Water Price Monitoring

Somalia, July 2018

Somalia Drought Crisis

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.

July data collection was conducted through a quantitative survey entailing phone calls to water point administrators between 29 July - 20 August 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.

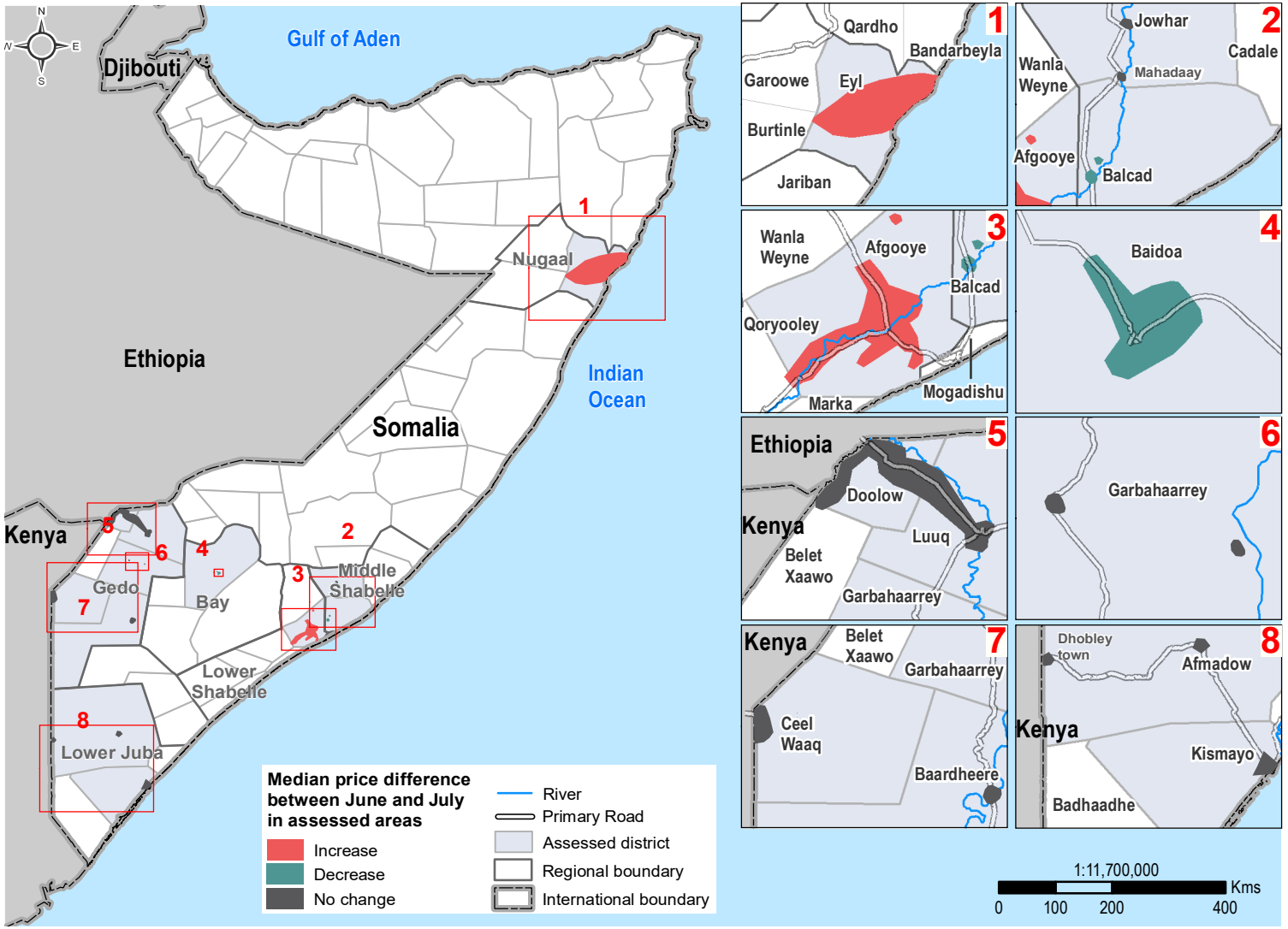
All prices are shown in United States Dollar (USD) cents for 90L of water. This is the daily amount used by a household of six members, consuming the minimum SPHERE standard of 15L water per person per day. Price changes are subject to exchange rate.

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

KEY FINDINGS

- In Afgooye and Eyl districts, median water prices increased by 44% and 29% respectively from June to July. In Afgooye, this was mainly attributed to an increase in water quality whereas in Eyl, this was mainly attributed to increased water shortage.
- In Baidoa and Balcad districts, median water prices decreased by 52% and 4% respectively from June to July. This was mainly attributed to changes in exchange rates.
- All assessed water points in Eyl, 78% in Baidoa, 50% in Afgooye and 33% in Garbahaarrey reportedly do not have their water treated at the distribution point.

COVERAGE



MONTHLY FIGURES

1	partner
6	regions
12	districts
320	assessed water points

NUMBER OF ASSESSED WATER POINTS BY DISTRICT

Afgooye	38	Balcad	2	Garbahaarrey	3
Afmadow	3	Ceel Waaq	36	Jowhar	6
Baardheere	6	Doolow	118	Kismayo	33
Baidoa	36	Eyl	17	Luuq	22

EXCHANGE RATES[1]

1 USD	is equivalent to
28	ETB
100	KES
24,039	SOS

WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

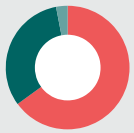
Water Price Monitoring

	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	June	July	% Change
Afgooye	71%	29%	32%	18%	50%	79%	21%	20	28	+44%
Afmadow	100%		100%			100%		59	59	0%
Baardheere	100%		83%	17%		100%		20	20	0%
Baidoa	72%	28%	17%	5%	78%	86%	14%	39	19	-52%
Balcad	100%		100%			100%		20	19	-4%
Ceel Waaq	14%	86%	81%	19%		100%		90	90	0%
Doolow	19%	81%	71%	28%	1%	100%		45	45	0%
Eyl	18%	82%			100%	76%	24%	47	60	+29%
Garbahaarrey	67%	33%	33%	33%	33%	100%		39	39	0%
Jowhar	67%	33%	100%			100%		20	20	0%
Kismayo		100%	45%	55%		100%		59	59	0%
Luuq	73%	27%	73%	27%		100%		20	20	0%

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

1. Tanks are broken	21%
2. Pipes are broken	18%
3. Low quality of water	18%
4. Taps are broken	9%
5. Lack of fuel	9%
6. Low quantity of water	6%

Assessed water points by administration:

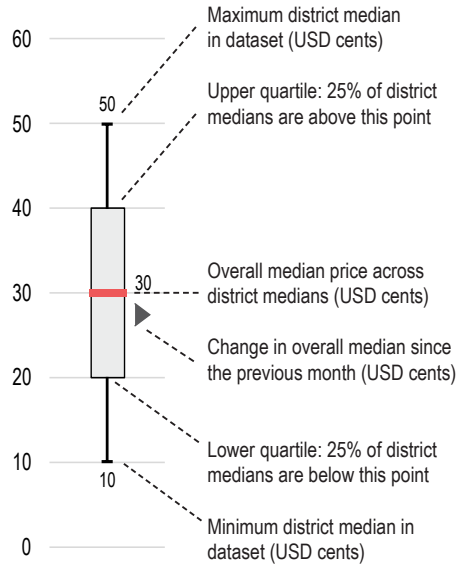


65% Private
32% Community
3% Company

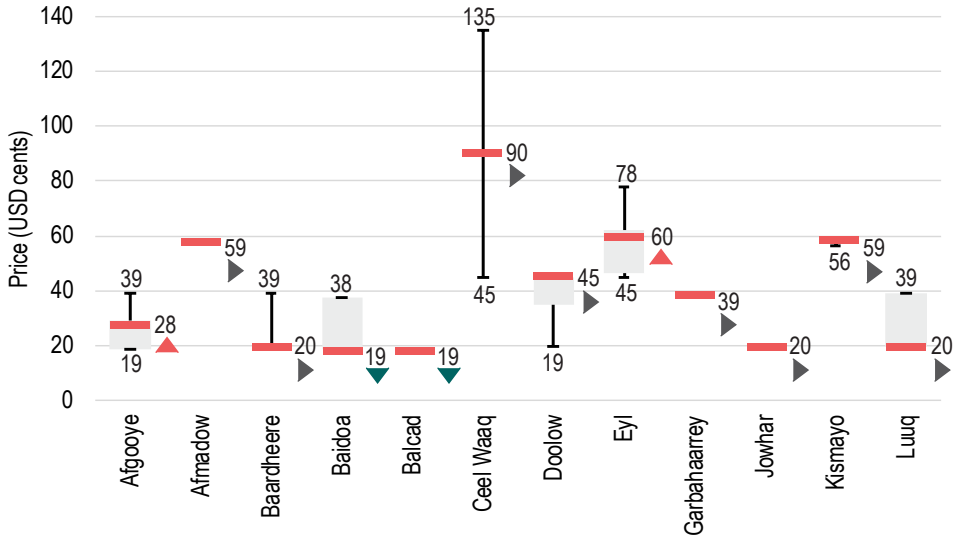
Proportion of assessed water points that showed a change in demand from previous month[6]:

50% Increase
26% Decrease
24% 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 Monitorng 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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