



Yemen Water Sector Performance Indicators

of Water Local Corporations in

Aden , Sana'a, Ibb , Taiz and Hodaidah

Summary Report

May – December 2015



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

1. Introduction

Yemen is suffering an acute water crisis exacerbated by conflict. The drinking-water supply and sanitation services are inadequate, as is the management of water resources. National sector institutions, regional and local water suppliers, and water basin committees are only able to carry out their responsibilities to a limited extent. Agricultural irrigation, especially in the cultivation of qat - consumes more than 90% of already scarce water resources.

The Local Water Corporations “LCs”, specially in the populated metropolitan cities, were part of the water portfolio in Yemen that faces a critical situation during the current conflict, pertaining to:

1. Entire outages in the National Electricity Network so far since April 2015; this was accompanied by a lack of oil derivatives in order to run the standby generators to pump water.
2. Damages in the water supply network components together with the dilemma of spare parts provision.
3. Boosting numbers of IDPs and Refugees have increased the burden of LCs, and the challenges encountered by the LCs to provide a minimum means of water supply to them.

4. Deteriorated economical situation and interrupted water supply were the main factors that cause a sharp decline in the operational revenue for a few months in the beginning of the conflict. In particular, some LCs have reported zero% revenue collection due to stoppage of water supply services.
5. The rehabilitation of water networks' components as well as other operational equipment of some LCs are appealing for urgent funds from the local and international relief agencies.

In spite of the harsh conditions and challenges, the determination and dedication allow the LCs capable to continue water delivery to its customers, the IDPs and the Marginalized people in light of the available possibilities.

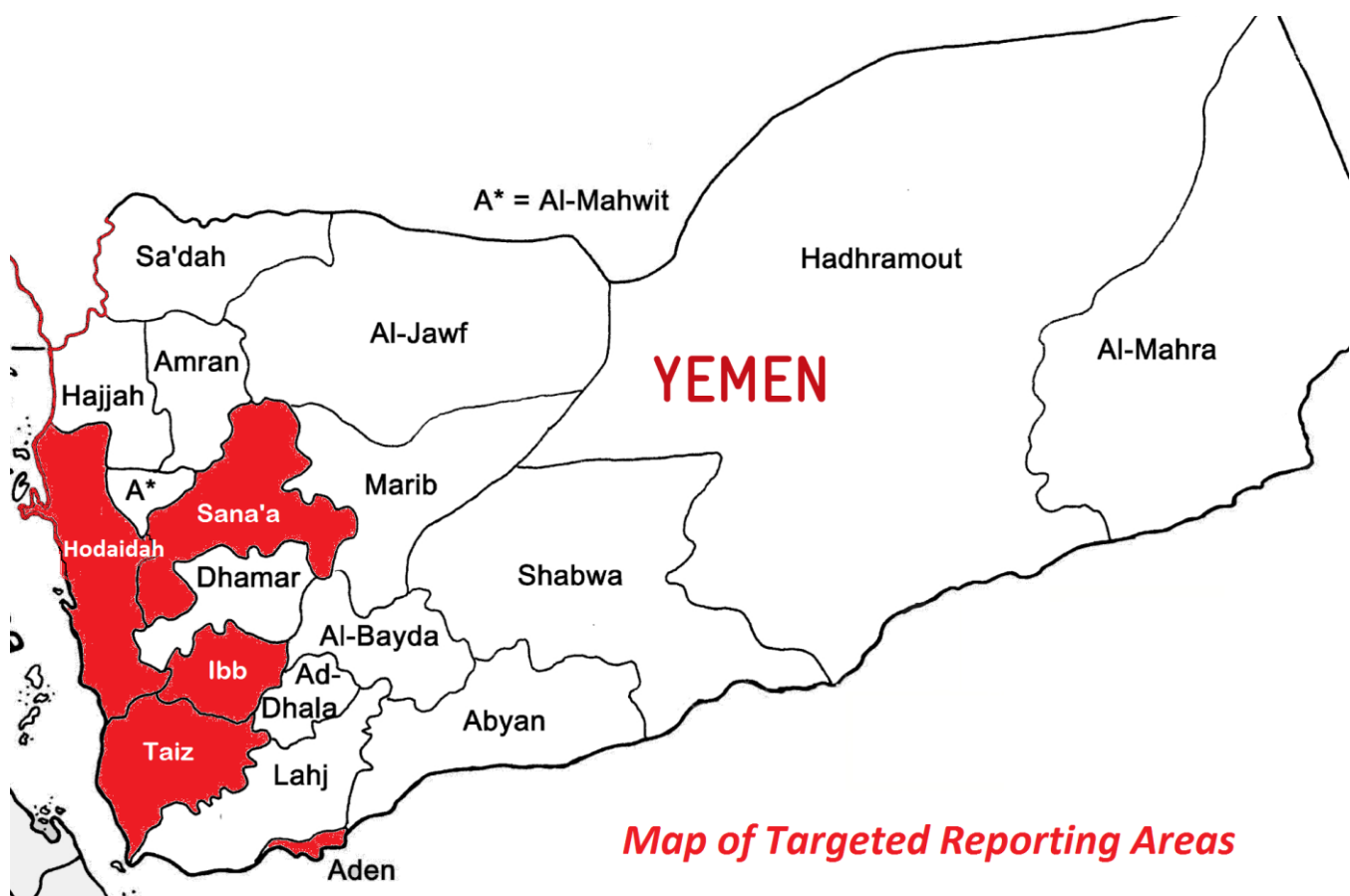
From this place, we must indicate to the effective interventions and measures embarked by the Relief organizations and GIZ as well; that contributed to strengthen the role of the LCs from all aspects.

2. Reporting Process

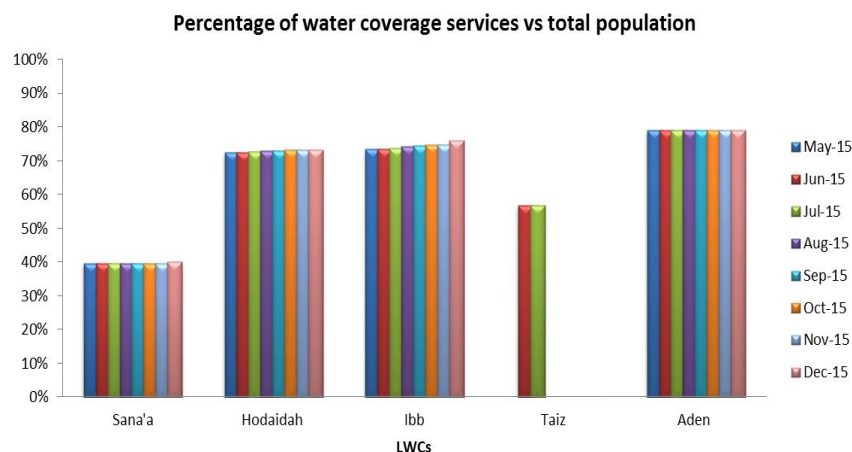
Since the conflict was erupted in Yemen in March 2015. The Ministry of Water and Environment with assistance provided by the GIZ Water Sector Program initiated a process to monitor key performance indicators of selected main LCs such like Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hodaidah and Ibb. The frequency of reporting is taking place on a monthly basis for ten emergency performance indicators to assist The Ministry of Water and Environment and other Water Sector Stakeholders to address real and potential trends of performance with respect to operational, financial and managerial capacities of the LCs during the crises and its consequences.

Finally, this report covers the period between May to December 2015 for ten emergency performance indicators accompanied with technical analysis according to the special conditions passed by each LC.

1. Percentage of water service versus to the total population.	Emergency Water Sector performance indicators	2. Number of service days per month.
3. Quantity of water pumped in the network (m ³) per month.		4. Cost of kilowatt hour per m ³ of water produced.
5. Storage capacity in m ³ .		6. Number of main pumps for the water supply system.
7. Number of functional pumps in service.		8. Number of working generators in the operation of pumps.
9. Percentage of collected revenues.		10. Percentage of basic monthly salaries paid.



3. Technical analysis



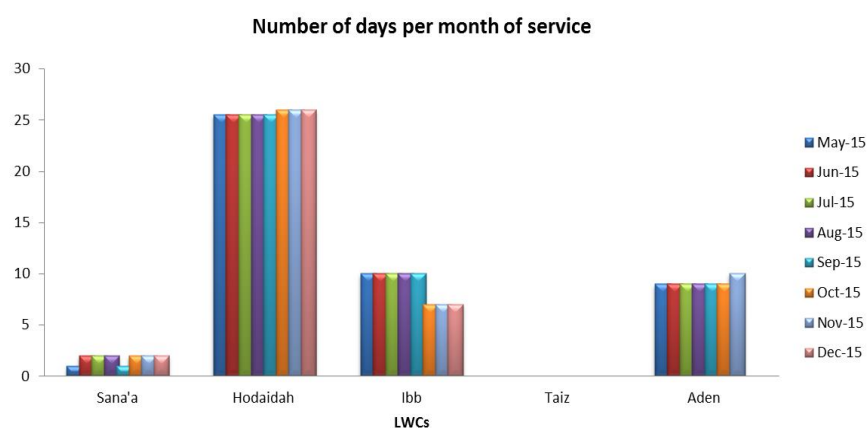
Sana'a: Due to the lack of fuel in the beginning of conflict, and the damages in some of water network components (later reservoirs and wells); the service coverage is very low in comparison to prior crisis (ca. 70%).

Hodaidah: Water service coverage is still acceptable.

Ibb: Due to the huge number of IDPs that fled to the city, some of them had rented homes for shelter, which led to increase the number of people served, so delivery process of water in terms of quantity was negatively affected.

Taiz: Service coverage was about 57% during June and July. Thereafter, the LC was unable to prepare reports due to the collapse of the security situation.

Aden: Service coverage remained steady.



Sana'a: There is an urgent need to improve the water supply frequency.

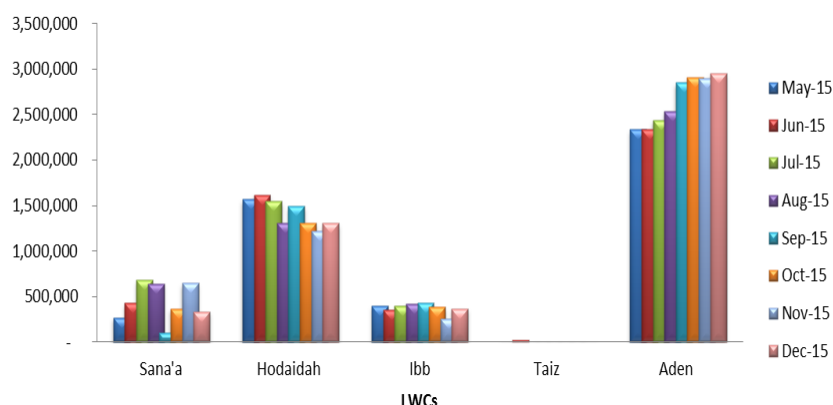
Hodaidah: Services are in optimal level where 70% of people are served daily by water, and 30% of them get water once every two days.

Ibb: Services were provided every three days to cover the basic needs during the crisis time.

Taiz: Not Reported.

Aden: Services are almost the same, up to every three days during the armed conflict.

Quantity of water pumped in the network (m3) per month



Sana'a: The average use is ca. 16 l/c/d.

Hodaidah: The average use is ca. 103 l/c/d.

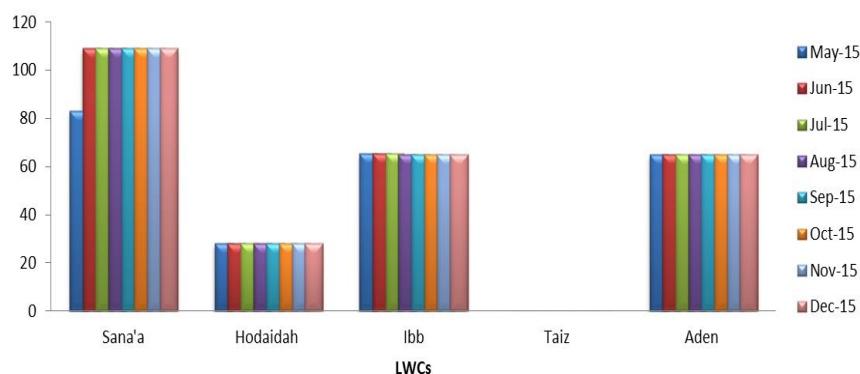
Ibb: The average use is ca. 48 l/c/d.

Taiz: Not Reported.

Aden: The average use is ca. 119 l/c/d.

l/c/d= liter/capita/day

Cost of kilowatt hour per m3 of water produced



Sana'a: The cost of a Kilowatt hour per m3 of water produced varies between 83 YR to 109 YR. The rising costs of kilowatt for the water produced is due to the deep depths of wells in Sana'a.

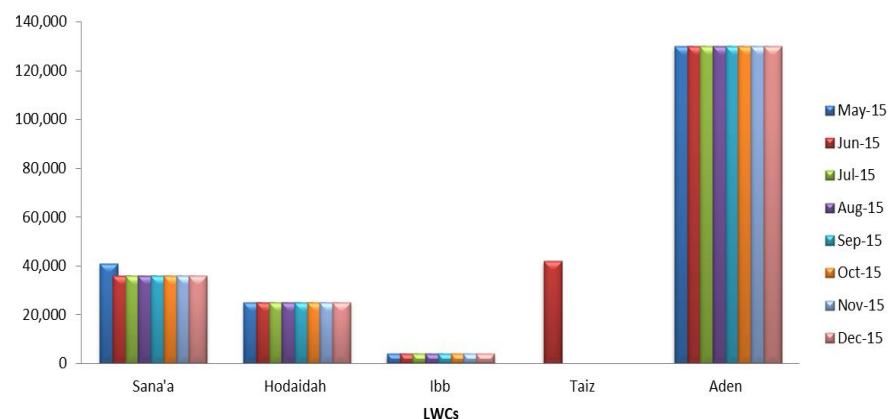
Hodaidah: The cost of a kilowatt hour per m3 of water produced is 28 YR.

Ibb & Aden: The cost of a kilowatt hour per m3 of water produced is nearly acceptable around 65 YR.

Taiz: Not Reported.

YR = Yemeni Rial

Storage capacity in m3

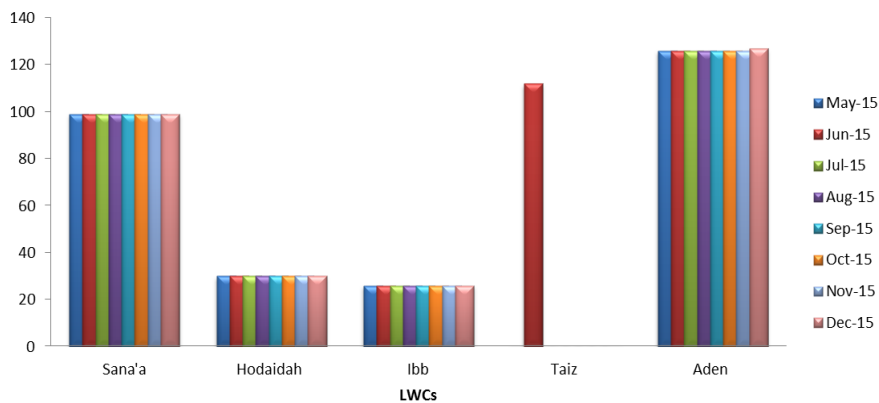


The inclusive average storage capacity in Aden served before the crisis was 175 l/c.

Storage capacity in Hodaidah is 54 l/c, Sana'a 40 l/c, and the lowest share is in Ibb 14 l/c. It emphasizes the urgent need to extend the storage capacity by priority in Ibb, Sana'a, Hodaidah and lastly in Aden.

l/c = Liter per Capita

Number of main pumps for the water supply system



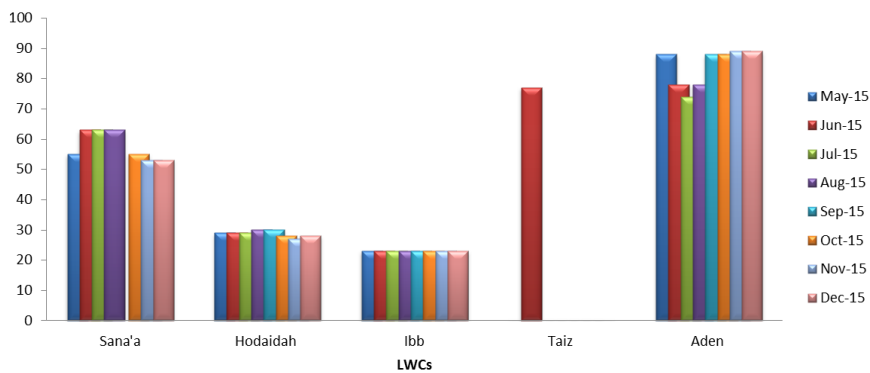
Sana'a: The percentage of functioning pumps is between 54% and 63%; it is considered low and needs either repair the current ones or purchase new ones.

Ibb: The percentage of functioning pumps is around 88%, some efforts are needed.

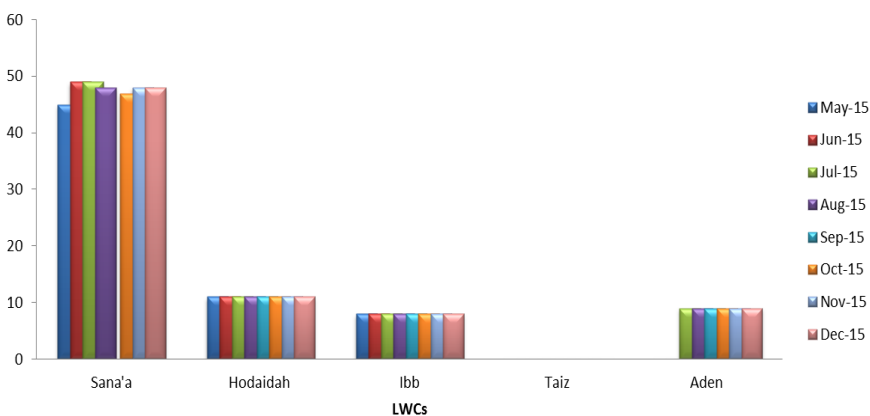
Taiz: Only in June, the pumps were operated at a very low rate 69%.

Aden: The percentage of functioning pumps is between 59% and 71%. It needs some extra efforts as well.

Number of functional pumps in service



Number of working generators in the operation of pumps

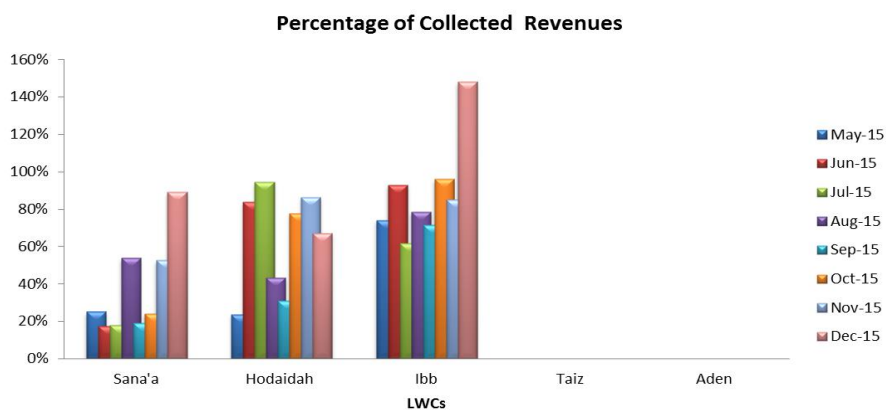


Sana'a: The LC is depending totally on generators to operate the pumps in the absence the public electricity network that has been blocked for several months.

Hodaidah & Ibb: The number of generators is low. Both LCs rely on public electricity network, during power-off, they use the standby generators.

Taiz: Not Reported.

Aden: Aden LC depends on public electricity network and uses generators for emergency conditions in some water fields.



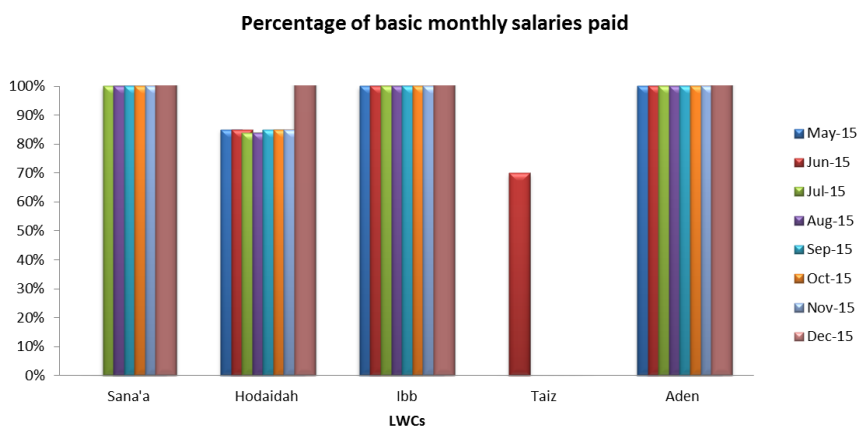
Sana'a: The average percentage of collected revenues is 37%.

Hodaidah: The average percentage of collected revenues is 63%.

Ibb: The average percentage of collected revenues is 88%.

Taiz & Aden: Not Reported.

An awareness campaign is urgently needed.



Sana'a, Ibb and Aden: Basic salaries were paid either from the generated revenues or from the donor support (as the case of Aden LC) during the reporting period.

Hodaidah: The LC was able to pay 85% of the basic salaries.

Taiz: The LC was able to pay only 70% of the basic salary during the month of June, no data were reported since then.

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Text

Aden LC, Hodaidah LC, Ibb LC, Sanaa LC, Taizz LC are responsible for the content of this publication.