



Outcomes
Finance Alliance

OFA'26



Cape Town · 25–27 March 2026

Event Summary

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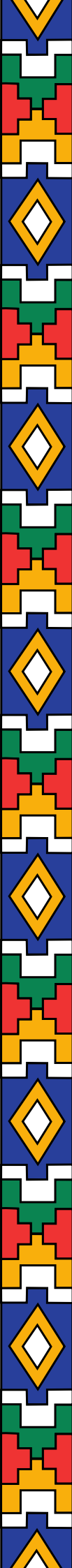
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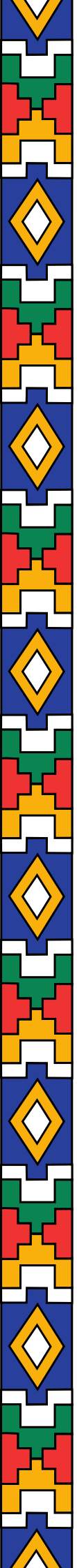


Acknowledgements

The OFA Summit 2026 was made possible through the collective efforts of numerous organizations and partners. The leadership of the OFA Governing Committee—comprising UBS Optimus Foundation, the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), and the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)—was instrumental in shaping the vision and direction of the Summit.

Overall Summit coordination was led by Levoca, in its role as the OFA Secretariat, in close collaboration with Summit 2026 co-hosts, the Presidency of the Republic of South Africa, its Presidential Youth Employment Intervention, and the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC). The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) jointly sponsored the event. Additionally, the SAMRC generously provided their Conference Centre and dedicated staff for the full three days of the event.

The success of the Summit was further driven by the participation of a diverse community of policymakers, practitioners, funders, and ecosystem actors leading outcomes-based financing (OBF) initiatives in South Africa and around the world, and to the team of scribes from the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention program for their diligent documentation of the discussions and insights shared throughout the Summit.



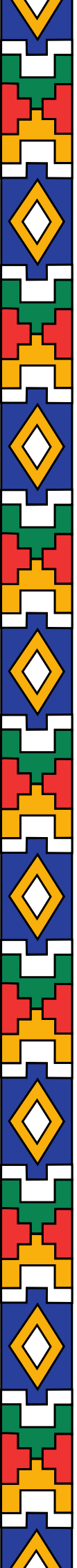
Statement on Report Methodology and Artificial Intelligence Use

The drafting of this report was led by the OFA Secretariat team (Levoca), drawing on notes and reflections from team members who participated in the Summit. The team's work was supplemented by the following sources and tools:

1. Session recordings and notes compiled by the team of scribes convened by the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention (PYEI) of the Presidency of South Africa. Otter.ai, ChatGPT and I Gemini were used to record the sessions and transcribe the recordings.
2. The photographs featured in this report were taken by Blue Pear Visuals and the SAMRC's in-house photographer, and are supplemented by images captured by members of the OFA Summit Team and British Asian Trust Delegates.
3. The draft report benefited from the valuable comments and suggestions provided by the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention programme, and the South African Medical Research Council teams.
4. The generative artificial intelligence tools Claude and ChatGPT were used selectively to support proofreading and provide editorial suggestions aimed at improving clarity and readability. Where suggestions were considered useful, the Secretariat team exercised its judgment in determining whether and how to incorporate them into the text.

The OFA Secretariat team retained full responsibility for the report's structure, analysis, content, and conclusions. All substantive decisions regarding the framing and presentation of the material remained with the Secretariat team.

No generative AI tools were used to generate original analysis, findings, recommendations, or conclusions contained in this report.



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OFA Summit 2026

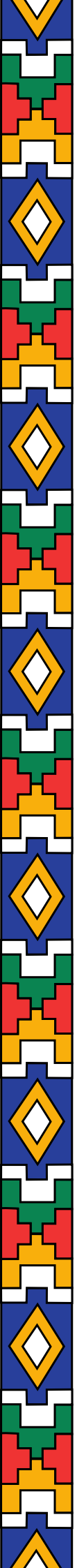
The Outcomes Finance Alliance (OFA) Summit is the foremost global forum advancing outcomes-based financing (OBF) as an innovative tool for governments and development practitioners to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since 2018, OFA Summits have underpinned the coordinated efforts of the OFA community to accelerate the market's capacity to deploy outcomes funding cost-effectively and at scale. OFA-member initiatives have served as a catalyst to move the OBF market toward maturity by targeting the most serious barriers to scale, and continue to drive the mainstreaming and scale of the market (Figure 4).

Over three dynamic days in Cape Town, South Africa, the OFA Summit convened a global community of 200 policymakers, practitioners, investors, and ecosystem builders from nearly 30 countries to reflect on the state of outcomes-based financing (OBF) and map out the pathways that will take it to scale in Africa and globally (Figure 1). South Africa has become one of the most active centers of OBF practice globally, with a growing portfolio of initiatives across employment, health, and education, and is part of a widening group of Global South countries shaping the next phase of the OBF.

Map — OFA Summit 2026
Delegates came from countries
in five continents

FIGURE - 1

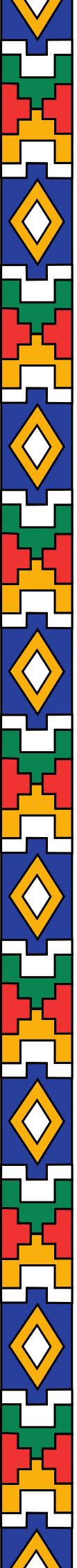




Co-hosted by the Outcomes Finance Alliance, the Presidency of South Africa, its Presidential Youth Employment Intervention, and the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC), the Summit opened with two global days of dialogue, followed by a third day focused on the African ecosystem and its growing leadership in OBF. Speakers underscored both the urgency and opportunity of transitioning to outcomes-based approaches, highlighting increasing fiscal pressure, the demand for accountability, and the role of OBF in improving the effectiveness of public and private spending.

Across the three days and 25 sessions, the following trends and market needs emerged:

- **First, there is sufficient momentum and political will to move beyond pilots toward system-level adoption, especially in more mature sectors, such as employment, health and education, and this movement is led increasingly by governments in the Global South.** In these sectors, the focus now is on embedding OBF within core public systems, including budgeting, procurement, and service delivery, rather than developing stand-alone initiatives. South-South exchange is emerging as a powerful engine of learning, with countries such as Colombia, India, Kenya and South Africa, actively drawing on each other's experiences to shape the next phase of the field.
- **The Summit also reflected a rapidly expanding and diversifying ecosystem.** New sectors such as nature and oceans, and new tools such as enterprise finance are gaining traction, alongside a broader range of actors. For these new sectors and actors, proof of concept with strong pilots is still a critical piece to make the case for scaling and mainstreaming.
- **A consistent message across sessions was that OBF barriers can often be more perceptual than structural.** Constraints most often cited as blocking OBF, such as procurement rules, fiscal frameworks, and audit requirements, are rarely absolute prohibitions. More often they reflect unfamiliarity, risk aversion, and the absence of recognized instruments and shared guidance. Building institutional confidence, through practical tools, peer learning, and clear reference points, is emerging as one of the most important enablers of the next phase.
- **As the field grows, there is an increasing need for shared frameworks, guidance, and practical tools to support adoption across contexts.** Practical resources, from the OECD's emerging global principles to country-level tools such as South Africa's forthcoming OBF handbook, can support consistent and confident adoption across contexts and sectors.

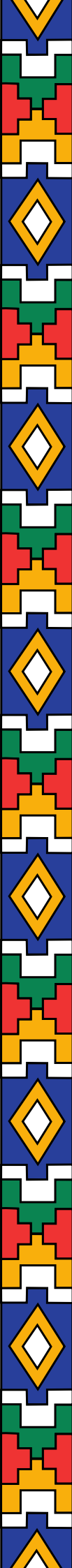


Additionally, this year's Summit marked a defining moment in shaping the future of OBF beyond the 2030 Agenda. Propelled by the trajectory set by Summit 2025's Cali Declaration and reinforced at the Financing for Development Conference in Sevilla (FFD4), Summit 2026 placed a strong spotlight to the African continent and South Africa's leadership in the field and marked a key inflection point for OBF: an important shift towards coordinated, system-level adoption, with governments and Global South leadership driving the transition, increasing alignment across global actors, and stronger integration into policy and financing frameworks.

Looking ahead, OFA community members will prioritize **four key areas of action** to keep advancing the strategic mainstreaming OBF over the next year, building on what was achieved from Summit 2025 in Cali (see Box 1 below for more details):

1. **Publish and disseminate practical OBF guidance** at both the international and domestic levels, such as forthcoming OECD guidance and the Handbook being developed by South African stakeholders, to give institutions credible, ready-to-use frameworks for adoption.
2. **Launch the second phase of the OFA's Outcomes Accelerator** as the vehicle for deepening practice in mature sectors and expanding into new ones. Concretely over the next year, target funding to support institutional mainstreaming of OBF for more mature sectors, and test new use cases in emerging sectors and contexts, such as nature and forests.
3. **Sustain and deepen African peer-to-peer exchange on OBF**, building on connections catalyzed at Summit 2026 to shorten the learning curve and adoption of OBF, with South African stakeholders well-positioned to anchor early efforts.
4. **Showcase and highlight OBF in global fora over the next year**, to sustain momentum and broaden the understanding of the use cases of outcomes-based approaches to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals more effectively.

The following sections provide more detailed summaries of the sessions held during the Global Forum Days and Africa Day held at the 2026 Summit. In addition, Annex 1 contains detailed summaries of the breakout discussions, while Annex 2 includes the full Summit agenda.



Box 1. From Cali to Cape Town: Four Commitments Delivered

The 2025 Cali Summit issued four calls to action. All four had been delivered by the time the OFA community reconvened in Cape Town.

- 1. Mobilize around an OFA Community Call to Action.** Summit 2025's Cali Declaration on Outcomes-Based Financing for Sustainable Development for FfD4 distilled the OFA community's support to pilot, scale, and mainstream OBF in the FfD4 framework, to ensure that funding for sustainable development genuinely improves people's lives and protects the planet for present and future generations (Figure 2). A total of 68 organizations signed on to the Declaration ahead of the UN's FfD4 convening in Sevilla in June 2025. [Read the Cali Declaration here.](#)
- 2. Support the mainstreaming of OBF in the United Nations Financing for Development (FfD4) Outcome Document.** The OFA community successfully advocated for the inclusion of OBF in the *Compromiso de Sevilla*, the official FfD4 Outcome Document adopted by consensus on June 30, 2025. This marked the most significant formal recognition of OBF within the global development finance architecture to date. [Read the FfD4 Outcome Document.](#)
- 3. Support a dedicated side event on OBF at the UN's FfD4 Conference in Sevilla.** The "High-Level Public-Private Roundtable: Accelerating SDG Impact through Outcomes-Based Financing" side event was convened on July 3, 2025, at the FfD4 in Sevilla (Figure 3). The high-level event served as the launchpad for several significant OBF initiatives: the release of the [OECD Global Guidance on Outcomes-based Finance](#), the successful final closing of the [SDG Outcomes Fund](#), and the launch of OBF initiatives under the Sevilla Platform for Action (see point 4 below). [Read the official Event Summary.](#)
- 4. Promote an OBF-focused action within the Sevilla Platform for Action.** The Scaling of the Outcomes Finance Alliance and Outcomes Accelerator under the Sevilla Platform for Action was launched as part of the Sevilla Platform for Action. [Visit the Sevilla Platform for Action Page.](#)

Declaration on Outcomes-Based Financing for Sustainable Development in FfD4



Summit 2025
CALI-COLOMBIA

FIGURE - 2

SIDE EVENT
**High Level Public-Private
Roundtable: Accelerating SDG
Impact through
Outcomes-Based Financing**
FIBES, Sevilla | July 3, 2025 | 8:30am – 10am



FIGURE - 3

OFA Community Members' Initiatives to Scale and Mainstream OBF

FIGURE - 4

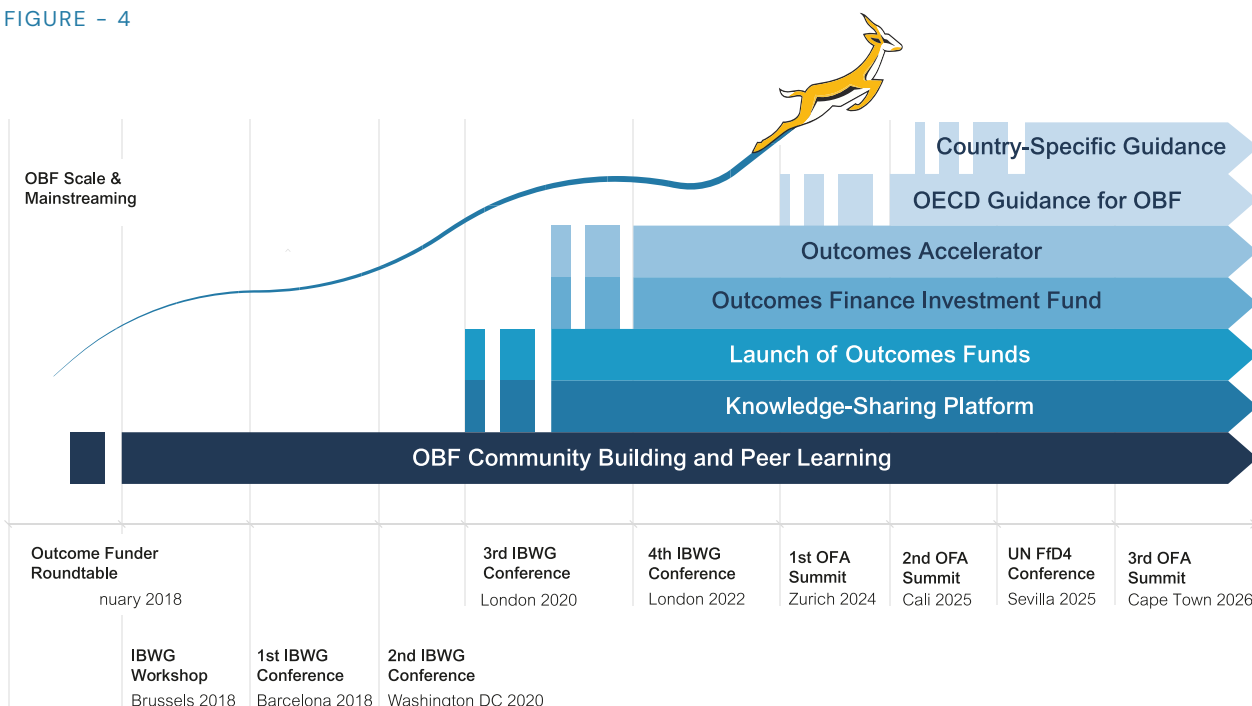
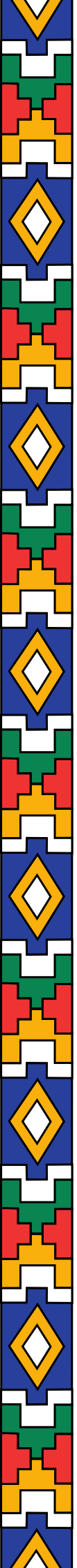




IMAGE – A

With sincere thanks to all the Delegates who came together from around the world to reflect on the global state of outcomes-based financing (Image A). Their insights, collaboration, and commitment further advanced discussions on scaling and institutionalizing this approach to support greater progress toward the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.



Global Forum – Day 1: Taking Stock of the State of OBF in 2026

The Summit opened with high-level remarks from the **Presidency of South Africa and the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC)**, starting with Hon. Nonceba Mhlauli, Deputy Minister (Image B), and Tshego Walker, Presidential Youth Employment Intervention (PYEI) Lead (Image D), followed by Professor Ntobeko Ntusi, CEO of SAMRC (Image C). Together they framed how South Africa has become one of the most active leaders of outcomes-based financing (OBF), with initiatives spanning employment through the PYEI and the National Skills Fund, education, and health programs. Against this background, the speakers positioned OBF as a strategic tool to improve the effectiveness of public spending and strengthen service delivery.

A global overview of the state of the OBF market was next presented by **Levoca, the Outcomes Finance Alliance (OFA) Secretariat**. Levoca CEO, Zach Levey (Image E), highlighted the rapid growth of the field, the expansion of the global pipeline, and the increasing role of private-sector capital alongside public and philanthropic funding as signals that the OBF field is already entering its next chapter: the strategic building of the infrastructure, partnerships, and capital flows needed to mainstream OBF across institutions and organizations. He also noted how the OFA will continue to support the market's move to maturity with the scale up of the Outcomes Accelerator, which, in the year ahead, will meet the market's need for with a sharper focus on embedding outcomes-based approaches within government systems in mature sectors; and targeted support to build the evidence base of use cases for new sectors, such as nature and forests.

The opening plenary panel on **Unlocking Public-Private Funding for Outcomes** brought together perspectives from the Governments of India and South Africa, and from the private sector, moderated by Christian Brändli, Head of Private Sector Development at **Switzerland's State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)**. Speakers included the Hon. Jayant Chaudhary, **Minister for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Government of India**; Hon. Dr. Mimmy Gondwe, **Deputy Minister of Higher Education and Training, Government of South Africa**, and Nigel Beck, Head of Sustainable Finance and ESG Advisory at **Rand Merchant Bank**. The discussion focused on how governments and the private sector can work together to mobilize capital, align incentives, and structure financing models that link funding to measurable outcomes.

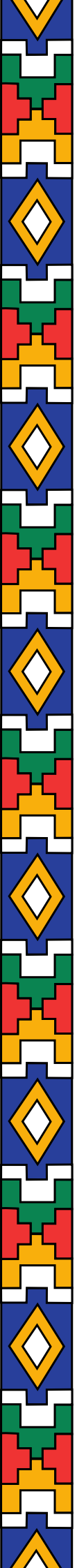


IMAGE - B



IMAGE - C

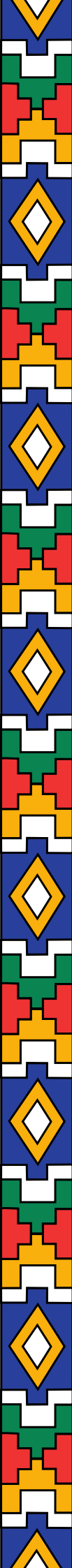


IMAGE - D



IMAGE - E





Panelists emphasized that OBF is increasingly being used as a practical tool to improve public spending efficiency and deliver results, particularly in the context of fiscal constraints and growing demand for accountability (Image F). Drawing on experience from India's work on skills and from South Africa's shift toward outcomes in employment and training, the discussion highlighted the importance of enabling policy environments, risk-sharing structures, and clear signals from government that can give private capital the confidence to engage. The private sector perspective reinforced that credible verification, and strong accountability mechanisms are what make outcomes-based structures investable at scale.

Afternoon breakout sessions showed how broadly OBF is now being applied, from established sectors, like Employment and Education, to emerging frontiers, like Nature and Biodiversity, and Corporate supply chains. In the **Employment session**, South Africa, Kenya, and Pakistan shared lessons from very different points on the journey: South Africa scaling verified employment outcomes through the Jobs Boost Outcomes Fund, Kenya refining its approach after earlier implementation challenges, and Pakistan testing a new model with strong government backing. In the **Education session**, speakers from India, South Africa, and Lagos State, Nigeria, described a field that has matured beyond pilots, with India pointing to a "semi-institutionalization" phase in which OBF works through government structures rather than parallel delivery systems, and South Africa using the transfer of early childhood development into the Department of Basic Education as a policy window to embed outcomes thinking. The **Nature and Biodiversity session** took a different angle, focusing on what it takes to turn conservation projects into investable assets, drawing explicit lessons from how carbon markets matured. The **South Africa Market session** offered a candid diagnosis: many of the procurement barriers long assumed to block OBF are not absolute prohibitions, but products of unfamiliarity and risk aversion, and the field needs shared guidance and practical handbooks more than it needs new rules. The **Corporates session** explored how procurement and supply chain contracts could become a new channel for outcomes demand, shifting corporate engagement from compliance to active market-shaping. **Across sessions, a common theme surfaced:** capital is not always the binding constraint. What the field needs is the market infrastructure, shared standards, and institutional embedding that can make outcomes-based approaches a sustainable option for governments rather than a donor-dependent one.

The day closed with a plenary that brought representatives from each breakout back into the main room to share the strongest insights and priorities for the field going forward, followed by an exciting announcement of the Fourth Cohort of Outcomes Accelerator projects, with a strong focus on forest protection, biodiversity, regenerative land use, and nature finance

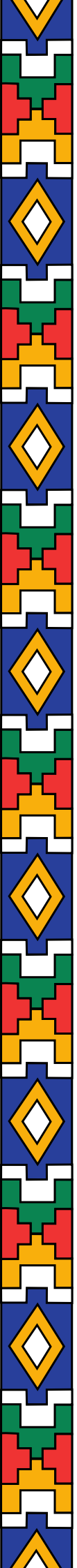
beyond carbon (Image G). In his closing remarks, Antony Philipson, **British High Commissioner to South Africa**, highlighted the new cohort as a reflection of both the growing maturity and expanding ambition of OBF. He pointed to three priorities for the next phase: building country platforms that embed OBF into government systems, mobilizing broader coalitions of funders and partners, and producing practical playbooks that help practitioners move from theory into implementation. Each of these builds directly on commitments first articulated at Summit 2025 in Cali and reinforced at the UN's FfD4 Conference in Sevilla. Taken together, the close reinforced a central message of the Summit: the task now is not to prove that OBF works, but to build the institutional and ecosystem plumbing that lets it work at scale.



IMAGE - F



IMAGE - G



Global Forum – Day 2: Defining Practical Action for the Year Ahead

Day 2 of the Summit had a strong focus on what it takes to translate OBF from promising momentum into institutional practice, with discussions centered on embedding OBF within government systems and operational frameworks. The morning highlighted that while the field has matured conceptually, the next phase depends on aligning incentives, strengthening institutional capacity, and building systems that can sustain outcomes-based approaches over time.

Dr. Fareed Abdullah, Director at the **SAMRC**, opened Day 2 by synthesizing key insights from Day 1, noting that the field had matured conceptually, and the next phase depends on closing the gap between ambition and implementation (Image H). This was followed by a Keynote Address from Melissa Erra, Acting CEO of the South African **National Skills Fund (NSF)**, who offered an inspiring and candid account of the NSF's Jobs Boost journey (Image I). She described the shift from funding training inputs to funding verified employment outcomes as a response to South Africa's youth unemployment crisis, framed around a sharper public accountability question: not how much was spent, but whether young people secured and sustained jobs. Ms. Erra was also explicit that OBF is not a financing trick but an institutional reform process, one that has generated lessons now feeding directly into broader public-sector reforms, including the February 2026 announcement that the NSF itself will be restructured into a more agile, outcome-driven instrument.

A high-level panel that followed on **Challenges and Shortcuts to Institutionalizing OBF**, moderated by Tshego Walker, of the **Presidency of South Africa**, brought together perspectives from Alejandro Guerrero, Head of Development Impact at the **OECD**, Spencer Janari, Acting Chief Director at the **South Africa National Treasury**, and Dr. Anban Pillay, Deputy Director General at the **National Department of Health in South Africa** (Image J). A striking message from the panel was that the most persistent barriers are often not legal or technical but institutional: departmental readiness, internal capability, mindset, and the habit of designing contracts around familiar inputs rather than verifiable outcomes. Panelists highlighted the need for stronger public-sector capability, clearer procurement and contracting frameworks, and more robust data and verification systems to support this transition.

Across the morning, OBF was framed less as a niche of technical innovation than as a deeper shift in public-sector mindset:

IMAGE - H



IMAGE - I



IMAGE - J





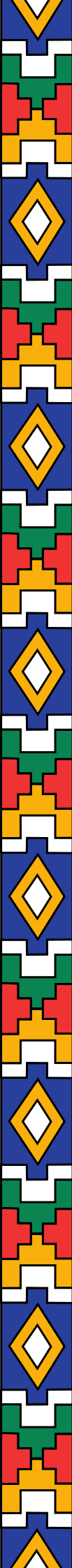
IMAGE - K



IMAGE - L



IMAGE - M



from **spending to impact**, from **compliance to accountability**, and from counting activities to **delivering verifiable development outcomes**.

The **morning breakouts** followed and went deeper into sectoral applications and system-level enablers. The **Health Knowledge Hub** focused on how to structure risk, governance, and legal arrangements in ways that satisfy both public entities and commercial investors, drawing on examples from South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria (Image K). The **Forests session** pushed beyond carbon as the sole revenue logic, exploring biodiversity credits and how to reframe forests to corporates in business and risk-management terms rather than as CSR. The **Philanthropy session** made a pointed argument that mainstreaming is a five-to-ten-year market-building journey, requiring philanthropy to stay engaged well beyond the pilot phase. The **OECD Guidance session** was explicitly framed as co-creation, with participants helping shape the foundations of forthcoming OECD guidance and pushing it to be explicit about OBF's limits. The **AI session** surfaced both the practical promise of AI for verification and performance management, and risks around privacy, bias, and the risk of adopting technology because it is available rather than because it solves a real problem.

The **afternoon breakouts** turned to mainstreaming, new financing structures, and the African ecosystem. The **Mainstreaming session**, drawing on perspectives from the UK, World Bank, South Africa, and Kenya, made the case that mainstreaming is a gradual process of embedding outcomes thinking into policy, budgeting, and institutional culture, requiring stronger procurement tools, political support, and deliberate investment in internal government capability. The **Impact-Linked Finance session** showed how outcomes-based principles can be applied directly to enterprises through repayment or revenue structures tied to impact, with management buy-in emerging as effectively non-negotiable for these deals to work. The **Oceans session** explored how to build a coherent ocean finance market out of what is currently a more fragmented project landscape, with promising entry points identified in ocean conservation and small-scale fisheries. The **What's Next for OBF in Africa session** took a continental view, describing an ecosystem that is moving towards more maturity, with scaling dependent on unlocking domestic private capital, strengthening outcomes-level data, and reducing transaction costs. A **closed-door Outcome Funder Roundtable** ran in parallel, with funders framing their role as partners in institutional reform rather than only financiers of outcomes, and discussing how to strategically position OBF within an advocacy roadmap over the next 12 to 18 months.

Across the day, a shared message emerged: the technical case for OBF is increasingly settled, and the work now is building the institutional scaffolding around transactions, including public-sector readiness, shared guidance, and the enabling environment that allows these approaches to scale responsibly.

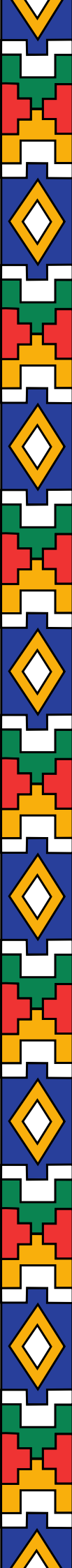
The **closing plenary** brought the two Global Forum days to a reflective close, with speakers including Hitan Mehta, CEO, **British Asian Trust** (Image L), Nazrene Mannie, Senior Technical Adviser at **GIZ**, María Paulina Gómez, Director MAS Pago por Resultados at **Fundación Corona**, as well as representatives from the **Government of Kenya delegation** reflecting on how the insights from the Summit would translate into action within their institutions and countries. A strong theme was the **value of peer learning and cross-country exchange**, with several speakers noting that Summit conversations were already translating into follow-up collaboration. Reflections also highlighted the Summit's value as a genuinely global platform, and a rising visibility of African leadership in the field.

Final reflections by Sietse Wouters, Program Director of Innovative Finance at the **UBS Optimus Foundation** reinforced that the field is entering a more demanding but more impactful phase, one that depends less on designing the next financing structure and more on the patient work of building coalitions, capability, and shared guidance that can carry OBF from specialist practice into a routine public and private-sector option (Image M).

Following the close of the Global Forum, Delegates gathered for a convivial dinner featuring South African specialties, brought to life by the pulse of live drumming (Image N). The evening blended vibrant flavors and rhythm, creating an atmosphere of warmth, connection, and celebration, that were carried into Africa Day the following day.

The third day of the Summit dove deeper into the African ecosystem, bringing together government representatives, practitioners, funders, and ecosystem actors to take stock of the status of OBF across the continent and what it will take to move from demonstration to institutionalization.





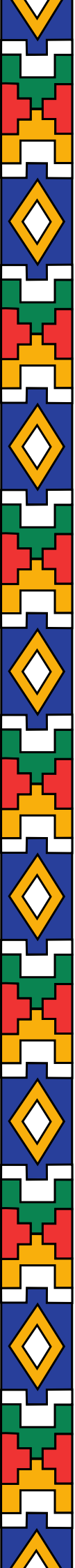
Africa Day – Day 3: Strengthening the African OBF Ecosystem

The morning opened with framing remarks from Akosua Koranteng of the **South African Presidency**, who positioned Africa Day as an invitation to carry the South–South exchange of the previous two days into practical regional collaboration. She noted that the future of OBF is increasingly being shaped from the Global South, with countries such as Brazil, Colombia (the host of Summit 2025), India and South Africa developing context-specific approaches, and she urged participants to treat the day as the start of a continuing exchange rather than a closing event.

The opening plenary panel, **From Insight to Action: Charting the Next Phase of OBF in Africa**, moderated by Frank Aswani, CEO of the **African Venture Philanthropy Alliance**, brought together Akosua Koranteng of the **Presidency of South Africa**, Caroline Kioko of the **Government of Kenya’s State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development**, and Dr. Fareed Abdullah of the **SAMRC** (Image O). The panel described the experiences on the continent. For example, South Africa is advancing through initiatives such as the Jobs Boost Outcomes Fund and the development of a handbook of practice, and Kenya is actively experimenting through the private sector with initial experiences with the public sector. An important consensus emerged that the underlying constraint is not regulatory barriers but the absence of recognized instruments, shared guidance, and institutional familiarity. A theme from the discussion was the need for African ownership of the OBF agenda, with panelists calling for the mobilization of domestic capital and deeper South–South collaboration with peers to help shape the continent’s next phase.

The morning closed with **the announcement of the “Getting Started with Outcomes-Based Finance” handbook**, developed collaboratively between Krutham, the PYEI, and SAMRC. Designed to demystify OBF, offer practical implementation tools, and help government institutions navigate legal, procurement and verification questions, the handbook was framed as a deliberate effort to build internal public–sector capability rather than entrench dependence on external consultants. It will be accompanied by a series of workshops and is expected to be released in the coming months.

The **afternoon breakout sessions** throughout the day provided a deeper, practice-oriented exploration of OBF in African



contexts. The **Getting Started with OBF session** introduced OBF concepts and tools to participants new to the field, framing “getting started” less as a theoretical exercise and more as an entry point into institutional reform. The **Education session** compared implementation across South Africa and Namibia, surfacing honest design tensions around how to measure learning outcomes credibly without making evaluation so expensive that programs cannot scale. The **Employment session** drew on lessons from Colombia, South Africa and Türkiye, showing that outcomes-based employment programs can outperform traditional training-driven approaches, and that scaling requires procurement reform and working capital support so that smaller service providers are not excluded. The **Health session** centered on the Girls Partnership Platform in South Africa, a next-generation initiative designed to carry lessons from earlier pilots into a more affordable, blended, and government-aligned model. The **Data and Verification session** pushed back on the idea that there is a single correct model, arguing instead for pragmatic design choices that balance rigor with feasibility, and presenting verification as a system-strengthening tool rather than a compliance exercise.

Across sessions, a consistent theme emerged: the African OBF field is moving into a more operational phase, where the central questions are less about whether OBF works and more about how to simplify, strengthen government capability, and make outcomes-based approaches cost-effective and durable within public systems.

The **closing plenary** brought together insights from across these sessions to reflect on both the progress of the African OBF field and the practical barriers that remain. A consistent message was that OBF in Africa is growing in depth and confidence, but still faces practical barriers related to measurement, pricing, procurement, and market development, as well as the need to make OBF more accessible while maintaining technical rigor. The session also underscored the importance of institutional and ecosystem development. Discussions pointed to the need for stronger public-sector alignment, clearer policy frameworks, and continued investment in capacity building, peer learning, and communities of practice. There was also a strong emphasis on the value of partnerships, with the collaboration between the SAMRC and Presidency as a foundational example for advancing OBF within national systems.

Beyond the technical discussions, the closing plenary served as a reflection on the Summit itself. Speakers highlighted the importance of peer learning, South-South exchange, and cross-sector collaboration, noting that the Summit had created a space where implementers, researchers, funders, investors, and government officials could meet, compare experiences, and strengthen a growing African network around OBF.

Day 3 closed on an optimistic note. While acknowledging

that Africa's OBF journey is still evolving, the knowledge, partnerships, and practical insights generated over the three days are helping to build a more connected and growing ecosystem.

IMAGE - O



DELEGATES ARRIVING AT
THE OFA SUMMIT 2026

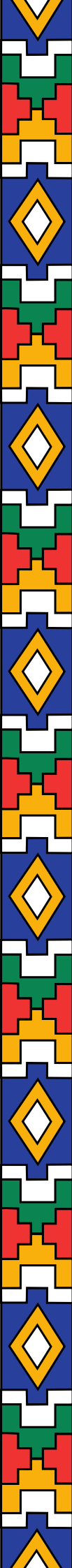


DELEGATES CHECKING
THEIR BREAKOUT
REGISTRATION



OFA SUMMIT
FOLDER FOR
DELEGATES





Annex 1: Summit 2026 Breakout Sessions

Highlights of OFA Summit 2026 Breakout Sessions /26

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A.1. Testing, Refining, Scaling: How OBF for Employment Is Evolving /29

A.2. From Pilots to Practice: OBF in Education /30

A.3. Designing for Scale: Risk, Incentives, and Sustainability in Health OBCs /31

B. Emerging OBF Practices in Climate, Nature and Sustainability /32

B.1. Investing in Nature Outcomes Assets /33

B.2. The Rise of Nature-Based Outcomes to Fund the Future of Forests /34

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Highlights of OFA Summit 2026 Breakout Sessions

The breakout sessions at Summit 2026 highlighted the diversity and dynamism of the field, offering participants a space to engage more deeply with sector-specific applications, emerging innovations, and system-level enablers. Across both Global Forum and Africa Day, these sessions provided a platform for peer exchange, showcasing how OBF is being adapted in different contexts and contributing to a more practical understanding of what it takes to scale and sustain outcomes-based approaches.

The following sections provide detailed summaries of each of the breakout sessions held during the Global Forum Days and Africa Day.

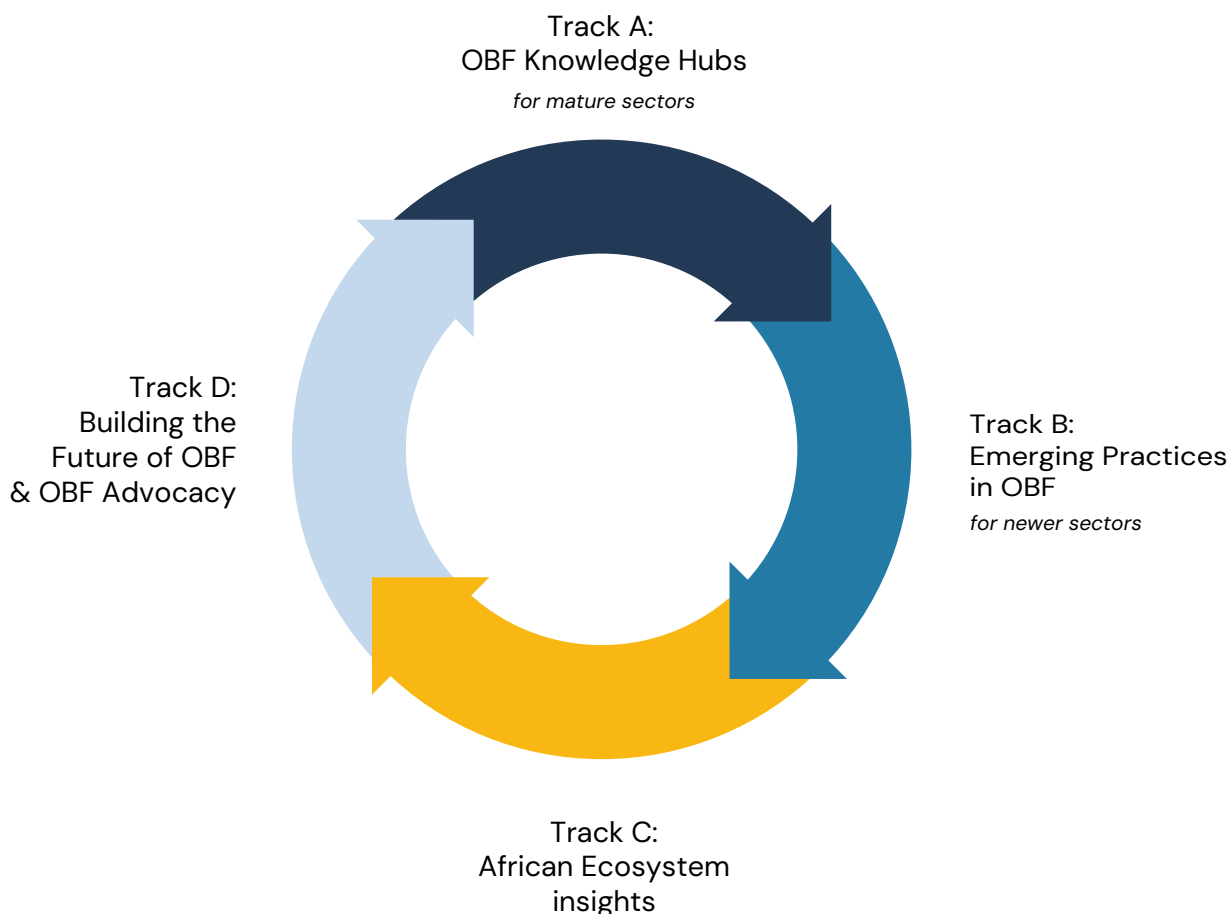
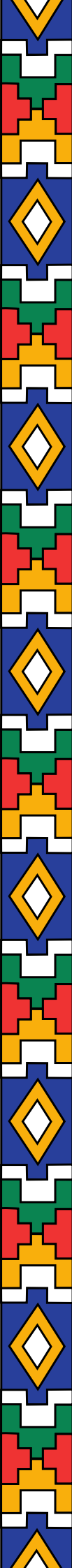


FIGURE - 5



Global Forum Days (March 25 & 26)

Building on the discussions from previous OFA Summits, and the priorities expressed by OFA community members in the registration surveys, this year's sessions for the Global Forum days were structured around four thematic tracks (Figure 5):

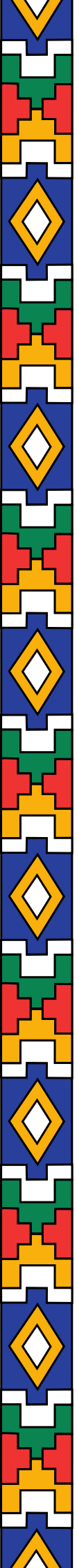
- **Track A: OBF Knowledge Hubs:** This track focused on sectors which have the most advanced track record in OBF and have been central to OFA community-members' scaling efforts since 2018: employment, education, and health. The Cape Town conversations built on these prior efforts and focused on advancing the field's understanding of what it takes to scale from successful pilots to a sustained, mainstreamed practice.
- **Track B: Emerging OBF Practices in Climate, Nature and Sustainability:** The increasing growth and specialization of the nature-based OBF agenda merited a dedicated track with multiple breakouts for this year's Summit. The track's growing prominence was reinforced by the announcement of the Outcomes Accelerator's Fourth Cohort, focused specifically on forest protection, biodiversity, and nature finance beyond carbon, demonstrating that nature-based OBF is moving from a discussion topic to an active investment focus.
- **Track C: African Ecosystem Insights:** This track provided a regionally grounded perspective of the OBF market in the host country and continent. Breakouts looked into South Africa's growing and diverse portfolio of initiatives across multiple sectors, such as employment, health, education and biodiversity, and what it will take to scale OBF in the African continent. The conversations in this track fed directly into the Africa Day program and sought to nurture and deepen South-South exchanges that are already taking place, especially with the increasing leadership of Global South countries in shaping the next chapter of OBF.
- **Track D: Building the Future of OBF & OBF Advocacy:** This track sought to flesh out OFA community members' signature collaborative, strategic work, and prompt targeted conversations on the roles that different community members can take to move the OBF market to maturity. This year's breakouts discussed the roles of governments, corporates, and philanthropy in shaping the next phase of the field, as well as the role of new actors, tools, and joint strategies such as global frameworks and coordinated advocacy, to support the growth of a field that is simultaneously consolidating core sectors, expanding into new frontiers, and strengthening the foundations for scale.

Track A: OBF Knowledge Hubs

The three OBF Knowledge Hub sessions emphasized lessons from implementation, with a focus on scaling through outcomes funds, strengthening government ownership, and embedding OBF within national financing and delivery structures. To extend the impact of these discussions beyond the Summit, three learning notes, one for each Knowledge Hub sector, will be published in the months ahead, capturing key insights and practical lessons for governments and practitioners.

SELECT IMAGES OF
KNOWLEDGE HUB
BREAKOUTS





A.1. Testing, Refining, Scaling: How OBF for Employment Is Evolving

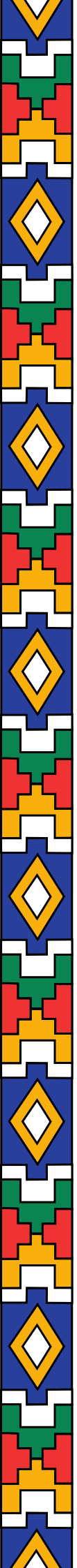
Host:

Christian Brändli
(SECO)

Speakers:

Tshego Walker
(Presidency of South
Africa);
Shameen Bashir
(British Asian Trust);
Augustine Mayabi
(Government of Kenya)

This session continued the peer-learning format from prior Summits. The Cape Town iteration brought in additional country perspectives, signaling how rapidly the employment OBF community is expanding. Structured around three stages of maturity, the session featured Pakistan (testing), Kenya (refining), and South Africa (scaling) to show what changes in OBF design as programs move from first pilot to national rollout. The Jobs Boost Outcome Fund's forthcoming value-for-money analysis was cited as important evidence to help unlock Treasury's confidence to scale, and participants noted that this kind of cost-effectiveness data (not outcome achievement alone) is what moves government decision-makers. Kenya's NYOTA experience surfaced an important design lesson: earlier Kenyan employment programs, including KYEOP, taught the team to spend more time up front defining what counts as an employment outcome and less time negotiating it mid-contract. The Pakistan Skills Impact Bond reinforced that high-level government sponsorship is not a luxury but a design input, because ministries need to see themselves in the contract for the model to integrate. Insights from this session will feed directly into a forthcoming learning note on employment OBF and signal the next Accelerator cohort's focus on scaling.



A.2. From Pilots to Practice: OBF in Education

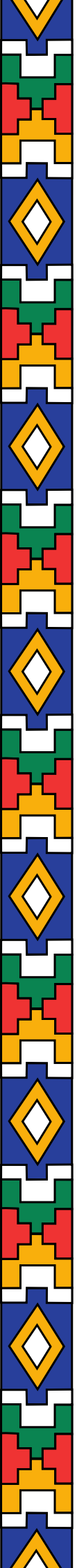
Host:

Milena Castellnou
(Education Outcomes
Fund)

Speakers:

Janeli Kotze
(Department of Basic
Education, South
Africa);
Sijuade Idowu-Tiamiyu
(Lagos State Universal
Basic Education
Board);
Avneet Kaur
(British Asian Trust)

This session continued the education track from previous Summits, where the focus was on scaling OBF for primary and pre-primary education. The Cape Town iteration broadened the lens to encompass the full education spectrum, with country perspectives from South Africa, Nigeria, and India illustrating how the pilots-to-practice transition is unfolding in different contexts. India's contribution described the most mature stage, moving into what speakers called a "semi-institutionalization" phase in which OBF works through existing government structures rather than parallel delivery systems. South Africa's example focused on the transfer of early childhood development into the Department of Basic Education as a major policy window, framed not as a one-off experiment but as part of a broader funding strategy for the next decade. Lagos State offered the perspective of a government at an earlier but highly ambitious stage, drawn to OBF because of dissatisfaction with traditional funding models that deliver inputs but do not consistently solve the underlying problem of children being out of school or failing to learn. Across all three contexts, a shared set of lessons emerged: political windows matter, government ownership is essential, and institutionalization should be planned from the start even if it takes years to achieve. The forward-looking message was that education OBF has matured significantly, and the next frontier is building the systems, capacity, and partnerships needed to sustain it at scale.



A.3. Designing for Scale: Risk, Incentives, and Sustainability in Health OBCs

Host:

Dr. Nevilene Slingers
(SAMRC)

Speakers:

Benoit Renard
(Tiko Africa);
Beth Rivett-Carnac
(Rand Merchant Bank);
Alma Purcell (SAMRC);
Alex Honjiyo
(Health Finance
Coalition); Stacey Ann
Pillay (HBGI)

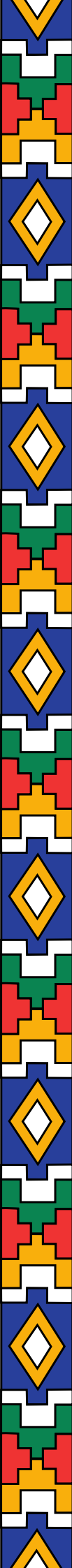
In previous years, the health session explored both inclusive access and the role of OBF in strengthening health systems amid declining donor financing. The Cape Town Health Knowledge Hub built on these foundations with a sharper focus on the structural questions, risk allocation, governance, and legal frameworks, that determine whether health OBF can scale within real public systems. This session explores live examples from across the ecosystem. Rand Merchant Bank reflected on the Imagine Social Impact Bond as a commercial investment that went through Standard Bank approval, surfacing concerns around payment certainty, baseline accuracy, and alignment of incentives. The perspective from SAMRC showed that public-sector participation is possible even within strict compliance environments, but requires flexibility, ministerial approval, and contracts adapted beyond standard government templates. Triggerise's experience in Kenya illustrated how end-to-end incentives across an adolescent sexual and reproductive health ecosystem can drive uptake and lower delivery costs at scale, while HBGI's maternal mental health pilot offered a different model of sustainability by working through faith communities and local networks. Across the session, a central message was that government leadership remains the anchor for scale, while private capital can play a catalytic role if the right frameworks, incentives, and partnerships are in place. Speakers also pointed to policy opportunities in South Africa specifically, including links to the National Health Insurance agenda and the potential to adapt instruments such as conditional grants to incorporate stronger outcome orientation.

Track B: Emerging OBF Practices in Climate, Nature and Sustainability

Sessions focused on the practical questions facing markets that are still being built, including how to de-risk early transactions, align stakeholders, and develop credible approaches to measuring and financing environmental outcomes at scale. The conversations signaled how nature-based OBF is moving from a discussion of interest to an active investment focus.

SELECT IMAGES OF
TRACK B BREAKOUTS





B.1. Investing in Nature Outcomes Assets

Host:

Zach Levey (*Levoca*)

Speakers:

Dr. Fidelis Stuchty

(*Landbanking Group*);

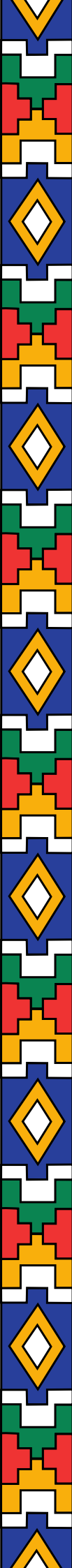
Alessandro Scalco

(*Rand Merchant Bank*);

Bridget Adams

(*Zoological Society of London*)

This session explored how OBF can be applied to nature conservation and environmental restoration, with a strong focus on what it takes to make nature finance investable in practice. Lightning talks brought together perspectives from conservation, finance, and implementation, including lessons from the Rhino Bond, emerging work on a human-wildlife coexistence bond in Kenya, regenerative agriculture and landscape restoration models, and commercial bank views on what makes a project credible to investors. A major thread throughout was that good environmental ideas are not enough on their own: successful structures require strong design, clear and trusted metrics, credible implementation partners, simple and understandable financial models, and enough evidence to reassure investors that risks are being managed. Speakers highlighted the tension between environmental complexity and financial simplicity, noting that investors still need clear outcomes, transparent structures, and familiar mechanisms before capital can flow at scale. Particular emphasis was placed on the role of offtakers' commitments and creditworthiness, government participation, blended finance, working capital, and intermediaries in connecting implementers, funders, corporates, and public institutions. The session concluded that nature assets have real potential, but scaling will depend on building the market infrastructure around it: stronger theories of change, better measurement, simpler transaction structures, and coordinated platforms that bring together governments, corporates, outcome funders, and investors.



B.2. The Rise of Nature-Based Outcomes to Fund the Future of Forests

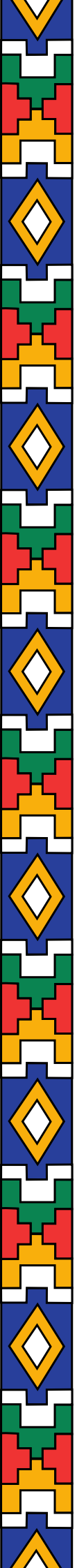
Host:

Fran Parris
(UK Government)

Speakers:

Isabel Apel Britez
(Belterra);
Topoyame Mabophiwa
(Terra Global);
Juan Carlos Aybar
(Fronterra)

This interactive lightning-round session explored emerging practices for financing forest protection and restoration across three linked themes: jurisdictional REDD+ and carbon markets using an Africa project as example, forest-positive production in Brazil, and biodiversity-focused conservation beyond carbon in Peru. A major thread was the difficulty of relying too heavily on carbon markets alone, with speakers noting that forest conservation projects often need years of upfront implementation before outcomes materialize, yet funding remains uncertain given carbon price volatility and weakening demand. The Brazil case showed how agroforestry and more sustainable cattle systems on degraded land can improve livelihoods and environmental performance, but only with substantial upfront capital, technical assistance, and farmer support that rarely fit conventional commercial finance models. Another strong theme was the push to move beyond carbon as the sole revenue logic for forests, with discussion of biodiversity credits, nature as infrastructure, and repositioning forests as productive systems that underpin supply chains, water systems, and regional economies. Speakers also argued that corporates are more likely to engage seriously when nature is framed in business, procurement, or risk-management terms rather than as CSR. The session connected directly to the fourth cohort of the Outcomes Accelerator, announced on Day 1, which focuses on forest protection, biodiversity, and nature finance beyond carbon, and is expected to test several of these structures in practice over the coming year.



B.3. OBF & Oceans: The Long-Term Strategy for Funding the Regenerative Blue Economy

Host:

Eduardo Henrique de
Azevedo (*IDB Lab*)

Speakers:

Michael Hofmann
(*RARE*);

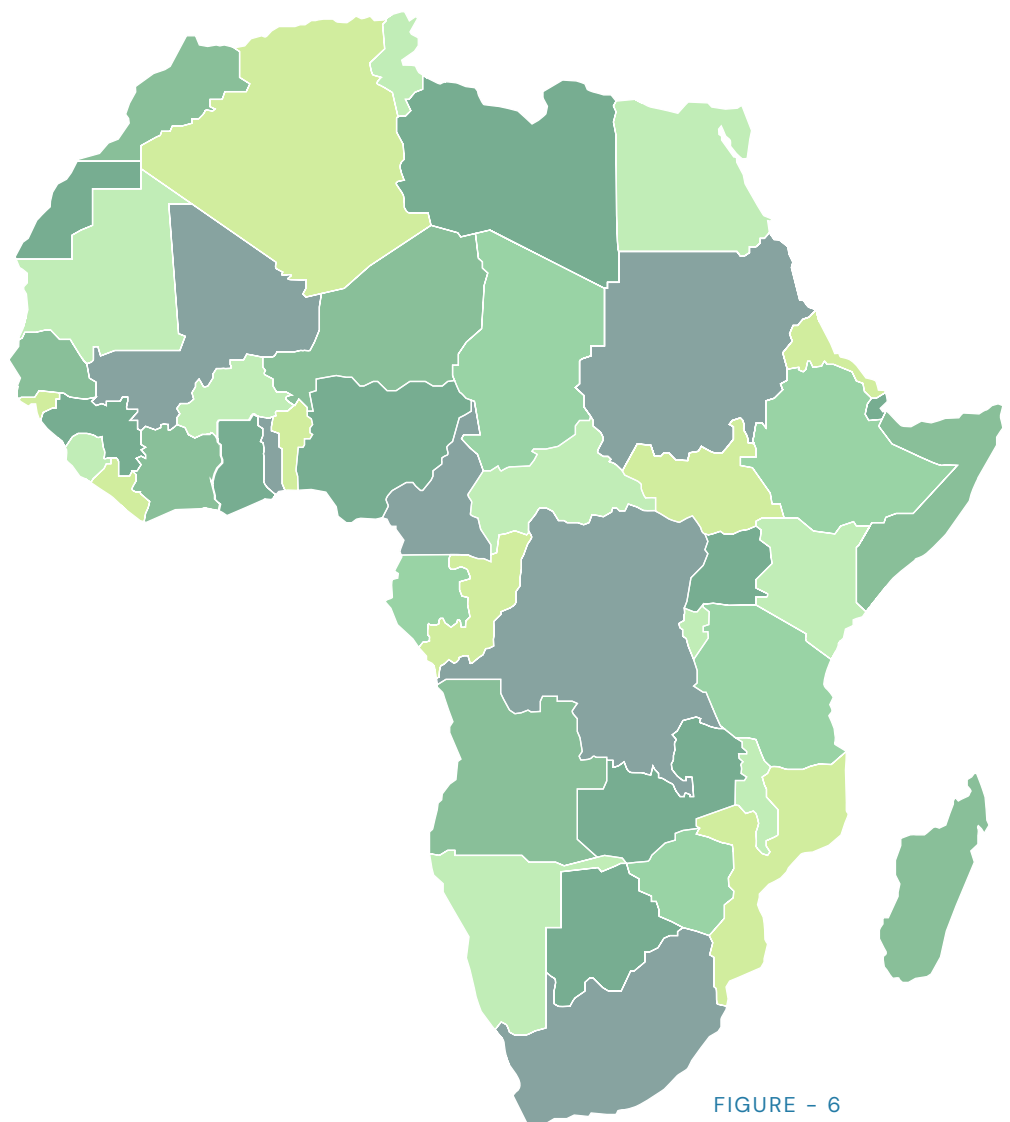
Lisa Freercks
(*Sustainable Finance
Coalition*);

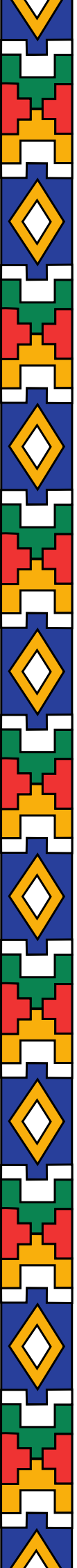
Melissa Walsh
(*ORRAA*)

Building on emerging interests in OBF for Oceans, the session explored how to turn a severely underfunded sector into something investable, scalable, and systemically connected. Speakers argued that oceans remain financed through fragmented, isolated projects rather than coordinated market mechanisms, and that the gap is less about opportunity than about the absence of structures to connect ecosystems, communities, and capital into larger pipelines. The discussion highlighted marine protected areas, mangroves, and community-based fisheries as promising building blocks – featuring Rare’s OBF pipeline and SFC’s progress on a Southern African blue outcomes fund now moving into practical design. Speakers were candid that ocean OBF remains at an earlier stage than sectors such as employment or education, and that philanthropic and design funding will likely be needed first to de-risk pilots before governments can be brought in as outcome funders. A key aspect is price and outcomes attribution discovery – so that these structures gain track record and can be seen by investors and funders as credible opportunities. Another key aspect is size: oceans demand large tickets and large areas to achieve the minimum viable scale for projects to achieve outcomes. The session concluded that progress will depend on simpler and more credible structures, aligned funders, and strong pilots that can persuade governments and larger investors to move toward a true market for ocean outcomes.

Track C: African Ecosystem Insights

This track provided a regionally grounded perspective, focusing on the state and future of OBF in South Africa and across Africa (Figure – 6). Sessions explored market readiness, policy and investment trends, and practical lessons from implementation, with a strong emphasis on what it will take to scale OBF as a mainstream financing approach across the continent.





C.1. South Africa Market Insights

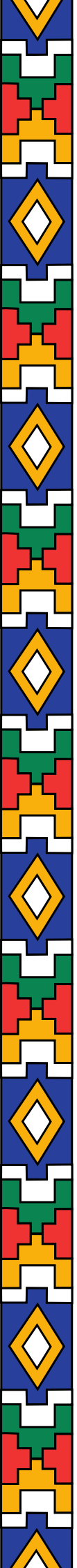
Host:

Dr. Stuart Theobald
(Krutham)

Speakers:

Akosua Koranteng
(Presidency of South Africa);
Kgomotso Tolamo
(South Africa National Treasury);
Dr. Anban Pillay
(South Africa National Department of Health)

This session provided a practical view of South Africa's OBF ecosystem, focusing on how the country is moving from a series of demonstration transactions toward mainstreaming within government systems. According to the discussion, institutionalization requires political leadership, public-sector capability, evidence, risk-sharing mechanisms, and stronger trust between government and private actors. A second major theme was that many of the perceived barriers to outcomes finance in government may be more about unfamiliarity and risk aversion than absolute legal prohibition, which reframes the work ahead from legal reform to capability building. The session placed strong emphasis on the need for learning structures, practical handbooks, Treasury guidance notes and a clearer public position from government on how departments and municipalities can use these instruments appropriately.



C.2. What's Next for OBF in Africa

Host:

Frank Aswani (AVPA)

Speakers:

Dr. Stuart Theobald
(Krutham);

Jan Willem van
den Broek (UNFPA);

Cameron Gough
(FirstRand);

Nozipho Ngwabi
(Bertha Centre)

This session examined the current state of OBF in Africa and what it will take to move the field from demonstration toward institutionalization across the continent. The overall tone was one of cautious optimism: speakers described the African OBF market as emerging and gaining momentum, with strong interest from governments, researchers, investors, and development actors, and clear need in sectors such as health, jobs, education, social protection, energy, and climate. Panelists highlighted what OBF is already doing well in African contexts, including stronger accountability through payment-for-performance, improved access for underserved populations, and greater collaboration across governments, implementers, and investors. At the same time, they were clear-eyed about the structural barriers: limited evidence, weak outcomes-level data systems, high transaction and verification costs, donor dependence, and the tension between financial viability and equity. Speakers also noted that procurement and regulatory systems often appear to block OBF even when the real constraint is institutional habit, risk aversion, and the lack of standardized mechanisms. The session concluded that long-term success in Africa will depend on unlocking domestic private capital, building a stronger pipeline of bankable and repeatable projects, strengthening government data and results systems, and shifting public finance away from measuring inputs and outputs toward measuring outcomes and impact.

SELECT IMAGES OF
AFRICAN ECOSYSTEM
BREAKOUTS



Track D: Building the Future of OBF & OBF Advocacy

Sessions explored four interconnected questions: the role of different actors in building the future of the field (governments, corporates, philanthropy); how to expand the toolkit (impact linked finance, AI); how to translate innovation into mainstream practice; and how to shape global frameworks, such as the forthcoming, global OECD Guidance (Figure – 7).

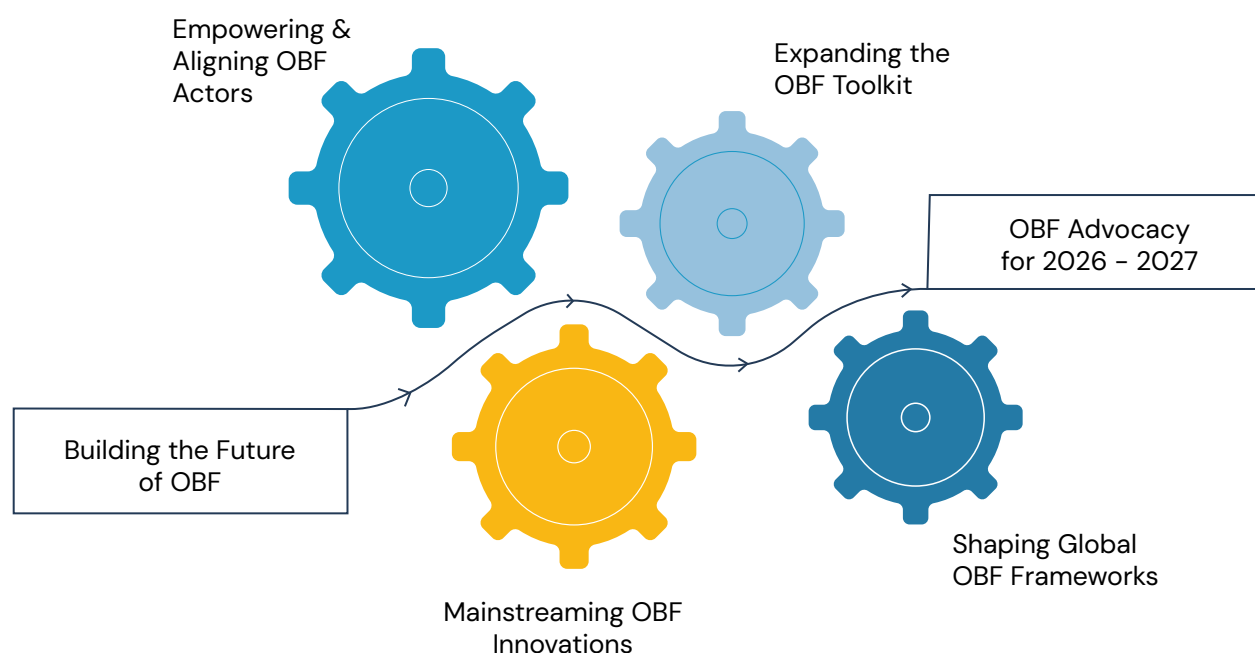
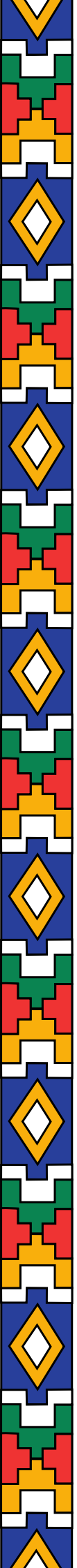


FIGURE – 7



D.1. Beyond Compliance: Using OBF in Corporate Supply Chains

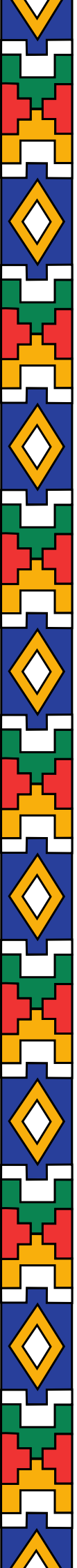
Host:

Daniel Nowack
(*World Economic Forum*)

Speakers:

Nicola Galombik
(*Yellowwoods Holdings*);
Sunil Geness (*SAP*);
Marlon Parker (*RLabs*)

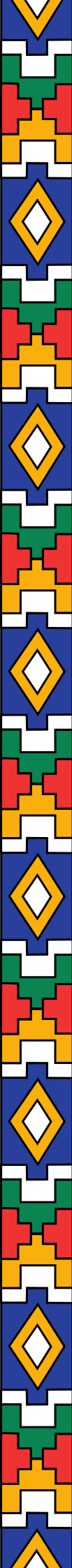
This session explored how the next phase of OBF will depend on expanding the ecosystem to include private-sector actors, community-led models, and new market mechanisms that translate social progress into economic value. A strong thread focused on community agency and dignity, with examples of models that allow communities to define value for themselves, including systems where local participation, verified contribution, and digital community currencies create pathways from social contribution to livelihoods. A second major theme was the role of business in addressing structural challenges such as youth unemployment and skills development, with case studies showing that corporates may be willing to co-fund training and employment pathways when models are designed around real market demand, shared risk, and verified results. Speakers argued that corporate participation in OBF should be treated less as philanthropy and more as part of procurement, hiring, and core business strategy. Drawing lessons from carbon markets, the discussion highlighted the need for clearer standards, credible verification, standardized units of impact, and simpler market infrastructure to reduce transaction costs without stifling innovation. The session concluded that scaling corporate engagement will depend on stronger coalitions, usable metrics, and systems that connect verified social outcomes to mainstream financial and procurement decisions.



D.2. Shaping a Common Global Framework for OBF

Co-host:
[Alejandro Guerrero](#)
(*OECD*);
[Stefanie Ridenour](#)
(*Levoca*)

This session continued the OECD's consultative process at Summit 2025 in Cali, where participants first gave structured feedback on draft frameworks. Where Cali focused on shaping the foundations, Cape Town moved into co-creation on specific design questions. This session brought practitioners together to help identify the issues that future OECD guidance should address. Participants surfaced recurring priorities including the need for strong theories of change, context-sensitive outcome definitions, transparent verification systems, clearer approaches to risk-sharing and pricing, and stronger attention to inclusivity, equity, and political buy-in. A recurring message was that OBF should be treated not only as a financing instrument but as an institutional reform tool, requiring governance structures, leadership support, clear roles, and adaptable contracts. The session also discussed the practical design of an OECD playbook, combining a high-level principles brief for policymakers with a more detailed operational playbook for institutions, with participants calling for complementary tools such as decision trees to help institutions assess whether OBF is appropriate before going deeper into design. A caution from the room was that the guidance should be explicit that OBF is not a silver bullet and should openly discuss its limits, risks, and trade-offs, and should be grounded in country, regional, and sector-specific realities. There was clear appetite to continue contributing structured input beyond the Summit to ensure the framework remains practical, credible, and widely adopted.



D.3. The Role of Philanthropy: Seeding the Future of OBF

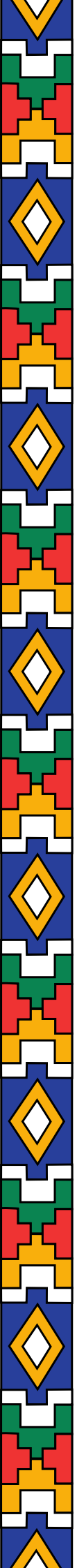
Co-host:

Sietse Wouters (*UBS
Optimus Foundation*);
Vandana Bahri (*CIFF*)

Speakers:

Daniel Gonzales
(*Fundación Santo
Domingo*);
María Paulina Gómez
(*Fundación Corona*)

Building on the philanthropy sessions from previous Summits, where conversations have focused on how philanthropy was adapting its role in a changing OBF landscape, the Cape Town session shifted the framing towards active seeding, treating philanthropy as a long-term market-building partner. This session explored how philanthropy should evolve as OBF shifts from pilots toward mainstreaming, with a central argument that its role should be catalytic rather than substitutive. Speakers argued that philanthropy is most valuable when it takes risks, supports innovation, funds less visible but essential functions such as design, verification, systems strengthening, and capacity building, and helps crowd in public funding, private capital, and domestic philanthropy rather than replacing them. A major theme was government engagement and long-term sustainability, with mainstreaming described as a five-to-ten-year market-building journey that requires philanthropy to stay engaged well beyond the pilot phase and build the trust and institutional capacity that allow governments to adopt OBF over time. Drawing on experiences from India, Colombia, and South Africa, speakers highlighted philanthropy's role as a convener rather than only a funder. The discussion also called for greater specialization, ecosystem-building, and deliberate partnerships with governments, intermediaries, investors, and local actors. Speakers also pointed to philanthropy's bridging role with the private sector, helping demonstrate that delivery organizations and enterprises are investable and enabling corporate engagement beyond CSR, while warning against fixation on financial mechanisms alone when the deeper challenge is cultural and institutional change.

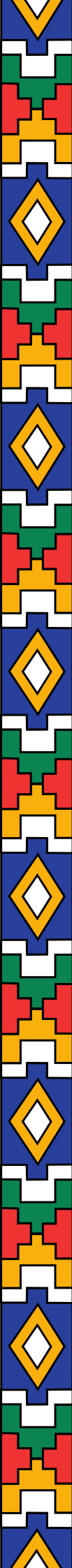


D.4. AI Meets Outcomes Finance: Emerging Opportunities and Challenges

Host:
[Shaun Conway \(IXO\)](#)

Speakers:
[Pippa Yeats \(Turn.io\)](#);
[Shabnam Aggarawal \(Rising Academy Network\)](#)

This session explored how AI and digital platforms are beginning to reshape outcomes-based financing, particularly in enabling real-time performance management and more adaptive service delivery. Speakers facilitated group discussions on several topics around the opportunities and risks posed by AI, including for OBF transaction design, portfolio optimization and results verification at scale. Key risks discussed include data privacy, bias, and over-reliance on technology, emphasizing the need for responsible deployment and strong governance frameworks. A recurring insight was that communities and frontline users should be active participants in designing AI systems, not passive subjects. The session concluded with a practical principle: AI should not be adopted simply because it is available; organizations must first identify the problem they are solving and decide whether AI meaningfully improves outcomes, reduces costs, or strengthens implementation.

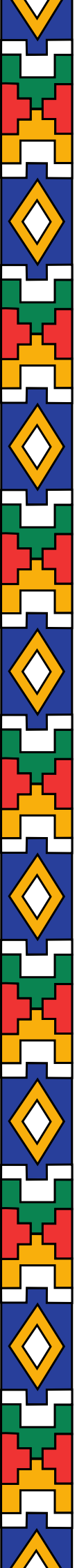


D.5. Impact-Linked Finance: Expanding the OBF Toolkit for High Impact Enterprises

Host:
Peter Beez (*SDC*)

Speakers:
Katie Naeve
(*Impact Linked Finance Collaborative*);
Natasha Dinham
(*Roots of Impact*);
Luiana Temba
(*iGravity*)

This session explored impact-linked finance (ILF) as a complementary approach within the OBF toolkit that works directly through enterprises, linking the terms of finance to measurable social outcomes rather than funding inputs or activities. Live examples grounded the discussion: a results-based incentive arrangement in East Africa helping an agricultural distribution business expand into underserved and climate-vulnerable areas, and a revenue-sharing instrument in Kenya where repayment terms improved as a company reached stronger impact results, in that case expanding water infrastructure in lower-wealth communities. These structures were shown to push enterprises to serve harder-to-reach populations and pursue outcomes that may not happen under standard commercial finance alone. Speakers emphasized that ILF transactions rarely work automatically, with enterprises often lacking strong impact management systems, meaning technical assistance, theory-of-change development, baseline setting, and performance tracking support are essential to make deals succeed. A recurring lesson was that senior management commitment to the impact logic of a deal is effectively a non-negotiable condition, since even a well-designed transaction is unlikely to work without it.



D.6. From Innovation to Practice: Mainstreaming OBF

Host:

Mila Lukic
(*Bridges Outcomes Partnerships*)

Speakers:

Spencer Janari
(*National Treasury, South Africa*);
Ko Takeuchi
(*World Bank*);
Caroline Kioko
(*State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development, Government of Kenya*)

This session built directly on the mainstreaming discussion at Summit 2025 in Cali, which examined policies and practices for wider OBF adoption. In Cape Town, the conversation went deeper into specific country and institutional perspectives, drawing on lessons from the UK, the World Bank, South Africa's National Treasury, and Kenya. The UK experience framed mainstreaming through three pillars: making outcomes-focused commissioning possible inside government, creating flexible risk-taking capital for delivery organizations, and investing in research and learning infrastructure. The World Bank perspective reinforced that mainstreaming depends on strong sector knowledge, internal institutional buy-in, and only then broader government adoption, presenting it as a gradual process rather than a single reform. South Africa's Treasury perspective described why government is interested in OBF: it shifts attention from inputs to results, creates room for innovation without the state carrying all implementation risk, and can attract additional funding partners. Kenya's experience showed both the promise and difficulty of this shift, particularly in youth employment and entrepreneurship where government is still working through unfamiliar contracting approaches and limited market readiness. The session concluded that mainstreaming would require clearer procurement and contracting tools, stronger political support, workable funding-pooling mechanisms, and deliberate investment in internal government capability, with participants warning that innovation must not remain dependent on external advisers and intermediaries.

SELECT IMAGES OF
TRACK D BREAKOUTS

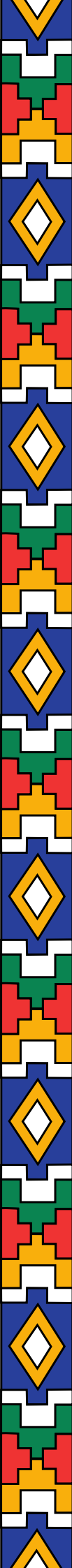


Africa Day (March 27)

The Africa Day breakout sessions were focused on understanding how OBF is being applied in practice across the continent. Sessions explored implementation in more mature sectors such as employment, health, and education in various countries across Africa, where models are moving beyond pilots and beginning to align more closely with public systems and pathways to scale. Additional sessions focused on supporting newer actors in getting started with OBF, alongside strengthening critical enablers such as data collection and outcomes verification, highlighting the tools, systems, and capabilities needed to design, launch, and implement successful OBF programs (Image P).

IMAGE - P





AD.1. OBF in Practice Across Africa: Health

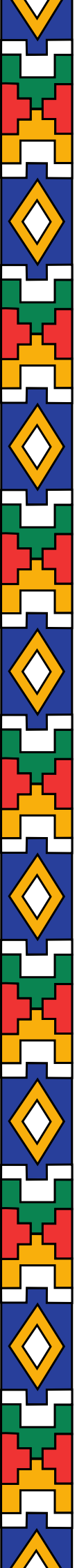
Host:

Dr. Nevilene Slingers
(SAMRC)

Speakers:

Benoit Renard (*Tiko*);
Jan Willem van den
Broek (*UNFPA*);
Lucia Santirso Richards
(*Bridges Outcomes
Partnerships*);
Dr. Fareed Abdullah
(*SAMRC*);
Julia Greenland (*Tiko*)

This session focused on newly emerging OBF initiatives in health that are close to launch, using the Girls Partnership Platform in South Africa as the main case study. The platform was presented as a next-generation approach designed to tackle adolescent sexual and reproductive health challenges shaped by HIV risk, unintended teenage pregnancy, fragmented services, donor funding cuts, and severe public fiscal pressure, building on earlier proof-of-concept work in South Africa and Kenya. A major theme was the shift from proof of concept to scale, with speakers candid that success at pilot level does not automatically translate into affordability at scale, prompting discussion of simpler metrics, standardized contracts, and real-time digital systems that maintain credible verification at lower cost. Another strong theme was sustainability through blended partnership, with efforts to crowd in public funding alongside UN agencies, philanthropy, CSR contributions, and private-sector partners to create a pooled funding platform rather than isolated transactions. Government alignment was presented as essential from the start, both to respond to public policy priorities and to increase the likelihood that successful models can eventually be absorbed into regular public programs. The session concluded that future health OBF models must be built with institutionalization in mind from the outset, combining clearer metrics, lower delivery costs, stronger government buy-in, and blended financing into scalable and sustainable systems.



AD.2. OBF in Practice Across Africa: Education

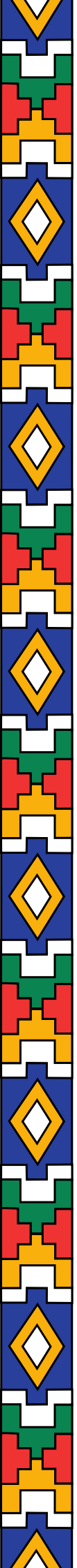
Host:

Kerry Kassen
(*Education Outcomes
Fund*)

Speakers:

Ayesha Wentworth
(*Government of
Namibia*);
Milena Castellnou
(*Education Outcomes
Fund*);
Amit Shah
(*Bridges Outcomes
Partnerships*)

This session explored how OBF is being implemented in African education systems, with a focus on early childhood development and system-level reform, drawing on experiences from South Africa and Namibia. A major theme was institutional transition: Namibia's contribution highlighted the move of ECD into the education portfolio as an opportunity to address foundational learning gaps and rethink the state's role in early years, while South Africa's example showed that even where reform is further along, the process remains evolutionary. Speakers surfaced honest design tensions around measuring learning outcomes credibly without making evaluation so expensive or rigid that programs cannot scale, and around identifying simpler indicators that still capture meaningful progress. Another strong thread was the relationship between professionalization, inclusion, and sustainability in ECD delivery, with speakers emphasizing the need to improve quality and expand access without excluding existing providers, and warning against schoolifying ECD too early at the expense of play-based learning. The session concluded that African OBF practice in education is gaining substance and confidence, but its future depends on simplifying what can be simplified, protecting what matters in service quality, and ensuring innovation translates into systems that governments can sustain and scale.



AD.3. OBF in Practice Across Continents: Employment

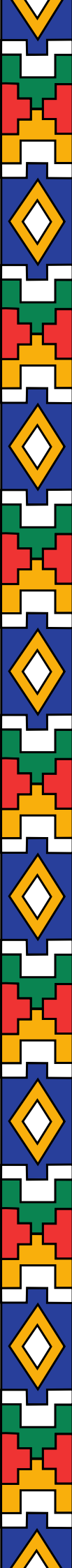
Host:

Riyaadh Ebrahim
(*Krutham*)

Speakers:

Lindokuhle
Mkhize (*eThekweni
Municipality*);
Jacqui Boule (*Western
Cape Government*);
María Paulina Gómez
(*Fundación Corona*);
Can Atacik
(*Alethina Impact*)

This session examined employment OBF in practice across South Africa, Colombia, and Türkiye, focusing on what it takes to scale and mainstream these models within public systems. South Africa's contribution reflected on the Jobs Boost model and the shift from funding training inputs to funding verified employment results, while Colombia described how years of experimentation helped change the mindset of service providers, shaped public procurement practice, and influenced labor-market policy. Türkiye added the perspective of a more recent but successful government-linked employment program, showing that an outcomes-based contract could outperform traditional interventions and create a basis for significant scale-up. Recurring implementation challenges surfaced across cases, including the difficulty of validating self-employment, designing incentives that reward real additionality, and the exclusion of strong local service providers who lack working capital to absorb delayed outcome payments, pointing to an important role for intermediaries and prime contractors. The session concluded that employment OBF is maturing and can deliver better results than traditional input-driven programs, but scaling requires procurement reform, clearer pricing logic, and high-level leadership support that gives officials the confidence to keep innovating.



AD.4. Strategies to Enhance Data and Outcomes Verification Processes

Host:

Dr. Lee-Ann Davids
(SAMRC)

Speakers:

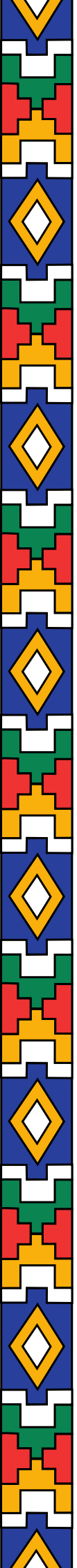
Dr. Braimoh Bello
(CESAR);

Dr. Petro Rousseau
(Innovation Guru);

Juliana Outes-Velarde
(GO Lab);

Nayantara Watsa
(Tiko Africa)

This session explored how OBF can build more reliable and practical data and verification systems, particularly in contexts where data is incomplete or fragmented. A core message was that data in OBF should not be viewed only as a compliance tool for payment, but as a wider enabler of transparency, accountability, and learning, and that verification should help improve services rather than simply identify failure. Speakers emphasized that there is no single correct verification model, describing a spectrum from lighter-touch self-certification to more rigorous experimental methods, with verification design always involving trade-offs between rigor and feasibility. Practical case studies grounded the discussion: the Imagine Social Impact Bond in South Africa showed how multiple data sources can be triangulated to test assumptions and build defensible results, while Triggerise's digitally enabled delivery model in Kenya showed how verification can be embedded into the intervention itself through real-time tracking, biometrics, and dashboards, reducing the cost of external verification. Participants also acknowledged risks including fraud and over-reliance on technology, stressing that independent verification and human oversight remain essential even where digital systems are strong. The session concluded that better OBF verification will come from combining practical rigor, strong relationships, transparent standards, and smarter use of technology, while continuing to invest in data as a public good.



AD.5. Getting Started with OBF: Concepts and Tools

Host:

Stuart Theobald
(Krutham)

Speakers:

Chad Capon
(Western Cape
Provincial Treasury);
Kgomotso Tolamo
(National Treasury)

This session featured three different capacity building initiatives from South Africa, developed by or in partnership with different government levels. The first was an “Outcomes Based Finance Handbook” developed by Krutham in partnership with the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention and the South African Medical Research Council, including key concepts, cases and tools, such as a decision framework for assessing when OBF is appropriate or not. The Western Cape Government developed an “Alternative and Blended Finance Framework” to help different departments to identify projects, select the right instrument – including OBF – share risk prudently and unlock new money without jeopardizing fiscal sustainability, all with a legally-anchored guideline. Finally, the National Treasury’s Cities Support Programme and the World Bank developed a capacity building initiative focused on “Impact Investing and Outcomes Driven Design and Financing,” including an online course open to anyone interested (not only government officials), workshops focused on ‘How to be a good commissioner’ and concept notes for new projects. All presentations are available here.

VIEW OF PLENARY
DISCUSSIONS

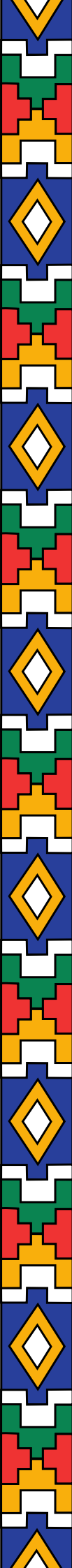


GLOBAL FORUM, DAY 1
SPEAKERS HON. JAYANT
CHAUDHARY, MINISTER
FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT
& ENTREPRENEURSHIP,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WITH HON. DR. MIMMY
GONDWE, DEPUTY
MINISTER OF HIGHER
EDUCATION AND
TRAINING, GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA



GLOBAL FORUM DAY 2
SPEAKER ALEJANDRO
GUERRERO, HEAD OF
DEVELOPMENT IMPACT
AT THE OECD





Annex 2: Summit 2026 Agenda

Global Forum – Day 1

Wednesday,
March 25, 2026

MC: Nuria de Oca
(Levoca)

09:45 – 10:30

Registration and Welcome Coffee

*Reception and Flamingo Restaurant (1st Floor)
& Cafeteria (Ground floor)*

10:30 – 12:30

Opening Plenary: Unlocking Public-Private Funding for Outcomes

Blue Crane Auditorium

12:30 – 14:00

Networking Lunch

*Flamingo Restaurant (1st Floor) & Cafeteria
(Ground Floor)*

14:00 – 15:30

Parallel Breakout Sessions

(Delegates go to their reserved/assigned session)

1.1 OBF Knowledge Hub: Employment
*Testing, refining, Scaling: How OBF for
Employment is Evolving*
Breakout Room 3: Hadedá

1.2 OBF Knowledge Hub: Education
*From Pilots to Scaling: Outcomes-Based
Financing in Education*
Breakout Room 4: Loeri

**1.3 Emerging Practices: Nature &
Biodiversity**
Investing in Nature Outcomes Assets
Breakout Room 1: Sugardbird

1.4 African Ecosystem: South Africa Market
South Africa Market Insights
Breakout Room 5: Fish Eagle

1.5 Future of OBF: The Role of Corporates
*Beyond Compliance: Using Outcome-
Based Finance in Corporate Supply Chains*
Blue Crane Auditorium

15:30 – 16:00

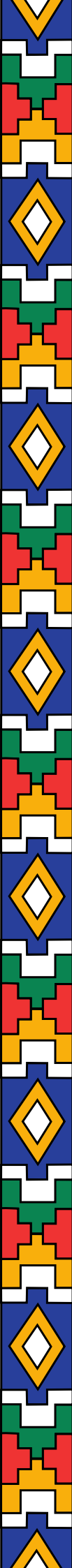
Coffee break

*Flamingo Restaurant (1st Floor) & Cafeteria
(Ground floor)*

16:00 – 17:00

Closing Plenary

Blue Crane Auditorium



Global Forum – Day 2

08:30 – 09:00	Registration and Welcome Coffee <i>Reception and Flamingo Restaurant (1st Floor) & Cafeteria (Ground floor)</i>
09:30 – 10:30	Morning Plenary: Challenges & Shortcuts to institutionalizing OBF <i>Blue Crane Auditorium</i>
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break <i>Flamingo Restaurant (1st Floor) & Cafeteria (Ground floor)</i>
11:00 – 12:30	Parallel Breakout Sessions (Delegates go to their reserved/assigned session) 2.1 OBF Knowledge Hub: Health <i>Risk, Incentives, and Sustainability in Health OBCs</i> <i>Breakout Room 1: Sugardbird</i> 2.2 Emerging Practices: Forest <i>The Rise of Nature-Based Outcomes to Fund the Future of Forest</i> <i>Breakout Room 4: Loeri</i> 2.3 Future of OBF: OECD Guidance <i>Shaping a Common Global Framework for Outcomes-Based Financing</i> <i>Breakout Room 3: Hadedá</i> 2.4 Future of OBF: The Role of Philanthropy <i>Seeding the Future: Philanthropy, Advocacy, and Unlocking Large-Scale Outcomes Funding</i> <i>Blue Crane Auditorium</i> 2.5 Future of OBF: The Role of AI <i>AI Meets Outcomes Finance: Emerging Opportunities and Challenges</i> <i>Blue Crane Auditorium</i>
12:30 – 14:00	Networking Lunch <i>Flamingo Restaurant (1st Floor) & Cafeteria (Ground floor)</i>

14:00 – 15:30

Parallel Breakout Sessions

(Delegates go to their reserved/assigned session)

- 3.1 Emerging Practices: Impact-Linked Finance**
Impact-Linked Finance: Expanding the OBF Toolkit for High Impact Enterprises
[Blue Crane Auditorium](#)
- 3.2 Emerging Practices: Oceans**
OBF and Oceans: The Long-Term Strategy for Funding the Regenerative Blue Economy
[Breakout Room 4: Loeri](#)
- 3.3 African Ecosystem: OBF in Africa**
What's next for OBF in Africa
[Breakout Room 2: Cape Teal](#)
- 3.4 Future of OBF: Mainstreaming**
From Innovation to Practice: Mainstreaming Outcomes-Based Financing
[Breakout Room 1: Sugarbird](#)
- 3.5 Future of OBF: The Role of Outcome Funders**
Outcome Funder Roundtable (Invitation Only)
[Breakout Room 3: Hadedea](#)

15:30 – 16:00

Coffee break

[Flamingo Restaurant \(1st Floor\) & Cafeteria \(Ground floor\)](#)

16:00 – 17:00

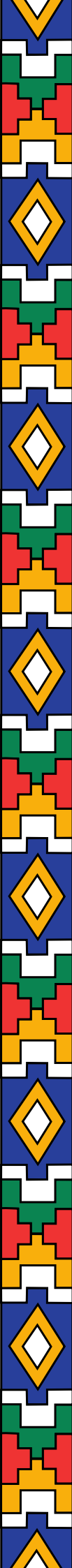
Closing Plenary: From Insights to Action – Key Takeaways to Unlock & Propel OBF Potential

[Blue Crane Auditorium](#)

18:00 – 21:00

OFA Networking Dinner

BSpiced, V&A Waterfront (Shuttle service provided for guests who RSVP'd)



Africa Day

Friday,
March 27, 2026

MC: Lee-Ann Davids
(SAMRC)

09:30 – 10:00

Welcome Coffee & Networking

*Reception and Flamingo Restaurant (1st Floor)
& Cafeteria (Ground floor)*

10:00 – 11:45

Morning Plenary

Blue Crane Auditorium

11:45 – 13:15

Networking Lunch

*Flamingo Restaurant (1st Floor) & Cafeteria
(Ground floor)*

13:15 – 14:45

Parallel Skill-Sharing Sessions

(Delegates go to their reserved/assigned session)

4.1 OBF in Practice Across Africa: Health

Breakout Room 4: Loeri

4.2 OBF in Practice Across Africa: Education

Breakout Room 5: Fish Eagle

4.3 OBF in Practice Across Continents: Employment

Blue Crane Auditorium

4.4 Strategies to Enhance Data & Outcomes Verification Processes:

Breakout Room 3: Hadedda

4.5 Getting Started with Outcomes-Based Financing: Concepts and Tools

Breakout Room 1: Sugarbird

14:45 – 15:15

Coffee break

*Flamingo Restaurant (1st Floor) & Cafeteria
(Ground floor)*

15:15 – 16:30

Closing Plenary

Blue Crane Auditorium

DELEGATES FOLLOWING
OFA SUMMIT PLENARY
DISCUSSIONS

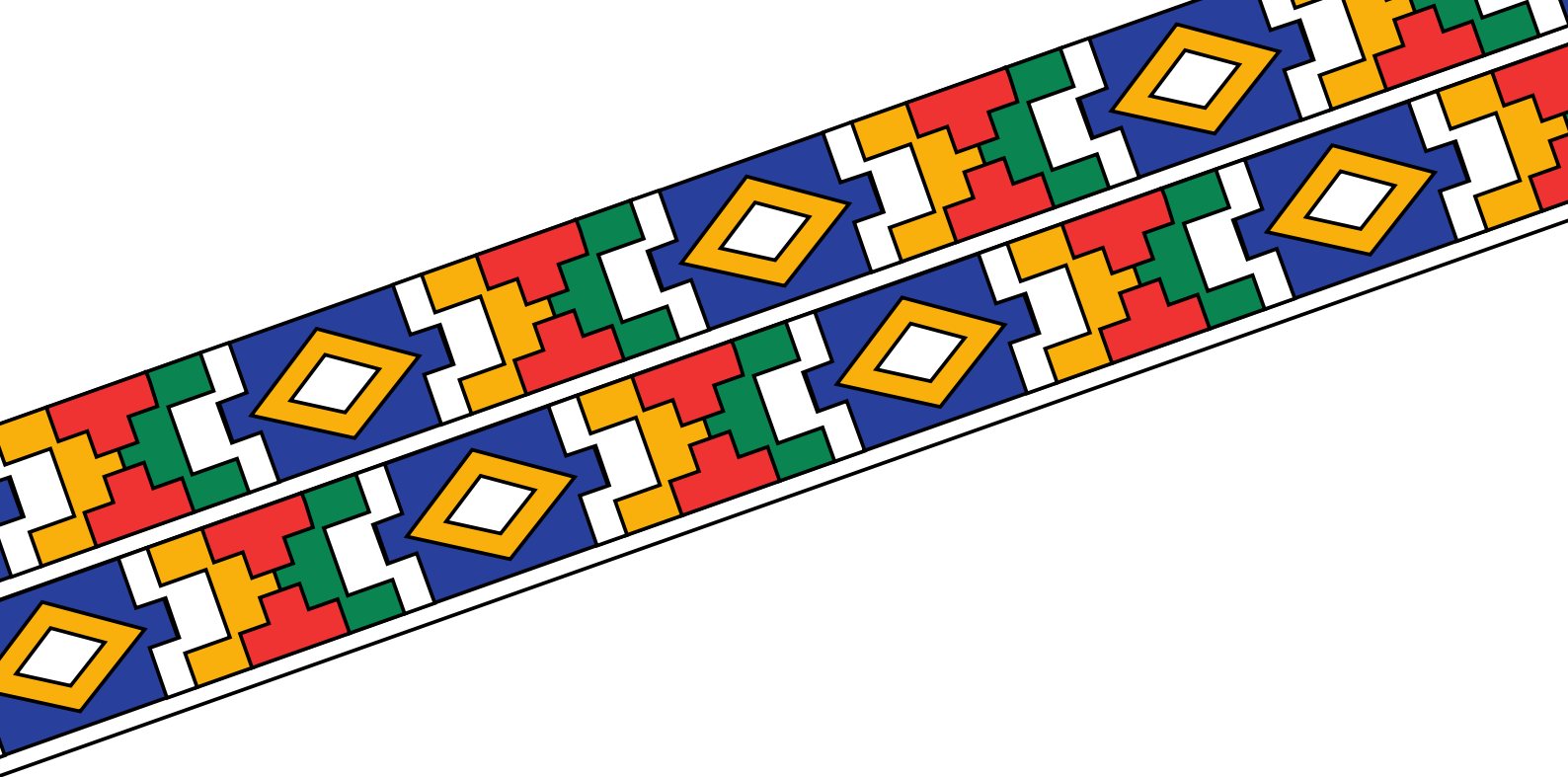


OFA SUMMIT
TEAM, INCLUDING
THE SOUTH AFRICAN
PRESIDENCY, ITS PYEI
PROGRAM TEAM, THE
SAMRC AND THE OFA
SECRETARIAT (LEVOCA).



OFA SUMMIT DINNER
FEATURING AFRICAN
DRUMMING





Outcomes
Finance Alliance



Cape Town · 25–27 March 2026

OFA Secretariat



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