

# Water Price Monitoring

Somalia, May 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.

May data collection was conducted through a quantitative survey entailing phone calls to water point administrators between 30 May - 07 June 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.

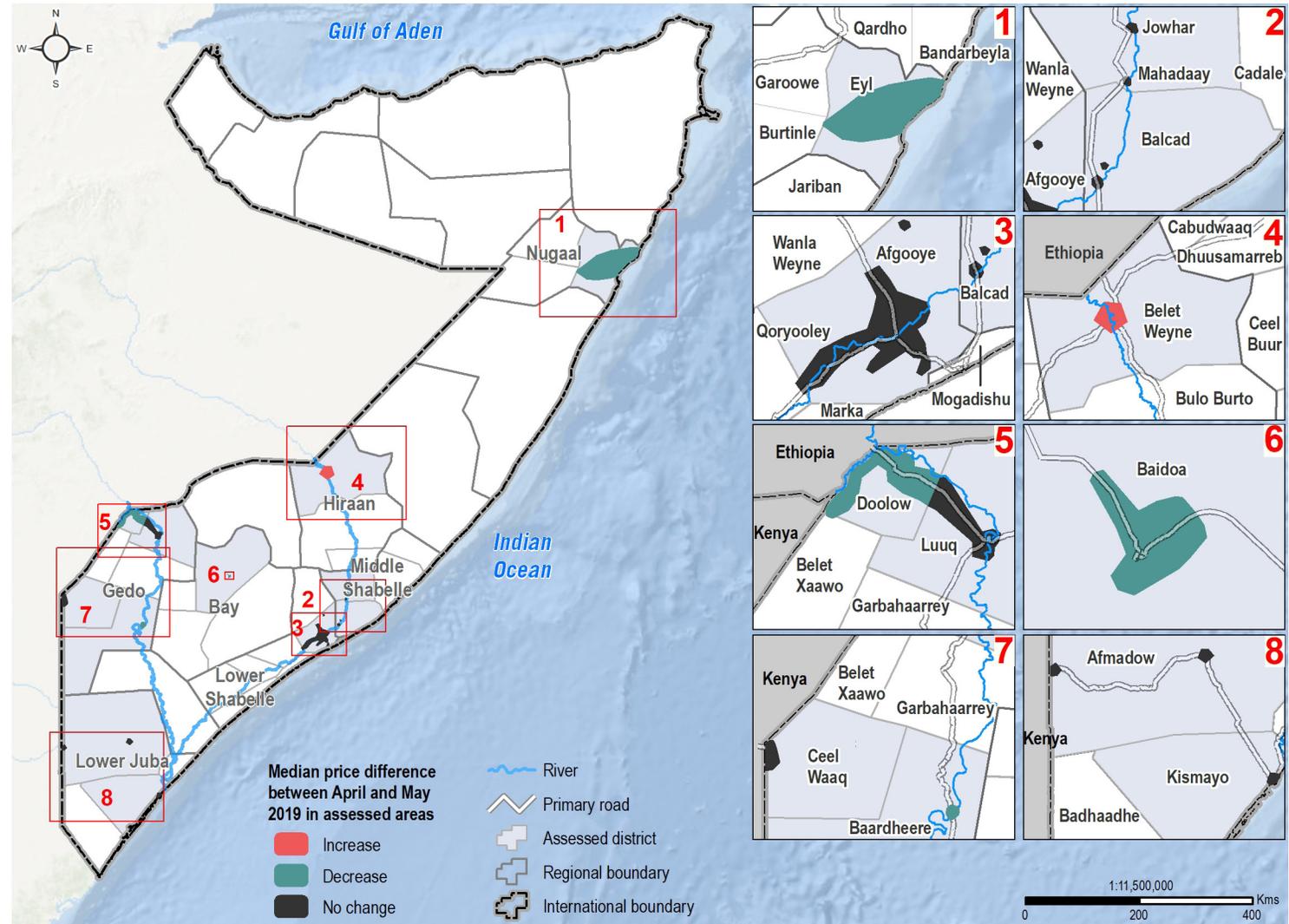
## KEY FINDINGS

- Median water prices increased by 5% in Belet Weyne. This was mainly attributed to changes in exchange rates, with the Somali Shilling slightly appreciating against the USD, in the district.

- On the other hand, median water prices decreased by 50% in Baidoa, by 33% in both Baardheere and Doolow and by 21% in Eyl. This was mainly attributed to an increase in water quantity following the Gu (April-June) rains, which showed an improvement in May, although they have largely been below average<sup>1</sup>.

- Eighty-one percent (81%) of water points in Baidoa, 70% in Afgooye and 56% in Eyl do not have their water treated at the distribution point, which has negative implications on the quality of water.

## COVERAGE



MONTHLY FIGURES	
1	partner
7	regions
12	districts
272	assessed water points

NUMBER OF ASSESSED WATER POINTS BY DISTRICT			
Afgooye	31	Balcad	2
Afmadow	4	Belet Weyne	12
Baardheere	11	Ceel Waaq	25
Baidoa	27	Doolow	83
Eyl	16	Jowhar	21
Kismayo	23	Luuq	17

EXCHANGE RATES <sup>2</sup>	
1 USD	is equivalent to
30	ETB
100	KES
24,532	SOS

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

District	Improved	Unimproved
Afgooye	77%	23%
Afmadow	100%	
Baardheere	82%	18%
Baidoa	70%	30%
Balcad	100%	
Belet Weyne	25%	75%
Ceel Waaq	16%	84%
Doolow	19%	81%
Eyl	19%	81%
Jowhar	67%	33%
Kismayo		100%
Luuq	82%	18%

## Assessed water points by water treatment:

Chlorinated	Aquatabs	Not treated
30%		70%
100%		
82%		18%
19%		81%
100%		
75%		25%
80%	4%	16%
77%	2%	21%
44%		56%
100%		0%
96%		4%
82%		18%

## Assessed water points by functionality<sup>4</sup>:

Fully functional	Not fully functional
16%	84%
100%	
100%	
85%	15%
50%	50%
100%	
100%	
93%	7%
100%	
90%	10%
100%	
88%	12%

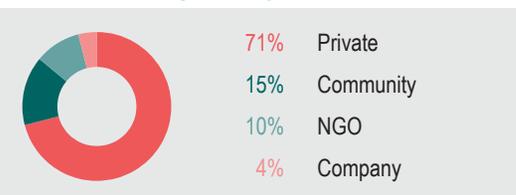
## Median water prices (USD cents)<sup>5</sup>:

April 2019	May 2019	% Change <sup>6</sup>
19	19	0%
19	19	0%
56	38	-33%
38	19	-50%
19	19	0%
19	20	+5%
68	68	0%
45	30	-33%
71	56	-21%
19	19	0%
38	38	0%
38	38	0%

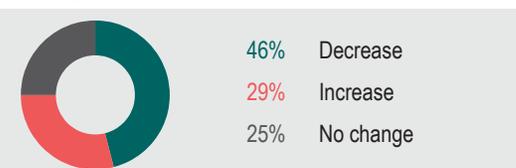
## Most commonly reported problems among those water points that are not fully functional<sup>7</sup>:

1. Generator is broken	21%
2. Tanks are broken	21%
3. Lack of fuel	13%
4. Pipes are broken	10%

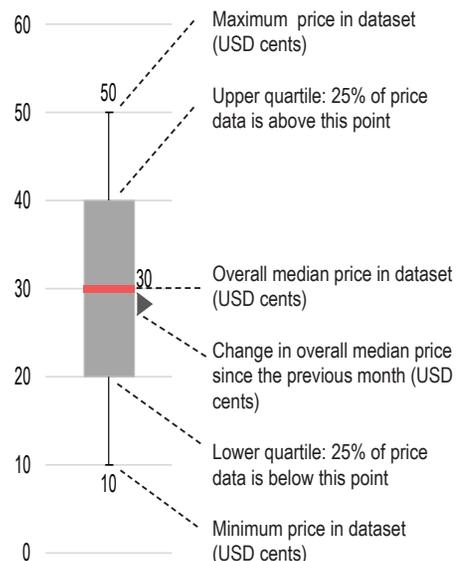
## Assessed water points by administration:



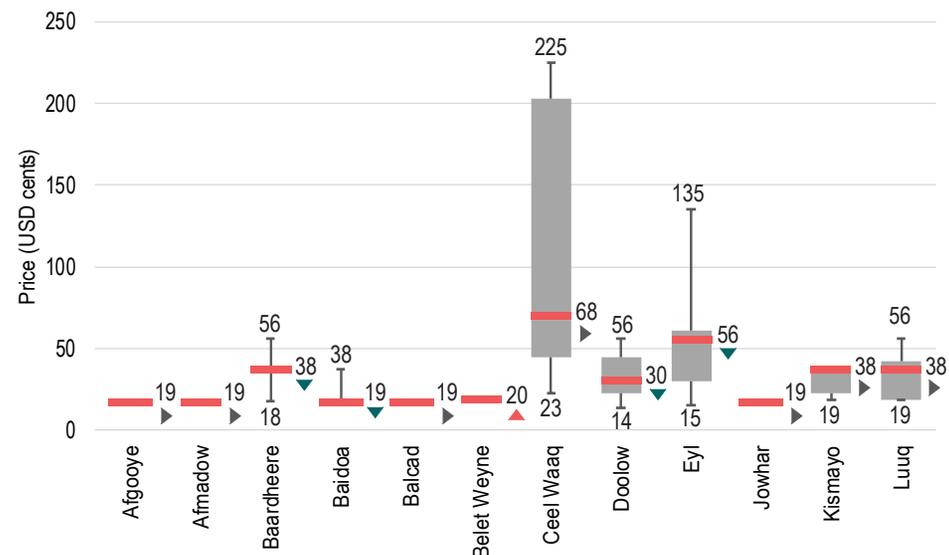
## Proportion of assessed water points that showed a change in demand from previous month<sup>8</sup>:



## How to read a boxplot:



## Distribution of water prices across assessed districts:



- Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET). Rainfall performance improves, but Emergency (IPC 4) still expected in many pastoral areas. May 2019.
- Exchange rates presented here are averages of exchange rates reported by key informants (water points administrators).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- While the water points assessed in this month varied from those assessed in April, for the median price change determination, only those water points that were consistent between April and May were taken into account.
- Key informants could select multiple responses.
- This is based on the estimated number of households that access a water point on a daily basis.



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