



WATER

IN 2015, 91% OF WORLD POPULATION HAD ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER SOURCE

About 768 million people lack access to clean drinking water, 2.5 billion live without safe sanitation, and 3.5 million die from water-related diseases. IFC is helping countries prevent environmental degradation from wastewater pollution, expand access to clean water and sanitation services, and make the water sector more efficient.

10

PPP projects enabled partnerships to bring the needed capital, expertise, and technology to improve water access, supply, and services.

7

Countries supported to increase the efficiency of water supply, provide adequate sanitation services, and reduce economic costs.

1.8
MILLION

People have access to improved water and sanitation services through our projects.

\$296
MILLION

In private sector investment in emerging markets has been mobilized through IFC's PPP projects.

In partnership with Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility, the Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid, the Private Infrastructure Development Group, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Brazilian Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa, and the Islamic Development Bank.

RWANDA: KIGALI BULK WATER 2015

Challenge: Rwanda's capital city is growing fast, straining Kigali's infrastructure. While water coverage rates are good, water production capacity has not kept pace with population growth and water shortages are common.

Solution: For the Government of Rwanda, maintaining people's access to water is a top priority. IFC designed a concession to build, operate, and maintain a 40,000 m³/day greenfield bulk water supply plant for the City of Kigali that will help meet current and future water needs of residents.

Results: The project will generate about \$75 million in private investment for the construction and operation of the bulk water plant, increasing Kigali's water supply by 40%, and improving accessibility and quality of service for over one million people.

BENIN: PIPED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS 2014

Challenge: Private management of water supply services began in Benin in 2006, but operations suffered from poor local capacity and weak contractual arrangements. With a third of people in Benin not having access to even basic water services, this was a problem the government wanted to fix.

Solution: IFC helped structure and competitively tender 10 pilot water supply PPPs to improve the delivery, affordability, and sustainability of water services in small towns.

Results: Four 8-year water concessions were awarded through a competitive tender to rehabilitate 10 existing piped water systems and improve water services for nearly 50,000 people. This PPP also helped mobilize local commercial banks to provide debt and equity to help the operators invest in vital water infrastructure.

UGANDA: SMALL SCALE INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDER 2010

Challenge: In small towns and rural areas of Uganda, where over 80 percent of the population lives, water shortages are part of daily life. One in every three people do not have access to safe water and 60 percent live more than 30 minutes from the nearest water source.

Solution: IFC helped structure a 5-year Management Contract to make clean water accessible to thousands of families in rural communities and small towns in and around Busembatia, and to make services more efficient and sustainable.

Results: Today, over 700 stations distributing clean piped water are installed in Busembatia, providing over 15,000 Ugandans with access to clean water, improving people's health and quality of life, and helping the local economy grow.

EGYPT: NEW CAIRO WASTE-WATER 2009

Challenge: With only 1/3 of Egypt's population connected to a sewer system, and rapid urbanization straining already overburdened infrastructure, Egypt's fast-growing cities, like 'New Cairo', were searching for solutions.

Solution: IFC helped Egypt's government structure a PPP to finance, design, construct, operate, and maintain a 250,000 m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plant to improve sanitation services for New Cairo's residents.

Results: The New Cairo Wastewater Treatment Plant—the first PPP in Egypt—is serving more than 1 million people. Treated wastewater from the plant is irrigating agricultural land and community spaces, reducing the use of fresh water, and sludge from the plant is being turned into fertilizer, adding to the environmental benefits of the project.

MOROCCO: GUERDANE IRRIGATION 2004

Challenge: Guerdane, the heart of Morocco's citrus industry, produces 50% of the country's fruit. But years of farming depleted vital groundwater causing an environmental catastrophe. Over 3,000 hectares of farmland were abandoned, destroying communities and a major export.

Solution: To reverse this problem and help local farmers achieve sustainable growth, IFC designed the world's first irrigation PPP to supply 45 million cubic meters of surface water to Guerdane's 1,900 farms.

Results: The PPP led to \$40 million in investment helping farmers irrigate 10,000 hectares of land without affecting groundwater, and increased turnover from \$5 million to \$25 million since 2004. This helped the Guerdane Cooperative invest \$13.5 million to upgrade its processing factory, create 350 jobs, and transform a community and industry.

PHILIPPINES: MANILA WATER 1997

Challenge: Manila had one of the worst performing water systems in Asia, with less than a third of residents having a water connection, and many poor communities paying high prices for bottled water.

Solution: In 1995, the government issued the National Crisis Water Act and asked IFC to help privatize the municipal water utility in two transactions covering the east and west sides of Manila to urgently connect more people, improve water quality, and ensure the sustainability of services.

Results: Since 1997, \$1.5 billion has been invested by the operator, access jumped from 26 percent of Manila's 6 million residents to 99 percent today, incidences of diarrhea have fallen almost 75%, and Manila's poor, many of whom were paying \$3 a cubic meter for bottled water now pay 18 cents through subsidized tariffs.