



UNU-FLORES

Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources

ADVANCING A **NEXUS APPROACH** TO THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF **WATER, SOIL** AND **WASTE**



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Microfinancing: NEXUS approach

The case of FINISH WASH Initiatives

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External (foreign):

- » Market-related or concessional finance (FDI, ODI, Aid, etc)
- » Philanthropic
- » Individual remittances, etc

Internal (local):

- » Private (non) equity funds (commercial banks, SSIPs, households)
- » Public (budget allocations).

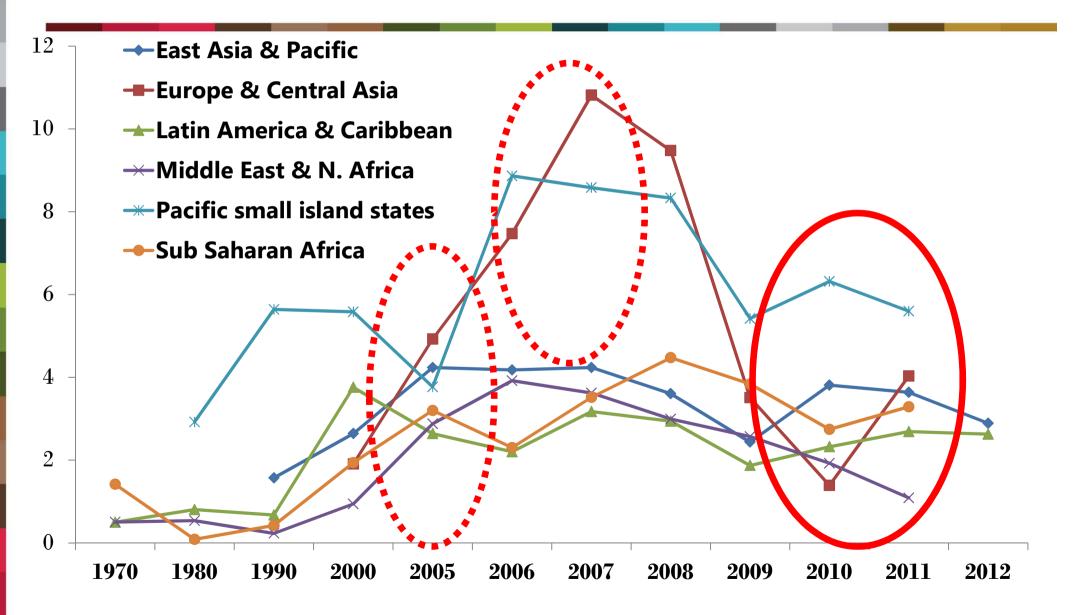
Channels

- Humanitarian purposes
- Program administration
- Project assistance
- Debt relief
- Subsidies to NGOs, faith based organizations, civil society groups, etc



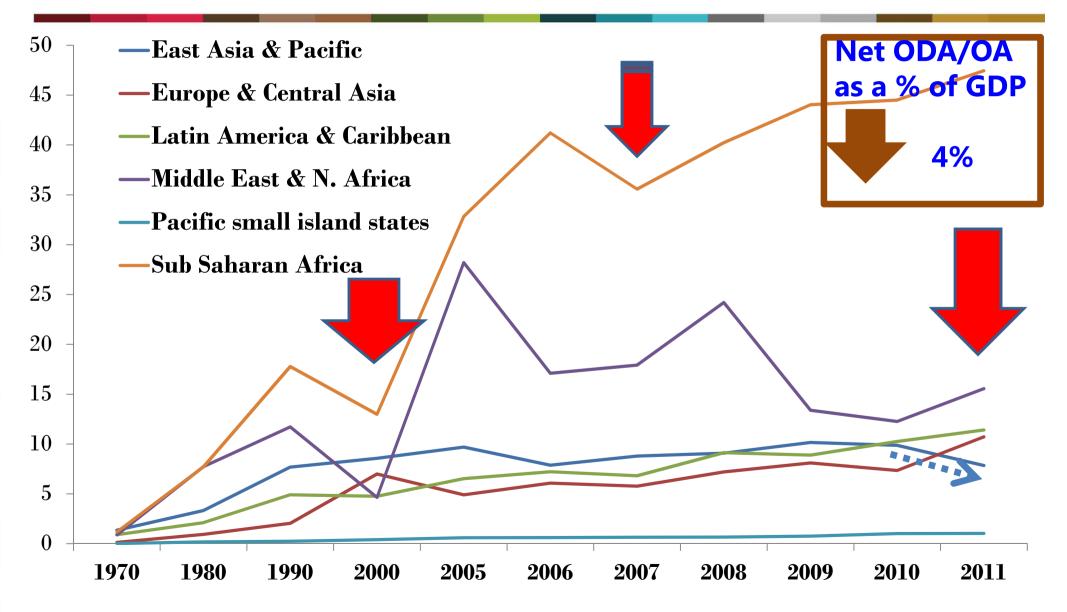


FDI, net inflows (% of GDP)

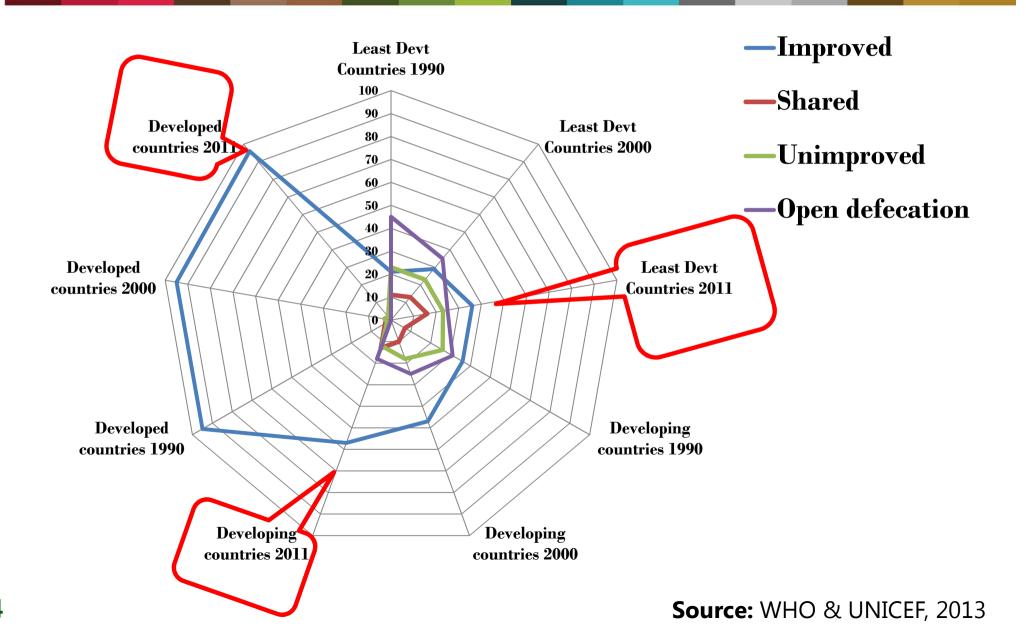




Net ODI & Aid (in billions, current US\$)

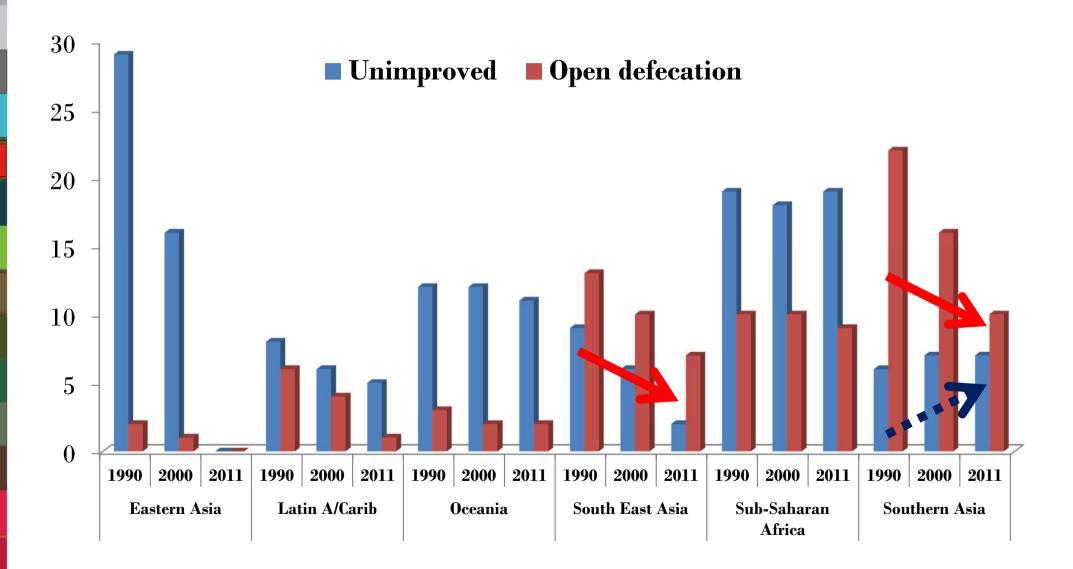


Global sanitation coverage (%)



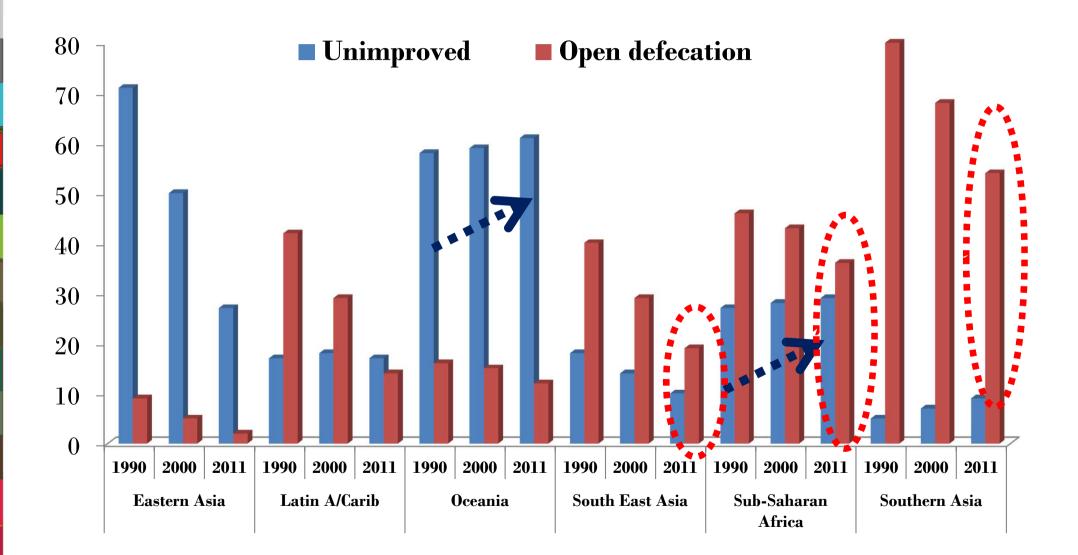


Urban sanitation coverage (%)



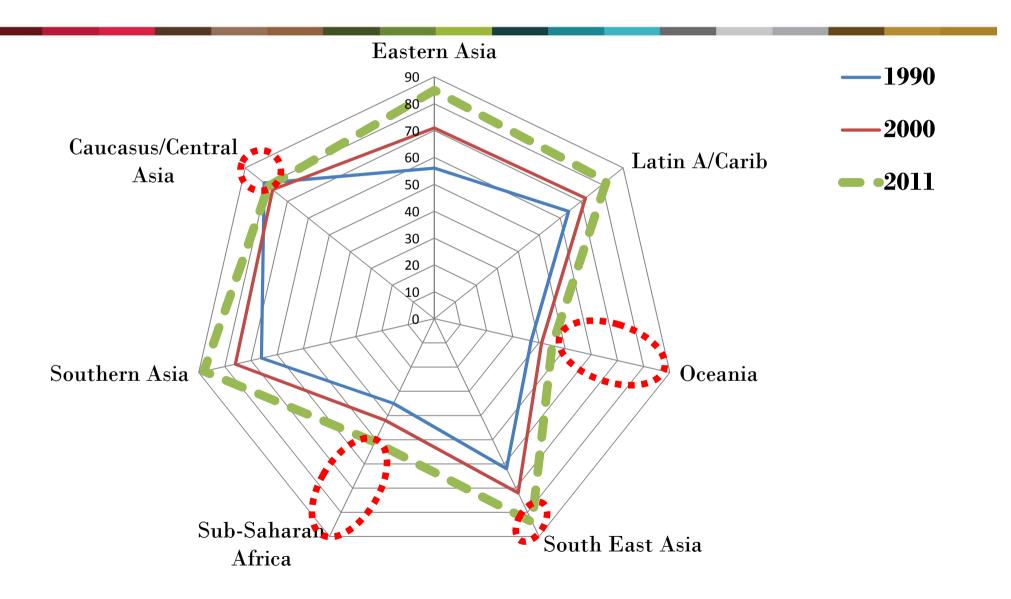
Source: WHO & UNICEF, 2013

Rural sanitation coverage (%)



Source: WHO & UNICEF, 2013

Rural drinking water source coverage (%)



Explaining the gap ...

Increasing population growth (investment needs, etc)

Fragmented flows due to (UNECOSOC, 2008):

- o Different **donor conditionalities** (specific policy alignment, etc)
- **Concessionality structures** (grants, loans, etc)
- Multiple & fragmented channels (projects, budget support, etc)
- o **Disbursement** and **procurement procedures**, etc

Competing prioritization across:

- o Sectors => highest priority to;
 - Economic & productive infrastructural sectors/components e.g., irrigation, hydropower, agroforestry, climate change adaptation, etc
 - □ Advancing existing infrastructure than expanding basic social service coverage
- **Technology**: Hardware versus software components
- Regions (lowest priority to rural areas, least developed countries → AMCOW, 2011; Annamraju, et al 2001; UNECOSOC, 2003).



Rural development

Key market contraints (UNECOSOC, 2003)

Physical (demand and supply sides)

o Produce markets' seasonality
o Technological limits => minimal diversification
communication related (transport)

Communication-related (transport)

Institutional

 Regulations => related to entrepreneurship, trade, innovation, property rights, etc

Financial

Credit and savings => high costs of borrowing, low asset levels, etc

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Entails the provision of **relatively low interest rate loans or grants** to poor or financially excluded community members for the establishment and/or expansion of small-scale income generating activities (Bateman, 2010; Cardone and Fonseca, 2006:25; *see also, the* UN resolution 52/194, 1997 and activities around the UN International Year of Micro credit 2005).



Typologies

Ideological

Traditional => as coined by Nobel laureate Dr. Muhammad Yunus, 1976 (Bateman, 2010; Fonseca et al., 2007)

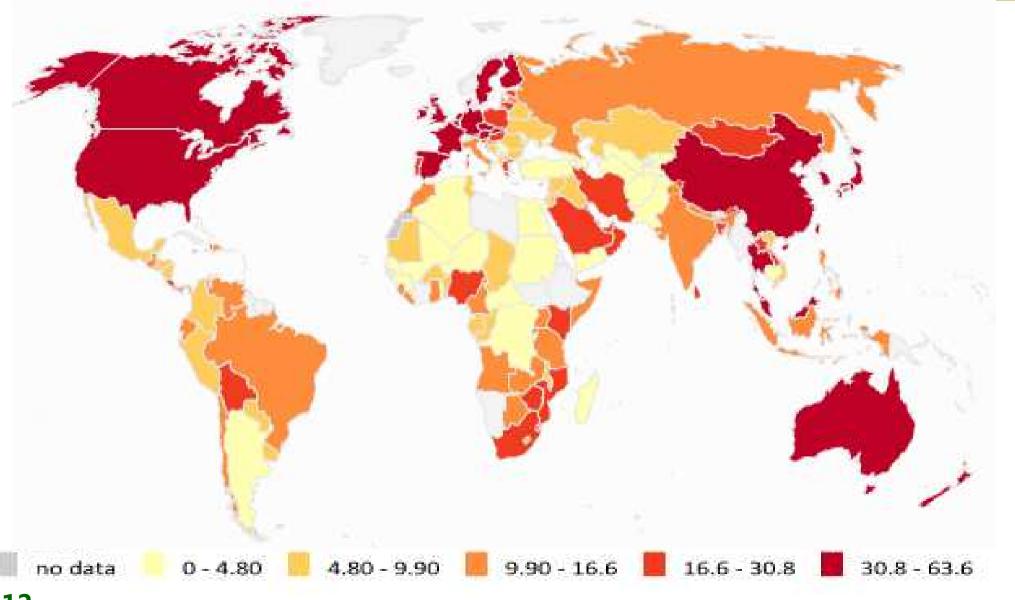
Neo-liberal => "new wave micro financing", "micro credit privatization", "micro credit commercialization" (Bateman, 2010; Mader, 2011)

Institutional legitimacy

o Formal, informal or non-formal (or a hybrid of either)

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Formal savings (%), 2011

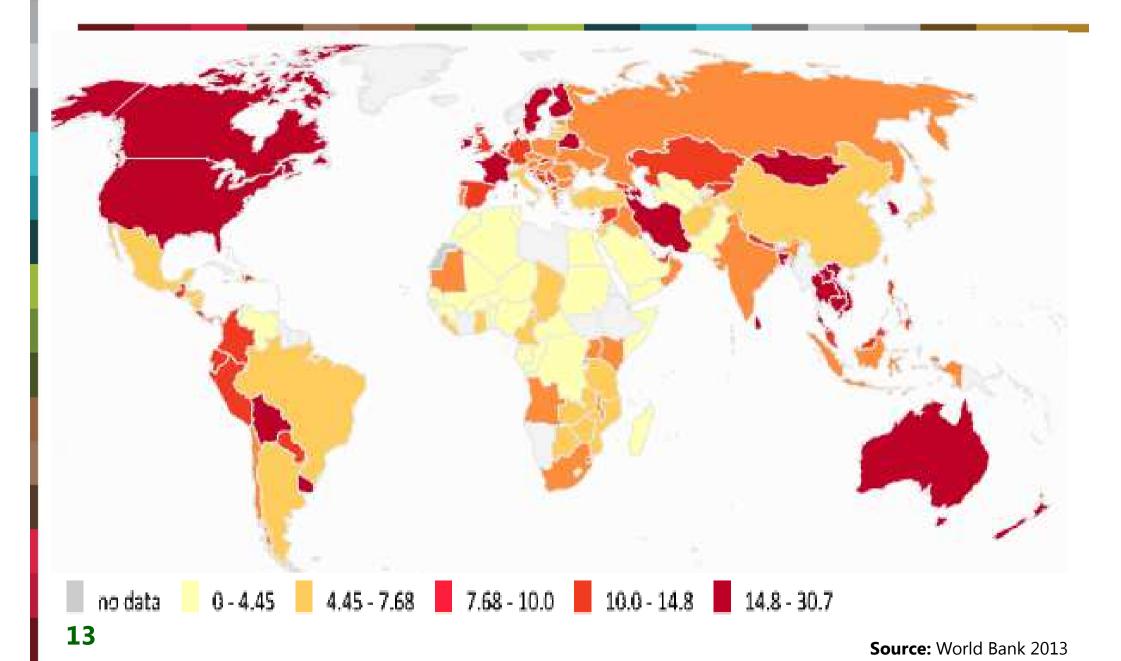


Source: World Bank 2013

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Formal loans (%), 2011





FINISH Project Initiatives

FINISH (Financial INclusion Improves Sanitation & Health)

Multi-sector and **multi-actor** partnership

Public health, water, sanitation/hygiene and waste management

Private sector (asset investment companies, MFIs), public sector (ministries, universities), civil society organizations (NGOs) & communities/households.

Managed by FINISH Society (registered under Societies Act 1860)

Present activities

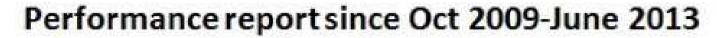
India

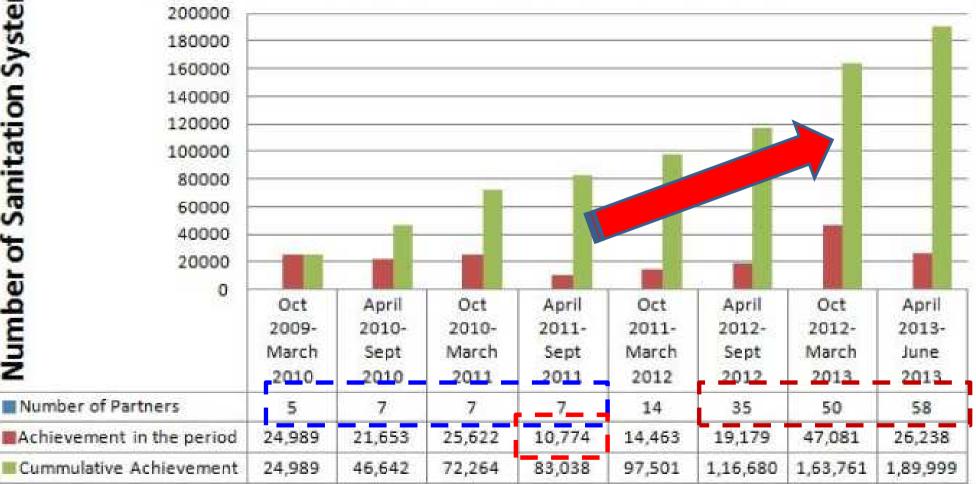
🖌 Kenya



FINISH Project Performance

Number of Sanitation Systems





Nexus Sustainability?

..depend on how:

Effective unity in diversity

(technical language, institutional & governance structures, etc)



Created & sustained

Collaborative intent & co-

evolution (financial commitments, other commitments, identity, power, trust, transparency, property rights, etc issues)



Defined & Sustained

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Nexus Sustainability?

Uncertainty or dynamic

shocks (exogenous or endogenous to participating organizations, sectors or communities)

Anticipated & addressed

Optimal incentives for all stakeholders (informational, market oriented, state support, etc)



For further information:



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