S13.3-18 DEBRIEFING SESSION OF THE 2ND <u>CP TRAINING IN JAPAN</u>

WELCOME LADIES AND GENTLE MEN



Presentation outline

- Personal experience
 - Socio-cultural and economic differences
- · Lessons learned during the this training
 - Water supply (history, water safety plan, purification plant, HR, customer satisfaction, tariff collection)
- Recommendation
- Conclusion

Personal Experience



Personal Experience

Clean Surroundings





Socio-cultural

- · Night lives, bars, tours, site seeing
- · Respect for others, public properties,
- Sado (Japanese Tea Ceremony)



Socio-cultural

Museums, shrines and palaces Parks and other sites





Socio-cultural

- · Recreational activities
 - performing arts, cooking, arts workshop, sports, fishing







Economy





Lesson Learned

Water Supply Service

- ✓ The history (proper documentation)
- ✓ Natural disaster, population growth, technology
- √ Water supply planning
- √ Water safety plan



Public Relations

PR – awareness at school





Customer Service & Meter Reading

CS outsourced



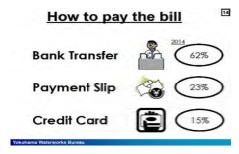
Meter Reading outsourced



Billing and Tariff Collection



Payment methods

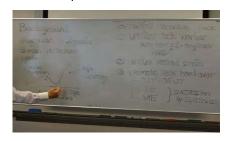


Proposed Ideas

- Proper documentation
- Pipe lines or service lines properly buried
- Use of retired skill workers as trainers
- Open office
- More payment methods and cashier points
- Purchase meters with lock and casing

Human Resource Development

• HR development



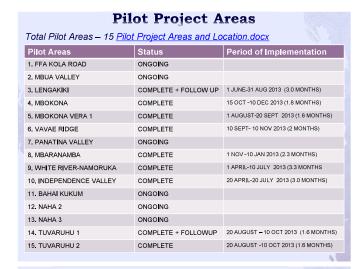
Arigato Gozaimashita



S13.3-19PROGRESS AND ISSUES OF THE PROJECT

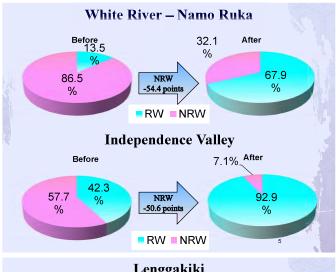


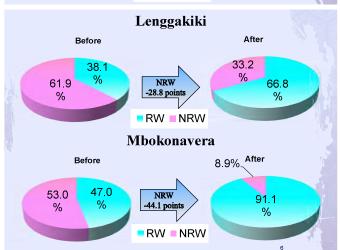
Contents Introduction Achievement of Project until current. Pilot Project Areas and Period of Implementation NRW Reduction Activity Results Cost Effectiveness of NRW Reduction Activities Situation of ongoing project Including follow up activities Schedule for ongoing project

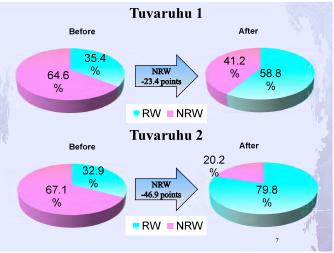


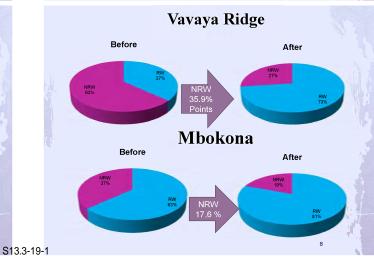
Achievements of Project

- 9 Pilot Areas -Complete
- 6 Pilots Ongoing
- 2 pilots –Follow up with assistance from JICA Expert team

















Increased Revenue Water by NRW Reduction Activities

Total volume increase after countermeasures is 861.14 m³/day or 4306 Drums of water each day from 9 pilot areas.

No	Area No.	Pilot Project Area	Revenue Water Volume before Countermeasures	Revenue Water Volume after Countermeasures' ¹	Increased Water Volume by the NRW Reduction Activities
			(m³/day) [A]	(m³/day) [B]	(m3/day) [C]=[B]-[A]
1	No.9	White River- Namo Ruka	46.96	235.48	188.52
2	No.10	Independence Valley	67.54	148.27	80.73
3	No.3	Lenggakiki	224.89	394,99	170.10
4	No.5	Mbokonavera-1	83.74	162.33	78.59
5	No.14	Tuvaruhu-1	36.64	84.57	47.93
6	No.15	Tuvaruhu-2	37.39	90.69	53.30
7	No.6	Vavaea Ridge	185.57	365.60	180.03
8	No.4	Mbokona	78.42	109.39	30.98
9	No.8	Mbaranamba	122.49	153.45	30.96
		Total	883.64	1744.77	861.14

Total Cost Incurred by the complete pilot areas

Total Cost incurred for 9 pilot project- \$ 990,321 Average Cost for each pilot - \$ 110,036 (more for some pilots than others depending on pilot

		size).						
	Area No.	Pilot Project Area	Pipe Distance	Number of Househo l d	Personnel Cost	Consumab <u>l</u> e Cost	Material & Equipment	Total Initial Cost incurred
			(m)	-	(SBD)	(SBD)	(SBD)	(SBD)
1	No.9	White River- NamoRuka	1,063.23	83	74,710	2,306	22,673	99,689
2	No.10	Independence Valley	2,184.45	91	78,825	2,207	32,889	113,921
3	No.3	Lenggakiki	2,481.38	161	55,087	971	59,810	115,868
	No.5	Mbokonavera-1	1,104.12	76	48,515	269	32,138	80,922
5	No.14	Tuvaruhu-1	1,205.88	47	43,084	884	0	43,968
6	No.15	Tuvaruhu-2	1,371.31	62	45,669	942	0	46,611
7	No.6	Vavaea Ridge	1,298.15	163	56,752	4,081	104,816	165,649
8	No.4	Mbokona	1,418.66	110	91,461	7,417	146,267	245,145
9	No.8	Mbaranamba	1,512.29	100	39,498	5,959	33,092	78,549
		Total	13,639.47	893	533,601	25,036	431,685	990,321

Cost Benefit Analysis for NRW Reduction Activities (for 3 years)

Revenue increase will be SBD 3,740,361 per year or SBD 11, 221,085 for three years through the NRW reduction activities.

IF the condition of the water system in the pilots is maintained in the same

condition as that after countermeasure Cost Benefit (A)> Cost of NRW reduction activities (B)

CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF TH		Area No.	Pilot Project Area	Increased Revenue Water Volume		Anticipated Additional Revenue by Unit Revenue for Water (@11.9SBD/m²)*1		Initial Cost incurred ¹²	Initial and Recurring Cost for 3 years ²	
ú				(m ³ /day)	(m ¹ /3yrs)	(SBD/day)	(SBD/3yrs)	(SBD)	(SBD/3yrs)	
8	1	No.9	White River - Namo Ruka	189	206,429	2,243	2,456,510	99,689	199,378	
	2	No.10	Independence Valley	81	88,399	961	1,051,952	113,921	227,842	
	3	No.3	Lenggakiki	170	186,260	2,024	2,216,488	115,868	231,736	
Ī	4	No.5	Mbokonavera-1	79	86,056	935	1,024,067	80,922	161,844	
ı	5	No.14	Tuvaruhu-1	48	52,483	570	624,552	43,968	87,936	
	6	No.15	Tuvaruhu-2	53	58,364	634	694,526	46,611	93,222	
	7	No.6	Vavaea Ridge	180	197,134	2,142	2,345,881	165,649	331,298	
ı	8	No.4	Mbokona	31	33,919	369	403,685	245,145	490,290	
ı	9	No.8	Mbaranamba	31	33,902	368	403,424	78,549	157,097	
			Total	862	942,946	10,248	11,221,085	990,328	1,980,643	

Situation of ongoing work

- ♦ 6 Pilot area project ongoing
 - Mbua Valley (after countermeasure)
 - Bahai (countermeasure)
 - Panatina(after countermeasure)
 - Naha 2 (countermeasure)
 - Naha 3 (countermeasure)
- 2 Pilots Follow up Activities
 - ◆ Tuvaruhu 1
 - Lengakiki

1

Schedule for remaining areas

- ◆ Pilot Timeline 20140626.xlsx
- Proposed to complete all pilot by end of July to enable us to proceed to DMA's.

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Issues After Countermeasures in 3 Pilot Sites

Current Situation	Re-Counter measures	Results After Re- Countermeasures
CASE 1:Tuvaruhu 1 Pilot Site. [NRW reduction ratio not achieved 30 points reduction]	General leak survey. Check all customer water meters. Check customer status after Countermeasures. (D/L, Metered, Illegal, Disco) Metered a D/L Customer (1) Fixed all leakages Disconnected all illegal users(3) Re- MNF Do Counter measure	Achieved YES / NO

Cont'd

Current Situation	Re – Counter Measures	Results After Re- Countermeasures
CASE 2: Lengakiki – Ministers Ridge [NRW reduction ratio not achieved 30 points reduction]	 a. General leak survey. b. Check all customer water meters. c. Check customer status after Countermeasures. (D/L, Metered, Illegal, Disco) d. Fixed all leakages e. Disconnect all illegal users & metered D/L. f. Invisible leak detection. 	In progress towards achieving 30 points reduction. Minimum Night Flow is schedule for next week. Ongoing
?????????	f. Re-Step Test(Redo Task d & e) Do Countermeasure	Achieved YES/NO

Cont'd

Current Situation	Re – Countermeasures	Results After Re- Countermeasures
CASE 3: Panatina Valley [NRW reduction ratio not achieved 30 points reduction]	a. General leak survey. b. Check all customer water meters (3 not working) c. Check customer status after countermeasures. (D/L, Metered, Illegal, Disco) e. Do leak detection, section by section, using leakage equipment. f. Fixed leakages & metered all D/L. g. Do MNF	Re – Minimum Night Flow After Countermeasures. (Schedule for next week)
???????	Do Countermeasures	Achieved YES / NO

Field Activities

Lengakiki Pilot Site

nrw\nrw poto\Leng2.JPG
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Panatina Valley Pilot Site

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S13.3-20 GIS DATABASE CURRENT / ON-GOING ACTIVITIES

Solomon Water – Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Gavin Bare

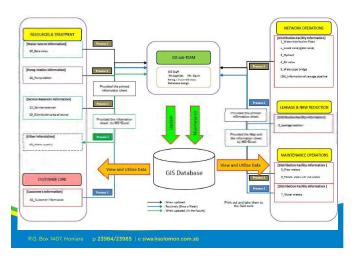
GIS Technician

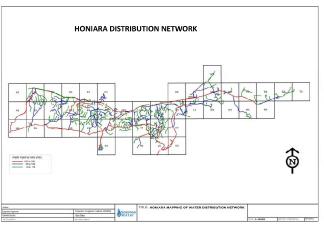
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Introduction

Geographic Information Systems is the technology to locate and hold information about objects.

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Role of GIS

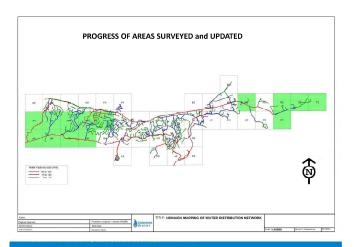
- Solomon Water's operation and service covers large area of land(Honiara $\approx 74 \ km^2$).
- Mapping of Facilities, Features,
 Assets or incidents are important
 to hold information for immediate
 planning or future reference.

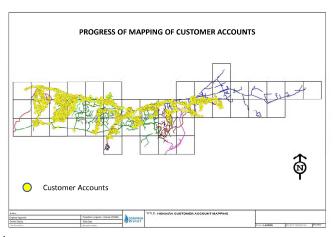
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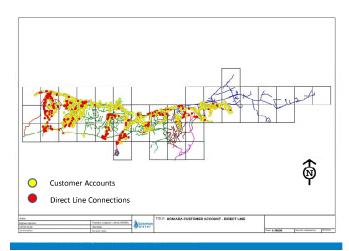
GIS Current/Ongoing Activities

- Mapping of:
 - Water supply distribution network
 - Upgrade Modelling
 - > For more accurate maps for field operation and distribution.
 - Honiara Customer accounts
 - Put a location to Volume Consumption
 - ➤ Link Billing and GIS DMA Management.
- Development of a GIS workflow for Database
 - Establish procedural link between GIS and SW departments.

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Example of Output about Customers and Consumption by GIS

ZONE	No of Metered	No of DL	Illegals	Discon.	Consumption (m3/month)
ZONE-1	100	10	30	4	3,500
ZONE-2	60	30	5	10	3,000
ZONE-3	20	60	2	20	2,500
I	I	I	I	I	I

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Challenges

- Information availability
 - Lots of features are underground
 - Many records have been lost
- Information Sharing
 - No formal process in acquiring information yet.
- Precise data and quality information data

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Conclusion

- A better understanding of the role GIS plays in this organisation is achieved.
- Smooth cooperation between departments towards a more effective operation and much improved Solomon Water service.

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S13.3-21 DMA-BASED NRW REDUCTION AND MONITORING



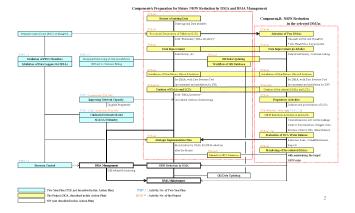


The Project for Improvement of NRW Reduction Capacity for SW

DMA-based NRW Reduction and Monitoring

SW Conference Room 1st July 2014

Overall Implementing Flow



DMA Management and Maintenance

"DMA Management" (i.e. DMA-based Monitoring) is defined as a solution to NRW by creation of permanent leakage (rather NRW) control system by dividing the network into a number of sectors called DMA so that NRW in each sector can be quantified and the detection activities can always be directed to the part of the network with the most NRW. Once an acceptable level of NRW is achieved by countermeasures, the water flow into the area and water consumption in the area is monitored to identify new leakages or illegal connections immediately and prioritized them for solution. Then, further countermeasures are taken as "DMA Maintenance" to keep the acceptable level of NRW.

So, DMA Management and Maintenance contributes to shifting current passive leakage (rather NRW) control to active one.

Schedule

Component - A
 Jun. 2014 to Mar. 2015
 Currently, provisional demarcation of DMAs is ongoing.
 Strategic Implementation Plan will be finalized in the beginning of the Phase-4.

Component – B (2 selected DMAs)
 1st DMA: Aug. 2014 to Dec. 2014 (4.5 month)
 2nd DMA: Nov. 2014 to Mar. 2015 (4.5 month)

District Metered Area (DMA)

"District Metered Area (DMA)" is defined as a discrete area of a distribution system permanently created by isolation or the complete disconnection of pipe work in which the quantities of water inflow and outflow the area are metered. The water flow is analyzed to quantify the level of NRW. In this way, it is possible to determine more precisely where and when it is most beneficial to undertake NRW reduction activities.

Leakage Control Zone (LCZ)

"Leakage Control Zone (LCZ)" specially-introduced in Solomon Water is defined as a discrete zone of a distribution system tentatively created for implementation of countermeasures such as Active Leakage Control against leakage (rather NRW) by isolation or the complete disconnection of pipe work in which the quantities of water inflow and outflow the area are metered temporarily. The Project assumes each DMA consists of a number of LCZs, but that may be not always the case because of DMA size or configuration of network. The size of LCZ and procedures of countermeasures are supposedly almost same as those of the Pilot Project in the Phase-2.

Provisional Demarcation of DMAs



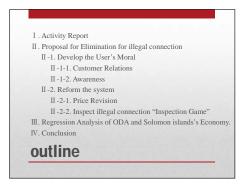
Tentatively, 28 DMAs will be created in Honiara.

Thank you very much.

S13.3-22 MINI-WORKSHOP (FACT FINDING ON SOCIAL ASPECTS UNDER JICA INTERNSHIP PROGRAM)

2014/8/28 2014/8/28





According to this internship program, I observed such fields below;

Site Visit:
Geographic information system data collection
New connection
Leakage repair
Collect water sample at Konglai
Service reservoir constructed under grant aid cooperation
Involvement:
FAQ preparation
Awareness Meeting at FFA
School education program
Interview to Mr. Andrew Ministry of Development Planning Aid
Cooperation.

I Activity report



1 2

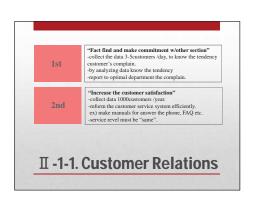
2014/8/28 2014/8/28

There are two main factors to eliminate the illegal connections.

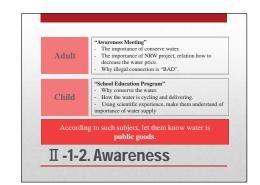
1. Developing User's Moral

2. Reform the System

II. Proposal for Elimination of Illegal Connection



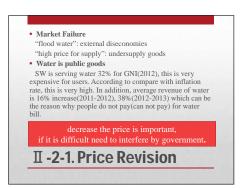




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2014/8/28 2014/8/28





Notation: player I=Solomon Water(SW), Player2=Customer(CS) strategy=Psy, Not pay preference order of payoff : ②>○>△>×

The Matrix of Water Bill Pay Game

| Second Second

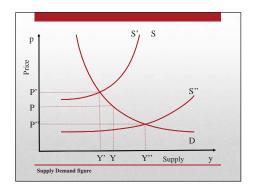
Set the Optimal Price
 Separate the price for Commercial and Public

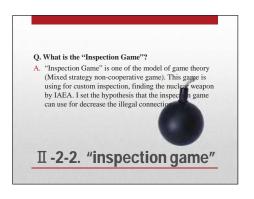
II -2-1. Price Revision

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2014/8/28 2014/8/28

5







I set the hypothesis, and calculate inspection game of SW. The result was "inspect all the house" is Nash equilibrium.

So how about this suggestion below:
inspect frequently and increase opportunity.
reinforcement of pain policy.
widely "inspection" to user, restrain illegal connection.

Radically, deter illegal connection, need reform the system.

II -2-2. "inspection game"

\$13.3-22-2

2014/8/28 2014/8/28

According to interview to people, many people told me this; "ODA is useful for us", "JICA/ODA is helping people in Solomon islands". To prove those comment by mathematically, I use regression analysis. **Ⅲ. Regression analysis ODA and DGP**

• Predictor Variable=ODA, JICA/ODA, Grant Aid/ Technical cooperation ODA

• Explained Variable=GDP of Solomon islands All of those variable have correlation. **Ⅲ. Regression analysis ODA and DGP**

- By technical side, the NRW project looks successfully, make this project more efficient please focus on to systems and policy making.
 One of the reason of ODA is standing for Peace Keeping. I am grad to join the Solomon Water, Thank you for your cooperation.

IV. Conclusion



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S13.3-23 TRAINING FOR METER READERS TO FIND OUT ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS & INTERNAL LEAKAGE

