

FINANCING FOR THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY: OPTIONS FOR WASTE AND SANITATION

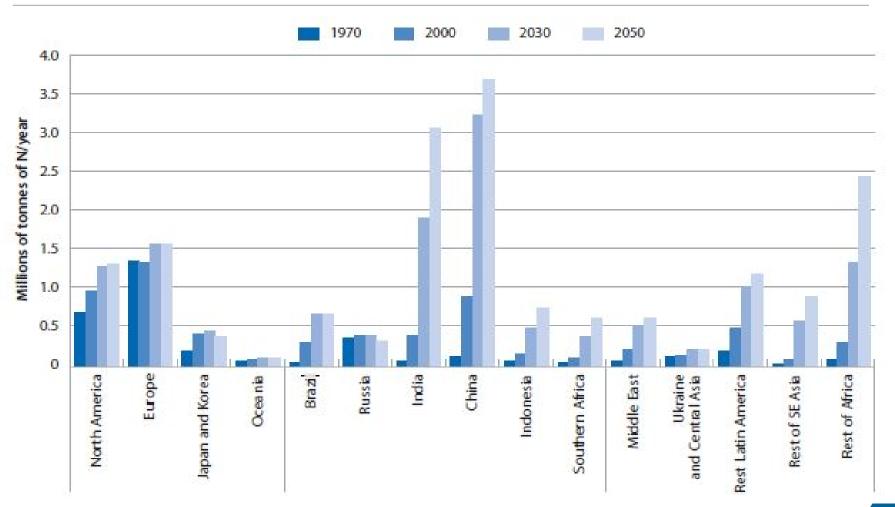
Kathleen Dominique Policy Analyst, OECD Environment Directorate

Stockholm World Water Week 31 August 2017





Projected increase in nutrient effluents from wastewater, 1970-2050



Source: OECD (2012) OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050.



A strong economic case for investment, but persistant financing gap

- There is a strong economic case for investment in water security
 - For example, the cost of inadequate water supply and sanitation is estimated at **USD 260 billion per year** (up to 10% of GDP in some African countries)
- The strong economic case does not guarantee sufficient financial flows
- Global estimates for water infrastructure financing needs range from **USD 6.7 trillion** by 2030 to **USD 22.6 trillion** by 2050.

Source: Sadoff et al (2015) *Securing Water, Sustaining Growth*, report of the OECD/GWP Task Force; Winpenny, J. (2015) *Water: fit to finance?*, report of the High-Level Panel on financing infrastructure for a water secure world, World Water Council and OECD.



- Revisiting the "3Ts"
 - Tariffs, taxes and transfers
- Also consider:
 - New kinds of taxes, such as a Public Goods
 Charge
 - New types of financial contributions, such as value capture mechanisms
 - Scalability, tailored, local instruments



Innovative business models: examples

- Enabling wastewater treatment plants to diversify revenue streams, reduce investment needs
 - Commercialising nutrient management technologies; guaranteed purchase agreement
 - The Water Energy Purchase Agreement a financing platform for wastewater treatment and resource recovery as a service





New sources of finance

- Green bonds
 - Rapid growth: USD 97billion 2016
 - Water less than 10% of issuance



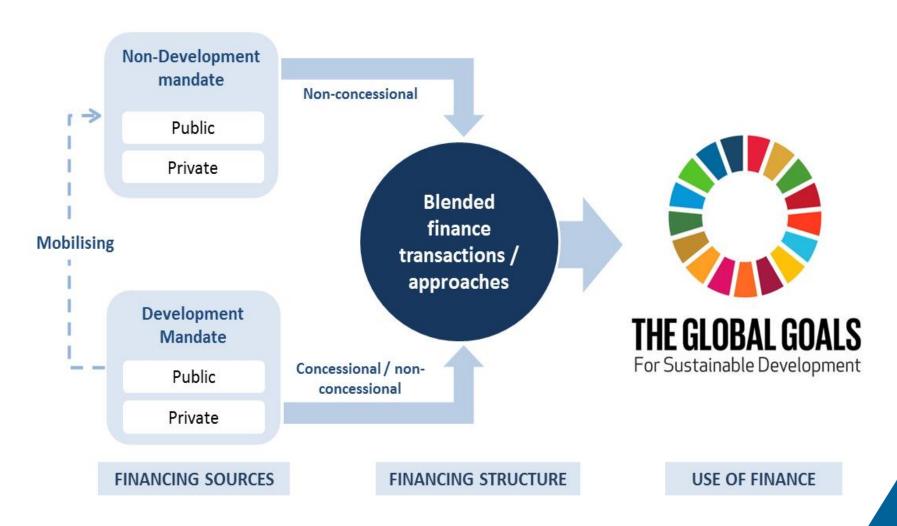


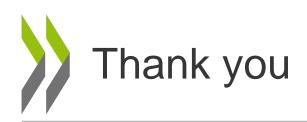
Blended finance: mobilising private capital for the SDGs

- Increasing interest in the context of financing for the SDGs in 'blended' public-private transactions, especially among development finance providers
- Blended finance has the potential to:
 - Bridge the viability gap for projects in developing countries
 - Mitigate risks and attract private capital
- However, certain challenges need to be managed:
 - Crowding-in rather than crowding-out private capital
 - Ensuring development outcomes and impact



Blended finance principles





Kathleen.Dominique @oecd.org www.oecd.org/water

