Safe Water Enterprises The Opportunity To Reach A Billion People

Stockholm World Water Week August 2017

Nirat Bhatnagar, Dalberg – Global Development Advisors



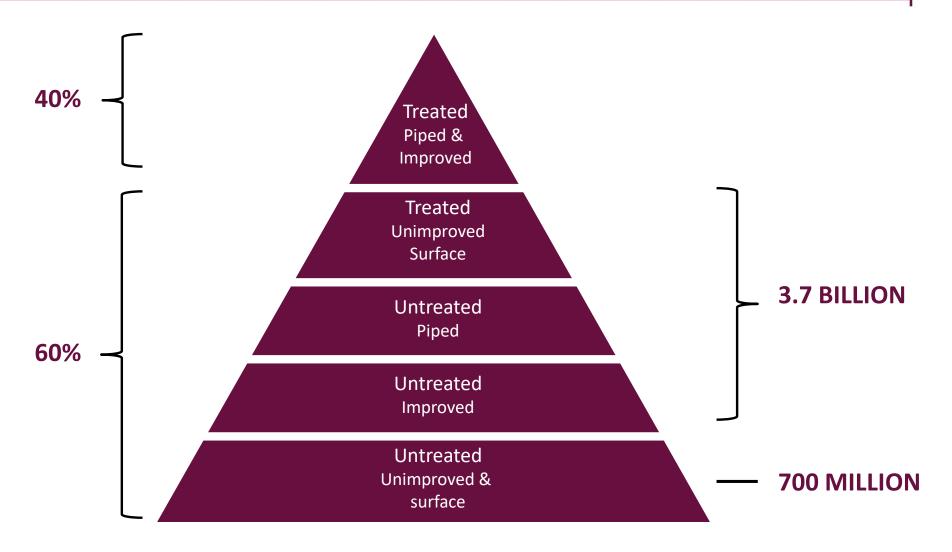


The Need For Alternatives

What Are Safe Water Enterprises?

Successes & Challenges

THE SAFE WATER LADDER 4.4 billion people don't have access to adequately treated water or to an improved source or both. Out of this, 700 million use an unimproved source with no treatment

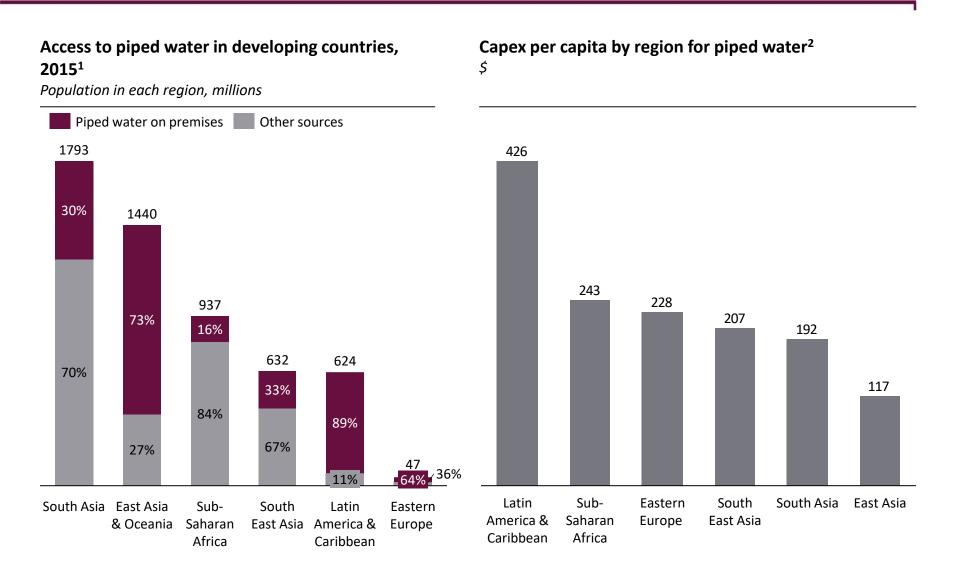


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THE NEED FOR ALTERNATIVES (1/2) Building piped connections for the millions of unconnected is expensive

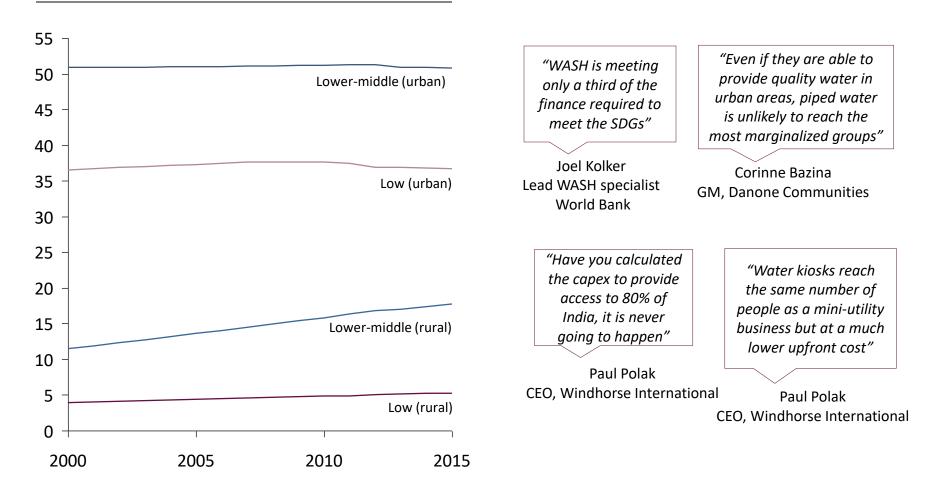


Note: 1) Sourced from JMP WHO/UNICEF website (2) Capex refers to cost of piped connection or replacement that is safe, continuous and on-plot Source: JMP WHO/UNICEF (2015), "The Costs of Meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Targets on Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene", January (2016)

THE NEED FOR ALTERNATIVES (2/2) Progress has been slow, so alternate models that can scale are needed

Growth in access to piped water on premises

% of population



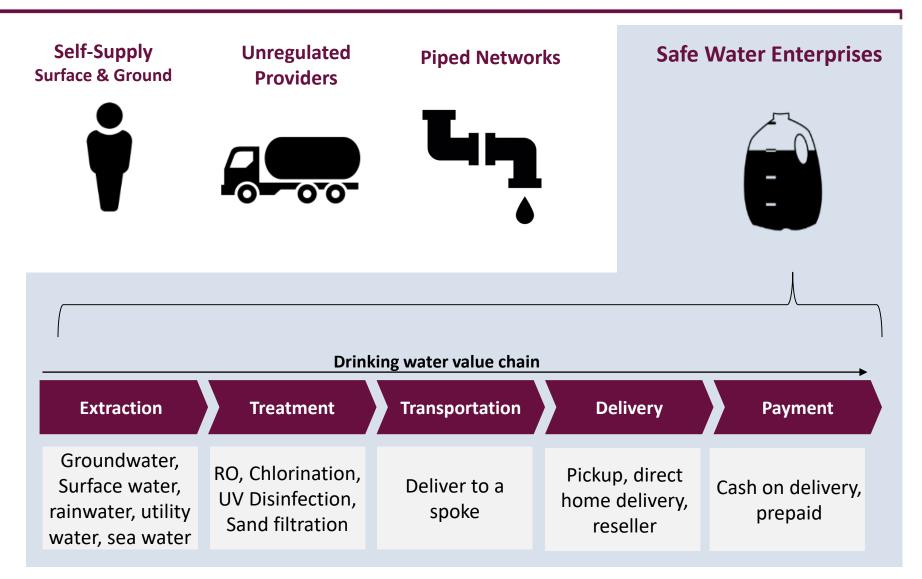
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WHAT ARE SWEs? SWEs are one of the four dominant models of how people get drinking water



WHAT ARE SWEs? SWEs can play different roles in partnership with public-sector water utilities depending on the presence and quality of piped water supply



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SUCESSES & CHALLENGES Our study focused on SWEs across Asia, Africa and Latin America

SWE	Founded	Country	Business model	Primary funders (select list)
water for people	1994	Malawi	Management support to existing kiosks	Osprey Foundation, Charity Water, The Stone Family Foundation, The Coca Cola Foundation, UNICEF
Bala Vikasa	2002	India	Community operated kiosks; pick up model	Chola, Aurobindo Pharma, Franklin Templeton,
ALULI II 900. Barriore	2007	Cambodia	Franchisee operated kiosks; home delivery	Danone Communities. The Stone Family Foundation
ROPS OF LIFE	2007	India	Venture operated kiosks; pick up model	Earth Water Group
Safe NETWORK	2008	Ghana	Venture operated kiosks; primarily pick up model	The Stone Family Foundation, Osprey Foundation, Hilton Foundation, PepsiCo Foundation, Newman's Own Foundation
sarvajal EUror • andro • or	2008	India	Venture and Franchisee operated kiosks; pick up and home delivery	Piramal Foundation
iPure	2010	India	Venture operated kiosks; pick up model	Danone Communities, Mahindra
Jįbu	2012	Rwanda	Franchisee operated storefronts; micro-franchisee (reseller) delivery model	USAID, SPRING, Cordes Foundation, Odell Family Foundation, Petritz Foundation, Soderquist Foundation
SPRING HEALTH Safe Drinking Water	2012	India	Franchisee operated kiosks; home delivery	Paul Polak, TR Ventures, Aqua for All, The Stone Family Foundation
dloHaiti	2013	Haiti	Venture operated kiosks; reseller model	Jim Chu (Founder), FMO, IFC InfraVentures, Leopard Capital

Note: In addition to the ten SWEs listed above, we also reviewed specific innovations at four ventures – EcoAlberto (Mexico), Pharmagen (Pakistan), Sunlight Water Centers (Nigeria) and Swiss Fresh Water (Nigeria)

Strategic positioning	Managing the balance between the "public good" goal of clean water and financial sustainability.	
Market creation and product positioning	Creating a need and willingness among consumers to pay for "safe" water and not just access to water.	
Financial sustainability	Increasing market penetration to become financially sustainable when both capital and operational expenditures are considered.	
Operational independence	Creating an operating and contractual model that enables effective decision making that is not encumbered by donor or funder priorities.	
Regulatory risk	Navigating unclear regulation that can sometime result in an "unclear" license to operate and competition with (un-potable) piped supply programs.	

SWEs are necessary and complementary

SWEs are climbing the learning curve

SWEs have complementarity with piped networks and will provide both the "access" function and the "cleaning" function depending on location.

They are a new industry and are quickly learning to be financially prudent, operationally effective, and growth oriented.

Customer demand for safe water is increasing

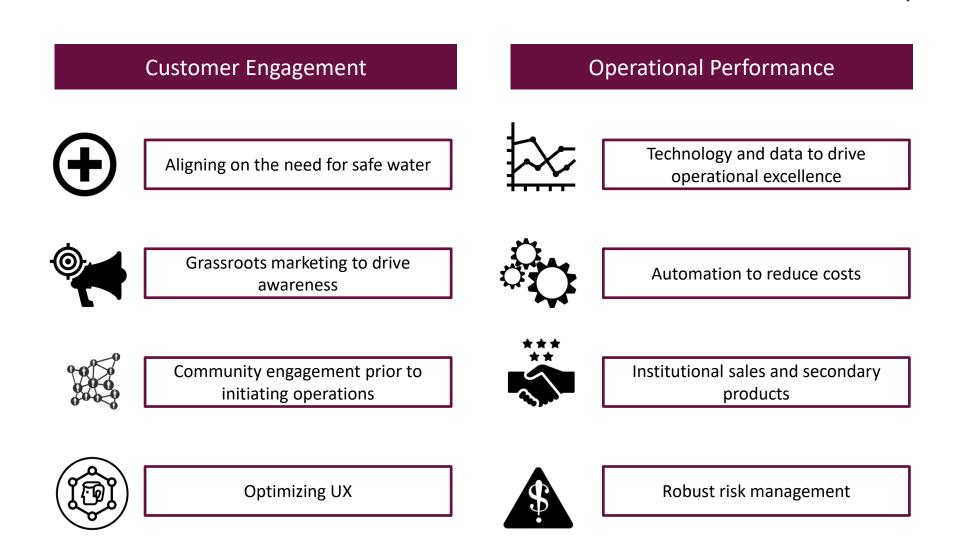
Effective contracts are important to success

Investments in public health awareness as well as private marketing campaigns are paying off and increasing numbers of customers are demanding safe water globally.

SWEs are beginning to realize the importance of long-term, stable, and fair contracts with regional governments that lead to financial sustainability and increase the investment attractiveness.

Penetration is key

SWEs are realizing that penetration is key to sustainability and are investing in customer-centric features such as home delivery of water.



SUCCESSES & CHALLENGES Ecosystem level initiatives can drive substantial gains for the SWE industry





Aggregated Buying

Quality Linked Branding Platform

Support technology/ equipment standardization, reduce information asymmetry in the market, and reduce lead-times for both procurement and maintenance of treatment equipment/ machinery. A cross cutting branding platform that participating SWEs could "borrow" from if they play by the rules.

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Opportunities To Scale

TY TO PAY	High	Segment 1 Expected size: 700 million people Strategy: Emphasize the value of "safe water" and build an user-facing independent brand.	Segment 3 Expected size: 1.46 billion people Strategy: Emphasize the value of home delivery, invest in distribution, and build a good brand.	2.16 B people
ER ABILI		Segment 2	Segment 4	
USE		Expected size: 550 million people	Expected size: 1.15 billion people	1.7 B people
	Low	Strategy: Emphasize the value of "safe water", partner with the government for subsidies through effective contracts.	Strategy: Partner with government for distribution, hedge risks within long-term contracts, based on contract focus on water production & / or delivery	\$ 14.5 B annual subsidy
		Untreated – Piped (1.25 billion)	Untreated – Unpiped (2.61 billion)	

www.safewaterenterprises.com

