

IMP overview

November 2020







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Context

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From 2016-18, the Impact Management Project (IMP) brought together more than 2,000 practitioners – from across the value chain – to agree on the dimensions of performance that matter for impact measurement, management and reporting.

In 2018, the IMP began facilitating a structured network of standard-setting organisations to coordinate efforts with a shared vision of getting to global consensus.

Organisations that are enabling the IMP to provide a forum for consensus-building



























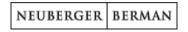




















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IMP Structured Network

IMP Structured Network

The IMP team facilitates and provides technical support to a 'structured network' of standard-setting organisations, whose expertise and audiences are complementary and who, taken all together, have the potential to provide complete and generally accepted principles, frameworks and standards for impact measurement and management.

From 2019-21, the IMP Structured Network has three workstreams:

- Processes for managing impact (Practice)
- An accounting framework and data standards for measuring and reporting impact (Performance)
- Rating and valuation techniques for comparing impact (Benchmarking)



























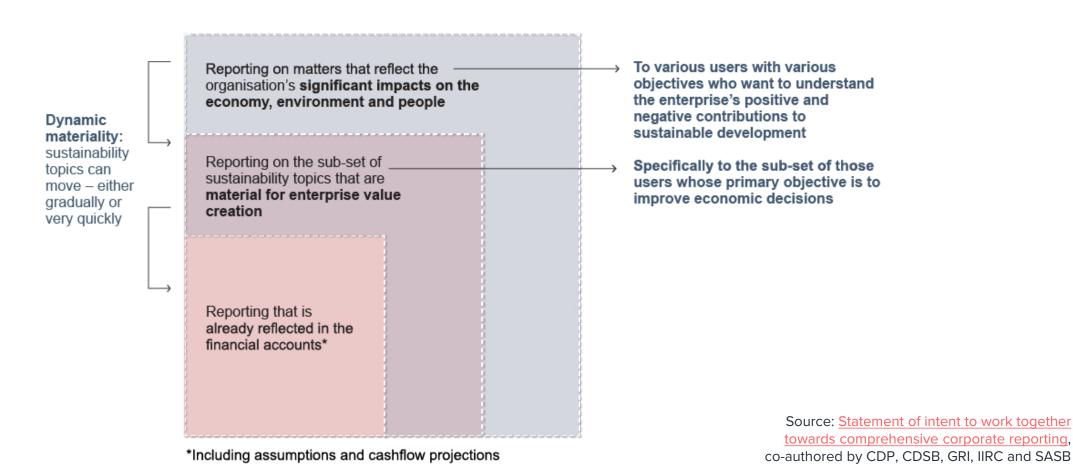






The ideal sustainability disclosure system would cover all impacts that matter to all users

The IMP Structured Network acknowledges the dynamic relationship between impacts that are material to people and the planet, and those that are also financially material.







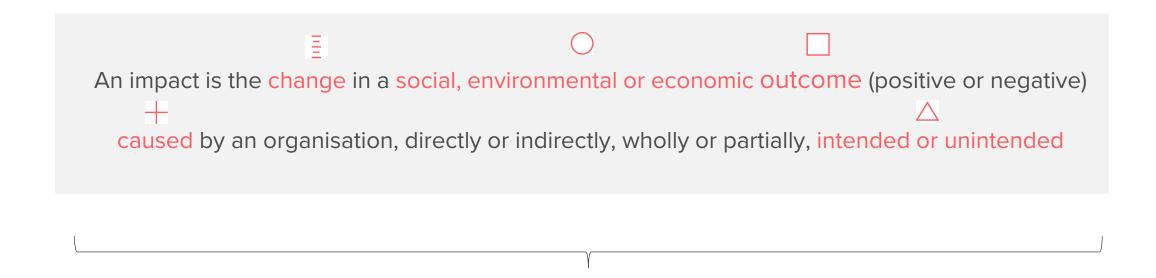


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Consensus-driven 'norms'



2000+ practitioners came together to agree a common definition of impact

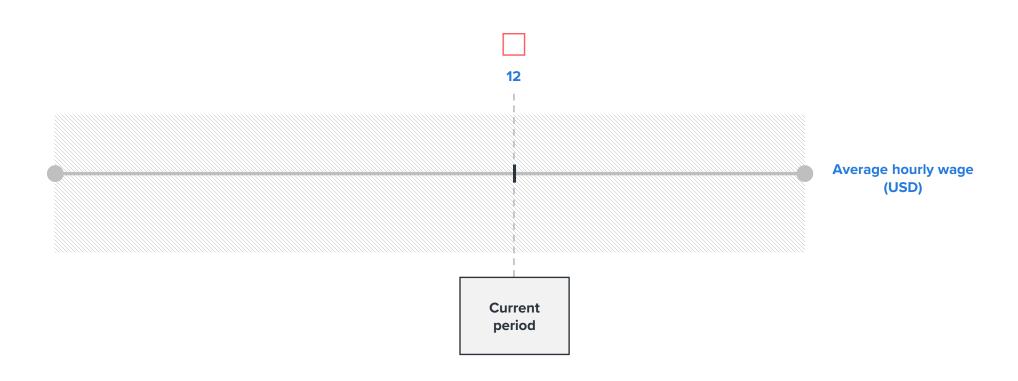


This definition helped clarify the types of information needed to assess impact



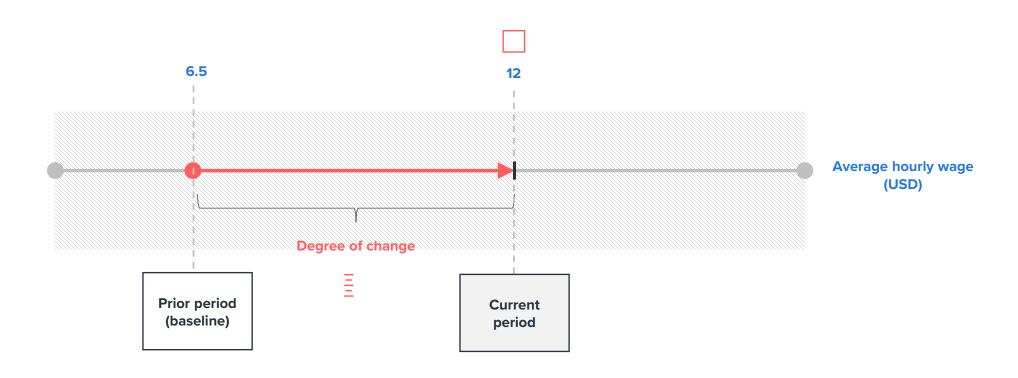


A metric is chosen to measure each outcome



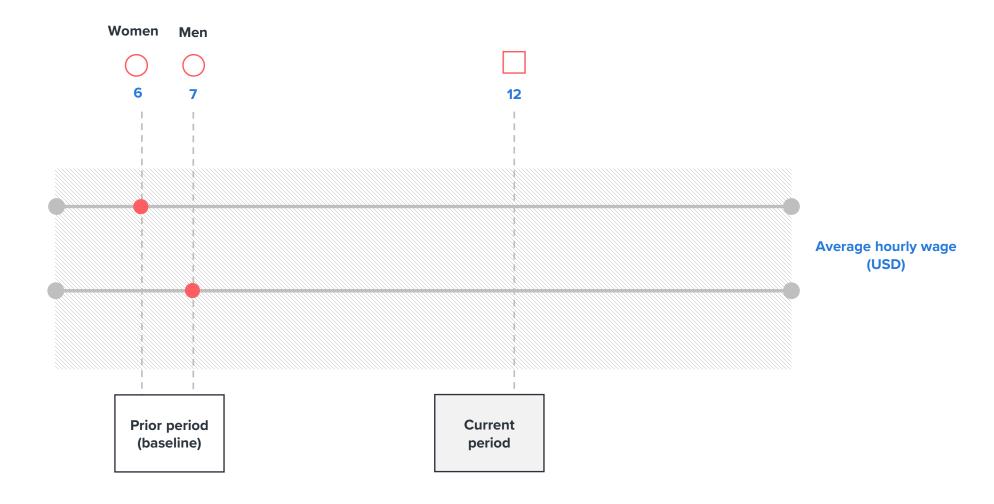


To track the change over time



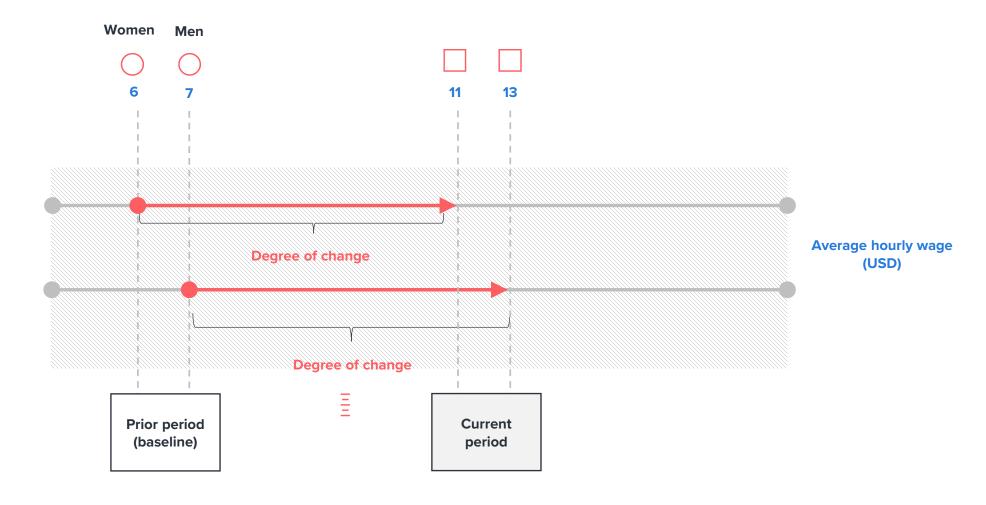


Different demographics might have a different baseline outcome value

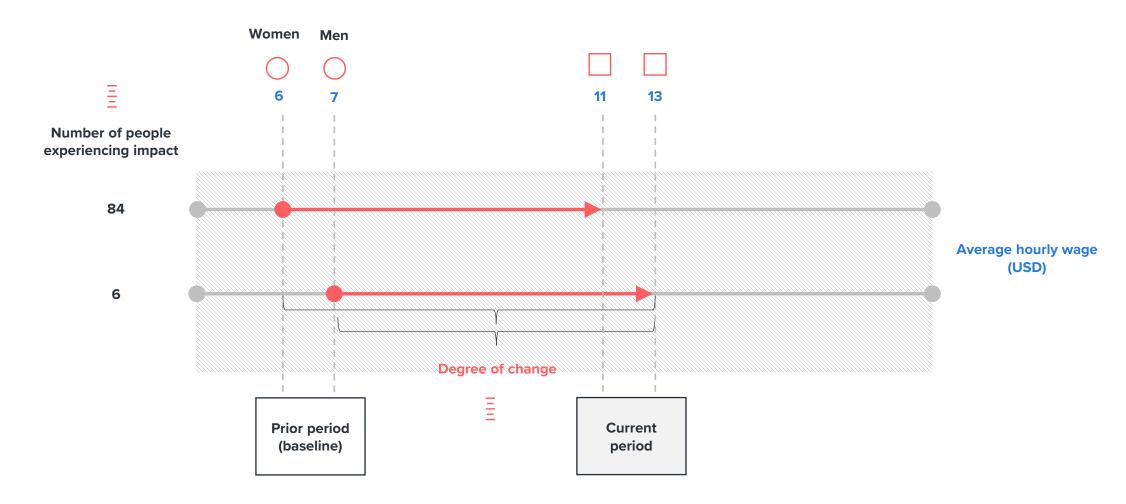




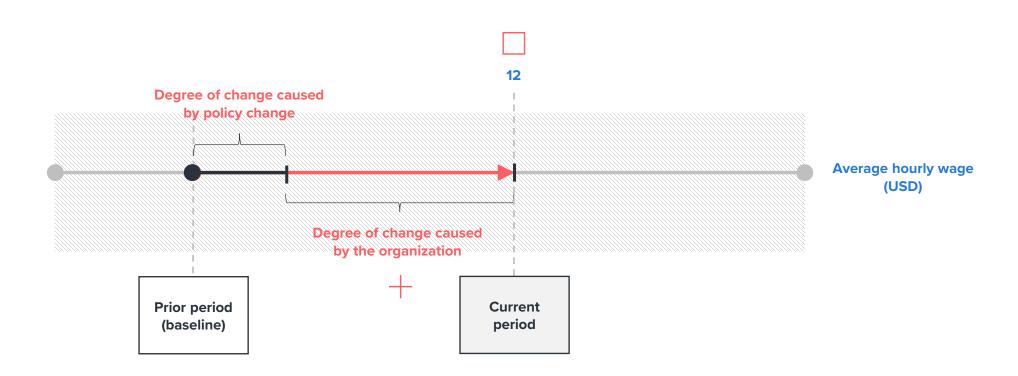
And experience different degrees of change in outcome







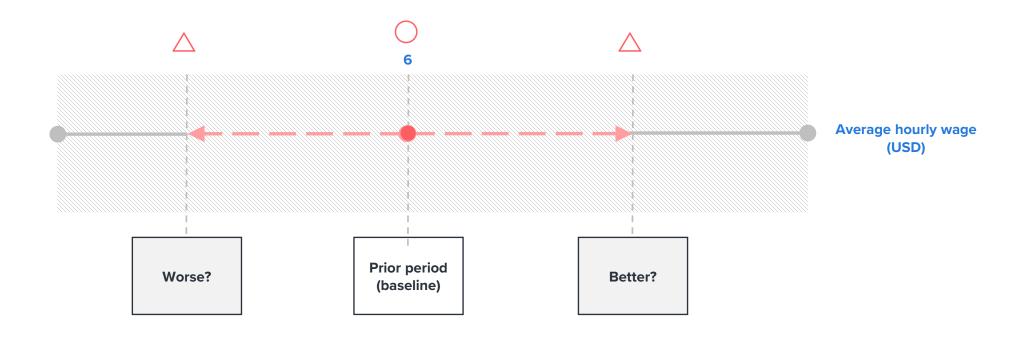
Sometimes other factors contribute to this change, besides the organization measuring it





It's important to consider the risk that the change doesn't happen as expected, or what happens is unknown

IMP found 8 Impact Risk factors are helpful for this analysis





In summary: the 'dimensions of impact'

Dimension of im	pact Data to guide measurement and management
What	What outcome is occurring in the period? Is it positive or negative? How important is the outcome to the people (or planet) experiencing it?
Who	Who experiences the outcome? How underserved are the affected stakeholders in relation to the outcome?
How Much	How much of the outcome is occurring – across scale, depth and duration?
+ Contribution	Would this change likely have happened anyway?
△ Risk	What is the risk to people and planet that impact does not occur as expected?

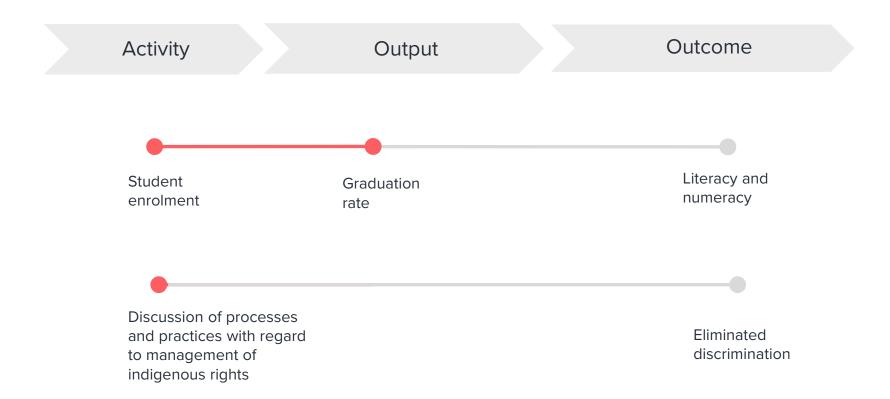




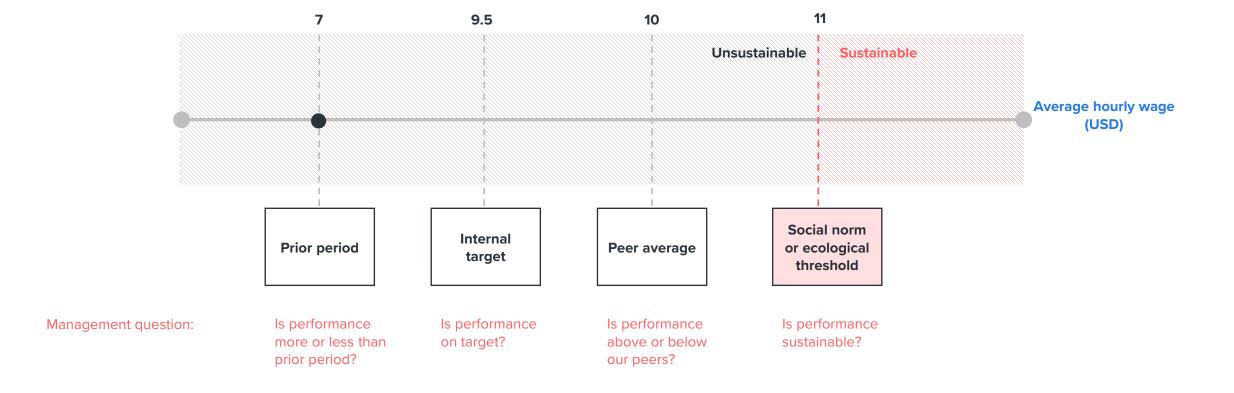


It also matters what metric is used. Different metrics measure outcomes at different points along a pathway.

The closer the metric is to measuring the outcome, the more useful the information is for decision-making



This information has to be put in context to enable interpretation



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The ABC of impact performance

The ABC of impact performance links the impact of an asset, or portfolio of assets, to an investor's specific intentions.

Does (or may) cause harm

Act to avoid harm

"I have regulatory requirements to meet (e.g. I have to cut my carbon emissions)"

"I want to mitigate risk"

"I want to behave responsibly"

Benefit stakeholders

"I want to have a positive effect on the world to sustain long-term financial performance"

"I want a world where all businesses try to have a positive effect on society"

Contribute to solutions

"We want to help tackle malnutrition in Africa"

"We want to help tackle the education gap"

	Negative	Less negative				
Illustrative motivations	"Aware of (potential) negative impact, but do not try to prevent it"	"To mitigate risk"				
		Act to avoid harm				
(Expected) effects on people and the planet	May have negative outcomes for people and the planet	Mitigate or reduce negative outcomes for people and the planet				

Data that demonstrates (or is a proxy for):

WHAT: important outcomes below threshold*

*Threshold: The level of outcome that the stakeholder considers to be positive. The outcome threshold can be a nationally or internationally-agreed societal norm or ecological threshold





	Negative	Less negative	Positive
Illustrative motivations	"Aware of (potential) negative impact, but do not try to prevent it"	"To mitigate risk"	"To align with long-term sustainable growth drivers"
		Act to avoid harm	
			Benefit stakeholders
(Expected) effects on people and the planet	May have negative outcomes for people and the planet	Mitigate or reduce negative outcomes for people and the planet	Generate positive outcomes for people or the planet
		Data that demonstrates (or is a proxy for):	Data that demonstrates (or is a proxy for):
		WHAT: important outcomes below threshold*	WHAT: important outcomes above threshold*

*Threshold: The level of outcome that the stakeholder considers to be positive. The outcome threshold can be a nationally or internationally-agreed societal norm or ecological threshold



	Negative	Less negative	Positive			
Illustrative motivations	"Aware of (potential) negative impact, but do not try to prevent it"	"To mitigate risk"	"To align with long-term sustainable growth drivers"	"To help tackle climate change or the education gap"		
		Act to avoid harm				
			Benefit stakeholders			
				Contribute to solutions		
(Expected) effects on people and the planet	May have negative outcomes for people and the planet	Mitigate or reduce negative outcomes for people and the planet	Generate positive outcomes for people or the planet	Generate substantial positive change for otherwise underserved people or the planet		
		Data that demonstrates (or is a proxy for):	Data that demonstrates (or is a proxy for):	Data that demonstrates:		
		WHAT: important outcomes below threshold*	WHAT: important outcomes above threshold*	WHAT: important outcomes above threshold		
				WHO:for population previously below threshold*		
outcome that the be positive. The be a nationally or				HOW MUCH: significant degree of positive change, for many people, which lasts		

*Threshold: The level of ou stakeholder considers to outcome threshold can be a nationally or internationally-agreed societal norm or ecological threshold





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Investment impact

Impact of underlying asset/enterprise

+

Investor's contribution



The investor's contribution also makes a difference

The impact of an investment =

impact of the underlying assets x investor's contribution

Investors use four strategies to contribute to impact, often in combination:

Signal that measurable impact matters = Investors can choose not to invest in, or to favour, certain investments such that, if all investors did the same, it would ultimately lead to a 'pricing in' of social and environmental effects by the capital markets. Often referred to as values alignment, this strategy expresses the investors' values and is an important baseline. But alone, it is not likely to advance progress on societal issues when compared to other forms of contribution.

Engage actively = Investors can use expertise, networks and influence to improve the impact of businesses. Engagement can include a wide spectrum of approaches - dialogue with companies, creation of industry standards, taking board seats and providing hands-on management support (as often seen in private equity).

Grow new or undersupplied capital markets = Investors can anchor or participate in new or previously overlooked opportunities. This may involve more complex or less liquid investments, or investments in which some perceive risk to be disproportionate to return.

These investments cause or are expected to cause a change in the amount, cost, or terms of capital available to an enterprise that enables it to deliver impact that would likely not otherwise occur; or to cause a change in the price of the enterprise's securities, which in turn pressures the enterprise to increase its social and/or environmental impact and/or rewards it for doing so.

Provide flexibility on risk-adjusted financial return = Investors can recognise that certain types of enterprises do require acceptance of lower risk-adjusted financial return to generate certain kinds of impact.

Investor contribution

The four strategies are often used in combination:

- Signal that measurable impact matters
- Engage actively
- Grow new or undersupplied capital markets
- Provide flexibility on riskadjusted financial return



The impact classes of investment (with example products)

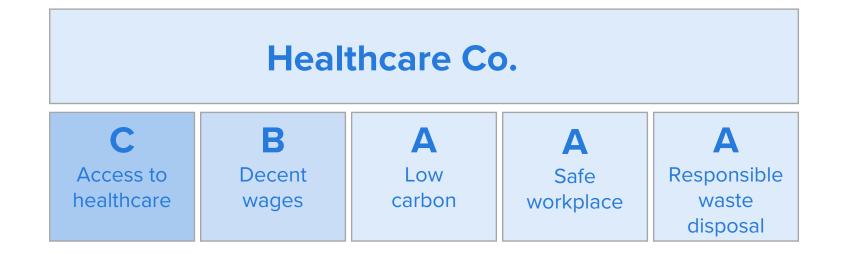
Impact of underlying assets / enterprises

		Act to avoid harm		
			Benefit stakeholders	
				Contribute to solutions
	Signal that impact matters + Engage actively + Grow new/undersupplied capital markets + Provide flexibility on risk-adjusted return		Neuberger Berman Quantitative ESG factor	
Investor's contribution	Signal that impact matters + Engage actively + Grow new/undersupplied capital markets + Provide flexibility on risk-adjusted return	Standard Life Investments Ethical Corporate Bond Fund Standard Life Investments European Ethical Equity Fund	Clearbridge International Value ESG Strategy Clearbridge Divident Strategy ESG Clearbridge Appreciation ESG Strategy Neuberger Berman Sustainable Equities Neuberger Berman Emerging Markets Equity Select	Neuberger Berman Municipal Impact Aberdeen Standard Global Equity Impact Fund
	Signal that impact matters + Engage actively + Grow new/undersupplied capital markets + Provide flexibility on risk-adjusted return			Calvert Impact Community Notes
	Signal that impact matters + Engage actively + Grow new/undersupplied capital markets + Provide flexibility on risk-adjusted return		Bridges Property Alternatives Funds Lok Capital Growth Fund (Lok III)	Christian Super Renewable Energy Sleeve A Nesta Impact Investment Fund Bridges Social Impact Bond Fund II
	Signal that impact matters + Engage actively + Grow new/undersupplied capital markets + Provide flexibility on risk-adjusted return			Deutsche Bank New Initiatives Fund
	Signal that impact matters + Engage actively + Grow new/undersupplied capital markets + Provide flexibility on risk-adjusted return			Acumen Capital Markets Bridges Social Impact Bond Fund Deutsche Bank New Initiatives Fund Ford Foundation PRI Fund GABV SFRE Fund Root Capital Loan Fund



The ABC of impact

An enterprise is the combination of its impacts.



The ABC of impact across the investment value chain

The ABC of impact provides a sensible logic for summarising impact performance from the enterprise to portfolio level.

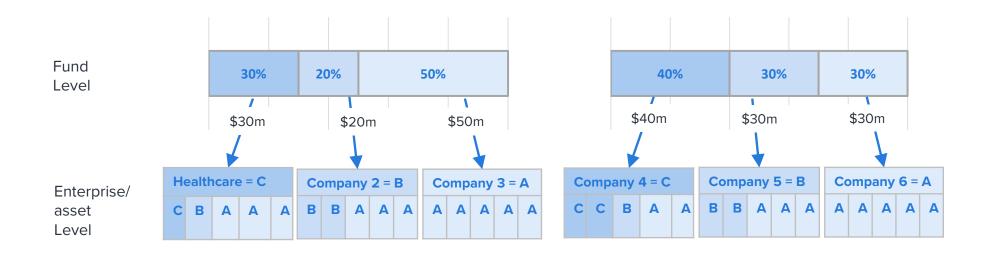
Enterprise/ asset Level



Company 4 = C				Company 5 = B Company 6					6 =	Α			
СС	В	A	A	В	В	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

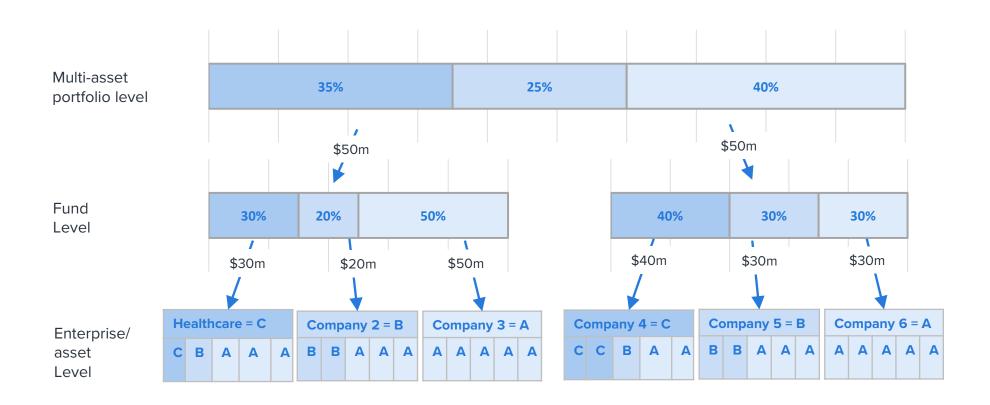
The ABC of impact across the investment value chain

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The ABC of impact across the investment value chain

The ABC of impact provides a sensible logic for summarising impact performance from the enterprise to portfolio level.



Case study: classification of PGGM's €220 billion portfolio

					IMPACT GOALS					
		AVOID HARM	Allocation in € bln.	Allocation in %	BENEFIT STAKEHOLDERS	Allocation in € bln.	Allocation in %	CONTRIBUTE TO SOLUTIONS	Allocation in € bln.	Allocation in %
	Signal that impact matters	Listed Real Estate	12	5.6%	Mortgages*	1.7	0.8%	Private Real Estate - BiO Climate	0.3	0.1%
	+ Engage actively	Private Real Estate	12	5.8%	Private Real Estate - BiO	0.1	0.0%	Private Equity - BiO Climate	0.2	0.1%
	+ Grow new or undersupplied	Private Equity	9.9		Other Equities - BiO	0.5	0.2%	Other Equities - BiO Climate	0.3	0.1%
	capital markets + Provide flexibility on risk-	Government Bonds	39	18.9%				Cash BiO**	0.1	0.0%
	adjusted return	Other Equities	4.2	2.0%						
	adjusted return	Alternative Equities Strategies	18	8.7%						
		High Yield Developed Markets	4.8	2.3%						
		Insurance Linked Investments	3.7	1.8%						
_		Total	103	50.0%	Total	2.3	1.1%	Total	0.9	0.4%
Ó	Signal that impact matters + Engage actively + Grow new or undersupplied	Developed Market Equities	25	12.0%	Investing in Solutions Equities - BiO	6.4	3.1%	Investing in Solutions Equities - BiO	1.5	0.7%
5		Emerging Market Equities	8	3.9%						
В		Developed Market Credits	6.7	3.2%						
꿈	capital markets	Emerging Market Credits	3.5	1.7%						
CONTRIBUTION	+ Provide flexibility on risk- adjusted return	Emerging Market Debt Local Currency	8.5	4.1%						
Š		Total	51	24.9%	Total	6.4	3.1%	Total	1.5	0.7%
ESTOR'S	Signal that impact matters	Structured Credit	5.4	2.6%	Developed Market Credits - BiO	0.4	0.2%	Developed Market Credits - BiO Climate	0.1	0.0%
ES	+ Engage actively				Emerging Market Credits - BiO	0.1	0.0%	Emerging Market Credits - BiO Climate	0.1	0.0%
\geq	+ Grow new or undersupplied capital markets							Government Bonds - BiO Climate	0.7	0.3%
≤	+ Provide flexibility on risk- adjusted return							Semi-sovereign, Sub-sovereign and Agency bonds - BiO Climate	0.1	0.0%
	asjasted return	Total	5.4	2.6%	Total	0.5	0.2%	Total	1	0.5%
	Signal that impact matters	Infrastructure	6.5	3.2%	Infrastructure - BiO	0.1	0.0%	Infrastructure - BiO Climate	1.1	0.5%
	+ Engage actively + Grow new or undersupplied				Private Real Estate - Healthcare Mandate - BiO	0.1	0.0%	Private Equity - Microfinance	0	0.0%
	capital markets + Provide flexibility on risk-				Private Equity - Healthcare - BiO	1	0.5%			
	adjusted return	Total	6.5	3.2%	Total	1.2	0.6%	Total	1.1	0.5%

^{*} PGGM Mortgages portfolio qualifies as 'Benefit Stakeholders' because PGGM solely invests in specific mortgages aimed at providing healthcare workers with affordable housing

^{**} A part of PGGM's Cash portfolio is invested in climate solutions by the cash provider (Rabobank Duurzaam Deposito)