

# Improving Water & Sanitation Services:

## The ADB – GOI PPP Initiative

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# Status & Needs

## ❑ Huge Urbanisation Pressures

- ❑ 286 million urban population
- ❑ 35 Cities (1 million plus population) in 2001 to 50 cities in 2011
- ❑ Estimated to grow to 38% or 600 million 2031
- ❑ 43 million - 640 cities – slum populations
- ❑ Cities needed as engines of growth

## ❑ Huge Rural Pressures also

- ❑ Over 70% of India in rural areas
- ❑ Growing pressures – industrialisation, water usage

## ❑ Pressures on Water & Sanitation Systems

**2.9 HRS WATER  
SUPPLY PER  
DAY AVERAGE**

**40-60% NON  
REVENUE  
WATER LEVELS**

**QUALITY OF  
WATER ISSUES**

**INCREASING  
RELIANCE ON  
GROUND  
WATER**

**SEWERAGE  
CONNECTIONS  
VARY 45%-  
70%**

**LESS THAN  
20%  
WASTEWATER  
TREATED**

**NO CITY 100%  
SEWERAGE  
CONNECTIONS**

# Current Service Delivery levels

Parameter	Description
Coverage	64% of urban population is covered by individual connections and standposts China – 91%, South Africa – 86% and Brazil – 80%
Duration	Ranges from 1 hour to 6 hours Brazil and China – 24 hours and Vietnam – 22 hours
Per capita supply	Ranges from 37 lpcd to 298 lpcd for a limited duration Paris - 150 lpcd continuously and Mexico 171 lpcd for 21 hours a day
Metering	Most cities do not have metering for residential water connections
Non-revenue water	Accounts for 50% of water production, compared with 5% in Singapore
Transmission losses	Leakage during transmission substantial as most of the cities need to source water from long distances (50 to 200 km)
Cost recovery	Water utilities typically recover only 30-35% of the O&M cost. While tariffs are low, cost of production is high considering the distance of source of raw water. In the Philippines and Cambodia, most water utilities recover the full O&M cost. Even in Bangladesh, water utilities recover about 64% of their O&M cost.

# Challenges

- ❑ Funds Requirements are **HUGE**

- ❑ Many estimates for urban infrastructure investments over a 20-year period

- ❑ \$ 784 billion - 20 years
- ❑ \$ 163 billion shorter period - JNNURM

- ❑ Water and Sanitation

- ❑ ~ USD 115 billion towards capital investment, ~USD 160 billion towards O&M expenses

- ❑ Critically, the efficient management of assets is perhaps **an even bigger** problem

- ❑ ULB capacities

- ❑ No. of officials and knowledge on finance, institutional issues

- ❑ ULB finances

- ❑ Reliance on balance sheet financing
- ❑ 12 to 13 rated corporations only
- ❑ Low focus on sustainable projects on their own merit, accounting etc

Need for PPPs

# PPPs

- ❑ Many models and solutions can be prepared
- ❑ Tariffs need not be an issue
- ❑ Focus should be on efficiencies in management rather than just investment
- ❑ Allows a focus on LIFECYCLE COSTS - Operation and Maintenance

# THE GOI-ADB PPP INITIATIVE,

## *Mainstreaming PPPs in India*

### An Overview



- ❑ Since 2006
- ❑ In partnership with DEA, MOF
- ❑ The largest PPP initiative across any region and MDB

CAPACITY  
BUILDING

TOOLKITS AND  
GUIDELINES

22 PPP CELLS

KNOWLEDGE  
DISSEMINATION

TRANSACTION  
ADVISORY  
PANEL

PROJECT  
DEVELOPMENT  
FUNDS

PILOT PROJECTS INITIATIVE - CRITICAL  
FOR DEMONSTRATING

- PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION
- MODELS
- CONFIDENCE



- ❑ Pilot Projects being structured in several cities
  - ❑ Aurangabad Water
  - ❑ Panjim Water
  - ❑ Indore Water
  - ❑ Bhopal Water
  - ❑ Kolhapur Sanitation
  - ❑ Rajasthan 4 Cities
  - ❑ Karnataka 3 Cities
  - ❑ Guwahati Water
  - ❑ Hardwar Solid Waste



# A Recent Impact Story

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\\_7777](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7777)

