

Development Challenges (Part A)

Challenge 1: How can countries incentivize public and private providers to **reach the last mile**, extending basic infrastructure services to the urban and rural poor?

Limitations may include:

- Misallocation of resources to reach the poorest
- High cost of access (e.g., household connection)
- Resources spent do not lead to desired results



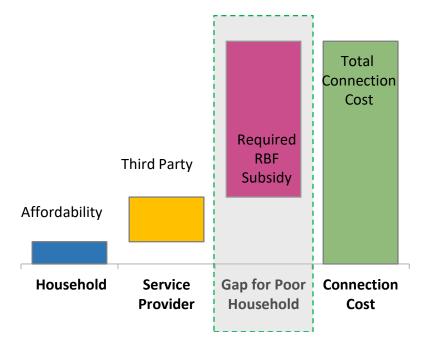
What is Results-based financing?

Definition and characteristics

Results-based financing (RBF):

A financing arrangement in which part of the **payments are contingent** on the **achievement of pre-defined** and **verified results** (outputs, outcomes and/or impact).

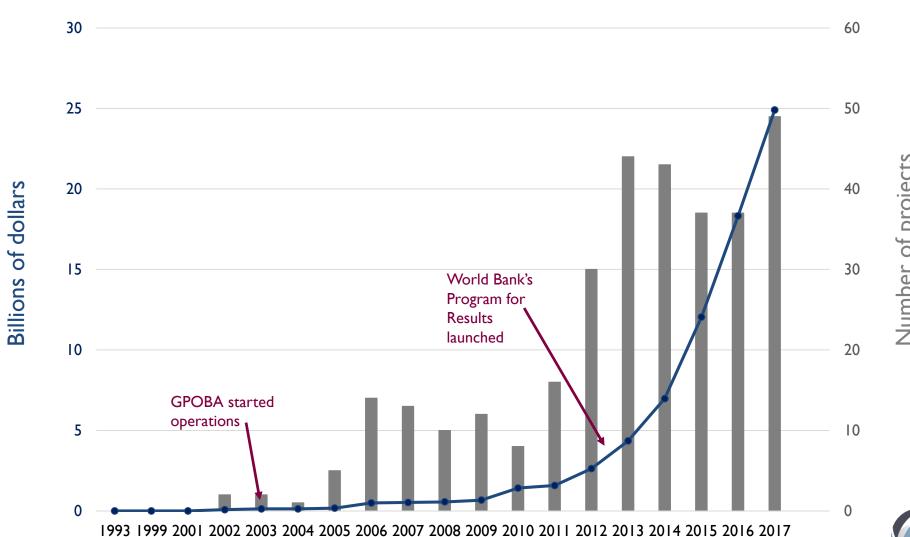
- Accountability
- Innovation and Efficiency
- Using Incentives to Serve the Last Mile
- Targeting of Payments
- Results Verification and Monitoring





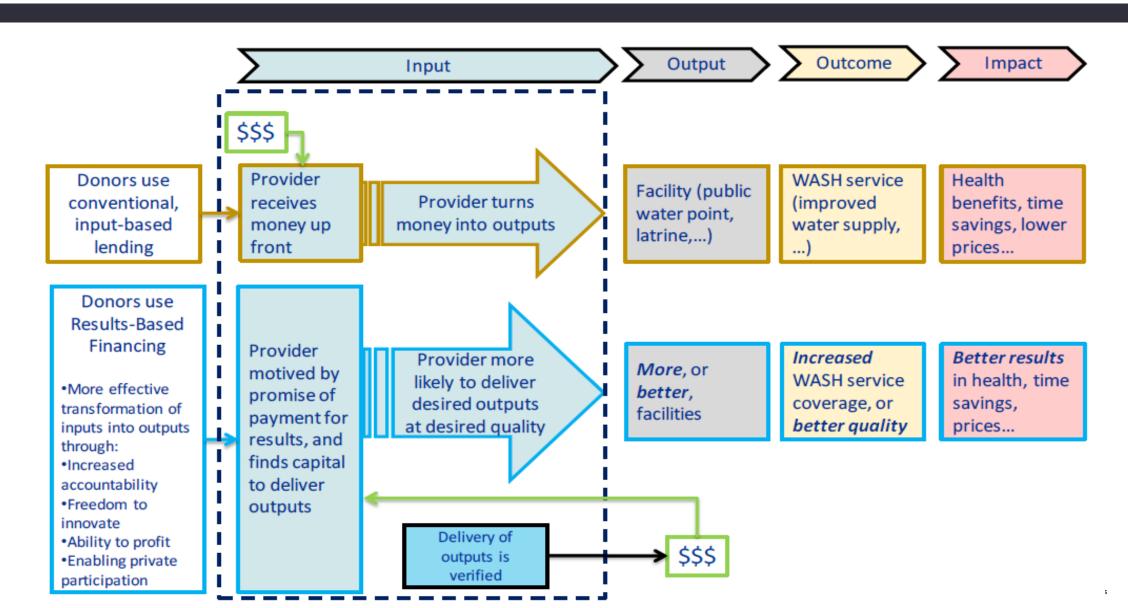
The use of RBF is rapidly expanding

Over \$25 billion of development spending has been tied to results





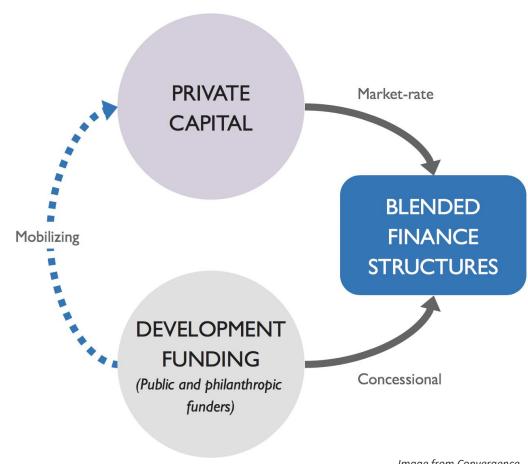
Theory of Change for RBF (WASH infrastructure example)

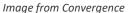


Development Challenges (Part B)

Challenge 2: How to "maximize finance for development" to bridge the financing gap to meet the infrastructure needs of developing countries?

Challenge 3: How to ensure the poorest communities benefit from these investments?







Using RBF to Maximize Finance for Development for the Poor

Results-based financing can act as a catalyst to unlock additional resources (public or private) for development projects, while ensuring social inclusion.

RBF value add to blended finance investments:

- Reduces repayment risk/ mobilizes capital
- Inclusion of poor and vulnerable populations ("the last mile")
- Complements other de-risking financial instruments
- Flexible design/ applicable to multiple sectors





Case Example:

Bangladesh OBA Sanitation Microfinance Program

Context: Open defecation free; 60% access to improved sanitation

Challenge: Gap between government funds and investment requirements to meet SDG target

WBG engagement: Sanitation market development, engagement with MFIs, HHs, construction firms

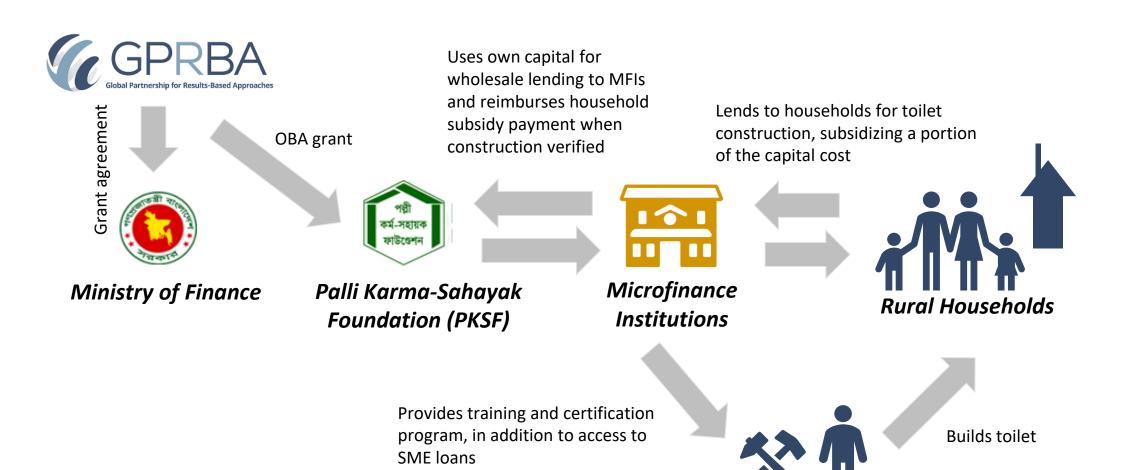
Development objective: Increase access to hygienic sanitation facilities for low-income households in rural areas using sanitation loans





Case Example:

Bangladesh OBA Sanitation Microfinance Program





Local Construction Firms

The way forward

Engagement Areas

affordability of service delivery

- Technology Innovation in Verification Practices
 Use of embedded Management Information Systems (MIS), smart metering, remote sensing and data management
- Programmatic Technical Assistance Development for Establishing

 Synergies with Private Service Providers and Lenders

 Addressing capacity building needs, ease of reaching new customers, creditworthiness of service providers, and targeted analysis on the cost and

3. Development of facilities with local lenders to address working capital constraints and credit risks perceptions, incentive schemes and provision of viability gap funding with last mile outcome-focused targeting

