

Smart Water Management of Korea: history of water resource management

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K-water

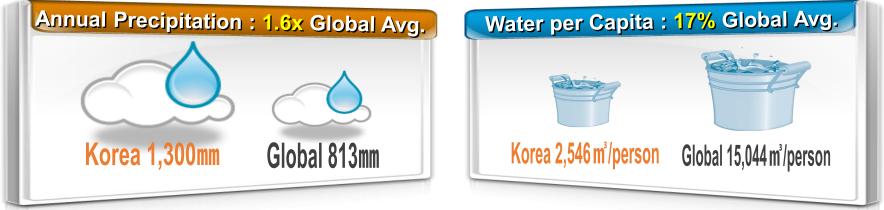


- Stage of Development of Water Resource Management in Korea
- Smart Water Management for K-City Project Global Program
- K-items for Indonesian New Capital City

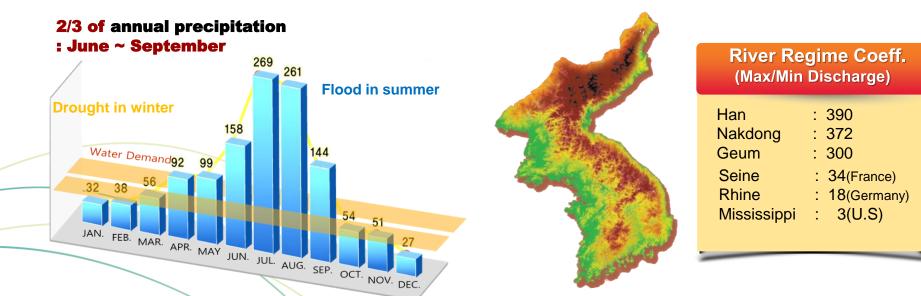


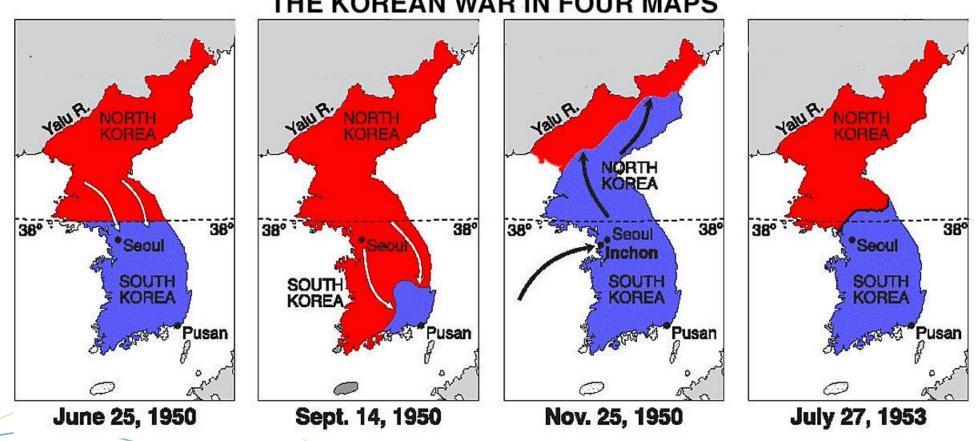
Given Conditions of Water Resource Management of Korea

Precipitation



Unfavorable Conditions

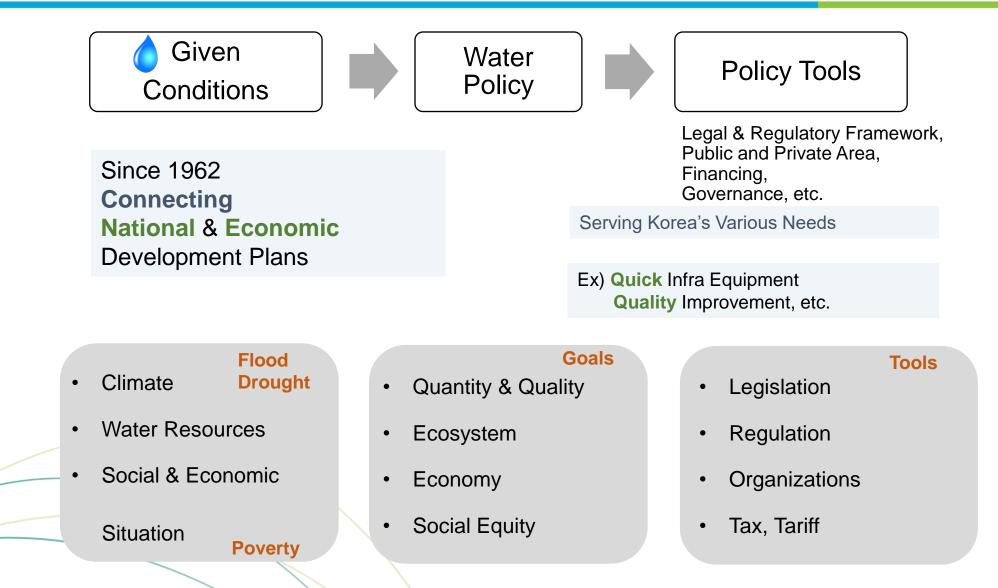




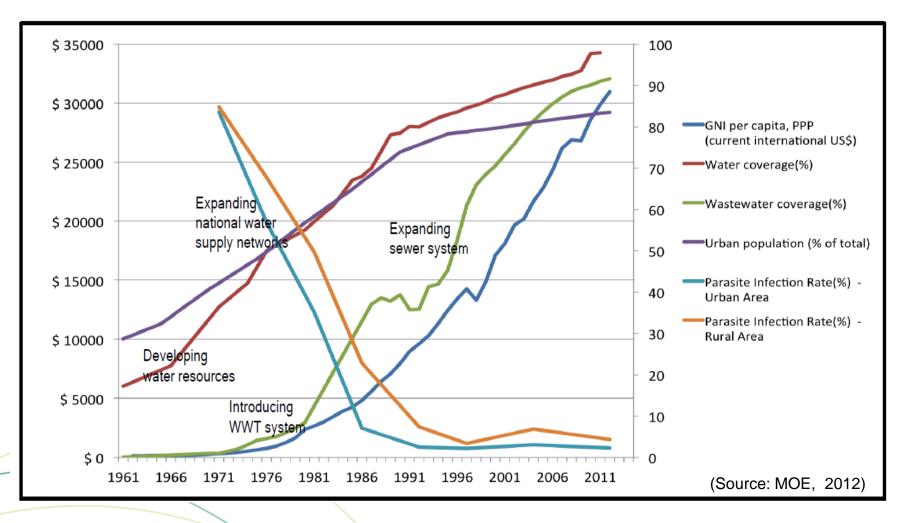
THE KOREAN WAR IN FOUR MAPS

The Korean War: 25 June 1950 ~ 27 July 1953

What we can do? "Policy" Formulation – Implementation - Evaluation



Korea's Water Sector Achievements (1)



GNI is the total domestic & foreign output claimed by residents of a country GNI(Gross National Income) = GDP + Money flowing from Foreign Countries – Money flowing to foreign countries

Korea's Water Sector Achievements (2)

GNI & Water Supply/Sewerage Coverage

Indicator	1961	1980	2000	2012
GNI per Capita (\$)	85	2,340	17,110	30,970
Water Supply Coverage (%)	17	55	87.1	98.1
Sewerage Coverage (%)	2	8.3	70.5	91.6



Photos: Homes on the Cheonggye in the 1960s(left), and the stream as it looked in 2014(right), Seoul, Korea. Credits: Seoul History Museum (left); iStock/Tanjala Gica (Right)

Water Development Path

Development of multipurpose dams for water supply, flood protection, hydropower

1965-80 Industrialization

- Soyanggang Dam (1973) - Andong Dam (1977)

> 1981-90 Choice & Concentration

Development of multiregional supply systems 2009~

Climate Change

Sustainable water management for climate change

2001~2008

Eco-Friendly Strategy

Eco-friendly development & management of water resources

1991-2000 Phenol Accident

Sewerage Enlargement

Threshold of GDP was not a precursor to the sanitation drive

Country	GDP per capita in 1960 (in USD)	National improved sanitation coverage rate in 2000
South Korea	\$155	100%
Ghana	\$183	10%
Liberia	\$170	12%
Senegal	\$249	43%
Zambia	\$227	41%
Zimbabwe	\$280	40%

Source: World Bank and UNICEF/WHO

The overall strategy and vision came first, and the sector investments from a variety of sources were sought after.

(Source: Achieving total sanitation & hygiene coverage within a generation – lessons from East Asia, WaterAid 2015)

Smart City Development: A Duplicable good example of Korea Busan Metropolitan City

< Airpor

Gyeongnam (Gimhae, Changwon)

Peyonggang



West Nakdong Riv.

Busan Eco Delta City(Eco Delta City)

Area	11.77km²
Population	76,000 people(30K households
Functions	Residence, commerce, R&D, Logistics, and etc.
Project by	Busan Metropolitan City K-water Busan Metropolitan Corp.

The mouth of Nakdong Riv.>

New Port >

Smart Technologies Demonstrated in EDC

Development Concept of Busan City

1. A WATERFRONT ECO CITY

where you can experience the abundance of an eco-friendly residential city

- A city surrounded by water and waterfront grasslands
- Greener Urban Eco Parks
- Transit Oriented Development for the Environment and the Future
- A city where you can enjoy walking and running
- An abundant environment created by smart urban planning

2. GLOBAL WATERFRONT CULTURAL CITY

that adds culture and infrastructure to three waterways

- A canal-walk type commercial & business district
- Rivers bring enjoyment, multi-functional cultural & leisure district
- Pedestrian-oriented waterfront space for everyone
- Waterfront leisure & specialized complexes for enjoying the waterfront environment

3. FUTURE LOGISTICS & SERVICE CITY

for Korea's brighter tomorrow

- · Best geographical location for the Logistics Hub
- Nurture eco-friendly high-tech industries and MICE industries of the future
- Multi-regional transportation & road construction plans
- Build an international maritime transportation & port services cluster including maritime transportation, finance and insurance







Smart Technology in Water Sector, Busan EDC



Precipitation monitoring & urban/water-related disaster response

Small-sized precipitation forecast radars and prepare for flooding and integrated water-related disaster response system



Low impact development (LID) Customized green infrastructure at public facilities, lands, and buildings



Stream quality improvement Eco-filtering system to improve the natural water source quality







Water recycling system Highly advanced treatment for 100 water reuse



Smart water management (SWM)

ICT application in all water supply processes for live monitoring and remote control of water quality and quantity



Smart water treatment plant

Multi-story water treatment facilities for supplying freshly treat water from locations that are closer to users

K-City Network Global Program



K-City Network Global Program

MOLIT is promoting "K-City Network", aimed at creating a Korean smart city through intergovernmental cooperation in overseas cities

	Program Outline	Selection Result of "2020 K-City Network: Global Cooperation Program		
Program Name	^Г 2020 K-City Network」Global Cooperation Program	 A total of 80 cases in 23 countries applied Final 12 projects (11 countries) selected 		
Support Details	 Support for smart city planning for smart city development projects promoted by foreign governments, etc. Supporting Korea's smart city development experience and knowledge sharing through invitational training 	 6 cases of smart city development (6 countries), 6 cases of smart solution (5 countries). etc. Smart City Project Myanmar Baharov town development Dala new town development Dala new town development Smart City Project Smart Cit		
Purpose	 Finding smart city cooperation projects and establishing smart city construction plan in collaboration with foreign governments Pursuing mutual economic development by sharing and disseminating excellent technologies from each country 	Image: System in the size of the system in the sys		

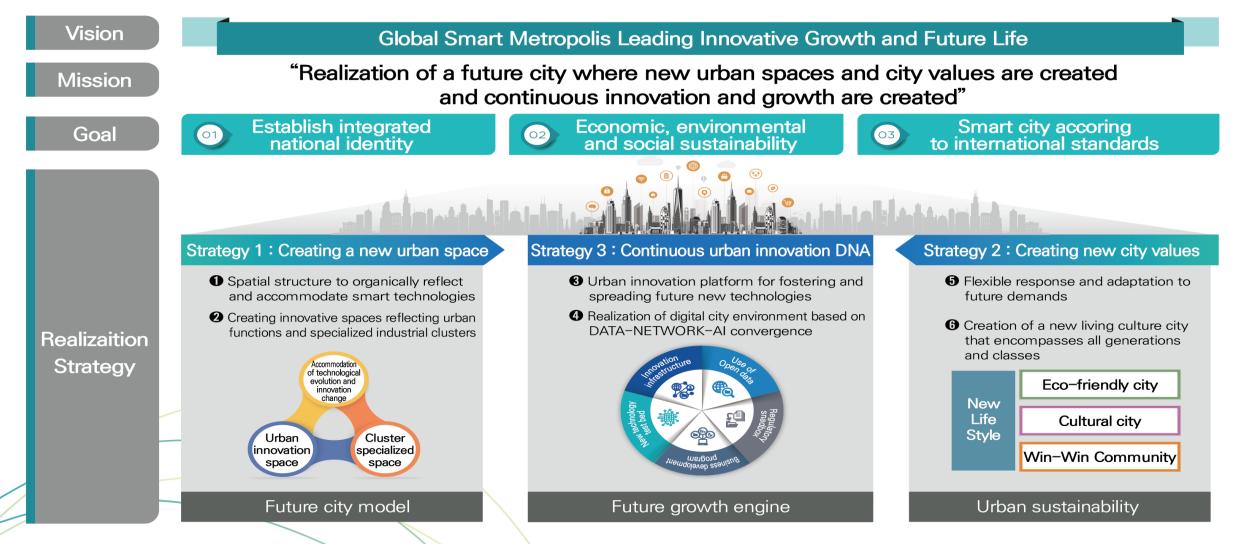
Project Scope

Carry out tasks such as "Smart City Basic Plan, and Pilot Projects in Transportation and Water Management Sector" for the New Capital relocation area



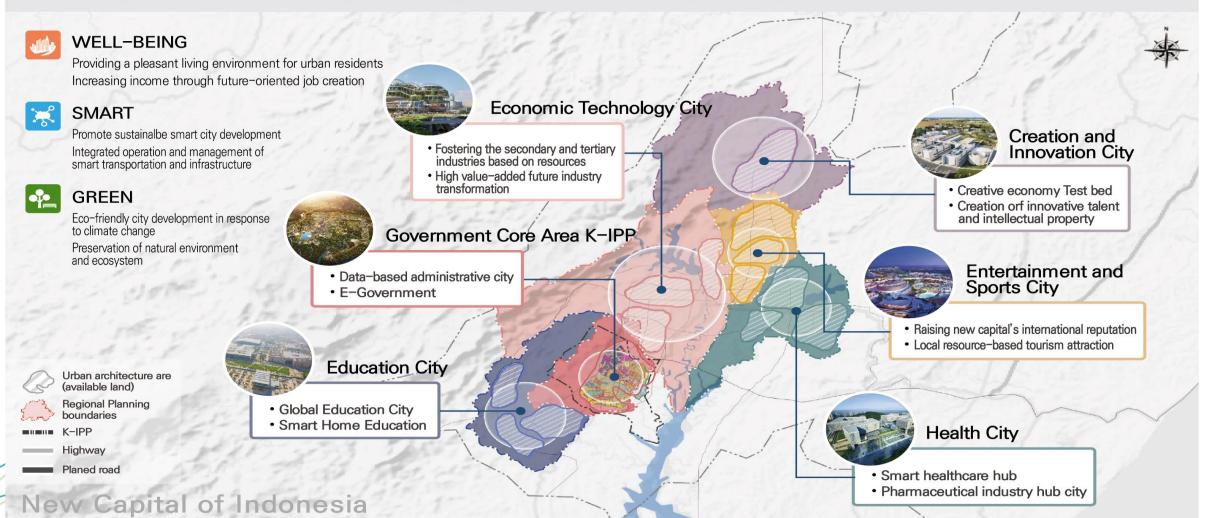
Smart City Direction (Vision and Strategy)

Changing urban conditions and increasing need of Smart City



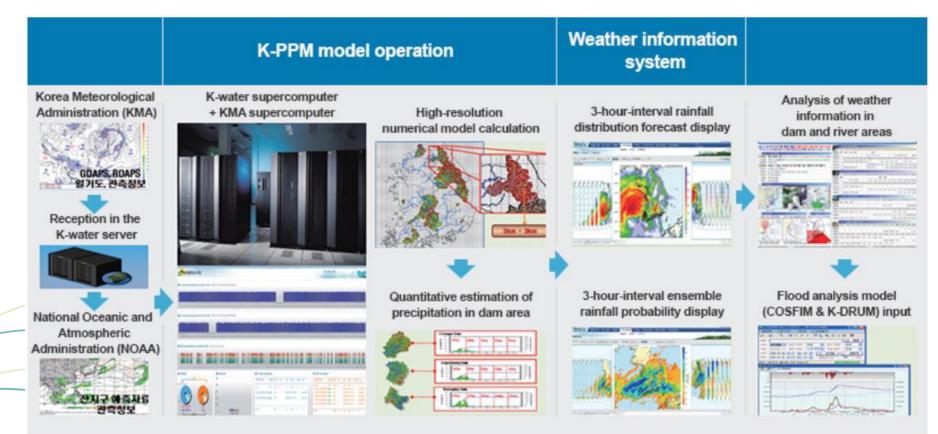
IKN Development Concept (Creating new urban spaces)

"Securing national innovation growth engines through Smart City development in Indonesia's capital relocation area"



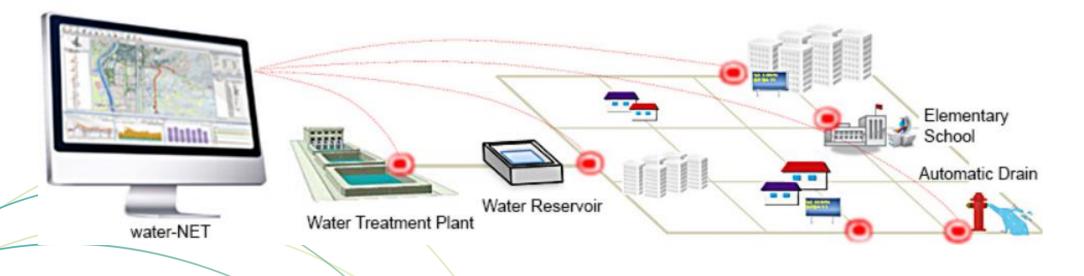
(K item 1) Integrated Water Resource Management System

- Supercomputer-based precipitation forecasting system (PFS) and uses it to apply advanced water management.
- Precipitation Prediction Model (K-PPM) has been constructed as a 3×3 km high resolution grid system to take account of the detailed geographical characteristics of dam and reservoir areas.
- Provides data on precipitation forecasting for five days on an hourly basis (120 hours) four times a day.



(K item 2) Intelligent Operation of Water Network

- ICT-based water operation systems to acquire, monitor and control all relevant data on a real-time basis from the whole water supply systems ranging from water sources to tap water
- The acquired data are analyzed in terms of water quantity, water quality and energy management with the help of intelligent water network software that enable to supply drinking water without service interruption and formulate an optimal plan to rehabilitate water supply infrastructure.
- water-Net: Diagnosis, Operation and Management System for Water Distribution Networks
 - A water network operation system with which it's possible to collect real-time information about waterworks, ensure a GIS-based water network inspection, and manage water quantity, quality and crisis and energy.

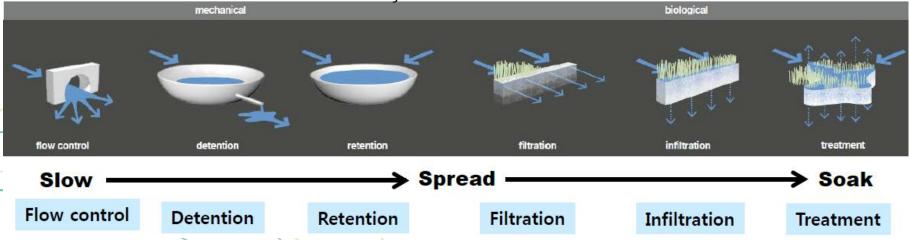


(K item 3) Low Impact Development (LID)

- LID element technologies
 - Bio retention: storm water pond, tree box filter, storm water wetland, Infiltration basin
 - Green roof, rain garden
 - Porous pavement, water-retentive pavement
 - Infiltration trench, Infiltration channel, Infiltration chamber



Green Infrastructure !!

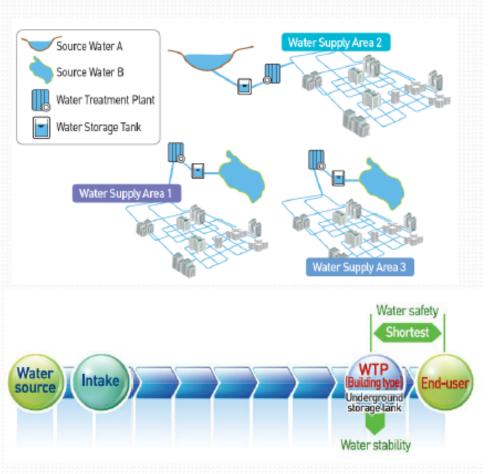


(K item 4) Decentralized Water Supply System



Decentralized Water Supply System

- The decentralized water supply system reduce the transport time and distance of the treated water by installing the water treatment plant at the nearest place to the consumers. The required area of water treatment plant could be minimized by applying the vertical placement of treatment processes.
- The vertical structure of WTP enables installation at the nearest place of the end user.
- The WTP installed close to the consumers can reduce the possibility of secondary pollution in supply line and ensure the quality of treated water. The network of decentralized water supply systems can enhance the stability of water supply.
- The vertical water treatment plant is consisted of directlycoupled water treatment modules, which can be variously combined according to the water quality of source water.



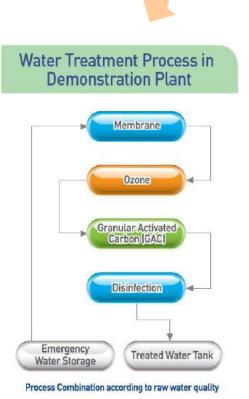
Modular Type Water Treatment Plant



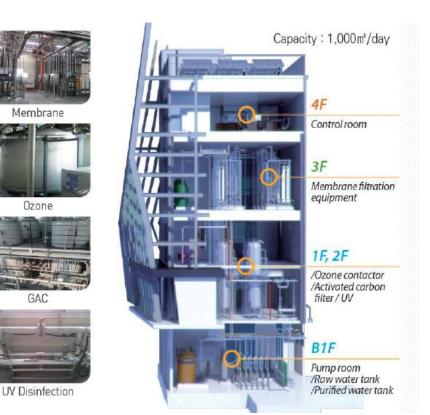
Decentralized water supply system, combined with * auxiliary water sources and emergency water supply storage using storage tanks and deep tunnels, ensures a safe and stable water supply.

Effects ٠.

- Ensures customer-oriented safe and stable water supply in the future
- Aims to make zero cutting-off water supply and increase a direct water supply rate from the current level of 5% to 30%
 - Energy saving from clean energy



GAC



Key barriers and enablers for SWM implementation

Key barriers

Factors limiting successful SWM implementation

- Lack of initial support/investment
- Access to skills/capacity to use SWM solutions
- Access to infrastructure or resources
- Evolving technology/upgrades (high costs)
- Lack of compatibility across SWM solutions
- Hesitation to replace traditional infrastructure
- Lack of policy incentives

Key enablers

Factors for successful SWM implementation

- Political commitment at all levels
- Policy, legislation and regulation support
- Combining the use of SWM tools with other methods
- Strong stakeholder engagement from the beginning
- Multidisciplinary approach
- Long-term investment for ongoing R&D
- Capacity development, training and education

Huddles ahead and landscape of Smart Water Management in INO

Indonesia's New Capital On Hold Due To Pandemic

Basten Gokkon 14 May 2020

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This file photo taken on 17 December, 2019 shows Indonesia's President Joko Widodo (L) accompanied by officials visiting North Penajam Paser district near Sepaku in East Kalimantan where the government is set to build its new capital city replacing Jakarta. (AFP Photo)

The Indonesian government's plan to relocate the country's capital from Java to Borneo has hit a wall amid the COVID-19 pandemic, with a top official saying they would "evaluate it or something" after the crisis passes.

President Joko Widodo announced last August a US\$33 billion project to build a new capital city in East Kalimantan province, citing worsening traffic, land subsidence, flooding and a host of other problems in lakarta

Risk

- Political issues
- Government system
- Carrying capacity
- Staging of development
- Wholistic operation

- Friendship and stewardship
- Favourable environment
- Proven competency
- Human resource

Suggestion

- Working evidence
- Long-term prospective
- Multi-cultural working env.
- Home office / Field office

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