

# YEMEN WATER SECTOR PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

of The Water and Sanitation Local Corporations (LCs) in  
Aden, Sana'a, Ibb, Taiz and Hodeidah



## RESILIENCE-ORIENTED INDICATORS OVERVIEW

**2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter** April – June 2017

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# 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.

The Water and Sanitation Local Corporations (LCs) are passing through serious changes and setbacks creating big challenges for the LCs and the Water Utilities, as well as customers' behaviour and satisfaction with regard to the provided services.

During the last quarter of 2016 and outset of 2017, there were several drawbacks affected the urban water sector, leading to the deterioration of the water and sanitation services of some LCs, particularly in the operational cost coverage.

The shortage of the power supply and the fuel price increment are casting the dark shadow on the water supply services, disrupting the interrelated operational functions of the LCs and compelling them to critically lessen the water production and supply hours. Hence, the consequences of the water supply shortage had posed a causal factor of waterborne diseases and public health concerns across the country. Where after the controlling of the first wave (outbreak) of the Cholera epidemic in 2016, a new wave on 27<sup>th</sup> of April<sup>1</sup> began to spread across the country, with 19 governorates infected with Acute Watery Diarrhoea/Cholera outbreak, Cholera had pervaded widely during the first quarter of 2017, more than even in the first wave, where 42,207 suspected Cholera/AWD were reported, 313 Cholera cases confirmed by laboratory and 420 deaths, half of the cases were registered in Sana'a, Hajjah, Amran and Sana'a governorate respectively, and then Hodeida, Ibb and Taiz. On the other hand, the cholera outbreak has accumulated the burden over the social responsibility and mandate of the LCs. Thus, in order to confront and mitigate further severity and complications of Cholera, the LCs had appealed the international humanitarian agencies to assist them with fuel and/or

alternative energy sources to heighten the production and supply of safe and clean drinking water, with the hygienic disposal of wastewater.

WASH Cluster and other Humanitarian Societies had mobilized the possible resources to support the LCs with urgent needs, including the disinfection of contaminated water sources and network, and distribution of Chlorine tablets.

The vulnerability of the LCs' financial and operational resilience had profoundly aggravated the dilemma of the water and sanitation services in the country - triggering alarms for some LCs susceptible to collapse. In this quarterly report, some indicators have verified no performance trends for improvement or recovery stage of some reported LCs. Worthy to mention that some of them have spent 100 % of their revenues on fuels, unable to pay the basic salaries, recurrent costs, extending systems or fulfilling other liabilities.

The government disability to pay the employees' salaries for more than ten months was another factor of a sharp decline in the operational revenue and affecting the stability of the LCs.

The current situation encountered by the LCs is in general characterized by a vicious cycle of inadequate financial resources, leading to poor quality and unreliable services, customers' dissatisfaction with the services they receive, and low collection due to the unwillingness to pay for those services. Thereby, undermining the LCs' resilience and sustainability of the service delivery.

In spite of the harsh conditions and challenges, the determination and dedication of the LCs' staffs have maintained the continuity of the service delivery in light of the available possibilities. In addition, effective emergency measures were embarked by the Relief and Donor organizations contributed to strengthening the role of the LCs in critical operational aspects.

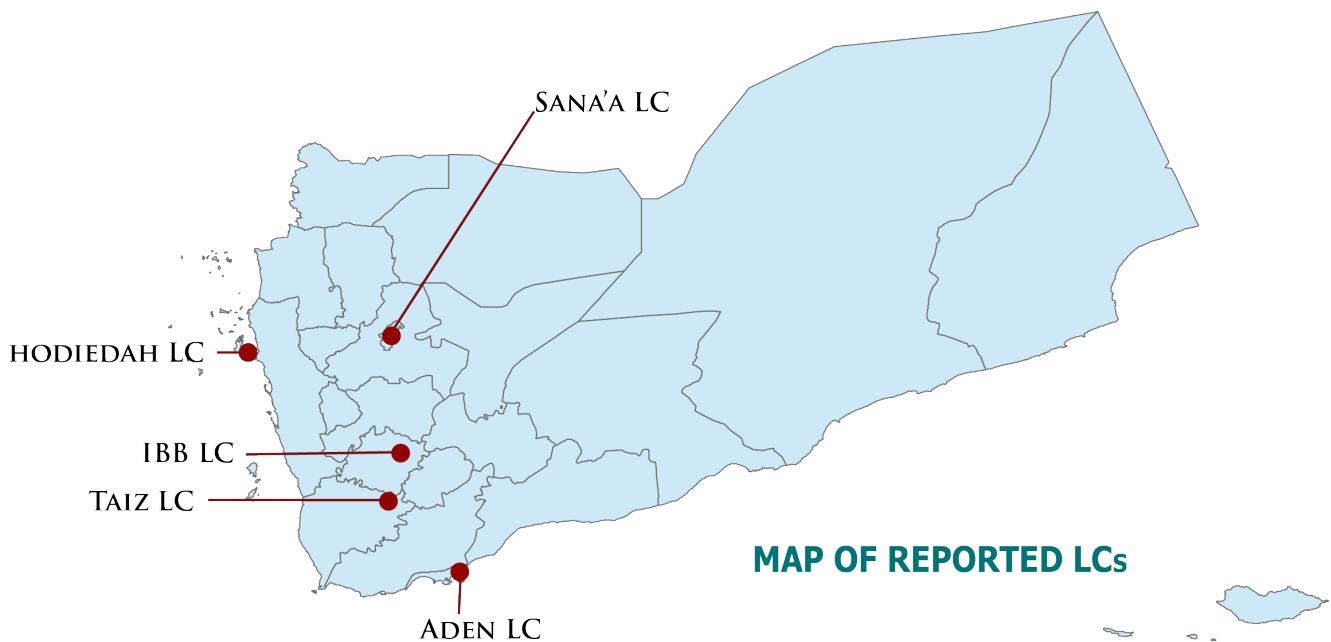
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1. YEMEN: Acute watery diarrhea/ cholera outbreak, Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Situation Report #3, 25 May 2017  
The report is developed by the Health and WASH Cluster. Source of data is the Ministry of Public Health & Population and Ministry of Water & Environment

## 2. Reporting process

Since the conflict erupted in Yemen in March 2015, the Ministry of Water and Environment 'MWE' with assistance provided by the GIZ Water Sector Program initiated a process to monitor key performance indicators of selected LCs such as Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hodeidah and Ibb. The frequency of reporting takes place on a monthly basis for twenty-three emergency performance indicators to assist the Ministry of Water and Environment and other Water Sector Stakeholders to address the 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 from April to June 2017 for these key performance indicators accompanied with a brief technical analysis according to the specific context of each reported LC.



### 3. Emergency Water Sector Performance Indicators

#### a. Service Coverage of Piped Water Supply

1. No. of population of urban centers (capita).
2. Number of IDPs in served area (capita).
3. Number of population served through water supply network (capita).
4. Water supply service coverage = population served through water supply network vs total population (%).

#### b. Service Days

5. Number of service days of piped water supply per month.

#### c. Water Quantity

6. Total quantity of water pumped in the network ( $m^3$ /month).
7. Per capita quantity of water pumped in the network (l/capita/day).

#### d. Energy Cost

8. Energy Cost per  $m^3$  of water produced (YER/ $m^3$ ).

#### e. Storage Capacity

9. Storage capacity ( $m^3$ ).
10. Storage capacity (l/capita).

#### f. Performance of Pumps and Generators

11. Number of main pumps for the water supply system.
12. Number of functional water pumps in service.
13. Number of working hours of all operating pumps that pump water (hour/month).
14. Number of main functional pump failures due to technical reasons (-/month).
15. Number of working generators in the operation of pumps.
16. Number of working hours of all operating generators used to run the functional pumps that pump water (hour/month).

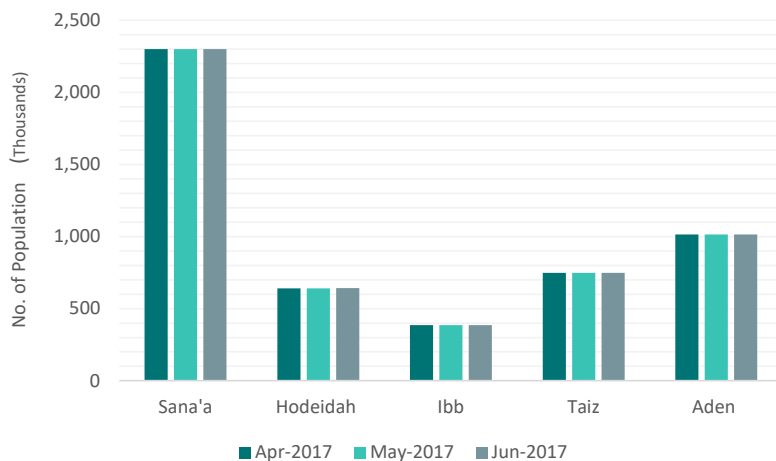
#### g. Cost and Revenues

17. Collected revenues (YER/month).
18. Billed amount (YER/month).
19. Total operational costs (YER/month).
20. Collected revenues vs billed amount (%).
21. Actual operational cost coverage (%).
22. Monthly governmental subsidies (YER).
23. Percentage of basic monthly salaries paid (%).

## 4. Technical Analysis

### a. Service Coverage of Piped Water Supply

#### 1. Number of population of urban centers (capita)<sup>2</sup>



**Sana'a:** The total number of the population is still stable, and there has been no change accordingly.

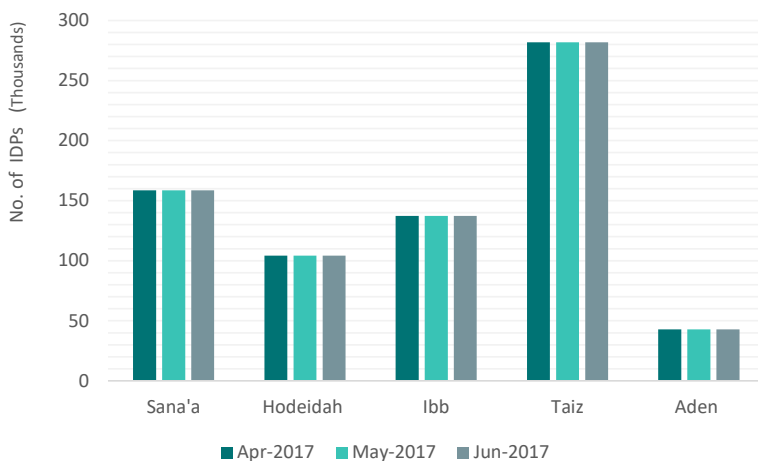
**Hodeidah:** There are NO noticed changes in the IDPs movement, and the number of IDPs is similar to the quarter.

**Ibb:** No significant growth rate of the population. In April-June 2017, the IDPs fled to the city have increased during this quarter too.

**Taiz:** The IDPs movement in the city is very dynamic due to the conflict since 3 years. The IDPs number decreased in comparison to the last quarter.

**Aden:** The number of IDPs increased in the city throughout this quarter due to unrest in the country.

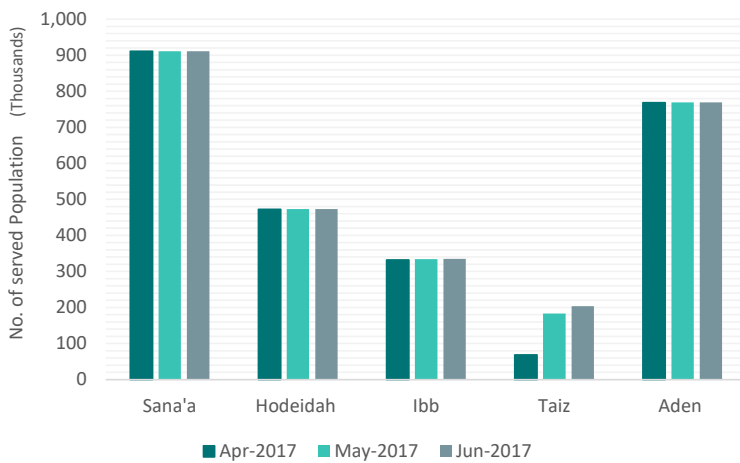
#### 2. Number of IDPs in served area (capita)<sup>3</sup>



2. The number of population in Taiz is based on TFPM report

3. TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM, YEMEN | 15th Report - May 2017

### 3. Number of population served through water supply network (capita)



**Sana'a:** Water service coverage is still low with 40 % of served population.

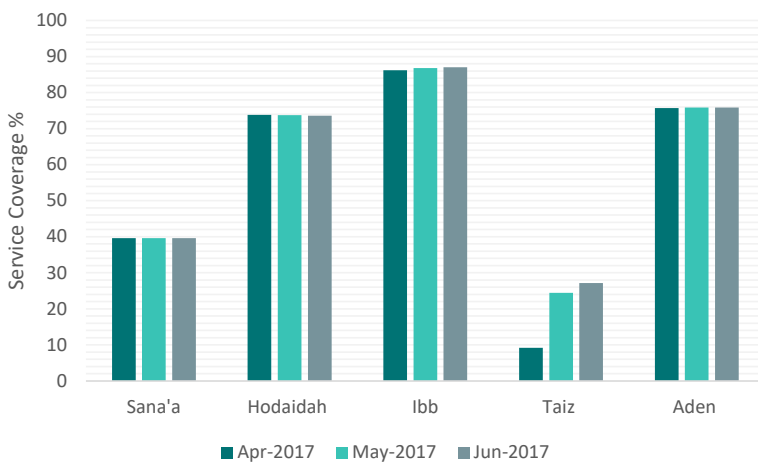
**Hodeidah:** Water service coverage is acceptable about 74 %. The LC has the capacity to survive and cope with fuel crisis.

**Ibb:** The LC is one of the promising LCs covering around 87 % of water services, even with the influx number of IDPs to the city. The IDPs were reintegrated and became part of the society. Whereas the bulk group is situated in temporary IDPs camps and centers, and the humanitarian agencies are taking full responsibility for providing water to them.

**Taiz:** The LC could ONLY cover part of the city with water supply. Hence, the water coverage is still limited due to the conflict. LC Taiz has received an interim fuel support from the Kuwaiti Supreme Committee for Relief and Qatari Subal Association. Staff incentives were compensated by UNICEF for maintaining minimal water supply operations. Therefore, an improvement was noticed in No. of population served throughout the WS network in this quarter.

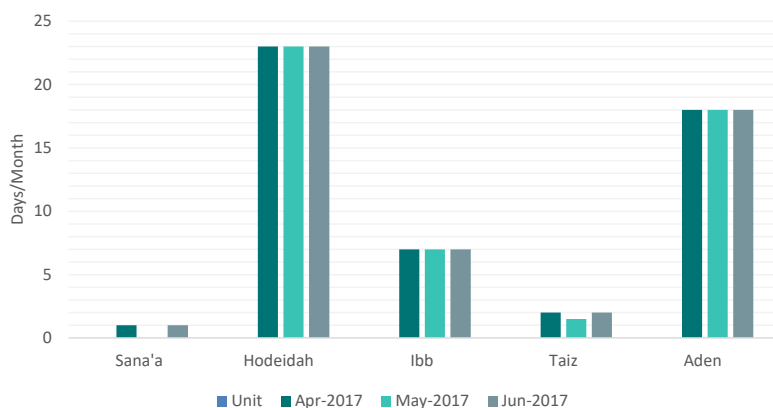
**Aden:** Water service coverage is acceptable.

### 4. Water supply service coverage = population served through water supply network vs total population (%)

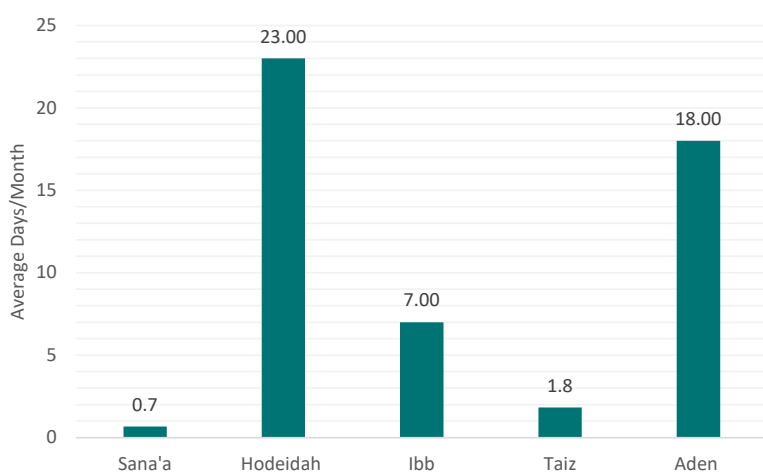


## b. Service Days

### 5. Number of service days of piped water supply per month



#### Average no. of service days per month



**Sana'a:** Sana'a is facing a real problem where the number of supply days per month is very low (only one-day supply average in April & June each) as same as the first quarter. The Cholera epidemic is spreading and threatening almost all the city public health. Therefore, the LC limitation to operate and pump water to the customers or even operating the WWTP is extremely associated with the persistent fuel crises (availability and prices).

**Hodeidah:** Water supply is stable and kept at a good level where 70% of people are served daily with water approximately around 18 hours/day, and 30% of them are getting water once every two/three days. The LC resilience is plausible to cope with the recurring fuel crises and other emergencies.

**Ibb:** Water supply services are provided every four days to cover the basic needs during the times of crises.

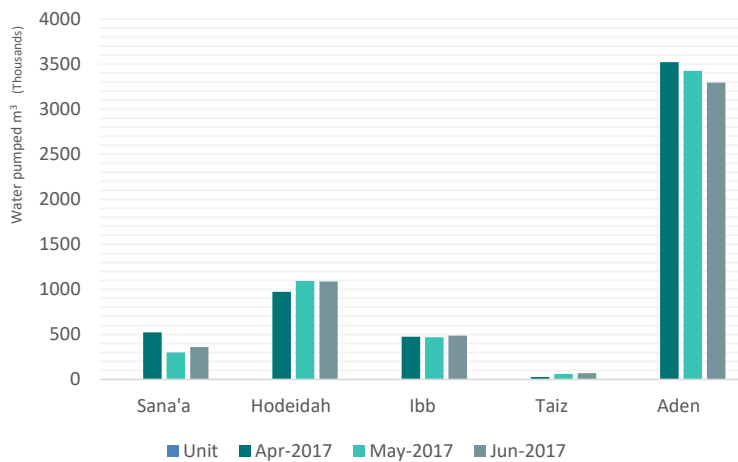
**Taiz:** The LC is striving to provide the minimum quantity of water to some parts of the city, where there are about 25 out of 38 wells working efficiently with an average 1.83 days/month.

**Aden:** Service days were stable throughout this quarter.



## c. Water Quantity<sup>4</sup>

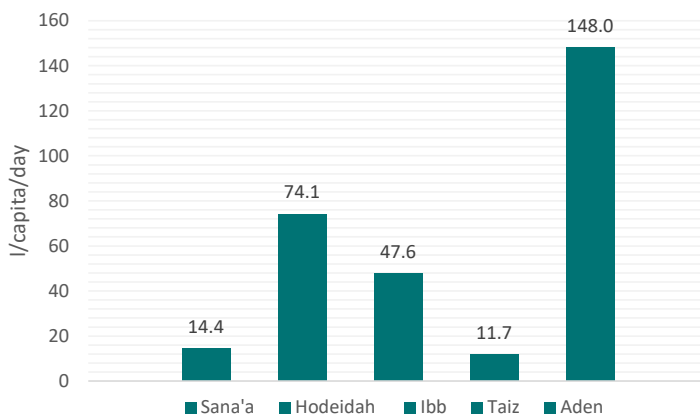
### 6. Total quantity of water pumped in the network (m<sup>3</sup> /month)



**Sana'a:** The level of water service varied during this quarter. Water share per capita appears to be still very low, but it showed a slight improvement over the first quarter (from 7.7 to 14.4 l/cap/day).

**Hodeidah:** Water production varied depending on the ability of Hodeida LC to obtain the adequate quantity of fuel or receiving assistance from the humanitarian agencies or other sources. On the other hand, the outbreak of AWD/cholera added an additional burden on the LC.

### 7. Per capita quantity of water pumped in the network (l/capita/day)



**Ibb:** There is no change in the quantity of water pumped into the network, and the water losses are reduced and managed compared to the first quarter (26 to 21 %).

**Taiz:** The quantity of water produced is very limited around 11.7 l/capita/day.

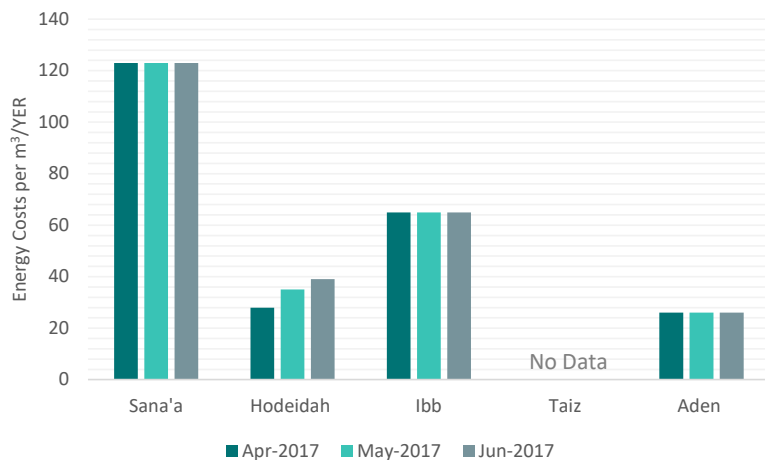
**Aden:** The quantity of water produced is the highest quantity, but half of it is considered non-revenue water reaching more than 50 %.

The water quantity represents the production, not the billed water.

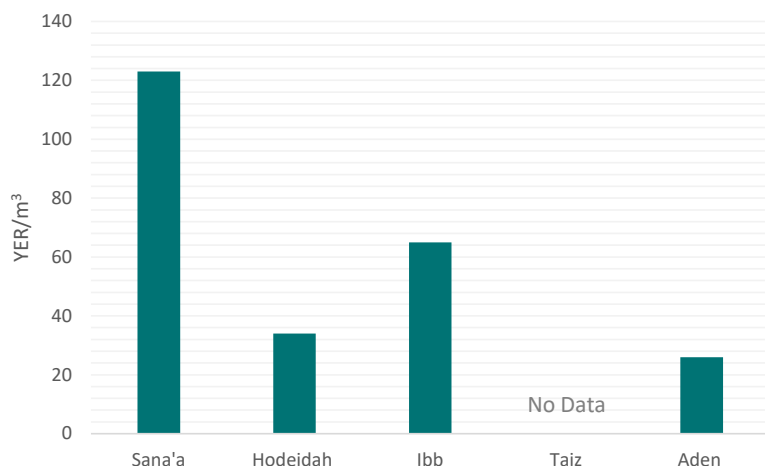
4. The calculation of per capita share of the water produced is based on LCs figures. The water supply provided by the private sector and/or humanitarian agencies was not monitored by the LCs and hence was not calculated in this report.

## d. Energy cost

### 8. Energy cost per m<sup>3</sup> of water produced (YER/m<sup>3</sup>)<sup>5</sup>



#### Average energy cost (YER/m<sup>3</sup>)



**Sana'a:** The energy cost per m<sup>3</sup> of water produced is 123 YER. The rising energy costs for water production are due to the deep wells in Sana'a and fuel cost inflation.

**Hodeidah:** The energy cost per m<sup>3</sup> of water produced is at an average 34 YER and increased compared to the first quarter. The energy cost is not stable because of the fuel increment and electricity outage.

**Ibb:** The energy cost per m<sup>3</sup> of water produced is semi-acceptable around 65 YER.

**Taiz:** LC Taiz received the fuel from the Arab donors as a subsidy, so there are no exact reference figures for the calculation of the energy cost. The fuel price is unknown.

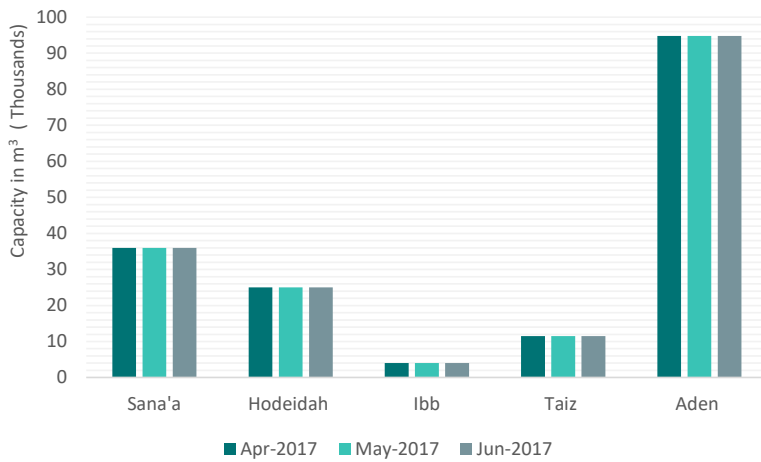
**Aden:** The energy cost per m<sup>3</sup> of water produced is around 26 YER and the total cost of m<sup>3</sup> of the water produced is around 78 YER.

Energy and fuel shortage is the main concern of all the LCs. During this quarter, UNICEF intervened to support some LCs by covering the electricity costs and the installation of solar energy systems to ensure safe, clean and reliable water services contributing to control the AWD/Cholera outbreak as a result of water shortage and/or contamination.

5. 1 Euro € ≈ 420.5 YER  
1 US \$ ≈ 379 YER

## e. Storage Capacity

### 9. Storage capacity (m<sup>3</sup>)



**Sana'a:** The storage capacity is 36,000 m<sup>3</sup> and represents 40 l/capita.

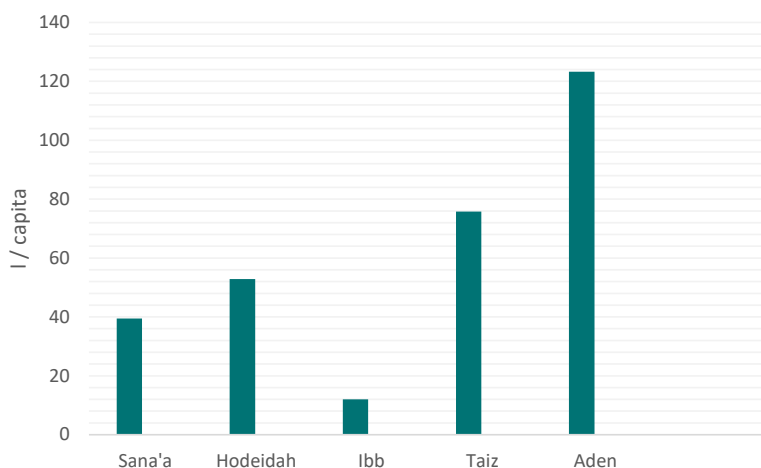
**Hodeidah:** The Storage capacity is 25,250 m<sup>3</sup> and represents 53 l/capita.

**Ibb:** The storage capacity is around 4,000 m<sup>3</sup> with 12 l/capita, which is the lowest quantity among the other LCs.

**Taiz:** The storage capacity is 11,500 m<sup>3</sup> and represents 75.76 l/capita. There is no real storage capacity where water is pumped directly into the network.

**Aden:** The overall average storage capacity in Aden that served before the crisis was 175 l/capita. BUT now, it's falling to about 95,000 m<sup>3</sup> with 123 l/capita.

### 10. Storage capacity (l/capita)



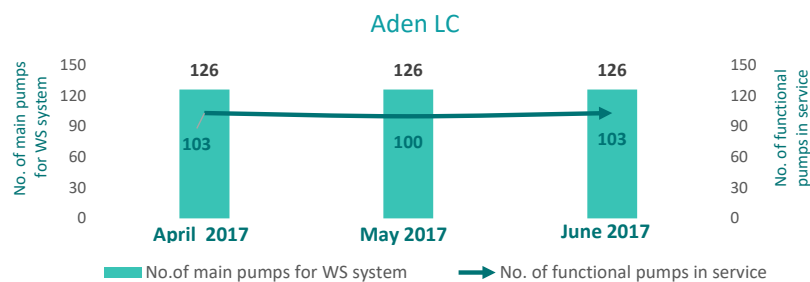
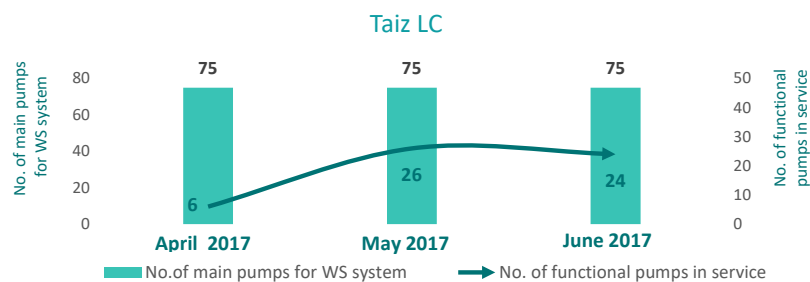
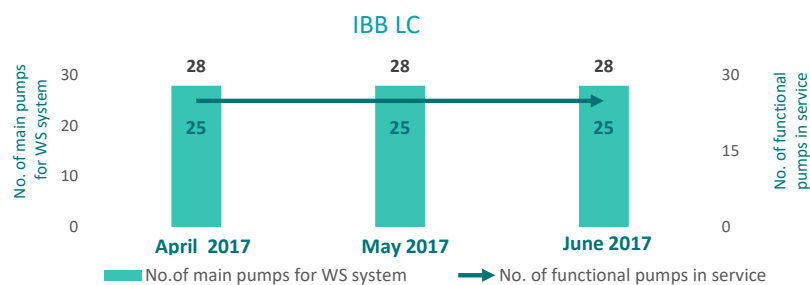
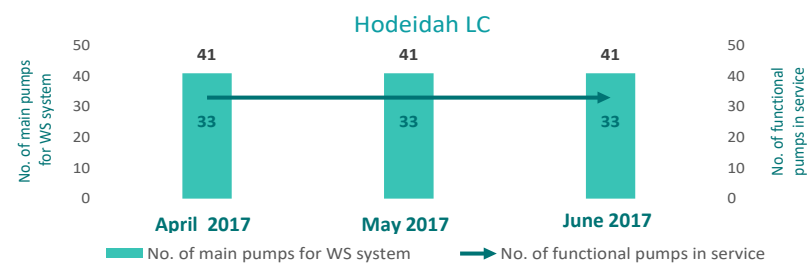
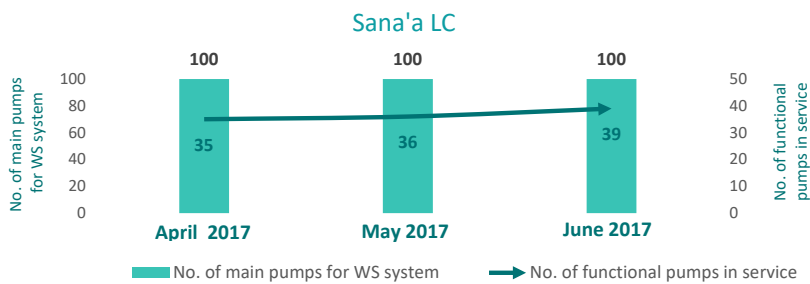
**This emphasizes the fact of the urgent need to expand the storage capacity by priority in LCs of Ibb, Hodeidah, Sana'a and lastly in Aden. In Taiz, there is no storage capacity, and water is pumped directly into the network.**

**l/capita. = Liter per Capita**

## f. Performance of pumps and generators

### 11. Number of main pumps for the water supply system<sup>6</sup>

### 12. Number of functional water pumps in service



**Sana'a:** The Number of functioning pumps showed a slight improvement compared to the first quarter (from 30 to 37 pumps). During this quarter, the LC received fuel support from the Local Council or had to buy it from the generated revenue to resume water pumping.

**Hodeidah:** The percentage of functioning pumps is 80.5%, some efforts are needed.

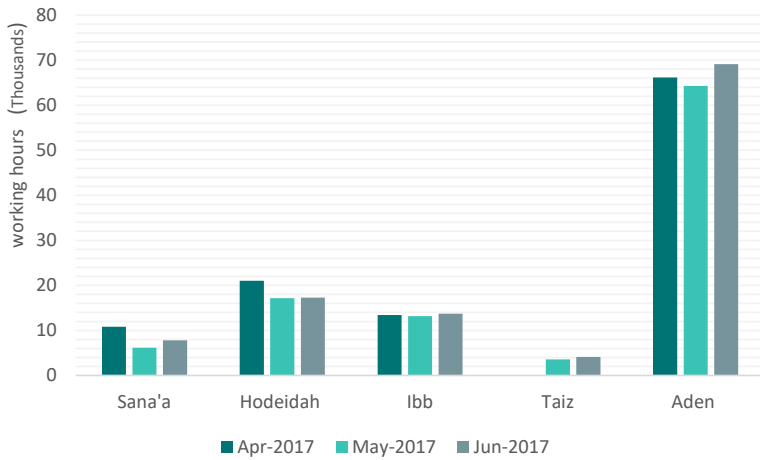
**Ibb:** The percentage of functioning pumps is 89.3%.

**Taiz:** The number of functioning pumps varied during this quarter. There is an improvement in the number of operating pumps. More pumps are maintained and put in service to increase from 6 to 24 pumps.

**Aden:** The percentage of functioning pumps have improved from 71.4 % to 81% in this quarter.

6. The number of pumps represent the pumps in well fields and in pumping station in network.

### 13. Number of working hours of all operating pumps that pump water (h/month)



**Sana'a:** The number of working hours increased during this quarter. The average working hours of pumps around 7.5 hours/day.

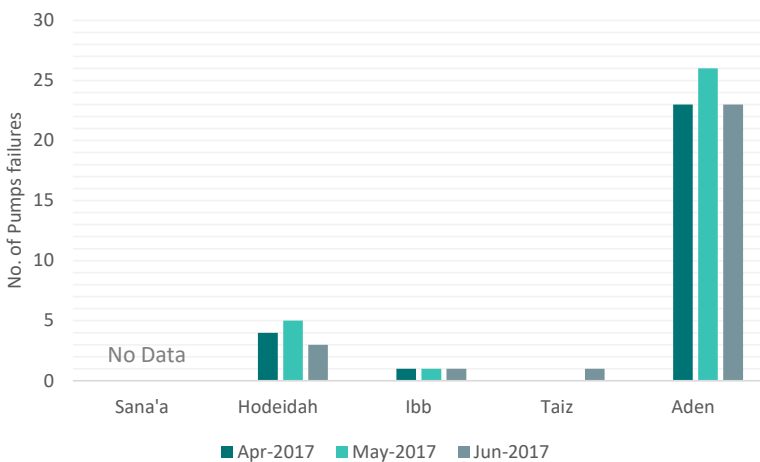
**Hodeidah:** The number of working hours decreased during this quarter. The average working hours of pumps around 18.7 hours/day.

**Ibb:** The number of working hours decreased during this quarter. The average working hours of pumps around 18 hours/day due to the stoppage of some pumps by technical failures.

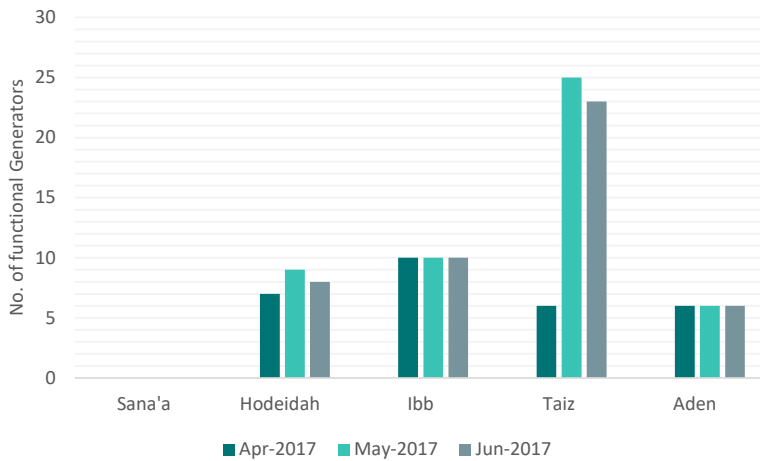
**Taiz:** Average working hours for pumps is about 4.5 hours per day. The technical failures were not reported for some months.

**Aden:** The number of working hours varied during this quarter with increment in the technical failures in May. Therefore, the number of operating pumps for the same period decreased. The average working hours of pumps are about 21.7 hours per day, which is still acceptable and similar to the first quarter.

### 14. Number of main functional pump failures due to technical reasons (-/month)



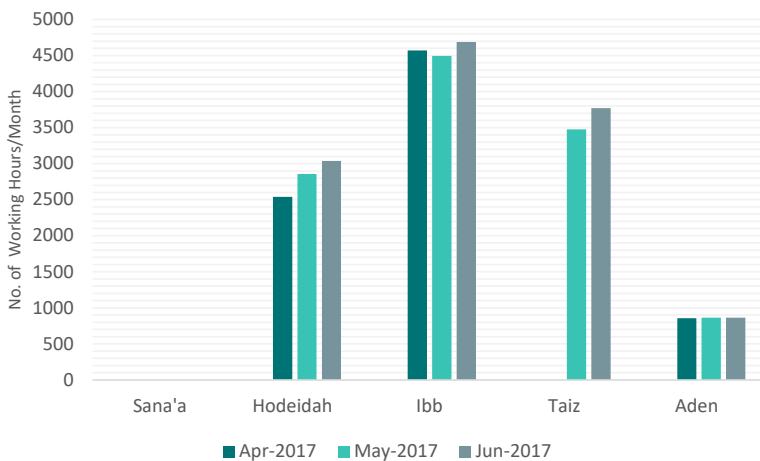
### 15. Number of working generators in the operation of pumps.



**Sana'a:** Not reported

**Hodeidah:** Since 2016, the LC was depending totally on generators to operate the pumps during the national electric grid cutoff. At present, the fuel crisis is putting an extra burden on the shoulder of the LC to maintain the service delivery. The average working hours are about 11.7 hours/day.

### 16. Number of working hours of all operating generators used to run the functional pumps that pump water (h/month).



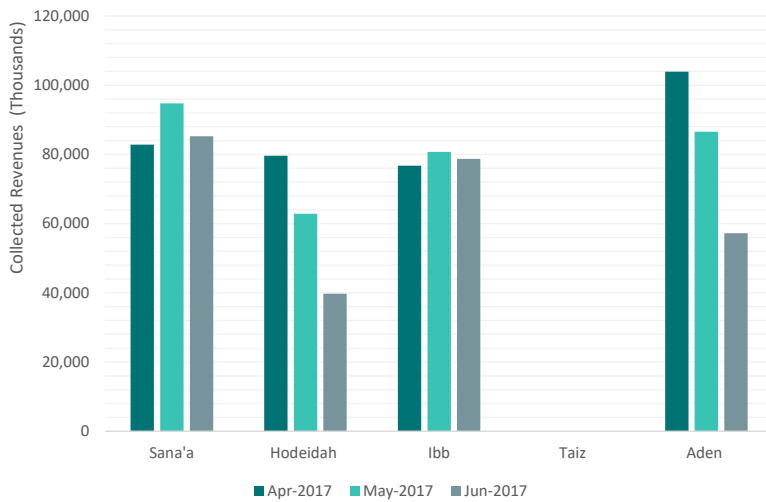
**Ibb:** The number of generators is low. The LC is relying on the public electricity network, During power-off, they use the standby generators. The average working hours are 15.3 hours/day.

**Taiz:** More generators are operated and placed-in-service again by the LC to increase the hours of water pumping. The average working hours are about 4.5 hours/day.

**Aden:** The number of generators is low. The LC is relying on different energy sources like the public electricity network and generators. During power-off, they use the main or/and the standby generators. The average number of working hours is about 4.8 hours/day.

## g. Costs and Revenues

### 17. Collected revenues (YER/month)<sup>7</sup>



**Sana'a:** Comparing to the quantity of water pumped into the water network, the LC was able to collect some revenues. The total operational costs are very high compared to the billed amount.

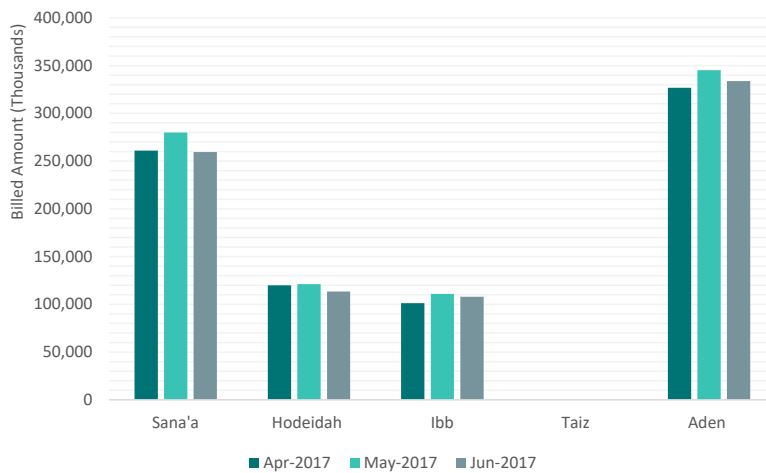
**Hodeidah:** The collected revenues are low and varied during this quarter. The billed amount is also low to cover the total operational cost.

**Ibb:** The collected revenues are good during this quarter since the billed amount and the total operation cost are close in values. The billed amount could cover the total operational cost by efficient revenue collection.

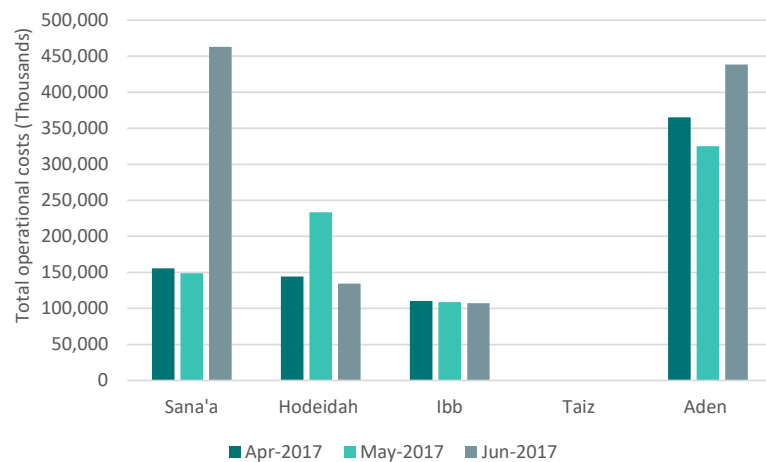
**Taiz:** Not Reported.

**Aden:** Comparing to the quantity of water pumped into the water network, the collected revenues are still very low with weak collection efficiency by the LC. The total operational costs are high, and the accumulated debts increased respectively due to low collection rate.

### 18. Billed amount (YER/month)

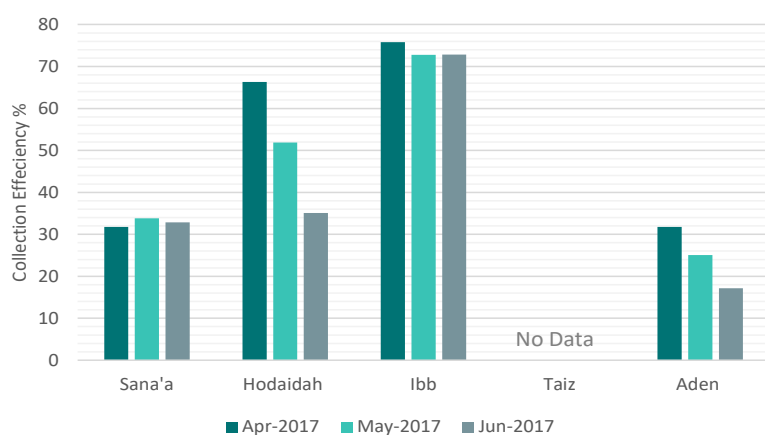


### 19. Total operational costs (YER/month)

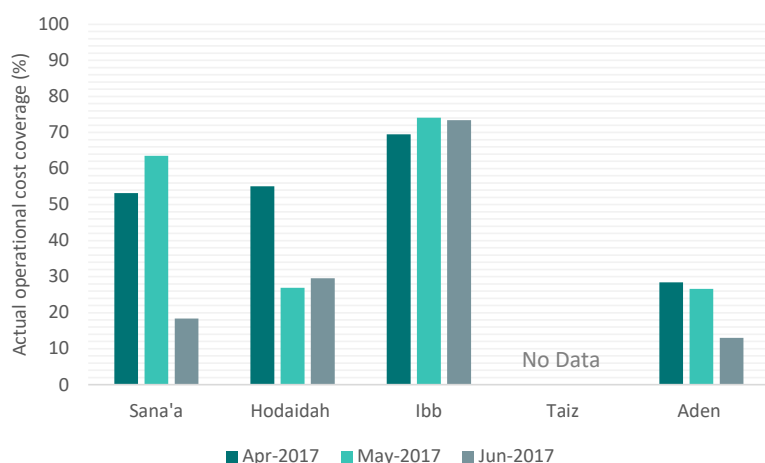


## 7. Revenues including domestic, commercial & governmental collection

## 20. Collected revenues vs billed amount (%)



## 21. Actual operational cost coverage (%)



**Sana'a:** The average percentage of collected revenues kept decreasing in this quarter too. The average revenue is 33%. The fuel crisis has cast a dark shadow over the operation and maintenance works. The Actual operational cost coverage is about 45%.

**Hodeidah:** The average percentage of collected revenue is also very low during this quarter where the average is around 51%. The Total operational costs are higher than the collected revenue and that - due to the fuel price increment. The average actual operational cost coverage is around 37 %.

**Ibb:** The average percentage of collected revenue decreased compared to the first quarter from 89% to 74%. The actual operational cost coverage is low about 72 %.

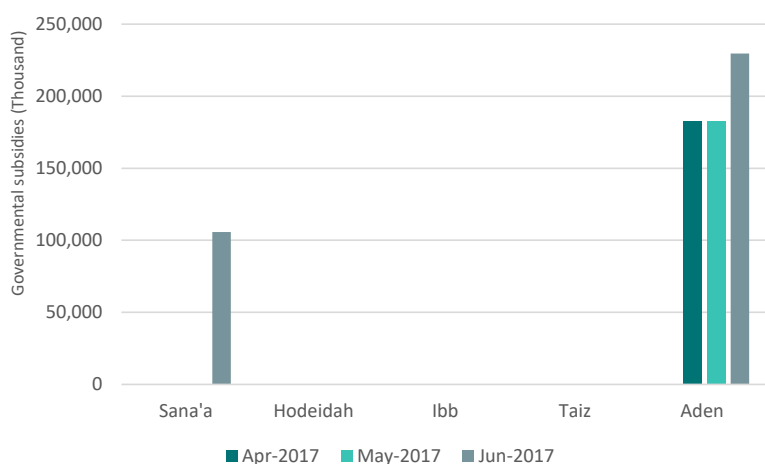
**Taiz:** Not Reported.

**Aden:** The average percentage of collected revenues is 25%. It's very low and lower than the first quarter. The LC has to make some efforts to improve the collection efficiency and find some innovative measures to improve this situation. The operational cost coverage is accordingly too low around 23 %.

The sustainability of the water services and the willingness to pay is the joint concern between the LCs and their customers.



## 22. Monthly governmental subsidies



**Sana'a:** The basic salaries were paid for this quarter. The salaries of the 2nd quarter were delayed and paid 5 to 6 months later. The Local Council had supported Sana'a LC with fuel during this quarter.

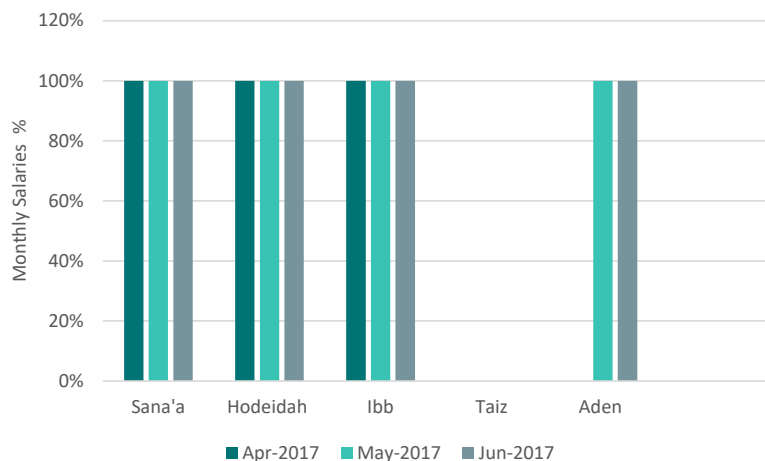
**Hodeidah:** The basic salaries are the second priority and concern of the LC after fuel. All revenues were paid for fuel. For that reason, the salaries of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter were delayed and paid 6 months later. The LCs could not cover most of the basic salary, and also did not receive any subsidies from the local government.

**Ibb:** The basic salaries were paid from the generated revenues.

**Taiz:** Not Reported.

**Aden:** The basic salaries were paid either from the generated revenues or from the local government subsidy.

## 23. Percentage of basic monthly salaries paid (%)



Service provision by LCs of Sana'a and Hodeidah is deemed in a critical situation due to fuel and basic salaries payment dilemma.

## Annex Resilience Performance Indicators Jan-June 2017

Urban Water Sector - Sana'a LC, Aden LC, Hodeidah LC, Ibb LC & Taiz LC

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1 <sup>st</sup> Q			2 <sup>nd</sup> Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017
1	عدد السكان في المراكز الحضرية المخدومة من قبل مزود الخدمة (شهري في نهاية الشهر) Number of Population of urban centers	Sana'a	Cap	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
		Hodeidah		634,597	636,354	638,111	639,868	641,625	643,382
		Ibb		385,230	385,230	385,230	385,230	385,230	385,230
		Taiz		587,000	587,000	58,700	749,000	749,000	749,000
		Aden		1,014,534	1,014,535	1,014,536	1,014,536	1,014,536	1,014,536
2	عدد النازحين الى مناطق امتياز مزود الخدمة (شهري في نهاية الشهر) Number of IDPs in the served Area	Sana'a	Cap	165,768	152,916	152,916	158,604	158,604	158,604
		Hodeidah		103,662	109,410	109,410	104,292	104,292	104,292
		Ibb		134,364	134,802	134,802	137,412	137,412	137,412
		Taiz		271,026	303,672	303,672	281,820	281,820	281,820
		Aden		36,234	39,144	39,114	42,786	42,786	42,786
3	عدد السكان المخدومين بالمياه من قبل مزود الخدمة (شهري في نهاية الشهر) Number of population served through water supply network	Sana'a	Cap	911,370	911,370	911,370	911,370	911,370	911,370
		Hodeidah		470,638	471,310	471,849	472,598	473,179	473,354
		Ibb		324,786	326,667	328,999	331,991	334,554	335,170
		Taiz		95,004	54,914	57,005	68,691	183,316	203,406
		Aden		762,090	763,776	766,416	768,234	769,260	769,296

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1 <sup>st</sup> Q			2 <sup>nd</sup> Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017
4	نسبة عدد السكان المخدومين بالمياه من قبل مزود الخدمة من اجمالي السكان (شهري في نهاية الشهر) Water supply service coverage = population served through water supply network vs total population	Sana'a	%	40	40	40	40	40	40
		Hodaidah		74	74	74	74	74	74
		Ibb		84	85	85	86	87	87
		Taiz		16	9	97	9	24	27
		Aden		75	75	76	76	76	76
5	عدد ايام تزويد الخدمة خلال الشهر (تزويد المياه من خلال شبكة التوزيع) Number of service days of piped water supply per month	Sana'a	day / month	1	1	0	1	0	1
		Hodeidah		23	23	23	23	23	23
		Ibb		7	7	7	7	7	7
		Taiz		2	2	2	2	2	2
		Aden		18	18	18	18	18	18
6	إجمالي كمية المياه المضخة من خلال شبكة التوزيع Total Quantity of water pumped in the network	Sana'a	m <sup>3</sup> / month	409,729	151,171	180,147	522,625	300,338	360,053
		Hodeidah		1,285,737	1,014,670	1,074,582	972,542	1,092,954	1,088,183
		Ibb		484,155	490,615	424,360	475,433	467,605	487,436
		Taiz		37,036	21,255	22,816	28,327	60,522	71,409
		Aden		3,894,329	3,368,963	3,574,249	3,522,686	3,425,440	3,296,534
7	نصيب الفرد من المياه المضخة في الشبكة Per capita quantity of water pumped in the network	Sana'a	l / capita / day	15	6	7	19	11	13
		Hodeidah		91	72	76	69	77	77
		Ibb		50	50	43	48	47	48
		Taiz		13	13	13	14	11	12
		Aden		170	147	155	153	148	143

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1 <sup>st</sup> Q			2 <sup>nd</sup> Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017
8	تكلفة الطاقة لكل متر مكعب منتج من المياه خلال الشهر Energy Costs per m <sup>3</sup> water produced	Sana'a	YER / m <sup>3</sup>	123	123	123	123	123	123
		Hodeidah		21	23	40	28	35	39
		Ibb		65	65	65	65	65	65
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	0
		Aden		26	25	26	26	26	26
9	الطاقة التخزينية الشهرية المتاحة Storage capacity	Sana'a	m <sup>3</sup>	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
		Hodeidah		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
		Ibb		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
		Taiz		11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
		Aden		94,783	94,783	94,783	94,783	94,783	94,783
10	نصيب الفرد من الطاقة التخزينية المتاحة Storage capacity share per capita	Sana'a	l/ cap	40	40	40	40	40	40
		Hodeidah		53	53	53	53	53	53
		Ibb		12	12	12	12	12	12
		Taiz		121	209	202	167	63	57
		Aden		124	124	124	123	123	123
11	إجمالي عدد المضخات الرئيسية Total number of main pumps for the water supply system	Sana'a	No.	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Hodeidah		41	41	41	41	41	41
		Ibb		28	28	28	28	28	28
		Taiz		75	75	75	75	75	75
		Aden		126	126	126	126	126	126

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1 <sup>st</sup> Q			2 <sup>nd</sup> Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017
12	عدد المضخات الرئيسية العاملة والتي تضخ المياه خلال الشهر Number of functional pumps in service	Sana'a	No.	55	14	22	35	36	39
		Hodeidah		32	34	35	33	33	33
		Ibb		25	25	25	25	25	25
		Taiz		9	5	5	6	26	24
		Aden		106	106	106	103	100	103
13	عدد ساعات عمل (تشغيل) المضخات (كل المضخات العاملة والتي تضخ المياه) في الشهر Number of working hours of all operating pumps that pumps water	Sana'a	H / month	8,484	2,885	3,448	10,807	6,199	7,827
		Hodeidah		21,648	20,320	19,789	21,037	17,157	17,272
		Ibb		13,638	13,820	11,953	13,392	13,172	13,731
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	3,579	4,111
		Aden		75,051	62,850	69,130	66,143	64,257	69,127
14	عدد الاعطال الناتجة عن اسباب فنية خلال الشهر للمضخات الرئيسية العاملة في ضخ المياه Number of main functional pumps failures due to technical reasons	Sana'a	No. / months	10	5	4	0	0	0
		Hodeidah		5	3	3	4	5	3
		Ibb		1	1	1	1	1	1
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	1
		Aden		20	20	20	23	26	23
15	عدد المولدات العاملة في تشغيل المضخات Number of working generators in the operation of pumps	Sana'a	No.	43	9	0	0	0	0
		Hodeidah		7	8	8	7	9	8
		Ibb		10	10	10	10	10	10
		Taiz		9	5	5	6	25	23
		Aden		8	8	8	6	6	6

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1 <sup>st</sup> Q			2 <sup>nd</sup> Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017
16	عدد ساعات عمل (تشغيل) المولدات (كل المولدات العاملة المستخدمة في تشغيل المضخات لضخ المياه) خلال الشهر Number of working hours of all operating generators used to run the functional pumps that pumps water	Sana'a	H / month	7,288	1,960	0	0	0	0
		Hodeidah		1,237	1,949	2,974	2,541	2,855	3,038
		Ibb		4,655	4,717	4,080	4,571	4,496	4,687
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	3,475	3,770
		Aden		1,016	1,008	1,077	856	865	862
17	قيمة الإيرادات الشهرية المحصلة Collected revenues	Sana'a	YER / month	79,414,924	98,688,464	73,922,940	82,844,779	94,706,662	85,227,251
		Hodeidah		83,981,563	60,887,222	71,883,024	79,608,851	62,854,086	39,772,773
		Ibb		82,124,465	72,399,938	80,980,715	76,702,745	80,707,080	78,671,014
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	0
		Aden		107,739,015	107,272,665	104,660,835	103,904,687	86,526,906	57,224,719
18	قيمة الإيرادات الشهرية المفوترة (قيمة مبيعات المياه الشهرية المفوترة) Billed amount	Sana'a	YER / month	252,324,413	254,894,294	251,959,377	261,010,645	279,932,823	259,461,315
		Hodeidah		134,822,961	139,925,954	124,118,634	120,020,744	121,096,884	113,399,297
		Ibb		85,203,627	91,775,473	88,293,497	101,226,191	110,907,139	107,962,510
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	0
		Aden		361,821,166	338,493,136	351,015,650	326,869,982	345,114,834	333,813,690
19	إجمالي التكاليف التشغيلية Total operational costs	Sana'a	YER / month	146,028,011	151,025,974	143,862,294	155,660,942	148,991,010	462,970,290
		Hodeidah		224,460,037	106,052,421	114,371,129	144,468,666	233,577,128	134,436,910
		Ibb		96,909,080	89,961,509	92,072,057	110,366,291	108,862,257	107,160,078
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	0
		Aden		445,901,356	445,901,355	445,901,355	365,191,000	325,231,000	438,573,000

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1 <sup>st</sup> Q			2 <sup>nd</sup> Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017
20	نسبة التحصيل Collected revenues vs billed amount	Sana'a	%	31	39	29	32	34	33
		Hodaidah		62	44	58	66	52	35
		Ibb		96	79	92	76	73	73
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	0
		Aden		30	32	30	32	25	17
21	التغطية التشغيلية المحصلة للكلفة Actual operational cost coverage	Sana'a	%	54	65	51	53	64	18
		Hodaidah		37	57	63	55	27	30
		Ibb		85	80	88	69	74	73
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	0
		Aden		24	24	23	28	27	13
22	قيمة الاعانات (المعونات) الحكومية الشهرية لمزود الخدمة Monthly governmental subsidies	Sana'a	YER	0	0	0	0	0	105,765,690
		Hodeidah		0	0	0	0	0	0
		Ibb		0	0	0	0	0	0
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	0
		Aden		183,165,190	182,487,880	182,487,880	182,487,880	182,487,880	229,487,880
23	نسبة الرواتب الاساسية الشهرية المدفوعة للموظفين Percentage of basic monthly salaries paid	Sana'a	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Hodeidah		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Ibb		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Taiz		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Aden		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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