People-first Public Private Partnerships and Human Rights to Water
A Conceptual Introduction

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PPPs in 1990s and early 2000s

First generation of PPPs in 1990s (Chile, Brazil, Argentina).
- Focus was attracting private sector for building infrastructure.
- Investment mechanisms structured to generate a market return.
- Public sector sharing larger market risks.
- Challenges (and failures) due to high tariffs and runaway profits.

Second generation of improved PPPs in early 2000
- Balancing of public interest with private sector role through Public Sector Comparator (PSC) and Value for Money (VfM).
- Need for large scale infrastructure and weak fiscal position led to renewed interest in many countries (Australia, Spain, Portugal etc.).
- Stagnation/ Consolidation of old programs (Chile, Brazil).
- UK’s Private Finance Initiative in 1990s was reshaped.

Water and Sanitation services to the poor and vulnerable lacking
Human Rights to Water

UN Resolution no. 64/292 on 28 July 2010, through which the United Nations General Assembly explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation.

Human Rights to Water entitles everyone to:

❖ Sufficient
❖ Safe
❖ Acceptable
❖ Physically accessible and
❖ Affordable water.

for personal and domestic use
Water and Sanitation related SDGs (2015)

- **Output level - Primary**
  - GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
  - GOAL 5: Gender Equality

- **SDGs at Outcome level:**
  - GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
  - GOAL 9: Resilient Infrastructure
  - GOAL 17: Partnerships

- **SDGs at Impact level**
  - GOAL 1: End Poverty
  - GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
  - GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
  - GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
  - GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
  - GOAL 13: Climate Action
People-first PPPs

Third Generation of PPPs - People First PPPs

- Focusing on “People-first” - include the relevant SDGs in the PPP contracts.
- Adding focus - from “outputs” to outcomes and “impacts” - identified through the SDGs.
- Bringing in the environmental factor of climate resilience.
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources.
  - SDG 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
- Blended financing, combining traditional financing sources with ‘Impact Financing’ of PPPs.
Moving Forward

Looking forward to hear from our eminent panelists:

“the interlink between People-first Public-Private Partnerships (Pf-PPPs) and the need for a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) in the delivery of water and sanitation.”

Webinar at an appropriate time when we all are trying to mitigate COVID-19.

- Human right to water forms an inescapable aspect of WASH - water, sanitation and hygiene - which has been identified as an essential tool for arresting the spread of COVID-19.
Indicators - Traditional and SDG-linked

- Typically performance indicators are related to the efficient performance delivery and include:
  - Access to tap drinking water and sewerage;
  - Service quality levels;
  - Service coverage;
  - Tariffs affordability and connection fees;
  - Response time to customer complaints;
  - Transparent financial and technical reporting to the public;
  - Keeping with regulatory decisions, rules and standards;
  - Efficiency of service provision as measured by water losses, labor productivity and operating costs;
  - Subsidies to utilities; etc.

- Linking SDGs to Performance Indicators measures project outcome and impacts over and above Outputs