Water Price Monitoring

Somalia, April 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.

April data collection was conducted through a quantitative survey entailing phone calls to water point administrators between 28 April - 12 May 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.

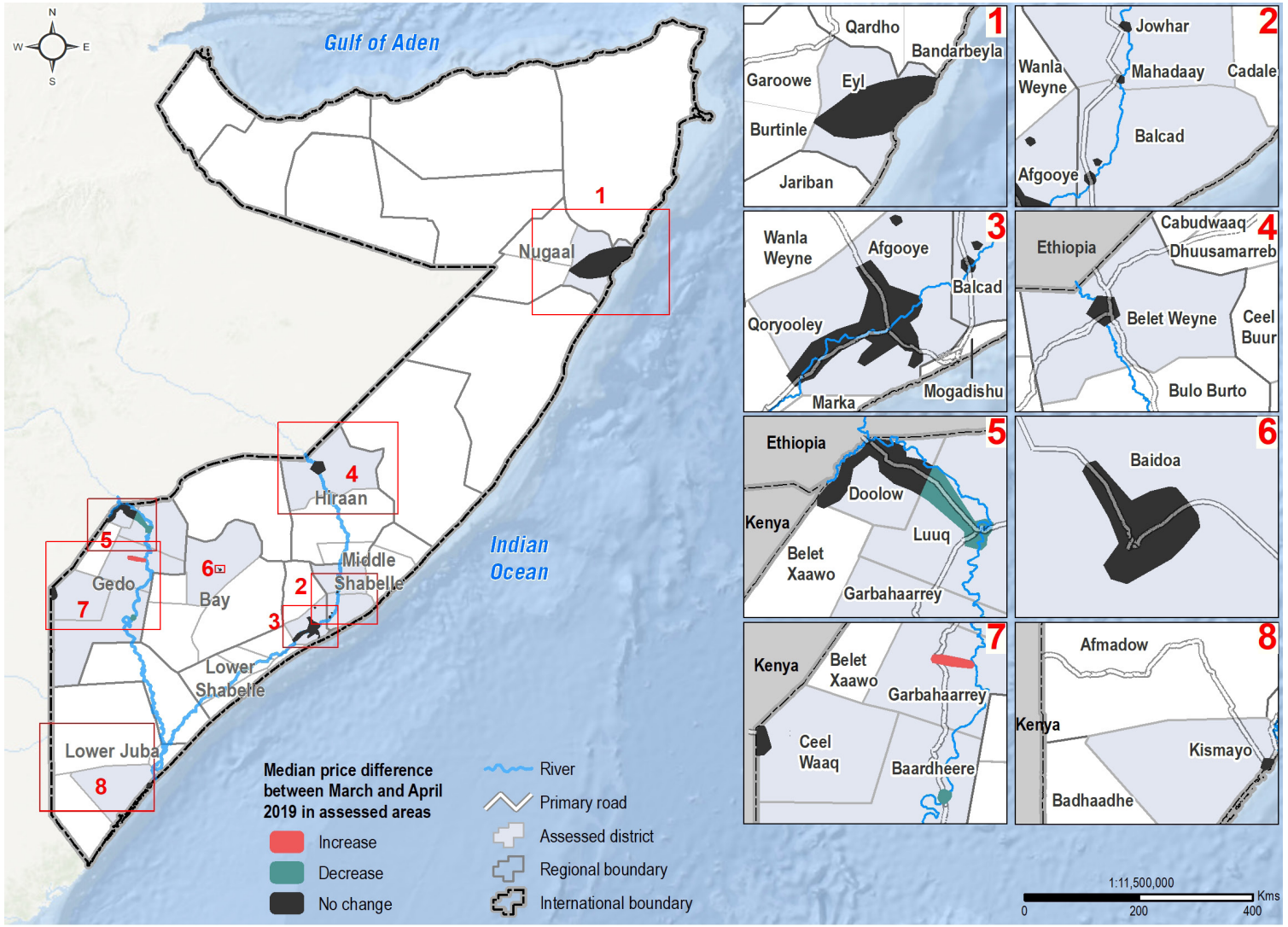
All prices are shown in United States Dollar (USD) cents for 90L of water. This is the daily amount used by a household of six members, consuming the minimum SPHERE standard of 15L water per person per day. Price changes are subject to exchange rate.

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

KEY FINDINGS

- Eyl District recorded the highest median water price, at 71 USD cents for 90 litres of water.
- Median water prices increased by 51% in Garbahaarrey. This was mainly attributed to a decrease in water quantity. On the other hand, median water prices decreased by 34% in both Baardheere and Luuq. This was mainly attributed to an increase in water quantity following the Gu (April-June) rains, which not only started late, but have also been below average[1].
- Seventy-one percent (71%) of assessed water points in Baidoa, 62% in Eyl and 50% in both Ceel Waaq and Luuq do not have their water treated at the distribution point.

COVERAGE



MONTHLY FIGURES

1	partner
7	regions
12	districts
316	assessed water points

NUMBER OF ASSESSED WATER POINTS BY DISTRICT

Afgooye	41	Belet Weyne	18	Garbahaarrey	2
Baardheere	9	Ceel Waaq	30	Jowhar	24
Baidoa	31	Doolow	106	Kismayo	21
Balcad	2	Eyl	16	Luuq	16

EXCHANGE RATES[2]

1 USD	is equivalent to
30	ETB
100	KES
24,540	SOS

WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

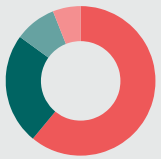
Water Price Monitoring

	Assessed water points by type[3]:		Assessed water points by water treatment:			Assessed water points by functionality[4]:		Median water prices (USD cents)[5]:		
District	Improved	Unimproved	Chlorinated	Aquatabs	Not treated	Fully functional	Not fully functional	March 2019	April 2019	% Change
Afgooye	83%	17%	90%		10%	51%	49%	19	19	0%
Baardheere	67%	33%	67%	11%	22%	100%		56	37	-34%
Baidoa	68%	32%	29%		71%	55%	45%	37	37	0%
Balcad	100%				100%		100%	19	19	0%
Belet Weyne	17%	83%	94%		6%	39%	61%	19	19	0%
Ceel Waaq	17%	83%	43%	7%	50%	100%		45	45	0%
Doolow	22%	78%	55%	9%	36%	99%	1%	45	45	0%
Eyl	19%	81%	38%		62%	100%		71	71	0%
Garbahaarrey	50%	50%			100%	100%		37	56	+51%
Jowhar	71%	29%	100%		0%	96%	4%	19	19	0%
Kismayo		100%	90%		10%	100%		37	37	0%
Luuq	69%	31%	50%		50%	94%	6%	56	37	-34%

Most commonly reported problems among those water points that are not fully functional[6]:

1. Generator is broken	48%
2. Pipes are broken	36%
3. Tanks are broken	20%
4. Taps are broken	16%

Assessed water points by administration:

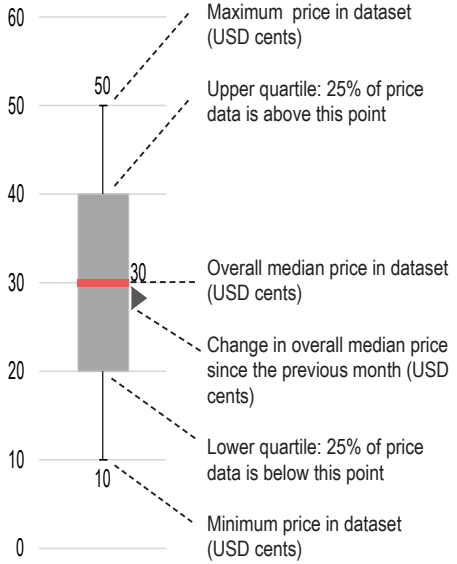


61%	Private
24%	Community
9%	NGO
6%	Company

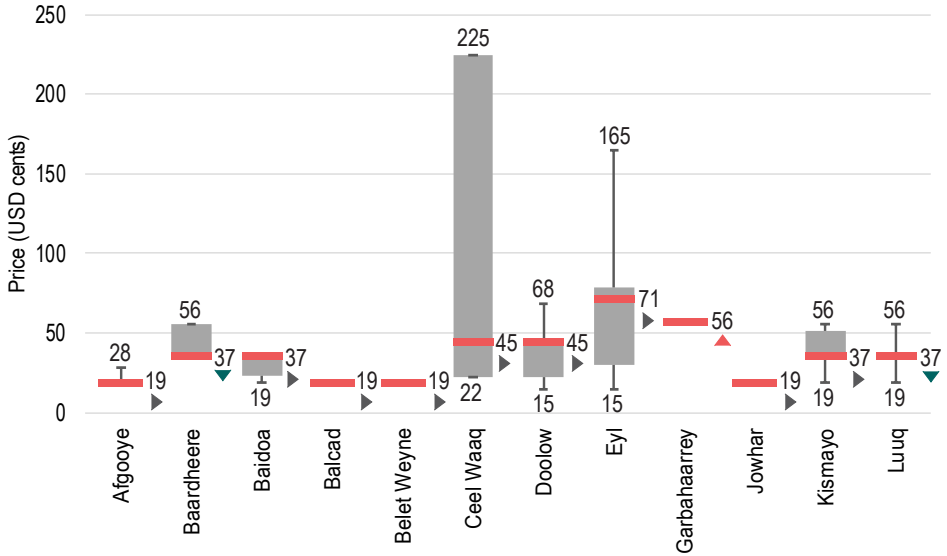
Proportion of assessed water points that showed a change in demand from previous month[7]:

38%	No change
35%	Decrease
27%	Increase

How to read a boxplot:



Distribution of water prices across assessed districts:



1. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET). Somalia Seasonal Monitor - Onset of the 2019 Gu season delayed across most of Somalia. April 2019.
2. Exchange rates presented here are averages of exchange rates reported by key informants (water points administrators).
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Key informants could select multiple responses.
7. This is based on the estimated number of households that access a water point on a daily basis.

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