

WASH-FIN 2 Project Summary

- U.S. Government's 2021 PREPARE initiative aims to mobilize \$1 billion in financing for climate-resilient water and sanitation services by 2030.
- USAID's WASH-FIN 2 activity aims to mobilize \$375
 million by 2027 for climate-resilient water and sanitation
 services and strengthen the performance of 165+
 sector institutions and service providers.
- Operates in 10 countries (including India, Kenya, and Ghana)

PROBLEM CONTEXT

- Water service providers often fail to collect revenues on water provided to consumers due to under-measurement from faulty meters
- Failure to collect sufficient revenue to cover operating costs can create numerous disruptions to service provision, including:
 - Infrastructure maintenance
 - Water quality monitoring
 - Complaint resolution
 - Service expansion to low-income/rural areas
 - Hours of service per day

 USAID partnered with four county water service providers in Kenya to replace 5,100 faulty meters with automatic meter reading-enabled meters in Aug – Sep 2022.



RESEARCH QUESTION

Did the meter replacements increase the revenue collected from the customer accounts? (Did meter replacements increase the proportion of water provided that was actually billed for?)

Key Outcome of Interest:

Revenue Collection

METHODOLOGY

Proposed Analysis: Differences in

Differences

 Goal: Isolate metering impact from seasonal variation in consumption

$$B_i = \beta Metered_i + \lambda Post_i + \omega (Metered_i \times Post_i) + \gamma X_a + \epsilon_i$$
 (1)

- $B_i = Monthly bill amount$
- $Metered_i = 1$ if account had a meter replacement
- $Post_i = 1$ for October 2022
- ullet ω : DiD term to capture treatment effect
- X_a: vector of controls (Zone, Usage Clusters, etc.)

Current Data Availability:

- Utility D provided administrative and billing data for domestic accounts from May 2022 → Oct 2022
- Pilot DID approach using this county, prior to additional data requests from the other utilities

DATA

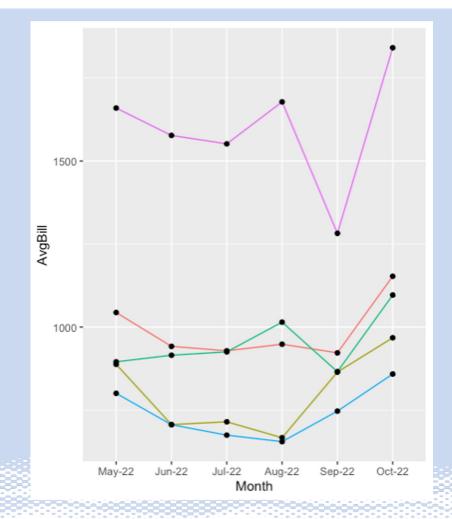
- Datasets submitted from each service provider for each customer account contain:
 - Monthly Billing (May Oct 2022)
 - Water Consumption*
 - Customer Category (Domestic, Industrial, School, etc.)*
 - Zone*
 - Usage Cluster*

Limitations:

- Counties vary in data management capacity not all variables are present across all datasets
- Data is politically sensitive for utilities and very difficult to acquire
- Short time frame

^{*} for some counties

Utility	% Change: May→ Oct			
А	9.0%			
В	22.5%			
С	10.9%			
D	7.3%			
OVERALL	10.4%			



PILOT RESULTS

Metering Effect on Revenues = 49.27 KES (~\$0.35)

- Significant at 5% level
- ~6% of the average May bill at Utility D
- Utility D replaced 1,693 meters ⇒ potential
 - ~\$350K increase in annual revenues

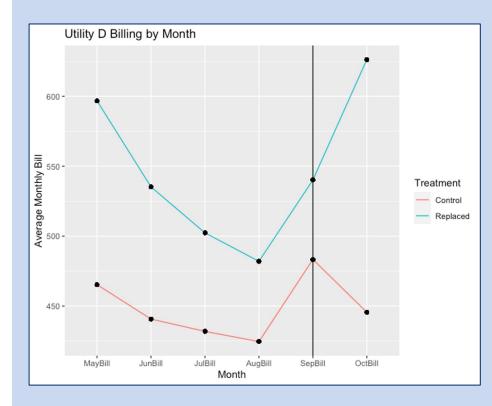
Call: lm(formula = bill ~ did + Treatment + post + zn_name + usageclusters, data = df[df\$newcustcode == "Domestic",])

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -9266 -103 -39 26 46586

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(>ltl)	
(Intercept)	59.0942	14.1920	4.164	3.14e-05	***
did	49.2702	23.4920	2.097	0.035973	*
Treatment	-9.6442	17.3718	-0.555	0.578784	
post	-19.7791	7.2673	-2.722	0.006499	**



NEXT STEPS

Data Collection:

- Additional funding was provided to utilities to conduct an additional round of meter replacements in mid-2023, with installations on going
- We are requesting data from utilities to use these second-round meters as a credible counterfactual group for the May
 → October 2022 DiD
- Already identified as in need of replacement in 2022, but did not actually receive a meter replacement during the first round of installations

Deliverables:

- Utilities want to take out commercial loans to finance the acquisition of more meters, but are struggling to get lender interest
- Estimated revenue increase from meter installations will be used to develop a financial model for the proposed meter investments to demonstrate financial viability to lenders

