Session 4B: Improving Urban Water Systems
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- Good balance – 2 studies in US/Canada, 1 in Tanzania and 1 in India
- Studies a combination of revealed and stated preference methods
- But with some new issues and innovative approaches:
  - Eg, 1 study valuing investments in improving reliability (US)
  - Another study looking at whether social norms are effective for water conservation (Canada)
  - Or whether continuous piped water or improved intermittency have different EWTPs and the positive WTP for incremental improvements in frequency, duration and punctuality of deliveries (India)
  - Or large scale interventions in Tanzania and understanding the realities that HHs obtain water from numerous sources, eg. Exposed to different quantities and qualities
- Studies in the US and Canada w strong datasets – 800 thousand in Canada!

Interesting issues that could be further discuss with the Bank:
- Tough challenge of lack of data so we are forced to work with primary sources by designing new surveys. Designing with context in mind is challenging
- Addressing the twin goals. In India for example, the analysis included different income groups so looking at the welfare of effects of the different groups will be useful for the Bank. How are benefits distributed. Who receives greatest improvement in quality of life.
- Last but not least. Incorporate in analysis the institutional context. Are the utilities carrying out these studies weak/strong? Financial

capacity? What are those institutional determinants needed to carry out some of these valued improvements?