

## **Abstract**

Since 1990, privatization of water and sanitation utilities has been promoted as a viable solution to their insufficient accessibility in developing countries, however its aftermath is disputed to this day. The purpose of this thesis is to examine the consequences and effectiveness of private-sector-supplied water and sanitation services in developing countries in the context of SDG. Using the panel data regression methods of fixed-effects and random-effects, the sample of 78 countries in the span of 29 years from 1990-2018 is analyzed to quantify the effect of private-sector and IMF (non-private) investment on expansion of water and sanitation coverage and the extent to which each of them helps diminish WASP mortality rate among the population. The results show that a) neither source of external financial aid significantly contributes to expansion of water coverage and decrease of mortality rate, and b) the degree of countries' economic development (measured by GDP per capita) is the most significant factor in the pursuit of water-related SDG.