

**Presentation of the guidelines** 

Guidelines for Water Loss Reduction A Focus on Pressure Management



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## Objectives of the guidelines







**Understanding water losses** 



Where? How?

Why?

How much?











# Objectives of the guidelines

Reduced operational & capital costs

Increased service life of water distribution systems

Reduced health risks

**Understanding the need for water loss management** 

Increased security of supply

Improved customer satisfaction

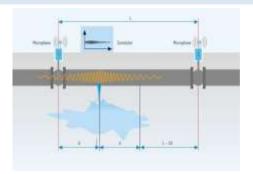
Reduced ecologic stress

Less infrastructure damages & repair efforts

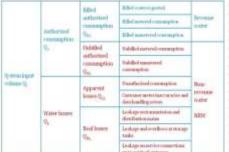


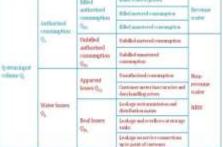
## Objectives of the guidelines













## Finding adequate solutions and methodologies







## Components and structure of the guidelines



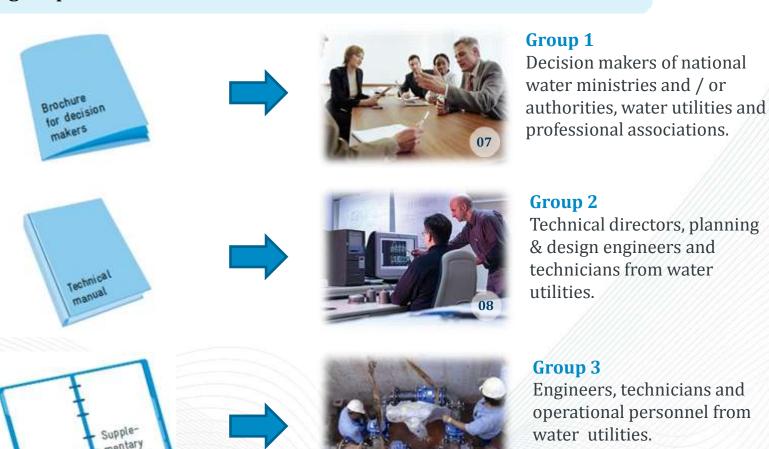


## Components and structure of the guidelines



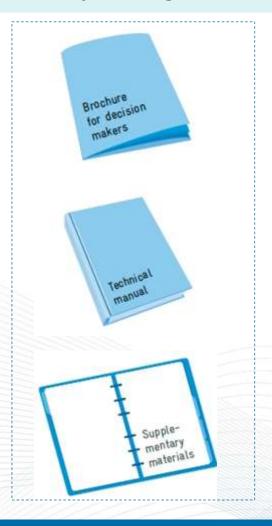


## Target groups





## Availability of the guidelines





As hardcopy (via GIZ) or download from the project website at www.waterlossreduction.com

Downloadable from the project website

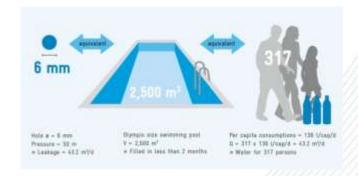


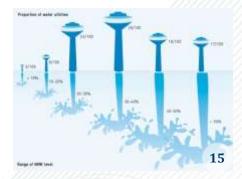




#### **Preface and Introduction**

- GIZ-VAG public-private partnership (PPP)
- Objectives of the PPP
- Raise the awareness for the importance of WLR
- Highlight the benefits of NRW reduction
- Emphasise the outstanding potential of pressure management for reduction of real water losses
- Produce interest in participating actively in the PPP (pilot projects, trainings, multiplication, etc.)







- Definitions and terminology
- Key influencing factors
- Real losses
- Apparent losses
- Wastage

System input volume Q <sub>1</sub>	Authorised consumption Q <sub>A</sub>	Billed authorised consumption Q <sub>BA</sub>	Billed water exported	Revenue	
			Billed metered consumption		
			Billed unmetered consumption	77.00	
		Unbilled authorised consumption Q <sub>UA</sub>	Unbilled metered consumption	Non-	
			Unbilled unmetered consumption		
	Water losses Q <sub>L</sub>	Apparent losses Q <sub>AL</sub>	Unauthorised consumption		
			Customer meter inaccuracies and data handling errors		
		Real losses	Leakage on transmission and distribution mains	NRW	
			Leakage and overflows at storage tanks		
		2003 M	Leakage on service connections up to point of customer	1	



#### **Understanding water losses**

- Definitions and terminology
- Key influencing factors
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- The need for water loss management
- Analysis of the present status
- Identification of appropriate measures
- Design and implementation of a water loss control programme

Extent of damages	Description	Potential of damages	
Catastrophic	Fatal casualties or permanent health problems	> 10 Mio. \$	
Critical	Injury to persons, infrastructure damages and interruptions of production, negative publicity	> 5 Mio. \$	
Significant	Interference of population and clients, local supply failures	> 1 Mio \$	
Minor	Short-term interference of supply and infrastructure, eventual media coverage	> 0.3 Mio \$	
Insignificant	Temporary interference of supply	> 0.1 Mio. \$	
Imperceptible	No direct interferences, limited local impacts	< 0.1 Mio. \$	

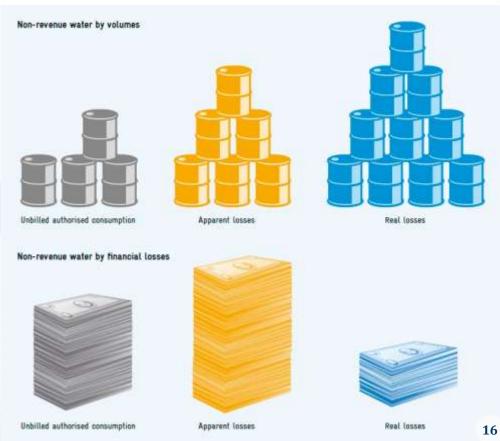


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	Data origin*	Volume [m³]	Accur	асу	Standard deviation o	Variance $V = \sigma^2$
System Input Q	(M)	1,996,139	± 1.0		10,184	103,721,650
Revenue Water Q <sub>RW</sub>	(M)	1,801,146	± 0.2	$\rightarrow$	1,838	3,377,891
Non-Revenue Water Q <sub>NRW</sub>	(D)	194,993	± 10.4	-	10,349	107,099,541
Unbilled authorised consumption Q <sub>UA</sub>	(E)	30,000	± 20.0	<b>→</b>	3,061	9,371,095
Water losses Q <sub>ws.</sub>	(D)	164,993	± 12.8	-	10,792	116,470,637
Apparent losses Q <sub>AL</sub>	(E)	32,999	± 50.0	$\rightarrow$	8,418	70,862,896
Real losses Q <sub>III</sub>	(D)	131,994	± 20.3	-	13,687	187,333,533



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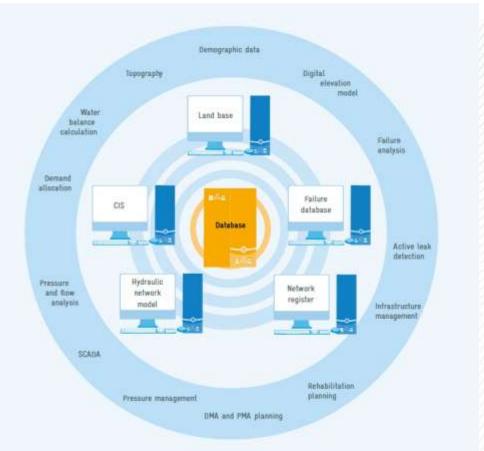


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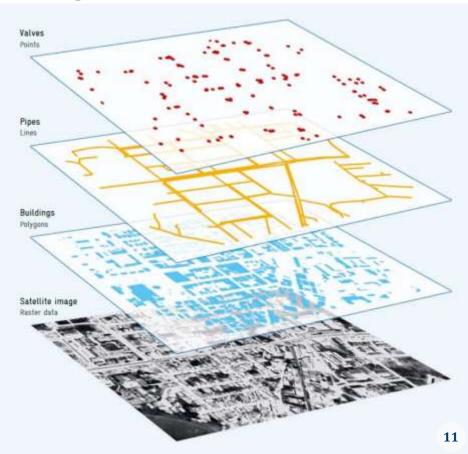


- Information systems and water loss management
- GIS basics
- Land base
- Network register
- Hydraulic network model
- Failure data base
- Customer information system





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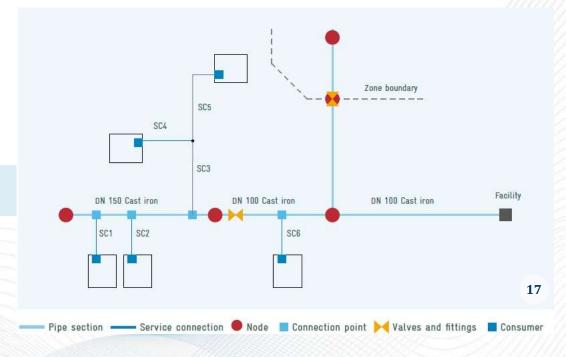


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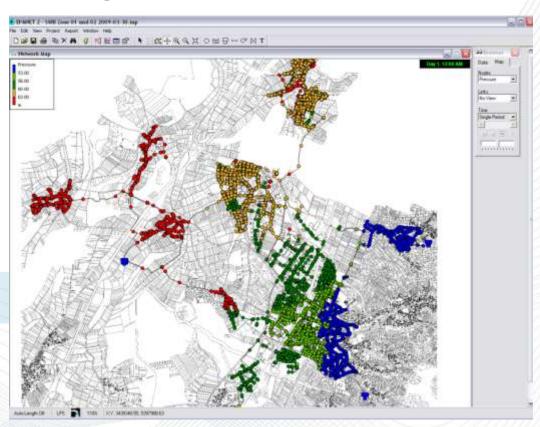


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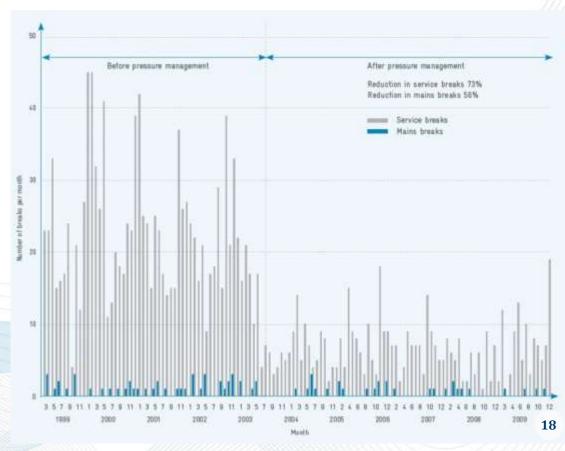


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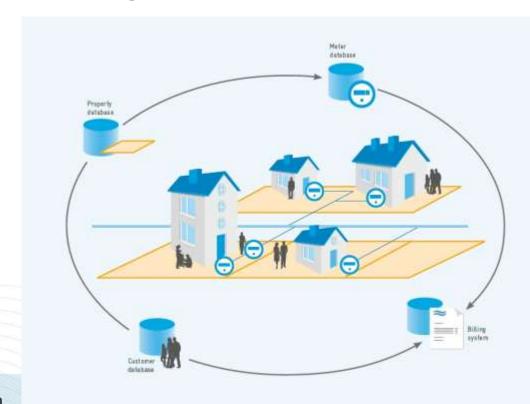
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#### **Basic prerequisites for sustainable NRW management**

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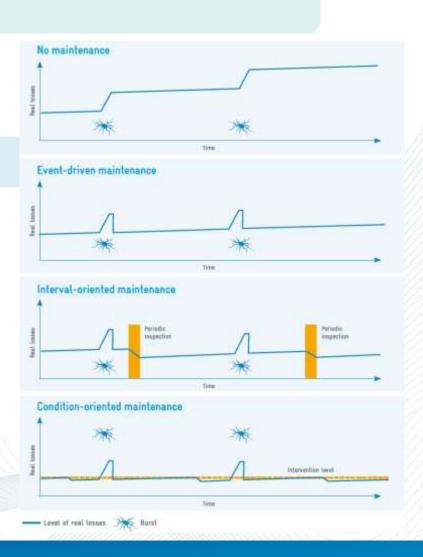




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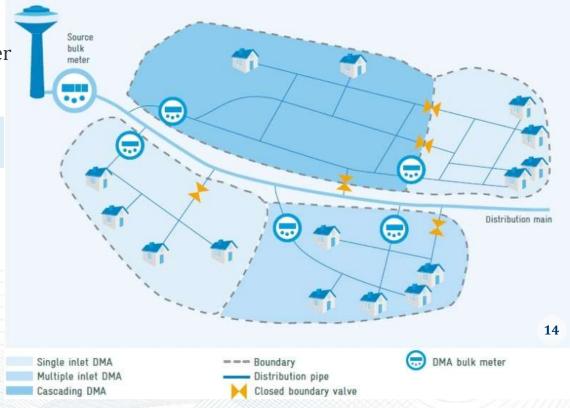


- Taking action against real water losses
- District metered areas (DMAs)
- Pressure management
- Active leakage control (ALC)
- Leak repair
- Infrastructure management





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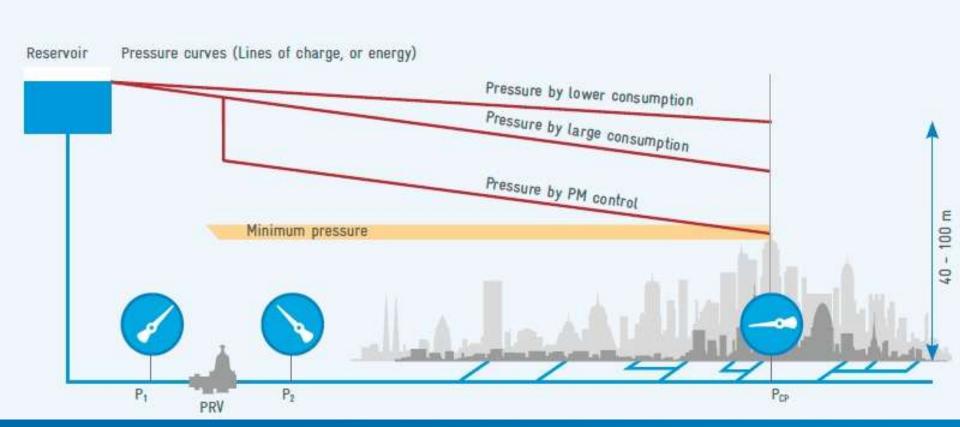


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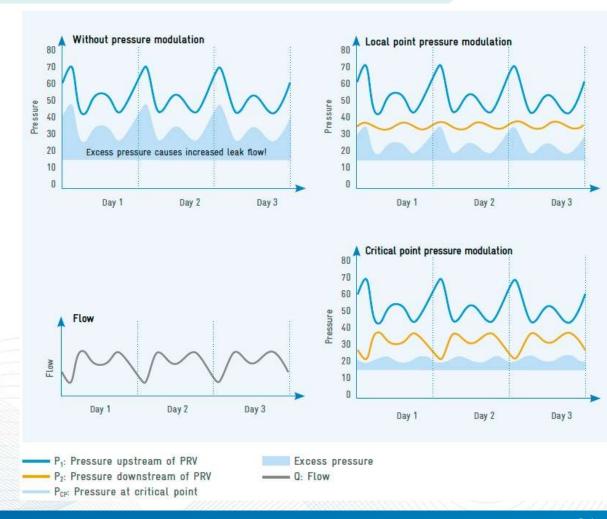


## Simplified view of pressures within a distribution network





The different types of pressure modulation (simplified)

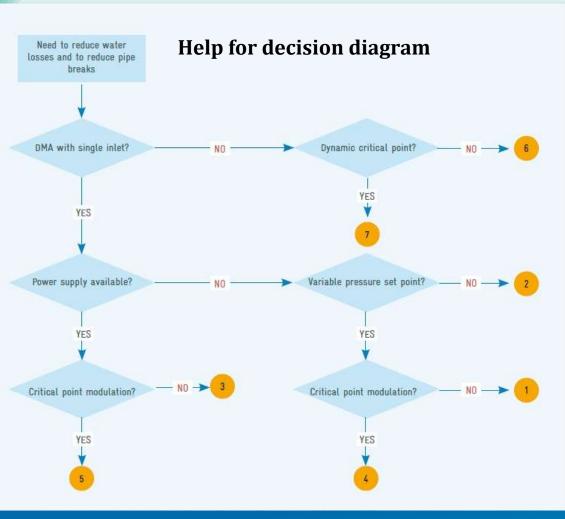




#### Classification of the different components for Pressure Reduction



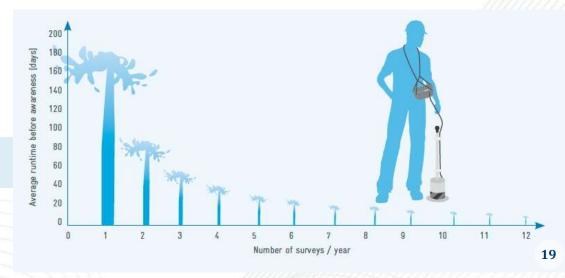




- Local point modulation, diaphragm valve with fixed outlet pressure
- Local point modulation, diaphragm valve with time or flow modulation
- Local point modulation, plunger valve with time-based or flow-based modulation
- Critical point modulation, diaphragm valve with time-based or flow-based modulation
- Critical point modulation, plunger valve with time or flow modulation
- 6 Multiple Inlet
- 7 Multiple Inlet, Dynamic DMA



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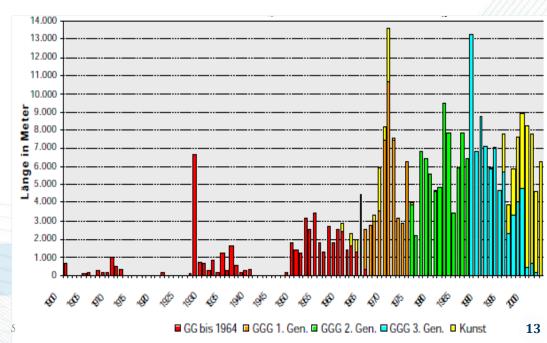


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#### **Case studies**

- Pressure Management training modules
   The example of Lima, Peru
- Reducing water losses by pressure management
   The example of Santo Amaro, Brazil
- Hydraulic modelling
   The example of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
- Water losses reduced by up to 40%
  The example of Ain Al Basha, Jordan
- Reduction of apparent water losses
   The example of Huaraz, Peru





## Thank you for your attention!



## www.waterloss-reduction.com

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