

ULAANBAATAR WATER SUPPLY															
Production & Distribution	<p>Population: 743,054 (2001)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Annual Production</td> <td style="text-align: right;">58,290,700 m³</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Groundwater</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Surface Water</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual Consumption</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Domestic</td> <td style="text-align: right;">37,290,700 m³</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Nondomestic</td> <td style="text-align: right;">190,700 m³</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">37,481,400 m³</td> </tr> </table>	Annual Production	58,290,700 m ³	Groundwater	100%	Surface Water	Nil	Annual Consumption		Domestic	37,290,700 m ³	Nondomestic	190,700 m ³	Total	37,481,400 m ³
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Service Connections	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Domestic¹</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,411</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nondomestic</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,426</td> </tr> </table>	Domestic ¹	1,411	Nondomestic	15	Total	1,426								
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	<p>Annual Tariff Revenues US\$6,991,100</p>														
Small-scale Water Providers	<p>In areas not served by USAG, especially in the <i>ger</i> areas where 43% of the population live, about 66 private providers draw water from wells and springs and distribute it through kiosks. Other residents are served with water delivered by tankers to the kiosks. Ten companies produce bottled water in 0.33–1.50 liter bottles at an average cost of MNT500 (US\$0.45)/liter. Small-scale water providers serve only about 5% of the city population.</p>														
Private Sector Participation	<p>Apart from small-scale water providers, the only PSP in the city's water supply is in construction related to rehabilitation and maintenance of pipelines. Because of the increasing population in the <i>ger</i> areas and USAG's inability to supply water to these areas, there is a pending proposal to let the private sector manage water distribution there.</p>														
Flood Management	<p>Flooding in the city is caused by strong flows in 5 major rivers in the vicinity of Ulaanbaatar during heavy or continuous rains. Existing drainage channels are inadequate to protect the city from flooding except for a few areas including the central district. Residents of <i>ger</i> areas on the slopes of mountains and hills, along ravines, and in low-lying areas face the greatest risk of floods. In 2001, the municipality established a state-owned company to be responsible for the repair, operation, and maintenance of flood control facilities in the city as part of the development master plan for 2000–2020.</p>														
Notes	<p>¹Bulk connections to apartments serve on the average 260 persons per connection. There were 360 new connections in 2001.</p> <p>²This unusually high ratio is explained by the nature of mostly bulk connections to apartments by OSNAAKs.</p>														
	Data as of 2001.														