

A Short Guide to Exit

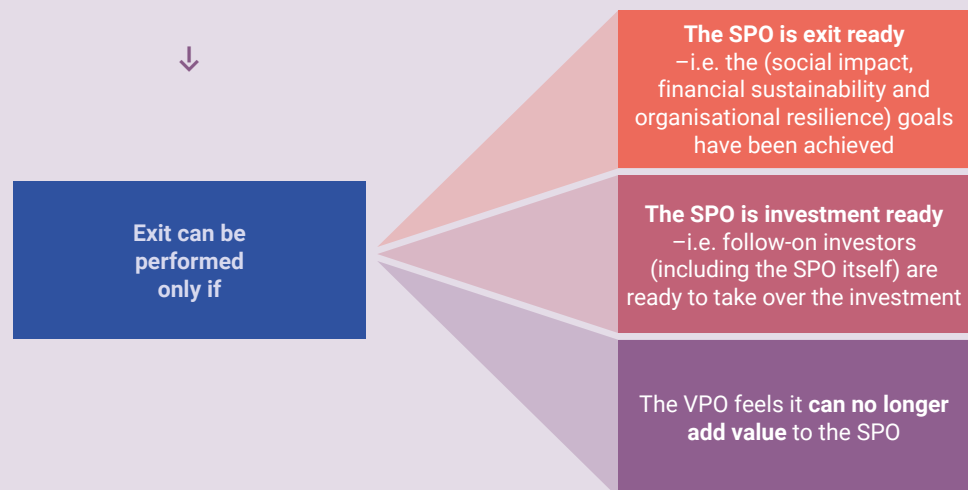
Planning and Executing an Impactful Exit

Exit Strategy:

Action plan to determine when a Venture Philanthropy Organisation (VPO) can no longer add value to the investee, and to end the relationship while maintaining/amplifying the social impact, or minimising the potential loss of social impact.

The Five Steps

Step 1: Determining Key Considerations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context in which the VPO operates Type of investee (NGO, social enterprise, etc.) Type of funding (grant/debt/equity) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and financial return goals of the VPO Co-investing Relationship with investors/donors/trustees 	
Step 2: Develop an Exit Plan	Step 3: Determine Exit Readiness	Step 4: Execute the Exit	Step 5: Post-Investment Follow-up
<p>Elements of the Exit Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goals and milestones – <i>how is success defined?</i> <p>SPO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Impact - Financial Sustainability - Organisational Resilience <p>VPO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Return - Financial Return <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timing of the exit (Step 3) Mode of exit (Step 4) Resources Exit market scenarios 	<p>Monitor the investment targets based on milestones</p>	<p>How</p> <p>Mode of exit depends on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the financial instrument used the context the stage of development of the SPO 	<p>Evaluation</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>VPO:</p> <p>Financial Return vs. Social Impact</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SPO:</p> <p>3 dimensions: - Social Impact - Financial Sustainability - Organisational Resilience</p> </div> </div>
	<p>Determine exit readiness</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↙</p> <p>for the SPO</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↘</p> <p>for the VPO</p> </div> </div>	<p>To whom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New investor The SPO itself No market (failure) 	<p>Follow-up of the SPO</p> <p>Activities that the VPO puts in place to keep a link with the SPO after exit (optional)</p>



Exit Strategy Journey

Type Of Funding

Step 1: Determine Key Exit Considerations

Step 2: Develop an Exit Plan

Step 3: Determine Exit Readiness

Step 4: Execute an Exit

Step 5: Post-Investment Follow-up

CASE 1: Grant

NESsT invested start-up capital and capacity building in **Alaturi de Voi (ADV)**'s first social enterprise: **Util Deco**, a sheltered workshop that provides business support services and creates and sells quality hand-made gift products.

Social purpose of the SPO: offering training to youth affected with HIV/AIDS

Context	Emerging markets in Europe and Latin America.
Social & financial return goals	Develop sustainable SPOs that solve critical problems and support low-income communities. → <i>Prioritise social impact goals over financial return.</i>
Type of investee	Charities and social enterprises at different stages of development. → <i>Goals to be reached at a specific stage must be defined to know when the SPO is exit-ready.</i>
Type of funding	Mostly based on grant with heavy capacity building.

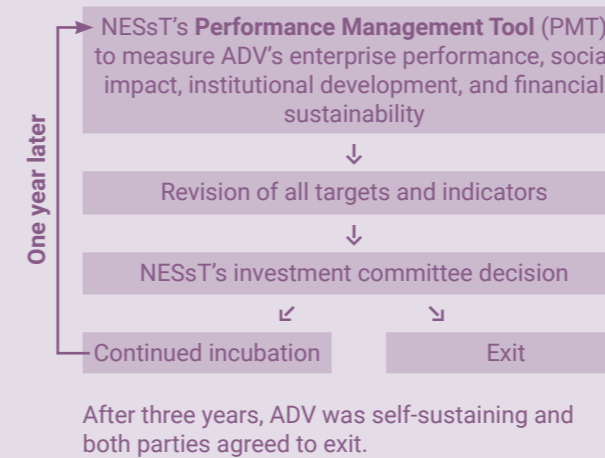
NESsT has a three-step process:

planning → incubation → scaling

The exit can happen at any stage, depending on the SPO's business plan idea – *is it socially and financially viable?*

For ADV, the goals in the first two-three years focused on turning Util Deco into a self-sustaining social enterprise (incubation).

NESsT had no financial return expectations, but put in place a system to monitor the SPO's use of the grant.



ADV needed significant additional funding, so NESsT **facilitated** a deal between ADV and a specialised lender in Poland that provides loans for social enterprises.



ADV successfully **repaid the loan** and could expand its activities.

As part of its exit plan, NESsT thus ensured that the SPO could maintain its **impact** in the long term.

Evaluation

Successful investment: most of the goals were met. ADV is now a **strong and sustainable organisation** with many social enterprises under its umbrella and it provides employment and training to an increasing number of beneficiaries.

Follow-up

- Interviews and use of a simplified PMT for two years after exit;
- Like most of NESsT's investees, ADV is invited to activities organised by NESsT and is still offered NFS.

CASE 2: Debt

BonVenture invested, with three co-investors, in **KKB** a hybrid organisation building care centres for children and providing flexible child care. The purpose of BonVenture's investment was to scale up the company.

Social purpose of the SPO: ensuring that families with children could combine work and family

Context	Youth, environment, social services, health in German-speaking countries. → <i>Exit in each sector to be managed differently.</i>
Social & financial return goals	Social impact objectives are more important than the financial ones (capital preservation). → <i>Exit is evaluated considering the portfolio performance.</i>
Type of investee	Scaling-up charities & social enterprises. → <i>SPO's financial self-sustainability is key. Milestones are set in the exit plan and monitored throughout the investment.</i>
Type of funding	Convertible grants, loans, equity. → <i>Debt = pay-back schedule, but patient capital = flexibility in the exit plan.</i>

The Exit plan is part of the **due diligence** process and of the investment memorandum before an investment is made.

- Goals and milestones for KKB*
- The exit was planned by the **pay-back** of the mezzanine by 2016
 - Establishing a **stable organisation** with a quality management system and IT and reporting tools
 - **Financial and organisational resilience goals** were linked to milestones

For KKB, exit readiness was assessed vis-à-vis the **goals and milestones** planned in Step 2.



BonVenture **monitors the repayment** of the debt throughout the investment period to see if the SPO is on track.

Three exit options at BonVenture:

Typical of non-profit	Hybrid	Similar to for-profit
End of the donation, mergers, end of project etc.	Mezzanine pay back + Buy-back at the end of the loan	Loan pay-back, buy-back by company, etc.
↑ KKB		

Evaluation

KKB reached its social, financial and organisational goals: growing from six to 42 centres, becoming financially self-sustaining, and setting up reporting processes and employee trainings.

Financial return goals (repayment of debt) were on track at the moment of writing.

CASE 3: Equity

PhiTrust Partenaires became involved with **Alter-Eco** via a pure equity investment. Alter Eco imports products from small holder farmers in developing countries, paying them above-market rate for their work, and distributing their products in developed countries under a well-known brand name.

Social purpose of the SPO: helping small producers sell their products in developed countries

Context	Finance, technologies, environment, etc. in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
Social & financial return goals	Social & financial return are equally important. → <i>Both objectives need to be met to consider the exit successful.</i>
Type of investee	Established but scaling up/mature social enterprises. → <i>Exit readiness determined by achievement of the SPO's social, financial and organisational goals.</i>
Type of funding	Investing equity ↔ more engagement with the SPO –e.g. member(s) of the investment committee on SPO's board.

Upfront discussion with SPO to define the exit according to the SPO's growth and impact objectives and strategies.

For each new investment in AlterEco, when a deal is being structured, PhiTrust works with the SPO to:

- define measurable impact criteria,
- define longer term objectives,
- ask them to report on the chosen indicators.

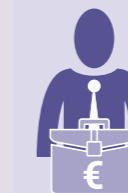
The exit plan is **regularly revisited** with the SPO.

Quarterly **portfolio reporting** tracks the financial development & social impact progression of each SPO.



In PhiTrust's 2012 Annual Report, AlterEco was meeting its sales goals and social return expectations, but the SPO's financial growth and overall development was not progressing as fast as hoped.


PhiTrust **sold their shares** to a European leader in the sale of organic food products.



This **new investor** offered to **maintain the existing business model** in addition to providing access to other European markets.

The investment was considered a success as PhiTrust exited a strong company and the financial return objective was met.

Exit Strategy Process and Investment Process

	Investment Strategy	Investment Process				
	Deal Screening	Due Diligence	Deal Structuring	Investment Management	Exit	
Step	Step 1: Determine Key Exit Considerations	Step 2: Develop an Exit Plan		Step 3: Determine exit readiness	Step 4: Execute an exit	Step 5: Post-Investment Follow-up
Guidelines	<p>The VPO assesses how key elements of its investment strategy (context, goals of the VPO, type of investee, etc.) are going to influence its future exits.</p>	 <p>Before the investment is made, the VPO co-develops the exit plan with the SPO.</p>		<p>The VPO monitors the achievement of the goals of the SPO based on the plan made in Step 2 and assesses when the SPO is exit ready.</p>	<p>The VPO determines whom to exit to and how to exit, and executes the exit.</p>	
Guidelines	<p>Step 1 coincides with the development of the investment strategy and the deal screening phases.</p> <p>The key exit considerations will guide the VPO in the deal screening phase.</p>	<p>Step 2 coincides with the phases of due diligence and deal structuring, helping the VPO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a detailed screening of the SPOs • choose which SPO to invest in • decide how to structure the deal in terms of outputs, outcomes, indicators, and when and how to monitor and report. 		<p>Step 3 coincides with the phase of investment management, as the SPO is monitored throughout the investment period and exit readiness is assessed once the financing period is coming to its end.</p>	<p>Step 4 coincides with the exit in the investment process.</p>	<p>Step 5 includes the evaluation (degree of achievement of the investments' goals and learnings from the process) and the follow-up activities (optional), post-exit.</p>

For more information



Read the full publication "[A Practical Guide to Planning and Executing an Impactful Exit](#)"



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Contact us at info@evpa.eu.com

Disclaimer

The case studies presented in this report feature organisations that are continuously working on their exit strategies. As a result, all cases are evolving organisations and thus their exit strategies are continuously improving.

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