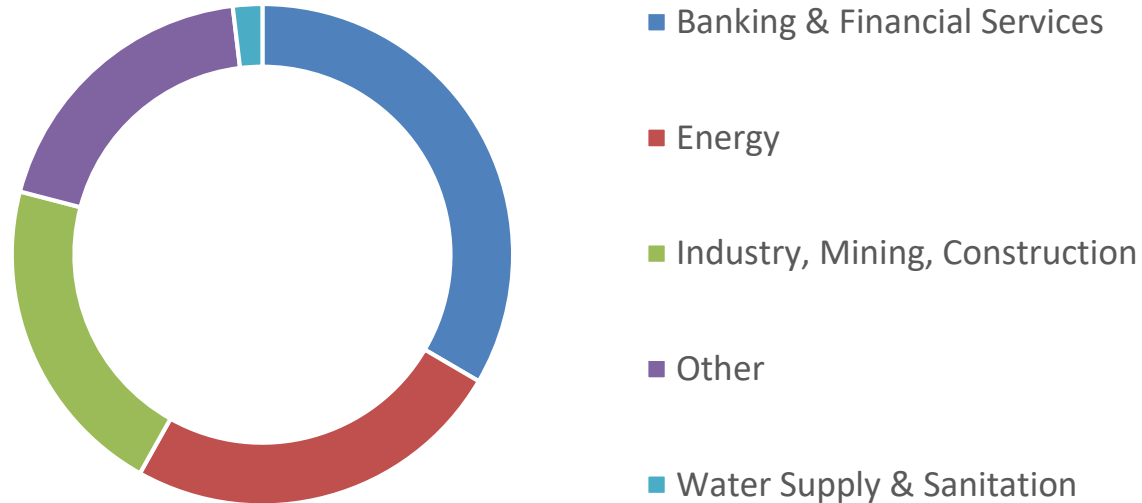


## What is blended finance?

Blended finance is the strategic use of **development finance** for the mobilisation of **additional finance** towards sustainable development in developing countries.



## Sector-wise overview of blended finance



- A 2016 OECD Survey showed that, in 2012-15, **USD 81.1 billion was mobilised from the private sector** by official development finance interventions, however only **1.9% was for the water sector**



# OECD DAC Blended Finance Principles present a blueprint for better blending

**PRINCIPLE 1** : ANCHOR BLENDED FINANCE USE TO A DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE

**PRINCIPLE 2** : DESIGN BLENDED FINANCE TO INCREASE THE MOBILISATION OF COMMERCIAL FINANCE

**PRINCIPLE 3** : TAILOR BLENDED FINANCE TO LOCAL CONTEXT

**PRINCIPLE 4** : FOCUS ON EFFECTIVE PARTNERING FOR BLENDED FINANCE

**PRINCIPLE 5** : MONITOR BLENDED FINANCE FOR TRANSPARENCY AND RESULTS



Source: OECD DAC Blended Finance Principles

# A spectrum of water-related investments



- Sub-sectors vary considerably in terms of their potential to generate cash flows and attract commercial finance



# Attributes of investments that influence their suitability for blended finance

| Risks                            | Returns              | Project Attributes        |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Macroeconomic and business risks | Cash-flow generation | Greenfield vs. brownfield |
| Regulatory and political risks   | Developmental return | Scalability               |
| Technical risks                  |                      | Size                      |
| Environmental/social risks       |                      | Transaction costs         |
|                                  |                      | Tenor/Longevity           |

- Does the investment support development objectives?
- Can the risk-return profile of the investment be designed to attract commercial finance?



## Questions for discussion

- Which risks, returns and project attributes are the most relevant for attracting commercial finance?
- Which water sub-sectors are currently most attractive to commercial finance? Which ones have the *potential* to attract commercial finance?
- Based on your experience, what would it take to make these sub-sectors more attractive? Is there a role for governments?





## Thank you

More on OECD's work on blended finance:

<http://oe.cd/blended>

More on the Roundtable on Financing Water:

<http://oe.cd/water-roundtable>