

The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of the KfW headquarters in Berlin. The scene is captured during the 'golden hour' of sunset, with a warm, orange glow over the city. The central focus is a tall, cylindrical building with a facade of vertical, multi-colored glass panels. To its right are several other modern office buildings with grid-like window patterns. The foreground shows a street with trees and a park area with a river. A white text box with a blue and green patterned border is overlaid on the right side of the image.

KfW Impact Insights Financial Year 2024

The impact of our financing
and promotional activities

Table of contents

About this publication	3
KfW's impact management	4
Selected key figures on KfW's impact	6
The impact indicators – a closer look	
Environment Renewable electricity generation capacity installed	7
Annual greenhouse gas emission savings	8
Size of protected areas promoted	10
Economy Newly connected end users to high-speed internet via fibre optics	14
Entrepreneurs supported	15
Newly created or secured jobs	17
Social People benefiting from education	18
Housing units promoted	19
Collection of impact data at KfW	20
Literature & image sources	21
Imprint	22

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About this publication

Dear readers,

KfW is dedicated to transforming the economy and society to improve living conditions around the globe. Throughout this journey, we aim to be transparent about the impact of our promotional and financing activities and report on the progress made. In alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs – see <https://sdgs.un.org>) and the “KfWplus” transformation agenda, we have defined important impact categories for KfW and derived corresponding impact indicators. Specifically, we are looking at the positive impacts we expect from our new business for the past financial year.

This report represents an initial step towards focusing even more on the impact of our financing. As of now, it only captures a portion of KfW’s overall impact. Comprehensive impact measurement is a complex endeavour and there is a potential for misinterpretation of the figures. Making statements about future developments involves risks and uncertainties. In account of this, we aim to uncertainties. In

account of this, we aim to advance the debate on “impact” by providing insights and context on methodology and data collection related to the impact figures presented in this publication.

The following information is published voluntarily and in addition to the mandatory regulatory sustainability reporting. Where necessary and useful, we will continue to enhance the information presented in this report and integrate it more closely with the mandatory regulatory sustainability reporting.

To assist us in further developing KfW’s impact management, we invite you to share your feedback on this publication by writing to nachhaltigkeit@kfw.de.

I hope you enjoy reading it.

Jürgen Kern

Jürgen Kern

Chief Sustainability Officer of KfW



Guide for orientation

The introductory part of this reporting provides insights into KfW’s impact management methodology. This is followed by an overview of selected impact indicators, which are examined in more detail on the subsequent pages, following the logic of the sustainability pillars *environment, economy and society*. Each selected impact indicator contributes to at least one SDG and one KfW impact category. The indicators are complemented by project examples under the headline “Impact Stories” as well as deep dives to provide more practical insights into our impact on the ground.

KfW's impact management

“Managing impacts” is a central element of KfW's transformation agenda

As one of the largest transformation and promotional banks in the world, KfW plays a decisive role in the implementation of sustainability goals. We support and finance states, municipalities, companies, financial institutions and private individuals to actively support them on the road to greenhouse gas neutrality, improved living conditions and a competitive economy.

To ensure that the goal of transformation goes beyond mere intentions, KfW has set up the transformation agenda “KfWplus”, focusing on the promotional areas of climate and environment as well as digitalisation and innovation. Managing impacts and mobilising private capital are decisive levers for the successful implementation of this agenda. In addition to the use of public funds, KfWplus also drives forward the mobilisation of private capital to expand the financing of transformation projects.

In order to be able to assess whether we are on the right track, it is key to continuously monitor and report on the impact of our financing and

our promotional programmes . To this end, we have set up group-wide impact management.

Find out more on “KfWplus” on our website at: <https://www.kfw.de/About-KfW/Reporting-Portal/KfWplus.html>

Mobilising growth and innovation capital

The transformation of the economy and society can only succeed with the support of private investment. Hence, KfW has implemented various measures to mobilise additional private capital. One such programme is the German Federal Government's WIN initiative, which is coordinated by KfW and aims to improve the framework conditions in Germany in order to enhance access to private capital for young innovative companies`

Further details on the WIN initiative can be found on our website at www.kfw.de/WIN

The aim of group-wide impact management is to increase transparency regarding the expected impact of KfW's financing and promotional activities towards its stakeholders. At the same time, we want to use the insights gained from impact analyses to ensure that KfW promotional measures become increasingly result-oriented.

This report provides, for the first time, insights into the group-wide expected impacts of KfW's new commitments for the 2024 financial year. KfW's impact methodology as well as the development of data collection processes (p.20) are the basis for impact reporting.

KfW's understanding of impact

KfW's understanding of impact serves as the foundation of its impact management. It is derived from a “Theory of Change”, which describes the process of providing input (funding) to generate outputs (products and services) to achieve outcomes and impact at societal level in the long term. Using this “Theory of Change” impact targets were derived and grouped into impact categories.

To assess KfW's contribution to these categories, we have established group-wide impact indicators. For the 2024 financial year, we are presenting an excerpt of indicators that are strategically relevant for KfW, chosen on the basis of data availability and the promotional priorities defined in "KfWplus".

Find out more on the methodology at: <https://www.kfw.de/nachhaltigkeit/About-KfW/Sustainability/Strategie-Management/Sustainable-Finance/Impact-management/>

Opportunities and limits of the impact assessment

Unless otherwise stated, the outputs and outcomes presented below always reflect the **expected impact** considered at the time of commitment.

The reason for this is that there may be a time lag between business commitment and the occurrence of outcomes. Outcomes achieved can therefore only be reported for financed projects that are being implemented or have been implemented and have been observed over a certain period of time. This is not possible across all KfW activities, in part due to the large

number of business activities. In addition, short-term insights into outcomes provide helpful impetus for the promotional business. For this reason, the group-wide assessment is based on the expected impact at the time of commitment. For individual projects, KfW can evaluate the actual impact achieved, as described in the "Deep Dive: Impact on biodiversity" (p. 12f). These selective evaluations by KfW Development Bank can add an important piece of the puzzle to KfW's impact picture.

Forecasting the expected impact is naturally associated with uncertainties. Some assumptions are made for the determination, which are supported by robust methods and estimation procedures. Wherever possible, internationally recognised standards are used.

KfW's impact analysis does not balance the negative consequences of KfW's activities against the positive impact. This is because these effects typically occur across different timeframes and sustainability dimensions, making a meaningful comparison difficult or impossible. However, KfW's financing fully complies with internationally recognised minimum requirements to avoid negative outcomes on

people and the environment. KfW assesses planned projects for environmental and social compatibility and applies a group-wide exclusion list. KfW sector guidelines have also been introduced for GHG-intensive sectors.

The publication of this reporting is a first step toward demonstrating that KfW contributes to the SDGs and the KfW impact categories. However, evaluations along quantitative targets are not yet possible, as publicly available comparative figures and experiences from our own history are currently not available to serve as a basis for target definition.

The impact data presented below do not relate to the overall impact of the projects, but exclusively to the **impact created by KfW's financing share**.

KfW's impact in selected figures

Insights into the expected impacts of KfW's new business for the 2024 financial year:



2,490 megawatts of renewable electricity generation capacity is being installed



5.68 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions are saved or avoided annually



95 million hectares cover the size of the protected areas supported



448,000 end-users are supplied with fibre optic connections



36,000 entrepreneurs are supported



822,000 jobs are created or maintained directly and indirectly



622,000 people are benefiting from education



509,000 housing units are promoted





Renewable electricity generation capacity installed

The global renewable energy market is growing rapidly: Next year, renewable energies are expected to cover more than a third of the world's electricity generation. More than 5,500 gigawatts of renewable energy generation capacity are to be added by 2030.¹ This opens up opportunities for German companies' technologies and know-how for climate-friendly "made in Germany" energy supply. It facilitates the opening of growth markets in emerging and developing countries, among others. At the same time, the expansion of clean sources of energy is essential for limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius and for a crisis-proof energy supply.



The indicator thus contributes to the international climate goals of the Paris Agreement and SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy) as well as to the KfW impact category **Reduction of GHG emissions**.

The indicator aggregates the additionally installed electricity generation capacity of the renewable energy plants, the construction or modernisation of which is financed or promoted by KfW, in megawatts (MW).

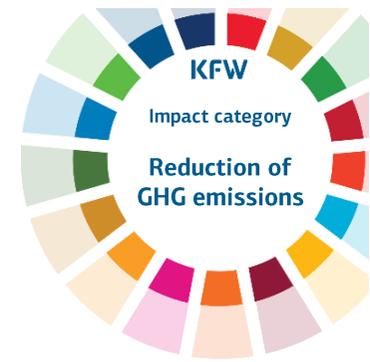
2,490 megawatts

Electricity generation capacity from renewable energies worldwide is expected to be additionally installed as an expected impact of the 2024 financial year.

This corresponds to approx. 12% of the renewable electricity generation plants commissioned in Germany in 2024.² The installation of additional renewable electricity generation capacity is promoted by several business areas of KfW and thus internationally.

Regional distribution KfW-promoted electricity generation capacity from renewable energies





Annual greenhouse gas emission savings

Investments in renewable energy projects as well as projects for energy efficiency and the protection of ecosystems make a significant contribution to saving greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). GHG savings are the measurable reduction or avoidance of emissions resulting from financed projects globally.

We always benefit from less CO₂ in the atmosphere, no matter where these savings are made. It is therefore important that developing and emerging countries are supported in reducing their emissions, because without their contributions, international climate goals cannot be achieved. In addition, renewable energies also offer the opportunity to expand industrial value creation in these countries.



This indicator thus contributes to SDG 13 (Climate action) and the KfW impact category **Reduction of GHG emissions**.

GHG savings are measured in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year (t CO₂e/year). This saving results from comparing the emissions of a project with an assumed scenario in which the measure was not implemented (baseline).

5.68 million tonnes CO₂e/year

are expected to be saved through projects promoted and financed by KfW in the 2024 financial year.

KfW's various business areas make it possible to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions through their diverse products and services, whether through the targeted promotion of corresponding projects in development cooperation (**KfW Development Bank & DEG**), through export and project finance (**KfW IPEX-Bank**) or through targeted promotional programmes as part of the **domestic promotional business**.

An example of a flagship project for installing electricity generation capacity from renewable energies and its resulting reductions in GHG emissions is presented on the following page "Impact Stories" (p. 9).



5.68 million tonnes of GHG emissions saved or avoided annually

This corresponds to the annual CO₂ footprint of approximately **1.2 million people**.³



Impact Stories

Wind power as a resource for sustainable energy production

KfW is supporting the transformation of the energy industry in Germany and around the world. It finances wind power, solar energy and hydrogen, thereby contributing to the generation of renewable energies. At the same time, KfW is financing the expansion of energy infrastructure to secure the supply of sustainable energy.

In Turkey, for example, an important project for Europe's energy transition is underway: the onshore wind farm project "Enerjisa YEKA-2" with a total capacity of 750 MW comprises nine wind farms spread over the three regions of Aydin, Balikesir and Çanakkale. The flagship project is the largest of its kind in Turkey.

KfW IPEX-Bank assumes significant agency and coordination functions and plays a leading role in financing this project. This is carried out in several tranches totalling USD 1 billion and is provided by a consortium of seven international banks and development institutions, including **DEG**.

The supplier and installer of the 180 wind turbines is the renowned German manufacturer Enercon. The project is scheduled to be completed in 2026.

Based on the financing share of KfW IPEX-Bank and DEG, KfW accounts for approx. **100 MW** of installed electricity generation capacity and approx. **210,000 tonnes per annum of avoided GHG emissions**.



Further examples of **KfW IPEX-Bank's sustainable financing** can be found on our website at: <https://www.kfw-ipex-bank.de/Business-sectors/Energy/>.



Details on DEG's **impact measurement** can be found at: [How we measure the impact of our work | DEG](#).



Size of protected areas promoted

Whether for food, water or as a resource for medical products – protecting nature and preserving biodiversity secures the livelihoods for us humans. Through the work of KfW, Germany has become one of the world’s biggest bilateral donors for biodiversity conservation. To date, KfW has supported 368 projects in around 60 countries and supra-regional regions with the main or secondary objective of protecting biodiversity as part of its existing business.

This includes particularly projects for the conservation of protected areas. According to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), protected areas include: (1) state or privately managed protected areas (IUCN categories I-VI, UNESCO biosphere reserves, UNESCO world heritage sites, RAMSAR areas), (2) other effective land-based conservation measures that have a positive impact on biodiversity and possibly on the cultural, socio-economic values of the local population, and (3) areas that are protected by indigenous and local communities and have a high environmental and cultural value.

The area to whose protection **KfW Development Bank** is expected to contribute with the new commitments for the 2024 financial year comprises

95 million hectares

This corresponds to approximately **2.6 times** the area of Germany.⁴



The protection of these areas serves the preservation of global biodiversity. The natural habitats of plants and animals are protected, as are their genetic resources, which are important for medical purposes, among other things. Intact forests and wetlands are large CO₂ stores and support global climate protection. In some of the supported areas, sustainable use of resources by the local population enables a secure income.



The indicator contributes particularly to SDGs 14 (Life below water) and 15 (Life on land) as well as to KfW’s impact category **Protecting biodiversity**.

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With the “Impact Stories” project presented on the next page (p. 11) we would like to demonstrate, by way of example, what KfW’s contribution can look like in practice).

Impact Stories

Protecting the tiger



The tiger is one of the endangered animals on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Up until about 15 years ago, tiger populations had shrunk dramatically due to, among other things, poaching and the reduction in habitat. Its protection helps to preserve many other species in its habitat and secures the general health of the ecosystem.

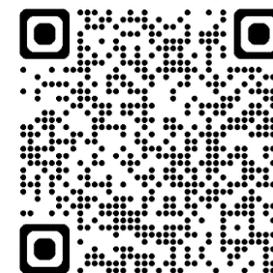
KfW has been promoting the Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme (ITHCP) on behalf of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development for ten years, which is active in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nepal until the end of 2027.

ITHCP protects tigers and their habitats through various measures and has helped tiger populations recover significantly. At the same time, the programme supports the rural population near the tiger conservation areas. The areas better protected by the ITHCP cover a total of around **6.9 million hectares**, which is roughly the size of Bavaria.

Find out more via the QR code or on our website at:

<https://www.kfw.de/stories/environment/nature-conservation/biodiversität-bangladesh-tiger/>

This project has been funded by **KfW Development Bank** for **many years** and is intended to showcase the impact of KfW's work. The area affected by this project is therefore not included in the impact figures on p. 10.



Deep Dive

Impact on biodiversity

A large part of the flora and fauna is endangered by human influences. According to the United Nations World Biodiversity Council, nearly one million species of animals and plants will be threatened by extinction in the coming decades.

The main driver of species extinction is the loss of natural habitat. Today, tropical rainforests are home to an estimated 80% of all animal and plant species. Whereas in the past they covered 15 to 20% of the earth's land area, today this figure is just 6 to 7%.⁵ Forests also play a special role in the fight against climate change: According to estimates by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), deforestation accounted for 7-11% of all man-made CO₂ emissions in the last decade.⁶ KfW has been committed to the conservation of critical habitats and biodiversity for decades.

Our impact

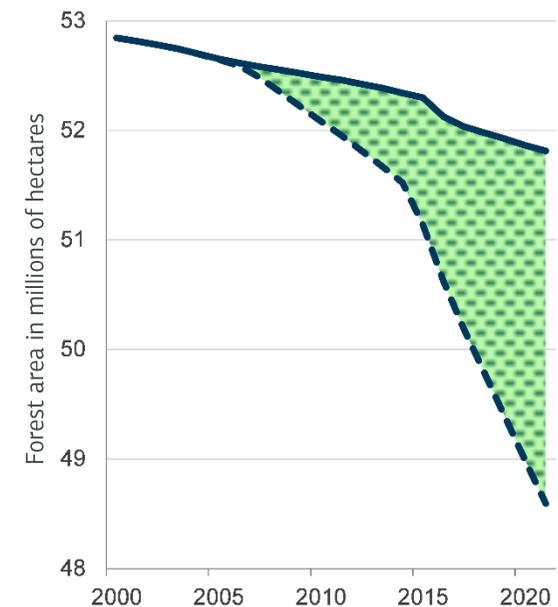
Protecting (still) large areas is complex. On average, every ranger in Latin America is responsible for 226 square kilometres of protected area.⁷ However, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), a

ranger should only be responsible for five square kilometres for effective forest protection. It is therefore not surprising that illegal clearing by fire and logging also occurs repeatedly in formally protected forests. Is our commitment therefore in vain?

To investigate the impact of our financing for protected areas, the *Development Impact Lab*, the evaluation department of KfW Development Bank, analysed how much forest would still remain in the protected areas today if KfW and its partners had not been involved.

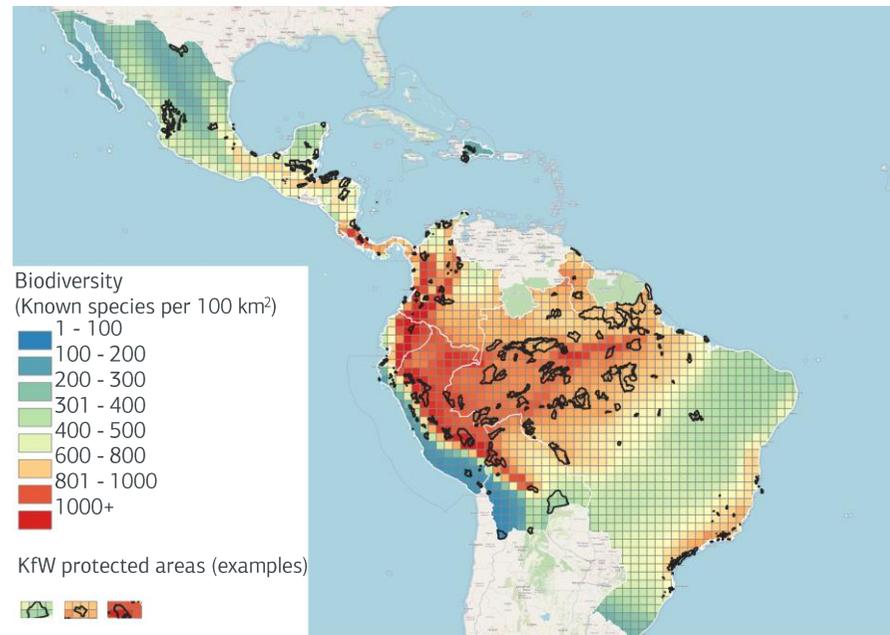
For this purpose, protected areas in the Latin American partner countries co-financed by KfW were compared with other forest areas that exhibited similar characteristics at the time the respective projects were launched: comparable forest coverage, similar trend in deforestation and travel time to the next settlement, etc.

Figure 1: Preserved forest areas over time



Based on satellite data, it is then possible to examine how deforestation has developed on the protected areas and on the comparative areas over time. The result is shown in Figure 1. One thing is clear: Although a downturn of forest area also occurred in the protected areas we supported, the loss was significantly lower than in the comparative regions. If the

Figure 2: KfW protected areas and biodiversity in Latin America



difference is applied to the entire protected area in Latin America, it can be calculated that a total of **5.1 million hectares of forest were preserved** between 2000 and 2021. This roughly corresponds to an area the size of Lower Saxony (Germany). It is possible to compare the protected areas funded by KfW

with other areas because it is becoming increasingly easier to analyse geodata such as satellite images. Geodata also helps us to better understand the protected areas in which we are involved. Comparing our project sites with biodiversity information shows that the regions we are active in is exactly where biodiversity is greatest (Figure 2).

A valuable tool for impact measurement

Procedures involving a control group are a valuable tool for measuring impact. Although they cannot be used across the board – a control group cannot always be designed and sometimes the costs might be too high – they can be used in a targeted manner to complement other impact indicators and approaches. This is why the *Development Impact Lab* supports a number of projects: For example, in Tanzania, where we measure whether local people benefit from a new water pipeline. Or in Vietnam, where we are reviewing whether smallholders can effectively protect themselves against the consequences of extreme weather events with insurance. The example of protected areas demonstrates that it can be well worthwhile taking a closer look at the impact.



Newly connected end-users to high-speed Internet via fibre optics

An effective and competitive infrastructure is an essential prerequisite for the future economic, technological and social development of a country. As a result, broadband expansion is of great importance worldwide.

Optical data transmission using fibre optics has the advantage of a significantly higher maximum bandwidth compared to electrical transmission: More information can be transferred per time unit. At the same time, data transmission via fibre optics requires less energy than is currently the norm.

The indicator is measured on the basis of the absolute number of end customers connected to the telecommunications network via fibre optics. There are different definitions of connected end-users, including private households, companies and other users such as public institutions. The decisive factor here is the creation of the individual connection option to the telecommunications network (*homes passed*).

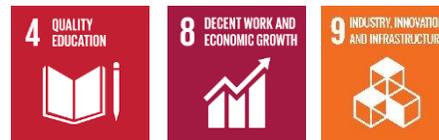
The projects promoted and financed by KfW in the 2024 financial year are expected to provide

448,000 end-users

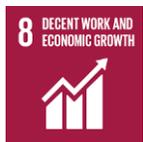
with the option of connecting to high-speed Internet via fibre optics. Around 55% of end-users are located in Germany and Europe and 45% are located in North America.

The project contributes to SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure). The indicator also contributes to KfW's **Digital transformation** impact category.

Particularly important is the economically beneficial aspect of broadband expansion. Increasing the economic and social attractiveness of a region strengthens cities and municipalities and makes a significant contribution to the digital transformation. In addition, the expansion of the telecommunications network will enable better access to knowledge and education.



Entrepreneurs supported



To stimulate economic growth and contribute to SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), business start-ups, in particular young technology companies, are of central importance in addition to the growth of already established companies.

Young companies are often the drivers of innovation and secure the competitiveness of the economy. Consequently, increased start-up financing contributes to SDG 9



(Industry, innovation and infrastructure) as well as to the KfW impact category **Competitiveness and access to financial services**.

The number of entrepreneurs supported is based on companies in which investments were made as part of the financing and promotional activities, as long as this company was not founded or taken over by the entrepreneurs more than 5 years ago at the time of the investment. For company start-ups whose team size is unknown, estimates based on public

information are used if possible (e.g. 2.5 entrepreneurs for start-ups) or at least one entrepreneur is counted otherwise. The number of entrepreneurs supported also includes those intending to set up a business.

36,000 entrepreneurs

were supported through KfW's funding for the 2024 financial year.

KfW Entrepreneurship Monitor

The KfW Entrepreneurship Monitor is an annual, representative population survey on start-ups in Germany. It is conducted by renowned survey institutes according to scientific standards and provides comprehensive statistics on business founding activities in Germany.

Find out more at:

<https://www.kfw.de/About-KfW/KfW-Research/KfW-Gründungsmonitor.html>



Impact Stories:

A start-up success story

After arriving in Germany in 2013, a future KfW customer initially took various language and integration courses and started working as a nursing assistant. After successfully completing his training as a caregiver for the elderly in 2022, he continued his training to become a nursing service manager. He then fulfilled his dream by setting up his own company in 2023/2024 with a KfW StartGeld Starter Loan **of EUR 125,000**: His outpatient nursing service offers personal care, nutrition and exercise, advises patients and relatives and provides assistance services. There is also a 24-hour service for quick help in case of an emergency.

Deep Dive

Impact of venture capital and venture debt



KfW Capital's contribution to building an impact investing ecosystem

KfW Capital is an institutional investor that invests in German and European venture capital (VC) and venture debt funds with an investment focus in Germany. These funds support young companies that implement innovative ideas. The portfolio also includes impact funds, which specifically invest in start-ups with positive impacts on society and the environment. KfW Capital will make further investments in designated impact funds via the Impact Facility launched in 2025, a building block of the Future Fund. A total of EUR 200 million is available for this purpose. In recent years, KfW Capital has also invested over EUR 100 million in seven VC funds with the Green Transition Facility, which are expected to finance around 170 start-ups over the next few years in order to drive forward the environmental transition.

KfW Capital engages in dialogue with portfolio funds to actively codesign the VC ecosystem. To support the integration of ESG aspects, KfW Capital, the BMW Foundation Herbert Quandt and VentureESG have developed the “Leading

in ESG” training course for VC investors. KfW Capital also requires the existence of an ESG policy, which means that all fund managers in the portfolio now have an ESG policy.

The impact start-up Solvely.ai

Solvly.ai develops AI agents as personal learning companions. These are programmes that continuously adapt to the strengths and weaknesses of learners. An individual learning path is created, whereby the agents assess progress and adjust the level of difficulty. This helps to close gaps in the education system, as regular teaching often lacks the capacity to address individual learning needs.

Growth financing as a decisive component of domestic promotional business

Growth financing is crucial for start-ups and scale-ups, as it provides the necessary funds to bring innovative ideas to market readiness. They enable companies to scale their businesses, tap into new markets and hire

employees. They also strengthen competitiveness and promote long-term stability. The Venture Tech Growth Financing (VTGF) programme is an important instrument for domestic promotional business. It helps innovative start-ups and scale-ups achieve rapid growth by bridging financing gaps in scaling.

How the Toniebox conquered children's rooms with KfW growth financing

Eleven years ago, two fathers had an idea. They wanted to develop an audio box for their children to avoid scratched CDs and enable screen-free entertainment. The result was an easy-to-use cube-shaped playback device – the Toniebox. Today, more than eight million Tonieboxes are in use in children's rooms around the world. KfW has accompanied tonies® with VTGF on its journey to global success.



Newly created or secured jobs

The creation of jobs has a direct impact on the economic stability and growth of a country. Moreover, a stable labour market is crucial for the social stability and prosperity of the population.

The indicator “New jobs created or secured” can represent the impact of measures on the labour market and thus makes KfW’s contribution to SDG 8 (Decent work and economic



growth) visible. It also contributes to KfW’s impact category **Creating and securing decent work**.

An input-output analysis is used to calculate the employment effects. It analyses employment and production processes in the various sectors and records which goods (input) are needed by a sector to produce certain products (output). On this basis, factors are calculated that indicate the ratio of investments to jobs created. For projects within Germany, the calculation is based on official data from the Federal Statistical Office. For projects outside Germany and the EU, information from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

(OECD) or the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) is used.

The commitment amounts of the promotional or financing activities are allocated to the corresponding sectors in Germany and abroad in a project- or programme-specific manner as investments and then the employment effects are determined. Direct employment effects refer to jobs that are directly created or secured through promotional measures or financing. They show the direct changes in employment due to a specific promotional activity. Indirect employment effects arise from the demand for inputs and services needed for the initial investment. For example, the construction of a building requires materials and services from other companies, which also indirectly creates or secures jobs.

822,000 jobs

are expected to be newly created or secured by KfW’s financing and promotional activities in the 2024 financial year.

Of the total number of jobs, **331,000** will be created in Germany, with **174,000 jobs** being located in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Germany. Around **491,000 jobs** created or secured in particular through development cooperation and export financing, are located in countries abroad. This contributes to the economic development of these countries.



People benefiting from education

Education is the basis for personal and social development. It creates the conditions for success in the labour market and contributes to equal opportunities. Education strengthens economic growth and contributes to an informed citizenship.

The indicator covers all people who benefit directly and indirectly from KfW-promoted education measures in Germany and worldwide. All educational levels are addressed: pre-primary, primary and secondary education, vocational training and higher education. The promotion of education also includes the improvement of the educational infrastructure, e.g. the construction of accessible schools as well as the provision of learning materials, digital learning formats and the training/further education of teaching staff. Vouchers, scholarships and loans are also financed to improve access to education.

To determine the indicator, the expected capacity created or retained by the investment (number of school, training or further training places) is used, or an estimate of the number of vouchers, scholarships or loans is made.

622,000 people

are expected to benefit from education made possible by KfW's financing and promotional activities from the 2024 financial year.

In Germany, the focus is on comprehensive funding programmes that strengthen competitiveness, among others through the BAföG student loan scheme, other education loans and the TUMO Centre in Berlin.

In the realm of development cooperation, the aim is to ensure that children and young people receive a quality education, which is a crucial prerequisite for securing employment. As such, Commitment to education is therefore essential for fostering employment and growth in countries in the Global South and can also help reduce irregular labour migration. KfW thus contributes to SDGs 1 (No poverty), 4 (Quality education), 8 (Decent work and economic

growth) and 10 (Reduced inequalities). This indicator also contributes to KfW's impact category **Improved access to education services**.

Impact Stories: Digital education at the TUMO centre

TUMO Berlin is a free learning centre for young people, where they can develop their skills outside school: From programming and robotics to music production and animation. In 2024, **1,138 young people** visited the centre in Berlin. Meanwhile, the idea developed by Pegor und Marie Lou Papazian is expanding internationally. Further TUMO centres are gradually being built in Germany with the support of KfW.



Find out more at: <https://www.kfw.de/stories/dossier-tumo-2.html>





Housing units promoted

Decent housing is a human right according to the UN Social Compact. This includes, among other things, affordability, habitability (for example, protection from cold and heat) and non-discriminatory access.



The promotion of housing is crucial to achieve SDGs 10 (Reduced inequalities) and 11 (Sustainable cities and communities). It contributes to KfW's impact category **Improved housing conditions**.

This indicator records the number of housing units (in single-family, dual-family and multi-family houses) for which efficiency measures, urban renewal measures, improved accessibility measures, burglary protection measures, the creation of housing or the acquisition of housing were promoted by KfW.

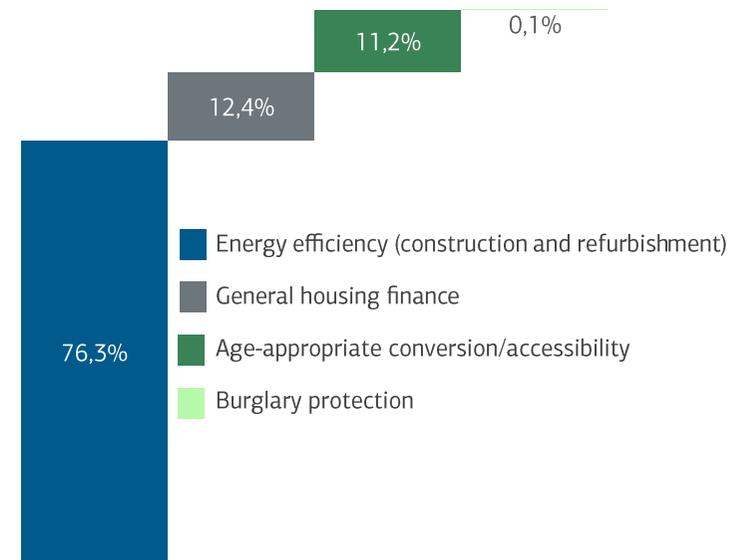
The promoted housing units improve access to adequate housing and support the formation of wealth and retirement provisions through home ownership.

509,000 housing units

are expected to be promoted by KfW's new business in the 2024 financial year.^a

For illustration purposes: The total number of promoted housing units in 2024 alone corresponds to around 1.4 times the households in Frankfurt am Main.^b

Financing purposes for promoted housing units in domestic promotional business



^a In principle, several promotions can relate to one housing unit (e.g. energy efficiency and accessibility), so that double counts are possible.

^b The number of households in Frankfurt am Main in 2022 was around 363,000.⁸

Collection of impact data at KfW

Merging heterogeneous data sources and data collection methods

Due to the heterogeneous business activities of the different KfW business areas, impact data are collected in equally heterogeneous processes. Consequently, there are different sources for impact data, with internal sources being used primarily. These include, among others, project documents, credit information, internally available customer information or information from application processes. If impact data cannot be accurately determined internally or lacks sufficient quality, external evaluations and modelling are utilized as well. For the indicators mentioned in this report, this includes the determination of job effects or the determination of GHG savings in the programme-based domestic promotional business.

Find out more about KfW's business sectors, its history and its promotional mandate at: <https://www.kfw.de/About-KfW/Förderauftrag-und-Geschichte/>.

Gathering and aggregating group-wide impact data is equally challenging: In order to combine the data collected decentrally, a central IT system was created to allow for consistent mapping of the positive impact of the projects financed by KfW. Existing systems, such as KfW Development Bank's impact monitoring and DEG's "Development Effectiveness Rating", were complemented by these new applications.

The impact data collected is aggregated group-wide for selected indicators and summarised once a year in KfW's impact reporting "Impact Insights".

Establishing adequate data quality and availability

Sufficient data quality is a mandatory requirement to ensure that the selected indicators can provide a realistic picture of the impact of KfW's financing and promotional activities. This is achieved if data are as complete as possible (e.g. with regard to the degree of coverage of

business activities), as accurate as possible (i.e. in terms of content corresponding to the actual values) and up-to-date (i.e. available for the relevant reference period).

A sufficient degree of data availability and data quality can currently not be guaranteed for all group-wide impact indicators. Therefore, in this reporting, we are focused on eight selected impact indicators, for which a high degree of data quality can be ensured through internal processes and subsequent review mechanisms.

As data availability and data quality improve, the set of impact indicators to be reported can be gradually expanded. We are currently in the process of building a data history as well as further improving processes for data collection, provision and quality assurance.

Literature & image sources

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Picture on page 1: KfW Photo archive/Alex Habermehl;

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Picture on page 11: Author/photographer: Dr Niaz Abdur Rahman

Picture on page 16: KfW Photo archive/Rüdiger Nehmzow;

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In addition to this publication, KfW has been reporting on impacts as part of its Green Bond reporting since 2014. You can find the “Green Bonds – made by KfW” impact report using the QR code or on our website at: <https://www.kfw.de/s/dekBbgu0>