

Water Price Monitoring

Somalia, March 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.

March data collection was conducted through a quantitative survey entailing phone calls to water point administrators between 28 March - 04 April 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.

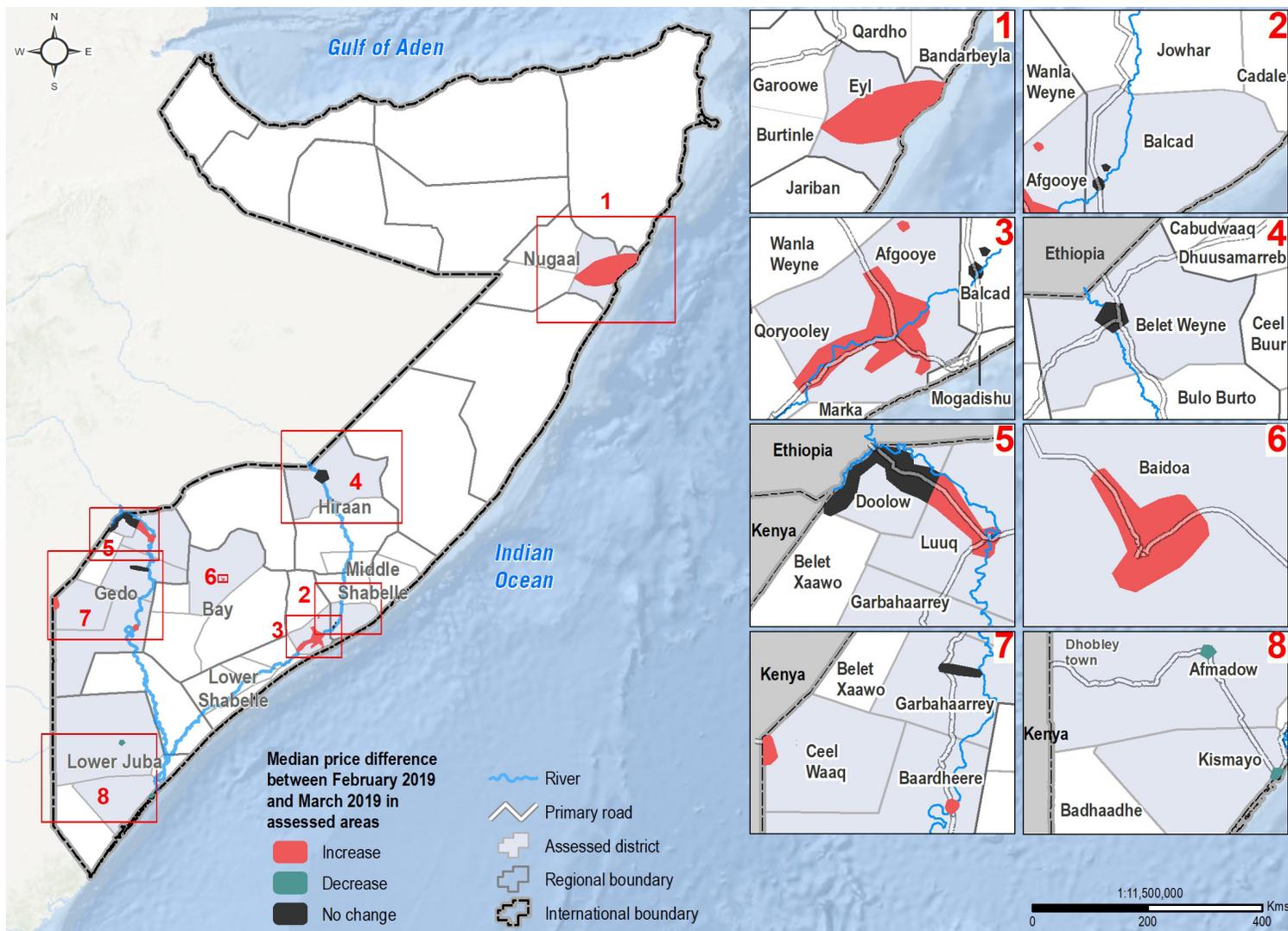
KEY FINDINGS

- Median water prices increased by 95% in both Afgooye and Baidoa and by 50% in Ceel Waaq. This was mainly attributed to water shortage following the current dry weather conditions. On the other hand, median water prices decreased by 53% in Afmadow and by 20% in Kismayo. This was mainly attributed to an increase in water quantity, partly as a result of increased water trucking.

- All the assessed water points in Balcad, 75% in Eyl, 68% in Baidoa and 50% in Afmadow do not have their water treated at the distribution point.

- Furthermore, 56% of assessed water points in Eyl are unimproved and do not have their water treated, which has negative implications on the quality of water.

COVERAGE



MONTHLY FIGURES

- 1 partner
- 7 regions
- 12 districts
- 307 assessed water points

NUMBER OF ASSESSED WATER POINTS BY DISTRICT

Afgooye	61	Balcad	2	Eyl	16
Afmadow	4	Belet Weyne	14	Garbahaarrey	3
Bardheere	9	Ceel Waaq	24	Kismayo	25
Baidoa	30	Doolow	101	Luuq	18

EXCHANGE RATES¹

1 USD is equivalent to

- 30 ETB
- 100 KES
- 24,616 SOS

Water Price Monitoring

Assessed water points by type²:

District	Improved	Unimproved
Afgooye	89%	11%
Afmadow	100%	0%
Baardheere	67%	33%
Baidoa	73%	27%
Balcad	100%	0%
Belet Weyne	21%	79%
Ceel Waaq	17%	83%
Doolow	22%	78%
Eyl	19%	81%
Garbahaarrey	67%	33%
Kismayo		100%
Luuq	72%	28%

Assessed water points by water treatment:

District	Chlorinated	Aquatabs	Not treated
Afgooye	60%		40%
Afmadow	50%		50%
Baardheere	89%		11%
Baidoa	32%		68%
Balcad	0%		100%
Belet Weyne	100%		
Ceel Waaq	67%	8%	25%
Doolow	71%		29%
Eyl	25%		75%
Garbahaarrey	100%		0%
Kismayo	60%		40%
Luuq	67%		33%

Assessed water points by functionality³:

District	Fully functional	Not fully functional
Afgooye	62%	38%
Afmadow	100%	
Baardheere	100%	
Baidoa	67%	33%
Balcad	50%	50%
Belet Weyne	50%	50%
Ceel Waaq	100%	
Doolow	94%	6%
Eyl	100%	
Garbahaarrey	100%	
Kismayo	100%	
Luuq	94%	6%

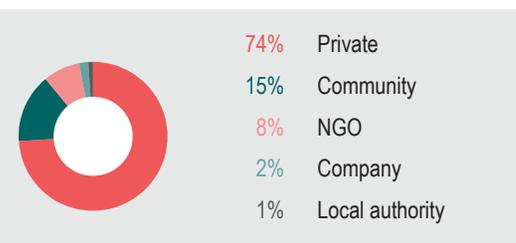
Median water prices (USD cents)⁴:

District	February 2019	March 2019	% Change
Afgooye	19	37	+95%
Afmadow	59	28	-53%
Baardheere	36.5	37	+1%
Baidoa	19	37	+95%
Balcad	19	19	0%
Belet Weyne	19	19	0%
Ceel Waaq	45	67.5	+50%
Doolow	45	45	0%
Eyl	67.5	71	+6%
Garbahaarrey	36	36	0%
Kismayo	46.5	37	-20%
Luuq	36	37	+3%

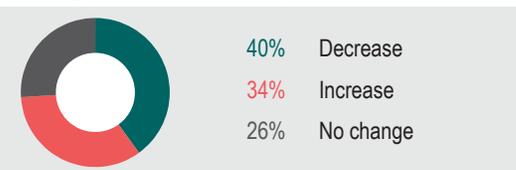
Most commonly reported problems among those water points that are not fully functional⁵:

1. Generator is broken	29%
2. Tanks are broken	23%
3. Water point is dry	21%

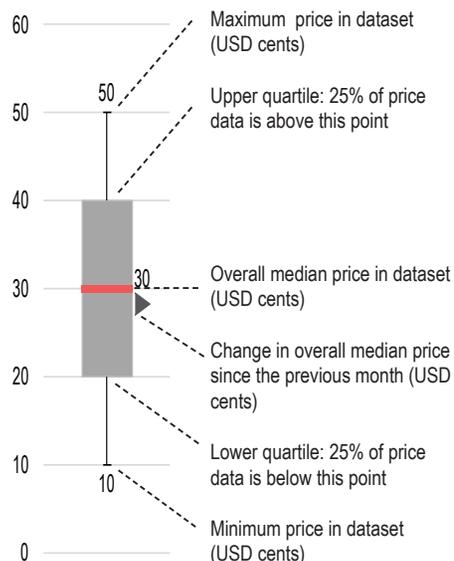
Assessed water points by administration:



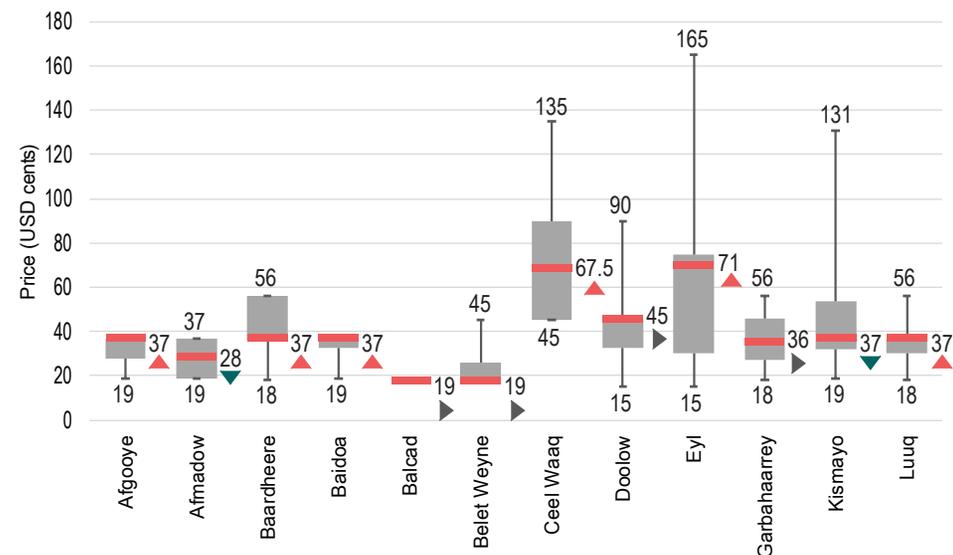
Proportion of assessed water points that showed a change in demand from previous month⁶:



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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