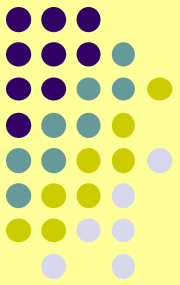


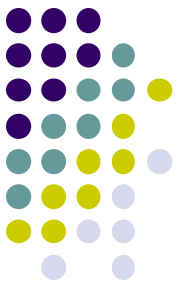
**International Development Policy**  
**Lecture #4, February 20, 2017**



# **New Partnership between Development and Business: Inclusive Business as the After 2015 Agenda**

**Izumi Ohno, GRIPS**

[i-ohno@grips.ac.jp](mailto:i-ohno@grips.ac.jp) (Room E-411)



# Outline of Today's Lecture

- **Business as a development actor:** Why are “development” and “business” approaching for mutual partnership? Driving forces?
- **Inclusive business (IB)/ Base of the Pyramid (BoP) Business:** Concept of IB/BoP business, as one prototype of new partnership. How is it different from the conventional business?
- **Business partnership with the poor people:** What does it actually mean?
- **Types and examples of IB/BoP business,** viewed from development objectives
- **Donor approaches** to supporting IB/BoP business

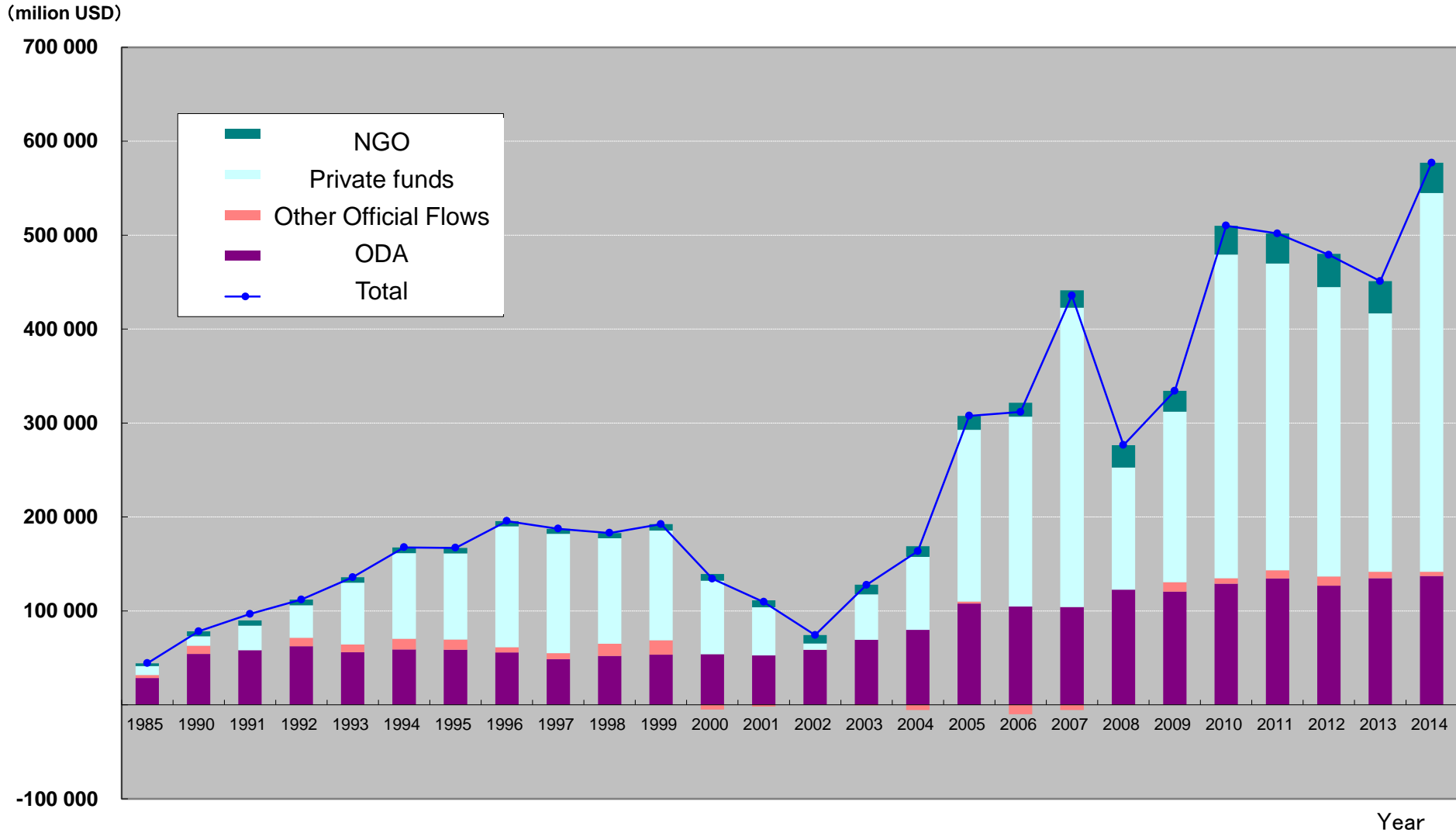
# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Development Paradigm: Why Business as a Development Actor ?



- **Commercial imperatives:** emerging economies and developing countries becoming center of growth and market expansion
- **Moral obligation:** external pressure from and greater scrutiny by CSOs over corporate behavior (“doing good” or CSR)
- **Fiscal imperatives:** fiscal constraints in developed countries driving donors and NGOs look for additional funding
- **Increasing complexity of development challenges:** new and complex global problems requiring the combined resources and capabilities of diverse stakeholders, including the private sector, and need for technological innovation.

# Increased Role of Private Financing in Development

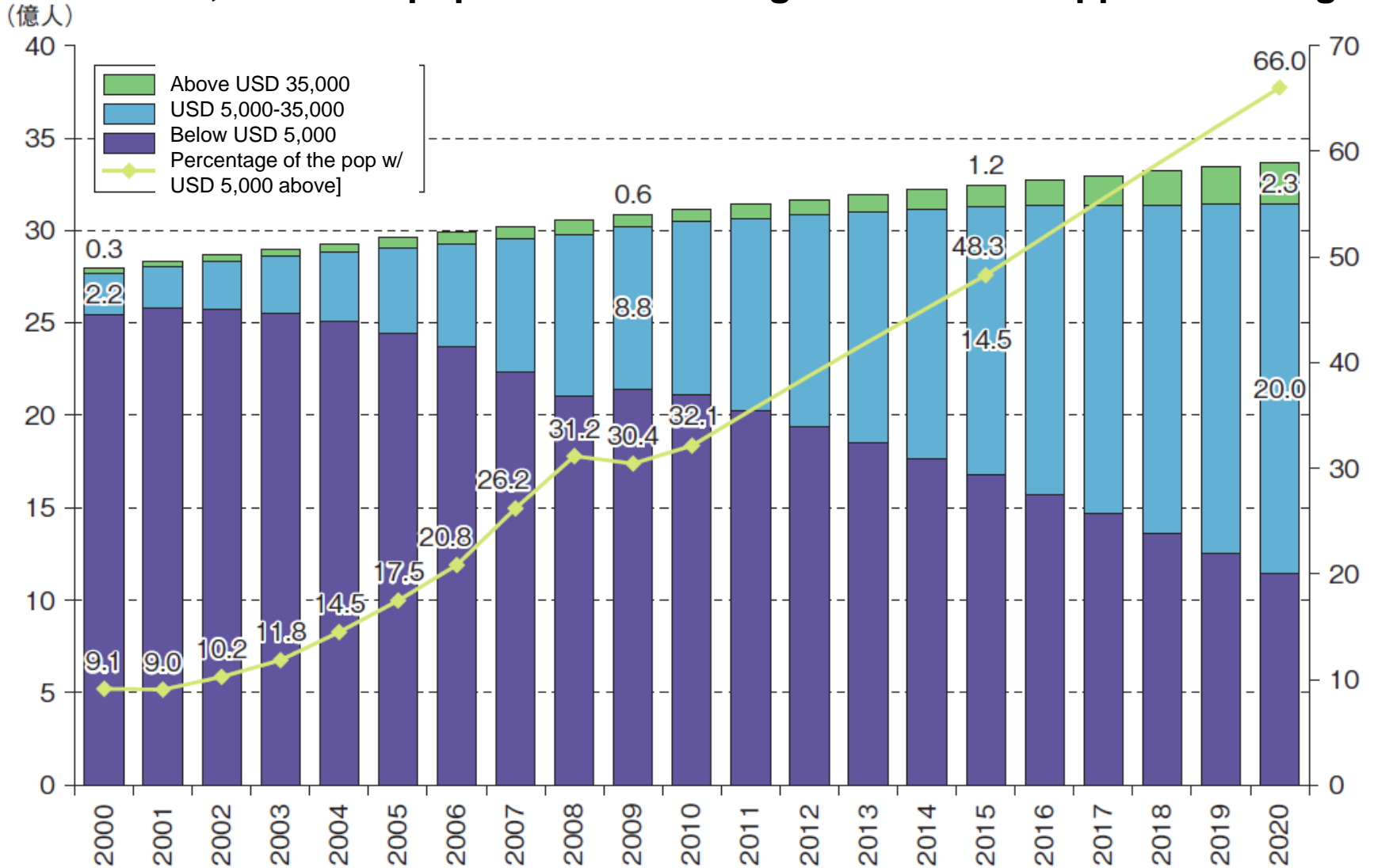
## Financial Flows from OECD (DAC) Countries to Developing Countries



(Source) Elaborated by the author, based on the OECD DAC database (StatExtracts)

# Changes in the Income Groups of Emerging Asian Countries

About 2 billion, 2/3 of the population becoming the middle or upper-income groups



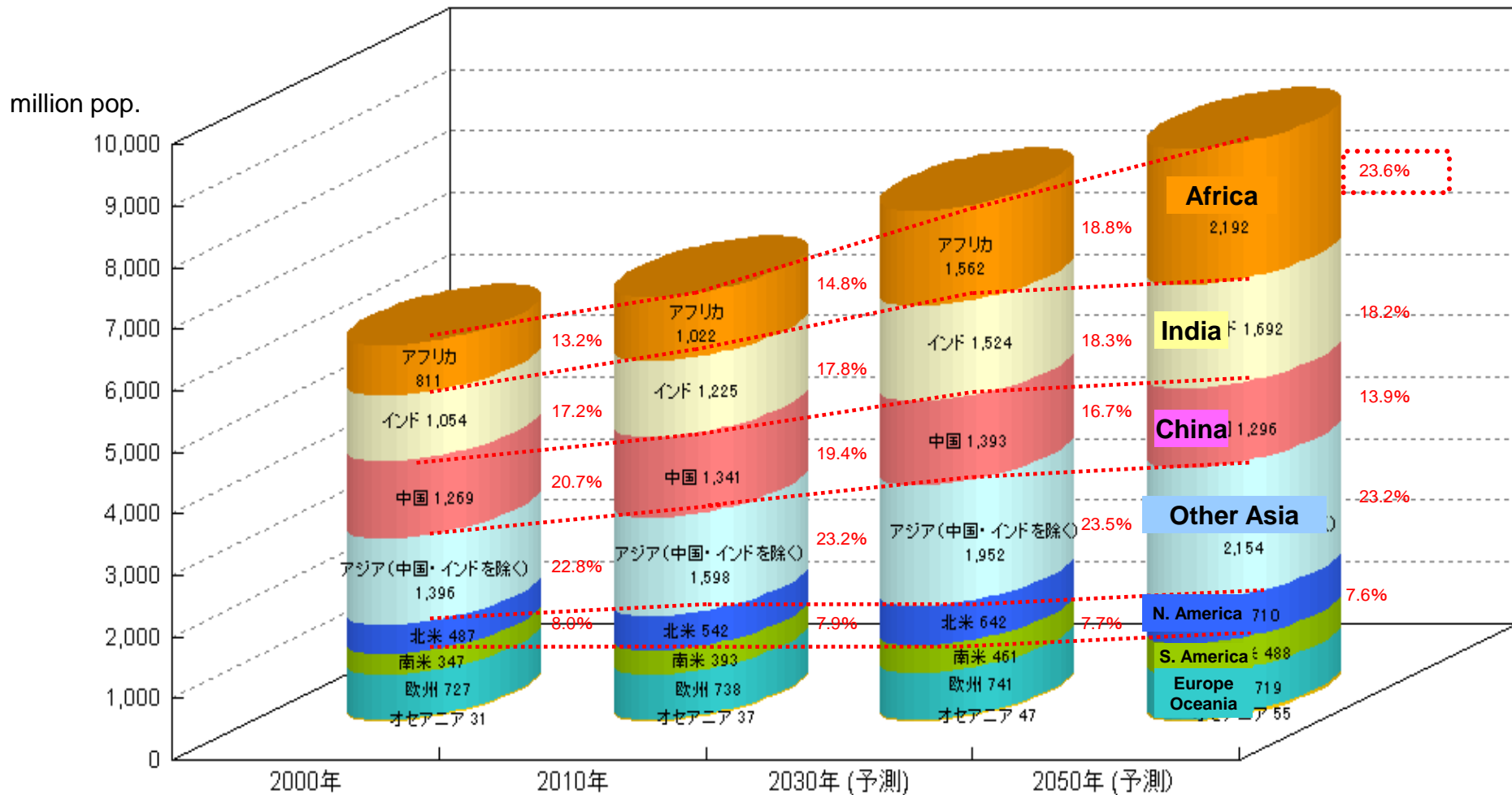
備考1：世帯可処分所得の家計人口。

備考2：2009年までが実績値。それ以降は予測値。

資料：Euromonitor international2010から作成。

(Source) Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry  
White Paper 2010

# Projection of World Population (2000-2050)



Source: United Nations World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision (<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm>)

# More Complex Development Challenges

Globalization, expanding economic activities, new threats and tensions, and increasing awareness of world citizenship...



# Role of the Private Sector in Development



● Trickle Down Theory  
(Emphasis on large-scale infrastructure, economic growth)

● Structural Adjustment Program  
(Small government, liberalization & privatization)



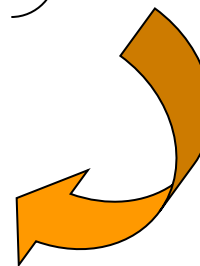
● Human Development (Adjustment with Human Face)  
● Sustainable Development, Environment & Social Consideration

● Poverty Reduction  
(Global partnership around MDGs)



● New Partnership btw. Business and Development  
(Addressing development challenges via core business, e.g., Inclusive business, BOP business.)

- Economic vs. Social Development
- Wealth Creation, as Primary Role of Private Sector



**CSV: Creating Shared Value**

→ **MNCs:** Increased responsibility for giving attention to the local conditions and socio-environmental aspects in developing countries, as corporate behavior expands to the developing region.

→ **LDCs:** Desire to industrial catch-up, development of local business and small farmers, technology transfer, etc.

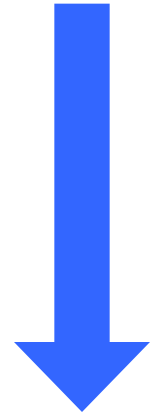


# Relationship between Development Assistance and Private Sector



- Contractors of development projects (for implementation), suppliers of equipment & materials
- Advocacy for better investment climate and policies, through public-private dialogues
- Social service delivery by contracting-out to the private sector (for efficiency)
- Supporting development, through CSR, donation & charity
- **Contributing to development through core business (e.g., Inclusive Business, BoP Business)**
- **Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for infrastructure**

**Traditional  
Partnership**



**New  
Partnership**

# Evolving Development Agenda and Business

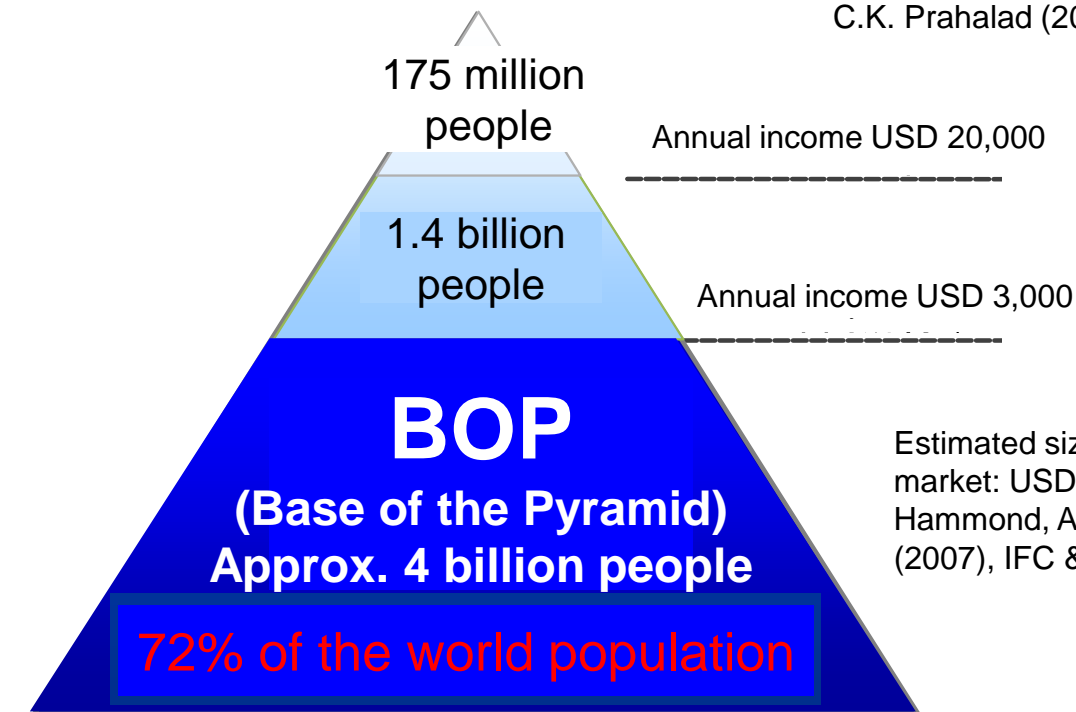
1992	●UN Rio Earth Summit
1994	●UNEP Corporate Environmental Reporting report published
1996	●ISO 14001 (environmental management system)
1999	[Seattle riots @3rd WTO ministerial conference] ●Global Sullivan Principles created
2000	●UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) ●UN Global Compact (10 principles)
2001	●EU green paper on corporate social responsibility (CSR)
2002	●Equator Principles ●UN World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) ●UN Monterrey Conference on Finance for Development
2006	●Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) – coordinated by UN
2008	●Business Call to Action (BCtA) – UNDP, DFID and others
2010	●UN MDGs Summit – Joint statement of 11 key bilateral donor countries to support private sector partnership for development ●ISO 26000 (CSR & human rights)
2012	●UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)
2015	●UN Adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/ COP21

# What is “Inclusive/BOP Business”?

**BOP business** is a private sector approach to providing goods, services, and livelihoods on a commercially viable basis to people at the base of the pyramid (BOP) by incorporating them in the value chain of the core business as suppliers, distributors, retailers, and/or customers.

**Inclusive business (IB)** includes BOP business, but is often interpreted more widely.

## Income Pyramid



BoP as opportunities for new market & development  
C.K. Prahalad (2004) →



Estimated size of BoP market: USD 5 trillion  
Hammond, A. L. et al, (2007), IFC & WRI →



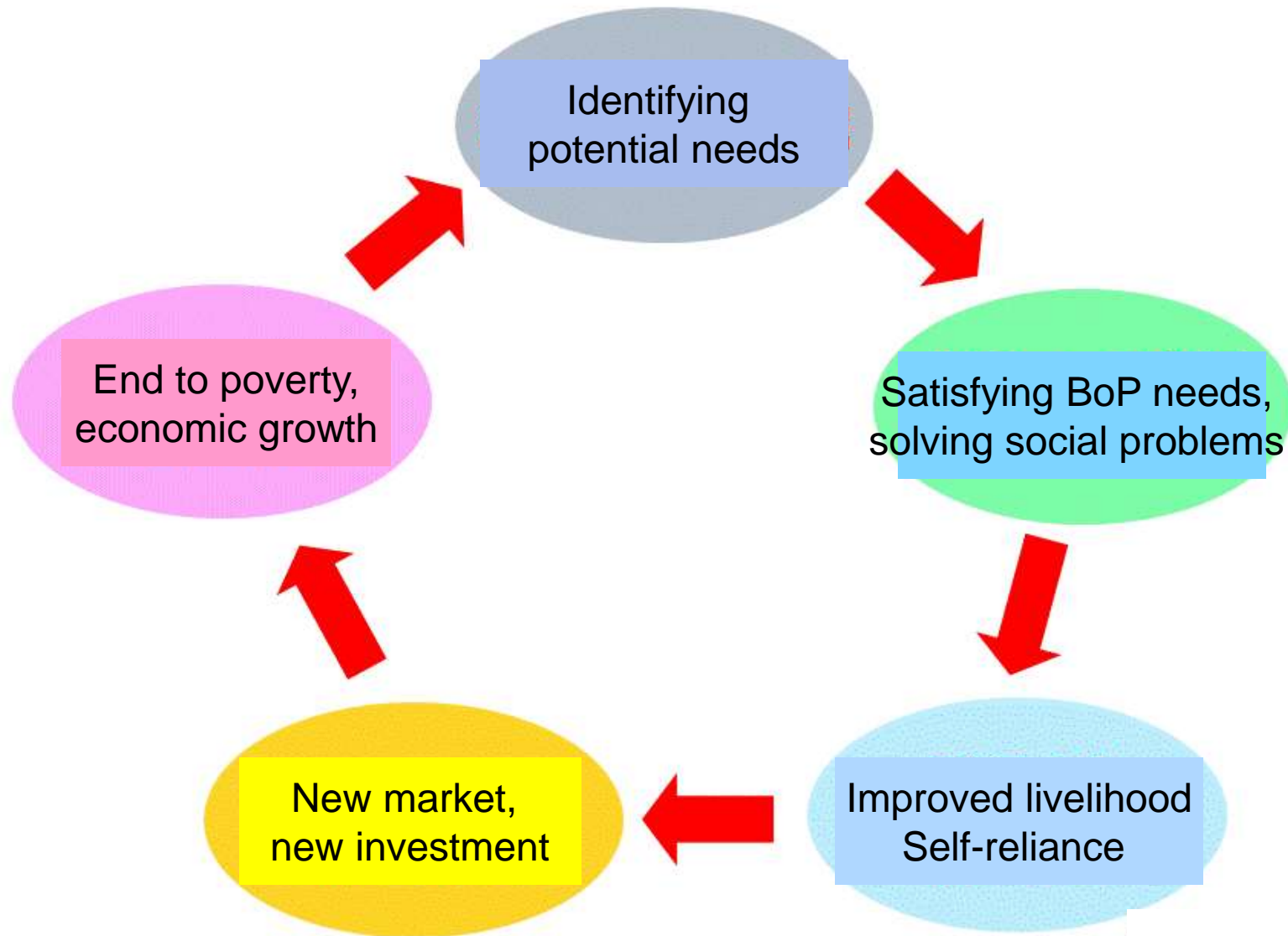
(出所)「THE NEXT 4 BILLION」(Hammond, A. L., et al (2007),  
World Resource Institute, International Finance Corporation)



# How Different?

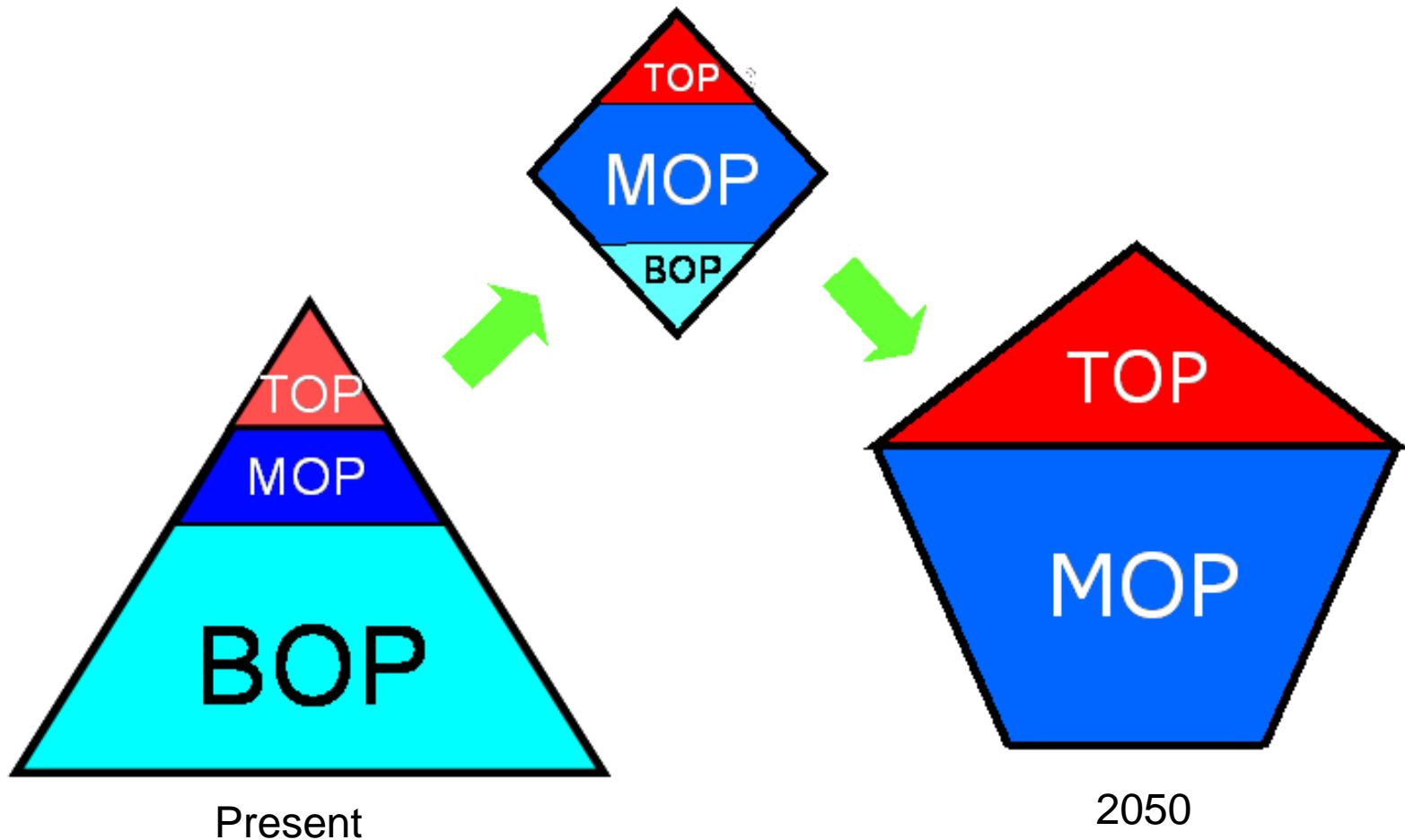
- **Perspectives:** Working with the poor people as business partners, rather than recipients of aid and charity
- **Approach:** Market-based approach to solving poverty and social problems (which are traditionally assumed by the public sector and aid agencies). Core business engagement, rather than corporate social responsibility (CSR).
- **Business Model:** Requiring FDI companies to work with new partners, such as the governments in developing countries, aid agencies, NGOs, local business, as well as the poor communities.

# IB/BoP Business: Virtuous Cycle



(Source) Hideyuki Sugawara "Why is BoP Business now?", Ch.1, *Introduction to BoP Business*, Eds. by Sugawara, Ohno, and Tsuchiya, 2011, Chuokeizaisha

# Transforming Poverty Pyramid to Happy Pentagon



(Source) Hideyuki Sugawara, "Why is BoP business now?" Ch.1, *Introduction to BoP Business*, Eds. by Sugawara, Ohno and Tsuchiya, 2011, Chuokeizaisha.

# Why Partnership between “Development” and “Business” ?



- BoP markets are not unified and mass markets
- **“Market creation”** is needed (not “market entry”)
  - Focusing on business development is not enough.
- Need for **localization**
  - Need to learn from the actual lives of the BoP and design solutions.
  - Micro-level observation and learning through bottom-up approach is indispensable.
  - Attention to different culture, society and environmental aspects.
- Sharing the value with the BoP, **co-creating fortune with the BoP** (rather than finding the fortune at the BoP)

(Source) Ted London and Stuart L. Hart, *Next Generation Business Strategies for the Base of the Pyramid: New Approaches for Building Mutual Value*, FT Press, 2010.



Hindustan Unilever Limited

# Early Examples (1)

## Hindustan Unilever (HUL): Project “Shakti”

- Contributing to the improvement of health and sanitation in rural India—by selling HUL products (soaps, shampoo, water purifier, etc.) at affordable prices and small packages.
- Supporting empowerment of women—providing rural women with income-generating opportunities (door-to-door seller, or petty shops at home) and training them.
- Utilizing “Global Public-Private Partnership for Hand Washing with Soap,” in collaboration with USAID, World Bank, and UNICEF in awareness-raising campaign.



(Source) Ministry of Economy and Industry  
*Frontier of the BoP Business*, 2010.

(Photos) Hindustan Unilever, Sustainable  
Development Report 2009



# Early Examples (2)

## Vodafone (UK) and Safaricom (Kenya), mobile money for the unbanked “M-Pesa



- 「M-Pesa」: mobile-phone based money transfer and micro-financing service (started in 2007). Dramatically, expanding the poor's access to finance.
  - M=mobile, Pesa=money (in Swahili)
- Send money by SMS instruction, from M-Pesa agents nationwide (simple and low-cost method)
  - No need for bank accounts and credit cards in money transfer
  - No need to carry money in insecure areas
  - Can use as a mean to repayment of microfinance (esp. women)
  - Can send remittances overseas at low-cost
- The pilot phase of business development was supported by UK DFID



(Photos)  
Magazine Times  
(Jan. 31, 2011)

# Originated from Japan?



1909: Saburosuke Suzuki  
1st President of  
AJI-NO-MOTO



- Affordable
- Available

**Wish to contribute to improving the nutritional conditions of the Japanese people**

(Source) Based on presentation slides by Yoza Nakao, Ajinomoto, at GRIPS discussion meetings, June 25, 2009. Improve the nutritional conditions of the J. people



人も地球も健康に  
**Yakult**



**Wish to promote good health of the people in the world**

**Dr. Minoru Shirota**  
MD. Former Chairman of Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd. and Director of the Yakult Centre for Applied Microbiology and Institute for Microbiological Research

1963: Home delivery by "Yakult Lady"  
→ Healthy life + Employment generation for women  
1964: Starting overseas business (Taiwan), now operating in 32 countries.



(Source) Yakult HP <http://www.yakult.co.jp/index.html>



# Yakult Ladies

India : Motorbike Delivery



Japan : Bicycle Delivery



Indonesia : Motorbike Delivery



Malaysia : Home Delivery



# Example of Local Company Consumer Products for Low-Income Families (BIDCO, Kenya)

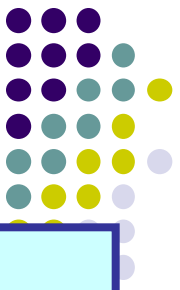


- Established in 1985. Manufacturing and marketing edible oil, soap & detergents (vegetable oil) in Sub-Saharan Africa. Top share in the East African market.
- A variety of consumer products targeted at low-income families (BoP products), while producing for middle- and high-income families simultaneously.
  - NURU: multi-purpose soap & detergents (washing hands, body, dishes, cloths, *plus* moisturizing effect). Low-costs, small packages, local distribution/sales networks (e.g., radio, churches)
  - Bar soap: selling by the piece at Kiosks
- Strengthening agriculture value chain “Soil to Pan”:
  - Elianto: stable procurement of raw materials (corn); adopting contract farming with small farmers (advanced payments, teaching the use of fertilizers). Expanding production of palm oil is planned in Uganda.

(Source) Based on the interview during the JETRO BoP Business Survey Mission to Ethiopia & Kenya (Oct. 2013)



# Why Inclusive Business (BoP business) Now?



## Development & Aid

- Need to mobilize massive resources to achieve MDGs by 2015. ODA is not sufficient.
- Charity and aid do not last (only temporary solution). Need for sustainability and scaling up.
- Expectation for efficient project management by mobilizing financial and human resources and technical expertise from the private sector.

## Business

- Need to explore new markets, as the markets in developed countries face fierce competition and are unlikely to grow.
- Potential for “Next Volume Zone” (future middle-income or MoP).
- Awareness of corporate citizenship and social & environmental sustainability.
- New opportunity for innovation (organizations, technologies, etc.)

# Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) :

Eight Goals for 2015 using 1990 as benchmark

(21 targets and 60 indicators)



Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



Achieve universal primary education



Promote gender equality and empower women



Reduce child mortality



Improve maternal health



Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



Ensure environmental sustainability

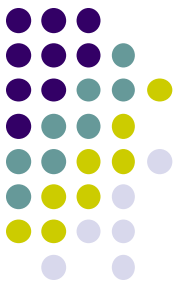


Develop a global partnership for development



# The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

(adopted by the UN Summit in Sept. 2015)



From MDGs to  
SDGs



# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

THE 5 P'S OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Source:  
UN Sustainable  
Development Goals  
(SDGs), 2015

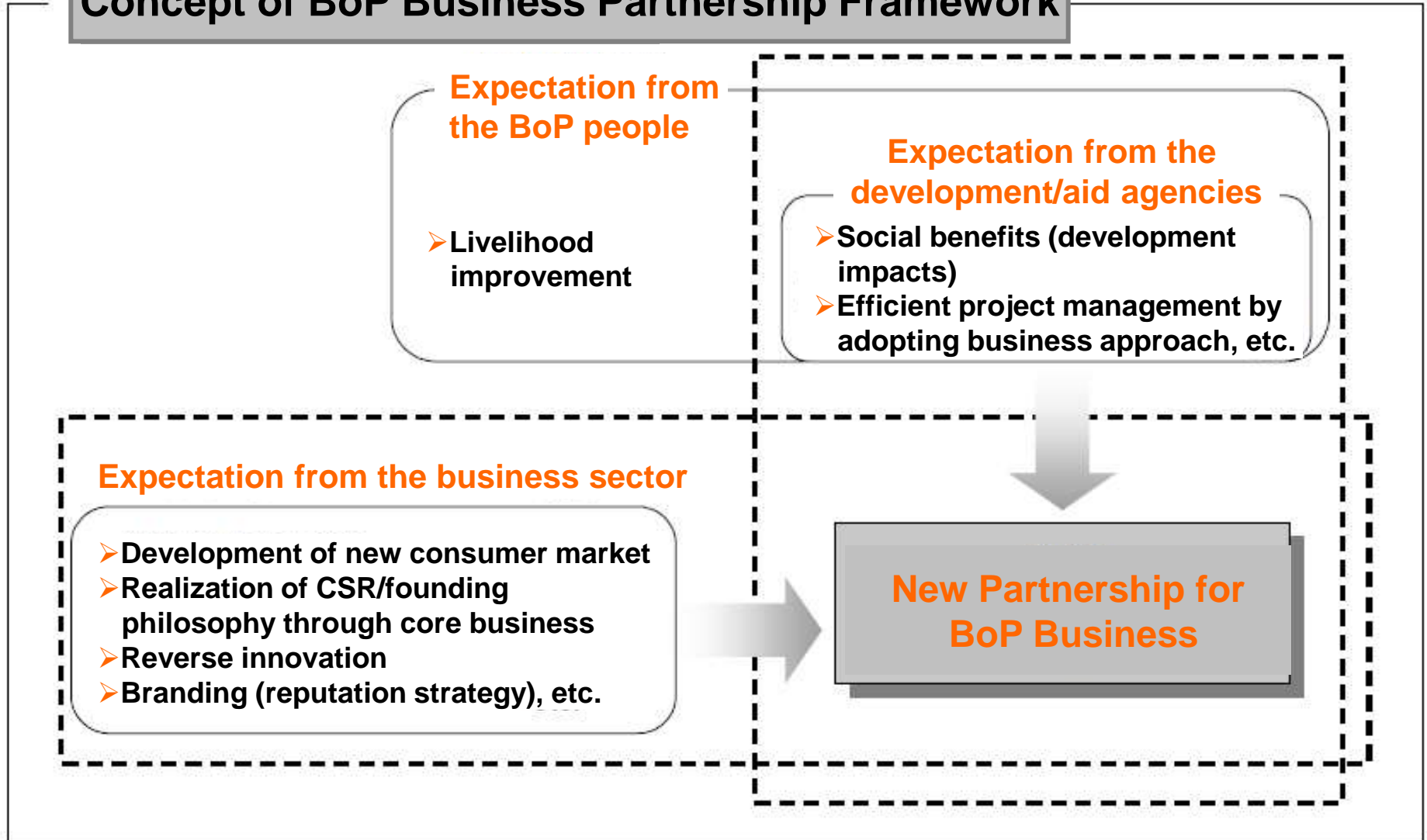
CC Wayne Visser 2015

1. End poverty
2. End hunger & achieve food security
3. Health lives
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Water and sanitation for all
7. Energy for all
8. Economic growth and productive & decent work for all
9. Resilient infrastructure,
10. Reduce inequality
11. Cities and human settlement
12. Sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Climate change
14. Oceans, seas & marine resources
15. Ecosystem, forest management, biodiversity, etc.
16. Peaceful and inclusive societies
17. Global partnership for sustainable development



# Achieving Win-Win-Win for All Partners

## Concept of BoP Business Partnership Framework



# Significance of IB/BoP Business, from Development Perspectives



- Focus on “potentiality” of the poor (entrepreneurship and purchasing power, etc.)
- Engage the poor as partners in the processes of production, distribution, sales, and co-create new value.
- “Partnership”-based new business model and approach to development cooperation, in the era of the globalization age.
- Provide opportunities for all stakeholders—firms, NGOs, governments, aid agencies and development experts, etc.—to contribute to sustainable development, based on respective strengths.

# Controversies



- Selling to the poor?
- The size of BoP market (calculated at US\$5 trillion) is overestimated?
- IB does not benefit the poorest group (beneficiaries are only the top segment of the BoP?)
- IB or BoP business may unnecessarily drive the poor into the money economy. Having purchasing power does not automatically assure their escape from poverty.

# Co-Creation of Value, through Partnership with the Poor



## From BoP 1.0 to BoP 2.0

### Next Generation BoP Strategy

#### BoP 1.0

- BoP as consumer
- Deep listening
- Reduce price points
- Redesign packaging, extend distribution
- Arm's length relationships mediated by NGOs

**“Selling to the Poor”**

#### BoP 2.0

- BoP as business partner
- Deep dialogue
- Expand imagination
- Marry capabilities, build shared commitment
- Direct, personal relationships facilitated by NGOs

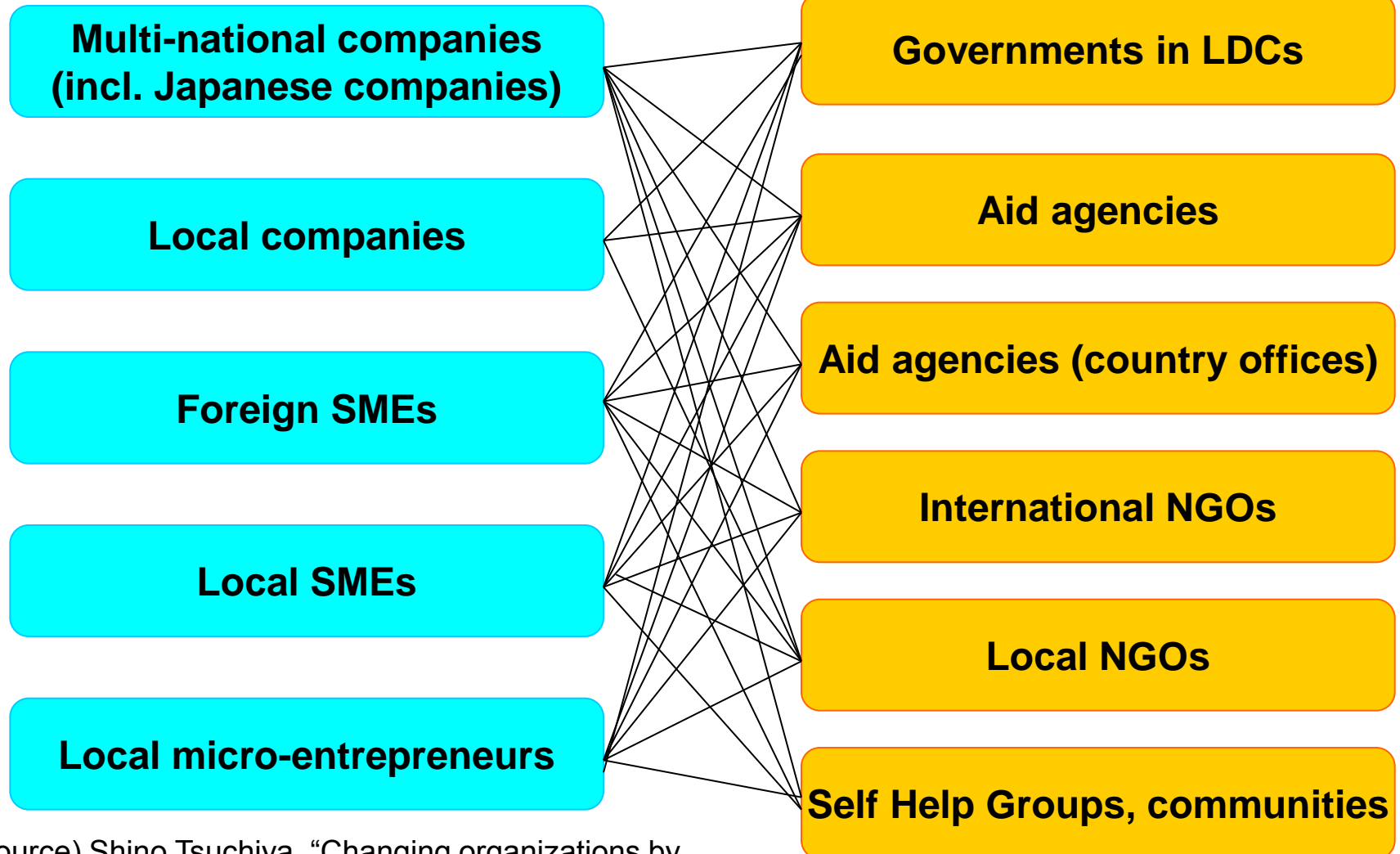
**“Business Co-Venturing”**

(Source) “The Base of the Pyramid Protocol: Toward Next Generation BoP Strategy”  
Erik Simanis and Stuart Hart, Second Edition, 2008.

# Diversity of Partners in IB/BoP Business

## Business Actors (for profits)

## Developmental Actors (non-profits)



(Source) Shino Tsuchiya, "Changing organizations by BoP business" Eds. By Sugawara, Ohno & Tsuchiya, Introduction to BoP Business, 2011, Chuokeizaisha

# Nevertheless, There are Challenges of Building Effective Partnership . . .



- Equal and strategic partnership between “business” and “non-profit organizations” – easier said than done.
- Big difference in the scale of resource mobilization activities (MNCs are powerful....)
- Different culture and decision-making process (Business and NGOs speak very different languages !)
- Preconditions for building partnership:
  - NGOs: wish to work with companies with high ethical and moral standards
  - Business: wish to work with efficient and well-managed NGOs
- Ultimately, there is a need to share societal value among potential partners !

# Entry Points for Inclusive (IB) & BOP Business



1. Providing solutions for social and development challenges faced by developing & emerging economies (o/w: BOP business as an approach focusing on poorest segment of the society).
2. Exporting “Champion Products” (high-end, only one) for premium markets, by adding high value to locally available resources.
3. Creating linkages between mega FDI projects (often natural resources) and local SMEs.

# (1) Providing Solutions for Social Challenges and Building National Systems



- Business can contribute to solving broad social and environmental problems, building human resources and national systems.

(Source) Photos are from official websites of respective companies.



**RICHO:** Improving educational materials & teaching method at schools

**Educational Services**

**Recycling**



**Kaiho Sangyo:** Building VC for recycling used cars

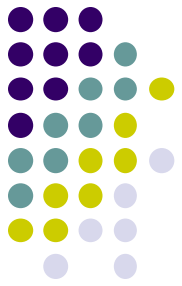
**Waste Mgt. Service**



**Shirai Eco-Center:** Providing medical waste mgt. services



# Base of the Pyramid (BOP) Business



- Business can build partnership with the poor (low-income groups), as consumers, producers, distributors and retailers, etc.



Ajinomoto: Nutrition improvement



Yamaha Motor: Clean water system

**Meeting Basic Needs of the Poor**



Nippon Poly-glu:  
Water purification PGα21Ca

**Increasing Income of the Poor**



Saka No Tochu:  
Organic vegetables (agriculture VC)



Panasonic: Solar Lantern

**Improving Productivity of the Poor**

(Source) Photos are from official websites of respective companies.

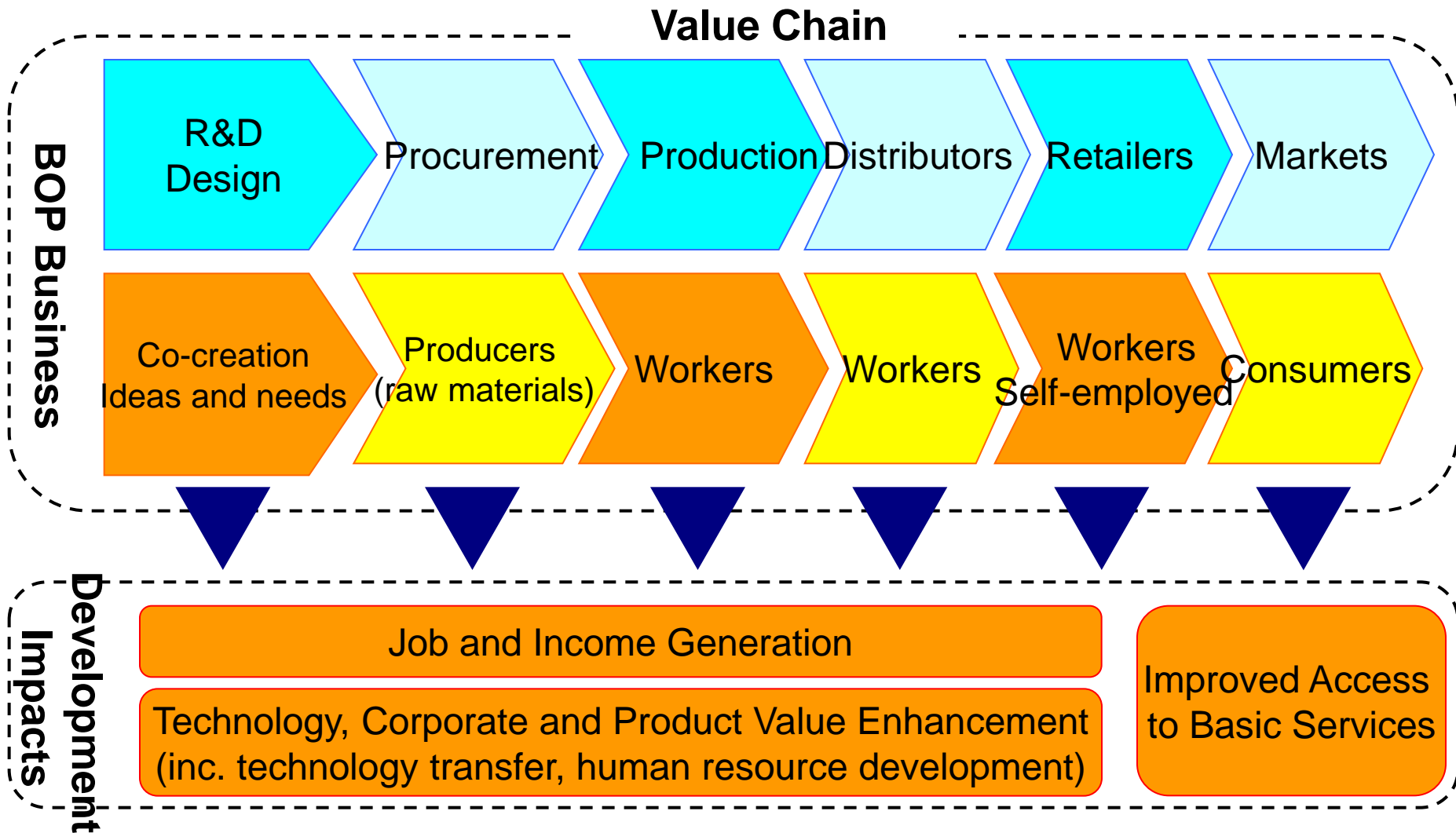
# Three Types of BOP Business: From Developmental Purposes

Approach	Examples of BoP Business	Role of the Poor
(1) Satisfy the basic needs of the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nutritional supplements</li> <li>▪ Water purifier, clean water system</li> <li>▪ Soap &amp; shampoo (small package)</li> <li>▪ Sanitary public latrines</li> <li>▪ Anti-malaria bednets</li> <li>▪ Small-scale, power network, solar power, etc.</li> </ul>	Consumers
(2) Increase the productivity of the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mobile phone money transfers</li> <li>▪ Low-cost, durable personal computers, combined with information software (agriculture, education, health, etc.)</li> <li>▪ Production equipments, small-scale irrigation system</li> <li>▪ Micro-finance, etc.</li> </ul>	Consumers, producers, distributors, retailers, employees, entrepreneurs
(3) Increase the income of the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Value chain development of agriculture production and related technical assistance</li> <li>▪ One village one product, etc.</li> </ul>	Producers, distributors, retailers, employees, entrepreneurs



**Empowerment of the Poor**

# Value Chain Creation in the BOP Business



Source: JICA/PwC-ARUN(2013)、Figures 4-16 (p.4-14) adjusted by the author



## (2) “Champion Products” Approach

- Creating and exporting high-end and only-one products for premium-markets, by using the resources, culture and history nurtured in a particular country.
  - JETRO: Demonstration Program for Trade Development (FY2007-2013)
  - JICA: Experimenting “Champion Products” Approach in Ethiopia

(Source) Photos are from official websites of respective companies.



Rwanda: Agaseke (Ruisse B)



Ethiopian: premium leather goods (Hiroki)



Pine Apple  
パイナップル

Uganda: Dry pineapple (Far East)





-Wild coffee without use of chemical inputs and pesticides, etc.  
 -Forestry-based, organically grown, and socially responsible, Wild Coffee



## 「UCC Cafe Nature Mocha Wild Belete-Gera 200g」

-Certified by “Rain Forest Alliance”, with the support of JICA project



「Tree of Life」  
 Hand-Roasting  
 Coffee

# (3) Creating Linkages btw. Mega Projects and Local SMEs (esp. Resource-Rich Countries)



- Strong desire by host-countries to achieve broad-based and equitable growth, by linking the local economy with mega projects (e.g., oil, gas, mining projects)
  - In addition to “traditional CSR” (community development, education, health services, etc.)
  - Mining FDI companies are increasingly engaged in local SME development and local procurement of services.
- IFC supporting “Linkages Programs” together with FDI and local governments, such as:
  - Mozlink (Mozambique)
  - Afalo Linkages Program (Ghana)
  - Copperbelt SME Supplier Development Program (CSSDP, Zambia)

# Is IB/BoP Business All Mighty?



- **NO!** -- because business alone cannot solve all the development challenges
- Development agencies/experts and the business sector should work together, taking holistic approach and building strategic alliance.
- Development agencies/experts should also think and act what to complement and how to engage business for development, based on solid understanding of the strengths and limitations of the business sector.

# Potential Impacts of Business/MNCs on Development (Examples)

Area	Potential Impact of the Private Sector	Notes
<b>Investment and job creation (incl. supply chains)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment generation by the private sector (incl. MNC)</li> <li>• Generation of demand for local producers, distributors and sale organizations through supply chains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic and social barriers and a lack of skills could prevent local groups, particularly at the bottom of income scale, from taking advantage of these job opportunities.</li> <li>• FDI can crowd out domestic investment as local firms struggle to compete with well-established firms.</li> <li>• A monopoly situation could arise if the domestic private sector is largely underdeveloped and institutions weak, limiting choices and increasing prices.</li> </ul>
<b>Investment in human capital and workforce development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive spill-over for local labor markets, through education and training by firms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic and social barriers and a lack of the required skills could prevent local groups, particularly at the bottom of income scale, from taking advantage of these opportunities.</li> </ul>
<b>Provision of goods and services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of essential goods and services, and play an important role in financing and building physical and communications infrastructure. The latter is critical to make products and services accessible to both consumers and producers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Often the poorest are excluded as they are not perceived as a profitable market.</li> </ul>
<b>Knowledge and innovation capacity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector as a key driver of innovation and research and facilitate knowledge transfer, if appropriate policies are put in place.</li> <li>• Enhance the productivity of domestic enterprises and low-income producers, through provision of quality intermediary goods and services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intellectual property protection, providing incentives to innovate, also means MNCs may be reluctant to share their knowledge with domestic firms (in specific cases like medicines some provisions can help to make this possible).</li> <li>• No R&amp;D on some of the challenges facing the poor as those with lowest incomes often do not represent a profitable market.</li> </ul>
<b>Resource mobilization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to domestic resource mobilization through the payments of taxes and royalties.</li> <li>• Possible to reinvest a proportion of firm profits in the host economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firms can also engage in tax avoidance and evasion, an area that has received increased attention from CSOs, OECD and G20. Lack of data and reporting means it is difficult to monitor transactions and assess how much revenue is lost because of these practices.</li> <li>• In countries with an underdeveloped private sector and weak institutions, the thirst for investment can trigger a 'race to the bottom' on tax policy.</li> <li>• Firms can choose to repatriate profits and engage in speculative investments.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MNCs' export and investment activities also have macroeconomic impacts on stability, exchange rates and balance of payments, which will be context-specific.</li> </ul>	
<b>Influencing the business sector and public policy and addressing externalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business can influence other businesses, governments and international organizations on good causes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firms can violate minimum standards of responsible behaviour, causing environmental damage and ignoring the rights of local communities.</li> <li>• Firms can engage in short-term, non-transparent lobbying, privileging short-term interests (e.g., many firms in the financial sector in developed countries have exercised influence on governments to liberalize service accounts in developing countries, often to the detriment of the latter).</li> <li>• Bribery or influence could be used to neutralize the competition. Firms have advantages over civil society in terms of access to information, resources and legal expertise.</li> <li>• In the specific case of state-owned NMCs—a growing phenomenon among emerging economies' investment—there is a risk of undue political influence.</li> </ul>

(Note) These examples are illustrative only and do not take into account of spill-over or indirect effects.

(Source) ODI Paula Lucchi (2012), "Post-2015 MDGs; What role for business?", Table A4 (Some examples of potential impacts on development), based on Clay (2005), Davies (2011), Nelson (2011), UNCTAD (2006).



# How Can Development Agencies/Experts Contribute?



- Remove bottlenecks faced by private investors and improve the business environment.
- Help increase purchasing power of the poor through job and income creation (e.g., industrial and agricultural development).
- Build local capability through HRD, technology transfer, local business development, development of agriculture value chain, etc., so that the poor can take advantages of new opportunities.
- Collaborate with business through individual projects (joint work).
- Evaluate development impacts of IB/BoP business, disseminate and publicize.

# (Eg.1) Doing Business Ranking: 189 countries

## Annual Surveys by World Bank and IFC

Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Getting Electricity	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Minority Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading Across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	Resolving Insolvency
Singapore	1	10	1	6	17	19	1	5	41	1	27
New Zealand	2	1	3	31	1	1	1	22	55	15	31
Denmark	3	29	5	12	9	28	20	12	1	37	9
Korea, Rep.	4	23	28	1	40	42	8	29	31	2	4
Hong Kong, China	5	4	7	9	59	19	1	4	47	22	26
United Kingdom	6	17	23	15	45	19	4	15	38	33	13
United States	7	49	33	44	34	2	35	53	34	21	5
Sweden	8	16	19	7	11	70	14	37	17	24	19
Norway	9	24	26	18	13	70	14	14	45	8	6
Finland	10	33	27	16	20	42	66	17	32	30	1
Japan	34	81	68	14	48	79	36	121	52	51	2
Thailand	49	96	39	11	57	97	36	70	56	57	49
Rwanda	62	111	37	118	12	2	88	48	156	127	72
China	84	136	176	92	43	79	134	132	96	7	55
Brazil	116	174	169	22	130	97	29	178	145	45	62
India	130	155	183	70	138	42	8	157	133	178	136
Tanzania	139	129	126	83	133	152	122	150	180	64	99
Ethiopia	146	176	73	129	141	167	166	113	166	84	114
Myanmar	167	160	74	148	145	174	184	84	140	187	162
Afghanistan	177	34	185	156	184	97	189	89	174	172	160

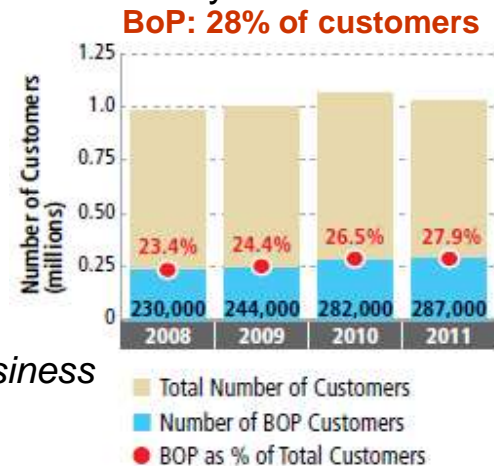
Source: World Bank & IFC Doing Business Website

Note: Top 10 countries are indicated among the 189 countries surveyed in June 2015.

# (Eg. 2) Better Regulatory Environment Enabled Private Participation in Inclusive Water Business (Manila Water Company: MWC)



- Operate a 25-year concession for water and waste water system in the east service zone of Metro Manila, following the government's decision on privatization of SOE in the sector (MWC was established in 1997).
  - Consortium of the Ayala Group, Mitsubishi and IFC, etc.
- Providing safe water and wastewater services to 6.1 million people in Manila (23 municipalities and home).
  - Population with 24-hour access to safe water: 26% ('97) → 99% ('2011)
  - Non-revenue water level: 63% ('97) → 11% ('2011)
  - Provide low-income households with safe and affordable water (cross-subsidization scheme; mobilizing grants (Output-Based Aid of the World Bank/IFC) to connect individual households with central metering points)
  - Customers pay 20 times less per cubic meter than they did for trucked
- Profit-making from 2001; dividend payment from 2002.
- Received IFC investment US\$60 million in loans and US\$15 million in equity.



(Source) IFC (2012), *G20 Challenges on Inclusive Business Innovation*

# (Eg.3) Need for Capacity Development of Local Organizations



## **Pilot Testing of Clean Water System, supported by Solar Power (Rural Villages in Indonesia)**

### **—Company H & its affiliated research institute**

- The result of pilot test reveals the importance of local community organizations in ensuring the sustainability of business.
- The need for the local people to manage water and power associations, responsible for O&M of equipment, water quality testing, tariff setting (water & power), sales of water and fee collection, accounting & financial reporting, etc.

(Source) Case study from METI/AOTS Pilot Projects (March 2011)



## (Eg.4) Evaluating Development Impacts Oxfam: Poverty Footprint Methodology

Developed based on Unilever / Oxfam Joint Study (2002-05, Indonesia)

Value chain analysis	● How a company's value chain and its procurement, manufacturing and distribution policies and/or practices influence the ability of poor people to access good-quality employment, earn a living wage or sustain a business, and participate in the market?
Macro-economy	● How a company's economic contributions, including distribution of profits, shareholder dividends, taxes, and employment affect the standard of living of poor people, or the balance of payments in countries of operation?
Institutions and policy	● How the company's actions regarding social institutions and policy affect the well-being of people living in developing countries?
Social implications of environmental practices	● How a company's environmental practices affect the livelihoods and health of poor people, their ability to access natural resources, and their risk of being affected by a natural disaster?
Product development and marketing	● How a company's products and services and its marketing strategy influence the cultural practices of indigenous and local communities, affect their health and well-being, and shape their ability to obtain essential goods and services?

(Source) Oxfam (2009) Oxfam Poverty Footprint: Understanding Business Contribution for Development

# Role of Aid Agencies, International Organizations, and NGOs



- Information and local network
  - Financing feasibility studies and pilot testing
  - Procurement of products and transportation
  - Project management and operations, esp. in conflict-affected areas
  - International recognition and reputation
  - Policy dialogue with governments in partner countries to improve business climates (hard and soft)
- There are cases where international organizations and Japanese govt. /aid agencies collaboratively support BOP business.

(Source) Photos are from official websites of respective companies.



Sumitomo Chemical  
Anti-Malaria bed nets:  
Procurement & distribution  
(WHO, UNICEF, METI, JICA, etc.)



Polyglu: Water purification in Somalia  
(MOFA, JICA, IOM, NGOs etc)



SARAYA: Handwashing soap  
(UNICEF, WHO, JICA etc.)





# Final Remarks

- It is increasingly difficult for business to operate without consideration to developmental and social impacts of corporate behavior — as business activities are expanding rapidly in developing countries (regardless IB/BoP business or not).
- If incorporated into “core business,” development impacts can be enhanced significantly — compared to CSR (which operates within the limit of the CSR budget).
- Development actors and corporate actors should build partnership, based on respective strengths. — differences may be a driver for change, producing synergies.