



Impact Thesis for DFC's key development sectors and strategic initiatives

June 2022

Investing in Development

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DFC | Strategic Objectives

DFC identifies the following key development sectors and priorities:

Two Cross Cutting Strategic Priorities: Climate & Gender Equity ("2x")



ENERGY

Help countries generate power from renewable sources, expand access to energy, and promote just transitions.



FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Provide sustainable financial services and credit to women, small businesses, and other underrepresented groups.



GLOBAL HEALTH & HEALTH SECURITY

Support the response to COVID-19, build more resilient healthcare supply chains, and expand access to healthcare.



DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

Support ICT projects that enhance access to basic services and promote data security.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Promote food security and robust agriculture value chains.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Expand access to clean drinking water and improve water/sanitation services.

Alignment of Standards for Impact Objectives and Measurement

Our impact investing work is aligned with **global standards and frameworks**:



DFC works to tackle the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



The Global Impact Investing Network's (GIIN) IRIS+ impact management and measurement system is the globally accepted system for measuring and managing impact



The Harmonized Indicators for Private Sector Operations (HIPSO) represent the collective agreement of DFIs around the world to standardize indicators and relieve clients from the unintended burden deriving from different reporting requirements

Why is DFC investing as a part of the 2X Women's Initiative?

WHAT is the problem?



- Only half of women participate in the labor force, compared to 75% of men.¹
- Emerging markets have an average gender gap of 8%.²
- 56% of women worldwide are outside the formal financial system.³
- \$3B credit gap for formal women-owned SMEs, which comprise one-third of SMEs globally.⁴

WHO is mostly affected?



- Low-income women, rural women, older and women with disabilities, single mothers, and women of color are particularly affected by poverty, deriving in great measure from the gender pay gap.
- Women have less access to high-quality employment opportunities and lower rates of labor participation.
- Women are disproportionately impacted by climate change.

What is DFC doing to address this problem? Embed a gender lens into all investments and develop a 2X TA Pilot with the objective to:

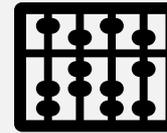
- 1 Prioritize gender-inclusive investments
- 2 Promote economic empowerment and gender equity

How does DFC measure its development impact?



What is DFC's 2025 target for these investments?

- Mobilize at least \$12 billion
- Support 15 million women and girls



HOW MUCH change is happening?

Targeted short- & medium-term outputs

- Increased gender-equity
- Increased job and economic growth for women

Intended long-term outcomes

- Improved gender-equity in emerging markets
- Improved income-earning opportunities for women

Key metrics

- Women or women-owned/led enterprise clients served (#)
- Jobs Supported: Women
- Women-owned/led enterprise suppliers (#)
- Sector specific metrics when relevant are disaggregated by gender (e.g., #girls/women students enrolled, women/girls patients, as well as loans to women and women-led/owned enterprises)
- In addition to IQ metrics, DFC's development outcomes survey tracks the following in alignment with 2x/IRIS+: #/% of women on the Board, #/% women in Investment Committee, family friendly benefits and initiatives to advance women in the workplace

Most direct link to SDGs:



Also linked to:



Gender Equity is a DFC cross-cutting strategic priority

Why does DFC invest in Climate Action?

WHAT is the problem?



- 1°C increase in global surface temperature since the early 20th Century.⁵
- ~0.6 °F increase in top 100 meters (~328 feet) of the ocean since 1969.⁶
- ~35% increased CO2 concentration in the atmosphere since start of the industrial revolution.⁷
- Greenland lost ~279B and Antarctica lost ~148B tons of ice per year between 1993 and 2019.⁸
- The urgency and scale of climate change in LICs/LMICs require immediate and innovative solutions.

WHO is mostly affected?



- The devastating impacts of climate change are felt most severely in the places that can least afford to adapt.
- Climate change amplifies systemic injustice globally and disproportionately impacts historically marginalized populations: communities of color, women, rural populations, the urban poor.

What is DFC doing to address this problem? Deploy technical assistance, equity investment, project finance and political risk insurance with the objective to:

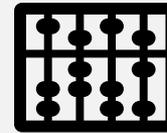
- 1 Mitigate emissions of GHG contributing to climate change
- 2 Build resilience of climate vulnerable communities

How does DFC measure its development impact?



What is DFC's 2025 target for these investments?

- Achieve net zero emissions in DFC's portfolio (by 2040)
- Commit \$50M in technical assistance to climate



HOW MUCH change is happening?

Targeted outputs

- Increased access to low-carbon infrastructure, industry and energy
- Increased recycling and materials efficiency
- Increased carbon sequestration in natural climate solutions

Intended long-term outcomes

- Reduced GHG emissions
- Reduced vulnerability to climate shocks and stresses

Key metrics

- *DFC is in fine-tuning climate-related metrics. Future metrics may capture land and ocean protected under conservation management practices, tons of plastic and other solid waste recycled, carbon sequestration, emissions reduced. Final list TBC*

Most direct link to SDGs:



Also linked to:



Climate Action is a DFC cross-cutting strategic priority

Why does DFC invest in energy access?

WHAT is the problem?



- Globally, 770M people do not have access to electricity.⁹ Bridging the existing energy divide and securing access is key to further development.
- Efficient, reliable, and affordable energy is integral to economic growth and inclusion.
- Renewable energy represents only 25% of global electricity generation.¹⁰
- Poor energy security contributes to high energy prices and lack of reliability.

WHO is mostly affected?



- Two-thirds of the rural population (458M) in least developed countries have no electricity access.
- Minority groups, often communities of color, and women and girls are disproportionately affected, with greater exposure to fossil fuels.
- Africa is the least electrified continent in the world. Two-thirds of sub-Saharan Africa's population do not have access to power, while the remaining one-third has inadequate power due to blackouts and brownouts.

What is DFC doing to address this problem? Provide investment finance, equity, and technical assistance to:

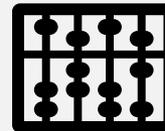
- 1 Increase electricity access and end energy poverty
- 2 Catalyze clean, renewable energy and decarbonize the electricity sector

How does DFC measure its development impact?

What is DFC's 2025 target for these investments?



- Increase electricity access to at least 10M customers
- Support 10 countries to increase their domestic energy security



HOW MUCH change is happening?

Targeted short- & medium-term outputs

- Increased energy access
- Increased deployment of clean energy sources

Intended long-term outcomes

- Improved quality and reliability of electricity at the household level
- Reduced air pollution
- Improved physical health & ability to pursue education & income
- Improved quality, quantity, and affordability of electricity

Key metrics

- On-grid connections and micro-grid connections
- Household power systems installed
- Modern lighting devices sold
- Renewable Power: Power Production (Gwh)
- Non-renewable Power: Power Production (Gwh)

Most direct link to SDGs:



Also linked to:



Other related themes and priorities: Gender Equity, Education, Food Security & Agriculture, Global Health, Infrastructure

Why does DFC invest in digital connectivity?

WHAT is the problem?



- 4B people do not have access to the internet globally, ~93% of households being in least-developed nations.¹¹
- Insufficient critical infrastructure in LICs and LMICs stifles productivity, reinforces poverty and threatens private sector engagement and global competitiveness.
- COVID-19 has magnified the importance of internet access and the consequences of the digital divide.

WHO is mostly affected?



- Women, rural populations, and SMEs in developing countries largely lack ICT infrastructure.
- The gender digital divide is a significant limitation, as social and other limitations on women’s use of technology in many countries limits the number of potential customers.¹²

What is DFC doing to address this problem? Provide investment finance, equity, and technical assistance to:

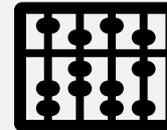
- 1 Improve quality and access to critical infrastructure and ICT
- 2 Spur trade and economic growth

How does DFC measure its development impact?



What is DFC’s 2025 target for these investments?

- Increase internet access for at least 3M people



HOW MUCH change is happening?

Targeted short- & medium-term outputs

- Increased ICT access
- Increased reliability of critical infrastructure
- Increased business activity

Intended long-term outcomes

- Improved ability to pursue income generation*

Key metrics

- Mobile subscriptions (#)
- Fixed Data Subscriptions (#)

Most direct link to SDGs:



Also linked to:



Other related themes and priorities: Gender Equity, Education

Related social and environmental risks include: worker’s occupational health & safety (OHS), community health and safety, waste, hazardous waste, and e-waste
 *proxy based on IRIS+ strategic goal “improving energy for connectivity”

Why does DFC invest in financial services?

WHAT is the problem?



- Globally, 1.7B individuals remain unbanked.¹³
- MSMEs, which account for +50% of worldwide employment, are underserved by financial institutions.¹⁴ MSMEs contribute to job creation and economic development.
- MSME and individual entrepreneur inability to access financial services inhibits development.
- When people are included in the financial system, they are better equipped to invest in their health, education, and businesses.

WHO is mostly affected?



- Low-income groups, women, minorities and disadvantaged populations often don't have collateral to obtain loans, lack credit history or documentation, and have no or low financial literacy.

What is DFC doing to address this problem? Invest directly or via impact investing funds and commercial lenders to:

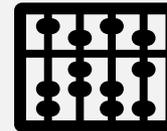
- 1 Improve access to financial services to underserved populations
- 2 Support decent jobs* and foster economic development by supporting MSMEs
- 3 Mobilize sustainable sources of capital to underserved markets

How does DFC measure its development impact?



What is DFC's 2025 target for these investments?

- Serve 6M MSMEs and underrepresented individuals



HOW MUCH change is happening?

Targeted short- & medium-term outputs

- Increased access and use to financial services by underserved populations
- Increased investments in MSMEs

Intended long-term outcomes

- Decreased reliance on informal networks
- Improved financial resilience
- Increased business formalization, investment, and expansion

Key metrics

- Financial Institutions: Number of Clients Served (total, women, rural, low income, SME, etc)
- Financial Institutions: Value of Outstanding Loans (USD)
- Investment Funds: Number of Active Fund Investments (#)
- Investment Funds: Amount of Fund Investments (USD)
- Value of Outstanding Loans (disaggregated by specific population)
- Avg. tenor of Outstanding Loans
- Direct Jobs Supported, Family Friendly Benefits, Human Capacity Initiatives/Benefits, Promotions

Most direct link to SDGs:



Also linked to:



Other related themes and priorities: Gender Equity, Education, Housing, WASH, Global Health, Food Security & Ag

*The ILO defines decent work as employment that pays a fair income and guarantees a secure form of employment and safe working conditions

Related social and environmental risks include: environmental and social management system that meets the IFC Performance Standard s, worker's occupational health & safety (OHS), and internal & external grievance mechanisms

Why does DFC invest in food security and agriculture?

WHAT is the problem?



- Global food production must increase by 60% to 110% between 2005-2050 to meet growing food demand.¹⁵
- ~\$115B annual financing gap for agriculture in the 12 USG Feed the Future countries.¹⁶
- Stronger commodity supply chains, improved post-harvest handling, and food market systems are essential to drive inclusive economic growth and food security.¹⁷

WHO is mostly affected?



- Low-income, farm dependence households. +2B of the world's poorest individuals live in households that depend on agriculture for income and nutrition.¹⁸
- Rural communities, which are often engaged with smallholder agriculture, have fewer options for credit.
- Women, who comprise 43% of smallholder farmers globally, often lack access or financial ability to adopt new technologies and quality inputs.¹⁹

What is DFC doing to address this problem? Provide investment finance, equity, and technical assistance to:

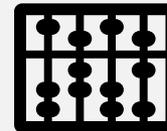
- 1 Increase ag production, primarily through smallholder farms or inclusive businesses
- 2 Increase ag-related infrastructure (esp. storage, processing, irrigation)
- 3 Increase access to quality agricultural inputs

How does DFC measure its development impact?



What is DFC's 2025 target for these investments?

- Support at least 1M smallholder farmers
- Increase of 1 million metric tons per year of agricultural commodities



HOW MUCH change is happening?

Targeted short- & medium-term outputs

- Increased access to agricultural products and services

Intended long-term outcomes

- Increased agricultural productivity
- Reduced food waste
- Increased farmer income or assets
- Increased resilience to climate shocks and stressors in agricultural production

Key metrics

- Average agricultural yield (ton/hectare)
- Smallholder farmers served (#) as suppliers or customers
- Domestic sales (USD)
- Domestic purchases (USD)

Most direct link to SDGs:



Also linked to:



Other related themes and priorities: Gender Equity, Global Health, Financial Inclusion, Climate Action

Why does DFC invest in global health and health security?

WHAT is the problem?



- ~400M of the world's poorest people lack access to essential and affordable healthcare services.²⁰
- LICs and LMICs have insufficient funding for medical product development and distribution.
- Healthcare innovations in LICs and LMICs are unable to obtain the capital to scale.

WHO is mostly affected?



- ~2B people lack access to essential healthcare services and products, with vulnerable and rural populations, including, pregnant women, infants and children, being the most adversely affected.²¹
- Supply chain failures exacerbate the vulnerabilities of these populations face by impeding access to affordable healthcare, vaccines, and medicines.

What is DFC doing to address this problem? Provide investment finance, equity, and technical assistance to:

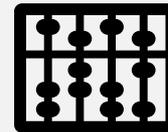
- 1 Increase consistent supply of essential services and products
- 2 Increase access to essential medicines, medical supplies, and devices

How does DFC measure its development impact?



What is DFC's 2025 target for these investments?

- Provide healthcare services to at least 2M underserved patients



HOW MUCH change is happening?

Targeted short- & medium-term outputs

- Increased access and use of medical products or services

Intended long-term outcomes

- Improved physical health
- Increased country resiliency to COVID-19 and preparedness for future pandemics^{38*}

Key metrics

- Patients Served (#)
- Healthcare loan clients (#)
- Domestic sales (USD)

Most direct link to SDGs:



Also linked to:



Other related themes and priorities: Gender Equity, Education

Why does DFC invest in WASH?

WHAT is the problem?

- ~2.2B people globally do not have access to safely managed drinking water.²²
- +4.2 billion people lack access to safely managed sanitation facilities, such as toilets or latrines.²³
- 3B people do not have a handwashing facility at home; ~75% of this group lives in less-developed countries.²⁴
- COVID-19, population growth, poor waste management capacity, and pollution have heightened the water and sanitation challenges LICs and LMICs face.

WHO is mostly affected?

- Low-income households, particularly women and girls who often bear the primary responsibility for collecting water, doing so for 80% of all households worldwide with off-water premises.²⁵
- Children, as access to safe water and sanitation contributes to positive outcomes in health and education.

What is DFC doing to address this problem? Invest directly or indirectly through financial intermediaries lending to infrastructure and water projects with the objective to:

- 1 Increase access to clean drinking water
- 2 Increase access to sanitation services

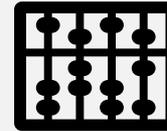


How does DFC measure its development impact?



What is DFC's 2025 target for these investments?

- Increase access to potable water for at least 1M customers



HOW MUCH change is happening?

Targeted short- & medium-term outputs

- Increased access and use of WASH services

Intended long-term outcomes

- Improved ability to pursue educational opportunities
- Improved physical health

Key metrics

- Potable Water Produced (# m³)
- Wastewater Treated (# m³)
- Waste Disposed (# t)
- WASH loan clients served

Most direct link to SDGs:



Also linked to:



Other related themes and priorities: Gender Equity, Education, Global Health, Financial Inclusion, Climate Action

Appendix

IQ Indicator	IQ Indicator Description	Metric	Metric Definition
ECONOMIC GROWTH			
Factors of Production	Increase or improvements in physical infrastructure and critical inputs to economic growth, such as energy, roads, ports, ICT, oil and gas, critical minerals.	Power: Power Production (Gwh)	Energy delivered to offtaker(s)
		ICT: Fixed Data Subscriptions (#)	Number of fixed data subscriptions (ADSL, Broadband, Fibre, etc.). Includes both post-pay and pre-pay subscriptions
		ICT: Fixed Voice Subscriptions (#)	Number of fixed voice (telephone) subscriptions. Includes both post-pay and pre-pay subscriptions.
		ICT: Mobile Subscriptions (#)	Number of mobile subscriptions (GSM, CDMA, HSPA, VSAI, EDGE, UMTS, WiMax, 3G, 4G, LTE, etc.) including voice and/or data. Includes both post-pay and pre-pay subscriptions.
		Transportation: Average Daily Traffic (#)	Annual total vehicles using road / 365 days
		Transportation: Passenger Use (#)	Passengers using transportation service
		Logistics: Bulk Cargo Handled (tonnes)	Tonnes of bulk cargo transported through the road/railway/port/airport
		Logistics: Containers Handled (TEUs)	Twenty foot equivalent units of cargo containers transported through the road/railway/port/airport
		Extraction: Local Sales (USD)	Gross value of sales and unit count (as applicable) for local consumption
Human Capacity Development	Number of beneficiaries receiving products and services involving basic human needs, such as healthcare; education; food security; housing; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).	Water & Sanitation: Potable Water Produced (# m ³)	Volume of potable water produced
		Water & Sanitation: Wastewater Treated (# m ³)	Volume of wastewater treated
		Water & Sanitation: Waste Disposed (# t)	Amount of waste disposed
		Water & Sanitation: WASH loan clients served (#)	Number of WASH clients served by the investment
		Housing: New Dwellings (#)	Number of new residential dwellings (≥1 family per unit) constructed by the client company.
		Housing: Improved Dwellings (#)	Number of residential dwellings (≥1 family per unit) refurbished by the client company.
		Housing: Housing loan clients served (#)	Number of housing loan clients served by the financial intermediary
		Healthcare: Patients Served (#)	Number of patient consultations provided by the client company
		Healthcare: Healthcare loan clients served (#)	Number of healthcare loan clients served by the financial intermediary
		Pharmaceuticals: Local Sales (USD)	Gross value of sales and unit count (as applicable) for local consumption
		Education: Students Enrolled (#)	Number of students enrolled, both full-time and part-time, where each discrete student is counted regardless of number of courses.
		Education: Education loan clients served (#)	Number of education loans provided by the financial intermediary.
		Agriculture: Average Agricultural Yield (ton/hectare)	Average agricultural yield (per hectare)
Agriculture: Local Sales (USD)	Gross value of sales and unit count (as applicable) for local consumption		
Local Income	Increase in income through payments to the host government and domestic purchases of goods/services. (5-year total)	Payments to Government (USD)	All transfers to the government made by client company. At a minimum, this includes payments to the government in the form of corporate income or profit taxes. Additional forms of transfer to be reported as appropriate include (i) sales taxes, (ii) net VAT, (iii) royalties, (iv) dividends and related payments (including interest).
		Domestic Purchases (USD)	Value of company's purchases of goods and services from domestic suppliers (including raw materials, security, gardening, cleaning and marketing & research from local companies)
Jobs	Increase in employment opportunities in the host country.	Direct Jobs Supported – Operations and Maintenance (#)	Number of full-time equivalent employees as per local definition working for the client company or project. This includes directly hired individuals and individuals hired through third party agencies as long as those individuals
	Increase in temporary construction employment opportunities during the	Direct Jobs Supported – Construction Phase (#)	Number of full-time equivalent construction workers employed for the construction of the company or project's hard assets.
Financial Intermediaries	Increase in funding to financial intermediaries for the purpose of investing in local companies through debt or equity.	Value of investment in financial intermediary or investment fund (USD)	Value of the investment in the financial intermediary for the purpose of providing capital to individuals and/or local companies.
		Number of Clients Served (#)	Number of clients served by the investment.
		Value of Outstanding Loans (USD)	Value of outstanding loans in the eligible portfolio.
Balance of Trade	Increase in export earnings.	Export Sales (USD)	Value of export sales of the product or service (USD)

Access IQ metrics [here](#)

INCLUSION PILLAR

Inclusive Customer Base	Number of underrepresented customers to be served.	Low-income/microenterprise customers served (non-smallholder farmer) (#)	Number of low-income or microenterprise customers served by the investment. "Low-income customers" are individuals or households living above the poverty line but below the national median household or individual income. "Poor customers" are non-agricultural households living below \$2.3 per day or outstanding loans to low-income/microenterprise clients. "Low-Income customers" are individuals or households living above the poverty line but below the national median household or individual income. "Poor customers" are non-agricultural households living below \$2.3 per day (USD PPP).
		Value of Outstanding Loans to low-income/microenterprises (USD)	Value of outstanding loans to low-income/microenterprises.
		Female or women-owned/led enterprise clients served (#)	Number of female or women-owned or led enterprises served by the investment. A "women-owned enterprise" is one in which a) 51% or more of its shares are owned by women OR b) female founders represent the majority of the total founders. A "women-led enterprise" is an enterprise in which a) the majority of its shares are owned by women OR b) female founders represent the majority of the total founders. A "women-led enterprise" is an enterprise in which a) the majority of its shares are owned by women OR b) female founders represent the majority of the total founders.
		Value of Outstanding Loans to women or women-owned/led enterprise clients (USD)	Value of outstanding loans to women-owned or led enterprise clients. A "women-owned enterprise" is one in which a) 51% or more of its shares are owned by women OR b) female founders represent the majority of the total founders. A "women-led enterprise" is an enterprise in which a) the majority of its shares are owned by women OR b) female founders represent the majority of the total founders.
		Smallholder farmers served (#)	Number of smallholder farmers served by the investment. "Smallholder farms" are those with less than 2 hectares of unirrigated land that produce a variety of staple crops and livestock primarily for household consumption.
		Value of Outstanding Loans to smallholder farmer clients (USD)	Value of outstanding loans to smallholder farmers. "Smallholder farms" are those with less than 2 hectares of unirrigated land that produce a variety of staple crops and livestock primarily for household consumption.
		SME clients served (#)	Number of small and medium-sized enterprises served by the investment. "SMEs" are defined as an entity that, together with its majority-owned or controlled subsidiaries, (a) meets the requirements set forth in any Applicable Law defining a small and medium enterprise in the Project Country; and (b) for the most recent fiscal year, satisfies at least two of the following criteria:
	Value of Outstanding Loans to SME clients (USD)	Value of outstanding loans to SME clients.	Value of outstanding loans to small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) clients. "SMEs" are defined as an entity that, together with its majority-owned or controlled subsidiaries, (a) meets the requirements set forth in any Applicable Law defining a small and medium enterprise in the Project Country; and (b) for the most recent fiscal year, satisfies at least two of the following criteria:
		Other Underrepresented Customers Served (#)	"Underrepresented customers" may include people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, refugees, ethnic and religious minorities, or other populations within the context of the host country.
		Value of Outstanding Loans to Underrepresented clients (USD)	Value of outstanding loans to underrepresented customers. "Underrepresented customers" may include people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, refugees, ethnic and religious minorities, or other populations within the context of the host country.
Inclusive Employment	Increase in full-time equivalent jobs held by underrepresented populations.	Direct Jobs Supported – Operations and Maintenance (#FTE): Female	Number of full-time equivalent female employees as per local definition working for the client company or project. This includes directly hired female individuals and female individuals hired through third party agencies as long as these individuals provide on-site services related to the operations and maintenance of the company or project's hard assets.
		Direct Jobs Supported – Construction Phase (#FTE): Female	Number of full-time equivalent female construction workers employed for the construction of the company or project's hard assets.
		Direct Jobs Supported – Operations and Maintenance: Young Adults (#FTE)	Number of full-time equivalent young adult employees as per local definition working for the client company or project. This includes directly hired young adults and young adults individuals hired through third party agencies as long as these individuals provide on-site services related to the operations and maintenance of the company or project's hard assets.
		Direct Jobs Supported – Construction Phase: Young Adults (#FTE)	Number of full-time equivalent young adult construction workers employed for the construction of the company or project's hard assets. "Young adults" are workers between the age of 15 and 24 years.
		Direct Jobs Supported – Operations and Maintenance: Other Underrepresented Groups (#FTE)	Number of full-time equivalent employees as per local definition that are underrepresented in the workforce who are working for the client company or project. This includes directly hired individuals from underrepresented populations and individuals hired through third party agencies as long as these individuals provide on-site services related to the operations and maintenance of the company or project's hard assets.
		Direct Jobs Supported – Construction Phase: Other Underrepresented Groups (#FTE)	Number of full-time equivalent construction workers from other underrepresented populations who are employed for the construction of the company or project's hard assets. "Other underrepresented groups" may include people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, refugees, ethnic and religious minorities, or other populations within the context of the host country.
Inclusive Supply Chains	Increase in suppliers from underrepresented groups.	Microenterprise suppliers (non-smallholder farmer) (#)	Number of microenterprise suppliers benefiting from the investment.
		Women-owned/led enterprise suppliers (#)	Number of women-owned or led enterprises benefiting from the investment. A "women-owned enterprise" is one in which a) 51% or more of its shares are owned by women OR b) female founders represent the majority of the total founders. A "women-led enterprise" is an enterprise in which a) the majority of its shares are owned by women OR b) female founders represent the majority of the total founders.
		Smallholder farmer suppliers (#)	Number of smallholder farmer suppliers benefiting from the investment. "Smallholder farms" are those with less than 2 hectares of unirrigated land that produce a variety of staple crops and livestock primarily for household consumption.
		SME suppliers (#)	Number of small and medium-sized enterprises benefiting from the investment. "SMEs" are defined as an entity that, together with its majority-owned or controlled subsidiaries, (a) meets the requirements set forth in any Applicable Law defining a small and medium enterprise in the Project Country; and (b) for the most recent fiscal year, satisfies at least two of the following criteria:
		Other Underrepresented suppliers (#)	Number of underrepresented suppliers benefiting from the investment. "Underrepresented" may include people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, refugees, ethnic and religious minorities, or other populations within the context of the host country.

Access IQ metrics [here](#)

INNOVATION PILLAR			
Market and Energy Diversification	Introduction of new or uncommon products/services (including renewable energy) to the market or introduces new or uncommon operational techniques that will result in improved costs or product/service quality for end-beneficiaries.	CO2 emissions avoided (short tones)	Amount of short tones of emissions of CO2 avoided through renewable energy projects.
		Business Innovation	The client adopts or operationalizes a product, internal process, technology or financing structure that is new or not widely used in the domestic sector. Note that "product" includes both physical goods as well as financial products while "domestic sector" can refer to the national market in small countries and regional markets in larger countries.
Knowledge and Technology Transfer	Transfer of knowledge and technology through technical assistance programs for customers, investees, suppliers, or the community. This includes the value-add that equity fund managers provide to their	Technical Assistance Beneficiaries (#)	Number of beneficiaries of technical assistance programs for customers, investees, suppliers, or the community. This includes the value-add that equity fund managers provide to their investees.
Demonstration Effects	Projects with potential sector-wide demonstration effects and/or employ an innovative financial structure and/or business models that mobilize private sector participation and capital.	Private Sector Investment Capital (USD)	Capital received by the Project Company from private sector investors in the form of a loan or cash for stock.
		Direct Competitors in the Market (#)	Number of direct competitors in the market.

Access IQ metrics [here](#)



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