

Reducing Non-Revenue Water to Meet Increasing Urban Water Demand

**Manila Water Story on NRW Reduction in
Metro Manila, Ho Chi Minh, and Yangon**

- Accelerating economic growth means increasing water demand, especially in urban cities, demand its public infrastructures to keep up with the development.
- Developing and expanding water distribution systems without a program for reducing Non Revenue Water means expanding a cycle of inefficiency.
- The springboard for the success in transforming water sector in Metro Manila and in Vietnam is Public-Private Partnership.

- In 2013, an estimated 3.2 billion people live in cities and urban regions around the world.
- This figure is estimated to grow to 5 billion by 2030, where 3 out of every 5 people live in urban regions.
- Water demand will be geographically concentrated in these urban regions, and consumption will grow by as much as 30%.
- Consumption will be 40% greater than known water sources.

It is imperative that we re-think approaches to water management, and emphasize on efficiency.

A NRW reduction program is meant to reduce wastage on physical losses and increase sales/revenue, but subsequent to a successful NRW reduction program are the following benefits:

- There will be reduced stress on water resources from over- extraction.
- The energy and resources required to run a water system will be less if the water system is intact.
- An efficient water distribution system stabilizes water supply.
- An efficient water distribution system will improve water quality.

Successful NRW reduction allows the expansion of water services without the need to over-harvest from water sources.

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THE MANILA WATER STORY

A Growth Story of a Successful Public-Private Partnership in Asia



BRIEF HISTORY

**WATER SUPPLY AVAILABILITY:
3.1 million customers**



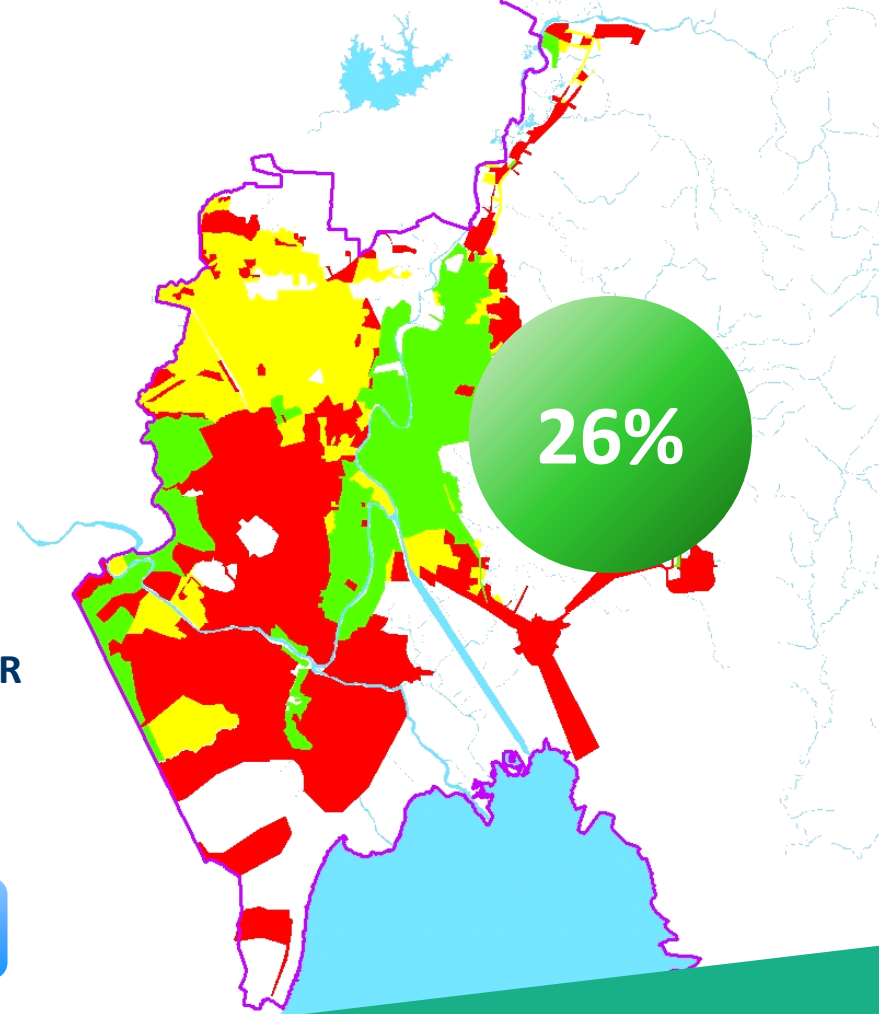
**ILLEGAL
CONNECTIONS**

LEAKS

**LOW WATER
PRESSURE
TO NO WATER**

**POOR CUSTOMER
SERVICE**

LOW SEWER COVERAGE (only 3% coverage)



Pre-1997

Challenging Conditions Before the PPP

City	Population (million)	Water Availability (hrs/day)	Water Coverage (% of pop)	Non-Revenue Water (% of prod)	Staff/1000 Connections
Manila East (1996)	3.1	16	58	63	9.8
Singapore	3.0	24	100	7	2.0
Hong Kong	6.3	24	100	36	2.8
Seoul	10.6	24	100	35	2.3
Kuala Lumpur	1.4	24	100	36	1.4
Bangkok	7.3	24	82	38	4.6



Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS)



Metro Manila's West Zone



Metro Manila's East Zone

Expand Service Coverage

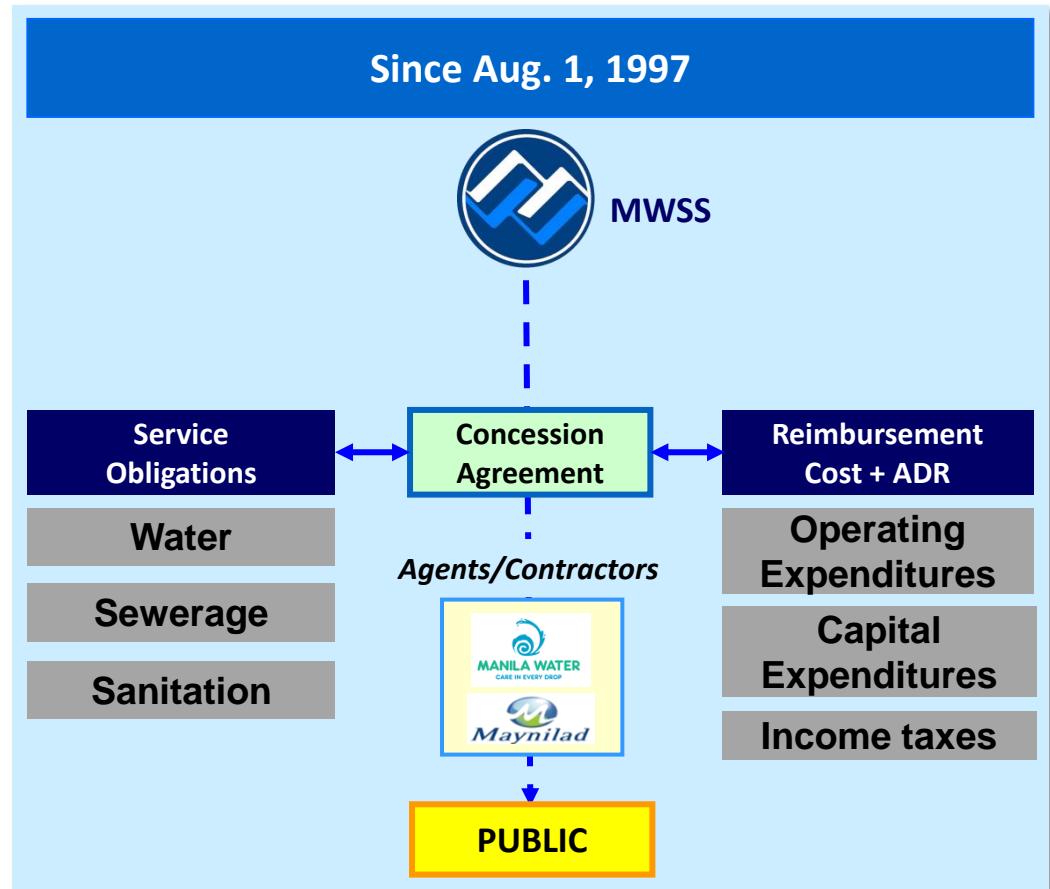
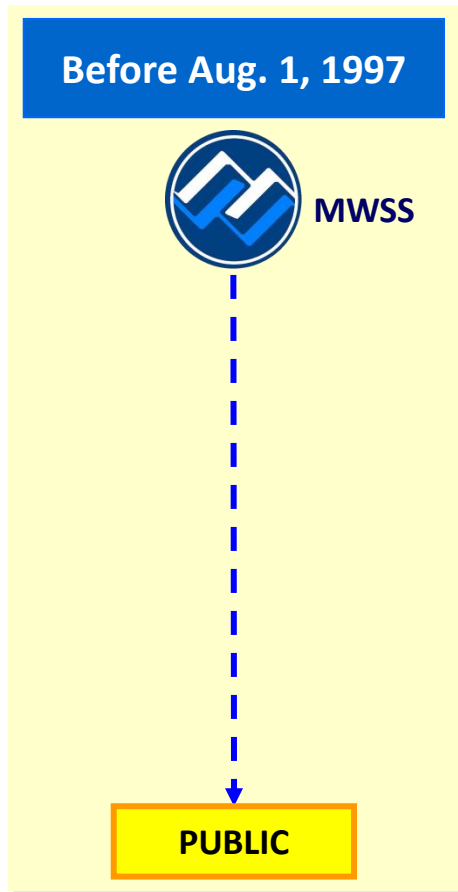


Improve Service Delivery



Increase Operating Efficiency





Asset Management Obligations

“operate, maintain, renew”



Meet Service Obligations

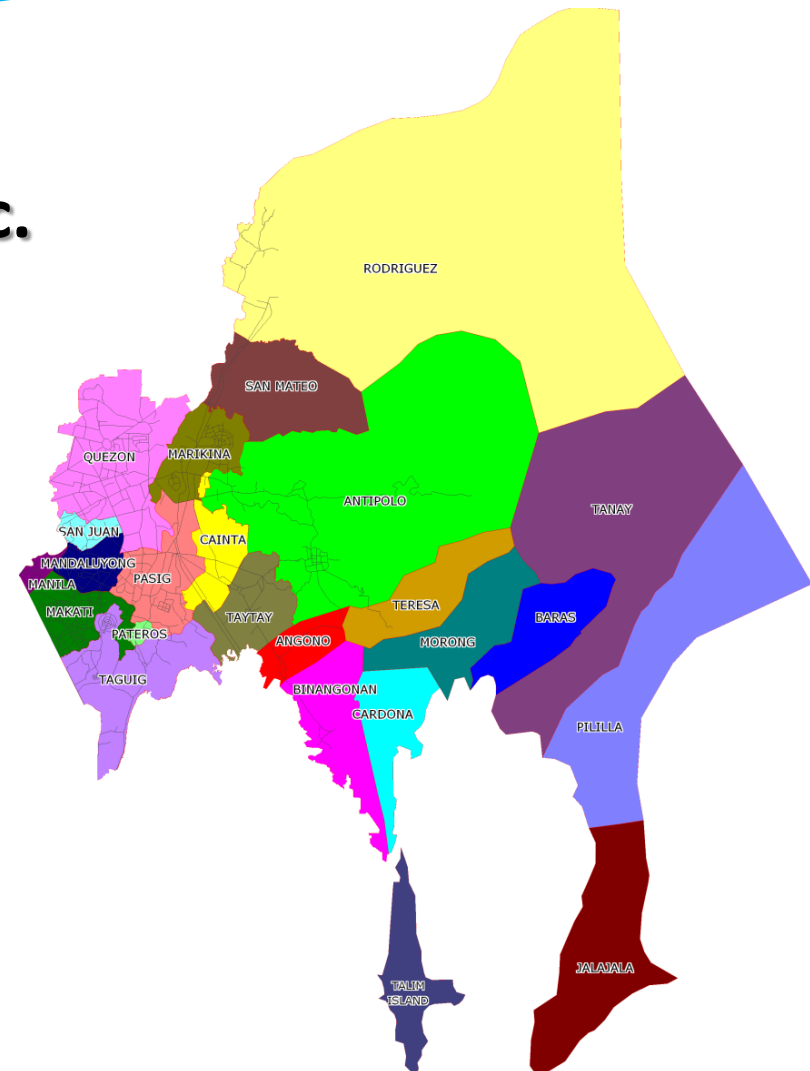
“provision of water supply and sewerage services”

COMPANY PROFILE

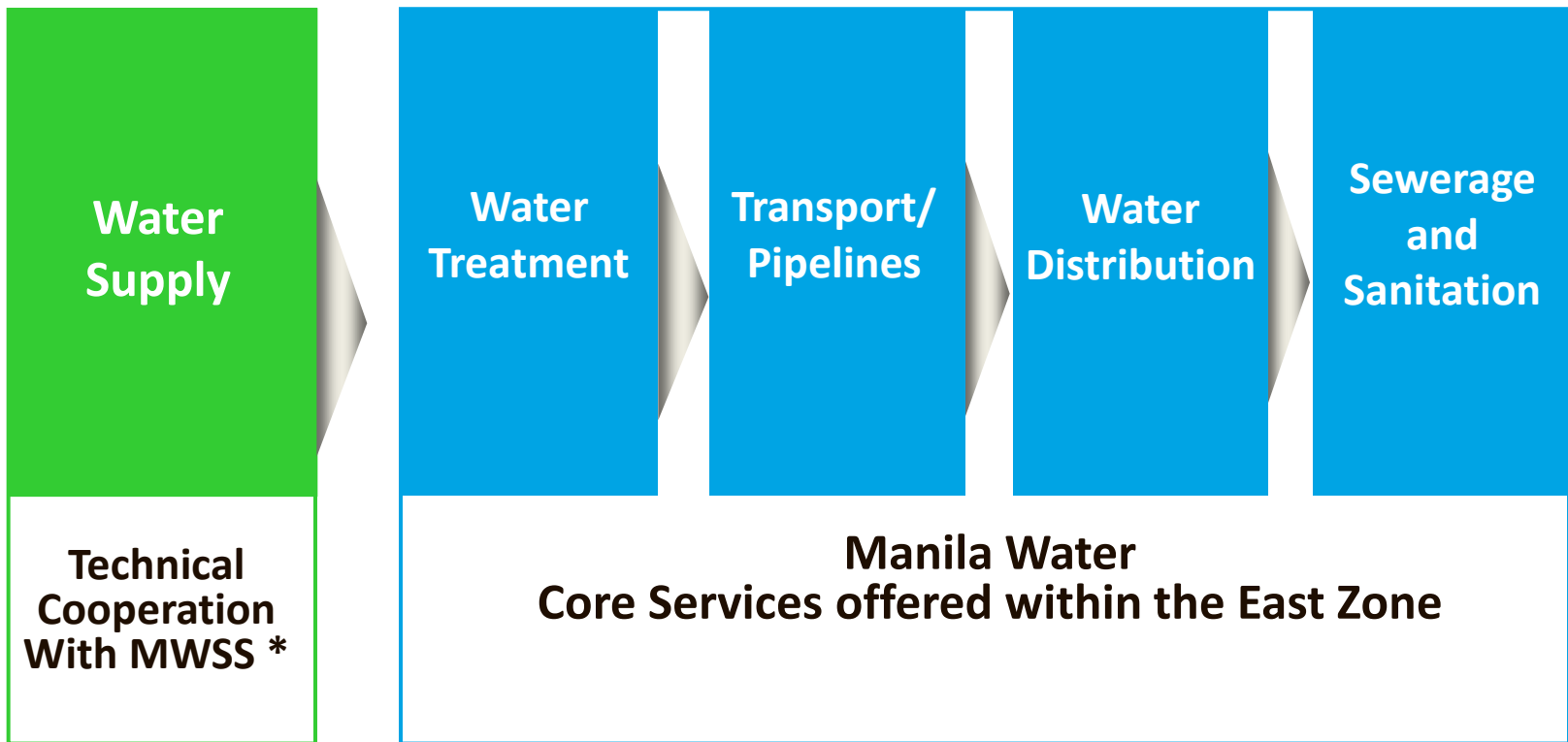
The Manila Water Company, Inc.

East Zone Concession Area

- 🔹 Covers **23** cities and municipalities
- 🔹 Includes **major business centers** in Metro Manila
- 🔹 Spans **1,400** square kilometers
- 🔹 Serves **6.3** million customers



Manila Water covers the entire water value chain



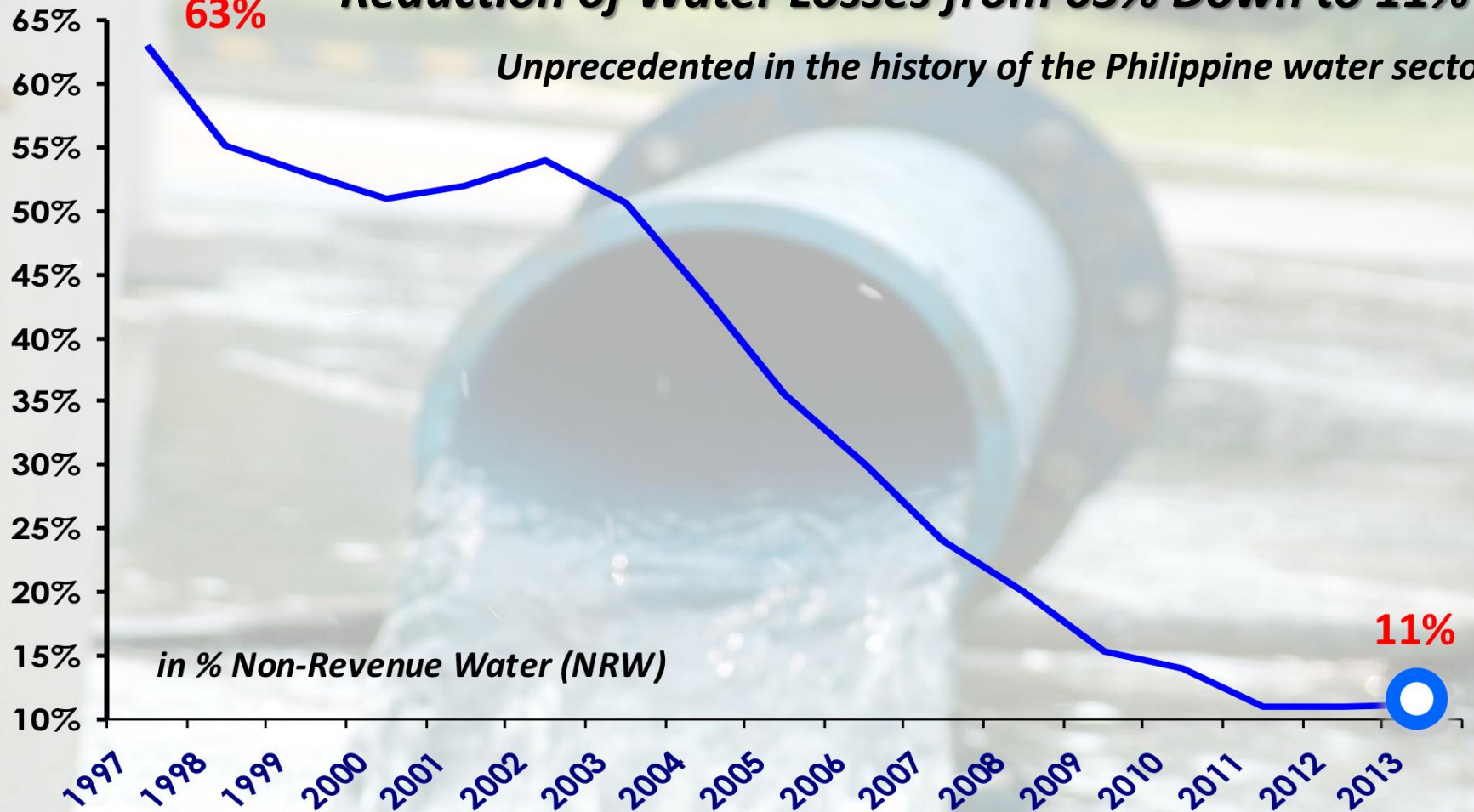
** Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System*

- Accelerating economic growth means increasing water demand, especially in urban cities, demand its public infrastructures to keep up with the development.
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GROWTH DURING THE PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Reduction of Water Losses from 63% Down to 11%

Unprecedented in the history of the Philippine water sector



More Water Delivered to Customers

1,329 Million Liters per Day



Results of Public-Private Partnership 24/7 Water Availability

1997

3.1 MILLION CUSTOMERS

26%


2015 (Q3)

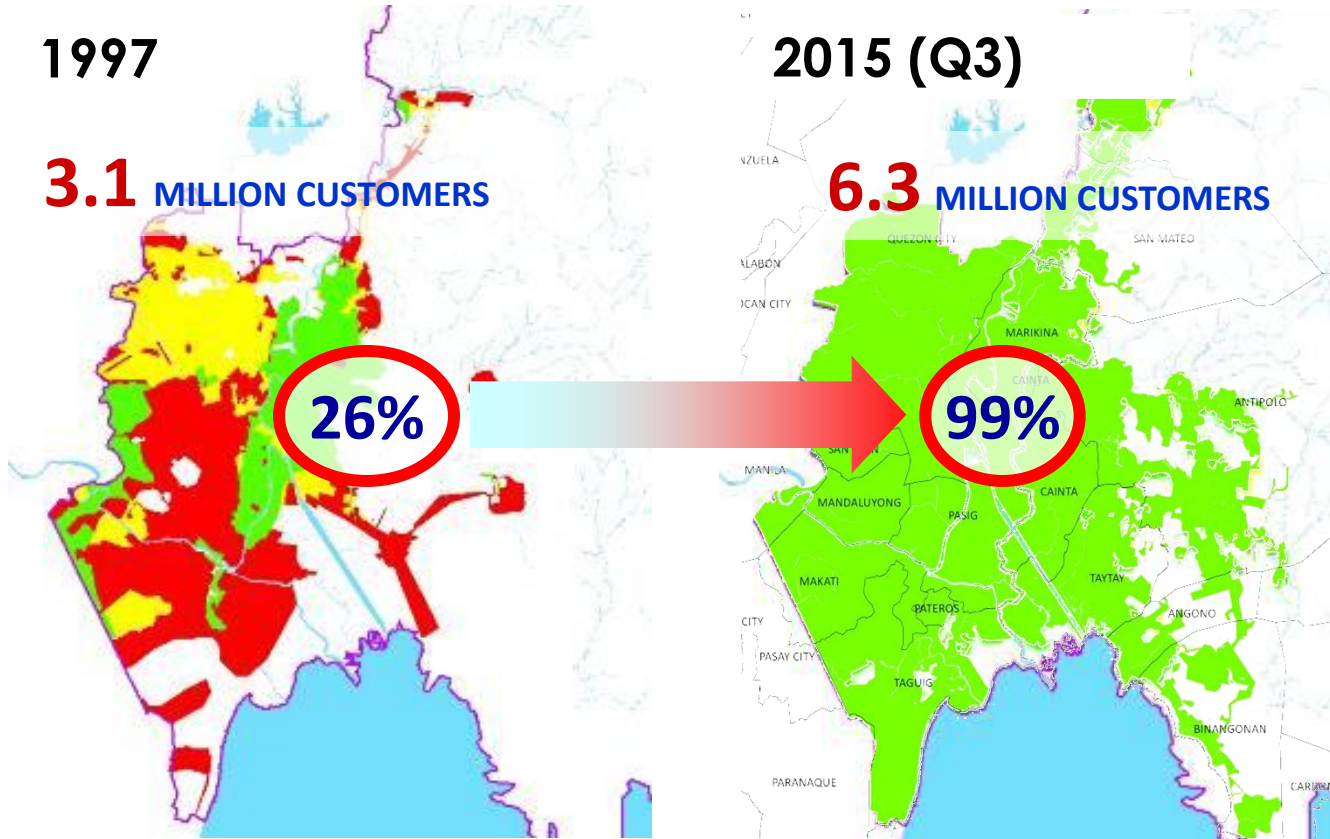
6.3 MILLION CUSTOMERS

99%

 24 hours

 13-23 hours

 0-12 hours



City	Population (million)	Water Availability (hrs/day)	Water Coverage (% of pop)	Non-Revenue Water (% of prod)	Staff/1000 Connections
Manila East (1996)	3.1	16	58	63	9.8
Manila East (2014)	6.3	24	99	11	1.4
Singapore**	4.0	24	100	5	2.0
Hong Kong*	6.9	24	100	25	2.3
Seoul*	10.3	24	100	25	1.4
Kuala Lumpur*	1.4	24	100	43	1.4
Bangkok**	7.6	24	100	37	3.6

**ADB Water in Asian Cities 2004*

***ADB City Water Profiles 2001*




MANILA WATER
TOTAL SOLUTIONS


BORACAY WATER
A MANILA WATER
PHILIPPINE VENTURES COMPANY


CEBU WATER
CEBU MANILA WATER
DEVELOPMENT, INC.


CLARK WATER
A MANILA WATER
PHILIPPINE VENTURES COMPANY


LAGUNA WATER
A MANILA WATER
PHILIPPINE VENTURES COMPANY


ZAMBOANGA WATER
A MANILA WATER
PHILIPPINE VENTURES COMPANY


MANILA WATER
PHILIPPINE VENTURES



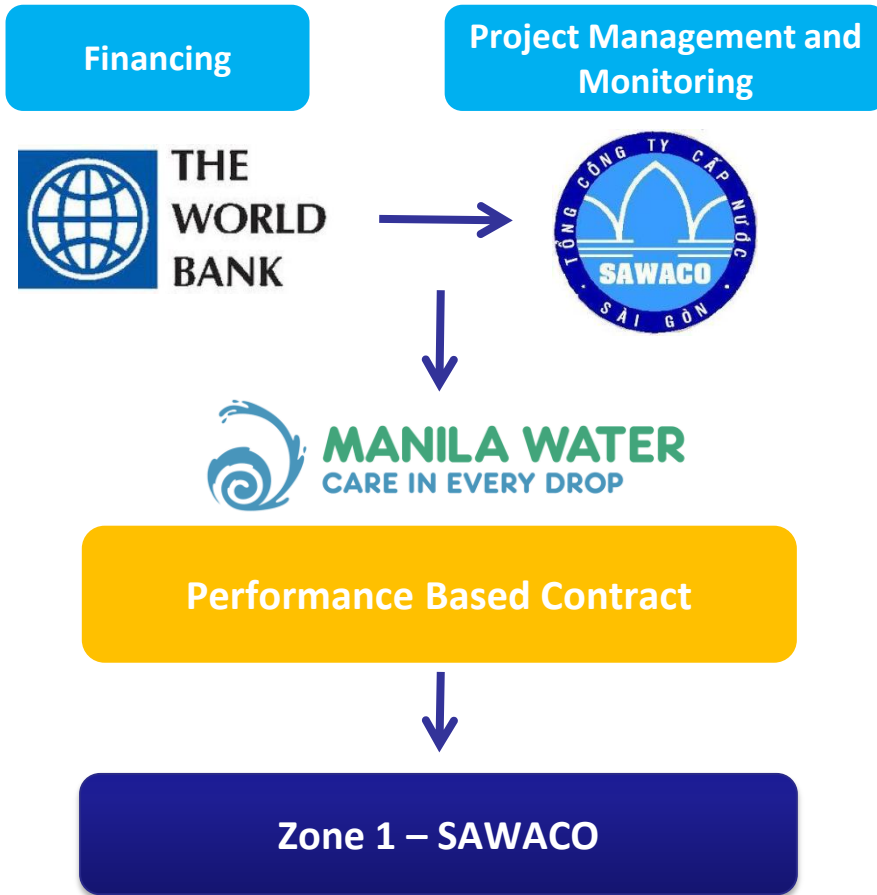
1. Vietnam Representative Office
2. Myanmar Representative Office
3. Indonesia Representative Office



Manila Water in Vietnam

- To date, Manila Water has **invested more than USD 100M** in the Vietnam Water Industry
- Currently, Manila Water has **4 subsidiaries and a Country Office operating** in Ho Chi Minh City
- Manila Water has a **long term aspiration** to further expand its investments in the Vietnam water space.

PROJECT FRAMEWORK

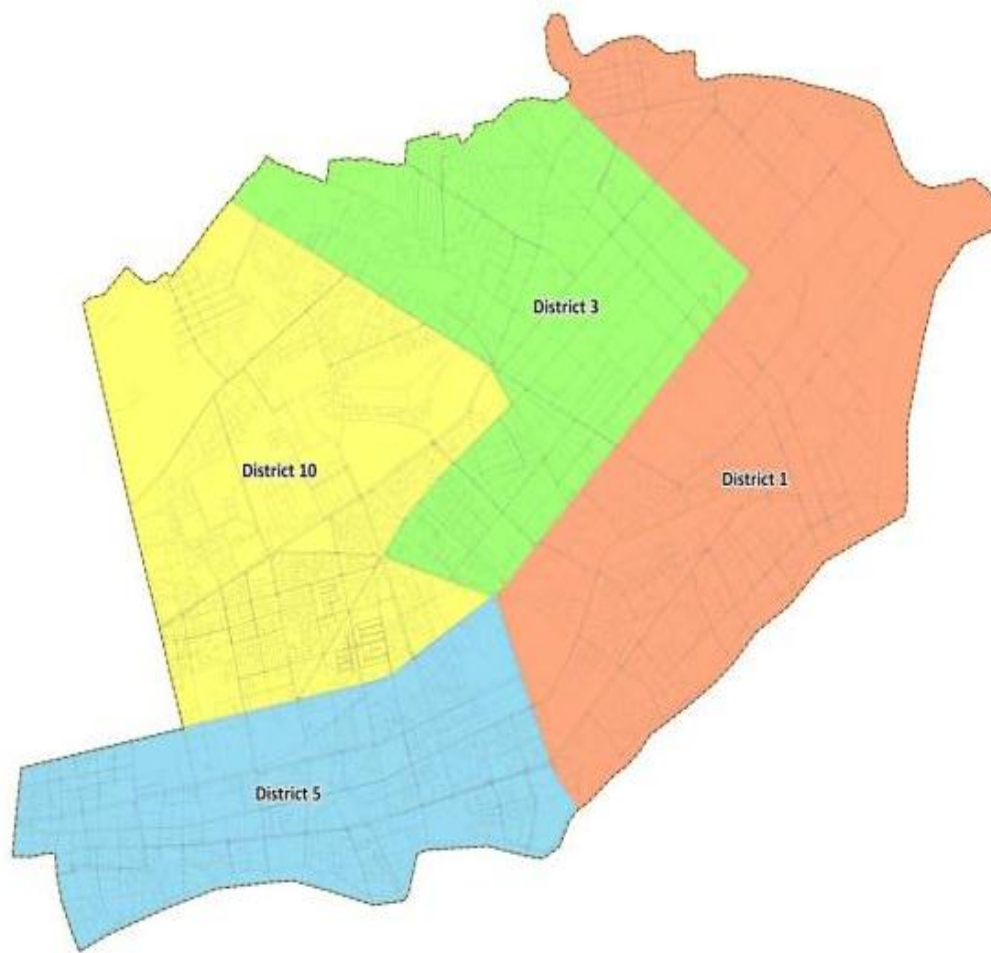


- Vietnam Urban Water Supply Development Project
- Manila Water’s first performance-based leakage reduction and management services contract outside the Philippines
- The project aims to reduce water losses by 10 percentage points which can serve as additional supply to the city.

4
districts

145k+
WSCs

119
Proposed # of
DMAs



23
km²

835
km of laid
pipes

37.5
TCM/day min.
recoverable
vol. target

OBJECTIVES

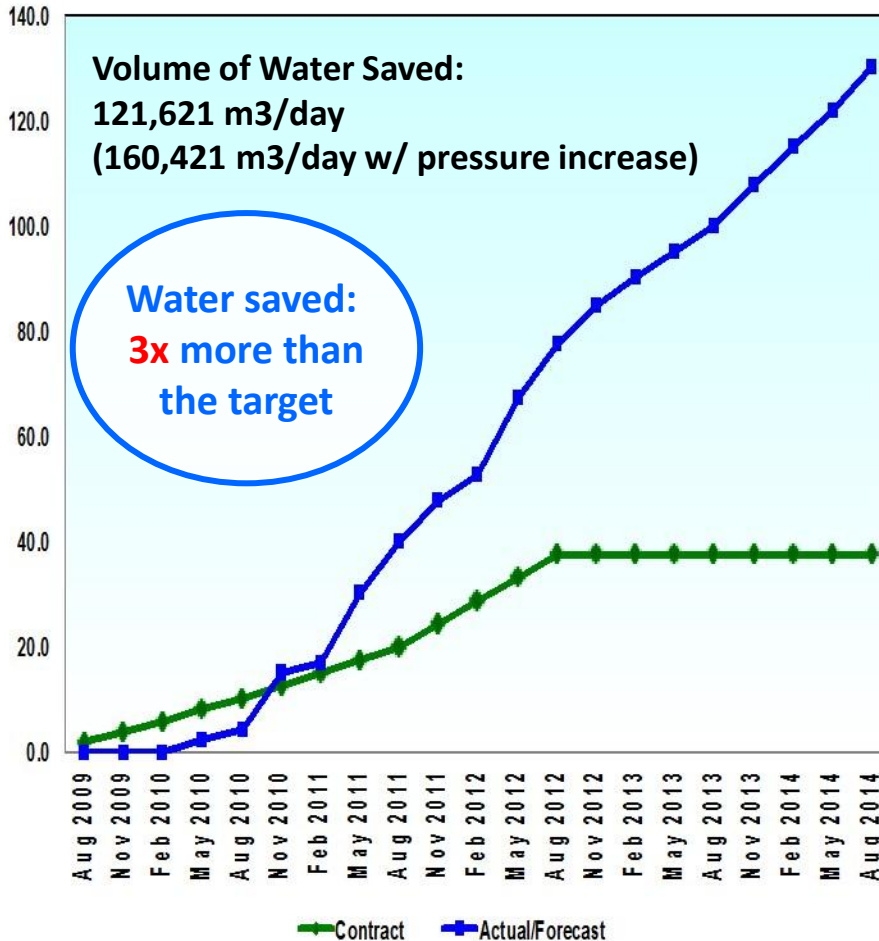
To reduce NRW in HCMC – Zone 1

To implement a management program to maintain NRW gains after contract expiry



Contract Price	15 M USD + contingency
Scope of Work	Preliminary Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •DMA Establishment •System Expansion Works •Emergency & Unforeseen Works Leakage Reduction / Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Leak Detection •Leak Repair •DMA Control & Monitoring
Duration	5 years – DMA Establishment / Leakage Reduction 1 year – Maintenance Period

Result of the Performance-based NRW Reduction Project



**Over 48 Olympic
size swimming
pools of water
saved every
single day!**

Manila Water – Mitsubishi Corporation
Results of Pilot DMA Project in Yangon City



- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in March 2014, with three years effectivity.
- The MOU covers four phases:
 - Phase 1: Feasibility Study of Supply Zone 3, including Mayangone, Insein, South Okkalappa, and Kamaryut Townships
 - Phase 2: Pilot DMA Project in the areas of South Okkalappa (Block 14-2) and Insein (Htan Pin Gone)
 - Phase 3: Submission of proposal to scale-up non-revenue water efforts/network improvement activities
 - Phase 4: Submission of proposal for possible city-wide concession of Yangon City



Insein Township Map



South Okkalappa Township Map



OLD PIPES



OLD WATER METER

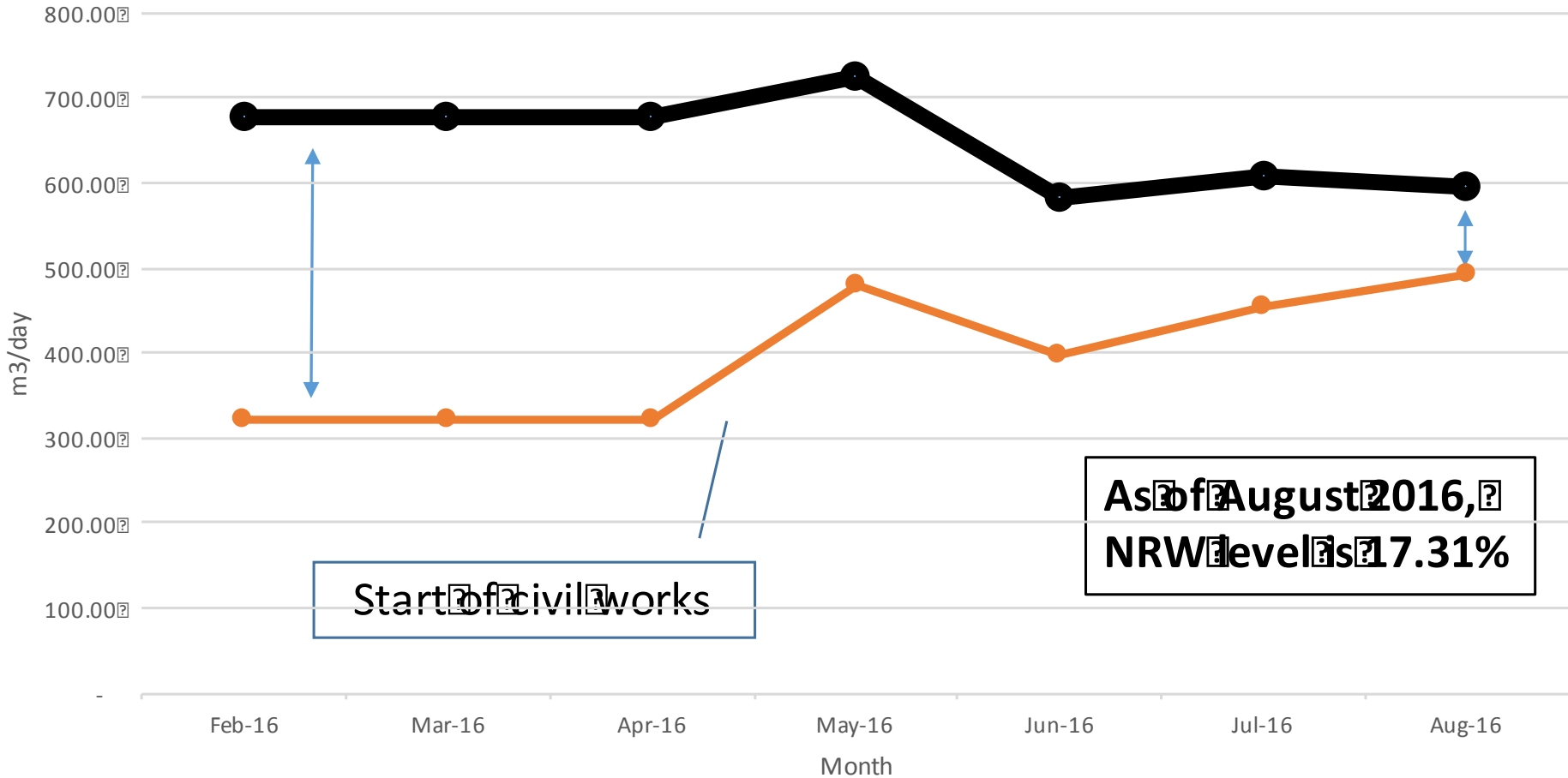


LEAKS

**DMA Block
14-2
Waterloss:
55.97%**

**DMA Htan
Pin Gone
Waterloss:
56%**

Supply and Consumption

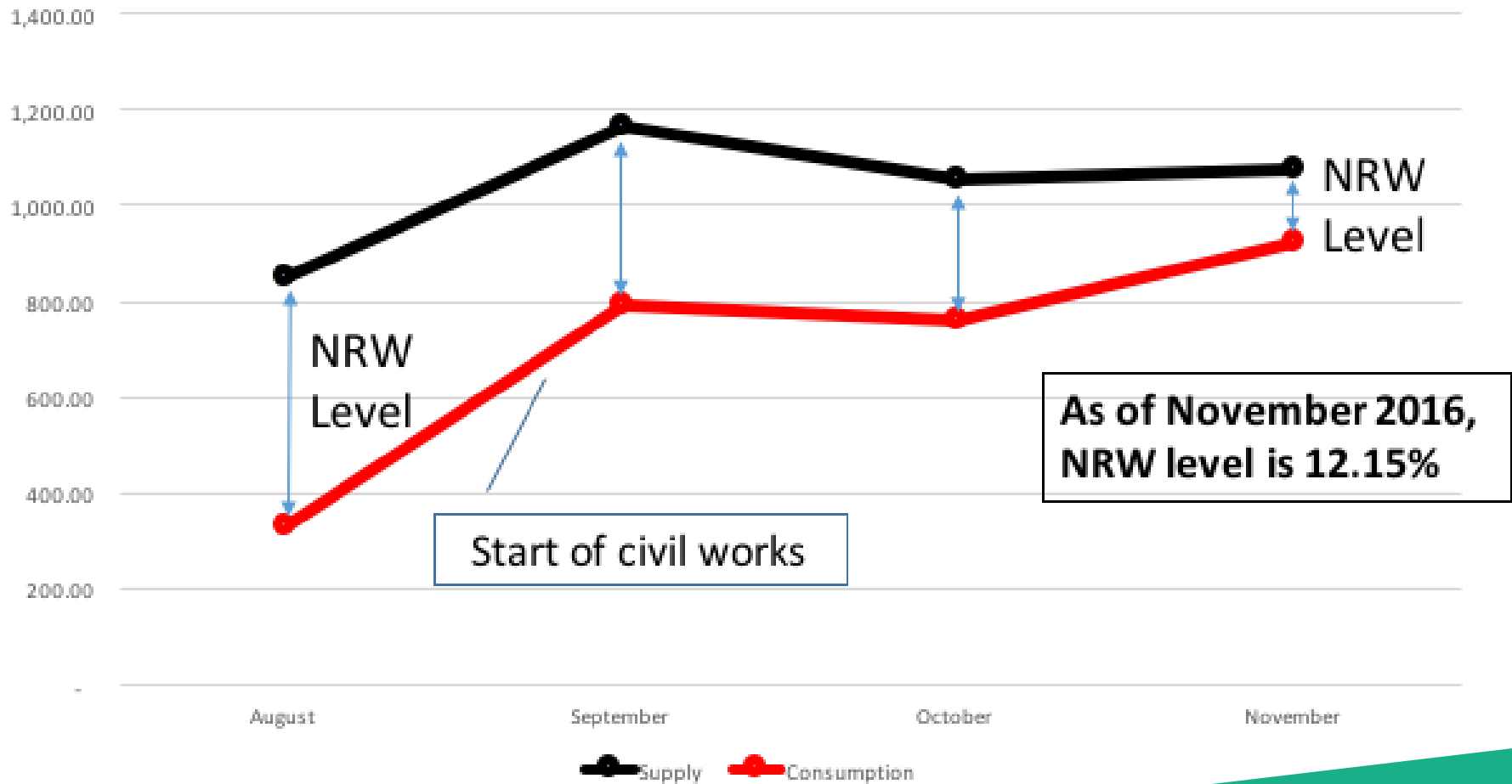


● Supply ● Cons

DMA Htan Pin Gone:

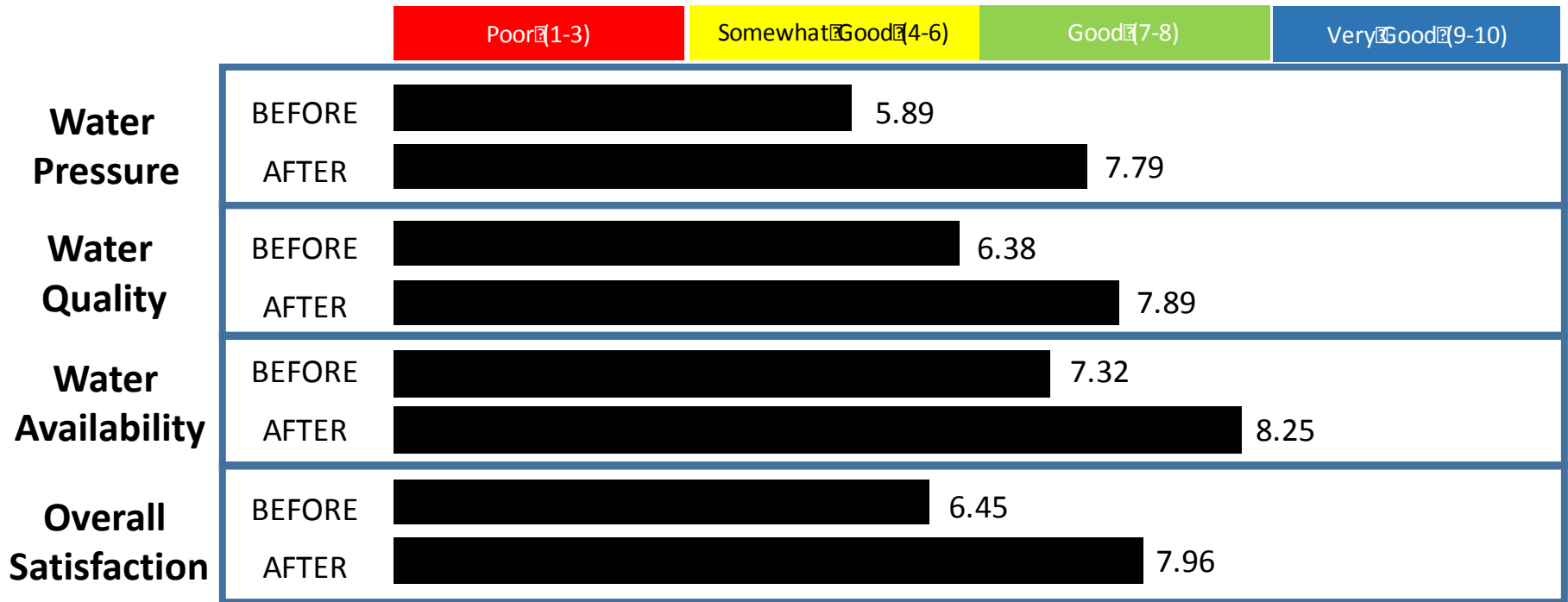
Supply and Consumption Trend

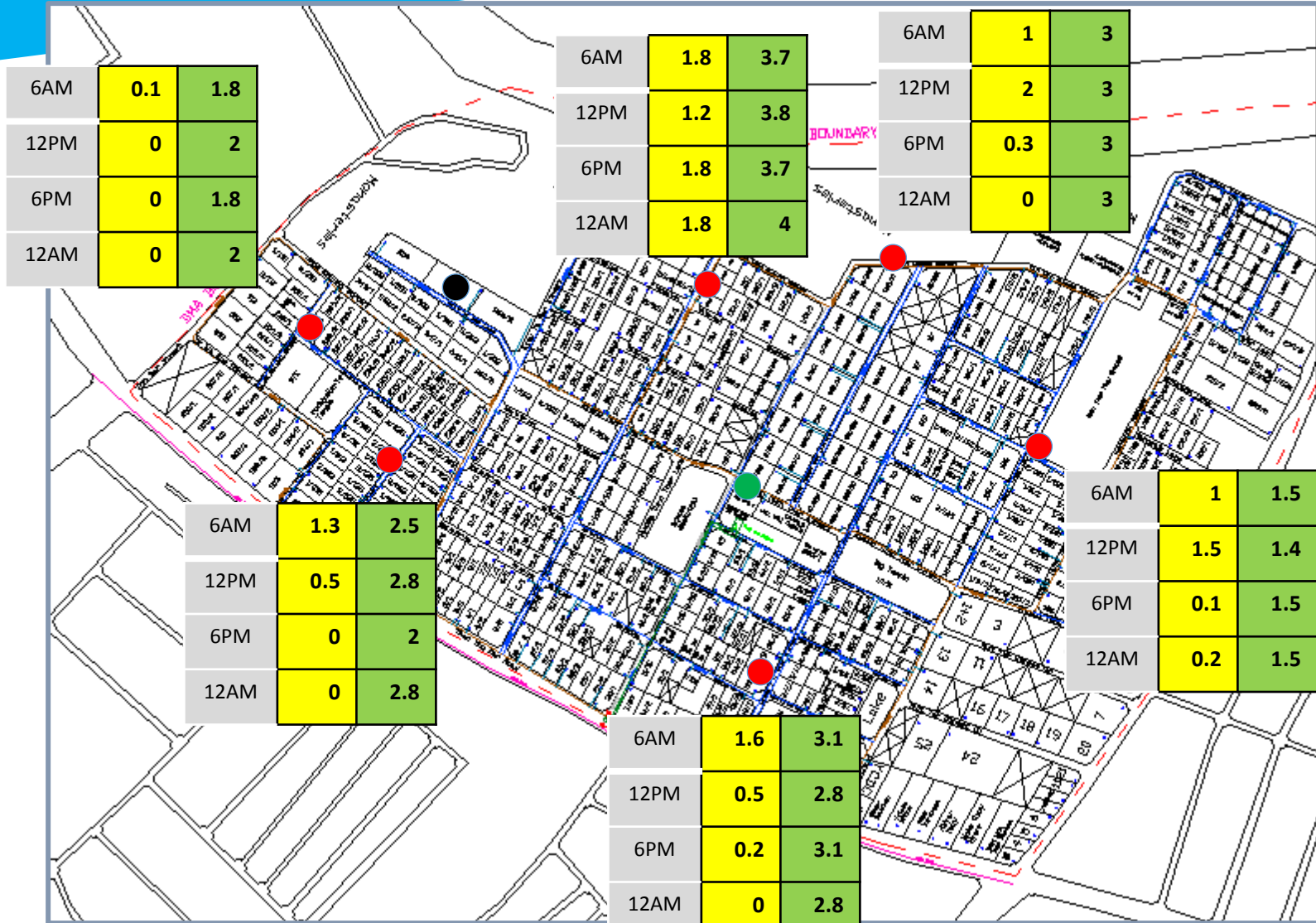
Supply and Consumption Trends



CUSTOMER SATISFACTION RESULTS

DMA Htan Pin Gone, Insein Township | Sept. 22, 2016 | Sample Size = 53





NOP	OP
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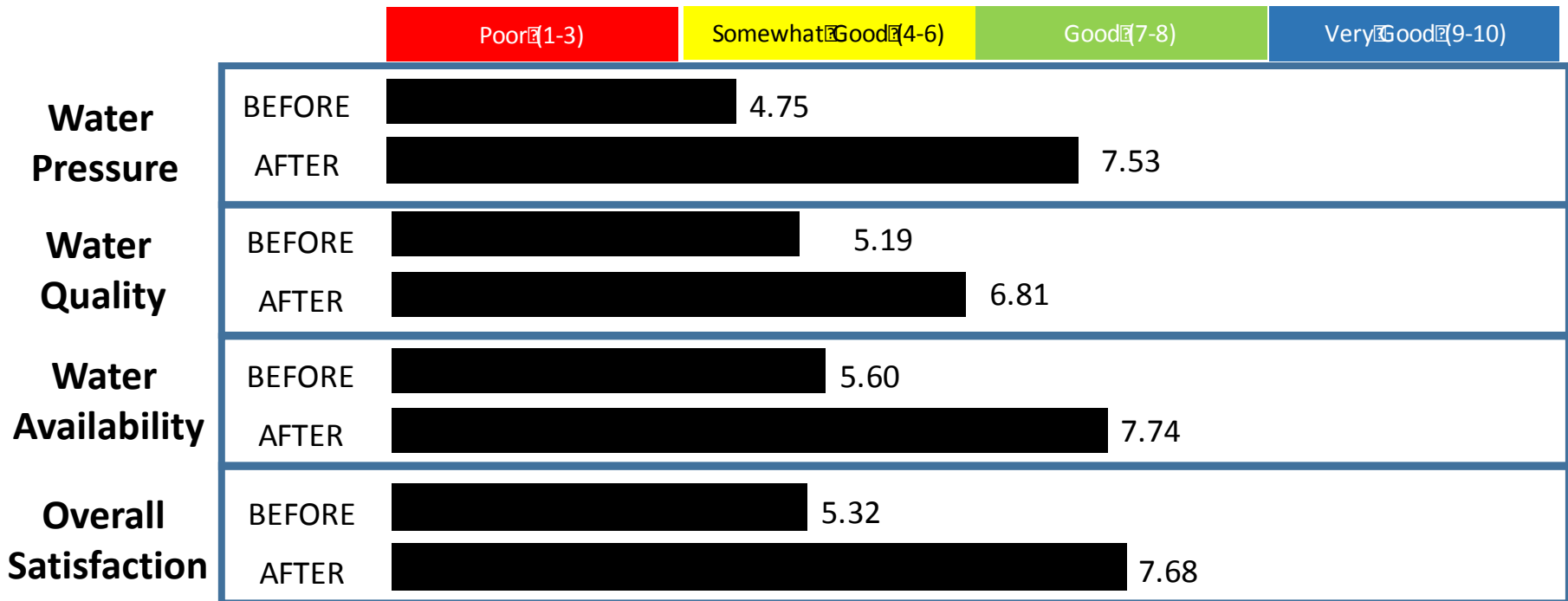
Non-operational Pump vs. Operational Pump

● Pressure Gauge ● Line Meter

DMA Block 14-2: Pressure Level

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION RESULTS

DMA Block 14-2, S. Okkalapa Township | Nov. 22, 2016 | Sample Size = 53



CUSTOMER SURVEY ON ACCEPTABILITY OF HIGHER TARIFF

DMA Htan Pin Gone and Block 14-2 | Dec. 26-27, 2016 | Sample Size = 50

For the customers, what are the characteristics of an ideal water services?

24/7 Water availability (water supply is available throughout day and night)	94%
Strong Water Pressure (No need for water pump)	92%
Potable Water (Water from the tap is safe for drinking)	90%
Excellent customer service from water provider	84%
Water is clear from impurities	84%

If the ideal characteristics are attained, are the customers willing to pay higher tariff equivalent to South East Asian Average (USD 0.5)

Willing to pay USD 0.5 per cubic meter	2%	<p>Willing to pay higher water tariff</p> <p>86%</p>
Wiling to pay USD 0.5 per cubic meter but tariff increase should be gradual	24%	
Wiling to pay USD 0.5 per cubic meter but service improvements should come first	28%	
Wiling to pay higher tariff rate but not as high as USD 0.5 per cubic meter (average response is MMK 200 per cubic meter)	32%	
Not willing to pay higher water tariff	14%	<p>Not willing to pay higher water tariff</p> <p>14%</p>
TOTAL	100%	

CONCLUSION:

Almost 9 out of every 10 people are willing to pay for higher water tariff for as long as service obligations are fulfilled and the system is improved



- There is commonality in the challenges that the Metro Manila (1997) faced and the challenges that Ho Chi Minh and Yangon (at present) is facing with its respective water infrastructures.
- In Manila, PPP served as springboard for transformation of the water sector.
- There are distinct characteristics of each and every service area that needed to be studied in order to address and arrest water losses.
- NRW reduction effort should be a combination of both asset upgrade through investment and systemic, enterprise-wide capacity-building.
- The results of the Pilot DMA project prove that Yangon's NRW can be addressed through established best practices while taking into account local peculiarities.
- **We are confident that with the right regulatory framework, there can be significant investment into the sector and NRW reduction, in particular. You can bring more water to the citizens long before any of the much needed new supplies come on line.**