Using RBF / OBA to connect the poor Who, Where, Why?

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GPOBA's GLOBAL REACH

WATER, SANITATION, ENERGY, HEALTH, EDUCATION, TELECOM, SOLID WASTE

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Subsidy pilots: 44 (\$228m)

Direct Beneficiaries: > 8 million reached

TA/dissemination activities: 177 (=\$28 m)

Evaluation and analysis

Knowledge dissemination

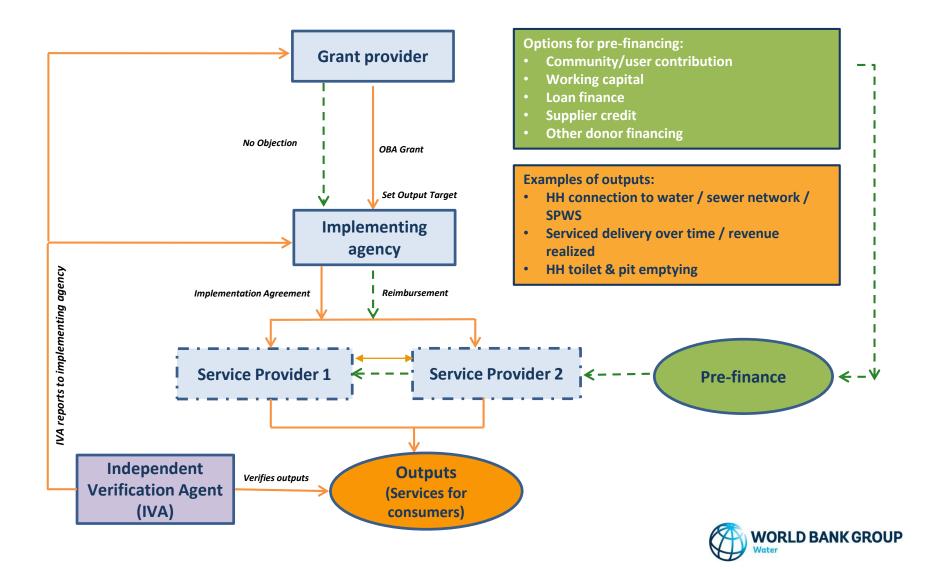
ODPs:





SUBSIDY PORTFOLIO (active/closed) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PforR SUPPORT PIPELINE

HOW OBA WORKS



WHY ADOPT OBA APPROACHES?

CREATES VERIFIED RESULTS

Risk transfer: disbursement against independent verification

Strengthened monitoring

TARGETS SERVICE DELIVERY TO THE POOR

Financial incentives for providers & consumers

LEVERAGE

Adds equity & debt into projects co-financed with OBA (blended financing)

Links poor users to upstream investments

IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORM

Commercialization of state utilities

PPP – lease/affermage, concessions

Access to commercial finance through ring-fencing

OBA IN WATER



OBA IN WATER

INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR

rehabilitation & construction of small rural & peri-urban systems



HONDURAS PUBLIC-PRIVATE

INDIA NGO + TECH SUPPLIER

KENYA COMMUNITY & MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY OPERATORS



VIETNAM NGO + COMMUNITIES



INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR

Small & Medium-sized towns

UGANDA SMALL TOWNS PUBLIC UTILITY

KEY SUCCESS FACTORS

Conducive legal and policy environment

Mechanisms to connect the poor

Strong consumer willingness & ability to pay

SPs' access to finance

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SPs comply with fiduciary system principles

Financial & operational sustainability, including links to upstream infrastructure

Subsidy structured to elicit market response

EXAMPLE: UNIFIED FINANCING WORK, PHILIPPINES

C U R R E N T	PROPOSED UFF
Large financing gap in sectorAffordability constraints	 Blended finance approach for metros and water districts Grants leverage commercial loans Ensure finance costs do not adversely affect tariffs
Assistance to the poor is not targeted	OBA targets low-income consumers with additional subsidy

AT LOAN APPRAISAL:

DUE DILIGENCE

- Assess technical viability
- Review financial projections/viability

FIELD VISITS

- Discuss project with WSPs
- Confirm suitability/WSP credit worthiness

RISK ASSESSMENTS

- Assessments
- Identify & assess project risks
- Develop mitigation plans



+VGF

- Simple/inclusive eligibility criteria
- Makes project financially viable

DISBURSES PRO-RATA W/GFI/PFI LOAN

+ OBA

CONNECTIONS FOR LOW-INCOME HHS Disburses against outputs:

- HH water/sewer connections
- Public water points
- On-site sanitation facilities

URBAN SANITATION

GHANA – ACCRA

Implemented by Min of LG - Risk transfer to MFIs & SPs

HH toilet infrastructure installed by private contractors and desludging by private operators

50% OBA subsidy / 50% user contribution and MFI loans to HHs

URBAN SANITATION

KENYA - NAIROBI

Implemented by NCWSC -Risk borne by NCWSC

50% OBA subsidy / 50% user contribution and commercial bank loan to utility

Sewerage connection and overhaul of toilet infrastructure in low-income areas



BANGLADESH-SOLAR PUMPS

Targets smallholders in off-grid areas, reducing dependency on fossil fuel

20% equity; IDCOL pre-finances 80%; capital grant of up to 40% on achieving outputs

Post-subsidy investment cost and O&M recovered through farmer tariffs (fee for service)

Loan repayment from increased revenues (ownership model)



IRRIGATION

BURKINA FASO SMALL COTTON FARMERS

Large cotton buyer & processor working with smallholders

Smallholders can irrigate to increase yield on seed and lint

Private companies provide equipment, training & TA

Co-financing from domestic lender

SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASED ADOPTION OF OBA/RBF

Access component in new projects benefitting lowincome unserved consumers (pro-universal access)

Grants leveraging other resources (blended financing mobilizing private sector capital)

ODP & government supporting successful pilots scale-up

For more information, contact gpoba@worldbank.org

