ECONOMY AND STAKEHOLDERS OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

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- 1. NEED FOR WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT
- 2. ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT
- 3. STAKEHOLDERS ROLE IN WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

4. CONCLUSION

1.0 NEED FOR WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

- WATER IS ESSENTIAL FOR ALL FORMS OF LIFE ON EARTH.
- FRESH WATER SOURCES ARE NOT INFINITE.
- CANNOT STOP DEVELOPMENT AND CONSEQUENTIAL WATER DEMAND GROWTH.
- BITTER LESSONS OF PAST WATER CRISES:
 - MALACCA WATER CRISIS IN 1990/1991
 - SELANGOR WATER CRISIS IN 1998

1.0 NEED FOR WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

(cont'd)

Malacca Water Crisis in 1990/1991



Durian Tunggal Dam Dried Up

1.0 NEED FOR WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

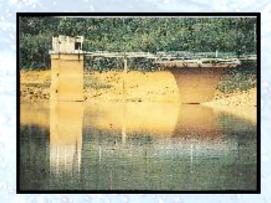
Selangor Water Crisis in 1998



Consumers collecting water from static tank



Water rationing exercise



Sungai Langat Dam at critical water level



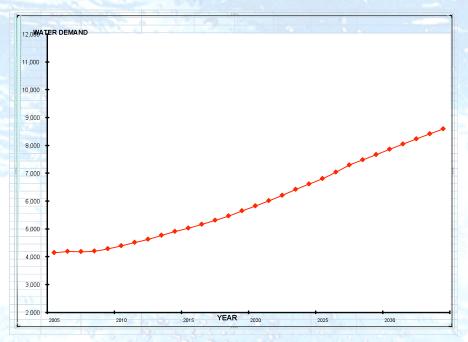
Water tanker distributing water



Ultrasource Water Treatment Units to supply relief water

1.0 NEED FOR WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

- WATER DEMAND GROWTH PROJECTION IN SELANGOR, KUALA LUMPUR AND PUTRAJAYA



- WATER DEMAND IN SELANGOR, KUALA LUMPUR AND PUTRAJAYA IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE TO 1800 MLD IN 2034 FROM THE PRESENT DEMAND OF 3900 MLD, I.E. DOUBLE WITHIN 25 YEARS.
- HENCE NEED TO MANAGE DEMAND INSTEAD OF JUST PROVIDING MORE SUPPLY.

1.0 NEED FOR WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

- "SAVE WATER CAMPAIGNS" — FAILED TO YIELD SIGNIFICANT RESULTS AS INDICATED FROM PER CAPITA DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

FOREIGN COUNTRY	PER CAPITA DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (L/C/D)	STATES IN MALAYSIA (MWIG 2001)	PER CAPITA DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (L/C/D)
BELGIUM	118	PERLIS	556
DENMARK	159	PULAU PINANG	214
G E RM A N Y	190	PERAK	216
UK	153	JOHOR	204
AUSTRIA	153	TERENGGANU	18 7
FRANCE	199	KEDNH	294
FINLAND	213	SELANGOR	216
SINGAPORE	156	NATIONAL AVERAGE IN MALAYSIA (SPAN 2008 REPORT)	18 9

- HENCE, NEED FOR CONCERTED EFFORT TO REDUCE OUR WATER CONSUMPTION IN MORE HOLISTIC MANNER.



2.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

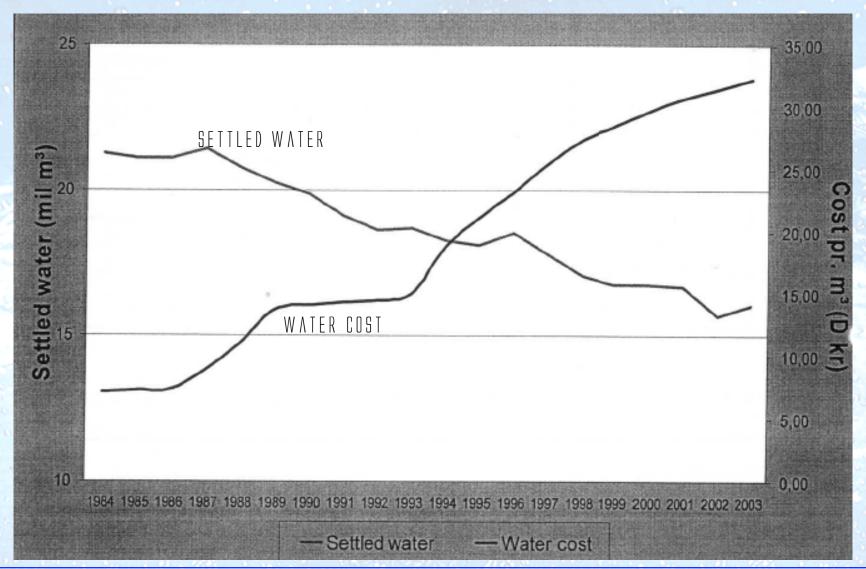
(A) Consumers' Utility Bills

INCREASE WATER BILLS TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION

- BASIC ECONOMICS SHOWS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRICE AND DEMAND. HENCE, THE USE OF WATER TARIFF AS A MECHANISM FOR CONTROLLING DEMAND CAN AND SHOULD BE ADOPTED.
- INFORMATION FROM AKV VAND, DENMARK INDICATED THAT THE WATER CONSUMPTION REDUCES AS THE WATER TARIFF INCREASES. THE 20 YEARS RECORD (1984 2009) HAS DEMONSTRATED THIS FACT AS SHOWN BY THE GRAPH.



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2.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT (A) Consumers' Utility Bills

(cont'd)

- CONSUMER TO BENEFIT FROM REDUCED CONSUMPTION THROUGH LOWER MONTHLY WATER BILLS.
- SELANGOR: ASSUMING PER CAPITA DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF 216 L/C/D IS REDUCED TO 151 L/C/D; ABOUT 30 REDUCTION IN DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

IMPACT TO HOUSEHOLD

A 30M³ PER MONTH DOMESTIC/HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IS REDUCED TO 20M³/MONTH (30 REDUCTION)

Consumption (m³/month)	Bill (RM/month)
3 OM ³	21.10
5 OW 3	11.40
SAVING 10M³/MONTH	RM10.30/M0NTH

PER YEAR SAVING: RM10.30 X 12 RM 123.60

CONSUMPTION M3/D (DOMESTIC) 1234 MLD

REDUCED BY 30 SAVINGS 370 MLD

SAVINGS OF 370 MLD PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES TO 2.5 MILLION PEOPLE WITHOUT NEED TO INVEST ON GAPEX.



2.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

(A) Consumers' Utility Bills

(cont'd)

IMPACT TO COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS

ASSUMING ONE OF THE LARGEST COMMERCIAL PREMISE CONSUMPTION OF 499,333M3/MONTH IS REDUCED TO 424,433M3/MONTH (A 15 REDUCTION) THROUGH RECYCLE, REUSE REDUCE STRATEGIES.

Consumption (m³/month)	Average Bill (RM/month)	
499,333	958,116	
424,433	166,913	
SAVING 14,900M³/MONTH	RM 191,743/MONTH	

SAVING ON SEWERAGE BILLS: RM 33,675/MONTH

IMPACT TO INDUSTRY

ASSUMING ONE OF THE LARGE INDUSTRIAL CONSUMER CONSUMPTION IS REDUCED BY 15

Consumption (m³/month)	Average Bill (RM/month)
122,034 103,129	218,230 236,496
SAVING 18,305M ³ /MONTH	RM 41,734/MONTH



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2.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

(B) Government

(cont'd)

(I) REDUCE SUBSIDY FROM GOVERNMENT AND EMPHASIS ON "USER-PAY" PRICING POLICIES

WATER TARIFF IS CHEAP AS COMPARED BELOW

1M³ 1000 LITRES AVERAGE COST 1M³ RMO.72 1M⁹ (1000 LITRES) 667 MINERAL WATER BOTTLES (1.5 LITRES)

1.5 LITRE BOTTLE RM2.00 TOTAL COST 1M3 RM1,334 I.E. 1850 TIMES MORE EXPENSIVE

ACTION:

GOVERNMENT REDUCE SUBSIDY WITH TARIFF INCREASES USING TARIFF BANDING WHERE HIGH CONSUMPTION USERS SUBSIDIZE FOR THE LOW TO MEDIUM CONSUMPTION USERS

LOWER CONSUMPTION BY CONSUMERS IN HIGH CONSUMPTION BAND

LOWER BILL / MONTH

PROMOTE WILLINGNESS-TO-PAY BY CONSUMERS

2.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

(B) Government

(cont'd)

(II) GAINS IN FINANCIAL CHARGES DUE TO DEFERMENT OF CAPITAL WORKS
BY VIRTUE OF NRW REDUCTION FUNDED BY GOVERNMENT, WASTAGE IN LEAKAGE
AND OVERFLOWS RESULTED IN PHYSICAL LOSS SAVINGS TOTALING 469 MLD
(FOR EXAMPLE). THIS SAVINGS LEADS TO DEFERMENT OF SOURCE WORK FOR
THE PRODUCTION OF SAME QUANTITY OF WATER WHICH WILL BE NEEDED TO
SUPPORT THE DEMAND ANYWAY.

	RM (Mill)
- COST OF SOURCE WORK (DAMS, WATER TREATMENT PLANTS	1407
TRANSMISSION MAINS) DEVELOPMENT	
(469 MLD X RM 3.0MILL/MLD)	
- COST FOR DISTRIBUTION UPGRADING	469
(469 MLD X RM 1.0MILL/MLD)	
TOINL	1876

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2.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

(B) Government

(cont'd)

ASSUMING OPPORTUNITY COST OF 8 P.A., SAVINGS IN FINANCIAL CHARGES:-

RM 1,8 16 MILL X 0.08 RM 150 MILL/YEAR

ASSUMING DEMAND GROWTH OF 3 P.A.

3 X 3900 MLD 130 MLD

THE DURATION OF DEFERMENT IN CAPITAL WORK 469/130 3.6 YEARS

TAKING A DEFERMENT OF 3.6 YEARS, TOTAL SAVINGS IN FINANCIAL CHARGES:-

RM 150 MILL X 3.6 RM540 MILL

THIS IMPLIES GOVERNMENT HAS TO OTHERWISE SPEND RM 540 MILL TO DEVELOP CAPITAL WORKS IN ORDER TO CATER FOR THE SUPPLY OF AN NATIONAL DOOLLOW ON WATER TOEMAND THANKE ENTERNATION HAD IT BEEN NO NRWYREDUCTIONS AT ALL.



2.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT ([]) Water Treatment Plant Operators (cont'd)

- TO REDUCE IN-PLANT USE OF WATER FROM 5 TO 4

TOTAL WTP PRODUCTION (ALL STATES) 11,466 MLD (SPAN 2008 REPORT) ASSUMING 5 IN-PLANT USE.

IF IN-PLANT USE IS REDUCED BY ANOTHER 1 , GENERATE SAVINGS OF 1112 MLD. THIS SAVING WILL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES TO 6 MILLION PEOPLE ASSUMING PER CAPITA DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF 18 9 L/C/D



2.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT () Water Supply Operators (cont'd)

- WHY SELL LESS WATER?
- DEFERMENT OF CAPITAL WORKS IN UPGRADING OF DISTRIBUTION NETWORK.
- EASIER TO MANAGE CONSUMERS WITH LOWER WATER BILLS.
- ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE BUSINESS.
- REVENUE WILL SUFFER DUE TO WATER SHORTAGES.
- ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE TO SEND RELIEF WATER WHICH IS NOT RECOVERABLE (E.G. RM 60 MILLION INCURRED DURING THE 1998 WATER CRISIS IN SELANGOR).



3.1 Domestic Consumers / Commercial Consumers

- CULTIVATE HABIT OF SAVING WATER.
- INVEST ON WATER SAVING FITTINGS.
- RE-USE OF USED WATER AND RAIN WATER COLLECTION FOR NON-POTABLE PURPOSES.
- REPORT PIPE BURSTS, LEAKING PIPES, RESERVOIR OVERFLOWS AND WATER THEFT.

3.2 Industrial Consumers

- ADOPT STRATEGIES TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION AND RE-USE OF USED WATER.
- RECYCLE USED WATER.
- RAINWATER COLLECTION FOR NON-POTABLE PURPOSES.

(cont'd)

3.3 Water Treatment Plant Operators

- REDUCE IN-PLANT USE OF WATER

(cont'd)

3.4 Water Supply Operators

- REDUCE NRW LOSSES ESPECIALLY CUTTING WATER WASTAGE BY:-
 - QUICK REPAIR OF BURST PIPES AND LEAKING PIPES.
 - REPLACEMENT OF AGED AND LEAKING PIPES AND COMMUNICATION PIPES.
 - ACTIVE LEAKAGE DETECTION.
 - ENSURE NO RESERVOIR OVERFLOWS.
 - ENSURE ACCURATE METER READINGS.
 - SYABAS REDUCED NRW LOSSES FROM 42.78 TO 31.94 , I.E. A REDUCTION OF 10.84 SINCE 2005.

(cont'd)

3.4 Water Supply Operators

- ESTABLISH EFFICIENT CALL CENTRE TO ENCOURAGE REPORTING BY PUBLIC (PUSPEL HANDLES 1600 CALLS PER DAY OF WHICH 60 ARE REPORTS OF PIPE BURSTS AND PIPE LEAKS; APPRECIATION LETTER TO ALL CALLERS REPORTING PIPE BURSTS AND PIPE LEAKS; S LUCKY DRAW PRIZES EVERY MONTH TO SUCCESSFUL CALLERS REPORTING PIPE BURSTS AND PIPE LEAKS.
- ENSURE STRICT SUPERVISION AND QUALITY MATERIALS.
- DESIGN GUIDELINES TO PROVIDE FOR DIFFERENT HYDRAULIC ZONES FOR HILLY DEVELOPMENT AND LIMITING RESIDUAL PRESSURE TO 30 METRES.
- PROMOTE WATER SAVING/WATER CONSERVATION THROUGH STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME AND EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH PROGRAMME.

(cont'd)



Prize Giving - Lucky Draw



Malaysia Water Award for Excellence in Customer Service Management 2007 - awarded by the Malaysian Water Association

(cont'd)



Pipe Burst



Pipe Leak



Case of Water Theft

(cont'd)

3.5 Consultants / Developers

- INSTALL WATER SAVING DEVICES AND FITTINGS IN NEW HOUSES.
- INCORPORATE RAIN WATER HARVESTING IN NEW HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.
- STRICT SUPERVISION AND QUALITY MATERIALS.

(cont'd)

3.6 Government

- APPROPRIATE TARIFF SETTING.
- PUBLIC EDUCATION TO PROMOTE WATER SAVING AND IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT.
- STEP UP ENFORCEMENT ESPECIALLY ON WATER THEFT.
- BENCHMARKING.

(cont'd)





Save Water Campaign



4.0 CONCLUSION

- ECONOMIC IMPACT OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT IS VERY SUBSTANTIAL.
- EVERYONE, NO MATTER HOW SMALL HAS A ROLE TO PLAY IN WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT every drop of water counts.
- EMPHASIS ON BENEFITS OF WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT AND MANAGING WATER DEMAND BECOMES AN INTEGRAL PART OF OUR THINKING PROCESS IN FUTURE.
- PUBLIC EDUCATION / PUBLIC AWARENESS IS KEY TO PROMOTING WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT.

THANK YOU