

Water Utility	<p>DHAKA WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY</p> <p>Address : 98 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh Telephone : (880-2) 811 6792 Fax : (880-2) 811 2109 E-mail : mddwasa@bangla.net Head : A. N. H. Akhtar Hussain, Managing Director</p> <p>The Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) is a government corporation established in 1963 to take over the responsibility for water supply and sewerage services in Dhaka and the nearby city of Narayanganj from the Department of Public Health Engineering. It was reconstituted in 1996 to run on a commercial basis and was made the sole authority to plan, develop, and maintain the water supply and sewerage and drainage facilities in the city.</p>																							
General Data About Water Utility	<p>Connections : 185,866 Staff : 2,151 Annual O&M Costs : US\$13,000,000 Annual Revenue : US\$14,660,000 Annual Capital Expenditure : US\$26,005,790 Source of Investment Funds : 46% government grant; 22% foreign loan; 31% foreign grant; 1% tariff</p>																							
Water Resources Management	<p>DWASA supplies 1,300 million liters per day (mld) of the estimated water demand of 1,600 mld; most of the supply is from deep tubewells. This huge abstraction of groundwater has resulted in lowering of the groundwater table at an alarming rate. The Government recently harnessed surface water with the commissioning of a 225 mld capacity water treatment plant. Rainwater harvesting is also being promoted to meet a part of the water demand. Steps are being taken to protect the raw water quality of the nearest surface water sources, the Buriganga and Shitalakhya rivers. The Department of Environment has established 6 monitoring stations on the rivers around Dhaka to monitor surface water quality and at a number of points to monitor wastewater.</p>																							
Tariff Structure	<table border="1" data-bbox="332 1066 1242 1318"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Category</th> <th colspan="2">Rate</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Tk/m³</th> <th>US\$/m³</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Metered</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Domestic</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>0.079</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial and industrial</td> <td>15.00</td> <td>0.263</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unmetered</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Domestic and community</td> <td colspan="2">29.0% of valuation of holding per annum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial and industrial</td> <td colspan="2">29.5% of valuation of holding per annum</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> About 51% of connections have meters that are working. Billing is done monthly and consumers pay through banks. Connection fees are Tk1,650 (US\$28.95) for 18 mm and Tk3,442 (US\$60.39) for 25 mm pipes, respectively. Sewerage charge is 100% of the water bill for connected users. 	Category	Rate		Tk/m ³	US\$/m ³	Metered			Domestic	4.50	0.079	Commercial and industrial	15.00	0.263	Unmetered			Domestic and community	29.0% of valuation of holding per annum		Commercial and industrial	29.5% of valuation of holding per annum	
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Policy and Regulation	<p>The Government framed a National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation in 1998 to improve the standard of public health and the environment. The policy made water supply and sewerage authorities responsible for providing safe drinking water in urban areas including slums and squatter settlements, setting tariffs, reducing nonrevenue water, and promoting PSP and NGO participation in water supply activities. Tariffs can be reviewed yearly but adjustments can only be made every 5 years, subject to government approval. At a workshop in 2001, there was consensus for the establishment of a national regulatory body that would comprise representatives from government, local bodies, national professional agency, water providers, consumers' association, engineering university, and lawyers' council. However, no appreciable progress has been made toward forming this regulatory body.</p>																							
Wastewater and Sanitation	<p>The existing sanitation facilities of Dhaka are insufficient. Only about 30% of the city's population are connected to the sewerage system. Some households not connected to the system use septic tanks that are desludged manually. Others dispose of wastewater through surface drains, or in low-lying areas, natural drains, or water bodies that find their way to storm sewers. Indiscriminate disposal of untreated industrial effluent to rivers is common. Laws to prevent environmental pollution are not enforced. Investment in this sector during 1997–2001 was Tk456 million (US\$8 million).</p>																							