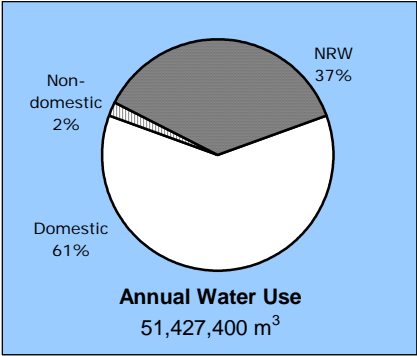
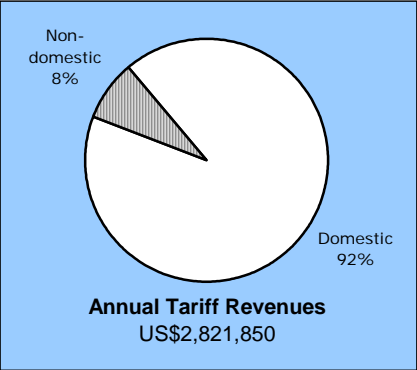


KATHMANDU WATER SUPPLY															
Production & Distribution	<p>Population: 1,519,410 (2001)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Annual Production</td> <td>51,427,405 m³</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Groundwater</td> <td>38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Surface Water</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual Consumption</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Domestic</td> <td>31,201,660 m³</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Nondomestic</td> <td>1,198,295 m³</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Total</td> <td>32,399,955 m³</td> </tr> </table>	Annual Production	51,427,405 m ³	Groundwater	38%	Surface Water	62%	Annual Consumption		Domestic	31,201,660 m ³	Nondomestic	1,198,295 m ³	Total	32,399,955 m ³
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	 <p>Annual Water Use 51,427,400 m³</p>														
Service Connections	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Domestic¹</td> <td>119,891</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nondomestic</td> <td>3,171</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>123,062</td> </tr> </table>	Domestic ¹	119,891	Nondomestic	3,171	Total	123,062								
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	 <p>Annual Tariff Revenues US\$2,821,850</p>														
Small-scale Water Providers	<p>A private water market has emerged to meet the gap in domestic water supply left by the municipal system. High-income households use water from tankers, especially during the dry season when there are shortages in the municipal water supply. Other households use cheaper water sources: traditional stone taps and NWSC stand posts. NWSC tankers provide treated water at a higher cost (US\$2.05/m³) than that from private tankers (US\$1.28/m³) whose sources are wells or springs. Small-scale water providers serve about 4.7% of the total households in Kathmandu Valley with an annual turnover of about NRs95 million (US\$1.24 million).</p>														
Private Sector Participation	<p>The Government is committed to reform the sector to strengthen the role of the public in policy and regulation and improve accountability by delegating service delivery to the private sector under a management lease contract. In 1997, the Government decided to privatize management of the water supply in the Kathmandu Valley and constituted a high-level private sector participation committee to facilitate the process. The necessary acts to support these moves are being passed through parliament. The pace is slow because residents are concerned that privatization might result in a big increase in water tariffs.</p>														
Flood Management	<p>About 25% of Kathmandu households are affected by drainage problems. Low-lying areas along the banks of the Hanumante River are also vulnerable to floods. River and flood control works are now the responsibility of the Water Induced Disaster Control Department of the Ministry of Local Development. Government investment in flood control in Kathmandu during 1997–2002 through the Department of Irrigation amounted to NRs30,550,000 (US\$399,480).</p>														
Notes	<p>¹ The average number of persons per connection in 2001 was 10.5. The increase in total connections in 2001 was 5,100.</p>														
	<p>Data as of 2001.</p>														