





Promotion of Tap Water for Drinking: A Japanese Perspective

水道水飲用の促進一日本の視点一

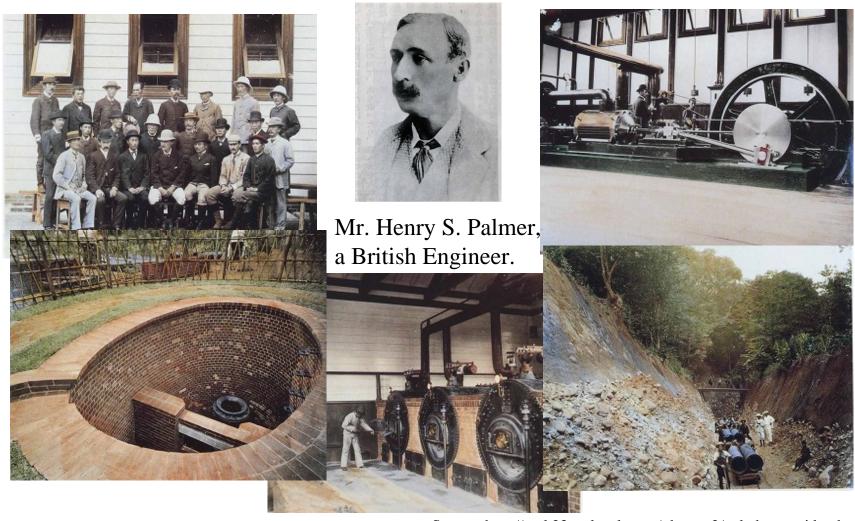
Dr. Satoshi Takizawa

Professor, Department of Urban Engineering, the University of Tokyo

The 6th IWA Workshop in Yokohama.

20/1/2011

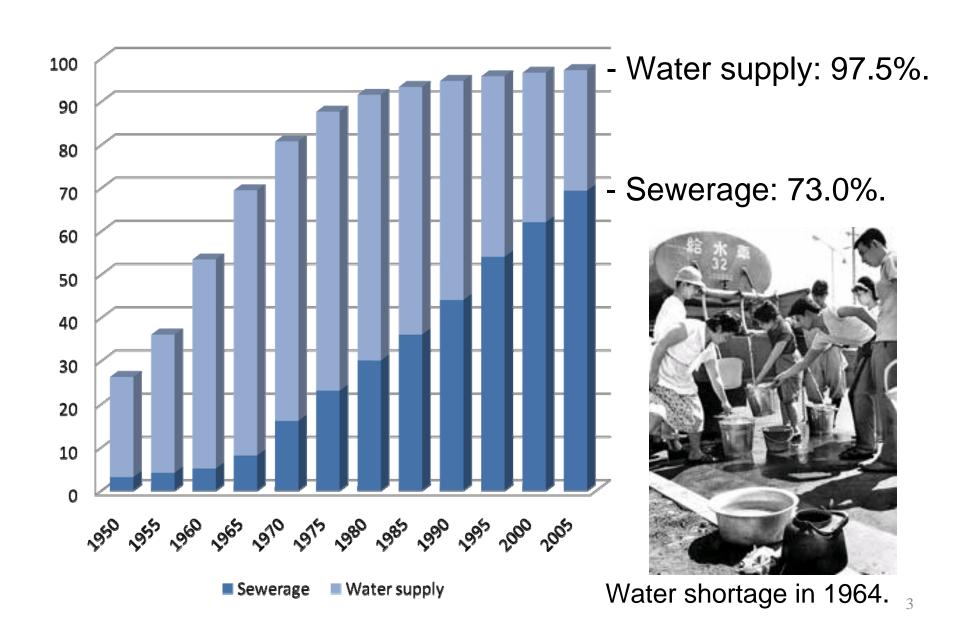
First Piped Water Supply in Japan



Source: http://park23.wakwak.com/~hotaru2/yokohamasuidou.html

Yokohama Waterworks was established in 17/10/1887

History of Japanese Water Supply



From water sources to the taps



Still we face water shortage.



Sameura Reservoir Built in 1975. Capacity: 316 mil. m³. Water shortage in 2005. 水資源機構 早明浦ダムHPより



Algal bloom in reservoirs



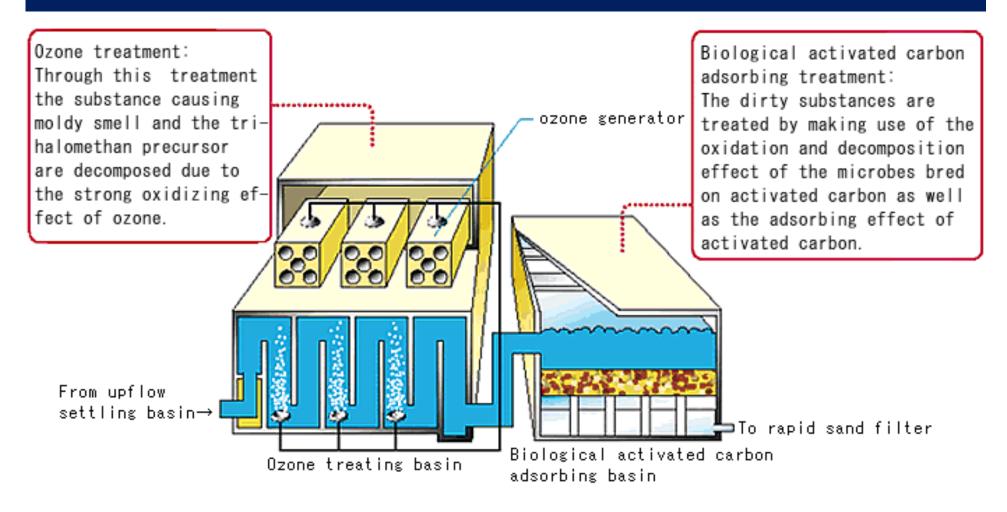


Causes taste and odor problems.

Piles of Powdered Activated Carbon

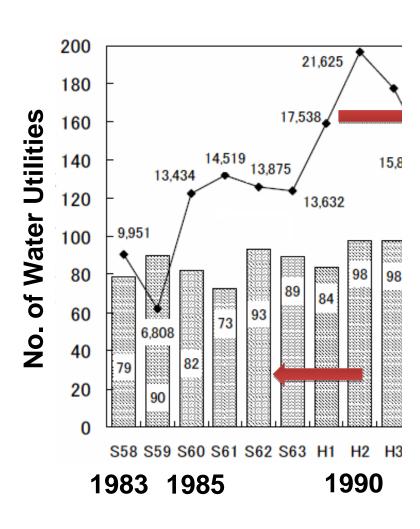


Advanced Water Treatment: Ozone + BAC



- Drawbacks: 1. High energy consumption due to O₃ production
 - 2. Formation of bromate (10<ug/L, carcingen)

Odor taste & odor problems in Japan



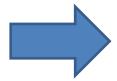
Pipe corrosion





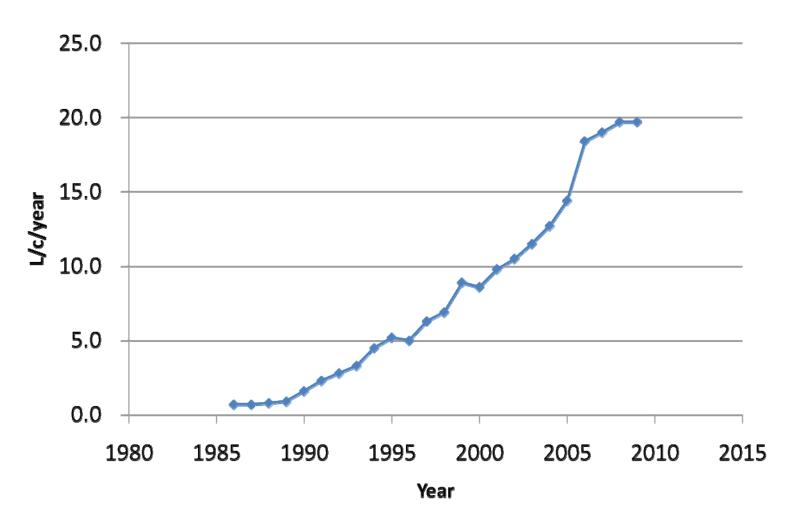
Courtesy of Yokohama Waterworks

Cast Iron Pipe (CIP) without any protection from pipe corrosion



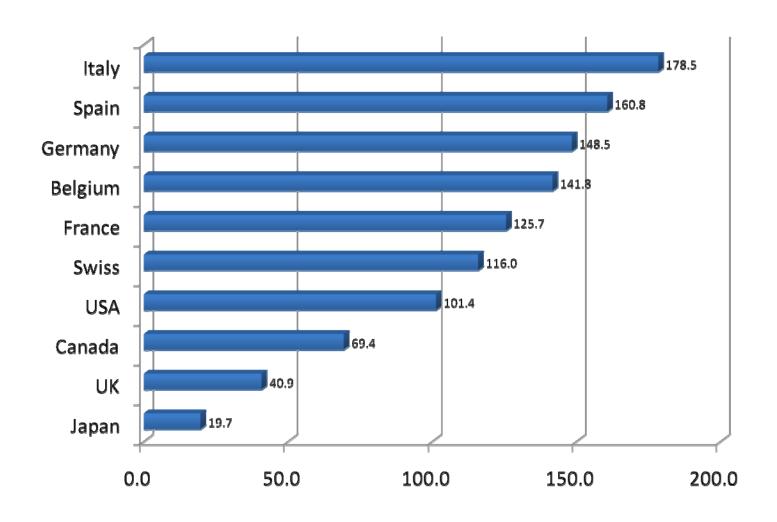
Pipe burst, poor water quality, customer complaints

Increasing consumption of bottled water



Bottled Mineral Water Consumption per-capita in Japan

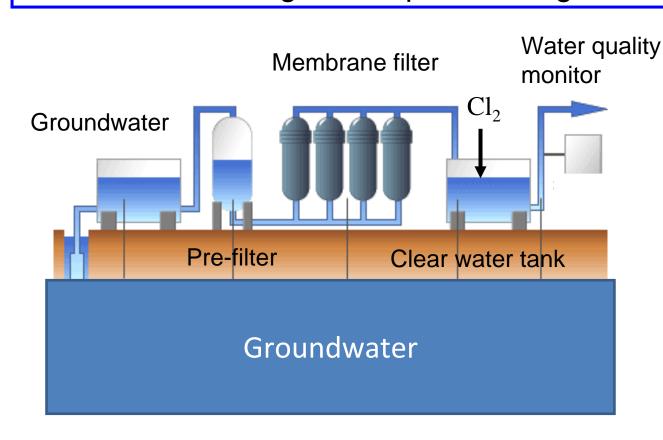
Increasing consumption of bottled water



Bottled Mineral Water Consumption: International Comparison

Groundwater use by private companies

Lower price incentive, but water quality may also be another reason of switching from tap water to groundwater.



Users:

- Hospitals
- Hotels
- Supermarkets
- Universities
- Apartments

Water utilities are losing customers, and their income!

Promotion of Drinking Tap Water: Safe and Tasty Tap water!

安全でおいしい水道水供給の推進

- ✓ Tokyo Metropolitan Waterworks.
- ✓ Yokohama City.
- ✓ Nagoya City.
- √ Sapporo City.
- ✓ and many more cities!

Drinking Tap Water Campaign



Summer Festival in 2010 at Nishiya WTP, Yokohama

Protection of Water Resources and Forests



Water Exam. Yokohama



Teaching by Hama-pyon!



水を貯える・水を浄化する・洪水を防ぐ

水源かん養林の働き

水源かん養林とは、森林の保水能力を積極的に活用したもので、 いわば形のない貯水池「緑のダム」なのです。

水を貯える



森林の土壌は樹木の業 や枝が何年にもわたって堆 積し、厚い腐食層を形成し ます。この腐食層はスポンジ のように吸湿性に富み、その 重量の数倍の水を吸い込 むことができるため、たくさん の雨水を貯えることができま す。

水を浄化する



森林に降った雨は、保水能 力の高い森林土壌にたっぷり と吸収され、ゆっくり地中に浸 透することで良質な地下水に 浄化されます。

洪水を防ぐ



地下水は湧き水となって再 び地上に現れ、河川となりま す。もし山々に森林がないと、 降った雨は地表をいっきょに すべり落ち、瞬時にして海に 流れ去ってしまいます。水源 かん養林は、雨水の河川へ の流出量を調節し洪水を防 ぐ機能を持っています。

Promotion of water source conservation

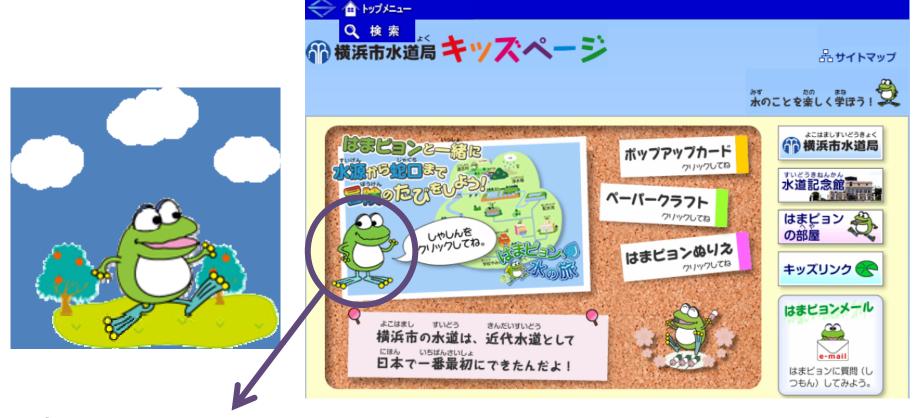
Kanagawa Prefecture: Citizen Forum 神奈川県民フォーラム





- ✓ Call for public participation in water resource conservation.
- √ Funding NGO and citizens' activities.

Child education by "Kid's Page"



Curriculum Vitae

Name: Hama-pyon!

Birthday: June 1st, 1995. He is16 years old!

Sex: Unknown but sometimes calls himself "Boku" (a boy's word)

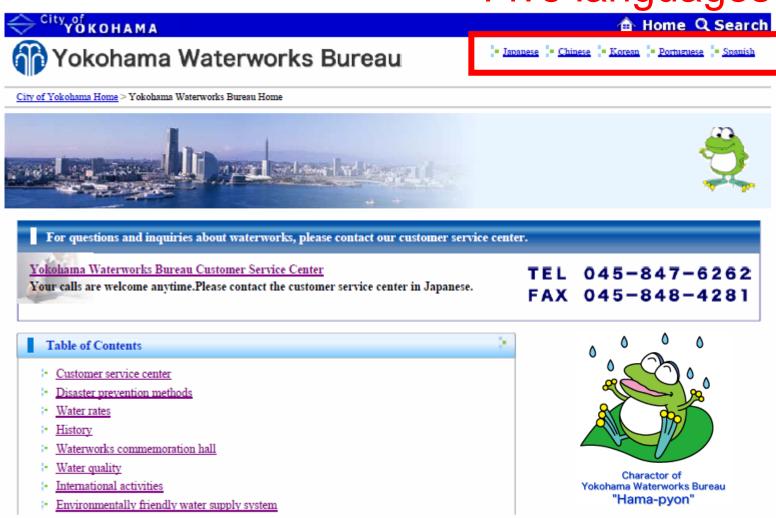
Language: Looks like a flog, but can walk on two legs and can speak

Japanese!



Public Relations: Home Page of Yokohama WB

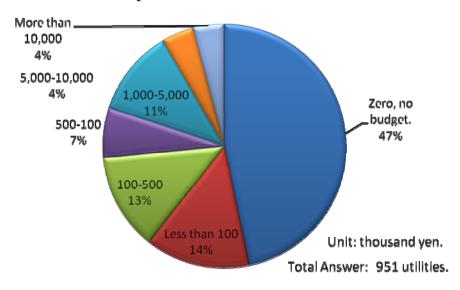




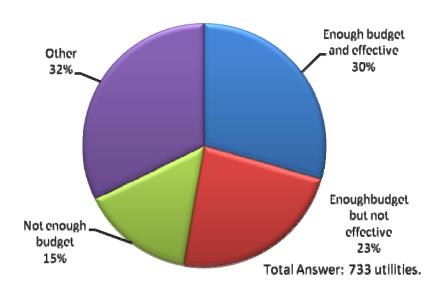
Budget and Effectiveness of Public Relations

JWWA Water Utility Survey on Public Relations, 2009.

How much is your annual budget for public relations?



How do you think about the budget and effectiveness of rublic relations?



Problems: 1. Not enough budget and human resources.

2. Effectiveness is not quantitatively measured.

What do you want to inform to the customers?

JWWA Water Utility Survey on Public Relations, 2009.

- Promotion of safety and good taste of tap water
- Importance of water, needs of water saving
- Earthquake emergency water supply
- Environmental impacts, CO₂ emission
- Water tariff and management of water utilities

Source: JWWA (2009)

Needs for rehabilitation and future investment

Roles of Public Relations

- Water Utilities must be accountable and transparent.
- Water utilities have important information such as water quality, water tariff, management and emergency response.
- The socio-economic environment surrounding management of water utilities is rapidly changing, and they need to adjust to those changes.
- Therefore, utilities must disseminate important information to the citizens by means of public relations.



Earthquake, Niigata Oct.23, 2004





Water supply systems were badly damaged by landslide and subsidence.

Land slides and land subsidence took place in many places, that destroyed the water network in Niigata.

At the peak, more than 100,000 people evacuated from their houses, seeking for a shelter and WATER.





Emergency water supply (L), and water delivery by the Emergency Deployment Unit, Self Defense Force (R).

Promotion of anti-seismic water supply



─ 水道施設·管路耐震性改善運動実施中 平成22年4月1日~24年3月31日

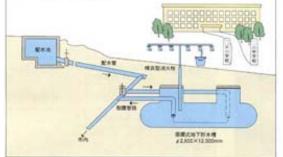
主催: 厚生労働省健康局水道課/(社)日本水道協会/(財)水道技術研究センター/全国簡易水道協議会/ (社)日本水道工業団体連合会/全国管工事業協同組合連合会

協賛:日本水道新聞社/水道産業新聞社

Earthquake and Emergency Water Supply



Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, 1995







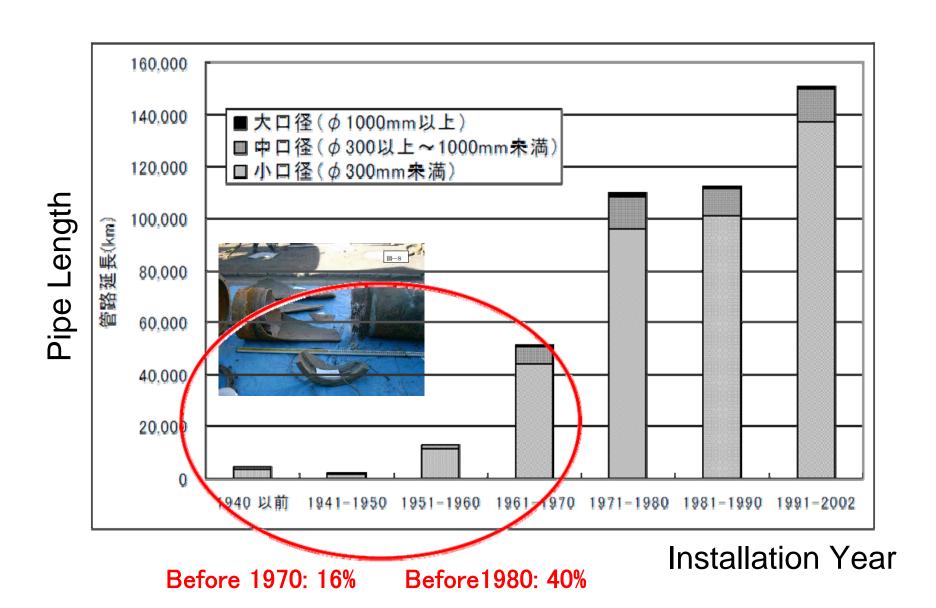
Emergency Drill



Underground water storage:

✓ Water Circulation System can maintain good water quality.

Rehabilitation of Water Supply Network



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Pipe replacement work in a city



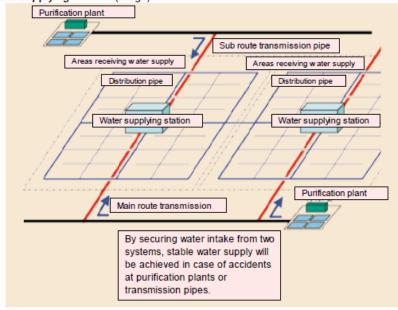


Yokohama Waterworks, 2006.

Citizen's understandings of the needs for rehabilitation and replacement are very important.

Rehabilitation Plan of Water Network

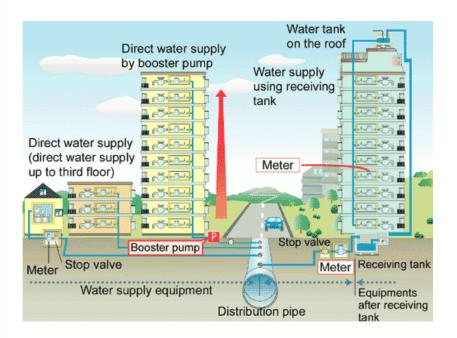
 Double water intake from different purification plants depending on the capabilities of water supplying stations (image)



New network design



- ✓ Improved water loss and pressure management
- ✓ Reducing earthquake impacts

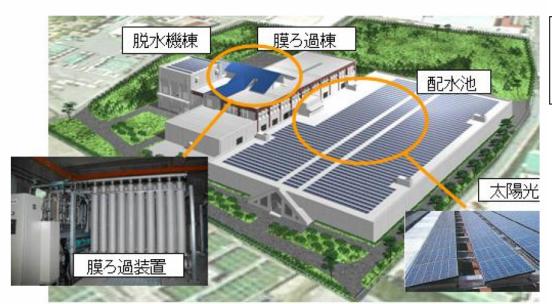


Direct supply to high-story buildings

✓ Preventing water quality deterioration in household storage tanks

The 1st large-scale PFI project in Yokohama

施設配置図



PFI Project in Yokohama City

170,000 m³/d membrane water treatment plant.
Source: Yokohama
Waterworks Bureau.

http://www.city.yokohama.jp/me/suid ou/kyoku/suidoujigyo/kawai-saiseibi/



Courtesy of Yokohama Waterworks

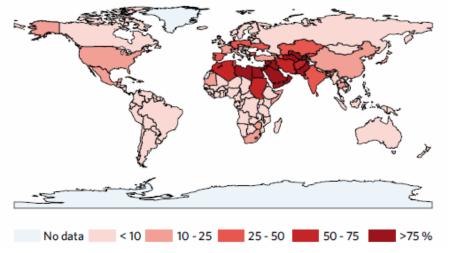
National and Regional Water Supply Vision 水道ビジョン



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)







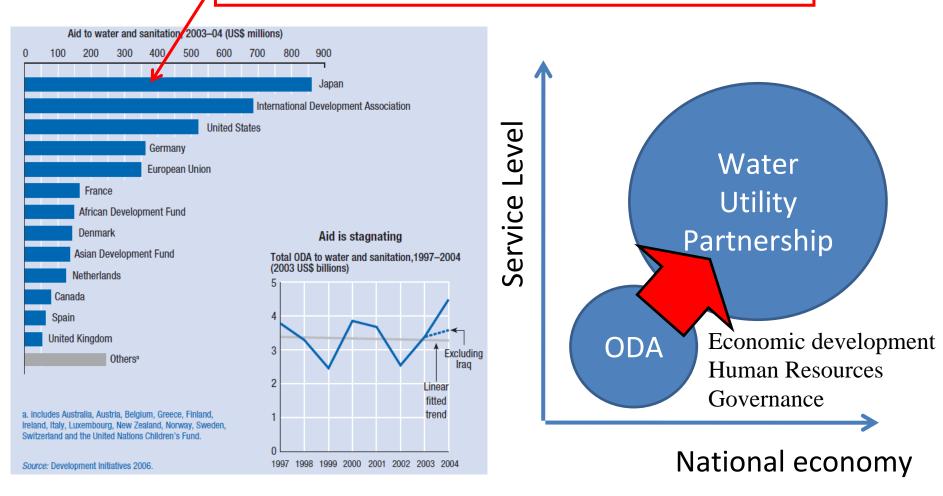
Ziniare, Burkina Faso in 2010.

Still there are billions of people waiting for international assistance in water supply and sanitation.

Surface water and ground water withdrawal as percentage of total actual renewable water resource.

From ODA to Water Utility Partnership

Japan; more than 1/5 of the world total aid.



Aid to water and sanitation, 2003-04.

Source: Human Development Report 2006, UNDP.

Executive Forum in Yokohama, 2010



TAP Yokohama – Safe Water for Children in the World







Mission: deliver safe drinking water to the children in the world!



Summary

- Japanese water utilities experience:
 - Public relations played an important role in overcoming taste & odor problems and winning the customers' trust in tap water.
- Keeping our customers well informed
 - Quality and safety of tap water
 - Cost and budget, earthquake countermeasures
- Public relations will become more important,
 - Water utilities must be more accountable and transparent, and socio-economy is changing.
 - We need to share our experience in PRs and seek more effective ways.

