التعاون الألماني
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

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YEMEN WATER SECTOR PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

IBB - WSLC

SWSLC

RESILIENCE-ORIENTED INDICATORS OVERVIEW

3rd Quarter July – September 2017

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Table of Contents

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 challenges. The conflict created a big challenge for management of LCs and utilities and also in customer's behavior especially the reluctance of customers to pay the water services charges.

During the last quarter of 2016 and continuing through 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.

Lack of source of energy (National Electrical grid) is one of the major factors that contributed to water and sanitation dilemma in the country and is still an issue for water business in the LCs and affecting its sustainability.

The shortage of power supply and the fuel price increment cast the dark shadow on water supply service, where provision of the service has become linked to availability of fuel. The fuel shortage obliges the LCs to decrease water supply hours and as aresult there is reduction of water production.

The water shortage is affecting the health situation across the country. Since the second wave of Cholera outbreak began to spread across the country, which started on 27th of April [1], there are 22 governorates affected with Acute Water Diarrhea (AWD). The Cholera outbreak was still spreading and escalating in some governorate, where "the total number of suspected cholera cases 777,229 and associated deaths 2,134 in 22 out of 23 governorates across the country".

The most affected areas in this quarter are Hajjah, Hodeidah and Amanat Al Asimah. Cholera outbreak was another challenge and burden on the LCs shoulders.

To combat Cholera and its severity, the international humanitarian agencies continued to assist LCs with fuel/energy to guarantee enough pumping hours and at least keep minimum service of water supply and provide safe and clean drinking water in affected areas.

After WASH Cluster members and all humanitarian agencies/ organizations reacted and responded with the Cholera outbreak and supported LCs with energy source either fuel, electricity or solar as one alternative as well as well disinfection and distribution of Chlorine tablets.

The situation has improved slightly during this quarter and more water pumped in the network in some LCs. As WHO stated "The rate of new suspected cases has declined from almost 51,000 a week at the peak of the outbreak in July to 35,000 per week. However, WHO warns that the outbreak is not over as laboratory testing continues to confirm cases."[2]

The economic situation is another factor affecting the stability of the LCs. The government disability to pay the employees' salaries for more than ten months was the main factor of sharp decline in the operational revenue which created a critical financial situation and affected the level of services provision.

In spite of the harsh conditions and challenges, the determination and dedication of the LCs' staff 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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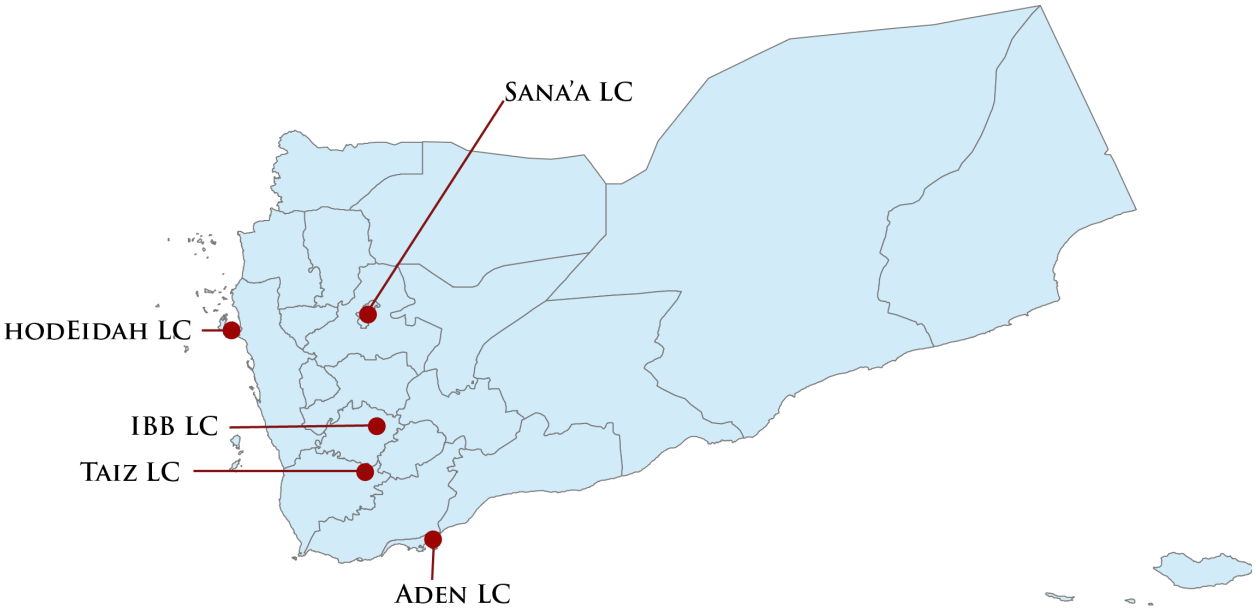
[1]. YEMEN: Acute watery diarrhoea/ cholera outbreak, Emergency opertation center, Situation Report #6, 02 October 2017

[2]. Humanitarian Bulletin Yemen Issue 28 | 29 October 2017, OCHA

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 July to September 2017 for these key performance indicators accompanied with a brief technical analysis according to the specific context of each reported LC.



MAP OF REPORTED LCs

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 Papacity

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).

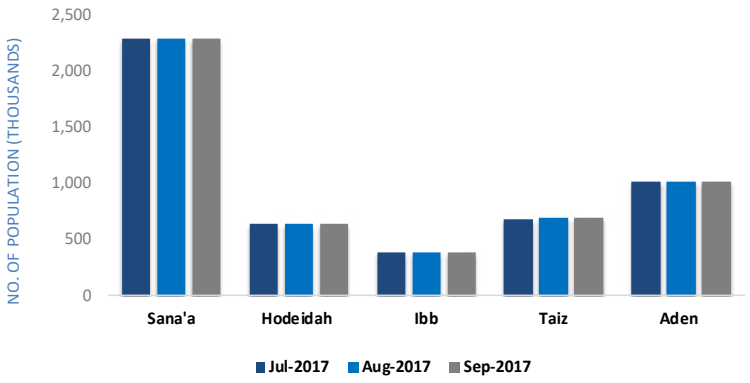
g. Cost and Revenues

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)

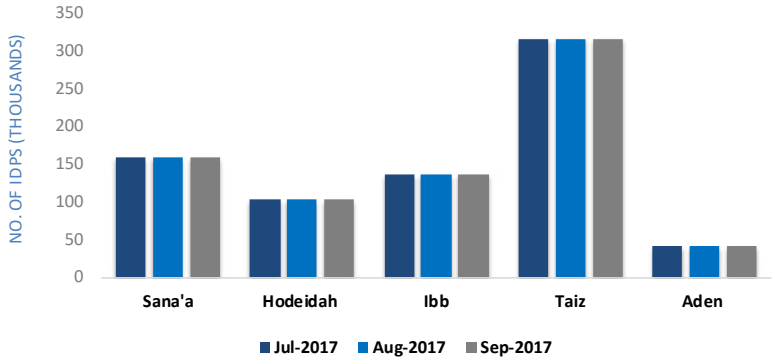


Sana'a: The total number of population was still fix and No change regarding to the population, the number of IDPs in the third quarter kept the same without any change.

Hodeidah: There was wno changes in IDPs movement noticed, the number of IDPs similar to last quarter.

Ibb: No significant growth rate of the population, in July-Sep. 2017. There was no increment in IDPs fled to the city. The IDPs figures kept the same during this quarter.

2. Number of IDPs in served area (capita).[3]

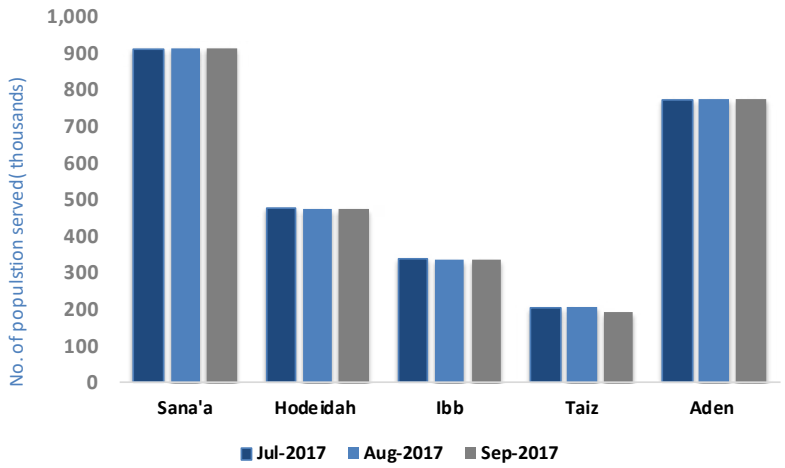


Taiz: The number of population was constant with normal growth but the IDPs movement in the city was very dynamic and increased rapidly in this quarter due to escalation of the conflict.

Aden: The number of population and IDPs showed no change throughout this quarter.

[3]. TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM, YEMEN | 16th Report – October 2017

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

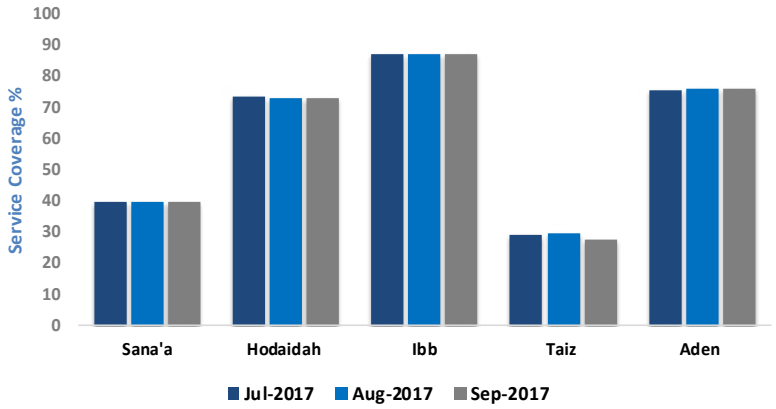


Sana'a: Water service coverage was still low with 40 % only and No improvement.

Hodeidah: Water service coverage was still acceptable around 73 %. The coverage in this quarter decreased 1% compared to 2nd quarter of 74%.

Ibb: Water service coverage was still one of the best LCs where the LC could cover around 87 % even with the huge number of IDPs fled to the city where the IDPs integrated in the city and became part of the inhabitants. The bulk group of IDPs in camps or in IDPs centers, the LC was not responsible for, but the humanitarian agencies provide the water for them.

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

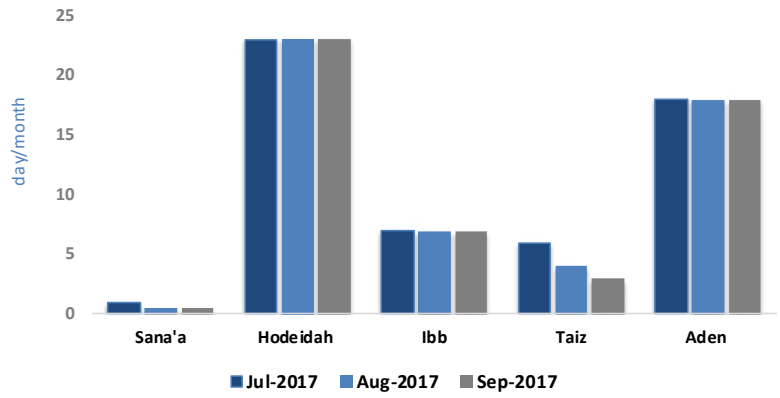


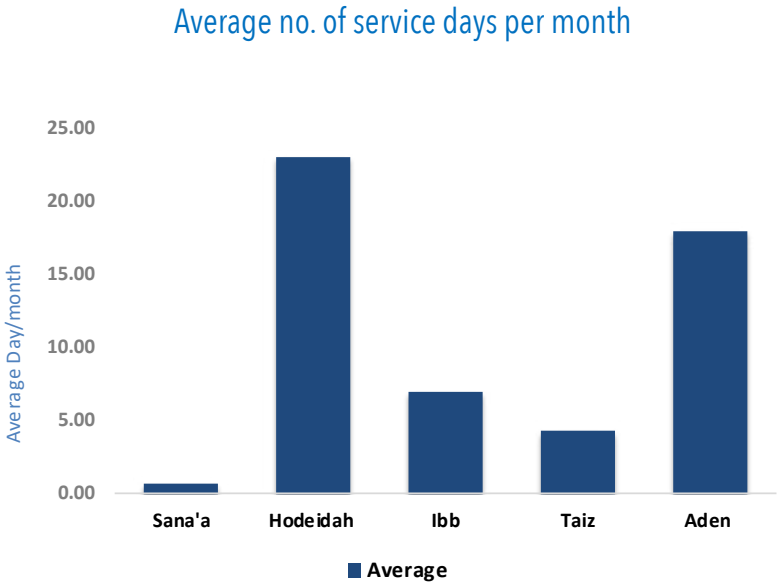
Taiz: Despite the difficult situation in the city, LC Taiz was struggling to provide min. needs of water supply to the inhabitants and the service coverage average was around 29 %.

Aden: Water service coverage was acceptable.

b. Service Days

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





Sana'a: The number of service days in Sana'a was still the lowest where the number of supply days per month was very low only one day in July and half day in Aug. & September.

Hodeidah: Service was stable and the LC kept the good level of services where 70% of people were served daily by water around 18 hours/day, and 30% of them get water once every two to three days. The LC resilience was good to cope with fuel problem and other emergencies.

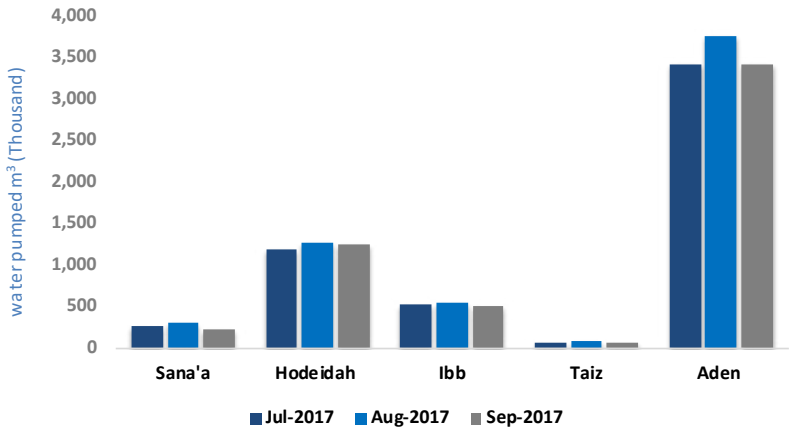
Ibb: Water supply service was provided every four days to cover the basic needs during the times of crises.

Taiz: The LC was working to provide min. quantity of water for some parts of the city. The average service days around 4.3 days/ month.

Aden: Services were stable through this quarter where the average service days around 18 days/months.

c. Water Quantity[4]

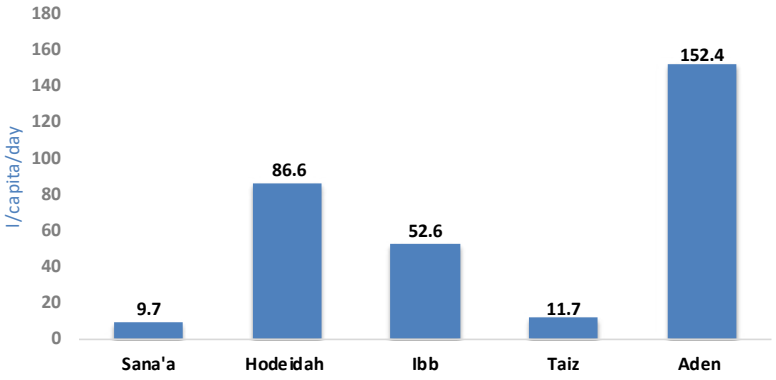
6. Total quantity of water pumped in the network (m^3 /month)



Sana'a: The water pumping during this quarter was fluctuating throughout the quarter compared to the last quarter. The water share per capita was still very low and showed slight decline compared to the last quarter from 14.4 to 9.7 l/capita/day.

Hodeidah: The water production in Al Hodeidah had improved by 15 % compared to last quarter and the water share per capita increased from 74 to 87 l/capita/day.

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



Ibb: The quantity of water pumped to network had increased by 10 % in this quarter and the capita share too from 47.7 to 52.6 l/capita/day. The losses in the network was around 26 %.

Taiz: The quantity of water produced showed improvement in this quarter too. The share of capita was around 11.7 l/capita/day.

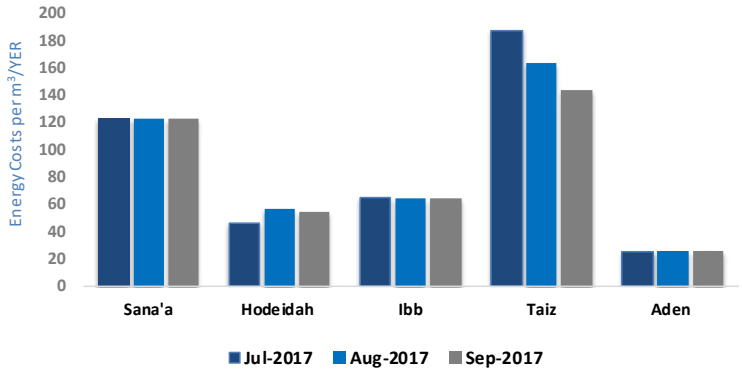
Aden: The quantity of water produced was the highest quantity but half of it are losses, which reached more than 50 %.

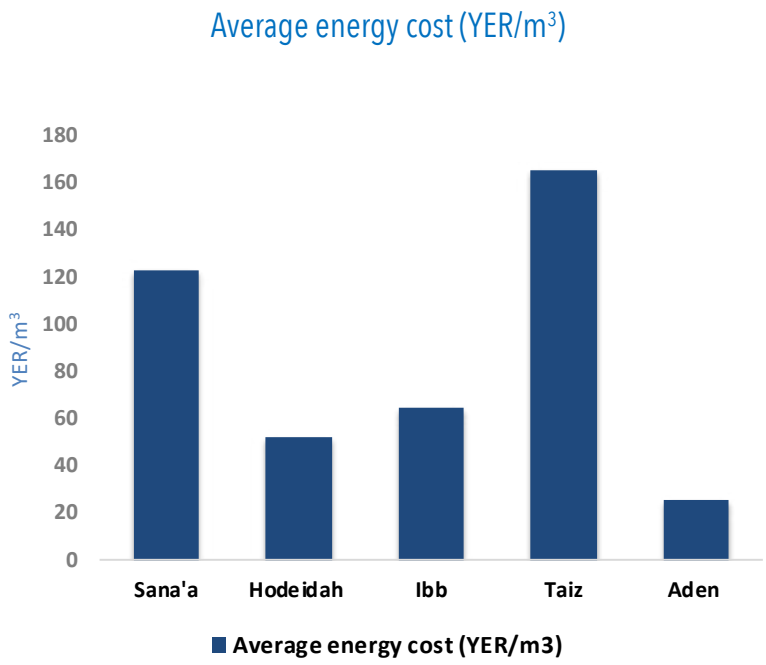
The water quantity represents the production, not the billed water.

[4]. The calculation of the water quantities per capita and a day was based on LCs figures, as the water production/ population served. The water quantities provided by the private sector and/or humanitarian agencies are not monitored by the LCs and hence not considered in the calculation in this report.

d. Energy cost

8. Energy cost per m³ of water produced (YER/m³)[5]





Sana'a: The energy cost per m³ of water produced was 123 YER. The high costs of energy for the water produced are due to the deep depths of wells in Sana'a and fuel cost increment.

Hodeidah: The energy cost per m³ of water produced was an average 52.6 YER. The cost was not stable because of fuel increment and electricity absence. The energy cost increased in this quarter compared to 2nd quarter from 34 to 52 YER.

Ibb: The energy cost per m³ of water produced was nearly acceptable around 65 YER.

Taiz: The calculated energy cost per m³ of water produced was around 166 YER, taking in consideration the cost was not representing the total cost of water production which was the most expensive among other LCs.

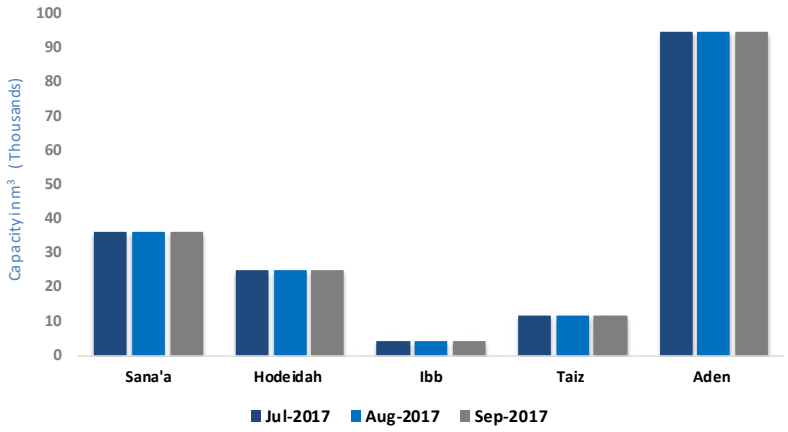
Aden: The energy cost per m³ of water produced was nearly acceptable around 26 YER and the total cost per 1 m³ produced was 78 YER.

Energy shortage was an issue for all LCs and all are facing the same fuel and electricity instability. The situation improved during this quarter due to WASH cluster intervention regarding the energy provision.

[5] 1 Euro ☒ ≈ 420.5 YER
1 US $ ≈ 379 YER

e. Storage Capacity

9. Storage capacity (m^3)

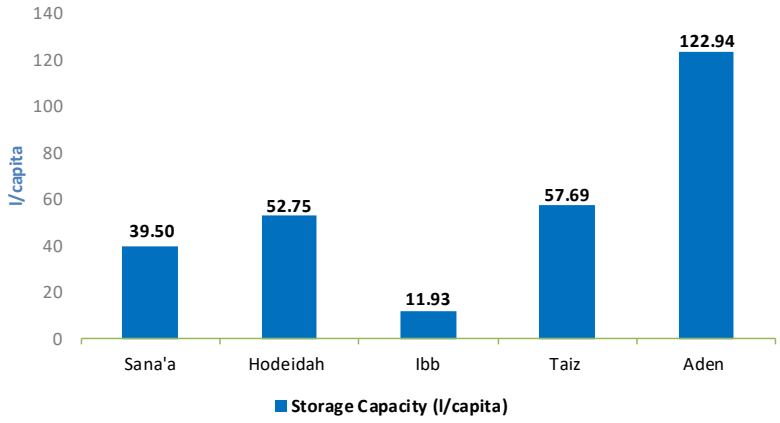


Sana'a: The storage capacity was 36,000 m^3 and represents 40 l/capita.

Hodeidah: The Storage capacity was 25,250 m^3, which represents 53 l/capita.

Ibb: The storage capacity was around 4,000 m^3 with 12 l/capita, which was the lowest quantity among the other LCs.

10. Storage capacity (l/capita)



Taiz: The storage capacity was 11,500 m^3, which represent 57.69 l/capita. There was no real storage capacity where all quantities pumped directly to 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^3 with 123 l/capita.

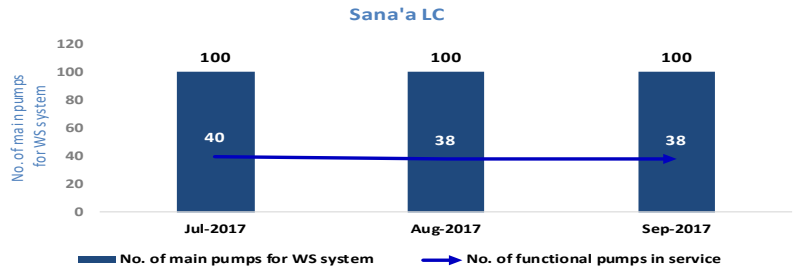
This emphasizes the fact of the urgent need to expand the storage capacity by priority in Ibb, Hodeidah, Sana'a and lastly in Aden. In Taiz, there was no storage capacity, and water was pumped directly into the network.

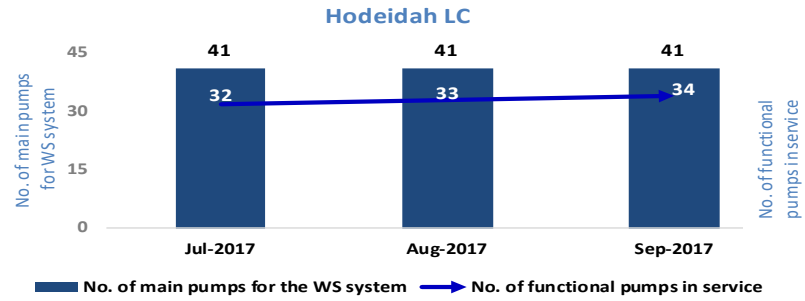
l/capita. = Liter per Capita

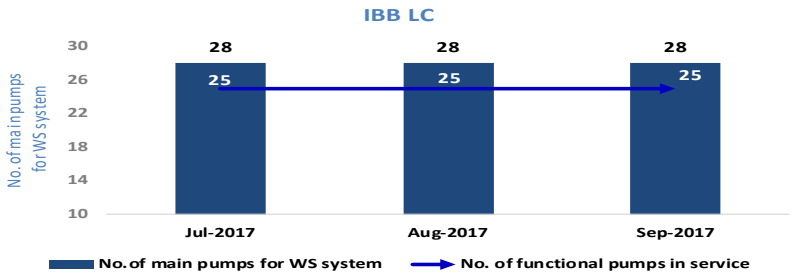
f. Performance of pumps and generators

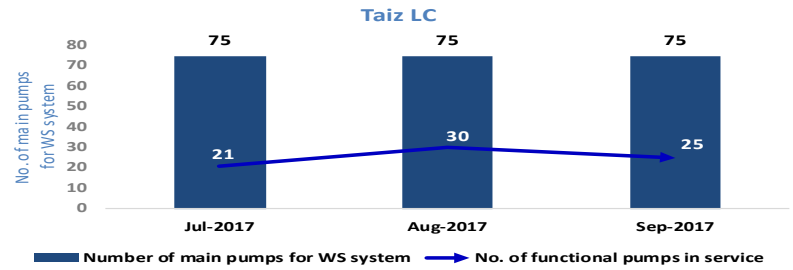
11. Number of main pumps for the water supply system[6]

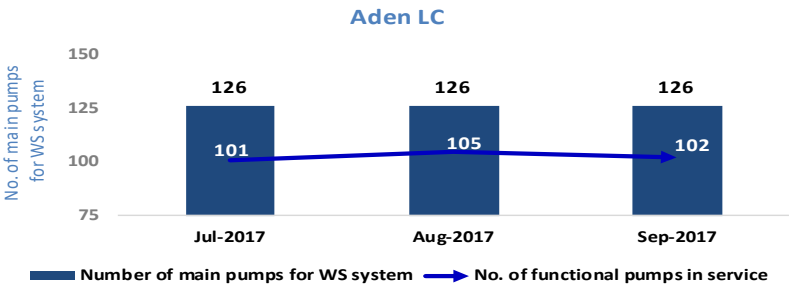
12. Number of functional water pumps in service











Sana'a: After the LC was provided by fuel/energy support from UNICEF and local council, the number of functioning pumps was stable with around 39 pumps.

Hodeidah: After the LC was provided by fuel/energy support from UNICEF and other WASH partners, the percentage of functioning pumps was kept the same as 2nd quarter around 80.5%.

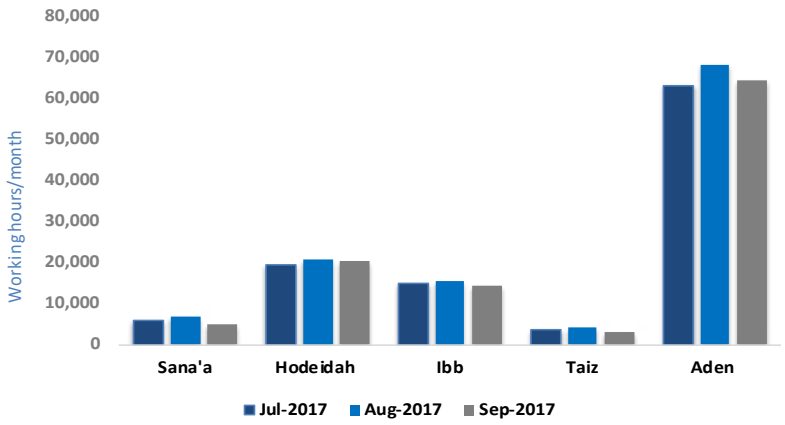
Ibb: The percentage of functioning pumps was 89.3%.

Taiz: The number of functioning pumps was varied during the quarter. There was improvement in the number of operating pumps.

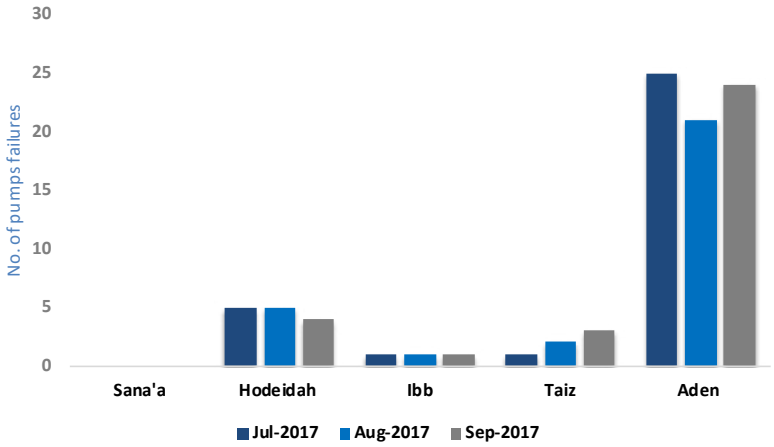
Aden: The percentage of functioning pumps are the same as 2nd quarter around 81%.

[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)



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



Sana'a: The number of working hours of pumps was fluctuating during this quarter. The average working hours of pumps decreased compared to the 2nd quarter from 7.5 to 5 hours/day. The energy supply hours varied and decreased during this quarter. The technical failures are not reported.

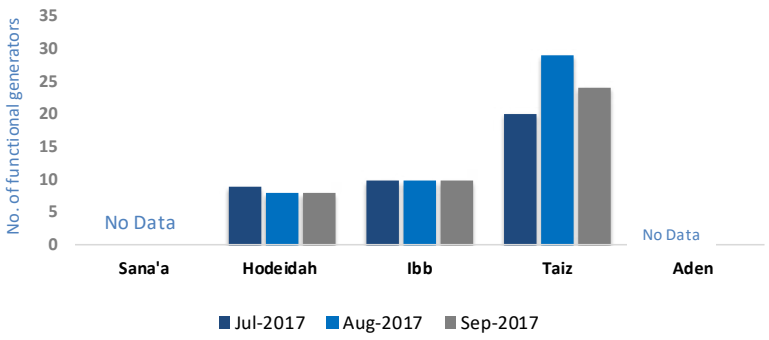
Hodeidah: The number of working hours increased during this quarter. The average working hours of pumps around 20.3 hours/day.hours/day.

Ibb: The number of working hours increased during this quarter. The average working hours of pumps improved from 18 to 20.8 hours/day.

Taiz: The average working hours of pumps around 4.75 hours/day.

Aden: The number of working hours varied during this quarter. The technical failure increased in July & Sep. Therefore, the number of working pumps decreased for the same period. The average working hours of pumps around 21 hours/day which was still the same as last quarter and acceptable. The number of technical failures was still high, further investigation was required to know the reason.

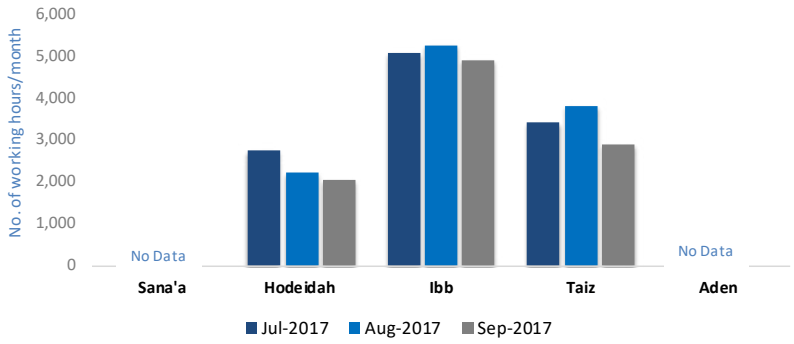
15. Number of working generators in the operation of pumps.



Sana'a: Not reported

Hodeidah: The LC was depending on electricity and generators to operate the pumps. The LC received during this quarter an energy support by UNICEF. To keep the service accepted and fill the energy source gab, the LC bought the fuel from generated revenue which put extra burden on the shoulder of LC. The average working hours of generators are 9.4 hours/day.

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



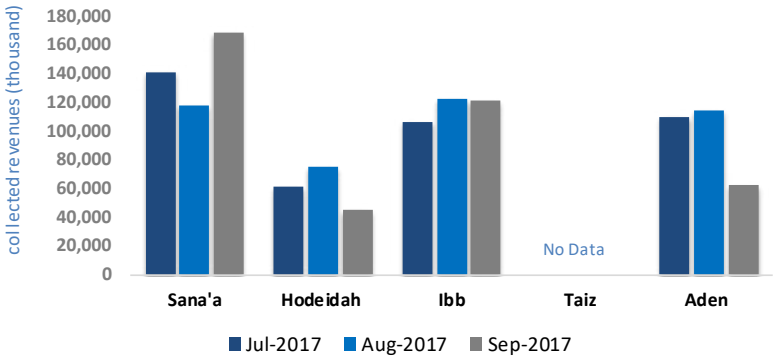
Ibb: The number of generators was low. LC rely on public electricity network, during power-off, they use the standby generators. The average working hours were 16.94 hours/day.

Taiz: LC Taiz operated more generators and put them in service again and increased pumping too. The average working hours are 4.7 hours/day.

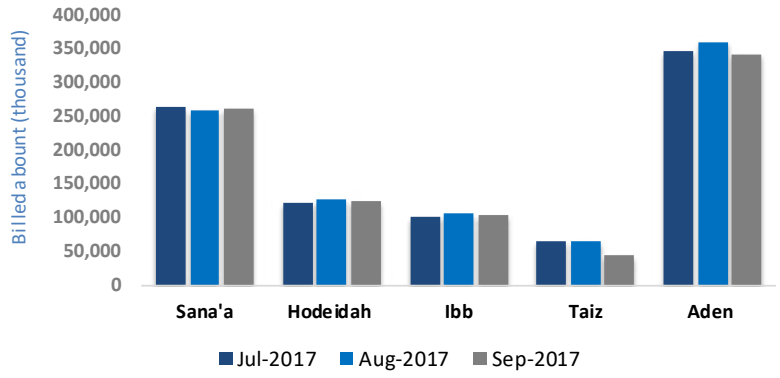
Aden: Not reported

g. Costs and Revenues

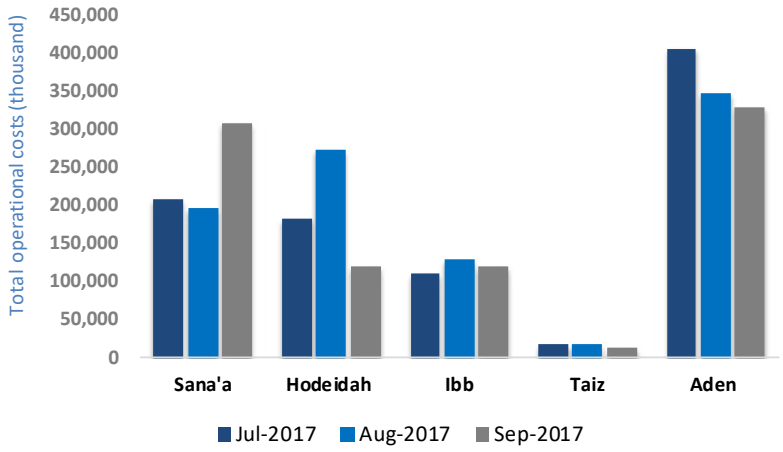
17. Collected revenues (YER/month)[7]



18. Billed amount (YER/month)



19. Total operational costs (YER/month)



Sana'a: This quarter showed improvement in collected revenues compared to other quarters. This was a good indicator for LC and showed the improvement in collection rate. Total operation cost was very high in September compared to the billed amount in the same month. The increment of operation cost referred to refunctioning the wellfields and WWTP.

Hodeidah: The revenues are varying during this quarter and still low. The billed amount could not cover the total operation cost. The total operation cost was very high compared to billed amount/ sell. amount was also low to cover the total operational cost.

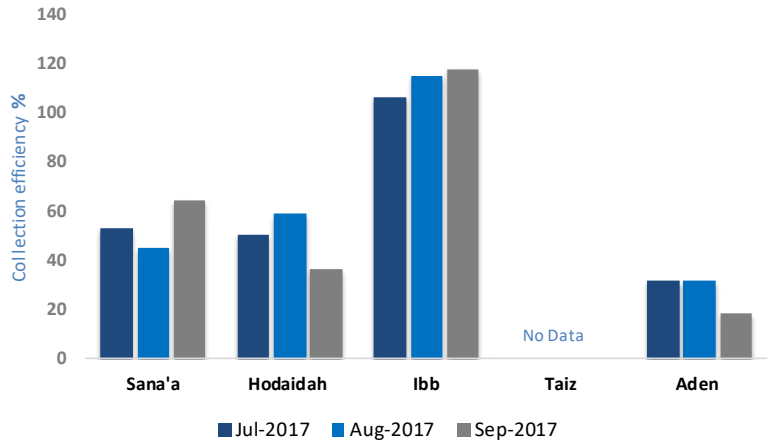
Ibb: The revenues are good during this quarter and the billed amount and total operation cost are close.

Taiz: LC billed the water sells and the billed amount decreased at the end of this quarter. The LC couldn't provide enough quantities of water and/or operate all wells due to fuel shortage.

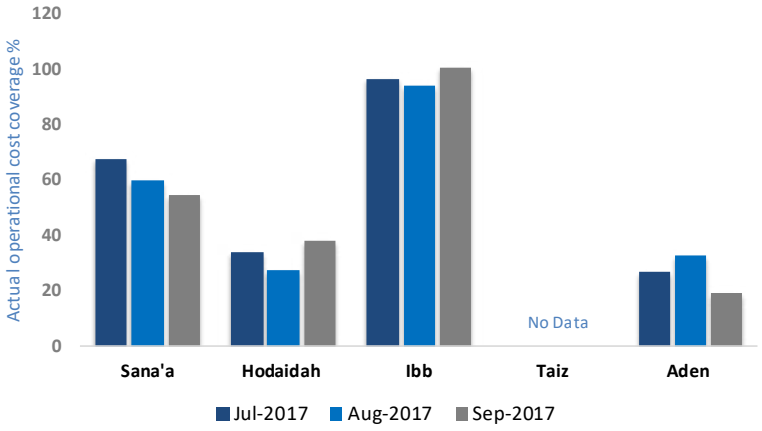
Aden: Compared to the quantity of water pumped to water network, the collected revenues are still very low and the LC faces a problem with collection efficiency. The total operation cost was high and the accumulative debts increasing respectively due to low collection rate. The total operation cost even higher than sells in July.

[7]. Revenue including the domestic, commercial & governmental collection

20. Collected revenues vs billed amount (%)



21. Actual operational cost coverage (%)



Sana'a: The average percentage of collected revenues was improved in this quarter compared to the last two quarters where the average revenue was improved from 33 to 54.3%. The operation cost affected by revenue and the actual operation cost coverage showed improvement in this quarter.

Hodeidah: The average percentage of collected revenues was also very low during this quarter where the average was 48.6%. The operation cost was higher than the revenue. The actual operation cost coverage was also too low.

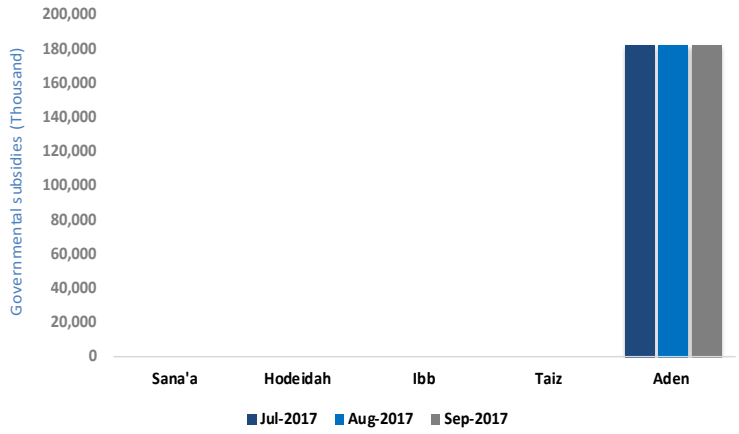
Ibb: The average percentage of collected revenues was improved and registered the highest collection rate from the beginning of the year, the average collection rate 112%. LC Ibb was stable and their revenue reflected this stability and well preparedness and resilience of the LC.

Taiz: Not Reported.

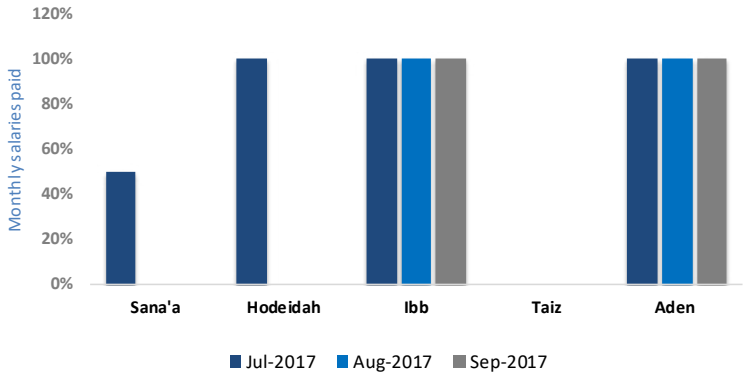
Aden: The average percentage of collected revenues was 27.3%. It's very low. An awareness campaign was urgently needed and LC also had to do some effort to improve the collection efficiency and find some innovative way to improve this situation.The operational cost coverage was accordingly too low around 23 %.

The affordability to pay in some cities was not available and in some others the willingness to pay was an issue.

22. Monthly governmental subsidies



23. Percentage of basic monthly salaries paid (%)



Sana'a: 50% of basic salaries of July ONLY paid. The months' salaries delayed and may be paid 5 to 6 months later. LC were not receiving any governmental subsidies, the only support got was 162,122,480 YER through INGOs and UN Agency.

Hodeidah: Basic salary was second priority after fuel. All revenue was paid for fuel, for that reason the salaries of 3nd quarter were delayed and will be paid 6 months later. LCs could not cover the basic salary and also did not receive any subsidies from local government.receive any subsidies from the local government.

Ibb: Basic salaries were paid from the generated revenues.

Taiz: Not Reported.

Aden: Basic salaries were paid from local government support.

Sana'a and Al-Hodeidah situation are very critical related to fuel vs basic salary and service provision.

Annex Resilience Performance Indicators January -September 2017

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

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1st Q			2nd Q			3rd Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017	Jul-2017	Aug-2017	Sep-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	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
		Hodeidah		634,597	636,354	638,111	639,868	641,625	643,382	645,139	646,896	648,653
		Ibb		385,230	385,230	385,230	385,230	385,230	385,230	385,230	385,230	385,230
		Taiz		587,000	587,000	58,700	683,354	685,240	687,132	689,029	690,931	692,839
		Aden		1,014,534	1,014,535	1,014,536	1,014,536	1,014,536	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	158,604	158,604	158,604
		Hodeidah		103,662	109,410	109,410	104,292	104,292	104,292	104,292	104,292	104,292
		Ibb		134,364	134,802	134,802	137,412	137,412	137,412	137,376	137,376	137,376
		Taiz		271,026	303,672	303,672	281,820	281,820	281,820	316,440	316,440	316,440
		Aden		36,234	39,144	39,114	42,786	42,786	42,786	41,028	41,028	41,028
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	911,370	911,370	911,370
		Hodeidah		470,638	471,310	471,849	472,598	473,179	473,354	473,354	474,096	474,327
		Ibb		324,786	326,667	328,999	331,991	334,554	335,170	335,170	335,170	335,170
		Taiz		95,004	54,914	57,005	68,691	183,316	203,406	201,494	204,904	191,656
		Aden		762,090	763,776	766,416	768,234	769,260	769,296	769,374	771,210	772,272

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1st Q			2nd Q			3rd Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017	Jul-2017	Aug-2017	Sep-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	40	40	40
		Hodaidah		74	74	74	74	74	74	73	73	73
		Ibb		84	85	85	86	87	87	87	87	87
		Taiz		16	9	97	10	27	30	29	30	28
		Aden		75	75	76	76	76	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	1	1	1
		Hodeidah		23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
		Ibb		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		Taiz		2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Aden		18	18	18	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^3 / month	409,729	151,171	180,147	522,625	300,338	360,053	263,182	301,062	227,870
		Hodeidah		1,285,737	1,014,670	1,074,582	972,542	1,092,954	1,088,183	1,182,522	1,263,584	1,248,450
		Ibb		484,155	490,615	424,360	475,433	467,605	487,436	528,137	547,322	509,945
		Taiz		37,036	21,255	22,816	28,327	60,522	71,409	68,733	79,540	61,914
		Aden		3,894,329	3,368,963	3,574,249	3,522,686	3,425,440	3,296,534	3,405,982	3,750,966	3,418,517
7	نصيب الفرد من المياه المضخة في الشبكة Per capita quantity of water pumped in the network	Sana'a	l / capitaita / day	15	6	7	19	11	13	10	11	8
		Hodeidah		91	72	76	69	77	77	83	89	88
		Ibb		50	50	43	48	47	48	53	54	51
		Taiz		13	13	13	14	11	12	11	13	11
		Aden		170	147	155	153	148	143	148	162	148

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1st Q			2nd Q			3rd Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017	Jul-2017	Aug-2017	Sep-2017
8	تكلفة الطاقة لكل متر مكعب منتج من المياه خلال الشهر Energy Costs per m^3 water produced	Sana'a	YER / m^3	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
		Hodeidah		21	23	40	28	35	39	46	57	55
		Ibb		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	185	216	188	164	145
		Aden		26	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
9	الطاقة التخزينية الشهرية المتاحة Storage capacity	Sana'a	m^3	36,000	36,000	36,000	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	25,000	25,000	25,000
		Ibb		4,000	4,000	4,000	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	11,500	11,500	11,500
		Aden		94,783	94,783	94,783	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	40	40	40
		Hodeidah		53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
		Ibb		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
		Taiz		121	209	202	167	63	57	57	56	60
		Aden		124	124	124	123	123	123	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	100	100	100
		Hodeidah		41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
		Ibb		28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
		Taiz		75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
		Aden		126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
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	40	38	38
		Hodeidah		32	34	35	33	33	33	32	33	34
		Ibb		25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
		Taiz		9	5	5	14	26	24	21	30	25
		Aden		106	106	106	103	100	103	101	105	102

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1st Q			2nd Q			3rd Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017	Jul-2017	Aug-2017	Sep-2017
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	5,955	6,691	5,031
		Hodeidah		21,648	20,320	19,789	21,037	17,157	17,272	19,288	20,620	20,422
		Ibb		13,638	13,820	11,953	13,392	13,172	13,731	14,877	15,418	14,365
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	3,579	4,111	3,740	4,037	3,057
		Aden		75,051	62,850	69,130	66,143	64,257	69,127	62,858	68,017	64,482
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	0	0	0
		Hodeidah		5	3	3	4	5	3	5	5	4
		Ibb		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3
		Aden		20	20	20	23	26	23	25	21	24
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	0	0	0
		Hodeidah		7	8	8	7	9	8	9	8	8
		Ibb		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		Taiz		9	5	5	14	25	23	20	29	24
		Aden		8	8	8	6	6	6	0	0	0

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1st Q			2nd Q			3rd Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017	Jul-2017	Aug-2017	Sep-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	0	0	0
		Hodeidah		1,237	1,949	2,974	2,541	2,855	3,038	2,738	2,217	2,060
		Ibb		4,655	4,717	4,080	4,571	4,496	4,687	5,078	5,263	4,903
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	3,475	3,770	3,405	3,800	2,895
		Aden		1,016	1,008	1,077	856	865	862	0	0	0
17	قيمة الايرادات 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	141,323,923	117,813,068	168,859,210
		Hodeidah		83,981,563	60,887,222	71,883,024	79,608,851	62,854,086	39,772,773	61,954,276	75,055,230	45,599,373
		Ibb		82,124,465	72,399,938	80,980,715	76,702,745	80,707,080	78,671,014	106,637,058	122,581,960	121,352,203
		Taiz		0	0	0	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	110,234,323	115,020,626	62,889,336
18	قيمة الايرادات 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	265,334,629	259,807,891	261,644,157
		Hodeidah		134,822,961	139,925,954	124,118,634	120,020,744	121,096,884	113,399,297	123,018,074	127,388,193	124,132,969
		Ibb		85,203,627	91,775,473	88,293,497	101,226,191	110,907,139	107,962,510	100,353,234	106,496,334	102,921,859
		Taiz		0	0	0	67,036,951	65,737,328	65,347,549	64,953,403	64,947,888	43,932,762
		Aden		361,821,166	338,493,136	351,015,650	326,869,982	345,114,834	333,813,690	347,629,858	360,284,665	340,809,266
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	208,078,059	196,626,707	309,184,413
		Hodeidah		224,460,037	106,052,421	114,371,129	144,468,666	233,577,128	134,436,910	182,414,344	272,838,677	119,966,616
		Ibb		96,909,080	89,961,509	92,072,057	110,366,291	108,862,257	107,160,078	110,557,340	130,432,906	120,492,780
		Taiz		0	0	0	0	17,528,593	21,787,393	19,276,143	19,500,276	13,560,080
		Aden		445,901,356	445,901,355	445,901,355	365,191,000	325,231,000	438,573,000	406,940,018	347,400,738	328,864,743

No.	Emergency Indicators with high priority			1st Q			2nd Q			3rd Q		
	Data / Indicator	City	Unit	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017	Jul-2017	Aug-2017	Sep-2017
20	نسبة التحصيل	Sana'a	%	31	39	29	32	34	33	53	45	65
		Hodaidah		62	44	58	66	52	35	50	59	37
		Ibb		96	79	92	76	73	73	106	115	118
	Collected revenues vs billed amount	Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Aden		30	32	30	32	25	17	32	32	18
21	التغطية التشغيلية المحصلة للكلفة	Sana'a	%	54	65	51	53	64	18	68	60	55
		Hodaidah		37	57	63	55	27	30	34	28	38
		Ibb		85	80	88	69	74	73	96	94	101
	Actual operational cost coverage	Taiz		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Aden		24	24	23	28	27	13	27	33	19
22	قيمة الاعانات (المعونات) الحكومية الشهرية لمزود الخدمة	Sana'a	YER	0	0	0	0	0	105,765,690	0	0	0
		Hodeidah		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Ibb		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Monthly governmen-tal subsidies	Taiz		0	0	0	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	182,487,880	182,487,880	182,416,654
23	نسبة الرواتب الاساسية الشهرية المدفوعة للمو ظفين	Sana'a	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	0%	0%
		Hodeidah		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
		Ibb		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of basic monthly salaries paid	Taiz		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Aden		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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Text

Aden LC, Hodeidah LC, Ibb LC, Sanaa LC, Taiz LC are responsible for the content of this publication.