





Background

Early 1990's Inefficient Water System

- ¾ homes in the eastern half of Manila lacked 24-hour service and only 8% had sewerage connection
- Almost 2/3 of the water produced was being lost to leaks, poor metering and illegal connections
- No funds available for maintenance and repair → government agency was heavily indebted





National Water Crisis Act was enacted in 1995



National Water Crisis Act

Introduction of Private Operators

Two concession agreements were signed

Eastern part of Manila (40% of population)





Western part of Manila (60% of population)





Population affected = 11 million

Concessionaires

Pay operating cost & investments + concession fee

Have to meet ambitious performance targets (e.g. expansion)

Collect revenues from water services



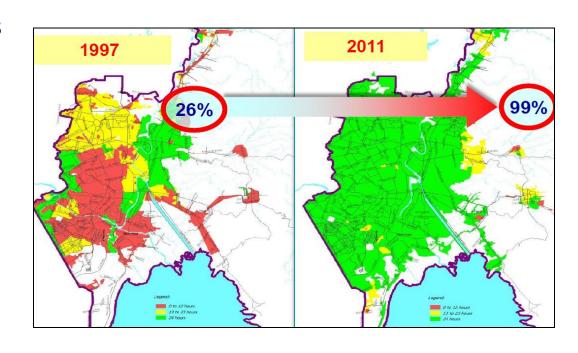
Efficiency Gains?

Significant progress achieved

- Coverage increased → Number of connections X3
- Close to 100% of customers enjoy 24/7 water supply

Manila Water: (green 24h, yellow 13-24 h, red 0-12h)



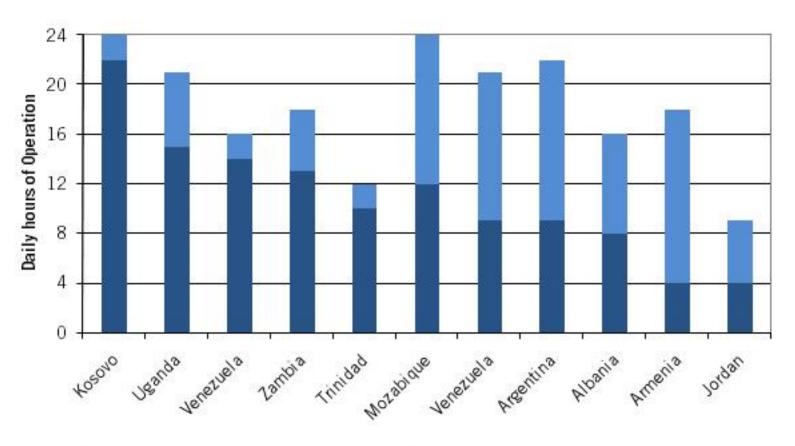


Water losses declined: from 45% to 12% (East Zone) & from 66% to 39% (West Zone)

International studies

Cross-country comparisons

Gain in Service Continuity under 12 management contracts



■ Before Start of Management Contract Gain

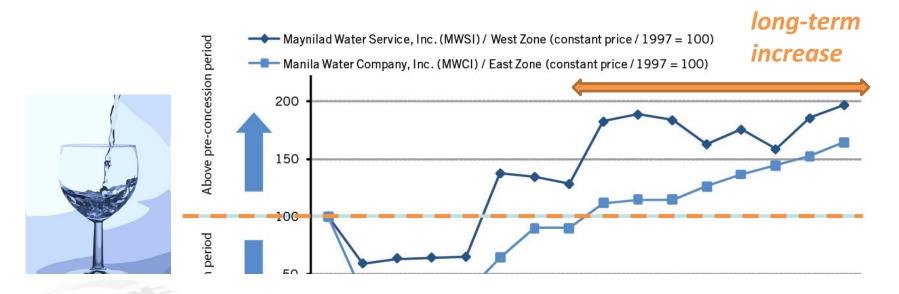
Gain With private Operator



Mixed results?

Difficulties encountered

- Targets for access to sewerage services not achieved
- Tariff had to be renegotiated



预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5 3514

