

Water Price Monitoring

Somalia, September 2018

BACKGROUND

The Water Price Monitoring assessment aims to establish a data collection, monitoring and reporting system on water market prices in order to allow humanitarian and development actors to better analyse humanitarian needs in areas particularly affected by drought.

September data collection was conducted through a quantitative survey entailing phone calls to water point administrators between 28 September - 18 October in 12 districts. Within these districts, target areas were identified based on availability of partners and accessibility. Only those water points that charge for water in these target areas were assessed.

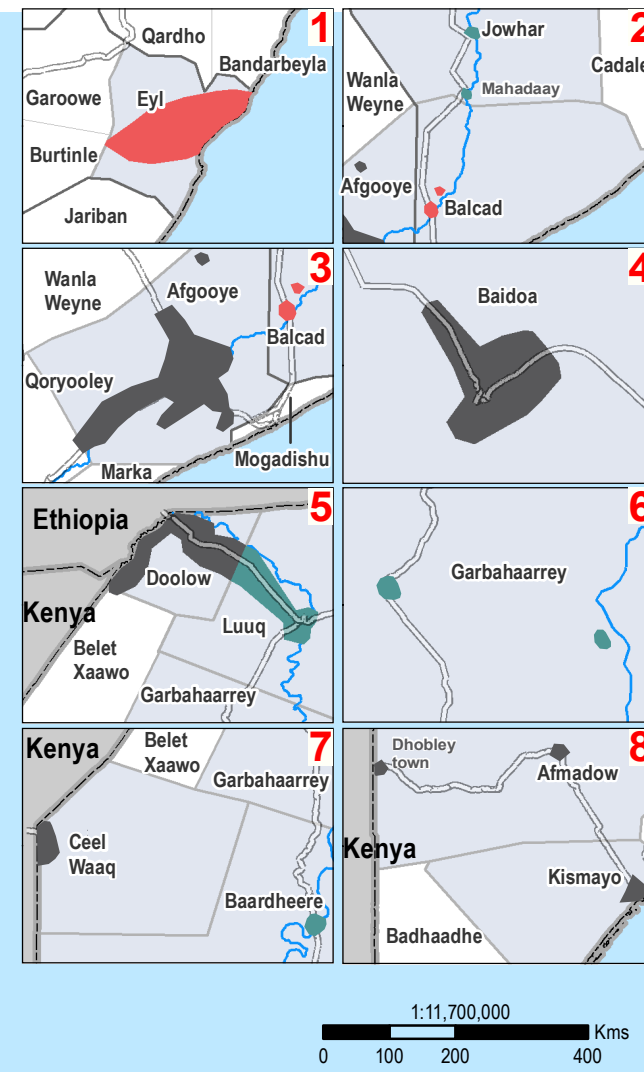
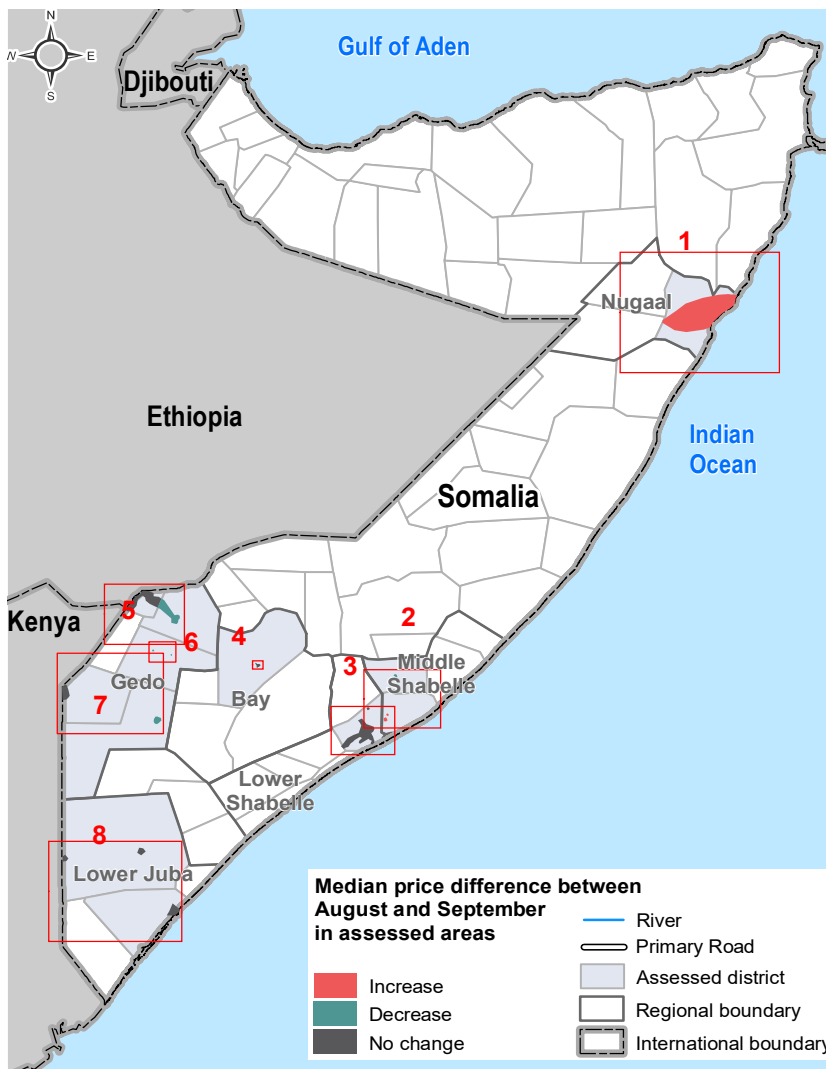
All prices are shown in United States Dollar (USD) cents for 90L of water. This is the daily amount used by a household of six members, consuming the minimum SPHERE standard of 15L water per person per day. Price changes are subject to exchange rate.

Due to limited coverage at the district level, findings should be considered indicative.

KEY FINDINGS

- In Balcad and Eyl districts, median water prices increased by 50% and 14% respectively from August to September. In Balcad, this was mainly attributed to lack of fuel whereas in Eyl, this was mainly attributed to increased water shortage.
- In Baardheere and Garbahaarrey districts, median water prices decreased by half. This was mainly attributed to households accessing other water points.
- Seventy-five percent (75%) of assessed water points in Eyl, 55% in Baidoa and 35% in Afgooye reportedly do not have their water treated at the distribution point.

COVERAGE



1:11,700,000
0 100 200 400 Kms

MONTHLY FIGURES

1 partner
6 regions
12 districts
330 assessed water points

NUMBER OF ASSESSED WATER POINTS BY DISTRICT

Afgooye	43	Balcad	2	Garbahaarrey	3
Afmadow	4	Ceel Waaq	36	Jowhar	6
Baardheere	9	Doolow	121	Kismayo	35
Baidoa	33	Eyl	16	Luuq	22

EXCHANGE RATES¹

1 USD is equivalent to
30 ETB
100 KES
24,038 SOS

Water Price Monitoring

Assessed water points by type²:

District	Improved	Unimproved
Afgooye	77%	23%
Afmadow	100%	
Baardheere	100%	
Baidoa	76%	24%
Balcad	100%	
Ceel Waaq	14%	86%
Doolow	21%	79%
Eyl	19%	81%
Garbahaarrey	67%	33%
Jowhar	67%	33%
Kismayo		100%
Luuq	73%	27%

Assessed water points by water treatment:

District	Chlorinated	Aquatabs	Not treated
Afgooye	65%		35%
Afmadow	100%		
Baardheere	78%	22%	
Baidoa	39%	6%	55%
Balcad	100%		
Ceel Waaq	86%	14%	
Doolow	94%	6%	
Eyl	25%		75%
Garbahaarrey	67%	33%	
Jowhar	100%		
Kismayo	54%	46%	
Luuq	82%	18%	

Assessed water points by functionality³:

District	Fully functional	Not fully functional
Afgooye	95%	5%
Afmadow	100%	
Baardheere	100%	
Baidoa	88%	12%
Balcad	100%	
Ceel Waaq	100%	
Doolow	100%	
Eyl	75%	25%
Garbahaarrey	100%	
Jowhar	100%	
Kismayo	100%	
Luuq	100%	

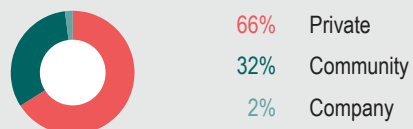
Median water prices (USD cents)⁴:

District	August	September	% Change
Afgooye	19	19	0%
Afmadow	59	59	0%
Baardheere	39	20	-50%
Baidoa	38	38	0%
Balcad	19	28	+50%
Ceel Waaq	90	90	0%
Doolow	45	45	0%
Eyl	47	53	+14%
Garbahaarrey	39	20	-50%
Jowhar	20	19	-4%
Kismayo	59	59	0%
Luuq	29	20	-33%

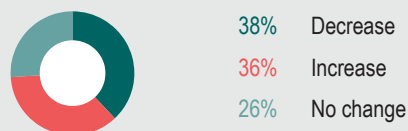
Most commonly reported problems among those water points that are not fully functional⁵:

1. Low quantity of water	20%
2. Low quality of water	15%
3. Tanks are broken	15%
4. Taps are broken	10%
5. Pipes are broken	10%
6. Lack of fuel	10%

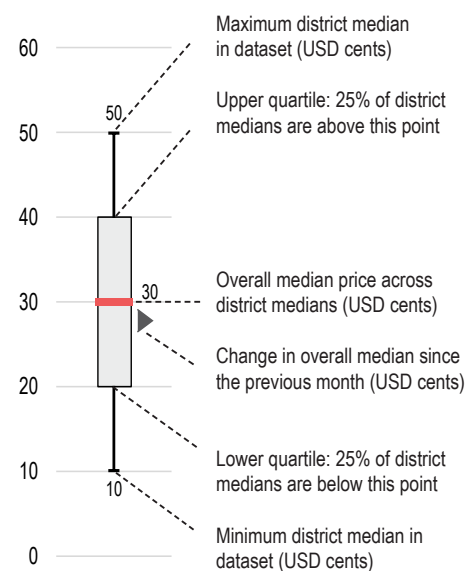
Assessed water points by administration:



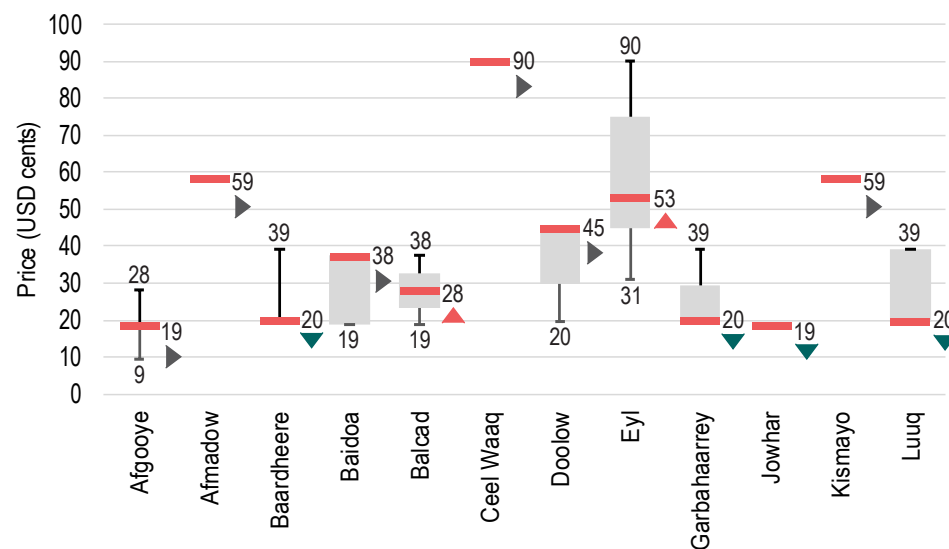
Proportion of assessed water points that showed a change in demand from previous month⁶:



How to read a boxplot:



Distribution of water prices across assessed districts⁷:



1. Exchange rates presented here are averages of exchange rates reported by key informants (water points administrators).

2. Reported water points types were recategorised into either unimproved or improved sources based on UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and WHO (World Health Organization) Joint Monitoring Programme ladder for water.

3. This is based on whether a water point does or does not function well throughout the year due to problems such as broken pipes, broken generators, lack of fuel among others.

4. Median price is calculated by first determining the median price of water at each water point, then taking the resulting median price of the water points aggregated at the district level.

5. Key informants could select multiple responses.

6. This is based on the estimated number of households that access a water point on a daily basis.

7. In some districts, the minimum, median and maximum prices were equal.



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