

WWW-YES-2009-France
Survey template

International survey on drinking water												
Item	Unit	Europe							Africa			
Country	name	France	France	France	Germany	Belgium	Turkey	Romania	Tunisia	Tunisia	Ghana	Cameroon
Survey area patterns												
Type	town, village, ...	town	town	intermunicipal	town	Region	town	town	town	town	City	town
Name	-	Paris	Nantes	SIE Lillion	München	Walloon Region	Istanbul	Magurele	Kebili	Kairouan	Accra	Yaoundé
Surface	km ²	100	66	242	310	16 844	5700	45,15	22484	6 712	400	304
Number of inhabitants	-	2 000 000	280 600	30 239	1 350 000	3 435 879	12 700 000	9 272	147 000	546 209	4 000 000	2000000
Population density	inhab/km ²	20 000	4 252	125	4 355	204	2 228	205	7	81	10 000	6 579
Urban (constructed)	%	90	83	40	65	14	15	24	30	10	85	40
Rural (open space, porous soil)	%	10	17	60	35	82	85	76	70	90	15	60
Water resources used for drinking water supply												
River	%	30	100	20	0	16	97,8	0	0	1	0	70
Lake	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	95	0
Groundwater	%	70	0	80	100	84	2,2	100	99	80	5	25
Rain harvesting	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	5
Drinking water access												
Population accessing to drinking water	%	99	99	100	99	99	99	99	99	92	80	99
In house water tap	%	99	99	100	99	99	99	89	99	50	15	15
Well	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0,2	30
Public fountain (reseller)	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	35	45
Water tanks (rain water)	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,2	10
Drinking water distribution												
Water distribution company/institution	name	Eau de Paris	Nantes métropole, Régie communautaire de l'eau	SAUR	Stadtwerke München	SWDE, CILE, Aquasambre, IDEMLS, IECBW, VIVA QUA, VMW, TMVW	ISKI	SC Vital Gaz	SONEDE	SONEDE	Ghana Water Company	La Camerounaise des Eaux (CAMEROON WATER UTILITIES)
Company/institution type	state, local public authority, private	public	public	private	public	public	state	private	public	public	State	Private
Active since	number of years	5	115	28	120	20	28	2003	41	41	44	1
Daily delivery	m ³ /day	560 000	42 400	4 643	320 000	1 107 945	1 950 000	3 000	-	25 992	570 000	135 000
Consumers	inhab	2 180 000	280 600	12 023	1 350 000	8 207 001	12 700 000	8 252	-	546 209	9 389 000	2 000 000
Theoretical consumption	L/inhab/day	257	151	386	237	135	154	364	-	48	61	68
Average inhabitant consumption	L/inhab/day	160	151	121	128	131	250	123,8	82	100	40-45	20
Drinking water production (if not the same as above)												
Water production company/institution	name	Eau et Force-Parisienne des Eaux (Veolia, Suez)		SAUR				Apa Nova				
Company/institution type	state, local public authority, private	private		private				private				
Active since	number of years	20		28				28				
Daily production	m ³ /day	1 000 000		3 307				900000				
Drinking water price												
Household price (recent)	Euro/m ³	2,6	2,51	2,23	1,46	2,93	1,5	0,65	0,08	0,07	0,4	0,5
Special measures for low income households	no, price reduction, minimum volume guaranteed	no	no	no	no	/	no	no	yes gradually with consumed volume		no	no
Average family income	Euro/family	1 500	1 365	1 500	1 500	2 820	800	630	-	250	200	90
Average family water bill	Euro/family	40	32	66	110	28	10	9	-	15	6	5
Average water bill/family income ratio	%	2,67%	2,34%	4,40%	7,33%	0,99%	1,25%	1,43%	-	6,00%	3,00%	5,56%
Coca Cola bottle price	Euro/L	1,8	1,5	1,4	1	0,66	1	0,72	0,45	0,7	1,6	0,6
Coca Cola price / water price	(Euro/L) / (Euro/L)	692	598	628	685	225	667	1108	5982	10000	4000	1200

International survey on drinking water												
Item	Unit	Europe						Africa				
Drinking water key issues												
Absence of delivery		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
Interruption of delivery		0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	3
Limited delivery volume		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Distance from house	0 = less important; 3 = most important	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Water price		3	3	0	1	3	0	1	2	1	2	3
Water bill paiement		1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	2
Water quality		1	1	3	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	1
Water taste		1	1	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Water colour		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drinking water personal opinion												
Water production/distribution should be managed by public authorities or by private entities?			yes	yes	yes	YES	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Why?			to ensure the best water quality without trying to make profit	because water is a public property	ensure safety, availability and quality	private management could lead to unstable water prices	Water, like any other scarce resource, has to be managed. Its production and consumption can only be managed sustainably if one institution that does not treat it as a trade meta is responsible for it.	People should know how the water they drink is produced and the quality it has.	to guarantee transparency especially on the sanitary aspects	equitqbility water right	in public form not able to meet rising demands	Because it's the duty of government to treat the water
Should citizens be involved in the management of water production/distribution?			yes	yes	yes	YES	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Why? How?			to ensure following up of this water without trying to make profit	same answer	ensure safety, availability and quality	private management could lead to unstable water prices	As long as the production and the amount that has to be distributed can be regulated by the government, privatization of the water distribution is not a problem.	People also have to know how it is distributed. Most of the time the pipes are old and allows water to be leaked.	price rise control	low cost	to fill the gaps! it is partly done by private tanker trucks to reach areas that are not covered by piped system	because it's the duty of government to provide water to citizen
Should drinking water should be for free?			no	no	no	NO	yes	no	no	No	no	no
How? For whom?			because making drinking water has a cost and if the water has no value, it will be more and more wasted	because the prices allow to implement a good service and to avoid wastefulness	because it is worth to be payed, responsibility of water consumption	discretionary consumption	It is a basic commodity that you have to consume, like air, so it should be the responsibility of a government to provide free water to its citizens.	Water production and distribution require numerous costs, but special measures should be taken for low income households.	mobilization costs should be recovered	water economy- Better water supply	costs should be recovered as much as possible from users.	Because the production of water supply involve some investment
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Date	DD/MM/2009	27-avr.-09	4-may-09	14-mai-09	06-mai-09	15-mai-09	22-mai-09	9-mai-09	07-mai.-09	18-mai-09	5-mai-09	12-mai-09

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International survey on drinking water														
Item	Unit					Latin America			Asia		Total results			
Country	name	Kenya	Nigeria	Bénin	Ivory coast	Colombia	Brazil	Argentina	India	China	Average	Median	Min	Max
Survey area patterns														
Type	town, village, ...	town	town	Town	town	twon	town	Town	town	city				
Name	-	Nairobi	Abeokuta	Cotonou	Agboville	Bogotá	Montes Claros	Obera	Delhi	Chengdu				
Surface	km ²	244	400	79	4512	330	3582	155	1483	12390	3 134	942	45	22 484
Number of inhabitants	-	3 000 000	5 000 000	740 463	67 672	7 000 000	361 672	54190	17 000 000	11 250 000	3 548 660	2 500 000	9 272	17 000 000
Population density	inhab/km ²	12 295	12 500	9 373	15	21 212	101	350	11 463	908	5 813	6 196	7	21 212
Urban (constructed)	%	80	40	100	60	73	7	85	65	60	53	60	7	100
Rural (open space, porous soil)	%	20	60	0	40	27	93	15	35	40	47	40	-	93
Water resources used for drinking water supply														
River	%	70	85	0	90	100	100	80	88	100	52	75	-	100
Lake	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	-	-	95
Groundwater	%	10	10	100	10	0	0	20	12	0	40	11	-	100
Rain harvesting	%	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	-	17
Drinking water access														
Population accessing to drinking water	%	80	80	97	5,78	100	99,70	100	100	99	91	98	6	100
In house water tap	%	80	60	43	5,78	100	99,70	80	96	99	76	78	6	100
Well	%	0	15	2		0	0		4	1	3	1	-	30
Public fountain (reseller)	%	0	0	0		0	0	20	0	0	5	-	-	45
Water tanks (rain water)	%	5	5	54		0	0		0	0	4	0	-	54
Drinking water distribution														
Water distribution company/institution	name	Nairobi Water & Sewarage Company	Ogun State Government Water Corporation	Société Nationale des Eaux du Bénin	SODECI	Empresa de Acueducto y Alcantarillado de Bogotá - EAAB	COPASA	Cooperativa Eléctrica Obera Limitada. CELO	Delhi Jal Board	Chengdu Municipal Waterworks Co.Ltd				
Company/institution type	state, local public authority, private	public	Public	public	Private	public	puclic / private	Private. Co-op	State	public				
Active since	number of years	5	20	6	50	120	41	30	11	64	140	41	1	2 003
Daily delivery	m ³ /day	70 000	42 000		1 900	1 296 000	75 348	7 150	3 670 000	1 380 000	625 632	105 174	1 900	3 670 000
Consumers	inhab	1 000 000	350 000		3 912	8 000 000	360 390	35 673	17 000 000	3 000 000	3 690 170	1 500 000	3 912	17 000 000
Theoretical consumption	L/inhab/day	70	120		486	162		209	216	460	210	181	48	486
Average inhabitant consumption	L/inhab/day	50	80	20,9	50	130		185	175	230	123	100	20	250
Drinking water production (if not the same as above)														
Water production company/institution	name	Nairobi Water & Sewarage Company		Société Nationale des Eaux du Bénin				Cooperativa Eléctrica Obera Limitada. CELO						
Company/institution type	state, local public authority, private	public		public				Private. Co-op						
Active since	number of years	5		6				30			20		5	30
Daily production	m ³ /day	70 000		39187				7652			402 499		3 307	1 000 000
Drinking water price														
Household price (recent)	Euro/m ³	1,5	0,3	0,3	0,39	0,73	0,29	0,64	0	0,15	0,96	0,34	-	2,93
Special measures for low income households	no, price reduction, minimum volume guaranteed	no	price reduction through subsidy	no	no	price reduction	price reduction (50% for houses with surface <= 44m2), different prices according to consumption	no	minimum volume guaranteed	no				
Average family income	Euro/family	5	200	76	76,92	200	233	300	312	615	667	200	5	2 820
Average family water bill	Euro/family	5	4,2	15,27	4,62	7	13	11	1,52	52	23	7	2	110
Average water bill/family income ratio	%	100,00%	2,10%	20,00%	6,00%	3,50%	5,69%	3,67%	0,49%	8,45%	9,73%	5,69%	0,49%	100,00%
Coca Cola bottle price	Euro/L	1,8	0,42	0,99	1,54	0,42	0,54	0,5	0,15	0,61	0,92	0,61	0,15	1,80
Coca Cola price / water price	(Euro/L) / (Euro/L)	1200	1400	3300	3995	575	1836	781		4067	2 260	2 260	225	10 000

International survey on drinking water														
Item	Unit	Latin America					Asia				Total results			
Drinking water key issues														
Absence of delivery	0 = less important; 3 = most important	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0,80	-	-	5
Interruption of delivery		3	1	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	1,30	1,65	-	3
Limited delivery volume		3	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0,75	0,88	-	3
Distance from house		0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,60	-	-	3
Water price		3	3	2	2	3	2	1	0	1	1,80	2,00	-	3
Water bill paiement		3	3	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	1,30	1,15	-	3
Water quality		1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	1,05	1,00	-	3
Water taste		1	1	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	1,10	1,00	-	3
Water colour		0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0,35	-	-	3
Drinking water personal opinion														
Water production/distribution should be managed by public authorities or by private entities?		Yes	Yes	YES	yes		yes	no	no	yes	YES =	79%		
Why?		Cheaper	Very low income level & ensuring better quality	To make drinking water accessible to all, by facing the cost of its production	to avoid the water marketing (earnings)		Because water is one of the basic needs of men, like food, education, health insurance... These needs should be accessible to everyone independent of the economic aspects of the population. Public service would be able to regulate this accessibility.	There are good examples of private management	Considering economical issues, the state government is able to provide drinking water at very low price, which in case of privatisation may not remain so low. At the same time, privatization in similar other sectors in India had not been satisfactory.	More security and enable to guarantee the supply of water				
Should citizens be involved in the management of water production/distribution?		No	Yes	Yes but only in towns	yes		yes	no	no	yes	YES =	74%		
Why? How?		Efficiency	Quantity availability with better quality	Because it is not necessary to carry out high benefit on the sale of water and, the strong density of the population, makes the investments profitables	Accessibility for all people		Same reasons.	There are good examples of private management	Again, keeping in view the economical issues and past experiences of privatization, it should not be made private.	It may be more convenient				
Should drinking water should be for free?		Yes	no but price reduction to guarantee minimum volume supply	No, when the distribution is centralized like in towns. But Yes in rural areas, where the distribution is not centralized	yes		no	no	no	no	YES =	16%		
How? For whom?		Accessibility/Affordability	Avoid wastage to sustain productivity		Drinking water must be free for all people		The actual state of ecological conscience of the world population does not allow to conciliate free water distribution and the resource waste control. Otherwise, social criteria could be used to determine the amount of taxes to pay, ensuring accessibility.	abuse may have	Considering the higher level of illiteracy and unawareness towards resource conservation, it should not be free to achieve water conservation. At the same time, the revenue so generated by the government will help in achieving better infrastructure for water production and distribution.	Like electricity, drinking water need special production				
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Date	DD/MM/2009	11-mai-09	13-mai-09	15-mai-09	15-mai-09	17-mai-09	17-mai-09	18-mai-09	17-mai-09	4-août-09				