

ANNUAL LOCAL CAPITAL PROVIDER SURVEY 2022

Small Business “Missing Middle” Finance in Africa and the Middle East

Why do these fund managers matter?

Real Economy Finance



Invest in SGBs that are core to local economies' product and service requirements, often meeting underserved market demand.

Societal impact



Invest in SGBs that have “inclusive” focus, creating employment and moving businesses into the formal economy. All funds addressing at least 3 **SDGs** and 80% considering **gender**.



First stage of access to finance

Typical investments **\$50k – \$1 million** range, and usually first formal of external financing for SGBs.

Local economic impact



Invest growth capital, **creating jobs** in over 90% of businesses financed thus far.

2/3 fund managers reporting >10% **revenue growth** in the last 12 months.



Collective scale ~\$1bn

~\$1bn target AUM¹ represented with a potential 1200 SGBs financed. \$750m investment opportunity.

¹ In CFF estimation this sample represents about 1/4 of the current number of similar fund managers in the SSA and MENA market which roughly translates into a potential market size closer to \$4bn.

What do these fund managers invest in?

~60%



focus primarily on Agribusiness (value chain/tech not farming)

75%

using **technology to enable**

business growth regardless of business model

~10% investing in pure tech businesses (in small print)

>95%

invested in “early” or “growth” stage businesses demonstrating market traction, as opposed to the start-up/pre-revenue business models.

Top 3 SDGs are **decent work, gender equality and no poverty**



80%

make major capital investments.

90%

provide at least some working capital.



of investments have an expected **tenor** of >4 years

Terms not available in local lending market

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Who are these fund managers?

Fund managers are investment intermediaries investing between USD20k and USD2m into SGBs, using diverse investment theses, tools and instruments and having deep local knowledge.

90%

of the funds are led by executives with prior experience and strong local knowledge of their markets.

~80%

have made direct investments.



Over **90%**

of fund teams are

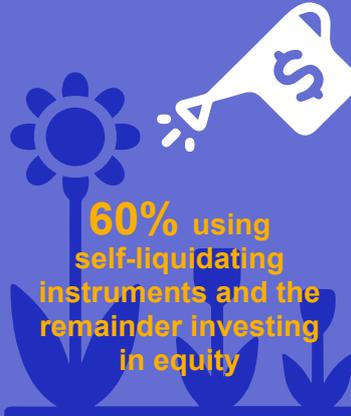
operating and investing in Africa



75%

are deploying ticket sizes

<\$500k



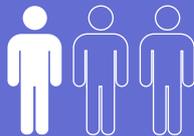
60% using self-liquidating instruments and the remainder investing in equity

50%

are majority

female-owned

and led funds.



1 in 3

made first close

80% are investing

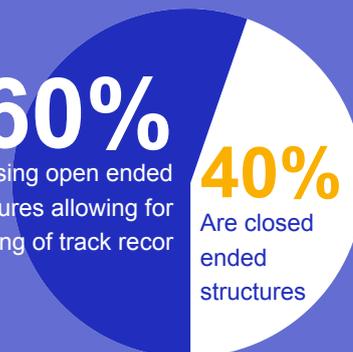
whether they reached first close or not.

60%

using open ended structures allowing for building of track recor

40%

Are closed ended structures

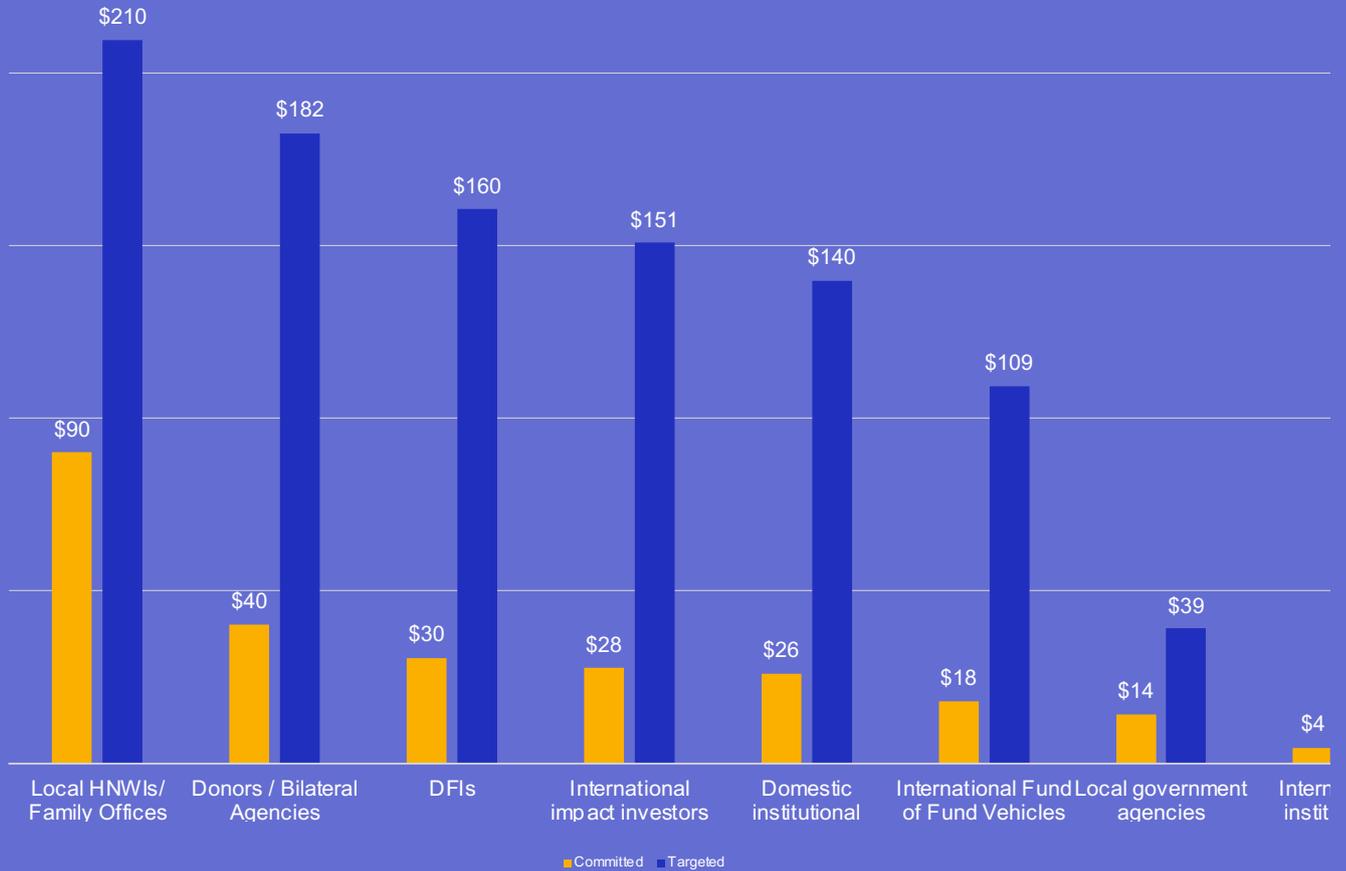


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Who is investing in these fund managers?

Committed and targeted investment sources \$(m)



50%
50% of capital expected from HNWI And Family Offices



15%
15% of capital expected from DFIs has been raised.

2/3
Two thirds using **concessionary capital** for fund or SGB support.

70%
are using **fee structures** outside of traditional 2&20 fee models.

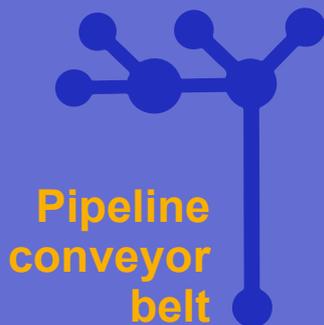
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How do these fund managers

create value?

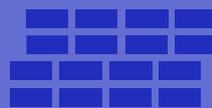
Fund managers are seeking to achieve commercially viable investment proposition for LP investors in SGBs.



Pipeline conveyor belt

Investments sourced predominantly through fund managers' own network

Grow SGBs



60% invest growth capital for intangibles.



80% make major capital investments. 90% provide at least some working capital.

Provide technical assistance



95% provide financial management support to businesses. 2/3 consider strategic planning and sales/marketing the highest priority areas de-risking for LPs.

Monetising portfolio

Equity exits are a challenge

~10% of equity funds have been investing for over 5 years.



Funds are monetising through self-liquidating instruments

~75% of debt funds have monetized investments in current portfolio.

Manage risk



Local currency risk and international financial market turbulence are the biggest concerns in the coming 12 months.

Major risks and constraints

confronting fund managers

Lack of access to DFI and institutional capital (international and domestic).

Major capital holders applying investment criteria more associated with VC and larger PE firms.

Imbedded currency risk when accessing international funds.

Smaller fund vehicles, challenging fund economics in the early phase of their operations. Limits access to critical human talent in managing their funds.

Working with smaller enterprises, inherently taking on higher risk than established corporates.