

# Sustainable Outcomes for Inclusive Finance: The Experience of Social Investors

Abler Nordic







September 25th, 2025. Experience Sharing Webinar

hosted by



# Agenda

- Introduction: Outcomes
   Management to Achieve More
   Impact
- 2. Common Challenges on Outcomes Management
- 3. Core Projects Presentation & Lessons Learned
  - Theory of Change as practical framework for investors and FSPs
  - 2. Outcomes management journey for FSP
- 4. Q&A with participants

# Speakers



Nawel Octave, Incofin Investment Management





Maya Kobalia, Head of Environmental & Social, Crystal, Georgia





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Abler Nordic



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# Introduction



- Sustainable outcomes management remains complex
  - However, more and more concrete examples and approaches to be shared
  - The SOM project is aimed at sharing and giving resources around standards of outcomes management, on a regular basis
- Wrap-up on 2 long-term projects
  - On Theory of Change at investor and investees' levels
  - On outcomes management at investees' level
  - Good timing to share the core lessons with our partners and wide audience



# This webinar is hosted in the frame of the SOM Project





# Sustainable Outcomes Management

#### Making the SDGs a roadmap for impact!

Measuring the contribution of microfinance institutions, social businesses, and impact investors to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Phase 2: March 2024 - December 2026



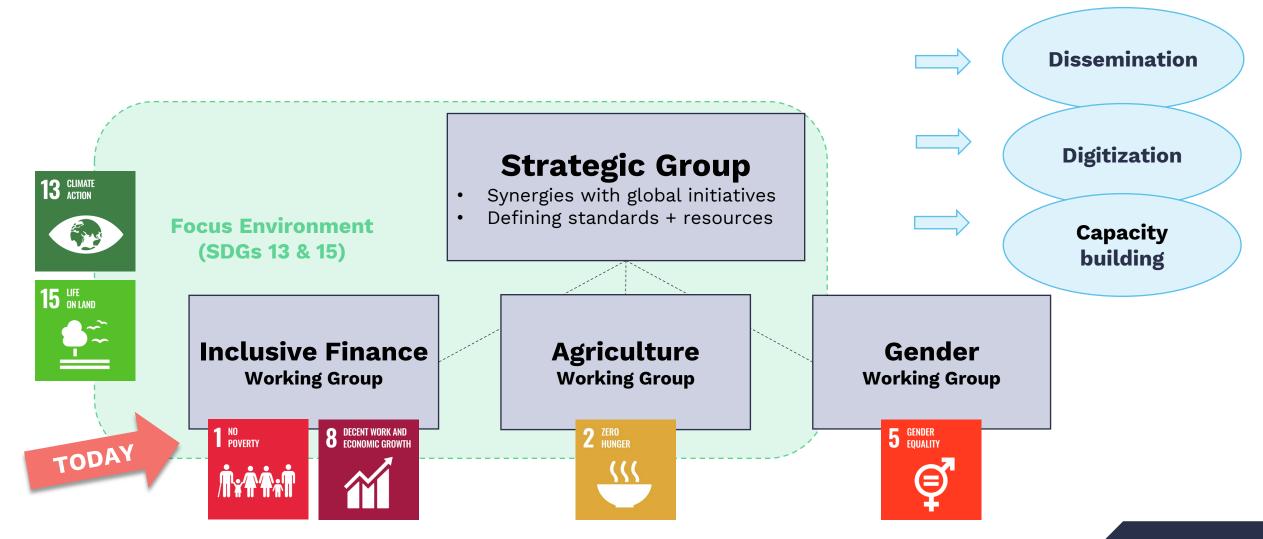




# Introduction

Structure of the SOM Project





## Common Challenges on Outcomes Management



#### Attribution and data quality

Difficulty to isolate the impact of financing from other factors.

Difficulty in collecting reliable, segmented, and high-quality data, especially over time.

#### Resource and capacity constraints

Importance of acknowledging that institutions may face limitations in funding, technical skills, and staff time needed to design, implement, and analyze robust outcome measurement systems.

#### Integration and use of findings

How to fully leverage it for strategic decision-making and feed it back in portfolio level correction remains a challenge.

"Investees can be afraid to share honest outcomes results in case investors are dissatisfied." A **customized**, **bottom-up approach** to outcomes management can make it harder to aggregate results across institutions.

However, this challenge is an opportunity: by working together, we can develop innovative solutions that respect **local relevance** while building **sector-wide learning**. Let's embrace this complexity as a chance for collective progress.









Abler Nordic, Impact Fund Denmark (ex IFU), and Norfund



https://en.spi-online.org/news/view/theory-of-change-recommendations-for-investors











- 18 months of action research:
  - > What drives positive change?
- Diverse group of stakeholders + insights from technical assistance
  - Phase 1: stakeholder perspectives on Theory of Change
  - Phase 2: experiences of financial service providers (FSPs)
  - Phase 3: direct support to 3 investees







## Theory of Change as a practical framework for investors



#### **ABLER NORDIC THEORY OF CHANGE**

#### **INPUT**



- Patient and risk-willing capital
- Active ownership through Board positions and value creation plans
- Capacity strengthening through Technical Assistance Facility
- Risk mitigation through Foreign Exchange Facilities

#### OUTPUT



- Growth in number of customers reached
- Improved operations and financial results
- Improved ESG & Impact Management

## OUTCOME



Increased access to relevant financial services enables:

- Starting and growing small businesses
- Improved household income
- Increased spending on education, health quality meals and house improvements
- Improved resilience to volatility in income and shocks

#### **IMPACT**

Abler Nordic builds sustainable financial institutions that enable low-income households in developing countries to create a better future.



## Theory of Change as a practical framework for investors



"Building sustainable financial institutions that enable low-income households in developing countries to create a better future."

## ABLER NORDIC – IMPACT TARGETS

FINANCIAL ACCESS FUND V TARGETS number of borrowers over · % clients previously unbanked or ADDITIONAL TARGETS underbanked

#### FINANCIAL RESILIENCE





- · % low-income clients

> 125% increase in

investment period

- % female clients
- · % of investees offering digital solutions



50% increase in number of savers over investment period

- % increase in savings balance per depositor
- % end-clients reporting improved ability to cover emergency expenses
- % end-clients reporting decreased financial stress

#### IMPROVED INCOME & QUALITY OF LIFE





> 70% of customers with increased income

- · % of loans provided for productive purposes
- % of end-clients employing more people
- % of end-clients reporting an improved quality of life
- % of end-clients increasing "social" spending

#### CLIMATE ADAPTATION & MITIGATION



> 75% of investees have had a capacity building project focused on climate

% of investees offering "green" products or services

#### FOOD SECURITY



> 40% of loans are extended for agricultural purposes

 Number of investments in Companies focusing on providing financial services to smallholder farmers

- Much clearer on what we are trying to achieve and that it doesn't come automatically
- Ready for SFDR article 9 - targets for substantial contribution
- Elevated the discussion at investment prospect stage



## Theory of Change as a practical framework for investees



- In due diligence we often find that FSPs are weak on Dimension 1 on the Universal Standards
  - which also makes it difficult to confirm and work with dimension 2 and 3
- ToC as a starting point for what is relevant to measure

   identify where can investors support e.g., with technical assistance.
- Targets and data:
  - o Are we successful in achieving what we intent to achieve?
  - Better understanding of clients' needs and challenges with the institution/products
- Don't do it for others do it for yourself (your organization)
- Actionable data inform business strategy

## 3 Social Strategy

1A. The provider has a strategy to achieve its social goals.

1B. The provider collects, analyzes, and reports data that are specific to its social goals

# 2 Committed Leadership

2A. Members of the board of directors hold management accountable for achieving the provider's social goals.2B. Senior management is responsible for implementing the provider's strategy for achieving its social goals.

# Client-Centered Products and Services

3A. The provider collects and analyzes data to understand clients' needs.3B. The provider's products, services, and channels benefit clients.

## Field Experience in India











- Not over complex, to be used by FSP but as management tool
- High importance of collecting both qualitative and quantitative data
- Make use of the tools & resources available for efficient outcomes measurement and management
- Can be few questions added to regular satisfaction surveys
- **Be flexible**, start with what FSP have, Meeting the investee where they are is key and should seek continuous improvement of existing framework.
- Consider outcomes measurement as an investment rather than a cost
  - > Building internal capacities + incremental, but consistent efforts + using the data for decisions



## Field Experience in India

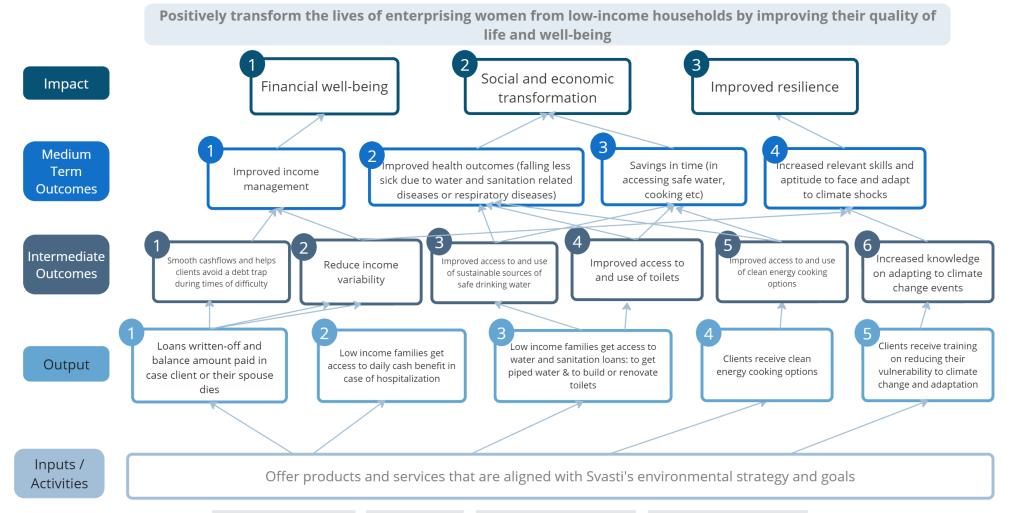














# **Project Presentation**







#### **OBJECTIVES**

#### Strengthen capacity of AGRIF investees

Support the development of rural based, socially underprivileged communities by building the capacities of the Fund's investees to measure their impact and track progress towards their social strategy and the UN SDGs.

#### **Turn data into action**

Help partners track meaningful indicators and develop dashboards that translate data into strategic decisions and improved client outcomes.

#### Deliver practical, hands-on investor support

Leverage Incofin's expertise in social performance to design tailored support and on-the-ground guidance that drives real change.

#### Foster a culture of learning and innovation

Co-create rigorous outcomes frameworks and share best practices across institutions to promote continuous improvement and sector-wide learning.



# **Project Presentation**







• Depending on the SPM readiness of the investee, the following 3 packages were offered:

#### SPM Beginner

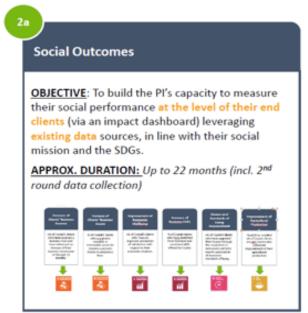
Social Performance Management

OBJECTIVE: To build the PI's knowledge of SPM and capacity to measure their social performance at the level of internal processes (via SPI4), in line with their social mission and the SDGs.

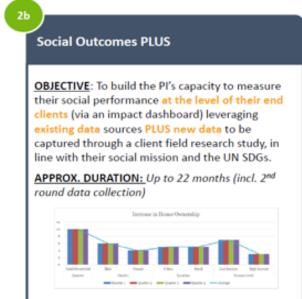
APPROX. DURATION: Up to 12 months

1 - Define and monter social guals (ALIALS)
2 - Generative to access guals (ALIALS)
3 - George products that meet cleans ineeds (ALIALS)
4 - These cleans ineeds (ALIALS)
5 - These cleans respensibly (ALIALS)
6 - Balance social and financial performance (ALIALS)
79 %
100 %

#### Good SPM



#### Experienced SPM



# **Project Presentation**



















Nine investees across Asia and Africa



























## Outcomes Management Journey







## A Customized Approach to Outcomes Measurement: Key Considerations

#### Strategic alignment and customization

Outcomes management must be tailored to each financial institution's context and aligned with its strategic priorities. A customized approach ensures relevance and buy-in, especially when grounded in a clear social strategy and Theory of Change (ToC).

#### Phased implementation based on readiness

Institutions vary in maturity and capacity. A flexible, adaptive journey, starting with foundational elements and building up, avoids overload and fosters sustainable integration. Leveraging existing frameworks like the Universal Standards guide this process effectively.

#### Data as a strategic asset

Social data should be seen not just as a reporting tool, but as a driver of strategic decision-making. Triangulating data from diverse sources enhances credibility, while involving staff in analysis builds internal awareness and ownership of social goals.

#### Governance and cultural integration

For outcomes management to be sustainable, it must be embedded at all levels, including board oversight. Clear roles, responsibilities, and sufficient time for cultural and technical integration are essential to make impact measurement part of the institutional DNA.



## Field Experiences – Crystal, Georgia







- The journey, from the project to regular Social Impact Report.
- Governance barriers to overcome.
- New perspectives on Women for Crystal (e.g., why small ticket size?)
- On the method for OM: not over complex, but "voice of the clients."
- How to make the most of outcome surveys:
  - **√** Segmentation
  - **✓ Negative results**
  - **√ Qualitative focus groups to complete quantitative data**

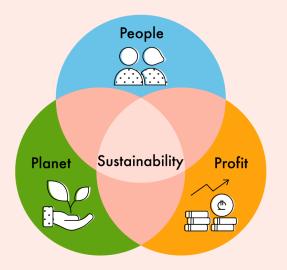


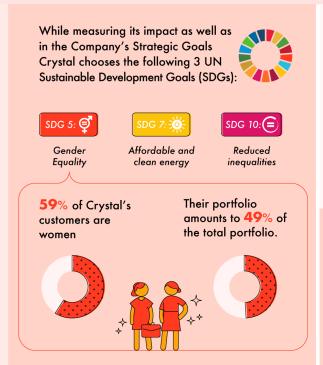
## **Crystal Experience - Social Impact Report**

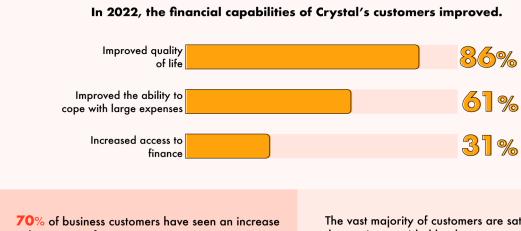




Crystal uses the Triple Bottom Line sustainability framework to measure its impact. This framework measures 3 key areas: planet, people, and profit.









The vast majority of customers are satisfied with the service provided by the company.





99% are fully informed

charged fees unexpectedly.

and have never been





94% have never had any difficulty with the service.

Crystal's loan had a significantly positive effect on the self-perception of consumers.

of customers have an enhanced ability to achieve their goals of respondents have

In 2022, 10,514 of Crystal's customers (6.7% of total users) were Internally Displaced Persons.



Their portfolio amounted to 23,4 million GEL (5.9% of the total loan portfolio).







## Lessons Learned on Outcomes Management



- It is insufficient to monitor only outreach; outcomes management is fundamental to customer protection
- Not harming customers requires ongoing engagement with outcomes management
- Use both quantitative and qualitative data to understand the customer experience
- **Segment** outcomes data by customer profile is key(e.g., product used, gender, age)
- **Be realistic** in terms of both the types of outcomes customers may experience and what role financial services play in overall well-being
- Measure more than one thing outcomes are multi-dimensional
- Many **challenges**: worry about negative findings, poor data quality, complexity of analysis
  - o "in a market with many different FSPs, and where the clients have been using microfinance for years, their perceived outcomes will be very different compared with clients who are using microfinance for the first time, and who didn't have any access to financial services before us. That doesn't mean our subsidiary in the more mature market is behaving worse."
- Outcomes data is part of a bigger picture: use outcomes data, along with other data (e.g., social audits, complaints data) to determine if the FSP is responsible

"We heard more than once that the most actionable information is negative outcomes information."

# Questions & Answers





## Resources



## https://cerise-sptf.org/outcomes/



> JOIN OUR WORKING GROUPS



https://en.spi-online.org/resources/view/resourcescollection-outcomes-and-sdgs

