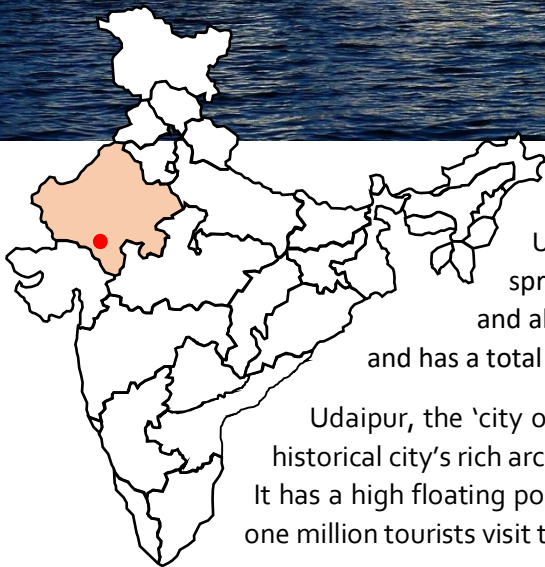


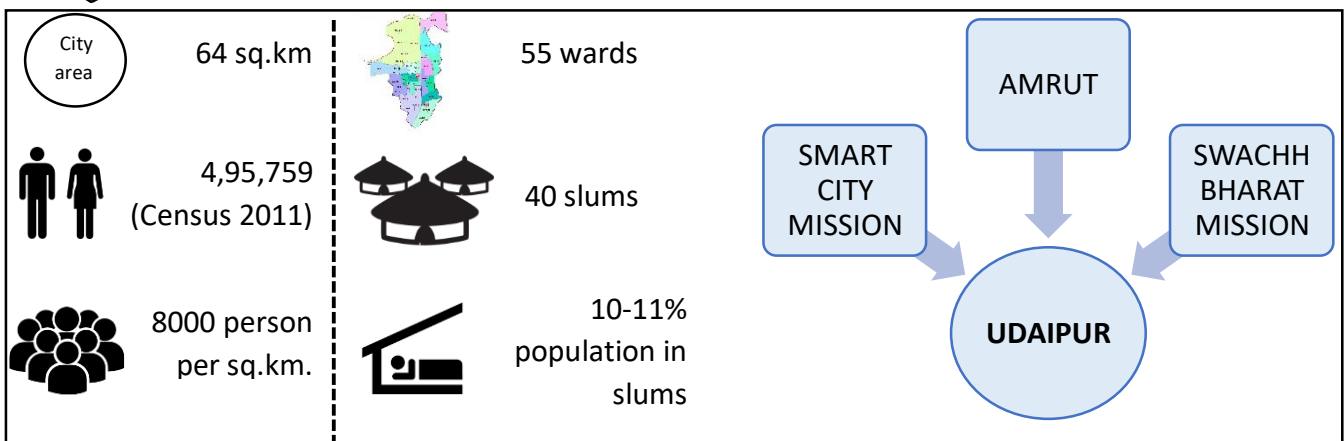
Udaipur ... a City of Lakes

A Factsheet



Udaipur is located in northwest India, within the State of Rajasthan. It is spread over 64 sq km, about 430 km to the south of the state capital, Jaipur and about 670 km to the south of Delhi. It is the sixth largest city in Rajasthan and has a total population of 495,759.

Udaipur, the 'city of lakes', is known for its picturesque surroundings and royal past. This historical city's rich architectural heritage and beautiful lakes attract large numbers of tourists. It has a high floating population consisting mainly of tourists. Data available shows that about one million tourists visit the city annually, of which about 22 percent are foreigners



Source of water supply to Udaipur city is ground water and surface sources. Lakes (Pichola, Rang Sagar, Fateh Sagar, Swaroop Sagar, Badi, Madar and Udai Sagar) are the main surface water source, while groundwater is extracted from tube wells and open (step) wells. River Ahar passes through the city, peri-urban areas and villages. It receives both domestic and industrial wastewater and ultimately drains into the Lake Udai Sagar. The river is non-perennial, and flows for just four months in a year, during the monsoons. It is a wastewater drain for the rest of the year.



Udaipur is ranked 310 out of 434 cities in [Swachh Survekshan 2017](#).

Only **53 percent** of total slum households have individual water connections. Public taps and tube-wells supply water to **1 percent** and **5 percent** of these households, respectively. Similarly, **45 percent** of total slum households do not have proper sanitation facilities and **18 percent** defecate in the open. Not a single slum household is connected to the underground sewage system and **55 percent** have septic tanks.

83 MLD	Total water supply	
	Population with water connections	81.3%
115 LPCD	Per capita water supply	
	Cost recovery of water supply	18%
93.8%*	Population using individual house toilets	
	Population using open defecation	4.6%*
1.6%*	Population using public toilets	
	Population connected to sewerage network	15%*
77.5%*	Population having septic tanks	
	Approximate wastewater generation	65 MLD
20 MLD	Wastewater treatment capacity	
	Number of public & community toilets	40

* - Census 2011



Responsibility matrix for water and sanitation service delivery at city level

	Financing	Asset creation	Operations & maintenance	Tariff revenue &	Monitoring & evaluation
Water supply	PHED	PHED	PHED	PHED	PHED
Public/community toilets	UIT and UMC	UIT and UMC	Sulabh, UIT and UMC	Sulabh, UMC	UIT and UMC
Underground sewage system	UIT	UIT	UMC	PHED	UMC
Septage/faecal sludge management	UMC	UMC	UMC, private players	UMC, private players	UMC, private players
Solid waste management	UMC	UMC	Private players /NGOs	Private players/NGOs, UMC	UMC

PHED: Public Health Engineering Department
 UIT: Urban Improvement Trust
 UMC: Udaipur Municipal Corporation

NOTES: