

Financing Experiences in Non Revenue Water Management

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Relevance of Non Revenue Water

- NRW seriously affects financial sustainability of utilities through lost revenues and inflated operating and capital costs.
- High NRW is a symptom of poorly run utility that does not make good use of its resources
- NRW exacerbates pressures on water resources, as potable water demands grow but water resources are getting scarcer.





IWA Water Balance

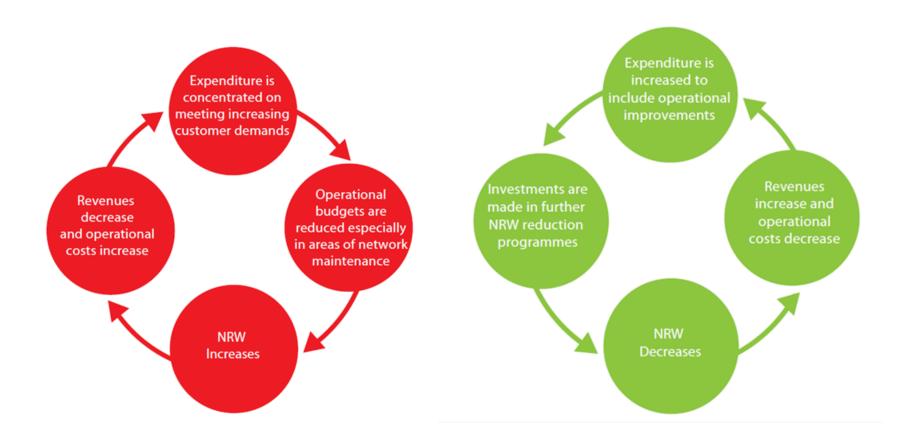
System Input Volume	Authorised Consumption	Billed Authorised Consumption	Billed Water Exported Billed Metered Consumption Billed Unmetered Consumption	Revenue Water	
		Unbilled Authorised Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption Unbilled Unmetered Consumption		
	Water Losses	Apparent Losses	Unauthorised Consumption	Non Revenue	
			Customer Meter Inaccuracies		
		Real Losses	Leakage on Transmission and Distribution Mains	Water	
			Leakage and Overflows at Storage Tanks		
			Leakage on Service Connections up to point of Customer Meter		

Source: IWA

Importance of measurements to design a NRW reduction strategy



Vicious and the virtuous circles of NRW

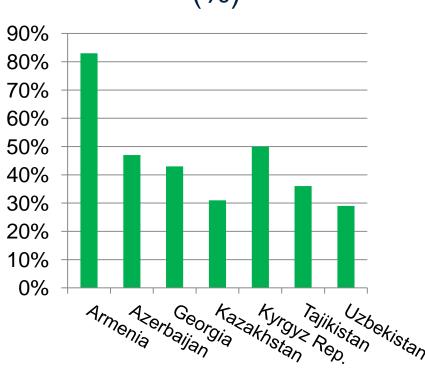


Source: Farley, 2008, The Manager's Handbook to Non Revenue Water

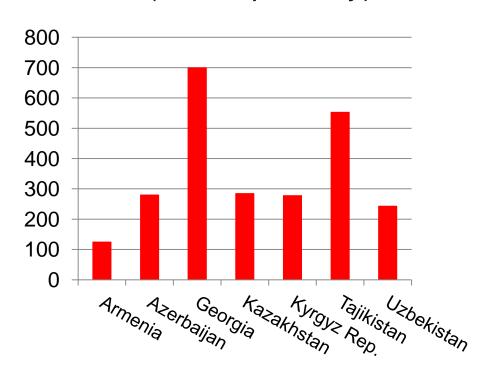


Both NRW and wasteful demands contribute to inefficient water usage and inflated costs

High Non-Revenue Water (%)



Excessive Unit Demands (liter/capita/day)





Source: IBNET 2014, Self-reporting by participating utilities (non representative sample)

Why do utilities struggle with NRW reduction?

- Not understanding the problem (magnitude, sources, costs,..)
- Lack of capacity (staff, data strategy)
- Inadequate infrastructure funding (pipes, meters,..)
- Lack of management commitment
- Weak enabling environment and performance incentives





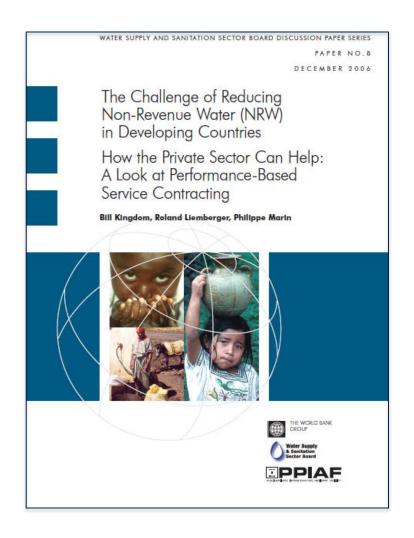
Limited regional experience in NRW reduction

Project	Scope	Results	Observations
Uzbekistan - Bukhara & Samarkand Water Supply (2003-2010)	\$40m, with 3- year Service Contract	 Improved safety, reliability and quality of service. Marginal reduction in water losses & energy inefficiencies. NRW gains linked to improved customer registration and billing Partial meter coverage 	 Ineffective PPP Priority to service safety continuity investments. No NRW strategy, data uncertainties. Rated <i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
Tajikistan - Dushanbe Water Supply (2002-2011 including additional financing)	\$25m, with 3- year Service Contract	 Improved reliability and quality of service. Marginal reductions in water losses & energy inefficiencies. No metering Improved collections 	 Ineffective PPP Priority to service safety/continuity investments. No NRW strategy, data uncertainties Rated <i>Moderately</i> <i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Armenia – Yerevan Water and Wastewater (2005- 2011)	\$20m, with 10-year lease contract	 Achieved most performance objectives, incl. reliability, quality of service, energy efficiency Limited NRW gain from 86.3% to 82.6%. 	 Successful PPP Good knowledge transfer Strong government commitment to sector reform Rated <i>Moderately</i> Satisfactory



Potential for private sector expert assistance

- Classic Public-Private Partnership approaches (Concessions, leases, management contract)
- Outsourcing of specific NRW reduction tasks (leak detectio & reduction, meter program, cadastre, customer database upgrade,..)
- Performance-based contracts





Best practice: Recife and Victoria (Brazil)

"Manual for Performance-Based Contracting by Water Utility Companies in Brazil" (World Bank/IFC)

- Strategies for partnerships either between public companies or between public and private companies
- Roadmaps for NRW and Energy Efficiency strategies
- Guidelines on performance contracts with respect to: NRW reduction and Energy Efficiency

