Case Study of MWA Public Training to Local Water Services, 2016 to 2019: The Challenge Policy to Effective, Practical, and Sustainable Knowledge Sharing to Reach Vulnerable and Poor Communities in Thailand

Thanida Bhongsudhep\*, Palsiri Srirungruang \*\*

\*Waterworks Academic Division, Waterworks Academic Development Department, thanida@hotmail.com \*\*Production System Water Quality Analysis Section, Samsen Water Treatment Plant Department, Palsiri.pal@hotmail.com

Keywords: Reywords: Public Training; SDG 6; Water Service

## Introduction

• Metropolitan Waterworks Authority (MWA), under the ministry of Interior, holistically aims to reach SDG 6 by applying the 4<sup>th</sup> MWA Strategic Administrative Plan (year 2017-2021) as a roadmap targeting to be a high performance organization in 4 dimensions; water stability (Water Safety Plan), adaptive organization, sustainable partnership, and high financial performance. This paper explores and investigates the achievement in the 3<sup>rd</sup> dimension, sustainable partnership in sharing waterworks-related knowledge to local administration organizations to improve and provide clean water to vulnerable and poor communities all over Thailand. MWA has provided training in various waterworks courses to local administration organizations around the country since 2006 resulting in widely accessing good quality of tap water, as mentioned in The Standard of World Health Organization, WHO, for benefit of public health and for making sustainable collaboration partnerships in and beyond the water sector.

## **Material and Methods**

• According to the Department of Local Administration, there are 7,852 local administrations in Thailand, dividing into 76 provincial administrative organizations, 2,445 municipalities, 5,329 sub-district administration organizations, and Bangkok and Pattaya as special local government organizations (www.dla.go.th). MWA travels to all 6 regions of Thailand to hold seminars and workshops on waterworks. The major training courses are the supervision of pipeline construction and monitoring of water quality control (basic and advanced level) and the courses in automatic control systems and electrical equipment for plumbing (basic and advanced level). The research sampling population covered is a group of staff and employees of local administration organizations who were engaged in the waterworks business from all areas across the country. The questionnaire is used to collect data. The results are analyzed by the statistics including average means.

## **Results and Conclusions**

• The result of the public training from the fiscal year 2016 to 2019 shows the total number of 832 trainees in the fiscal year 2016, 616 participants in 2017, 827 learners in 2018, and 765 trainees in 2019 respectively. The number of the courses held is 5 courses in the fiscal year 2016, 3 courses in 2017, 4 courses in 2018, and 4 courses in 2019. In the area of satisfactory level, the study shows that the respondents' opinion of overall level is in

the 'very good' level. The evaluation includes the knowledge and the presentation skills of the lecturers, the useful content of the training and an application of the knowledge, the quality and content of training handouts, the relevance of the handouts content with the topic of training courses, and the knowledge and better understanding of the topic after the training. The average means of the satisfactory level for the fiscal year 2016 is 4.54, where 5 is the highest score and 1 is the lowest score, 4.74 for 2017, 4.66, for 2018, and 4.71 for 2019. From the analysis of the result of respondents' opinion on the experience and satisfactory of the training courses during the past 4 fiscal years, the result of the study shows that MWA has been providing practical and sustainable knowledge sharing on waterworks-related topics to improve better water services to reach those vulnerable and poor communities in Thailand with the total 16 courses and 3,040 trainees with the average means of the satisfactory level of 4.66 during the fiscal year of 2016 to 2019.

• In conclusion, the launched policy of MWA to share knowledge in water supply production to vulnerable and poor areas of Thailand shows the high effectiveness supporting enable health, well-being, and living ability outcome through Thailand, reaching SDG 6, resulting in the benefit of public health and making sustainable collaboration partnerships in and beyond the water sector.

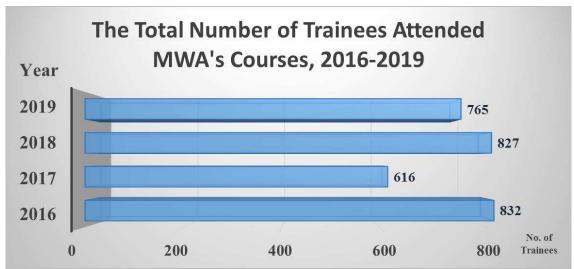


Figure 1.1 The total number of trainees attended MWA's courses, 2016-2019

Fiscal Year	Number of Course/Times	Number of trainees	Satisfaction mean values
2016	5	832	4.54
2017	3	616	4.74
2018	4	827	4.66
2019	4	765	4.71

Table 1.1 Summary of MWA's Training Courses, 2016-2019

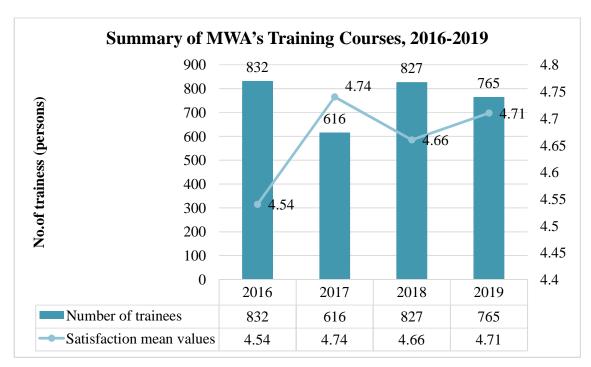


Figure 1.2 Summary of MWA's Training Courses, 2016-2019



Figure 1.3 MWA's courses, 2016-2019



Figure 1.4 Trainees are studying about electric system in water supply production



Figure 1.5 MWA's scientist is showing how to analysis water quality in various parameters

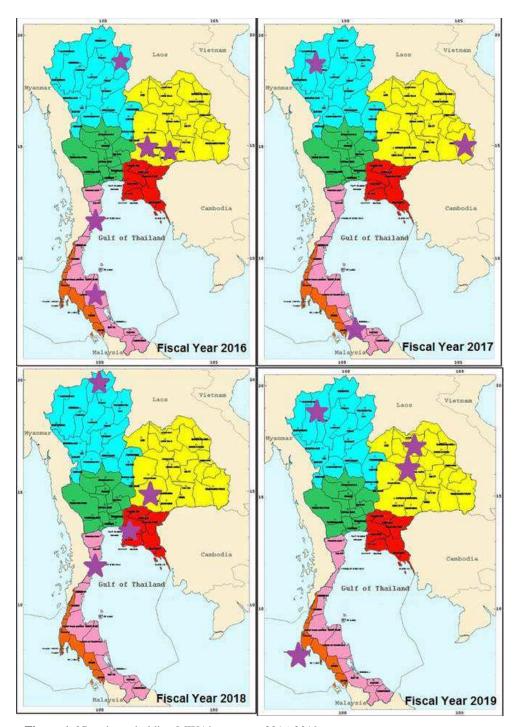


Figure 1.6 Provinces holding MWA's courses, 2016-2019

## References

- **Book**: Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, 2019 The 4th MWA Strategic Administrative Plan (year 2017-2021). Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Website: www.dla.go.th