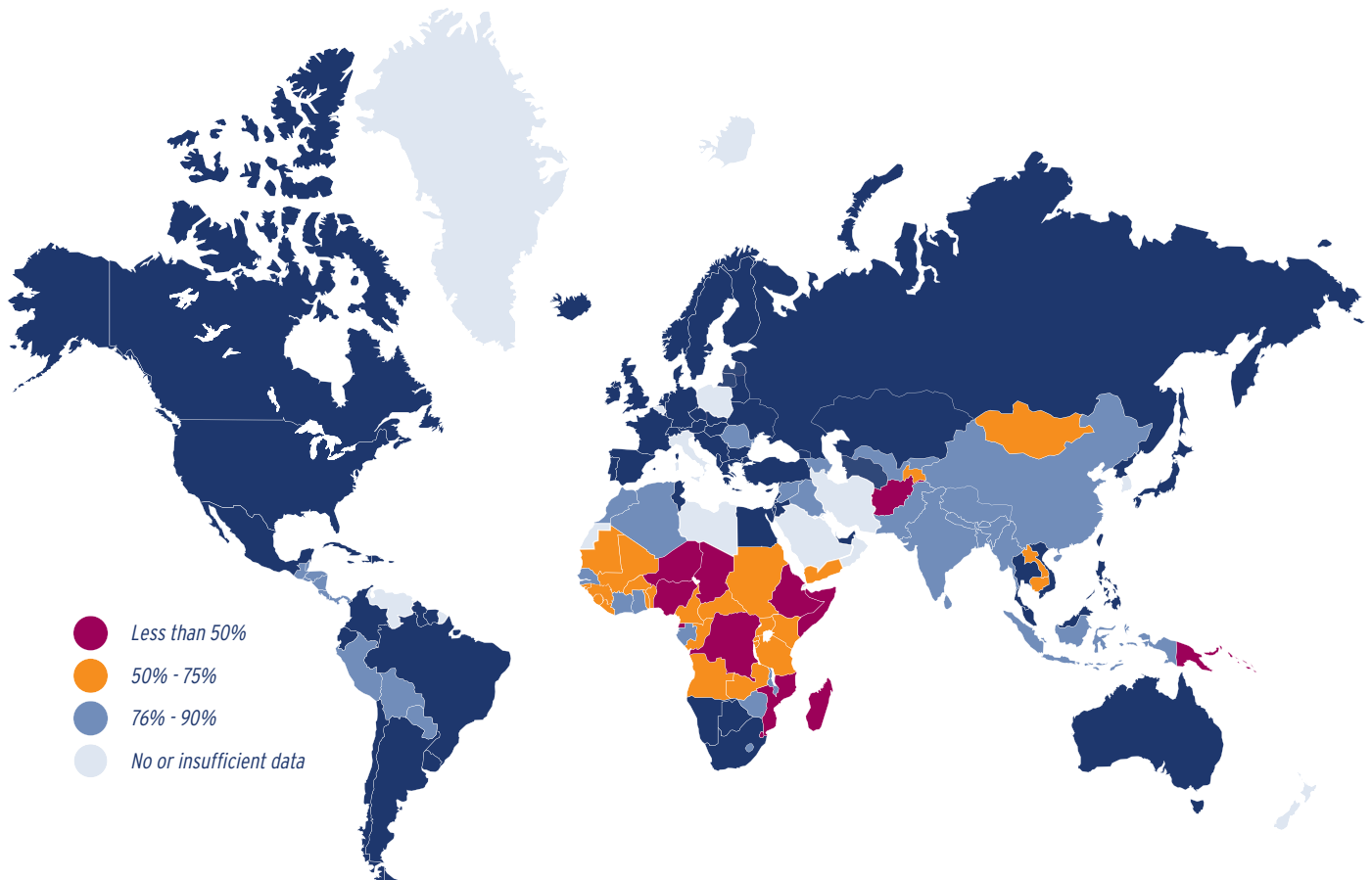


HOW CAN THE PRIVATE SECTOR HELP PROVIDE ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?

Key Data

The majority of southern hemisphere countries, particularly those in Africa, face considerable challenges in terms of access to drinking water. Although private sector intervention in the management of water distribution services has clearly brought about improvements over the past few years, considerable progress still needs to be made. The types of private sector intervention and the results obtained can be assessed from this statistical data.

Drinking water coverage (2006): African countries face lag behind



- Less than 50%
- 50% - 75%
- 76% - 90%
- No or insufficient data

Proportion of the population that today uses a domestic connection to a water supply, another type of improved water source or an unimproved water source (2006)

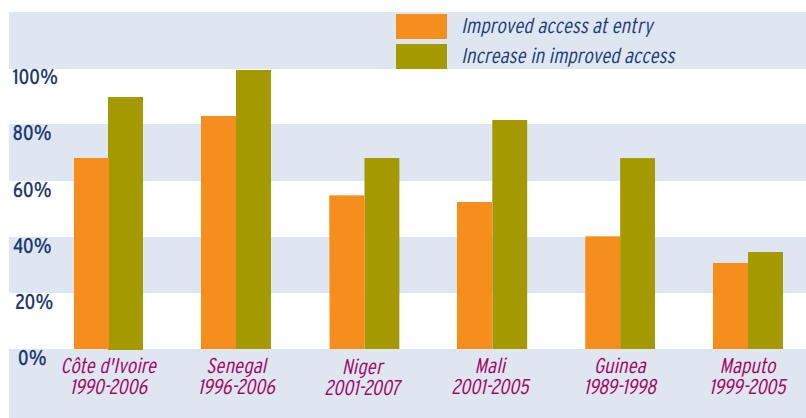
		World	Developing regions	Sub-Saharan Africa
Unserviced population	Unimproved water sources	13%	16%	42%
	Other improved water sources	33%	38%	42%
Drinking water coverage	Running water at home	54%	46%	16%

Regional an global progress towards the Millenium Development Goals drinking water

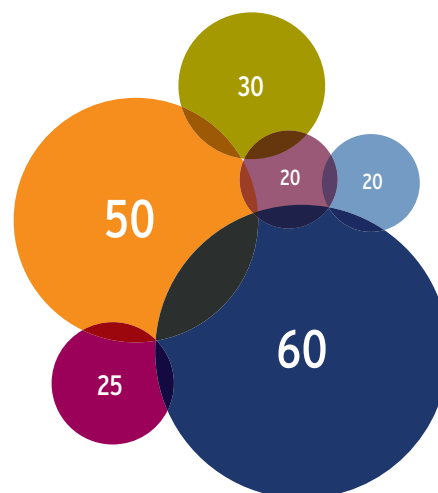
Regions	Drinking coverage (%) 1990	Drinking coverage (%) 2006	Coverage by MDG (%)
Commonwealth of State	93	94	97
Northern Africa	88	92	94
Latin America and Carribean	84	92	92
Western Asia	86	90	93
Eastern Asia	68	88	84
Southern Asia	74	87	87
South-eastern Asia	73	86	87
Sub-Saharan	49	58	75
Oceania	51	50	76
Developing Regions	71	84	86
Developed Regions	98	99	99
World	77	87	89

Source: 2008 report on progress on drinking water and sanitation, UNICEF and WHO, 2008

Sub-Saharan Africa: evolution of water supply coverage under PPPs



Water PPPs during last 15 years: project outcome by population served (million)

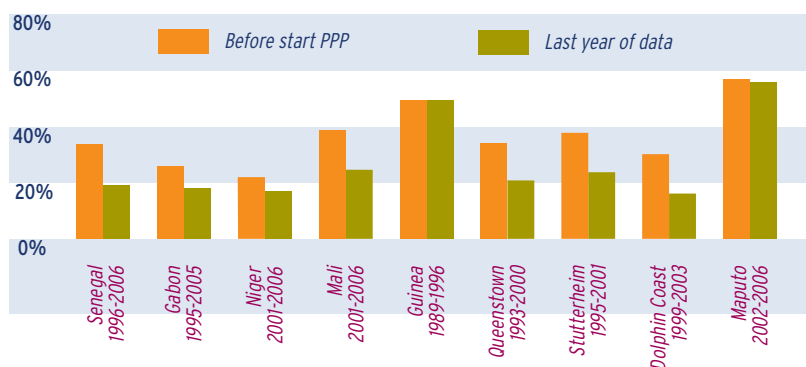


Recent projects (since 2003)

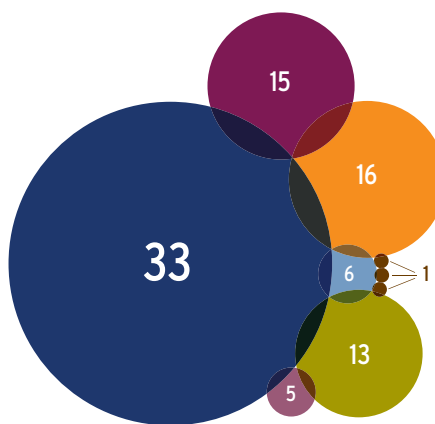
- Clearly successful
- Mixed outcome, still active
- Early termination
- Expired, not renewed
- No Data available

Source: Marin, P., 2009, Public Private Partnerships for Urban Water Utilities, a Review of Experiences in Developing Countries, World Bank

Sub-Saharan Africa: water losses (non-revenue water) under long-term PPPs



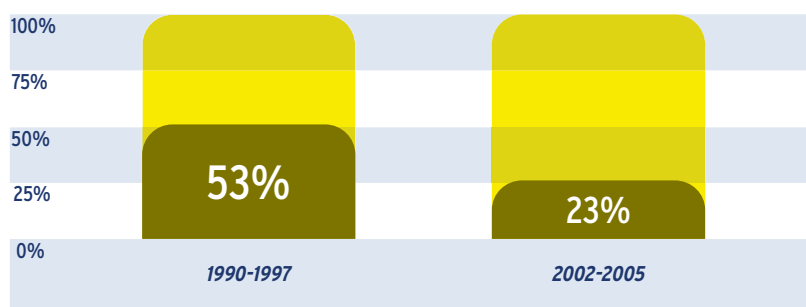
Water utility projects with private participation in developing countries by subtype, 2004-2008



- ROT (Rehabilitate-operate-transfer)
- BROT (Build-rehabilitate-operate-transfer)
- Leases
- Management Contract
- BOT (Build-operate-transfer)
- Partial divestiture
- RLT (Rehabilitate-lease ou rent-transfer)
- Full divestiture
- BOO (Build-operate-own)

Source: PPI Project Database, World Bank et PPIAF

The number of PPPs assigned to one of the 5 biggest private operators in developing countries (Suez, Veolia, Thames, Aghar, Saur)



Source: Marin, P., 2009, Public Private Partnerships for Urban Water Utilities, a Review of Experiences in Developing Countries, World Bank

Private participation in water networks takes many forms...

Option	Ownership	Management	Investment	Risk	Duration (years)	Examples
Service contract	Public	Shared	Public	Public	1-2	Finland, Maharashtra (India)
Management Contract	Public	Private	Public	Public	3-5	Johannesburg (South Africa), Monagas (Venezuela), Atlanta (United States)
Lease (affermage)	Public	Private	Public	Shared	8-15	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Dakar (Senegal)
Concession	Public	Private	Private	Private	20-30	Manila (Philippines), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Durban (South Africa), La Paz-EI Alto (Bolivia), Jakarta (Indonesia), Casablanca (Morocco)
Privatisation	Private	Private	Private	Private	Unlimited	Chile, United Kingdom

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP, 2006