



Conference on

# NON-REVENUE WATER

May 14-15, 2018, Shangri-La's - Eros Hotel, New Delhi

Organiser:

**Indian  
Infrastructure**

Lead Sponsor:

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# NON-REVENUE WATER

## Mission

- One of the key issues that affect water supply services in Indian cities is the mismatch between the amount of water fed into the distribution system and the actual amount billed to the consumers, also known as non-revenue water (NRW). In many Indian cities, the average NRW component is as high as 50 per cent of the total water production, thus rendering water supply services “inefficient” and reducing ULB revenues.
- While government programmes and schemes such as the Smart Cities Mission and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) seek to augment water production capacity, an equal emphasis is placed on improving the capabilities of water utilities, reducing NRW and creating sustainable models of service provision.
- Given the limited financial autonomy and capacity of urban local bodies (ULBs) to raise resources on their own, this will not be easy. The case for private sector participation in NRW reduction is, therefore, strong.
- City governments are actively seeking private sector participation in this space. ULBs such as Delhi Jal Board, Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation have partnered with private players to reduce the NRW level and control leakages in their respective cities. In addition, PPP contracts have been awarded for 24x7 water supply projects to reduce water wastage and improve service delivery standards in Nagpur and Coimbatore.
- At the same time, cities like Ahmedabad, Nashik and Bengaluru have adopted technology solutions such as GIS mapping, systematic leakage detection and hydraulic modelling to reduce the NRW component in the water network, and conducted water audits to diagnose risk areas and formulate action plans.
- These initiatives, though promising and encouraging, have not always yielded the desired results. In days to come, unless measures such as identification of priority network areas and introduction of new metering solutions, equipment and automated processes to assess, monitor and control NRW are taken, challenges relating to the provision of portable water supply will only deepen.
- **The mission of this conference is to examine the state of NRW in Indian cities, evaluate network management practices and discuss strategies for reducing the NRW component. The conference will also showcase noteworthy technologies, new equipment and best practices for leakage detection and metering.**

## Target Audience

The conference is targeted at:

- ULBs and relevant government bodies
- Policymakers and regulators
- Urban planning and development agencies
- Water meter manufacturers
- Pipeline construction firms
- Steel and stainless steel producers
- Water network management companies
- Leak detection agencies
- Instrumentation and monitoring solution providers
- Other technology providers
- Consulting firms
- Commercial and industrial units
- Civil work contractors
- Bulk water suppliers

## AGENDA/STRUCTURE

### CURRENT STATUS OF NRW

- ❖ What are the current levels of NRW in Indian cities?
- ❖ What are some of the key reasons for NRW in Indian cities?
- ❖ What are some of the successful NRW reduction cases in India?
- ❖ What are the key challenges?

### METERING WATER SUPPLY

- ❖ What are the current metering solutions used by Indian water utilities (ultrasonic flow meters, AMR meters, GSM-flow meters, etc.)?
- ❖ What has been the experience of ULBs in implementing new metering solutions?
- ❖ What are the key challenges in metering water services?

### UTILITY PERSPECTIVE: STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING NRW

- ❖ What are some of the successful NRW reduction strategies adopted in Indian cities (water audit, water pressure control, consumer awareness, etc.)?
- ❖ What are the operational constraints faced by Indian water utilities?
- ❖ What are the key learnings?

### FOCUS ON WATER SUPPLY PIPELINES

- ❖ What are the different types of pipes used for water supply (mild steel, HDPE, etc.)?
- ❖ What are the key considerations that determine the choice of a piping system?
- ❖ What are the new technology developments/innovations?

### PROJECT SHOWCASE

- ❖ What are some of the noteworthy projects in NRW management?
- ❖ What are their key characteristics? What are the key challenges in NRW management?
- ❖ What lessons can be learnt?

### EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SHOWCASE

#### Network Management

- ❖ What are the current practices for water network management in Indian cities?
- ❖ How can automated processes and systems (SCADA, pipeline mapping, sensors, etc.) improve network management?
- ❖ What are the key issues and challenges? How are they being addressed?

#### Water Flow and Pressure Management

- ❖ What are the equipments/instruments used for water flow and pressure management in Indian water utilities? What has been the experience so far?
- ❖ What are the new and upcoming valves/equipments/solutions to improve the volumetric flow rate and control the water pressure? What are the key issues and challenges?

#### Leakage Detection

- ❖ What are the different types of technologies/equipments available for leakage detection?
- ❖ What are the recent innovations in India? What are the global best practices?
- ❖ What are the key issues and challenges?

## Organisers

The conference is being organised by **India Infrastructure Publishing**, the leading provider of information on the infrastructure sectors through magazines, newsletters, reports and conferences. The company publishes **Indian Infrastructure**, **Power Line** and **Smart Utilities** magazines, as well as a series of research reports on the infrastructure sectors including **Sewage Treatment Market in India**, **Industrial Water Sector**, **Municipal Water Sector** etc. It also publishes **Urban Water & Sanitation News** (a weekly newsletter) and the **Water Industry Directory & Yearbook**.

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## Registration Form

I would like to register for the conference. I am enclosing Rs \_\_\_\_\_ vide cheque/demand draft no. \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ in favour of **India Infrastructure Publishing Pvt. Ltd.** payable at New Delhi.

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## Registration Fee

Delegates	Fee			
	INR	GST@18%	Total INR	Total USD
One delegate	20,000	3,600	23,600	393
Two delegates	32,000	5,760	37,760	629
Three delegates	44,000	7,920	51,920	865

- There is a special low fee of Rs 5,000 per participant for urban local bodies, state owned regulatory authorities, academic and research institutions and government agencies (not public sector corporates).
- Delegate fee is inclusive of 18 per cent GST.

### Payment Policy:

- Full payment must be received prior to the conference.
- Conference fees cannot be substituted for any other product or service being extended by India Infrastructure Publishing Pvt. Ltd.
- Conference fee includes lunch, tea/coffee and conference material.

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