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SCHOOL *of* ADVANCED
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY IN THE NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK AND THE ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK

Alex Mourant, Douglas Emeott, Jagabanta Ningthoujam, Jasmin Yu

CONTENT

- Introduction
 - Key Findings
 - Conclusion
-

Introduction

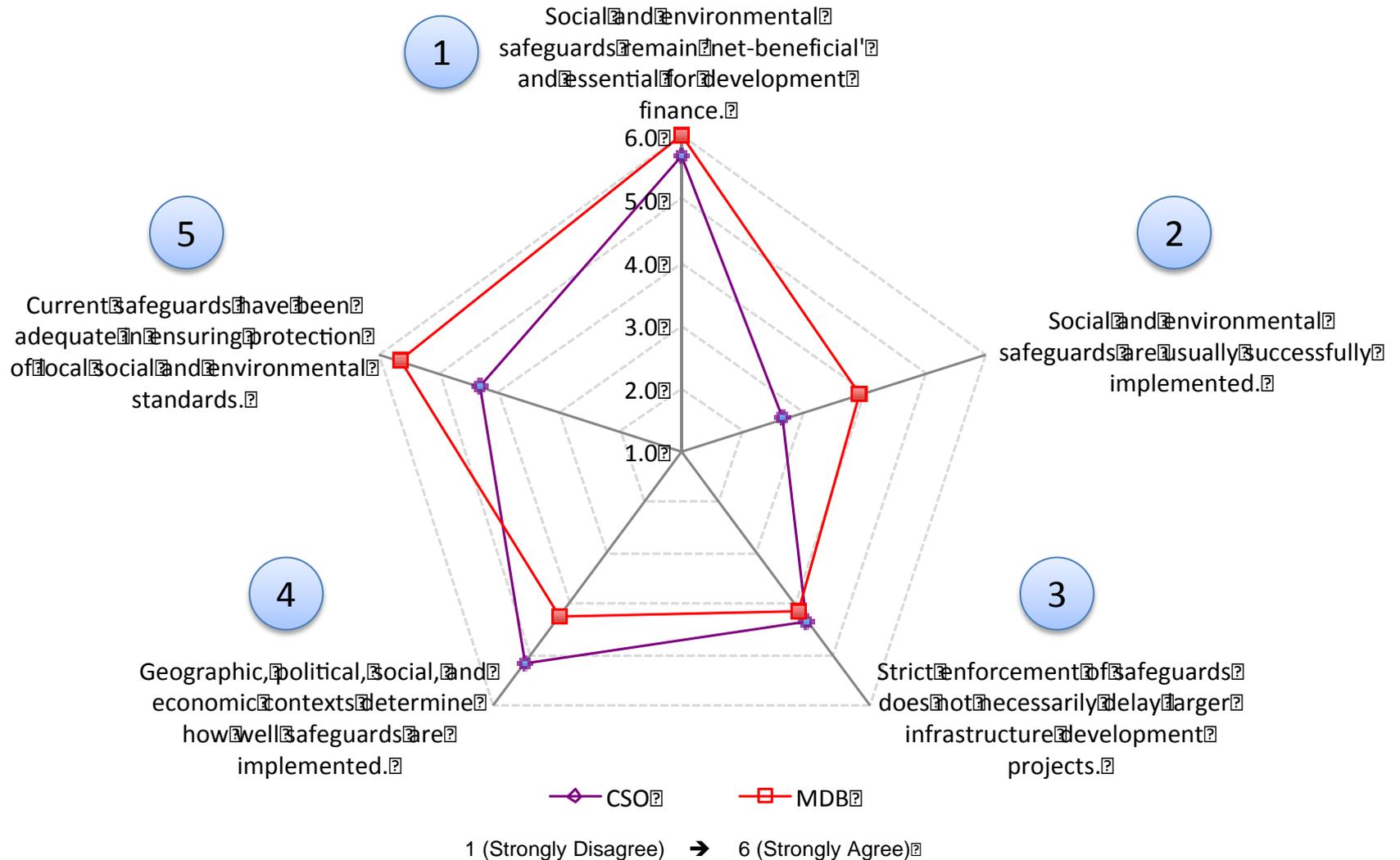
- Increasing prominence of emerging economies
- New international financial institutions: BRICS-led New Development Bank (NDB) and China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
- Alternatives to U.S./Europe-dominated Bretton Woods institutions and Japan-dominated Asian Development Bank

What are the implications for social and environmental safeguard policies and operational sustainability in these new institutions?

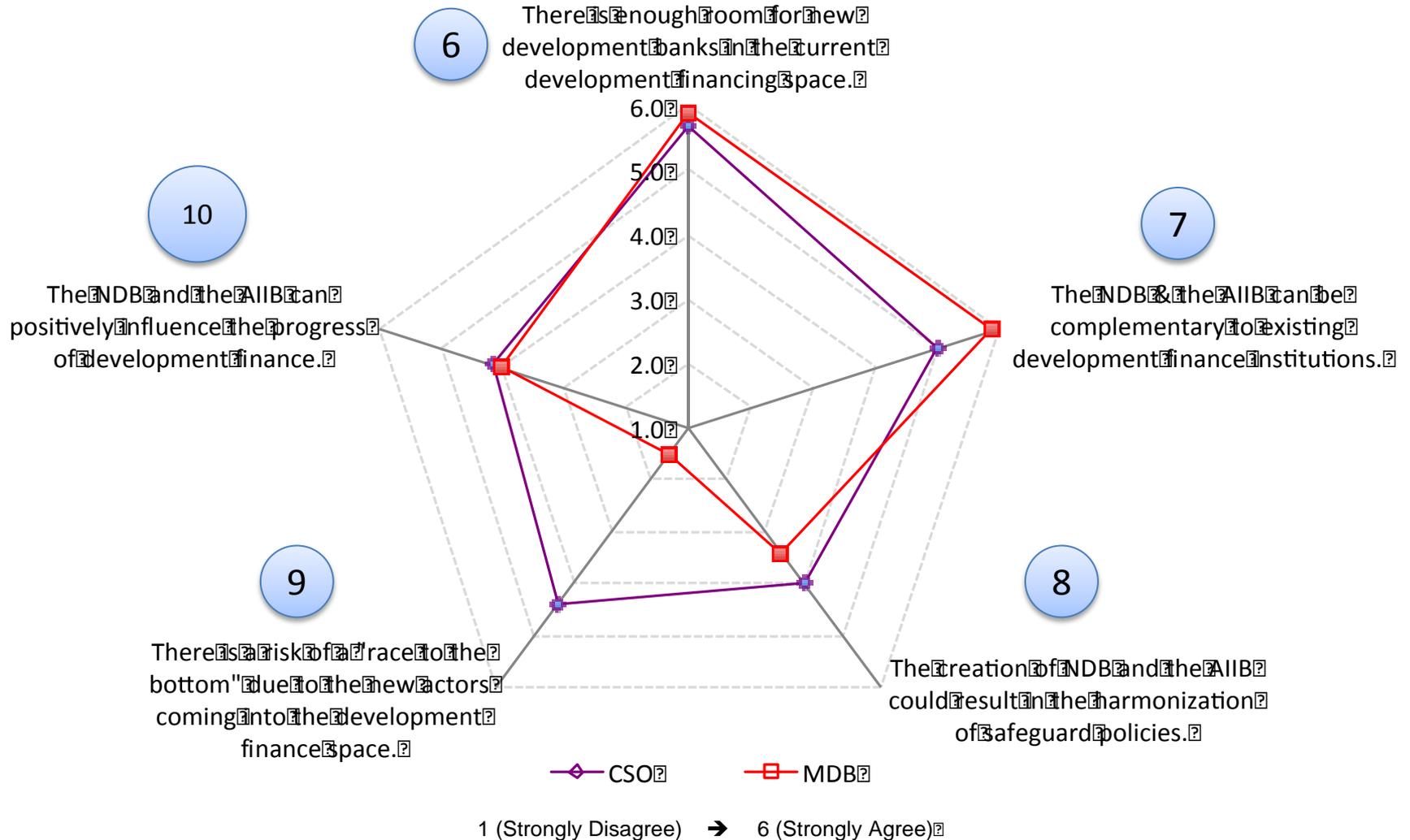
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Views on the current status of the safeguard policies



Views on emergence of the AIIB and the NDB



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Conclusion

The NDB and AIIB:

- Appears unlikely to circumvent safeguard policies completely
- Could adopt or, at least, draw inspiration from existing best practices at existing MDBs
- Should adequately consider and adopt strong safeguard policies that incorporate accountability mechanisms to help affected parties file grievances and ensure adequate safeguard implementation

As membership in these institutions increase, the need for cooperation and transparency grows, illustrating a promising move towards a larger voice of shareholders with vested interests and, ultimately, strong safeguards

Future research questions

- Will the new institutions use existing MDB safeguard policies as a model, or will they create something entirely new?
- How will the involvement of traditional donor countries in the AIIB affect consideration of social and environmental risks?
- What type of accountability mechanisms, if any, will these new institutions build?
- How will the new institutions overcome the challenge of ensuring effective implementation of written policies?

THANK YOU



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APPENDIX

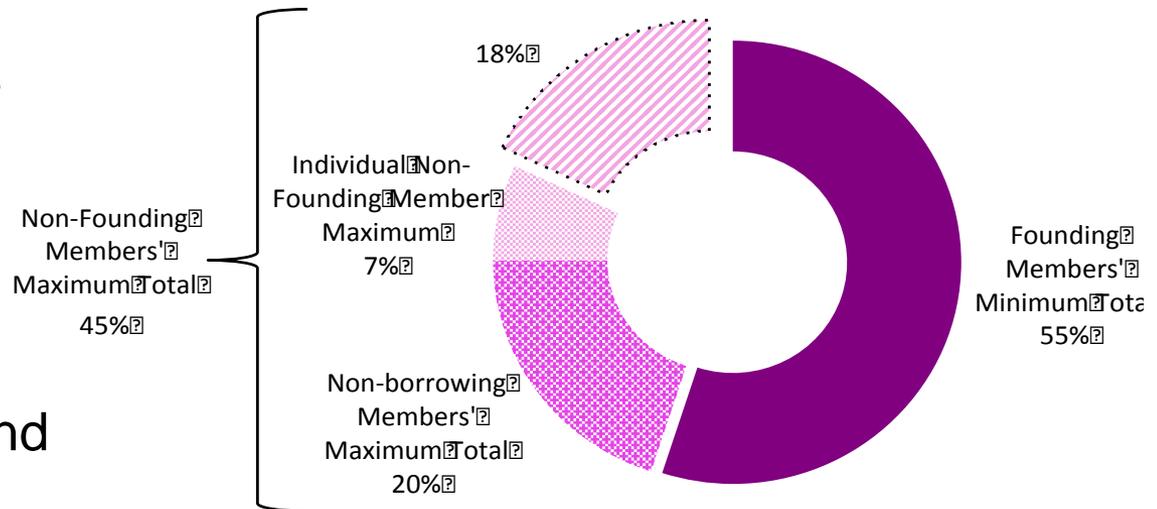
The Asian infrastructure investment bank (aiib)

- China-led multilateral development bank for infrastructure project finance in Asia region
- Authorized capital US \$100 billion (China \$50 billion)
- Charter and regulations to be drafted by June 2015
- Voting rights benchmarks expected to be based on combination of GDP and PPP
- 36 founding members as of April 17, 2015

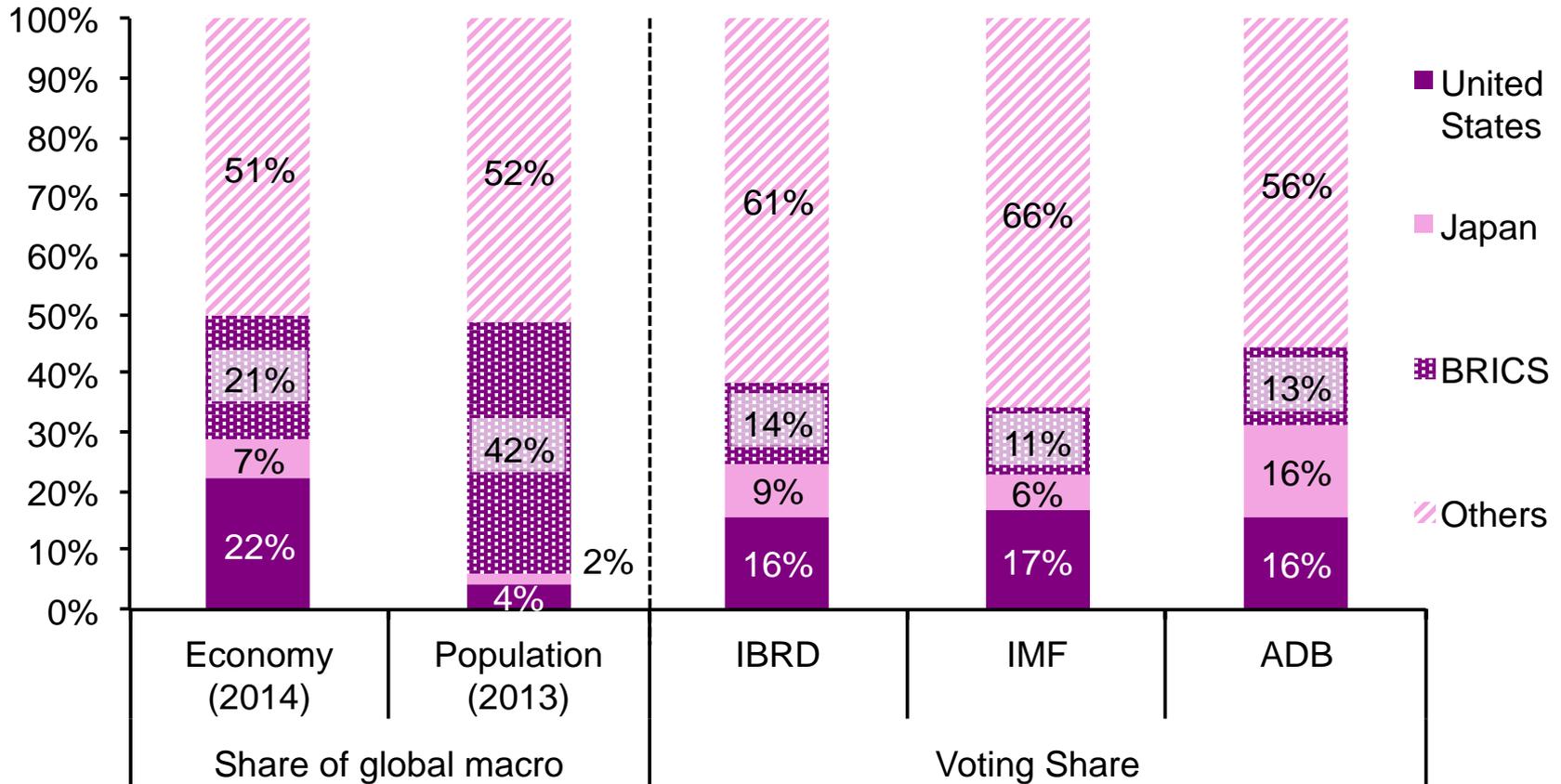


The New DEVELOPMENT bank (ndb)

- Founding members: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
- Infrastructure and sustainable development projects
- Governance: Board of Governors, Board of Directors
- Initial authorized capital of US \$100 billion; initial subscribed capital of US \$50 billion
- Contingency Reserve Arrangement (CRA): Total initial capital of USD 100 billion
- Expected to become operational by year end

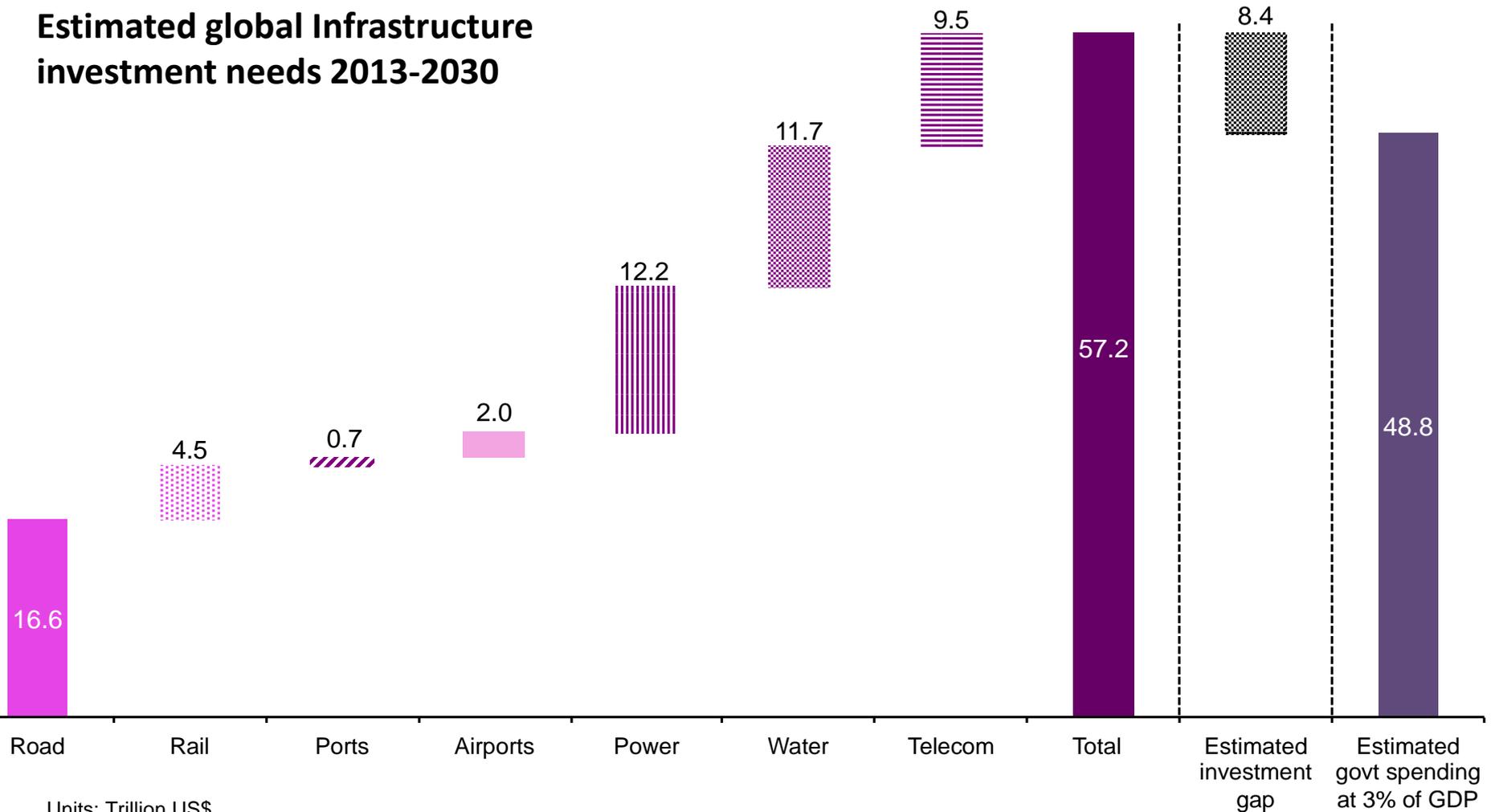


Disproportionate Representation Within Current MDBs



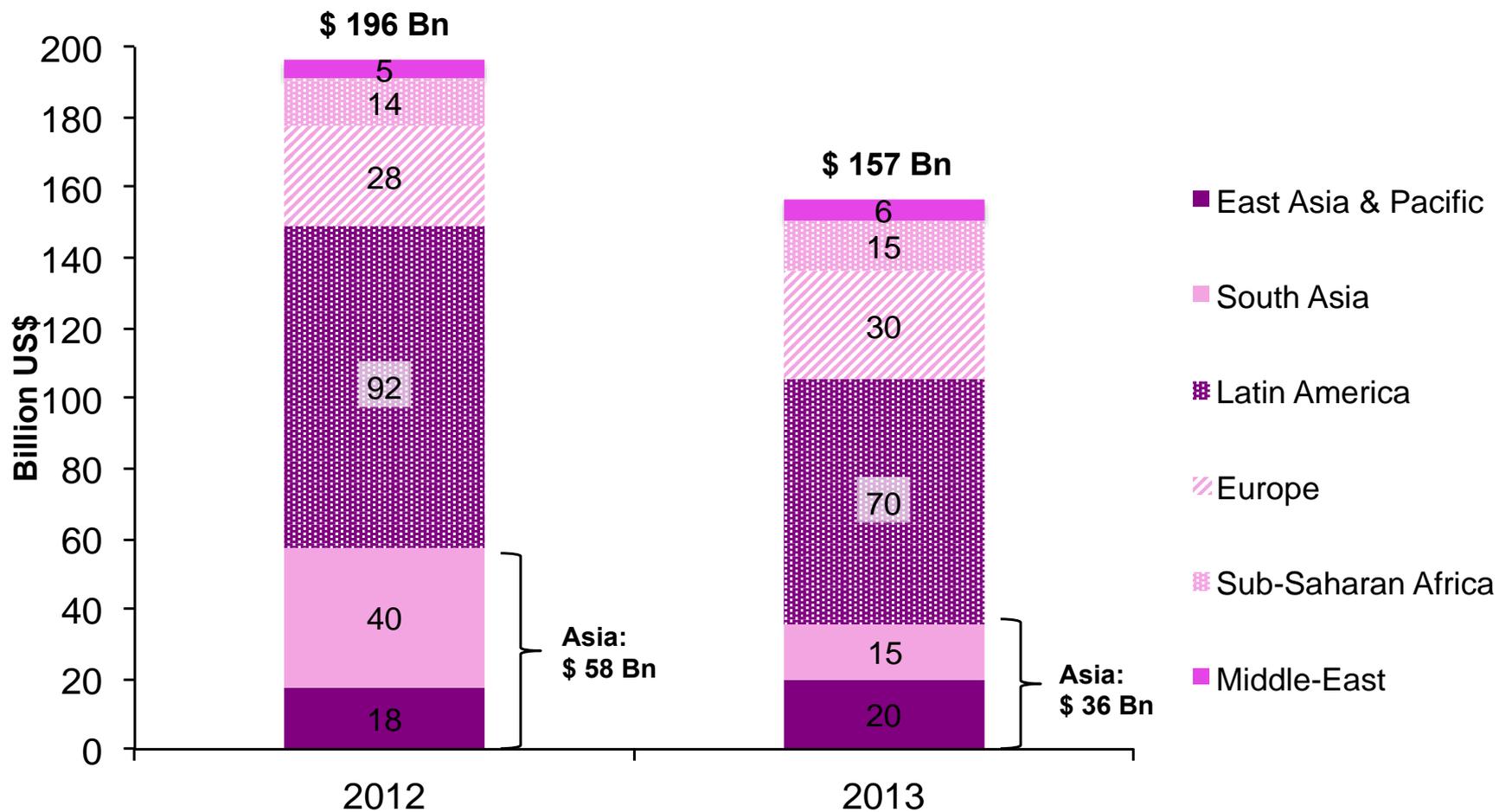
Insufficient Infrastructure Funding to Meet Development Needs

Estimated global Infrastructure investment needs 2013-2030

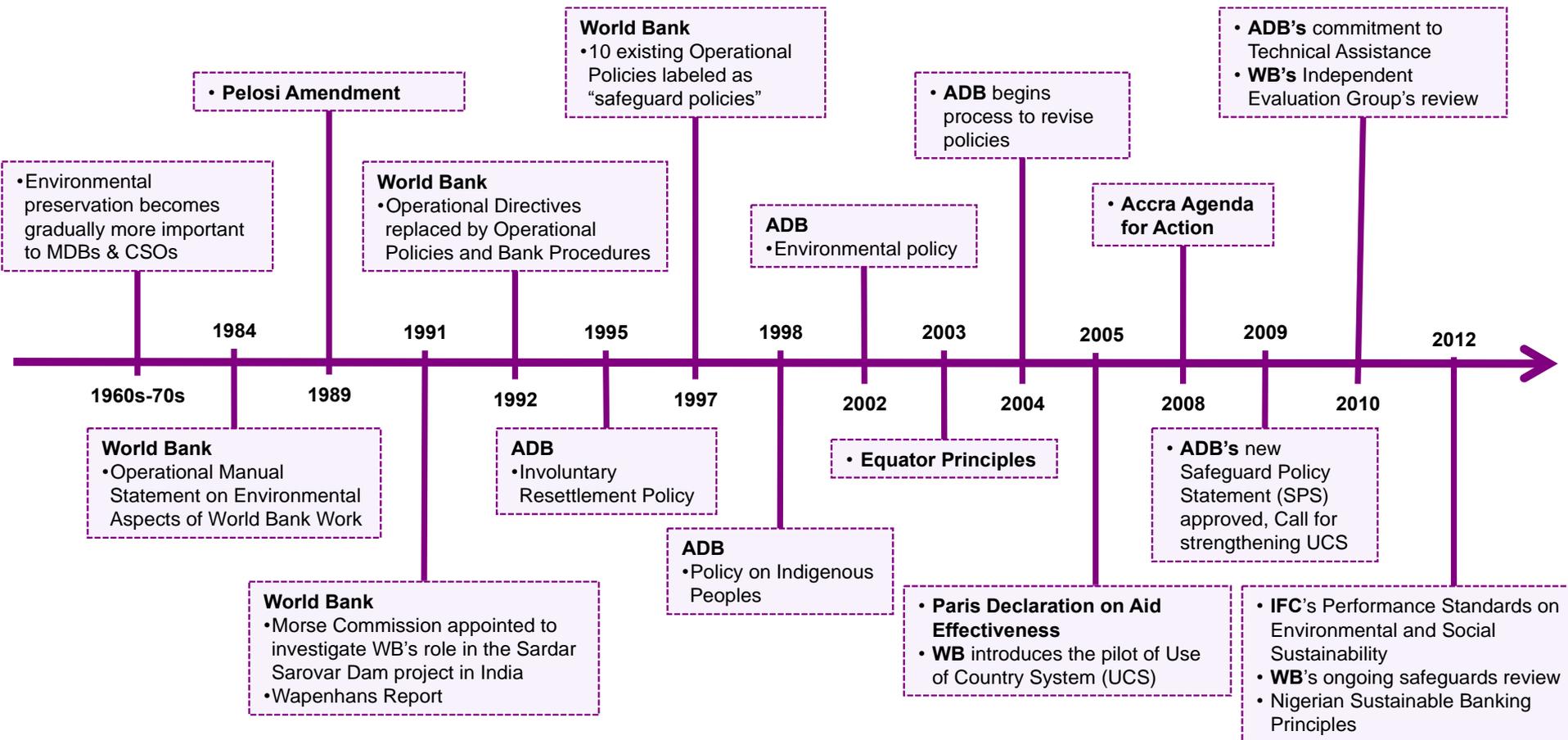


Units: Trillion US\$

Recent decline in private sector investment



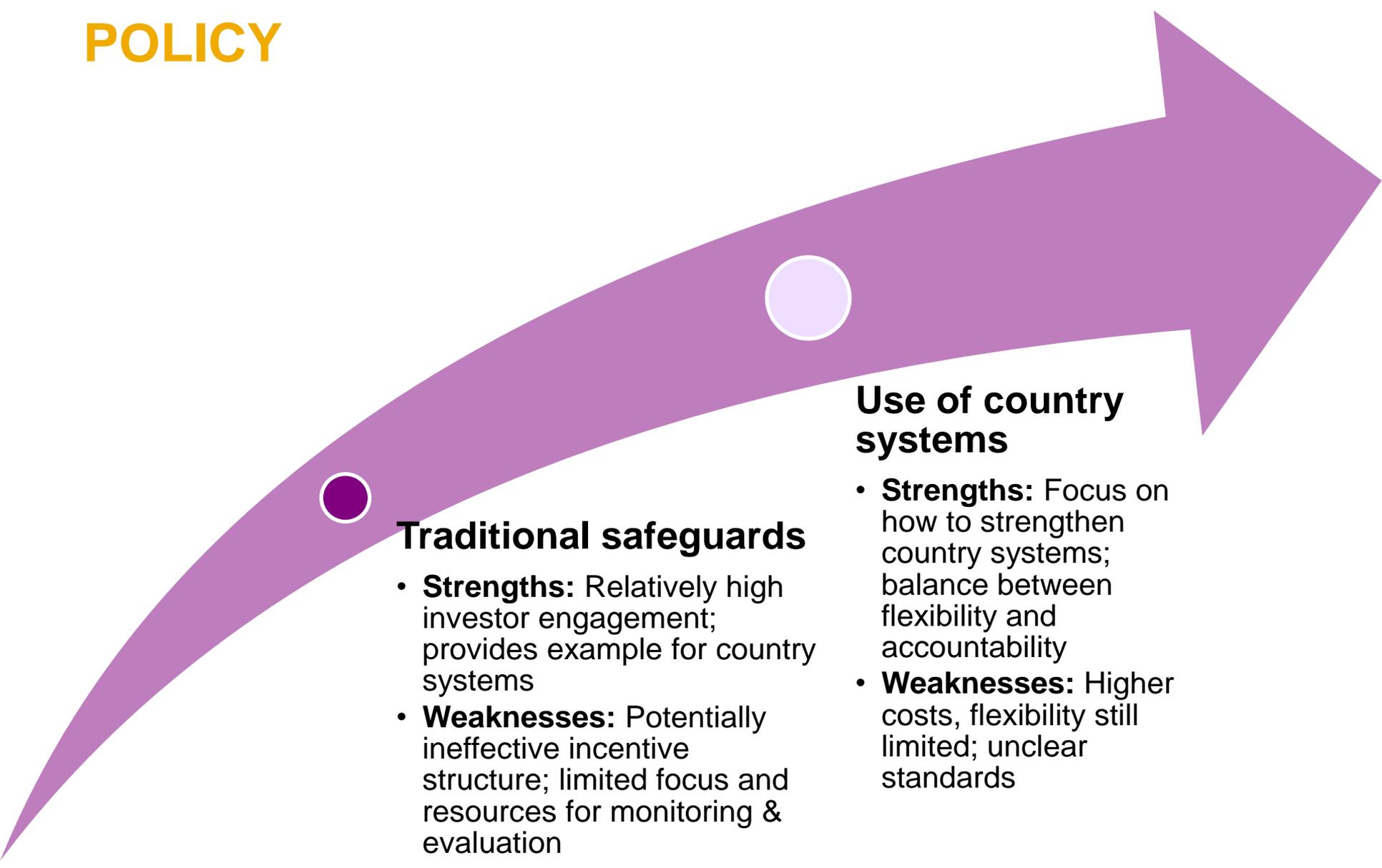
Historical development of safeguards



Research methodology



EVOLVING APPROACHES TO SAFEGUARD POLICY



Traditional safeguards

- **Strengths:** Relatively high investor engagement; provides example for country systems
- **Weaknesses:** Potentially ineffective incentive structure; limited focus and resources for monitoring & evaluation

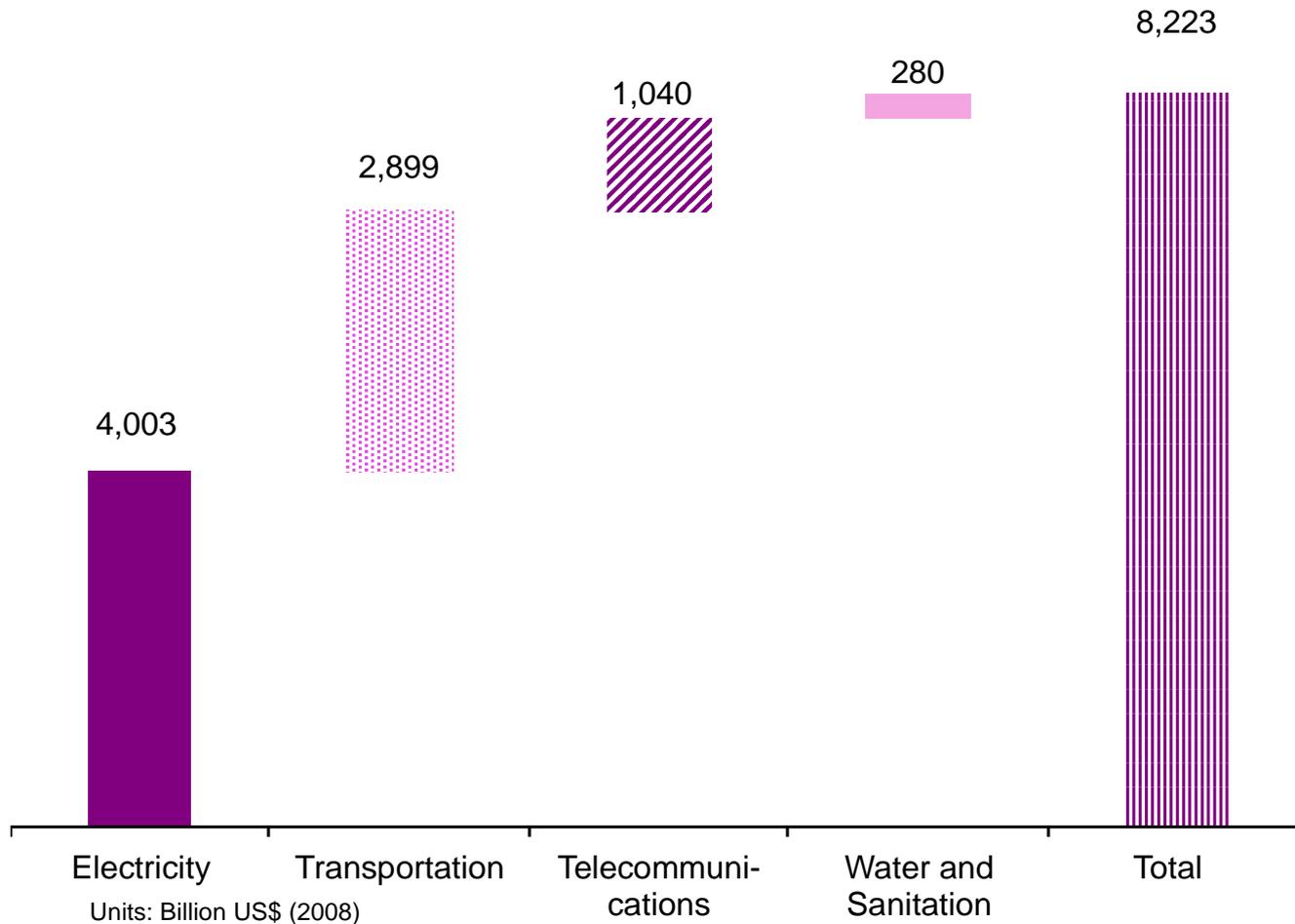


Use of country systems

- **Strengths:** Focus on how to strengthen country systems; balance between flexibility and accountability
- **Weaknesses:** Higher costs, flexibility still limited; unclear standards

Insufficient Infrastructure Funding to Meet Development Needs

ADB's projected Infrastructure needs in Asia for 2010-2020



Views on the current status of the safeguard standards

Survey Questions

Social and Environmental Safeguards Remain “Net-Beneficial” and Essential for Development Finance

Social and Environmental Safeguards are Usually Successfully Implemented

Strict Enforcement of Safeguards Does Not Necessarily Delay Larger Infrastructure Development Projects

Geographic, Political, Social, and Economic Contexts Determine how well Safeguards are implemented

Current Safeguards Have Been Adequate in Ensuring Protection of Local Social and Environmental Standards

Key Findings

• MDB and CSO interviewees expressed the belief that safeguards were absolutely necessary

• Acceptance of adequacy of safeguards as policy tools but recognition of the implementation challenges
• Importance of local context highlighted

• When done correctly safeguards actually prevent unnecessary delays and costs
• Role of technology in reducing delays highlighted

• Importance of local context universally accepted but with differences in degree – suggestion of the UCS
• WB’s “principle-based” system highlighted

• CSOs were in slight agreement with this sentiment, MDBs shared a stronger agreement
• Importance of independent complaint mechanism highlighted (can add specificity to our claims)

Views on the emergence of the AIIB and the NDB

Survey Questions

There is enough room for new development banks in the current development financing space

The NDB & the AIIB can be complementary to existing development finance institutions

The creation of the NDB and the AIIB could result in the harmonization of safeguard policies

There is a risk of a “race to the bottom” due to the new actors coming into the development finance space

The NDB and the AIIB can positively influence the progress of development finance

Key Findings

• Broad consensus throughout our interviews that there is enough room for new development banks

• Potential complementarity but question remains on how they will interact with the current institutions
• Co-financing for risk-sharing and knowledge transfer

• Unrealistic expectation of immediate harmonization
• Compatibility necessary to facilitate co-financing
• Need for legitimacy will aid adoption of best practices

• CSO interviewees widely accepted this concern, MDB interviewees vehemently disagreed
• Existing MDBs unwilling to dilute their standards

• Agreement with the statement was cautiously optimistic
• New institutions will enlarge the market, give more choice to borrowers, allow for greater financing flows
• Not likely to revolutionize immediately
• Evolution of China as a responsible actor highlighted

Policy recommendations

- Adhere to strong safeguard policies, building on existing MDB safeguards or the Equator Principles (private sector)
- Ensure compatibility with existing MDB safeguard policies to facilitate easier co-financing
- Include an independent accountability mechanism, akin to the World Bank Inspection Panel or ADB Accountability Mechanism
- Engage in efforts to improve capacity within borrowing countries to implement their own safeguards

Policy recommendations

- Consider more flexible Principle-based and Use of Country Systems approaches to safeguard policies
- Compete with existing MDBs in the delivery of quality technical assistance and financing for projects, not on the ease of providing financing
- Ensure appropriate monitoring and reporting in which safeguard implementation is assessed on a regular basis
- Build a broad variety of shareholder governments, and give significant voice to all shareholder governments, regardless of voting share



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Fundación FEMSA Practicum Team Final Presentation

Mary Kate Battle, Rebecca de Guttry,
David Ehle, and Jennifer Majer

29 April 2015

Agenda

- What is FEMSA Foundation?
- Practicum Objectives
- Field Work
- Key Deliverables
 - Literature Review
 - Measurement Plan
 - Measurement Tools
 - Training Manual
 - Analysis of Potential Co-Investors
- Where to go from here

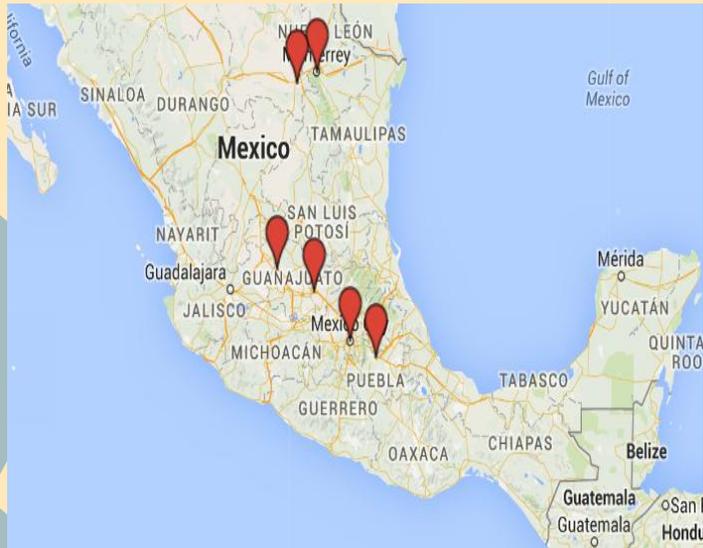
What Is Fundación FEMSA

- Philanthropic arm of FEMSA, a leading company in Latin America
- It funds development projects in the areas of nutrition and water in Mexico and Latin America
- We worked with the nutrition team and especially with nutrition education programs implemented by food banks

Objectives of the Practicum

- Determine best practices in nutrition education and food bank management through a literature review and interviews with food bank managers in the US
- Help create a standardized M&E system so that FEMSA Foundation can compare the various nutrition programs it funds side-by-side
- Identify potential co-investors for FEMSA Foundation to expand nutrition programming outside of Mexico

Field Visit



- Meetings with FEMSA Foundation and food bank staff
- Visiting food banks
- Conducting interviews and focus groups with beneficiaries of nutrition education programs

- Monterrey
- Saltillo
- Mexico City
- Puebla
- Querétaro
- León



Key Deliverables

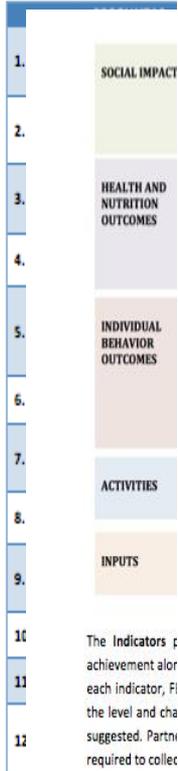
- Literature Review, Field Report, and Practitioner Interviews
- Measurement Plan
- Measurement Tools
- Training Manual
- Analysis of potential co-investors

RC Box	Result
1	Nutrition Sta
2	Psychologic
3	Healthy Foo
4	Nutrition W

Parte 3: Conocimientos de la Nutrición

Esta sección quiere aportar al programa entender sus conocimientos actuales de los temas que vamos a ver en nuestros talleres. Esto nos ayudará a adaptar los talleres a sus conocimientos. También Ud. puede usar esta información para ver cuánto ha aumentado sus conocimiento de nutrición al final del programa

3.1 Grupos Alimentic



The indicators p achievement alor each indicator, FI the level and cha suggested. Partn required to collec

Types of Tool

The measuremen they are intende which tools are

⁴ FEMSA Foundatio are designed to tra However, as conte measurement tool quality.

Analysis of Potential Co-Investors in Colombia

Data source/ responsible entity	Data collection considerations
Management reporting documents and interviews / FEMSA Foundation or Food Bank	
	Criteria must be developed to assess methods and desired pedagogy
	Criteria must be developed to assess methods and desired pedagogy
	The number will fluctuate between workshops, so the average participation rate across all completed sessions should be used.
	Criteria should be developed to help assess through direct observation.

Literature Review, Field Report, & Practitioner Interviews

- **Part 1: Literature Review**

20 articles reviewing current trends in nutrition education, food bank best practices, and community education outreach

- **Part 2: Field Report**

Potential solutions from the current literature to constraints identified by various stakeholders during our field visit

- **Part 3: Practitioner Interviews**

Advice for FEMSA from respected nutrition education practitioners working with Catholic Charities, SHARE, & WIC in the United States

Measurement Plan

Formalized a program logic framework (results chain)

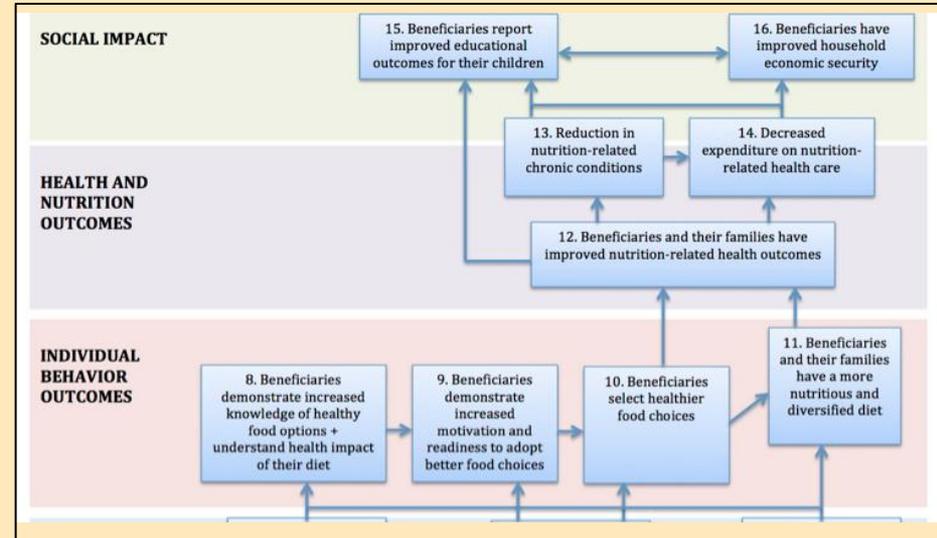
- Behavior change outcomes
- Health and nutrition outcomes
- Social impact

Developed indicators to measure progress along results chain

Process, output, outcome, and impact indicators

Final Measurement Plan consists of:

- Results Chain
- Indicators + Data Collection Plan
- Projections and Results Tracking template



RC Box	Results Chain	Indicator	Indicator Type	Measured? (Y/N)	Disaggregation	Data collection schedule	Data source/ responsible entity
11	Beneficiaries and their families have a more nutritious and diversified diet	Number and percentage of beneficiaries who consume appropriate portion sizes in at least 50% of meals	Outcome (Practice)	Y	Income level; location; age	Every two months (workshop)	Food frequency questionnaire / Food Bank staff
		Number and percentage of adults who consumed foods from 4 or more food groups per day in last 2-day time period	Outcome (Practice)	Y	Income level; location	Every two months (workshop)	Food frequency questionnaire / Food Bank staff
		Average number of varieties of foods within each food group	Outcome (Practice)	Y	Income level; location; food group	Every two months (workshop)	Food frequency questionnaire / Food Bank staff
		Number and percentage of children who consumed foods from 4 or more food groups per day in last 2-day time period	Outcome (Practice)	Y	Income level; location; age	Every two months (workshop)	Food frequency questionnaire / Food Bank staff
		Number and percentage of beneficiaries reporting they eat breakfast at least 4 times per week	Outcome (Practice)	Y	Income level; location; age	Every two months (workshop)	Food frequency questionnaire / Food Bank staff
12	Beneficiaries and their families have improved nutrition-related health outcomes	Number and percentage of beneficiaries who are anemic based on hemoglobin level	Outcome (long-term health)	Y	Income level; location; age	Baseline and ending	Baseline and ending anthropometric assessments / Trained Food Bank or nursing staff
		Number and percentage of adult beneficiaries with BMI between 18.5 and 24.9	Outcome (long-term health)	Y	Income level; location; age	Baseline and ending	Baseline and ending anthropometric assessments / Trained Food Bank or nursing staff
		Number and percentage of children under 2 years old with weight-for-age below WHO's 5th percentile or above 97.7th percentile	Outcome (long-term health)	Y	Income level; location; age	Baseline and ending	Baseline and ending anthropometric assessments / Trained Food Bank or nursing staff
		Number and percentage of beneficiaries age 2 to 20 years old with BMI-for-age between 5th and 85th percentile	Outcome (long-term health)	Y	Income level; location; age	Baseline and ending	Baseline and ending anthropometric assessments / Trained Food Bank or nursing staff
		Number and percentage of beneficiaries with healthy blood pressure	Outcome (long-term health)	Y	Income level; location; age	Baseline and ending	Baseline and ending anthropometric assessments / Trained Food Bank or nursing staff
		Number and percentage of beneficiaries	Outcome (long-term health)	Y	Income level; location; age	Baseline and ending	Baseline and ending anthropometric assessments / Trained Food Bank or nursing staff

Measurement Tools

- Field work helped inform development of surveys with which to measure indicators.
- Harmonized FEMSA partners' existing questionnaires and developed new tools based on nutrition program best practices for M&E.
- Final tools consisted of:

- Food bank reporting template to track inputs and program take-up/attrition
- Baseline/endline survey for performance evaluation
- Anthropometric recording template for ongoing health monitoring
- Midline survey
- Process evaluation tools: workshop observation guides and focus group interview guides
- Food frequency questionnaires for monitoring of nutrition behavior

3.1 Grupos Alimenticios, Vitaminas y Nutrientes					
PREGUNTAS		RESPUESTAS			
1.	¿De cual grupo alimenticio debemos consumir la mayor cantidad de porciones?	<input type="checkbox"/> Carnes	<input type="checkbox"/> Frutas y Verduras	<input type="checkbox"/> Lácteos	<input type="checkbox"/> Grasas, Aceites y Dulces
2.	¿Cuál de los siguientes grupos alimenticios nos da más energía?	<input type="checkbox"/> Carnes	<input type="checkbox"/> Grasas, Aceites y Dulces	<input type="checkbox"/> Cereales	<input type="checkbox"/> Lácteos
3.	El siguiente es un ejemplo de un desayuno saludable:	<input type="checkbox"/> Huevo con chorizo	<input type="checkbox"/> Cereal con leche y Fruta	<input type="checkbox"/> Tacos de carne	<input type="checkbox"/> Galletas y Jugo
4.	¿Cual es la cantidad de consumo de agua ideal diaria?	<input type="checkbox"/> Nada	<input type="checkbox"/> Menos de un litro	<input type="checkbox"/> De 1 a 2 litros	<input type="checkbox"/> Más de 2 litros
5.	El grupo alimenticio que contiene pan, cereales, arroz y fideos es una buena fuente de	<input type="checkbox"/> Carbohidratos	<input type="checkbox"/> Vitamina C	<input type="checkbox"/> Calcio	<input type="checkbox"/> Vitamina D
6.	Fr bu	ANTROPOMETRÍA			

Medición	Iniciales Observador
Peso (kg):	_____ . _____
Talla (cm):	_____ . _____
Circunferencia de la cintura (cm):	_____ . _____
Hemoglobina:	
Glucosa (si es aplicable):	

Parte 3 – Preguntas al instructor

3.1 Que proporción del material en el manual logró presentar para este módulo?

- Todo
- Casi todo
- Una minoría

3.2 Desvió del manual?

- Sí
- No

3.3 (Si contestó si) Qué es lo que hizo diferentemente?

3.4 Porqué decidió hacer estos cambios para la clase de hoy?

Training Manual

- A guide for FEMSA's implementing partners about implementation and operationalization of the new M&E system
- Includes
 - An explanation of the purpose of the system
 - Descriptions and instructions for each survey tool

Analysis of Potential Co-Investors

- Identifies entities focused on nutrition that could be interested in co-investing in the Foundation's projects as it expands to 3 new countries:
 - Colombia
 - Brazil
 - Philippines
- Includes a snapshot of each country's nutrition situation to guide future work

Where to Go from Here

- Best practices, recommendations for implementation in the the short-, medium-, and long-term
- Operationalizing survey tools
- Potential areas for contribution of a future Practicum team

Muchísimas Gracias

To everyone at FEMSA Foundation,
BAMX, Cáritas Monterrey, the workshops
participants, Tanvi, Raúl, Robin,
and everyone else at SAIS IDEV



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The Business Case for: Solar PV in Cambodia

Laura Andersen, Przemyslaw
Garbaczewski,
Noah Schlosser, Gregor Schueler

Client: PFAN-Asia

April 29, 2015



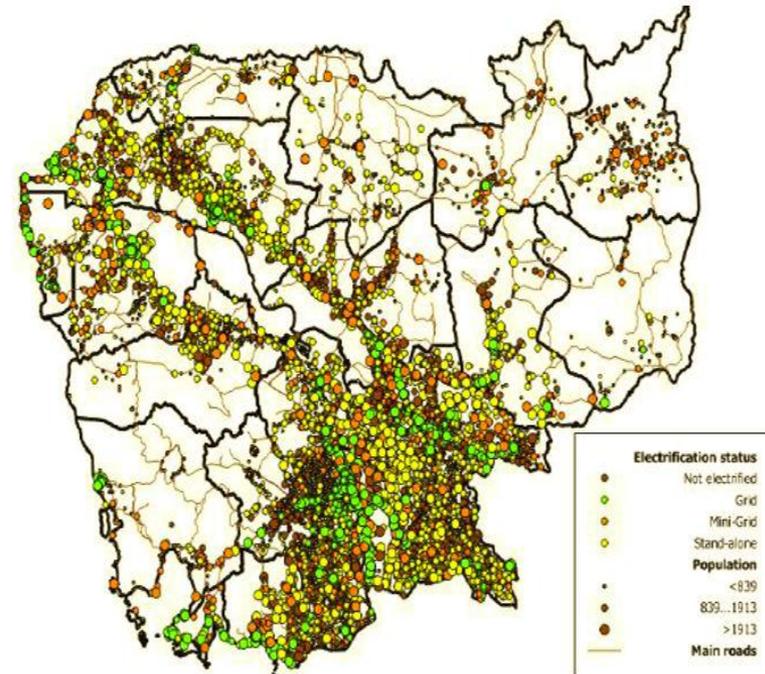


Project Mandate

- To find the most profitable investment or business model for entrepreneurs looking into solar PV electricity generation in Cambodia
- Cannot depend on subsidies or government/philanthropic assistance
- Beyond that, anything goes!

Electricity Infrastructure

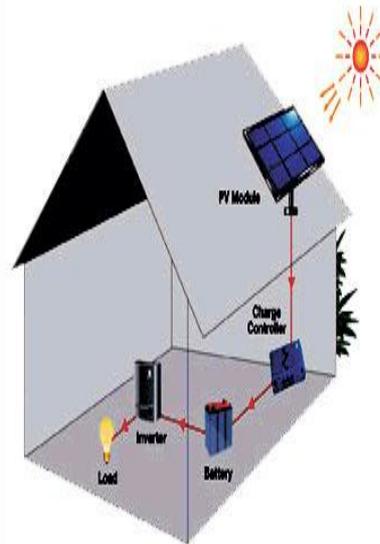
- \$0.18/kwh in Phnom Penh, \$0.50/kwh or higher in rural areas
- Significant hydropower generation currently being developed, future grid tariffs & geographic expansions uncertain
- 65% do not have access to grid electricity



Electrified villages in Cambodia in 2010. Brown are villages without electricity, Yellow are villages with partial access to electricity

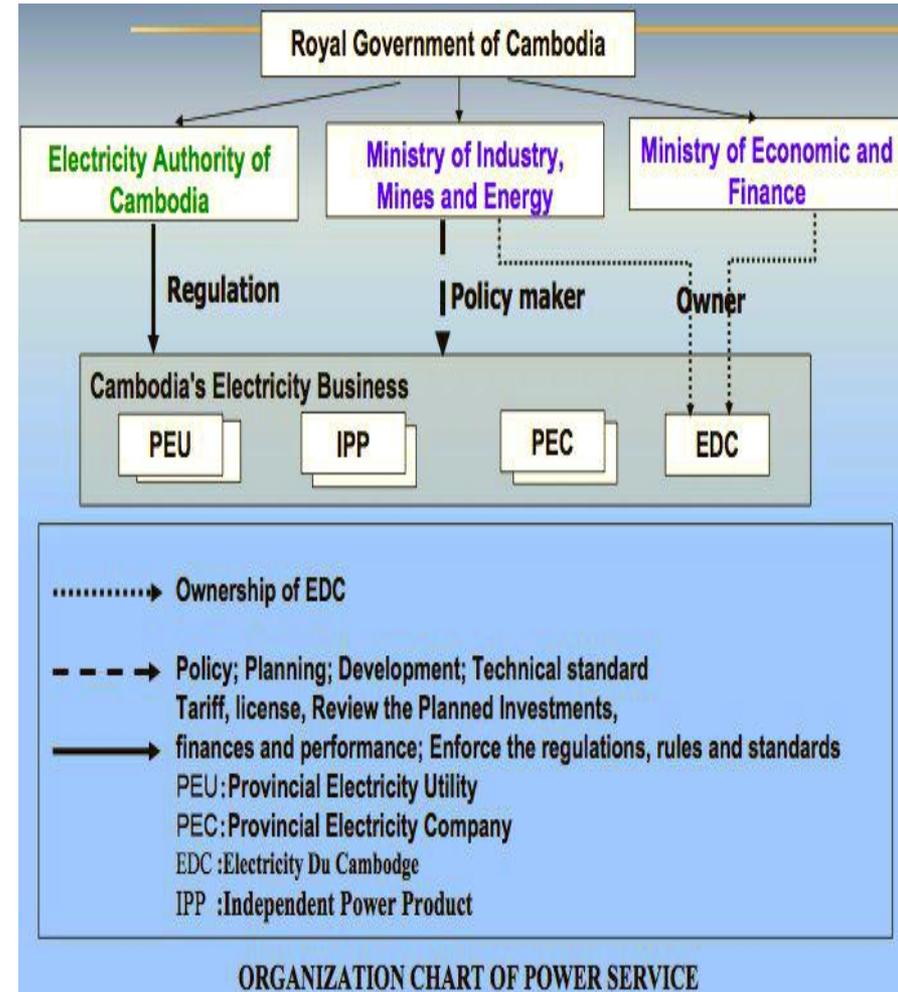
Pre-Trip Potential Models

	Value proposition		Commercial potential	
	Access	Price competitive	Unit economics	Market size
Solar lanterns and kits	X	X		
Solar home systems	X		X	
Industrial systems		X	X	X
Mini-grids	X	X	X	X



Licensing

- Distribution handled through licenses, which create geographic monopolies
- Buying licenses is prohibitively expensive, and last of the new licenses were just given out in January
- Selling back to the grid is also illegal
- This makes mini-grids nonviable, and also makes solar home systems difficult



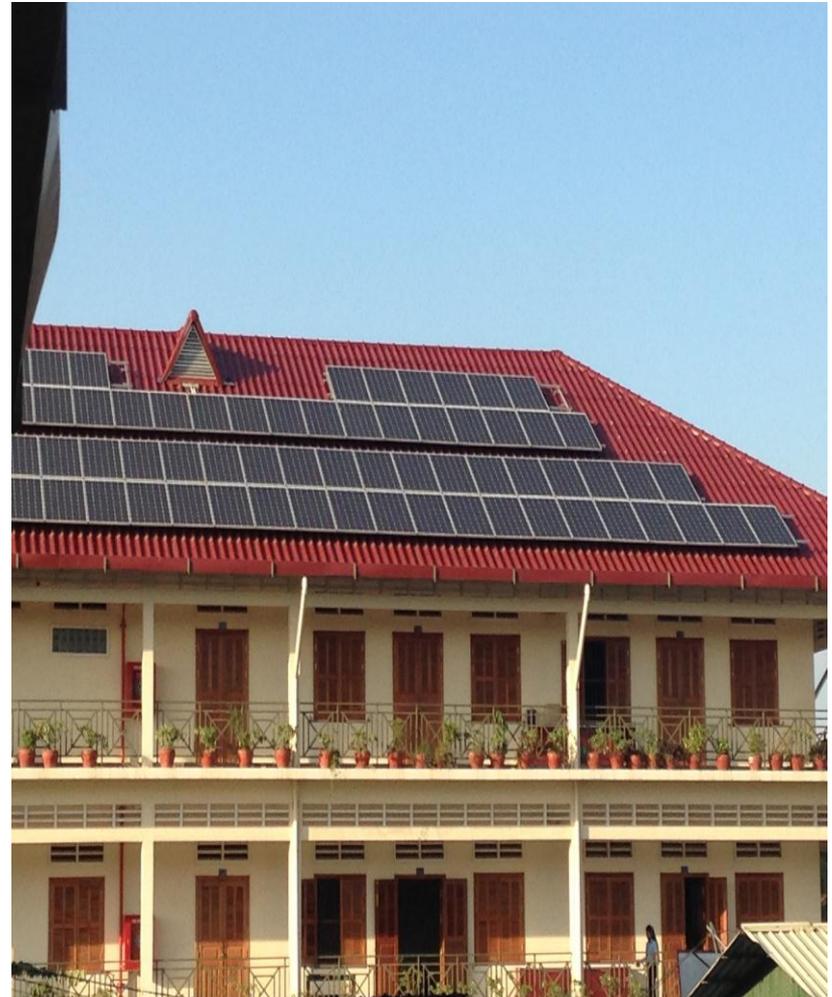
Solar Home Systems: Too Complicated

- Numerous companies already operating domestically
- Small-margins and significant transaction costs
- Low consumer access to finance
- Poor reputation of solar PV



Industrial Facilities: Doable & Scalable

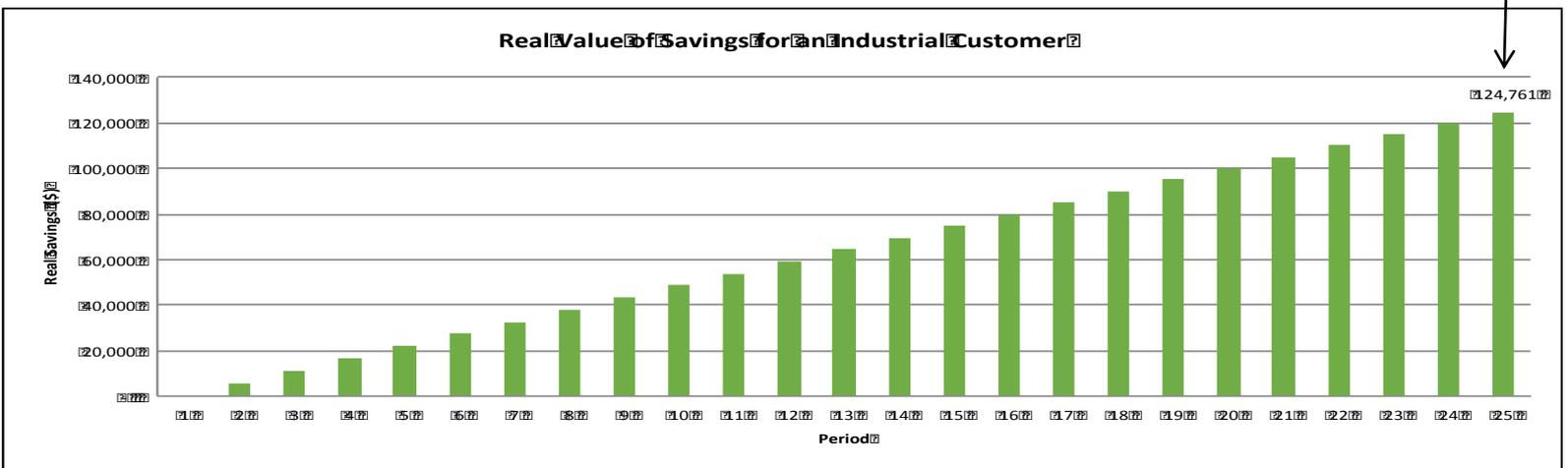
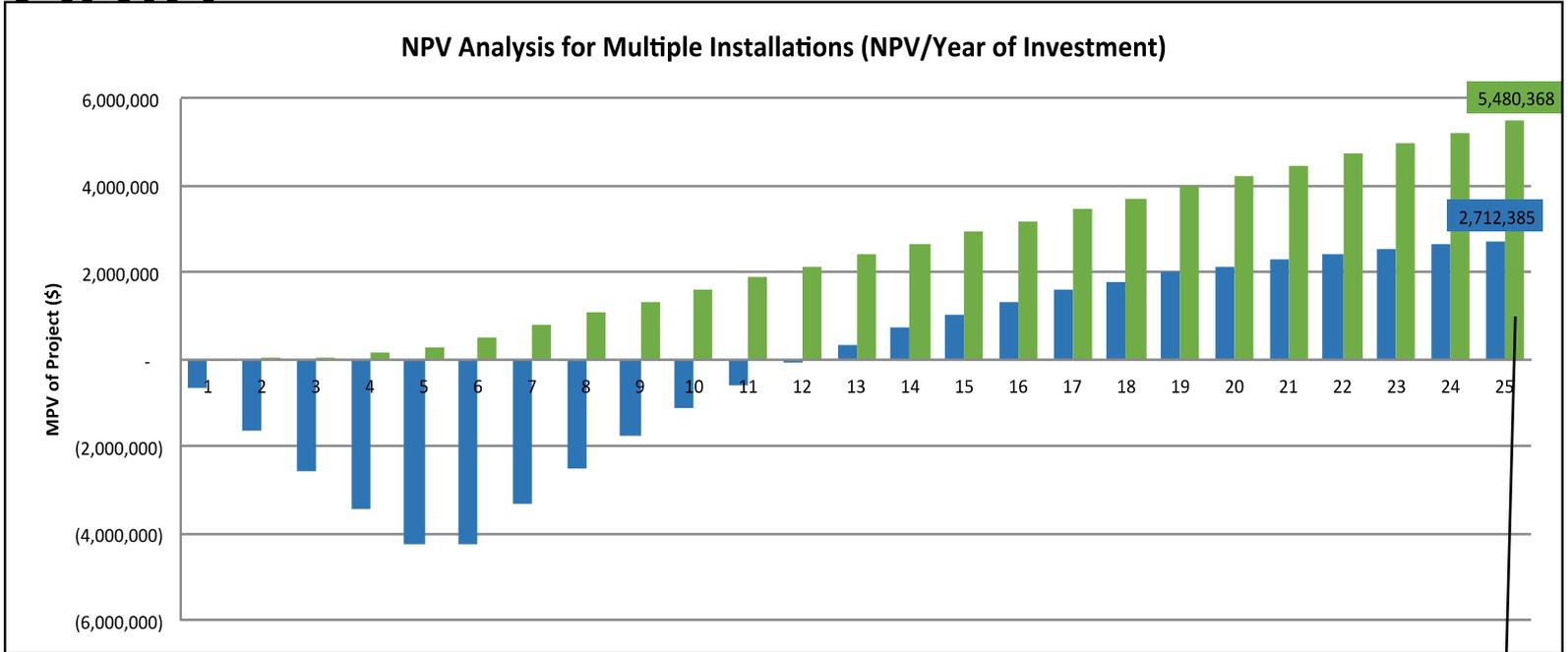
- Scale of investment (700 garment factories with high energy needs)
- Customers are more receptive to the financial pitch; less need for marketing
- Factory owners more able to make long-term investments; better access to finance



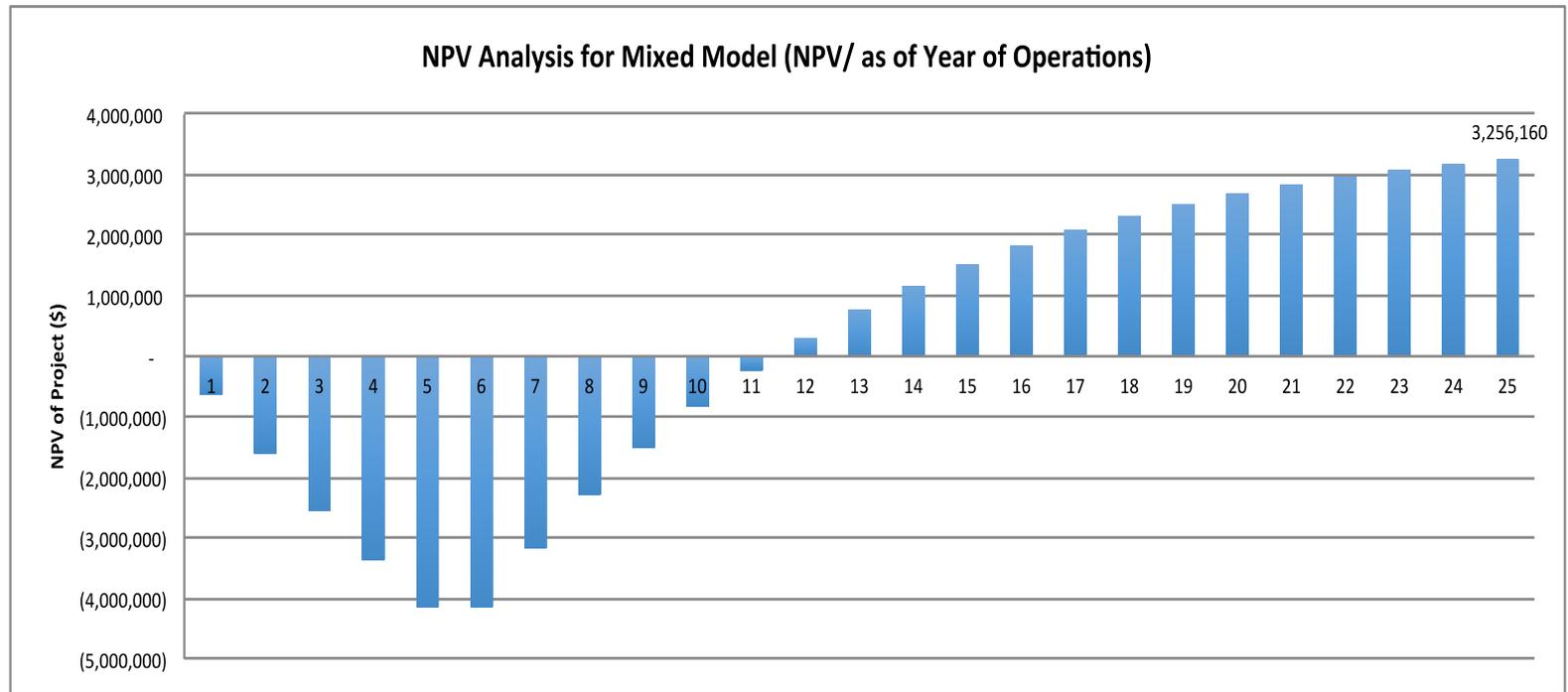
Sales Options

	Power Purchase Plan	Sales Plan
Description	Developer owns system and sells electricity to customer at grid-tied tariff	Developer installs system and offers warranty; customer owns system
Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Less risk and no upfront Capex for customer• Expected greater market share	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance and grid-tariff risks transferred to customer• Greater return to developer
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Riskier and less return for developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expected smaller market share
Target Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited access to finance• Less energy-intensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Larger-scale/more energy-intensive• Greater access to finance; able to make upfront Capex

Expected Returns, Electricity Sale



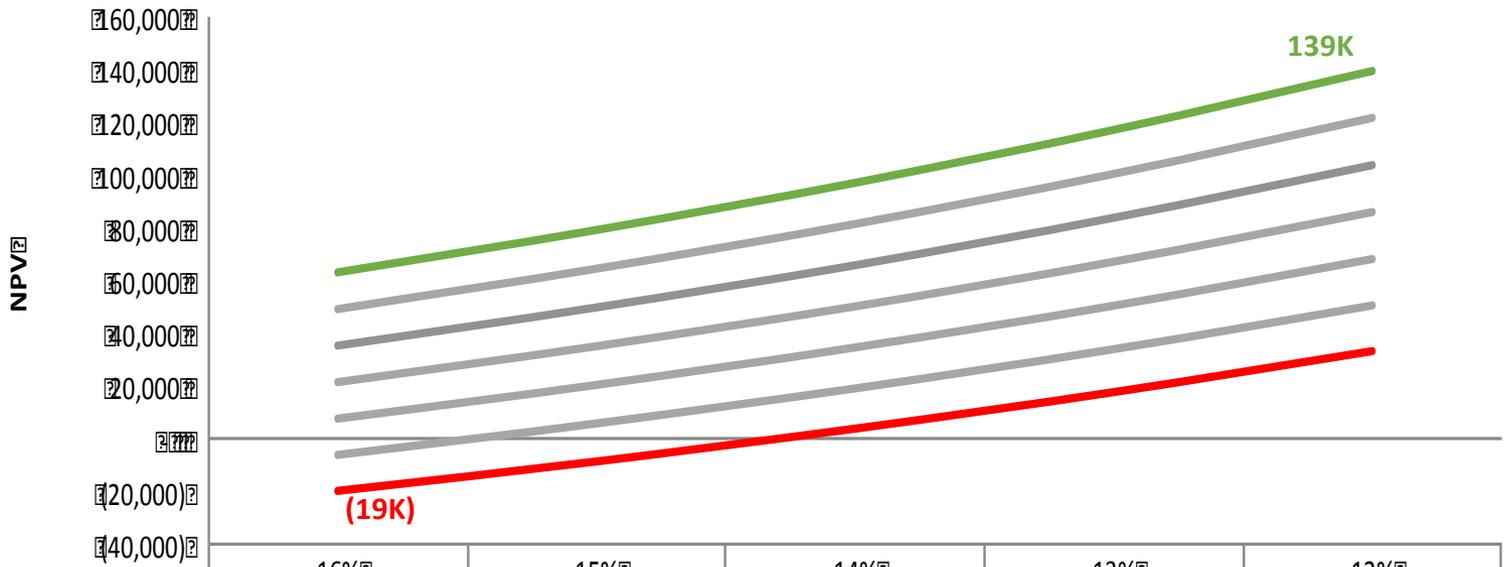
Expected Returns, Mixed Model



System Sales Produce High Return but Marginal NPV Contribution to the Business

Expected Returns, Single System

Best and Worst Case Single System Electricity Sale



	16%	15%	14%	13%	12%
— \$/kWh 0.23	63,005	79,160	97,102	117,104	139,488
— \$/kWh 0.22	49,132	64,449	81,460	100,422	121,641
— \$/kWh 0.21	35,259	49,738	65,817	83,740	103,794
— \$/kWh 0.20	21,386	35,027	50,175	67,058	85,947
— \$/kWh 0.19	7,528	20,335	34,555	50,404	68,134
— \$/kWh 0.18	(6,242)	5,750	19,069	33,913	50,524
— \$/kWh 0.17	(19,876)	(8,669)	3,782	17,666	33,209

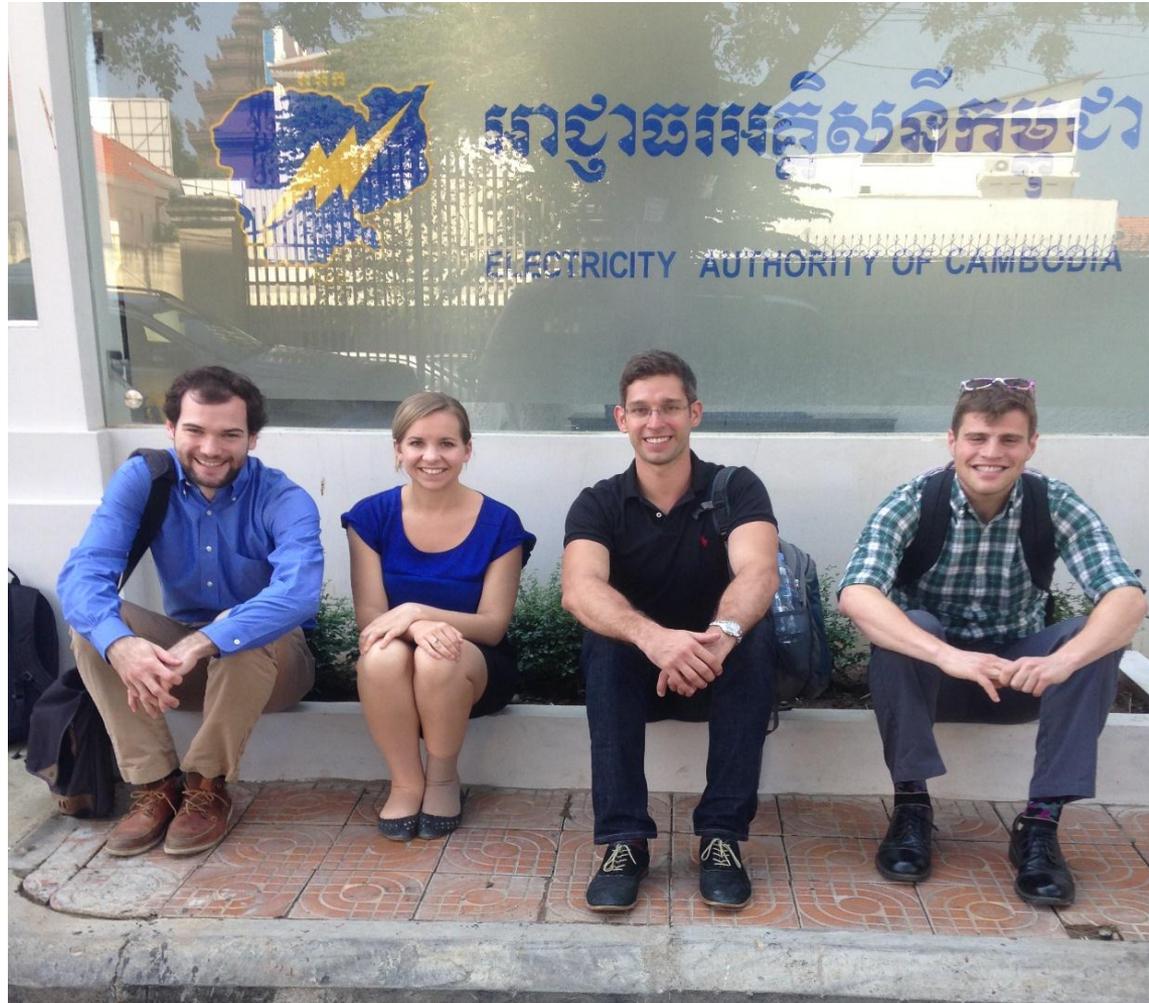
Cost of Capital (%)



Next Steps

1. Update assessment of macro conditions
2. Identify input suppliers
3. Hire lawyers & accountants, begin applying for permits
4. Consider financing sources
5. Define contract terms for both PP & Sales models
6. Identify and approach first target customers
7. Identify and recruit skilled labor, rent office, procure other assets and infrastructure as necessary

THANK YOU!



21st Century Skills and Digital Literacy: An India Case Study

SAIS-ASER Centre Practicum: 2014-2015
Jacob Morrin | Olivia Huang | Ryan Whalen

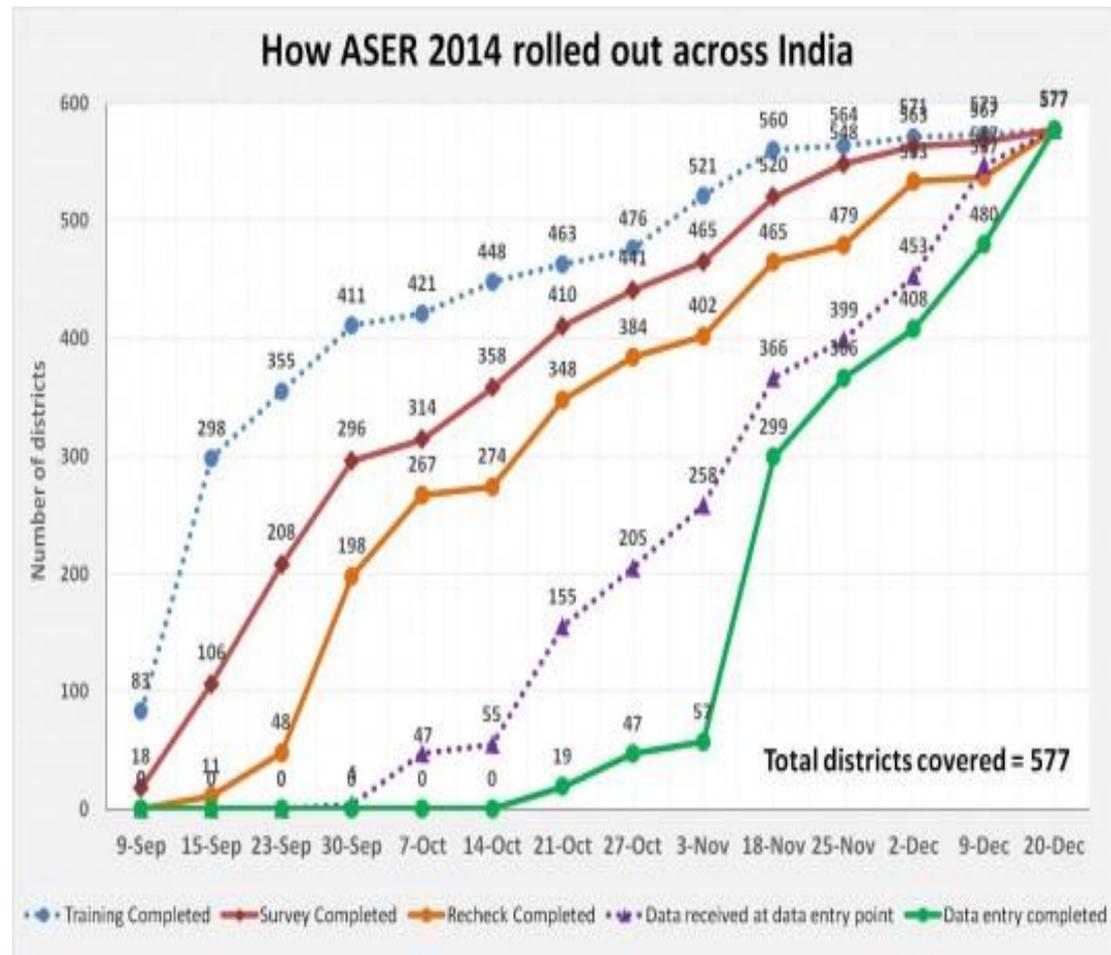


ASER Centre & Survey



Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2014

Provisional
January 13, 2015



Background

- ASER Centre “pivot” from annual status of education report—critical juncture
- 21st Century Skills



Fieldwork



Final Deliverables

1. Literature Reviews
2. Field Visit Report
3. Memo on Findings and Recommendations
4. Quantitative Survey Tool
5. Competency Grid



Main Findings

- Students have access to computers and learn operational skills, but rarely use them to search, evaluate, use, and present information.
- There is limited access to the Internet. Some students access the Internet on their mobile phones but not for educational purposes.
- Students have opportunities to participate in extracurricular and community activities.
- There are limited opportunities for student presentation and collaborative work.



Main Findings

- Whether for semantic or cultural reasons, assessing creativity is a challenge. There is large variation in the responses we received.
- While there is no formal class on citizenship education, some extracurricular and community activities do promote local citizenship.
- There is a consensus that 21st century skills are important for the future, but teachers and parents also want to see more vocational training and a curriculum tailored to each student's abilities.
- Assessment of 21st century skills (i.e. “life skills”) is time-intensive and requires a focused approach with a skilled assessor.



Main Recommendations

- ASER should not endeavour to assess *all* 21st century skills
- ASER should determine whether it wants to focus on inputs or outcomes
- For some 21st century skills, a quantitative assessment may not be appropriate
- In the future, ASER should leverage the launch of the ASER app to assess 21st century skills



Quantitative Survey Tool

- A sample quantitative survey targeting secondary school students for ASER to pilot test in the field
- Four sections:
 - Digital Literacy - Access to Computers, Self-Reported Computer Literacy, Self-Reported Mobile Phone Literacy, Sample Digital Skills Test
 - Extracurricular and Community Activities
 - Communication and Collaboration
 - Citizenship



Quantitative Survey Tool

A41		Which key is used to create a new line while typing in a word processing application?	<input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e <input type="checkbox"/> f
A42		Which of the icons would you click on to write a memo?	<input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e <input type="checkbox"/> f <input type="checkbox"/> g <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> i

Competency Grid

- Tool for ASER to conceptualize 21st century skills and think about potential indicators
 - Digital Tools
 - Social Interaction
 - Individual Action



Competency Grid

Domain	Sub-Domains	Standards	Achievement Indicators
1. Digital Tools	1.1 Mobile phone literacy	1.1.1 Uses mobile phones for making/receiving calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of respondents who know how to place an outgoing mobile phone call The proportion of respondents who know how to receive an incoming mobile phone call
		1.1.2 Uses mobile phones for sending SMS text messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of respondents who know how to send text messages (SMS) on a mobile phone
		1.1.3 Uses mobile phones for searching for information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of respondents who know how to access the Internet using a mobile phone The proportion of respondents who know how to use toll free numbers to get information on a mobile phone
		1.1.4 Uses mobile phone to access services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of respondents who know how to subscribe to Aadhaar using the mobile phone The proportion of respondents who know how to use VoIP services to access mobile healthcare The proportion of respondents who know how to subscribe to updates regarding their bank account status
	1.2 Computer literacy	1.2.1 Uses computers to create typed documents, spreadsheets, paint documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of respondents who know which application to use for writing a memo The proportion of respondents who know which application to use for accessing the Internet The proportion of respondents who know how to use Microsoft Word to create, type, and save a document The proportion of respondents who know how to use Microsoft Excel to create, enter information, and save a spreadsheet The proportion of respondents who know how to use Paint to create, paint, and save a painting
		1.2.2 Uses computer to search for information via the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of respondents who have used the Internet to search for information on a computer in the past six months



THANK YOU!

SAIS-ASER Centre Practicum: 2014-2015
Jacob Morrin | Olivia Huang | Ryan Whalen



IDEV SAIS PRACTICUM

Water and Sanitation Program, World Bank
Cambodia



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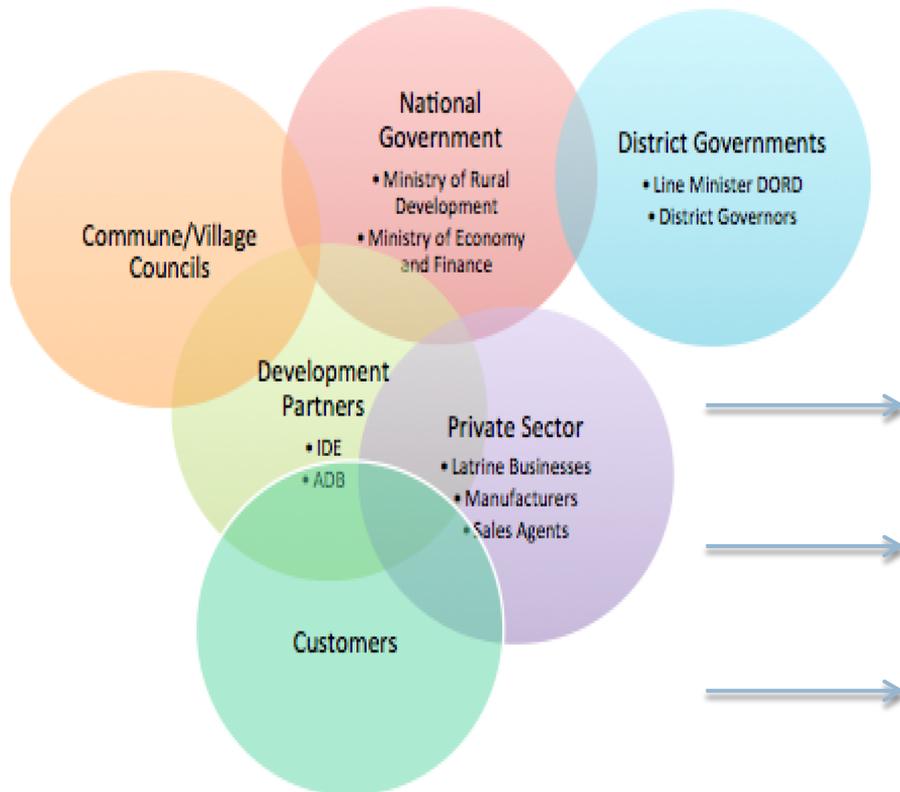
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Research Question

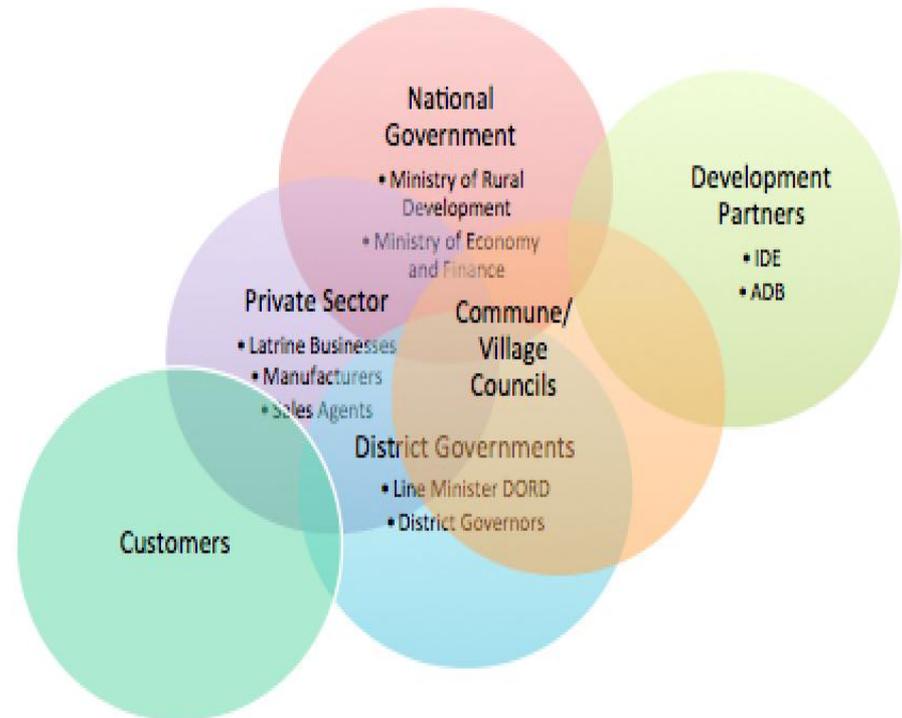
What is the feasibility of creating a professional association of latrine businesses in Cambodia to strengthen the private sanitation sector and ultimately improve rural sanitation in Cambodia?

Stakeholder Environment

Current Stakeholder Environment



Desired Stakeholder Environment



Summary of Work

- Literature review on Cambodian private sanitation sector and local government capacity in sanitation
- Field research, including in-country interviews and focus groups with latrine business owners, sales agents, NGOs, and local governments
- Case studies and lessons learned from APPSANI sanitation association (Indonesia) and Cambodia Water Association (CWA)
- Operationalization plan for facilitating coordination between latrine businesses

Findings: Key Challenges

□ Latrine Businesses

- No grassroots demand for association
- No marketing activities



- Need to develop informal coordination to foster demand
- Services: Support in sales and regional advertising

□ Local Government

- Lack of time and resources
- Relationships with local government essential to gain access to potential customers



- Decentralization and ring-fencing of funds
- Greater support from national and provincial government
- Services: Serve as liaison and advocate to national and local government

□ NGOs

- Contradicting strategies
- Market dependent on NGO activities



- Greater reliance on private sector/government coordination

Best Practices: Case Studies



- ▣ Technical facilitation
- ▣ Flexible, adaptable services
- ▣ Partnership with government
- ▣ Financial sustainability

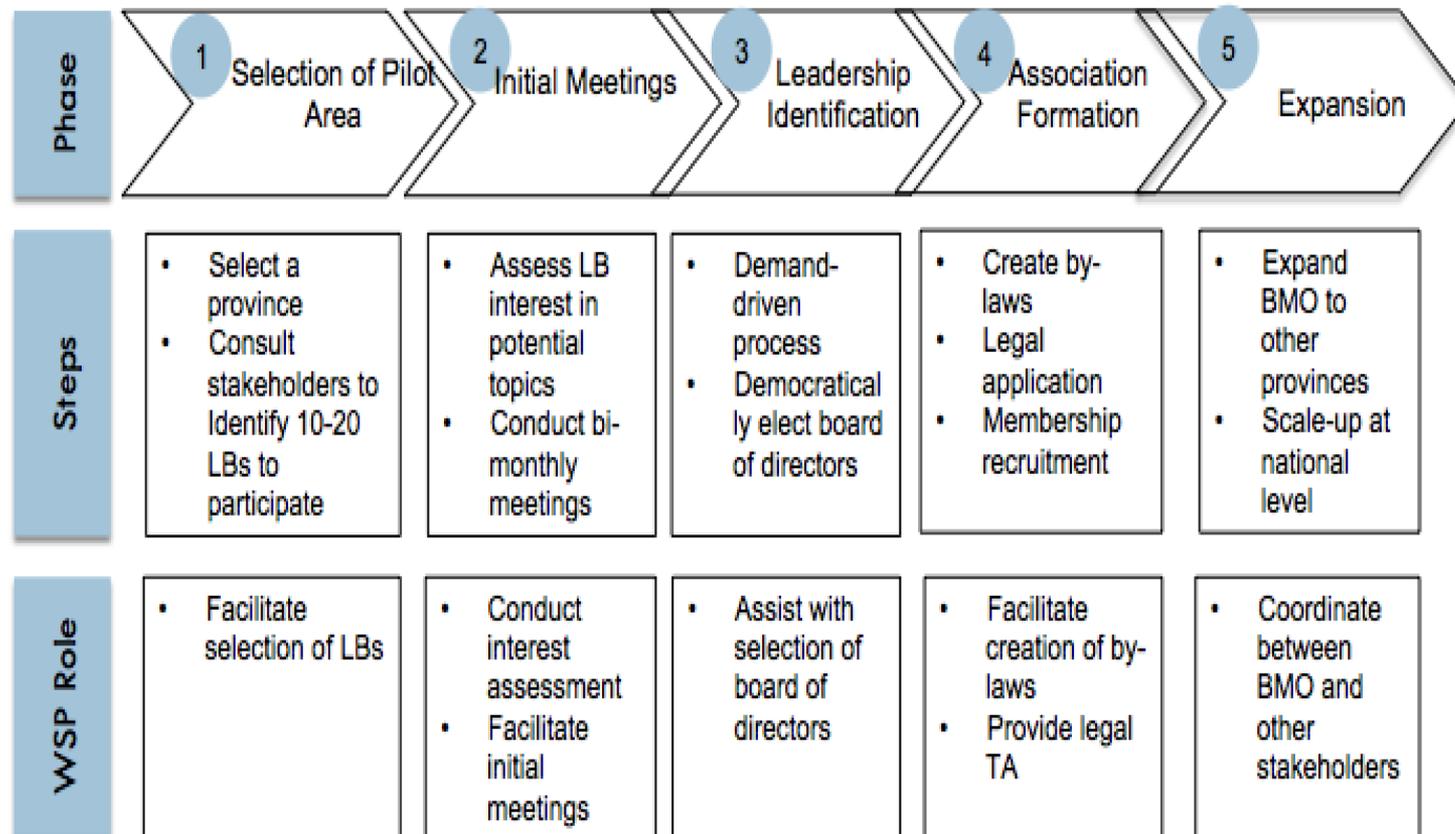
Recommendations For Association

Step One: Requirements Necessary for Successful Formation



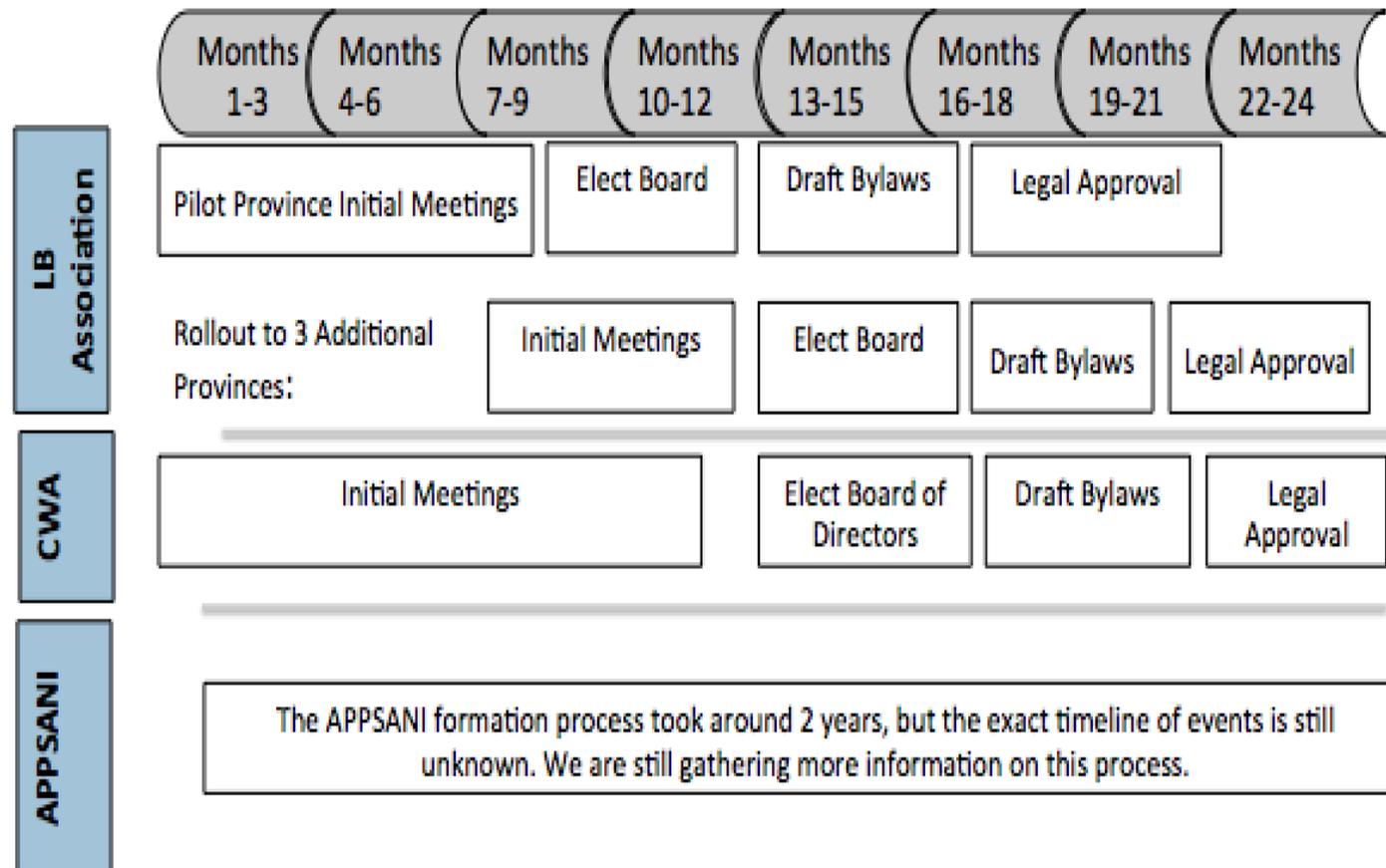
Recommendations for Association

Step Two: Proposed Process



Recommendations For Association

Step Three: Proposed Timeline



Conclusions

- A professional association could fill a current void in the enabling environment
- Key challenges still remain:
 - Financial sustainability
 - Low government capacity
 - Current lack of demand
- Necessary next steps



Questions?

Resilience to Natural Disasters in the Philippines



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INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Mercy Corps Philippines

Grace Harter, Daniel Hudner, Meredith Kummings,
Joanna Van Asselt

Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)

In November 2013 Typhoon Yolanda struck the Visayas region of the Philippines. The deadliest recorded storm in Philippine history, Yolanda killed 6,500, displaced more than 4 million, and affected approximately 14 million citizens. The Leyte region was especially hard struck, and rural farmers have been identified as a particularly vulnerable population.



Resilience and Research

Household resilience - the ability to manage shocks in a manner that avoids long-term negative consequences to well-being

Social Capital

Financial Inclusion

Women

Livelihoods

By identifying the best means of disaster-preparedness and disaster-recovery, this research will contribute to building a better understanding of how to best support affected populations.

Measurement

- Qualitative: collected through focus groups and key informant interviews
- Quantitative: collected via two household surveys, a baseline and endline, of selected beneficiaries of the TabangKO program



Livelihoods

How does having a diverse set of income-generating activities, affect resilience?

- Little evidence of correlation between livelihood and outcomes
- No benefit of livelihoods diversification prior to Yolanda; however, post-Yolanda diversification was beneficial
- Qualitative evidence suggests people hope to diversify only short-term; however, government officials and NGOs want diversification to be a long-term strategy for the Philippines

Financial Inclusion

How does access to and use of financial services affect resilience?

- Formal loans played positive role in recovery
- Informal loans contributed to house repair, but is also associated negatively with well-being
- Savings impacted recovery and coping, but respondents reported small number of savings
- Further research needed on moneylending and using store credit

Women

How does women's participation in community and household-decision making as well as access and control of resources impact resilience?

- No significant differences in outcomes if FDM was male or female
- Women's participation in community generally beneficial for household recovery
- Qualitative evidence of increasing participation in the workforce post-typhoon

Social Capital

How do the social networks amongst individuals and groups affect resilience? Which types of social capital (bonding, bridging, or linking) do individuals draw upon after a disaster, and for what purposes?

- Bonding: played role in house repair and overall economic recovery, but detrimental in food coping strategies
- Bridging: had positive effect in material outcomes of recovery and coping. Measured as membership in associations, but the benefit may have been access to foreign aid instead of collaboration within association
- Linking: smoothed food consumption
- Further research is needed to address social capital and its drawbacks and advantages to resilience

Recommendations for Future Research and Policy

- Look more into shop credit
- Look at change in women's ability to change their contribution to income-generation, and the societal factors that underline this change
- Examine how the inflow of aid shifted community power structures
- More in-depth study of different types of diversification



