Water Price Monitoring

Somalia, October 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.

October data collection was conducted through a quantitative survey entailing phone calls to water point administrators between 29 October - 04 November 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.

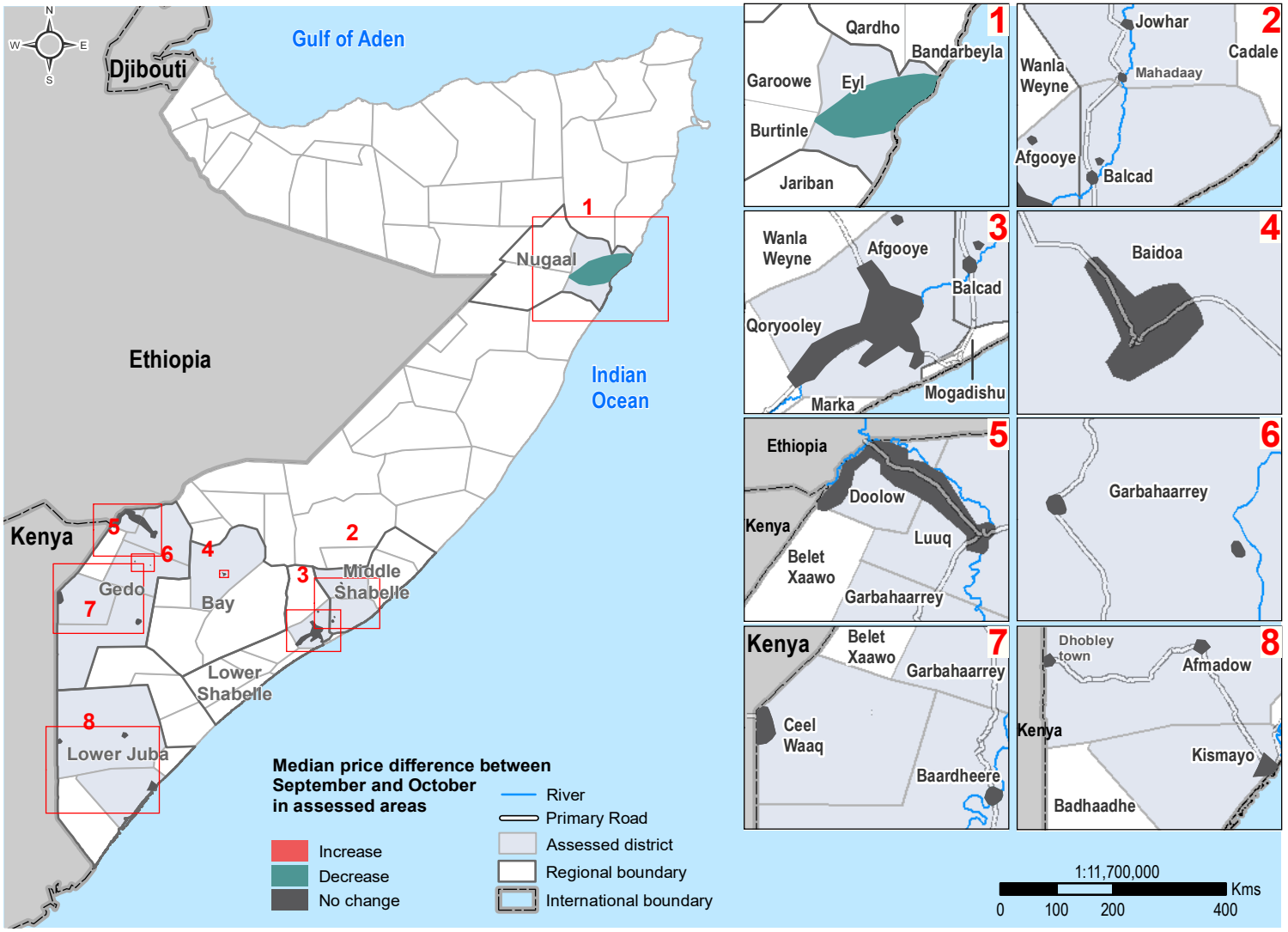
All prices are shown in United States Dollar (USD) cents for 90L of water. This is the daily amount used by a household of six members, consuming the minimum SPHERE standard of 15L water per person per day. Price changes are subject to exchange rate.

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

KEY FINDINGS

- Median water prices did not change from September to October in all but Eyl District.
- In Eyl District, the median water price decreased by 25%, from 60 to 45 USD cents. This was mainly attributed to households accessing other water points, causing a reduction in demand and price.
- Seventy-four percent (74%) of assessed water points in Baidoa, 59% in Eyl and 14% in Jowhar do not have their water treated at the distribution point.
- Furthermore, 53% of assessed water points in Eyl District are unimproved and do not have their water treated, which has negative implications on the quality of water.

COVERAGE



MONTHLY FIGURES

1	partner
6	regions
12	districts
326	assessed water points

NUMBER OF ASSESSED WATER POINTS BY DISTRICT

Afgooye	40	Balcad	2	Garbahaarrey	3
Afmadow	4	Ceel Waaq	35	Jowhar	7
Baardheere	9	Doolow	120	Kismayo	33
Baidoa	35	Eyl	17	Luuq	21

EXCHANGE RATES[1]

1 USD	is equivalent to
30	ETB
100	KES
24,082	SOS

WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

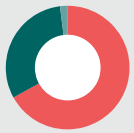
Water Price Monitoring

	Assessed water points by type[2]:		Assessed water points by water treatment:			Assessed water points by functionality[3]:		Median water prices (USD cents)[4]:		
District	Improved	Unimproved	Chlorinated	Aquatabs	Not treated	Fully functional	Not fully functional	September	October	% Change
Afgooye	78%	22%	100%			100%		19	19	0%
Afmadow	100%		100%			100%		59	59	0%
Baardheere	100%		78%	22%		100%		20	20	0%
Baidoa	74%	26%	26%		74%	80%	20%	38	38	0%
Balcad	100%		100%			100%		28	28	0%
Ceel Waaq	14%	86%	60%	40%		100%		90	90	0%
Doolow	22%	78%	72%	28%		100%		45	45	0%
Eyl	18%	82%	35%	6%	59%	71%	29%	60	45	-25%
Garbahaarrey	67%	33%	67%	33%		100%		20	20	0%
Jowhar	57%	43%	86%		14%	86%	14%	19	19	0%
Kismayo		100%	58%	42%		100%		59	59	0%
Luuq	71%	29%	71%	29%		100%		20	20	0%

Most commonly reported problems among those water points that are not fully functional[5]:

1. Generator is broken	26%
2. Lack of fuel	21%
3. Low quality of water	16%
4. Low quantity of water	16%
5. Pipes are broken	5%
6. Tanks are broken	5%

Assessed water points by administration:

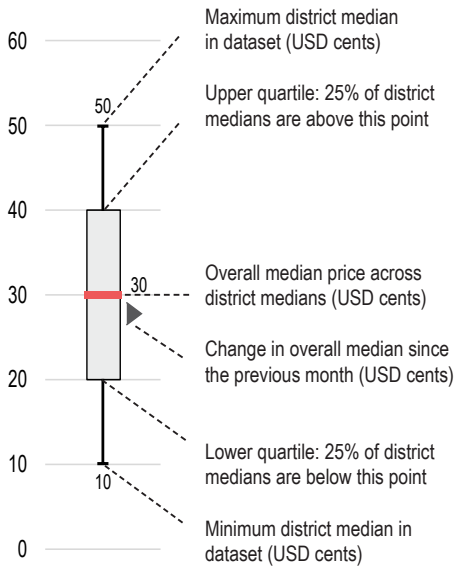


67%	Private
31%	Community
2%	Company

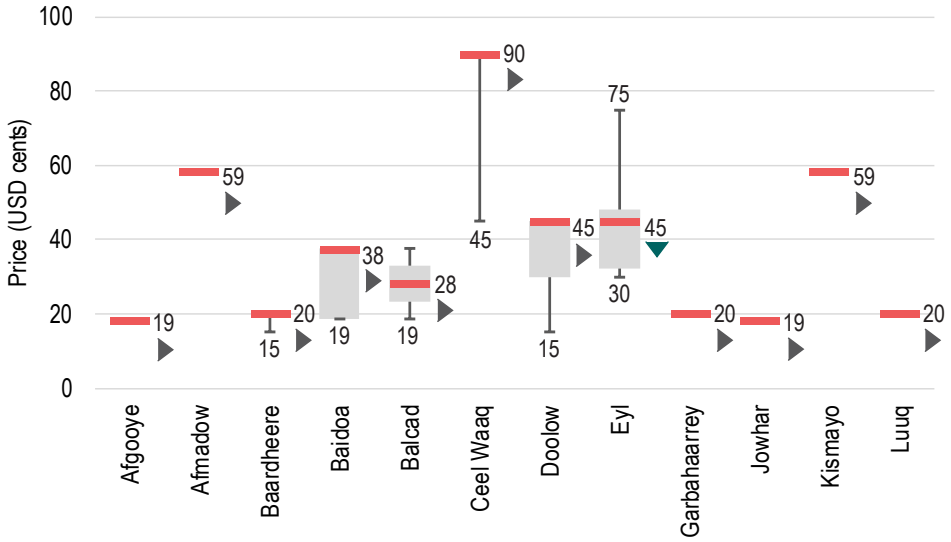
Proportion of assessed water points that showed a change in demand from previous month[6]:

38%	Decrease
37%	Increase
25%	No change

How to read a boxplot:



Distribution of water prices across assessed districts[7]:



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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