



Lusaka Roundtable
27-28 November 2007

***Overview of the water and sanitation sector
and private sector involvement
in selected African countries***

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Outline

I. Performance of the water and sanitation sector

Access

Continuity of service

Operational performance

II. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

On track?

The cost

III. Private sector participation

International

Local

IV. Institutional settings

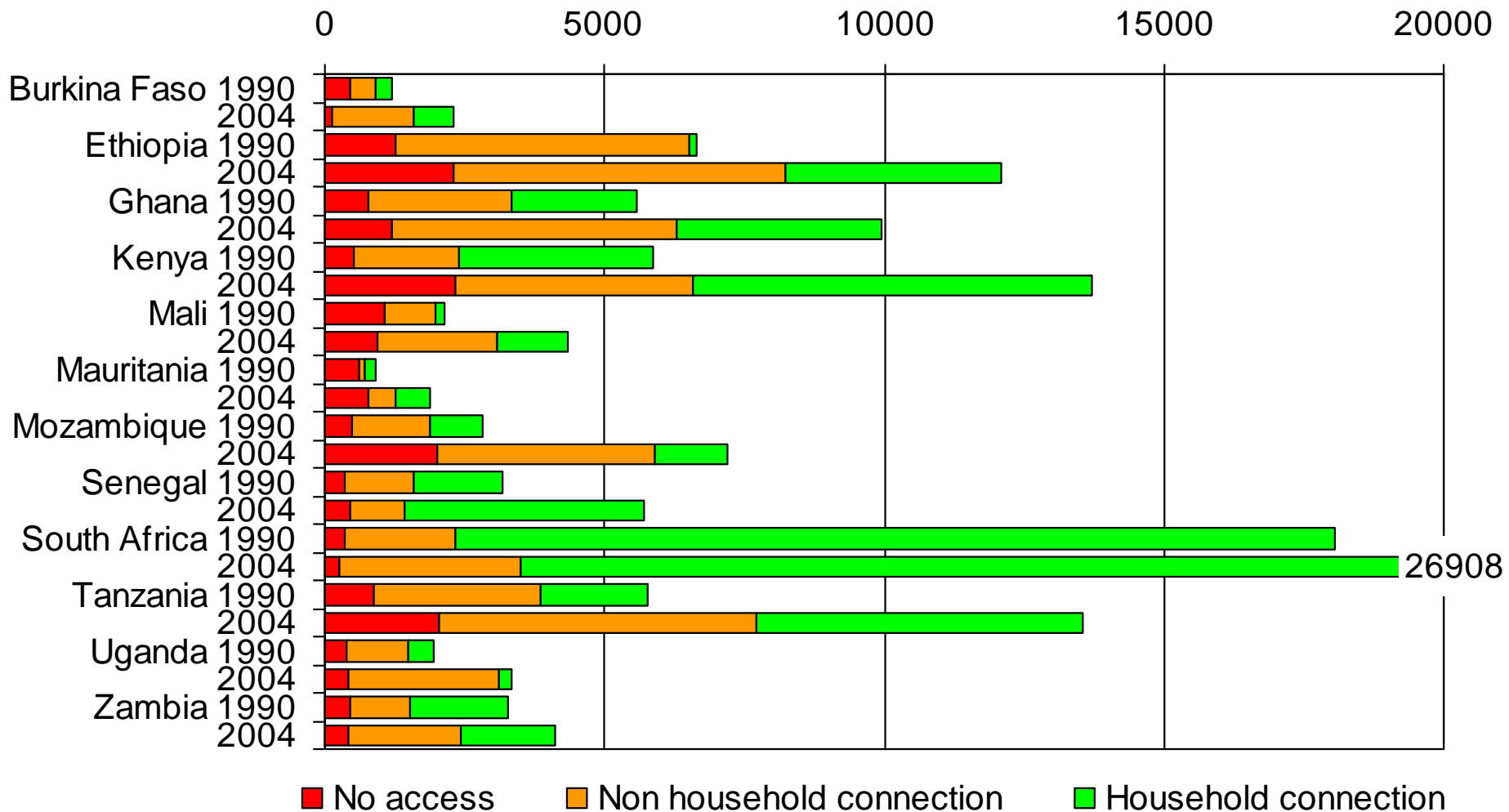
Regulatory agencies

Corporatisation and decentralisation

I. Performance of the water and sanitation sector

Access

Urban water access

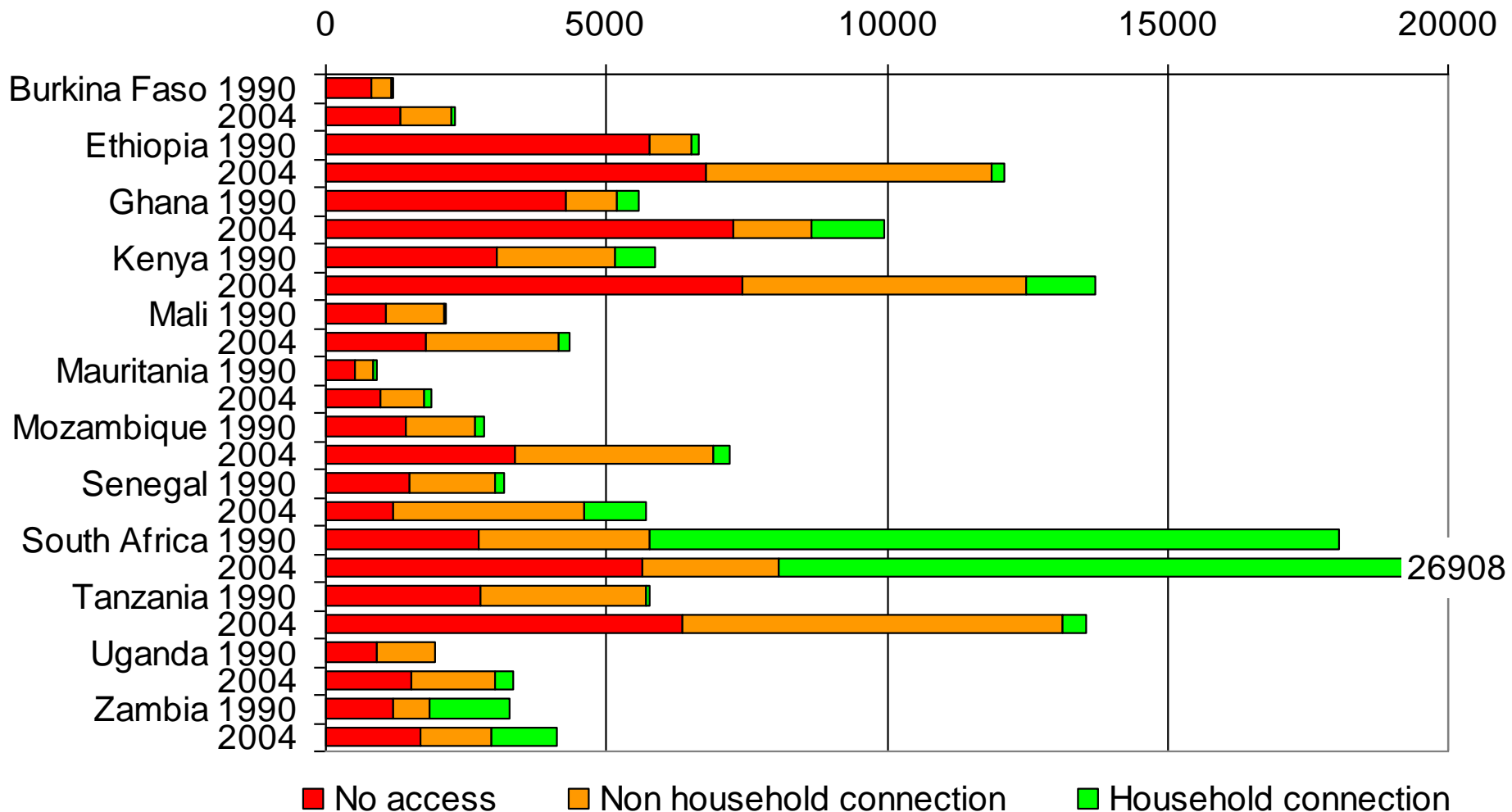


In thousand inhabitants

I. Performance of the water and sanitation sector

Access

Urban sanitation access

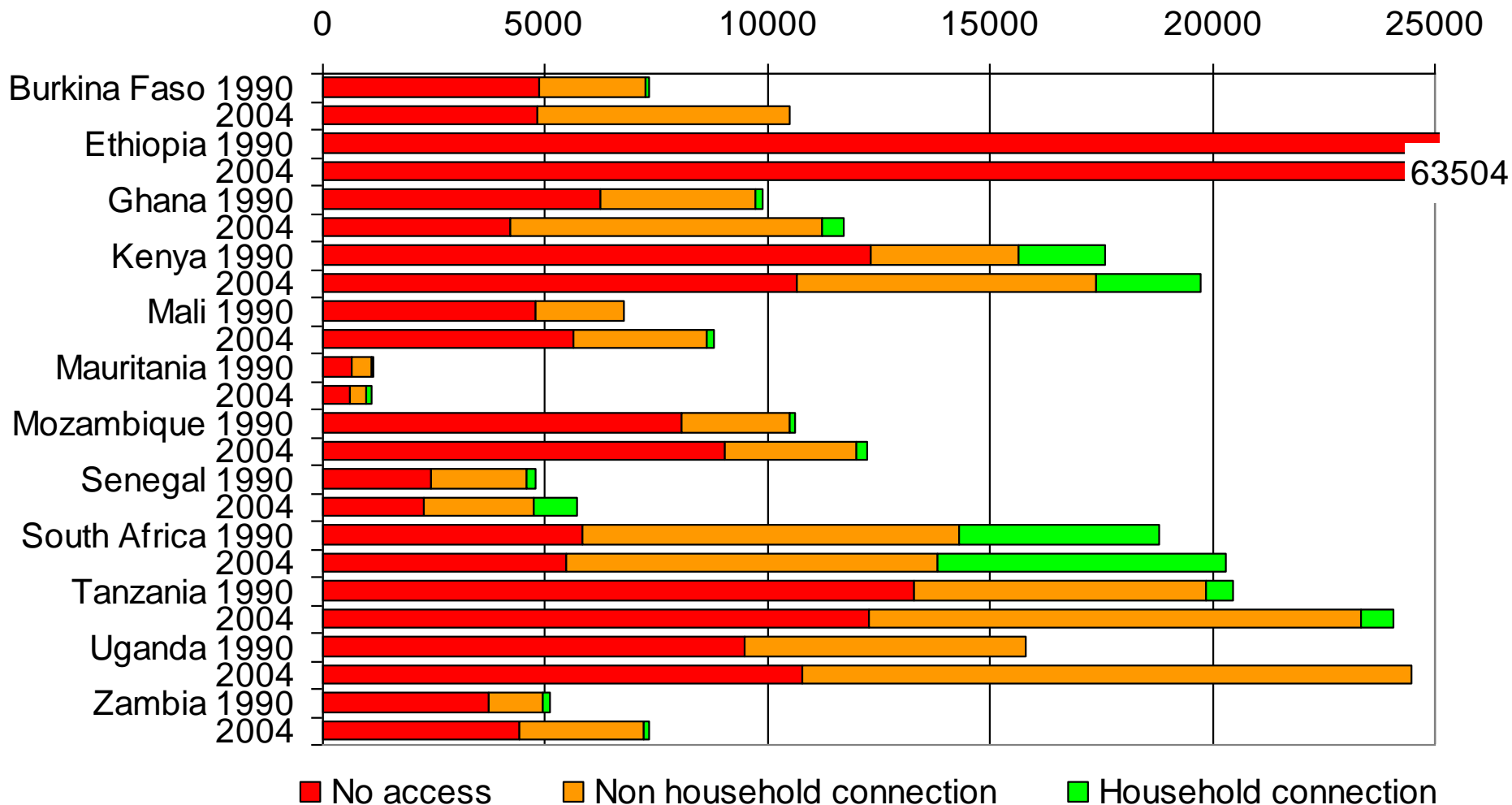


In thousand inhabitants

I. Performance of the water and sanitation sector

Access

Rural water access

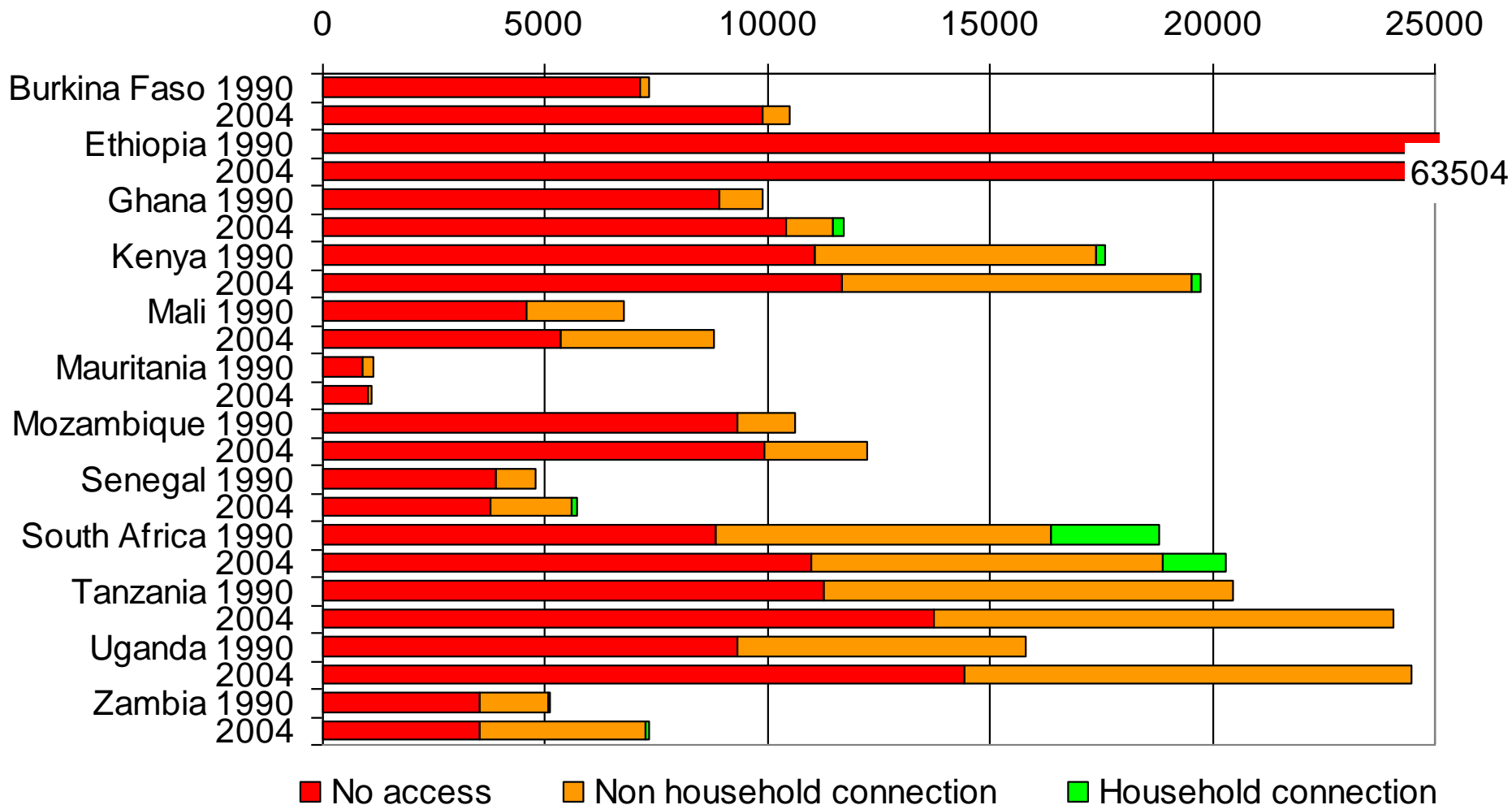


In thousand inhabitants

I. Performance of the water and sanitation sector

Access

Rural sanitation access



In thousand inhabitants

I. Performance of the water and sanitation sector

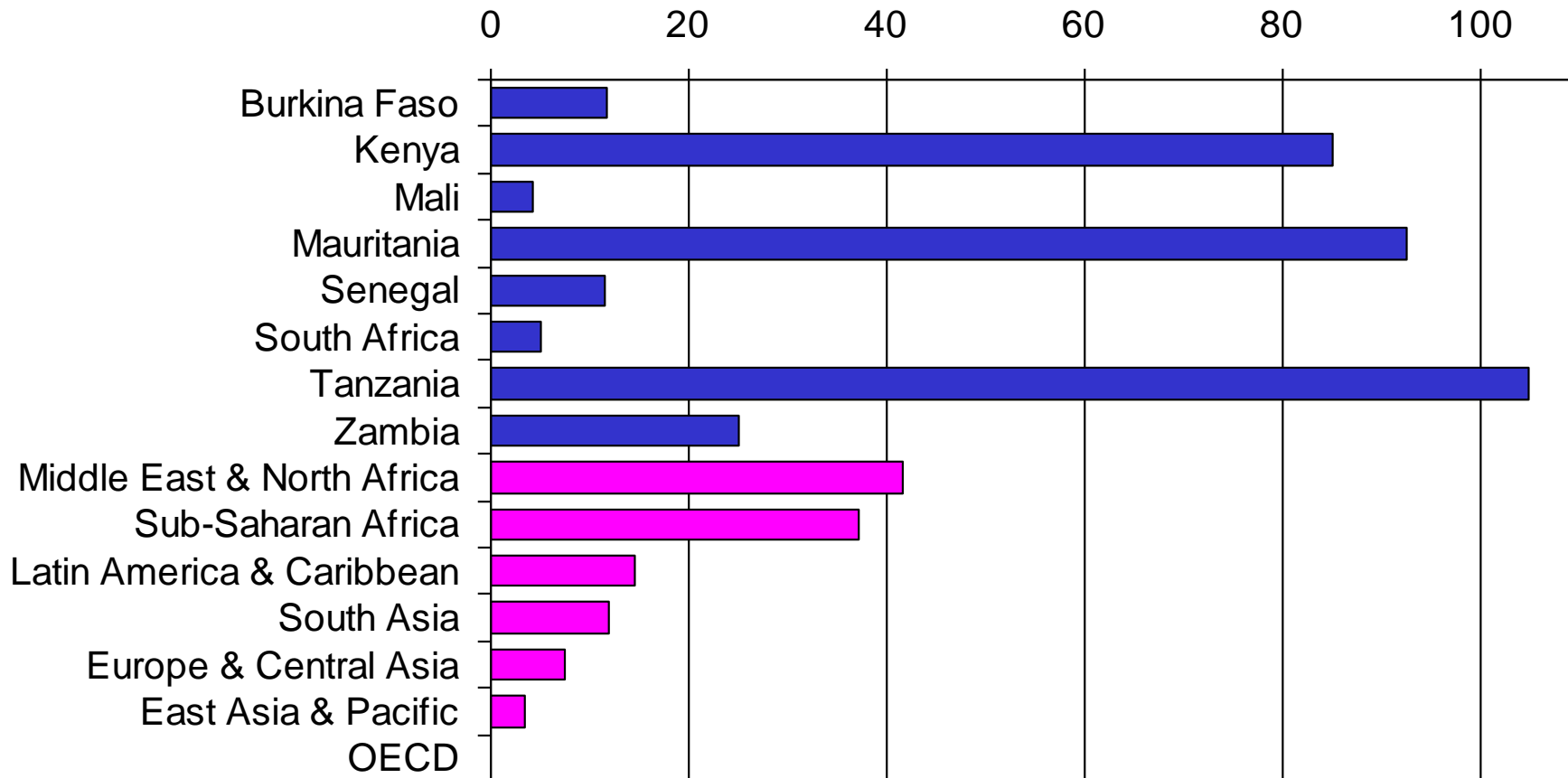
Continuity of service

Burkina Faso	No.
Ethiopia	No. 12 hours per day on average.
Ghana	No.
Kenya	Not everywhere. Continuous in Nyeri and 19 hours per day in Mombasa.
Mali	No.
Nigeria	No, 4 hours per day in Abakaliki, 16 in Osogbo.
Senegal	Yes in Dakar.
South Africa	Yes, 98% of population receives continuous water supply.
Tanzania	No .
Uganda	No. 22 hours per day on average.
Zambia	No, 15 hours per day on average, 11 in Lusaka.

I. Performance of the water and sanitation sector

Continuity of service

Number of days per year that firms experience insufficient water supply



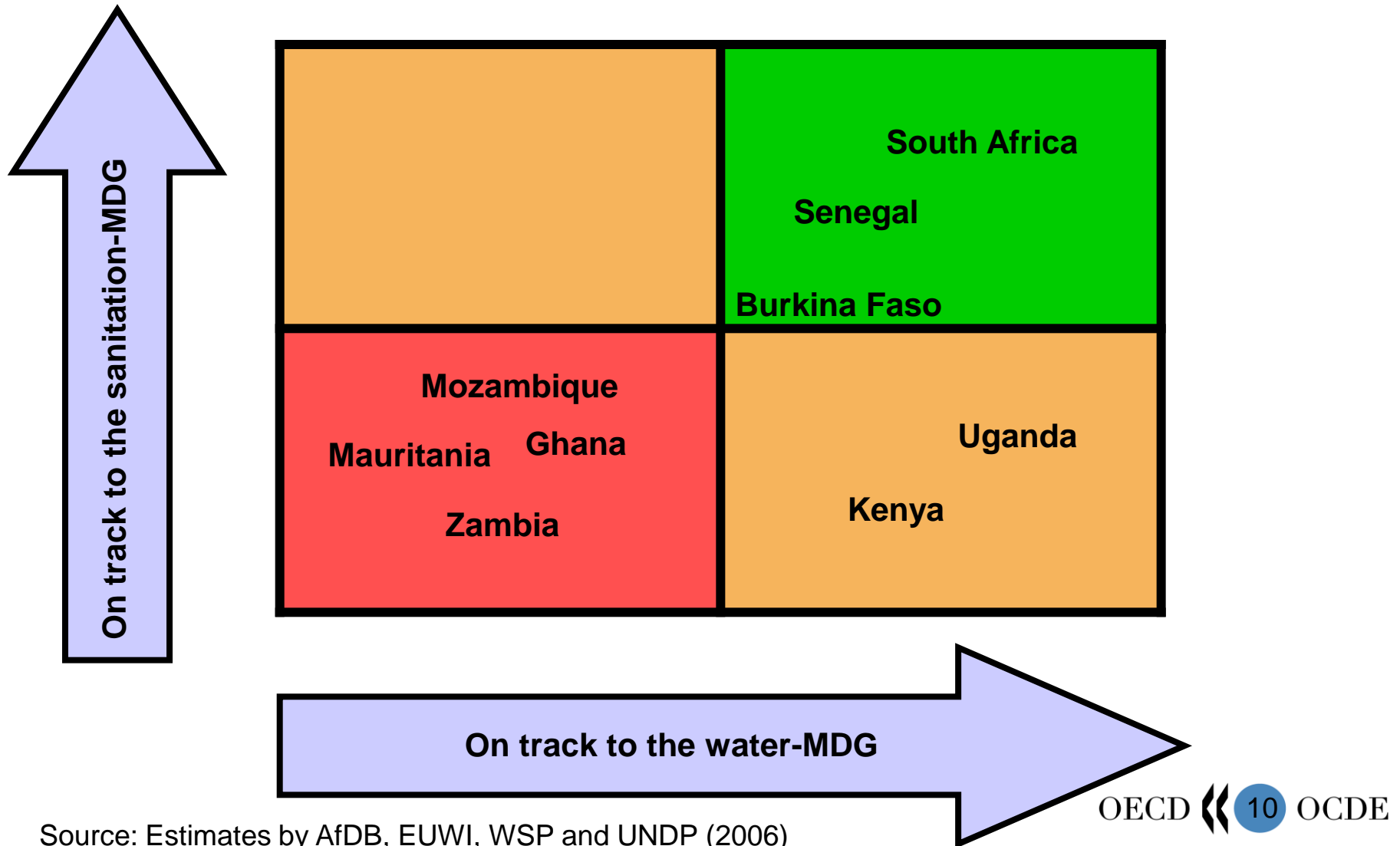
Source: World Bank Enterprise Surveys (2002-2006)

I. Performance of the water and sanitation sector

Operational performance

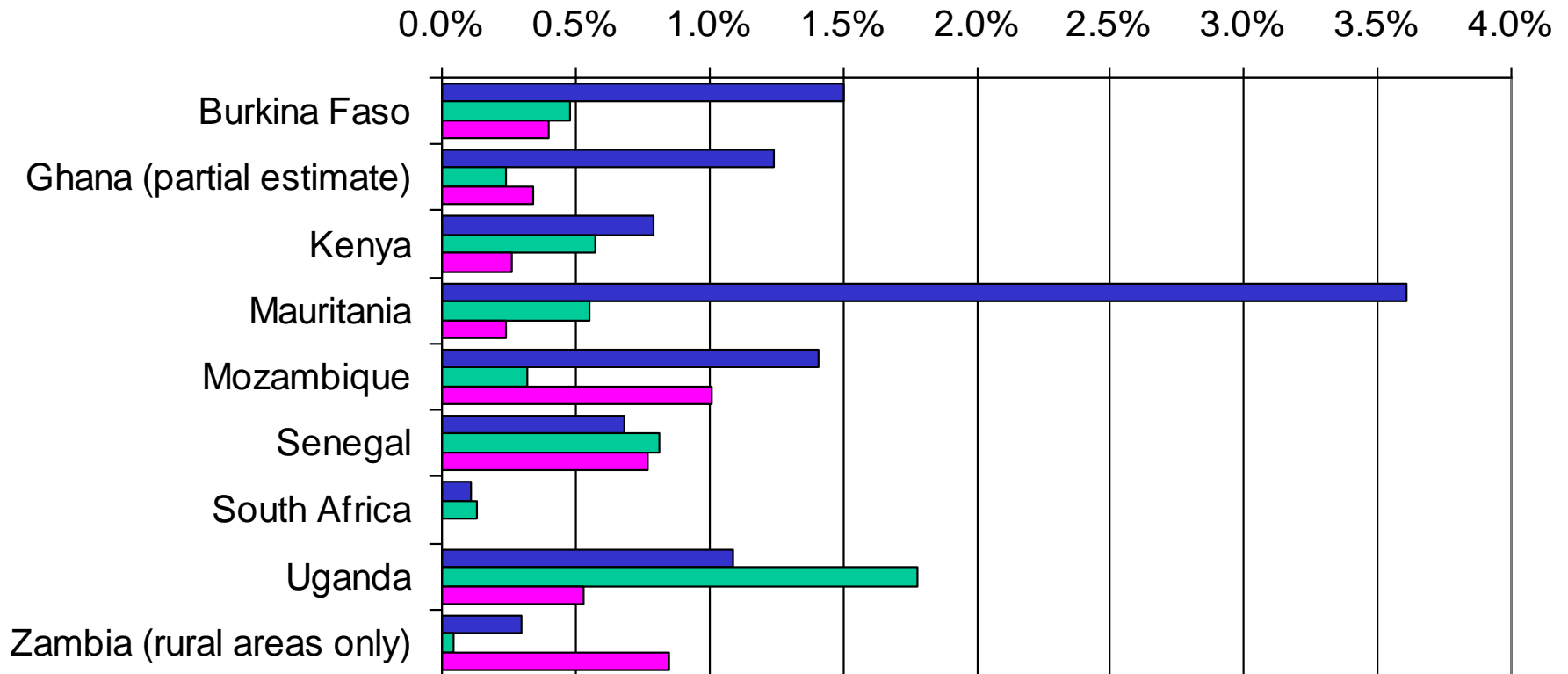
	Unaccounted for water	Operating cost coverage ratio	Billing collection rate	Staff per 1000 connections
Burkina Faso	Around 15%	135%	72%	9.7
Ethiopia	Around 35%	80% on average	NA	11.5 in Awassa, 28 in Dire Dawa
Ghana	50% to 60%	NA	NA	Around 60
Kenya	Around 50%	94% in Mombasa.	54% in Nairobi	10.8 in Nyeri, 7.3 in Mombasa
Mali	Around 32%	135%	94%	5.9
Nigeria	Up to 83%	50% in Maiduguri, 77% in Kastina	As low as 43%	Up to 48
Senegal	Around 20%	158%	98%	3.2
South Africa	19.2% in Cape Town, 29% in Johannesburg	87% in Cape Town, 92% in Johannesburg	83% in Cape Town, 76% in Johannesburg	1.6 in Cape Town, 1.2 in Johannesburg
Tanzania	28% to 86%	100 to 110%	60% to 80%	Around 14
Uganda	Around 31%	Around 141%	Around 90%	Around 7
Zambia	48% on average	77% on average	77% on average	From 8 to 18

II. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals On track?



II. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

The cost



■ Annual investment needs to reach the water-MDG as a percent of the GDP

■ Annual investment needs to reach the sanitation-MDG as a percent of the GDP

■ ODA received in 2005 for water and sanitation as a percent of the GDP

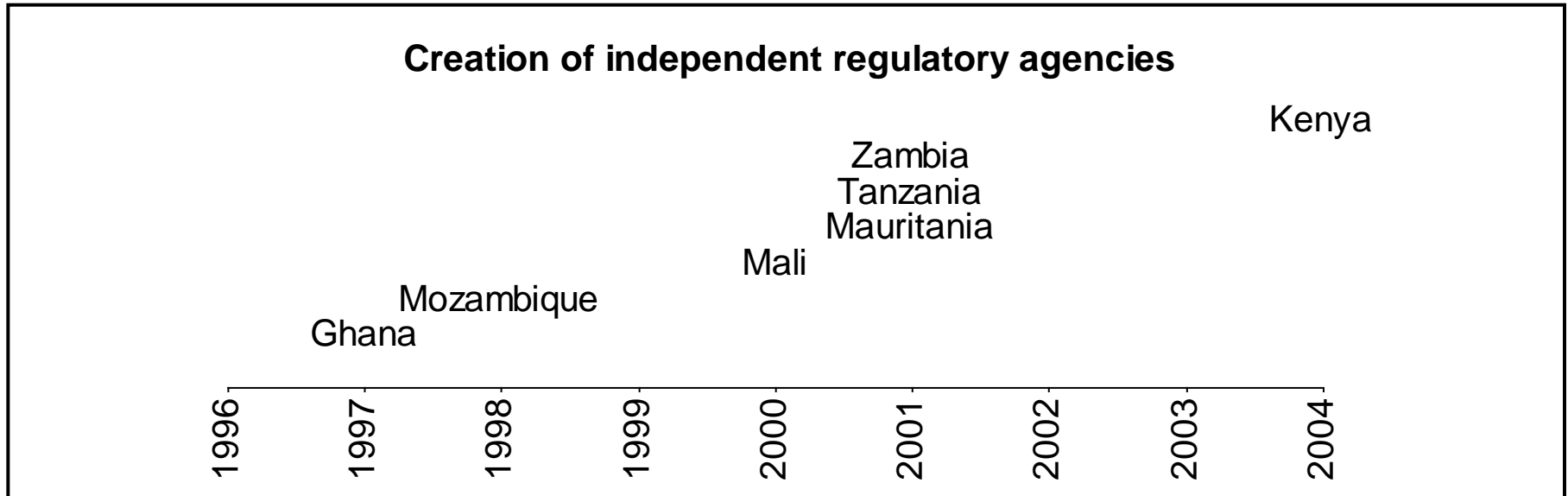
III. Private sector participation

Local involvement

- In Mali, 25 independent suppliers operate water networks in Bamako.
- In Mauritania, 404 management contracts have been awarded to independent operators in small towns.
- In Mozambique, about 200 independent providers operate small networks in Maputo and Matola.
- In Uganda, 13 local private operators provide services under short-term management contracts.

IV. Institutional settings

Regulatory agencies



- For the time being, several African countries have not set up independent regulatory agencies.
- However, as in Senegal, regulation can be undertaken through performance contracts.

IV. Institutional settings

Corporatisation and decentralisation

	Corporatisation of local operators	Centralisation versus decentralisation
Burkina Faso	Yes, ONEA is legally autonomous.	Still centralized.
Ethiopia	Yes, AAWSA was established in 1971.	NA
Ghana	Yes, Ghana Water Company Limited was established in 1999.	NA
Kenya	Yes, some problems of independence.	Service provision has been recently devolved down to regional Water Services Boards.
Mozambique	No.	The government intends to withdraw from direct implementation of services.
Nigeria	Yes, some problems of independence.	Decentralized.
Senegal	Yes, SONES was created in 1995.	Centralized.
South Africa	Yes.	Decentralisation is not fully achieved yet.
Tanzania	Yes, 19 Urban Water and Sewerage Authorities were established in 1998.	Decentralisation in 1998.
Uganda	Yes.	Centralized planning. Management of water services is the responsibility of town councils.
Zambia	Yes, 10 commercial utilities were created in 2000.	Decentralisation in 1997

Thank You

