

Water Utility	VIENTIANE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY (Nam Papa Vientiane) Address : Box 2571, Phonekheng Road, Vientiane, Lao PDR Telephone : (856-21) 412 880 Fax : (856-21) 414 378 E-mail : daophet@laotel.com Head : Daophet Bouapha, General Manager Vientiane Water Supply Company (Nam Papa Vientiane) is the water utility operator for Vientiane Prefecture including the city of about 616,000 people. Prior to 1999, the Lao Water Supply Company (Nam Papa Lao), a national government enterprise established in 1962, was responsible for the water supply of the entire country including Vientiane. In line with the decentralization policy of the Government, each province is now responsible for water supply within its own boundaries. State-owned enterprises (known as Nam Papas) are currently managing all urban water systems in provinces that own such facilities.																																																																										
General Data About Water Utility	Connections	:	42,052																																																																								
	Staff	:	440																																																																								
	Annual O&M Costs	:	US\$1,281,540																																																																								
	Annual Revenue	:	US\$1,170,330																																																																								
	Annual Capital Expenditure	:	US\$1,957,010																																																																								
	Source of Investment Funds	:	60% tariff; 33% connection fees; 7% government grant																																																																								
Water Resources Management	Water availability is high because of low population density. The main use is in agriculture for irrigation (82%); industry uses 10% and households the remaining 8%. The water sources for Vientiane Prefecture and four other large urban centers are the Mekong River and groundwater. The water in the river and its tributaries within the prefecture is not significantly polluted, although there is high turbidity during the rainy season. Presidential Decree No. 126, promulgated in November 1966, governs the administration, use, and development of water and water resources in the Lao People's Democratic Republic so as to preserve and sustain the resources, ensure water quality and quantity, and protect the environment.																																																																										
Tariff Structure	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Monthly Consumption (m³)</th> <th colspan="2">Rate</th> <th rowspan="2">Monthly Consumption (m³)</th> <th colspan="2">Rate</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(KN/m³)</th> <th>(US\$/m³)</th> <th>(KN/m³)</th> <th>(US\$/m³)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I. Domestic and Government Offices</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>III. Enterprises & Business (using water as raw material)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0-5 m³</td> <td>219</td> <td>0.023</td> <td>0-50 m³</td> <td>855</td> <td>0.090</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-20 m³</td> <td>263</td> <td>0.028</td> <td>51-100 m³</td> <td>1,216</td> <td>0.128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21-50 m³</td> <td>329</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>Over 100 m³</td> <td>1,360</td> <td>0.143</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 50 m³</td> <td>383</td> <td>0.040</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>II. Enterprises & Business (not using water as raw material)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>IV. Diplomatic Personnel/ Foreigners</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0-5 m³</td> <td>549</td> <td>0.058</td> <td>0-10 m³</td> <td>6,184</td> <td>0.652</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-20 m³</td> <td>602</td> <td>0.063</td> <td>Over 10 m³</td> <td>7,668</td> <td>0.808</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21-50 m³</td> <td>636</td> <td>0.067</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 50 m³</td> <td>670</td> <td>0.071</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This tariff structure has been in effect since 1 September 2001. All consumers pay on metered use. Payment is through bill collectors or at the water utility office. Tariff setting objectives are to recover costs including O&M and to generate enough surplus to meet a portion of debt service. The connection fee for a 15 mm domestic connection is KN700,000 (US\$74). 					Monthly Consumption (m ³)	Rate		Monthly Consumption (m ³)	Rate		(KN/m ³)	(US\$/m ³)	(KN/m ³)	(US\$/m ³)	I. Domestic and Government Offices			III. Enterprises & Business (using water as raw material)			0-5 m ³	219	0.023	0-50 m ³	855	0.090	6-20 m ³	263	0.028	51-100 m ³	1,216	0.128	21-50 m ³	329	0.035	Over 100 m ³	1,360	0.143	Over 50 m ³	383	0.040				II. Enterprises & Business (not using water as raw material)			IV. Diplomatic Personnel/ Foreigners			0-5 m ³	549	0.058	0-10 m ³	6,184	0.652	6-20 m ³	602	0.063	Over 10 m ³	7,668	0.808	21-50 m ³	636	0.067				Over 50 m ³	670	0.071			
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Policy and Regulation	Prime Ministerial Decision No 37 defines the government policy on management and development of the water supply and sanitation sector. It includes strategies, targets, and operational framework for effective and sustainable financing, development, and management of the water supply and wastewater systems in urban and rural areas throughout the country. The Government established the Water Supply Authority to oversee developments in the water supply sector, the planning of projects in urban and rural areas, and to regulate the water supply and wastewater sector. Nam Papas are regulated within the provinces through Business Law 42/PR and each is responsible to a Water Administration Board.																																																																										
Wastewater and Sanitation	No urban center has a comprehensive piped sewerage system. A small-bore sewer system installed in a limited area in Vientiane municipality is not working due to blockages. In areas with onsite sanitation, septic tank effluents discharge into storm drains to watercourses. Pit latrines are desludged irregularly. There is no national agency responsible for sanitation in the urban centers, although Nam Saat is responsible for sanitation in the rural areas.																																																																										