

# Water Price Monitoring

Somalia, January 2019

## 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.

January data collection was conducted through a quantitative survey entailing phone calls to water point administrators between 26 January - 03 February in 11 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.

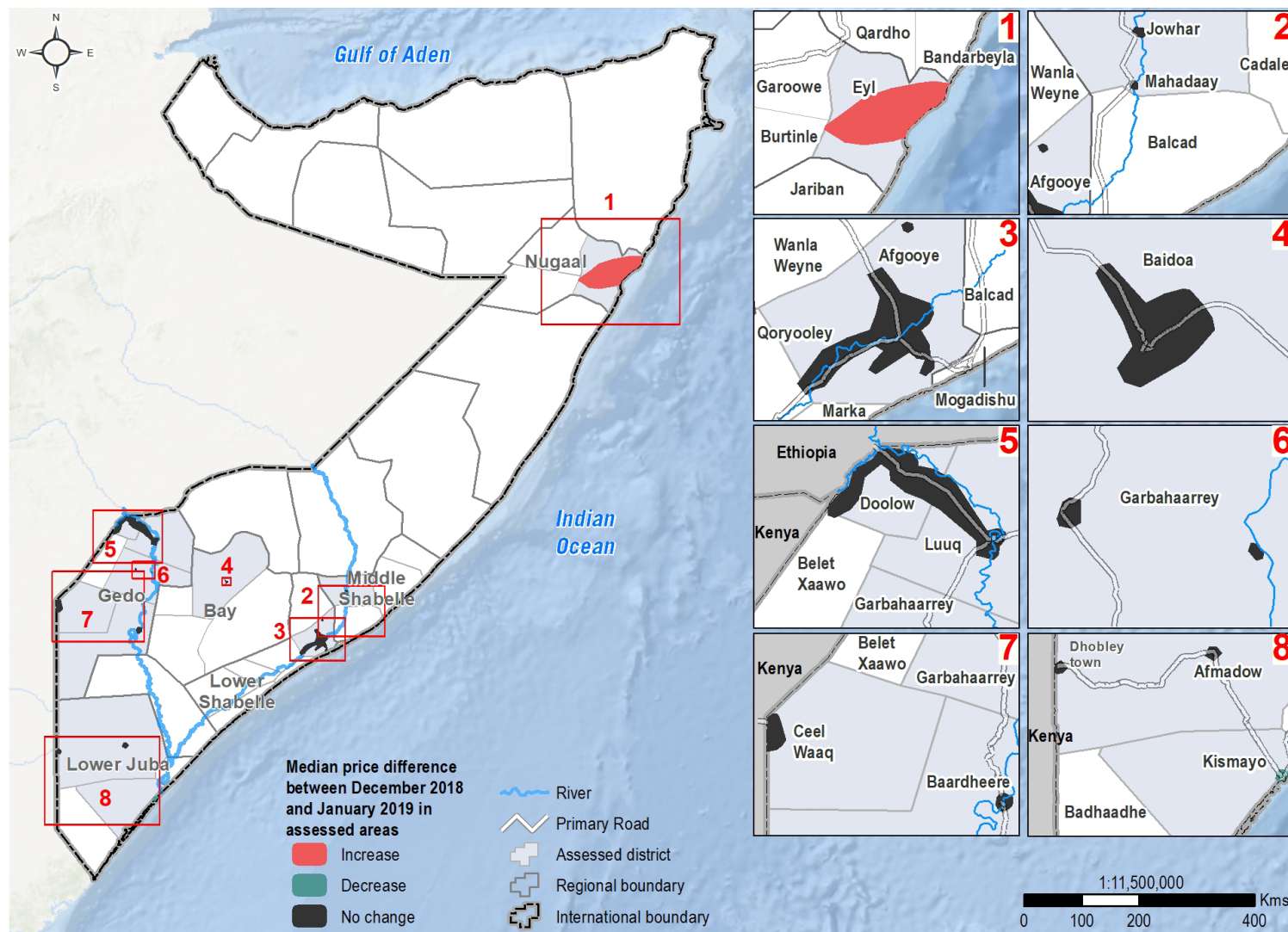
All prices are shown in United States Dollar (USD) cents for 90L of water. This is the daily amount used by a household of six members, consuming the minimum SPHERE standard of 15L water per person per day. Price changes are subject to exchange rate.

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

## KEY FINDINGS

- Median water prices did not change in all but Eyl and Kismayo districts. In Eyl, the median water price increased by 40%. This was mainly attributed to increased water shortage potentially due to a long lean season. On the other hand, in Kismayo, the median water price decreased by 5%. This was mainly attributed to changes in exchange rates.
- Seventy percent (70%) of assessed water points in Baidoa, 50% in Garbahaarrey and 47% in Eyl do not have their water treated at the distribution point.
- Furthermore, 41% of assessed water points in Eyl are unimproved and do not have their water treated.

## COVERAGE



### MONTHLY FIGURES

1 partner  
6 regions  
11 districts  
327 assessed water points

### NUMBER OF ASSESSED WATER POINTS BY DISTRICT

Afgooye	43	Ceel Waaq	36	Jowhar	7
Afmadow	4	Doolow	119	Kismayo	35
Baardheere	9	Eyl	17	Luuq	22
Baidoa	33	Garbahaarrey	2		

### EXCHANGE RATES<sup>1</sup>

1 USD is equivalent to  
30 ETB  
100 KES  
24,234 SOS

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## Assessed water points by type<sup>2</sup>:

District	Improved	Unimproved
Afgooye	72%	28%
Afmadow	100%	
Baardheere	100%	
Baidoa	70%	30%
Ceel Waaq	14%	86%
Doolow	20%	80%
Eyl	18%	82%
Garbahaarrey	50%	50%
Jowhar	57%	43%
Kismayo		100%
Luuq	73%	27%

## Assessed water points by water treatment:

	Chlorinated	Aquatabs	Not treated
Afgooye	100%		
Afmadow	100%		
Baardheere	56%	22%	22%
Baidoa	30%		70%
Ceel Waaq	36%	31%	33%
Doolow	67%	30%	3%
Eyl	53%		47%
Garbahaarrey	50%		50%
Jowhar	86%		14%
Kismayo	74%	26%	
Luuq	45%	55%	

## Assessed water points by functionality<sup>3</sup>:

	Fully functional	Not fully functional
Afgooye	100%	
Afmadow	100%	
Baardheere	100%	
Baidoa	76%	24%
Ceel Waaq	100%	
Doolow	100%	
Eyl	88%	12%
Garbahaarrey	100%	
Jowhar	86%	14%
Kismayo	100%	
Luuq	100%	

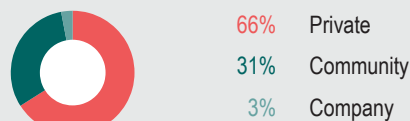
## Median water prices (USD cents)<sup>4</sup>:

	December 2018	January 2019	% Change
Afgooye	19	19	0%
Afmadow	59	59	0%
Baardheere	20	20	0%
Baidoa	38	38	0%
Ceel Waaq	90	90	0%
Doolow	45	45	0%
Eyl	30	42	+40%
Garbahaarrey	20	20	0%
Jowhar	19	19	0%
Kismayo	59	56	-5%
Luuq	20	20	0%

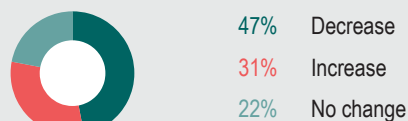
## Most commonly reported problems among those water points that are not fully functional<sup>5</sup>:

1. Low quantity of water	44%
2. Low quality of water	25%
3. Contaminated water	6%
4. Generator is broken	6%
5. Pipes are broken	6%

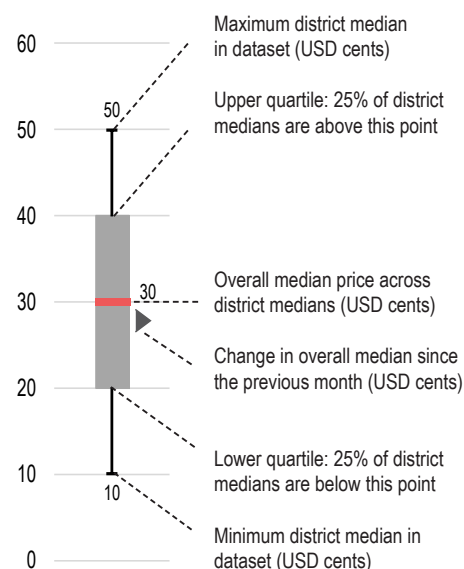
## Assessed water points by administration:



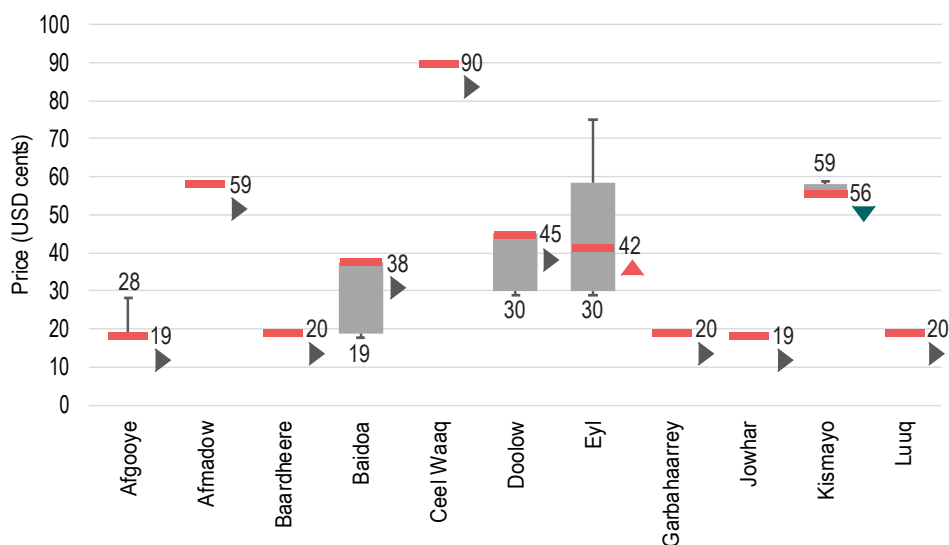
## Proportion of assessed water points that showed a change in demand from previous month<sup>6</sup>:



## How to read a boxplot:



## Distribution of water prices across assessed districts<sup>7</sup>:



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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