









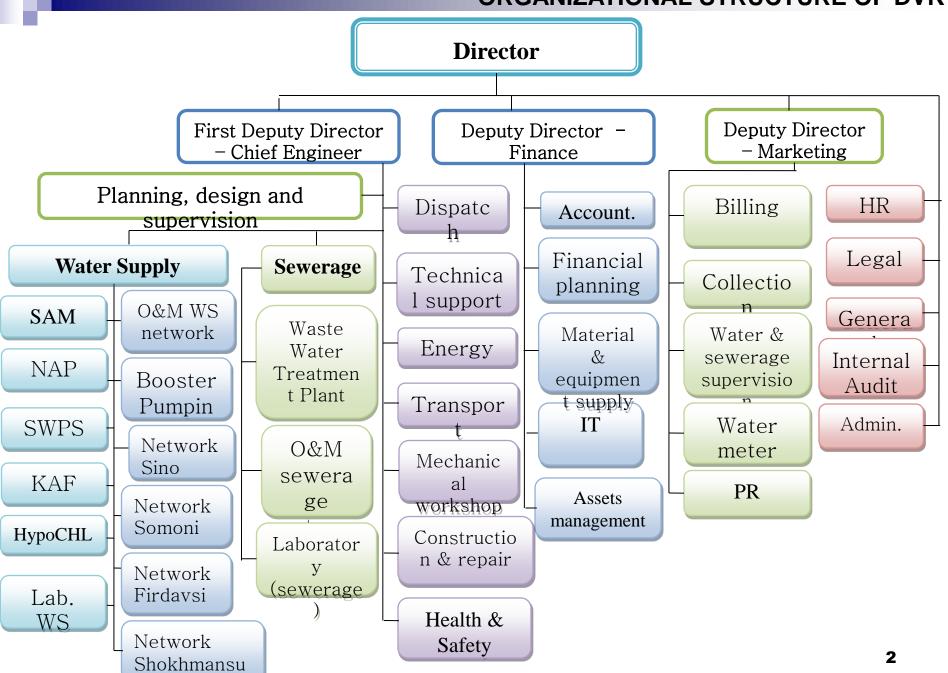
SUE "Dushanbevodokanal" (DVK)

- WSS operation and NRW reduction initiatives -
 - Activities undertaken under DWSP2 -

Workshop on topic "Capacity Development, Water Operators' Partnerships and Financing for Non-revenue Water Management"

July 07-09, 2014

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF DVK



SERVICE AREA OF DVK

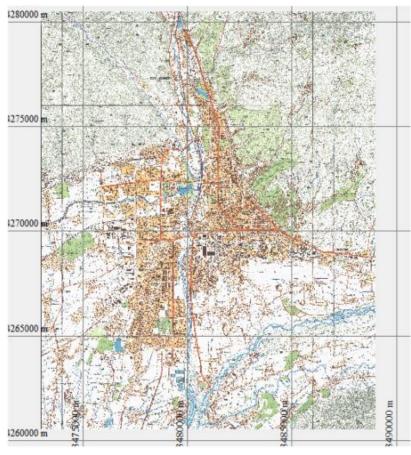


- 1. Sino;
- 2. Firdavsi;
- 3. Shokhmansur;
- 4. Somoni;

And in one district outside of Dushanbe:

5. Rudaki

■ The total number of inhabitants amounts to **764,300** persons. Population data were received from the State Committee of Statistics. The data allow a spatial distribution of the inhabitants in Dushanbe and allocation of the population for each supply zone.



■The specific consumption per person in Dushanbe is between **718 – 903 l/p/d**. This figure includes domestic demand, physical losses, commercial and institutional demand and demand for budget organisations and government.



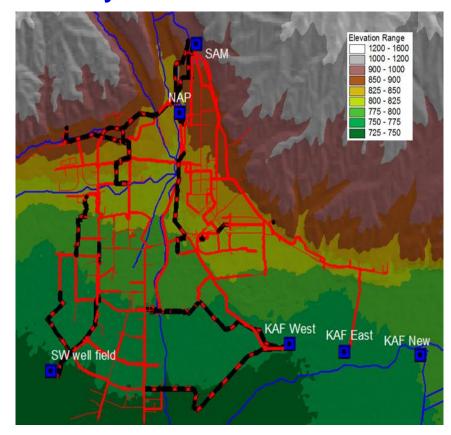
WATER PRODUCTION

4 water production facilities:

- □ SAM Water Treatment Plant ≈ 228,9 ths. m³/day
- □ NAP Water Treatment Plant ≈ 55,8 ths. m³/day
- □ KAF Wellfield ≈ 211,9 ths. m³/day
- □ SW Wellfield ≈ 182,4 ths. m³/day

TOTAL PRODUCTION:

 \approx 680 – 750 ths. m³/day





WATER SUPPLY NETWORK

- 1. Transmission mains $-\frac{173}{7}$ km, DN = 300 1200 mm
- 2. Water main pipelines 292,1 km, DN = 100 600 mm
- 3. Distribution network $\frac{220}{100}$ km, DN = $\frac{50}{100}$ $\frac{150}{100}$ mm

TOTAL LENGTH: 675,8 km

Average age – 51 years

Tech. losses – 75%

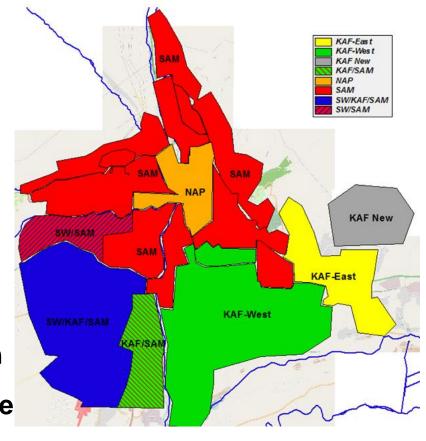
Leakages – 3 leak./km

Difference in altitude – 200 m

Network – 8 pressure zones

Average pressure – 2÷6 bars in







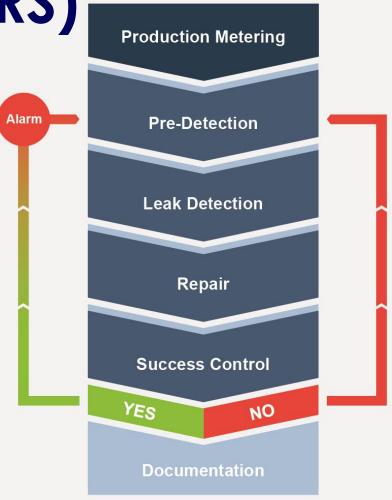
WATER SUPPLY NETWORK – RESERVOIRS

Name	Volume	Year of Commisioning	Altitude of Bottom						
ON WATER SUPPLY NETWORK									
III. Zone	2 x 6,000m ³	1975	876,5m						
Kalinin	10,000m ³	1967	846,3m						
V. Zone	2 x 10,000m ³	1975	805,8m						
Surkhob	6,000m ³	1980	846,3m						
	3,000m ³	1970	846,3m						
CDP	2 x 6,000m ³	1977	811,7m						
Bakhori	6,000m ³	1980	846,3m						
	1,000m ³	1970	846,3m						
ON WATER TR	REATMENT PLAN	<i>ITS</i>							
SAM	2 x 2,000m ³	1957-61	898,4m						
NAP	1,000m ³	1962	823,5m						
	500m ³	1932	825,1m						
	60m ³	1980	830,0m						
SW	2 x 3,000m ³	1977	743,1m						
	2,000m ³	1979	743,1m						
KAF (east)	3,000m ³	2013	630,3m						
	2,000m ³	1972	630,3m						
	1,000m ³	1972	630,3m						
KAF (west)	6,000m ³	1987	755,7m						
	2,000m ³	1967	755,7m						
	2,000m ³	1972	755,7m						



Water loss reduction strategy (WLRS)

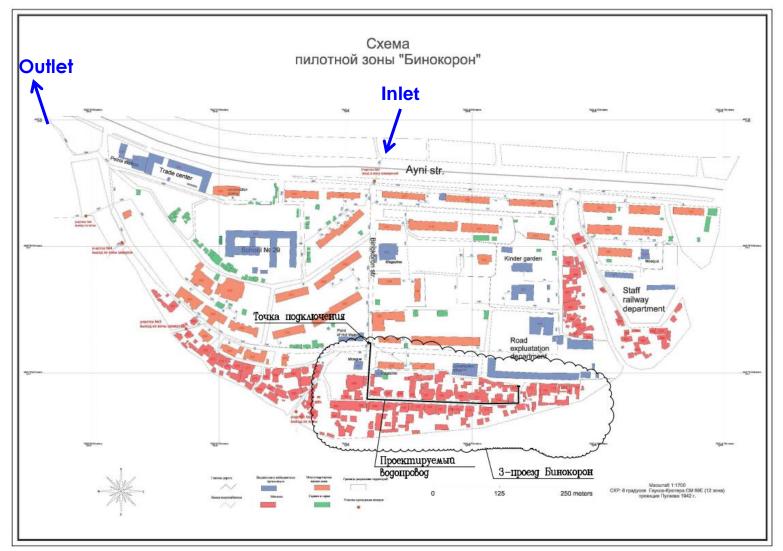
- □ Goals of WLRS
- □ Types of water losses:
- Commercial:
 - Eliminate unauthorized consumers
 - Accurate consumption measurement
- Physical:
 - Method for detection
 - Repairs
 - Success Control
 - Documentation



Components of RW and NRW

	Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Billed Metered Consumption Billed Unmetered Consumption Unbilled Metered Consumption Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	Rev. Water
System Input		Commercial Losses	Unauthorized Consumption Customer Meter Inaccuracy and Data Handling Errors	Non-
Volume	Water Losses	Physical Losses	Leakages on Main and Distribution Lines Leakages and Overflows from Storage Tanks Leakages on Service Connections up to the Consumer	Rev. Water









BASIC DATA

Network length: 5,0 km

Material: carbon steel

Network topology: 52.4% DN 100/150

23.8% < DN 80

23.8% others

Age: >50 years

No. of customers: 1,227*)

No. of inhabitants: 3,611*)

*) DVK database 23/08/2013





OBJECTIVES

- Determination of the share of the different kind of losses (administrative/technical)
- Examination of the impact of different NRW reduction measures
- Derivation of a NRW reduction strategy for the whole network





METHODOLOGY

- Measurement of the daily consumption pattern
- Installation of new customer meters
- Leak detection and repair





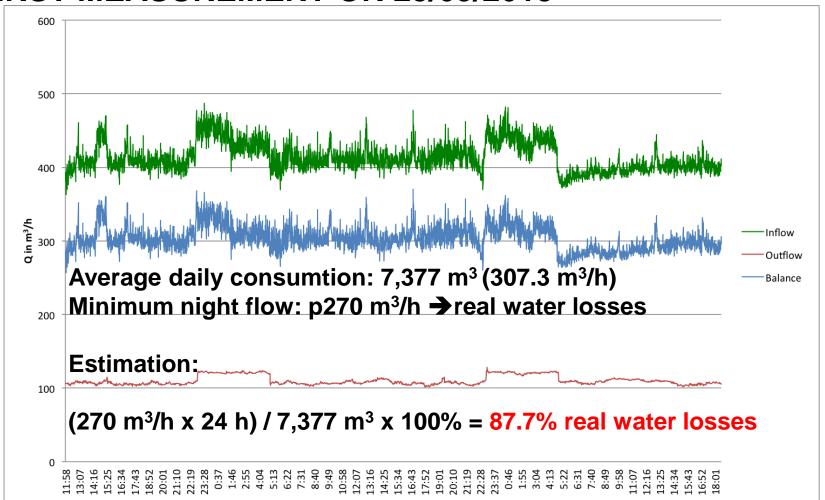
MEASUREMENT OF THE DAILY CONSUMPTION PATTERN

- Metering of the total consumption of the pilot area
- → Basic data for the NRW calculation
- Evaluation of the minimum night flow
- → Indicator of real water losses
- Reference value for future measurements
- → Success control





FIRST MEASUREMENT ON 25/09/2013







INSTALLATION OF NEW CONSUMER METERS

- Field Investigation cleaning up the customer data base, determination of the number of not yet registered consumers
- → Administrative losses by not registered consumption





INSTALLATION OF NEW CONSUMER METERS

- Comparison of previous and actual monthly consumptions
- → Administrative losses by wrong estimation and inaccurate consumer meters
- → Effect of water saving by billing based on really consumption, increase of the daily per–capita consumption

Status quo: Shortly before completion





LEAK DETECTION

- Detection and repair of all visible and hidden pipe and valve damages
- → Determination and reduction of technical losses
- Investigation of the causes
- → Elaboration of a sustainable rehabilitation strategy

Status quo: Equipment is procured/repaired

Stuff was trained in a training camp





LEAK DETECTION

Attention!

An unique leak detection and repair campaign doesn treduce the technical water losses durably.

New damages because of the increasing pressure and the continuing aging

Therefore a permanent flow monitoring is required (District Metering).





EMBEDDING INTO OVERALL STRATEGY

- Step by step implementation in all isolable network districts (DMA's)
- → Continuously reduction of technical losses
- **→**Improvement of the rehabilitation strategy





New Billing System

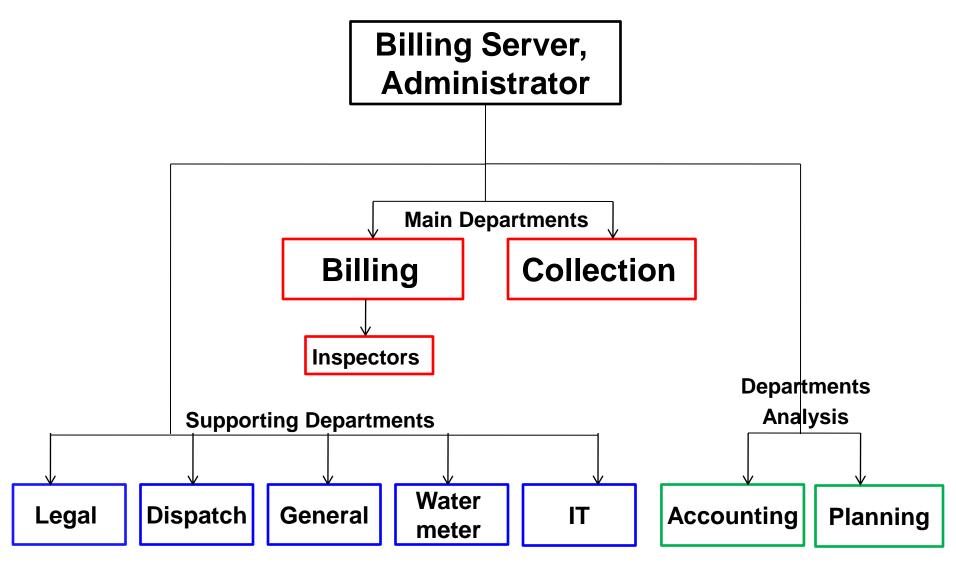
(for reducing NRW)

- Automated billing system will reduce the amount of unbilled consumption
- Regular updating of Database will reduce unauthorized consumption

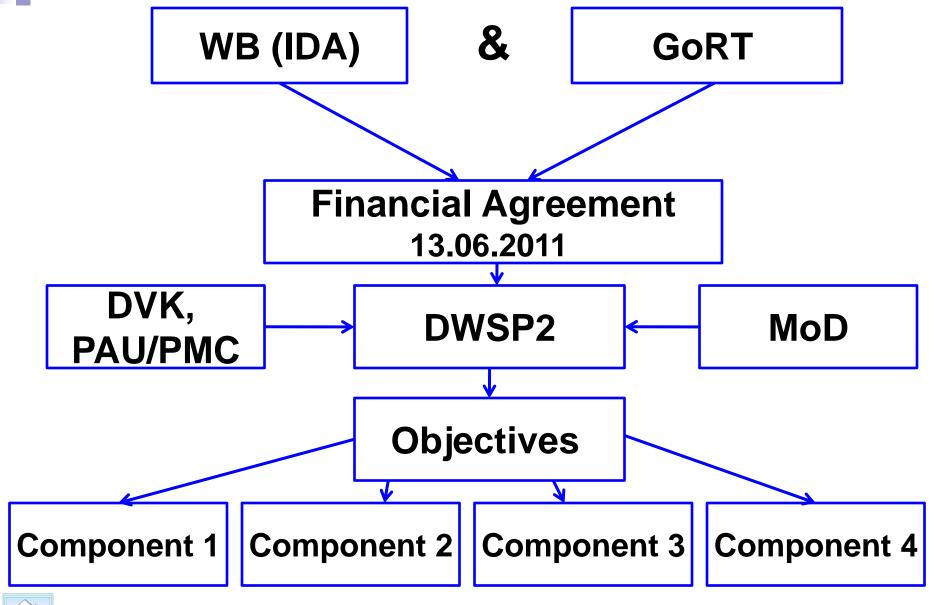
New methods of meter reading will reduce inaccuracies













Project Development Objective (PDO):

To improve water utility performance and water supply services in selected areas of Dushanbe.

Performance indicators:

- Quality of water
- Customer satisfaction with water supply service
- Improvement of financial performance of DVK





PROJECT COMPONENTS:

- Component 1: Metering and Demand Management
- Component 2: Water Quality Improvement
- Component 3: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building
- Component 4: Implementation Support





METERING AND DEMAND MANAGEMENT:

- Procurement of 76,500 residential water meters
- Installation of 76,500 residential water meters
- Proc. & installation of flow meters at 4 WTP
- Procurement of software for the NIS system (Establishing of NIS)
- Procurement and installation of SCADA (Installation of SCADA)
- Public communication and awareness program
- Customer Satisfaction Surveys





WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT:

- Cleaning network sections and reservoirs
- Design and Build of Rapid Sand Filters at SAM
- Design and Build of PS and two reservoirs at NAP
- Procurement of hydraulic excavator
- Procurement of laboratory equipment
- Procurement and installation of re-chlorination units at 5 reservoirs
- Procurement of Measuring Equipment for Leakage Detection





INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND CAPACITY BUILDING:

- Institutional Assessment
- Revaluation of FA and Inventory
- Procurement of new accounting software
- Procurement of Customer Management System
- Technical Assistance for corporate development and financial performance
- Technical Assistance for operational improvements
- Training programs



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Programme	Training Programmes in Tajikistan	Training providing company	Status	Coordinated with the WB	
DWSP2- TP0	Procurement of Equipment for Training program		ongoing	Not	июн.04
DWSP2-TP1	Courses of English for Businessmen	Mr. Nizomiddin Shobiddinov	ongoing	yes	Jan- Dec 2014
DWSP2-TP2	Comprehensive phased financial, accounting and HR course	Public Institute of professional Accountants, Tajikistan	ongoing	yes	May 2014- April 2015
DWSP2-TP3	Complex of technical trainings for electricians; plumbers; mechanics welders				During 2015
DWSP2-TP4	Training course on AutoCAD software				During 2015
DWSP2-TP5	Training program on working with customers				During 2015



	Training Programmes abroad				
DWSP2-TP6	Study tour on operation & maintenance of Rapid Sand Filters	Veolia Water Solutions Romania	Offer received	yes	07.08- 14.08.2014 or later
DWSP2-TP7, DWSP2-TP14	Study tour on Water Utility Management: finance & accounting & customer management	Utility Company Sachsen Wasser, Leipzig, Germany	Offer received	yes	09.10 - 15.10.2014
DWSP2-TP8, DWSP2-TP10	 Study tour on network operation, maintenance & rehabilitation and meter management. Modern methods for cleaning of the network sections and reservoirs; teleinspection and diagnostics of pipes 	Utility Company Sachsen Wasser, Leipzig, Germany	Offer received	yes	14.09 - 19.09.2014
DWSP2-TP9, DWSP2-TP12	Study tour on specifics of SCADA in water supply utilities (network structuring, work flow optimization, etc.)Study tour on Electromechanical Equipment: pumping machinery and automatization (2nd and 3rd level of pumps)		Offer received	yes	26.10 - 31.10.2014
DWSP2-TP11	Study tour on leak detection; pipe detection; pressure and flow measurements	F.A.S.T. GmbH, Germany	Completed	yes	23.03- 28.03.2014
DWSP2-TP13	Study tour on using of laboratory equipment	Utility Company Sachsen Wasser, Leipzig, Germany	Offer received	yes	12.10 - 17.10.2014
DWSP2-TP15	Study tour on operation of tariff and billing system		Offer not yet received		





PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT:

- Design and supervision of works
- Consultancy, Audit



<u>Project Development Objective (PDO)</u>: Improve water utility performance and water supply services in selected areas of Dushanbe.

PDO Level Results Indicators*	Baseline	YR 1 (2011)	Cumulat YR 2 (2012)	ive Target Valu YR3 (2013)	es** YR 4 (2014)	YR5(2015)	Responsi bility for Data Collection	etc.)
Indicators Indicator One: network:	: Water qua		TR 2 (2012)	183 (2013)	TR 4 (2014)	183(2013)	Conection	
Parameter 1: Turbidity in the network. TARGETS	of	To start the design of the SAM filters	To start construction of SAM filters	operation of the SAM filters; 99% of samples comply with the standard	samples comply with the standard To start design and constructio	samples comply with the standard To start operation of		Improvement of indicators is subject to successful operation of NAP filters, construction and operation of SAM filters, and partial washing of the network.
RESULTS	1	47% Preparatory stage of the Project		36.7% of the samples correspond. Bidding documents for construction of new filters were prepared and no objection of theWB was received.				31

Residual	samples show	Design and installation of rechlorination equipment in the network	Completion and start up of the re chlorination equipment in the network	show residual CI	99% of samples show residual CI Design and installation of rechlorination equipment in the network	99% of samples show residual CI Completion and start up of the re chlorination equipment in the network	Note: sensitivity of the test is 0,02 mg/l of Cl concentration- this is a traceable border. The indicator is subject to installation of rechlorinationsystems and general reduction of turbidity in the network.
RESULTS		98% Preparatory stage of the Project	Project Management Consultant	In 100% of samples residual chlorine is present. The bidding was conducted. The winner has not been determined. All proposals were rejected.			
	2009: 96% of				99% of	99% of samples	The indicators are
Bacteriological		improvement of	•		samples	comply with the	subject to reduction of
	(MAC* is 3 coli forms/l)	water treatment at SAM and NAP and re chlorination in the network	water treatment at SAM and NAP and re chlorination in the network	standard	comply with the standard	standard	turbidity in the network and presence of residual CI in the network.
TARGETS							
RESULTS		98% Preparatory stage of the Project	Management Consultant	99% of samples comply with the standard. The bidding for coagulation was conducted. Thisassignmentwa s included to PMC contract. Thebidding on rechlorination was conducted. The winner has not been determined. All proposals were rejected			32

						_ ,,,,,,_,		
Indicator Two: (supply services		faction with water						
Improved water quality (in general) - Percentage of customers,		No changes are excepted	No changes are expected	Improved	Improved to 89 %	Improved to 90 %		Note: the target value will be set after the baseline will be determined under the DWSSP 1.
TARGETS								
		No changes are excepted	No changes are expected	86,4%based on Customer Satisfaction Survey for 2013 (fromReport onDWSP2-20.2)				
Availability of ws services- Percentage of customers with more thn 12 h of ws service per day.	population are satisfied with ws services; to be revised based on the results of 2011 Customer Satisfaction Survey	No changes are excepted	No changes are expected		due to installed meters 80 %	90% of customers receive more than 12 h in a day services; the final target will be revised after hydraulic model is in place	DVK/PMC	Hydraulic model will be developed by the project.
RESULTS	(DWSP) 2 57% have more than 12 h of services per day , in 2011	No changes are excepted	expected	72.1% of customers have more than 12 hours of service per day (fromReport on DWSP2-20.2)				

							ı	
		ent of financial						
performance of	of DVK							
5 (4	00.04.4	lo c	-	N. 41.1.1.41	N. (1:1	N. d.I. I	D)////D140	p=1 1 1 1 1
Parameter 1: Cash		Setting of project				Not higher than 0,9	DVK/PMC	Financial working ratio of total cash
operating		accounts, no		0,9	liiaii 0,9	111a11 0,9		operating expenses
ratio has		target is						(excluding interest
improved		imposed						and other charges
·		•						on debt) to total cash
								operating revenues;
								ideally should be
								less then 1;
								improvement of ratio means increase of
								revenues (if
								revenues grow faster
								then expenses).
								. ,
RESULTS		1.22	1.07	1.09 (according				
				to preliminary				
				data from DVK)				
					-	_		
Parameter 2:		Intensive	By the end of 2011 the	To reach actual			DVK/PMC	Officially, population
I	154,000 residential	inventorying of customers		population of the DVK service area		actual		in Dushanbe is 720,000 people, plus
	customers	should take	number should			the DVK		the population in the
I	or 340 495	place	be increased to		service area	service area		service area in
•	people	P 13.22	cover reflect					Rudaki rayon should
			the actual I					be reflected. The
			population of					baseline data are
			Dushanbe (plus					taken from the
			the service					feasibility study
TARGETS	1		area in Rudaki					report.
',"(3216			rayon)					
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>			

RESULTS		176 443	167 340	167 001				
		residential	_	registeredreside				
		customers or	residential	ntialcustomerso				
		410 000 people	customers or	r539 876				
		(Inventory of	647 122 people	people(includin				
		residential	(out the these	g 13 494				
		customers was	13 478 are in	customers/or 75				
		not completed)	Rudaki district	938 people				
			or 71 591	located in				
			people)	Rudakidistrict)				
Parameter 3:	25%	Gradual	Gradual	15%	15%	15%	DVK/PMC	Reaching the target
Accounts		decrease	decrease					by the end of the
receivable as %		towards 15%	towards 15%					year 3 is subject to
of revenue.								overall
								improvement of
								water quality in the
								system.
TABOLITO								
TARGETS								
RESULTS		82%	48%	44.7%				
INCOULTO		0270	1070	70				
				(according to				
				preliminary data				
				from DVK)				
				,				

THANK YOU!

