

Eau et assainissement (Anglais)

Full Description

Almost fifty percent of the developing world's population - [2.5 billion people – lack improved sanitation facilities, and almost 1 billion people](#) still use unsafe drinking water sources, and even those with access often receive unsafe and inadequate service. Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation, by 2030, sets tough targets:

- 6.1 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all
- 6.4 substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors.

Water is also crucial to food security and irrigation, and is affected by climate change. In an infrastructure-intensive sector, improving access and service quality to meet the SDGs cannot be done without massive investment. Around the developing world, the water sector is chronically under-funded and inefficient. In this context, Public-private partnerships (PPPs) can be a mechanism (among others) to help governments fund much needed investment and bring technology and efficiency that can improve the performance and financial sustainability of the water sector.

Governments are using in the water and sanitation sector increasingly to finance and operate bulks water supply and wastewater treatment. Governments turn to PPPs to introduce new technology and innovation where traditional sources are being scarce, such as in desalination and water reuse. Utilities are drawing on specific expertise, such as non revenue water reduction and pressure management, to bring efficiencies and service improvements. Private investors and providers are increasingly local and regional, increasing competition and bringing down prices.

A key challenge in sustainability of the sector is customer tariffs. Water utilities have difficulty investing in infrastructure and maintaining it when they cannot rely on revenue streams that cover the costs of operation and investment. Whilst subsidies and grants from government continue to play an important role in financing water and wastewater infrastructure, a stable revenue stream is more dependable and allows utilities to carry out business and asset planning.

Navigate the following subsections for more information and sample laws, regulations and agreements.

- [Water Sector Regulation](#)
- [Water and Sanitation Utility Reform](#)
 - [Empresas Mixtas / Joint Ventures](#)
- [Urban Water and Sewerage/ Sanitation Agreements](#)
 - [Management, Operation, Maintenance Contracts](#)

- [Concessions, Design Build and Operate \(DBO\) and Build-Operate-Transfer \(BOT\) Agreements for water and wastewater](#)
- [Lease and Affermage Contracts](#)
- [Raw and Treated Water Bulk Supply Agreements](#)
- [Small scale Water Projects: Rural and Peri-Urban](#)
- [PPPs in Irrigation](#)
- [Theft / Non-Technical Losses](#)
- [Toolkits - Water and Sanitation](#)
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- [Mainstreaming Gender in Water and Sanitation Projects](#)

Further Reading

Case Studies

- Panama - [Estudio de Caso - Contrato de mejoras integrales de los servicios de agua potable en el Distrito de Colón, Panamá](#), Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), October 2014 (Spanish).
- China - [Wastewater Treatment: Case Study of Public-Private Partnerships \(PPPs\) in Shanghai](#), Asian Development Bank (ADB) November 2010
- Jordan - [Water Governance in Jordan – Overcoming the Challenges to Private Sector Participation](#), Studies on Water, Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), June 2014.
- Tunisia - [La gouvernance des services de l’eau en Tunisie – Surmonter les défis de la participation du secteur privé](#), Studies on Water, OECD, June 2014 (French).
- [Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Water Utilities: A Review of Experiences in Developing Countries \(2010\)](#) This report analyzes the market growth of PPPs in the developing world since 1990, and the performance of more than 65 large water PPP projects?representing more than 100 million people?for access, service quality, operational efficiency, and tariff levels.
- [Water PPPs in Africa](#), World Bank Group, WSP, July 2014.
- [Mixed Private-Public Ownership Companies “Empresa Mixta” \(2011\)](#) This review of the *empresa mixta* model in Latin America was undertaken to better understand its structure, applicability and strength in mitigating risks in the water and sanitation sector.
- [Ways To Improve Water Services by Making Utilities Accountable \(2008\)](#) This review aims to help those who work in and with water utilities, as well as organized users, regulators, and policymakers to improve the quality of water services by making service providers more accountable to the people they serve.

- [Characteristics of Well Performing Public Water Utilities - Water Supply & Sanitation Working Notes \(2006\)](#) This report presents findings on attributes of well-run public utilities and attempts to identify important factors that influence their performance. The scope is also largely oriented to utilities that serve urban communities, but with varying characteristics and service objectives.
- [Key Topics in Public Water Utility Reform \(2008\)](#) This report presents a framework of attributes of well-functioning utilities and how they have introduced key institutional changes. It aims to help water and sanitation sector practitioners choose and apply public utility reform approaches. The report concludes that structural trends are altering the landscape in which water utilities operate and that these alterations offer opportunities for change.
- [The Limits and Possibilities of Prepaid Water in Urban Africa : Lessons from the Field \(2014\)](#) by Chris Heymans, Kathy Eales and Richard Franceys, World Bank Group, Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), August 2014.
- [Water for Life: The Impact of the Privatization of Water Services on Child Mortality](#) This study finds that child mortality fell 8 percent in the areas that privatized their water services.
- [Investing in Water Infrastructure: Capital, Operations and Maintenance \(2012\)](#) This paper outlines the major challenges when financing global water infrastructure. World Bank Group
- [A Framework to Approach Shared Use of Mining-Related Infrastructure](#) (2014) by Perrine Toledano, Sophie Thomashausen, Nicolas Maennling, and Alpa Shah, Vale Columbia Center on Sustainable International Investment, Columbia University, 2014. The publication presents an economically, legally and operationally rational framework to enable shared use of mining-related infrastructure, including rail, ports, power, water, and internet and telecommunications (ICT).

See also:

- [Climate-Smart PPPs](#)

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