



Water point at a school at the Firestone plantation concession area. Credit: Government of Liberia

WASH IN SCHOOLS

Liberia's first step to recovery from Ebola



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1 INTRODUCTION

Liberia is at a critical juncture in planning its recovery from the Ebola crisis and preventing future outbreaks. Schools are slowly reopening in the country after being closed for the last six months in an attempt to curb the spread of Ebola. However, the dire lack of clean water and sanitation in educational facilities is a major concern for the Government of Liberia.

The current outbreak of Ebola has triggered a massive increase in hand washing throughout Liberia by bringing preventative health issues to the forefront for communities. This has translated into a significant increase in citizens' understanding of water-washed and water-borne diseases and the adoption of good hygiene practices. Building on this momentum and recognizing the proven health and economic benefits of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, makes a powerful case for putting investment in WASH in schools at the heart of Liberia's recovery process.

At the request of Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia, WASH partners are supporting the Liberian government with the organization of a 'WASH in Schools' side meeting in Brussels on the occasion of the High Level Conference on Ebola, hosted by the European Union on 3 March 2015. In the run-up to this event, research has been conducted to assess the current status of WASH in schools in Liberia, the rationale for prioritizing investments in WASH in schools and the type and quantity of services and funding required to accelerate progress towards 100 percent WASH coverage in Liberian schools.

This report presents the research providing detailed evidence and data on the current needs, estimated services and investment required. This is intended to strengthen the case for donors to prioritize investment in WASH in schools when considering the range of options to support Ebola affected countries in getting back on the road towards sustainable development. The summary of the findings and key requirements have also been captured in a two page brief which aims to galvanise development and implementing partners to attend and support this crucial initiative.¹

2 SECTOR OVERVIEW

WASH policy environment

Over the past decade, the Government of Liberia has developed a number of water and sanitation policies and plans to promote sector reforms and provide a comprehensive framework for the sustainable delivery of water supply and sanitation services. It is worth noting that 2015 is a key year for Liberia in its final push towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially in relation to improving conditions and literacy levels, as well as providing a supportive educational environment that reduces school dropout rates, particularly for girls.² Three key documents currently guide the country's WASH sector priorities and investments, these are:

- Liberia WASH Compact (2011)³
- The Sector Strategic Plan (2011–2017)⁴
- The Sector Investment Plan (2012–2017)⁵

The Ministry of Education (MoE) is the key government ministry concerned with WASH in schools. It is the division of School Health, Physical Education and Sports – which is part of the Bureau of Student Personnel Services within the MoE – that is mandated to regulate, coordinate and implement all school based health related programs within Liberia, including the responsibility to provide water and sanitation services in schools. Currently, the MoE is

responsible for WASH in the 4,460 schools in Liberia,³ and is expected to integrate WASH into programming and infrastructure plans. This is limited by the lack of a dedicated WASH budget within the MoE.⁶

Despite this, the 2012–2017 WASH Sector Investment Plan (SIP 2012) aims at full coverage of school water and sanitation facilities by 2022. The SIP estimates that to achieve this requires an investment of \$33m over the next five years.⁷ As per Liberia's Sector Strategic Plan (SSP), NGOs and development partners are expected to assist the education sector to construct and rehabilitate school WASH facilities until the responsibility and maintenance is fully taken by the government and schools themselves.

The WASH SIP refers to the development of National School WASH (SWASH) guidelines to be used across Liberia along with the updating of school WASH materials and supply of SWASH Information, Education, Communication (IEC) material kits for all levels.

The recent WASH Sector Performance Report (SPR) 2013 suggests a stronger monitoring and oversight role for the MoE, recommending that they conduct a general inspection of all school WASH facilities before they can be accredited.

Current funding and achievements

Since 2006, the MoE – with the assistance of development partners and NGOs – has achieved the rehabilitation of 224 schools and built 292 new facilities (including WASH facilities).⁴ The Government of Liberia (via the MoE) is now looking to step up its commitment and domestic investments in WASH in schools. As such, this year they have allocated \$2.5m to renovating 259 schools (Phase I of a special intervention project), with 25 percent (\$650,000) of the funding specifically earmarked for the rehabilitation of WASH facilities. An additional 241 schools will be targeted in Phase II of this project in order to achieve rehabilitation in a total of 500 schools in Liberia.⁸

These efforts demonstrate the government's recognition of the importance of prioritizing investment in WASH in schools as a key focus in the recovery from the current Ebola crisis. However, these resources fall significantly short of what is urgently needed for the sustainable provision of WASH services to all schools in Liberia and therefore this area requires ongoing external support.

The six main donors providing long-term development support to WASH in Liberia are: the African Development Bank, the Department for International Development (UK), the European Union, the Government of Ireland, the World Bank and the United States Aid for International Development (USAID). Donor funding accounted for 1.9 percent of Liberia's total aid budget for the fiscal year 2012–2013 at \$12m. Projections for 2013–2014 indicated an increase to \$30m, but this is expected to drop to \$18m in 2014–2015.⁵

President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf has demonstrated her commitment to the promotion of water, sanitation and good health on the global stage. She:

- Serves as Africa's Goodwill Ambassador for WASH;
- Is honorary president of Water and Sanitation for Africa (WSA) a pan African organization advocating and mobilizing resources to facilitate the implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene programmes to poor and unserved communities in Africa;
- Chairs the Global Dialogue for Water Security and Sustainable Growth, a joint initiative of Global Water Partnership (GWP) and OECD.

Why prioritize investing in WASH in schools now?

Whilst Ebola has had a crippling effect on the economy, health and education systems in Liberia, investing in WASH in schools is a powerful and tangible first step to recovery that has immediate and far-reaching health and educational benefits (see Box 1 below). It is critical to a sustainable recovery in Liberia and the increased hygiene awareness and practice of hand washing makes this an opportune time to step up efforts to ensure every school in Liberia has access to safe water, hand washing and sanitation facilities and hygiene education.

Box 1: Summary of benefits from investing in WASH in schools

- Improves children's health by effectively reducing the transmission of disease, a vital first step in helping prevent future disease outbreaks
- Increases school attendance and cognitive development by ensuring a healthy physical learning environment, helping students to perform better
- Supports children to be effective agents of change in terms of hygiene behaviour and in promoting improved practices within their families and communities
- Fosters social inclusion and self respect by offering an alternative to stigma and marginalization which is particularly relevant in returning structures and life to normality and combating fear and ignorance surrounding Ebola
- Brings high return on investment with research showing that, on average, every \$1 spent on water and sanitation in sub-Saharan Africa brings benefits of \$2.5⁹

3 STATUS OF WASH IN SCHOOLS

Box 2: Summary of findings

From the assessments and data available, the current status of WASH in schools in Liberia can be summarized by the following statistics:

- **55 percent** of schools do not have access to a functional water supply¹⁰
- **43 percent** of schools do not have access to functional latrines
- Schools with sanitation facilities average **118 boys per latrine** and **113 girls per latrine**¹¹ (the internationally accepted standard for pupil to latrine ratio is 25 girls per latrine and 50 boys per latrine)⁵
- Only **18 percent** of schools have handwashing facilities⁹

To capture the most accurate picture of the current status of WASH in schools in Liberia, results from several surveys and assessments were reviewed:

1. The national status of WASH in schools in Liberia is organized in the statistical bulletins of the **Education Management Information System (EMIS)**, managed by the MoE. This is the largest dataset available. The latest EMIS database contains data from a questionnaire completed and returned by 4,038 schools in 2014.
2. The **2015 survey of schools completed by the Education Cluster** in 351 schools provided the most detailed information on school latrines available. The sample size of this survey is statistically significant (confidence 95 percent with a 10 percent error margin) giving a representative overview for schools in Liberia.
3. For insight into usage, and whether the facilities meet national standards,¹² functionality (i.e. whether a water facility works year round and provides a reliable supply of clean water), cross cutting issues, hygiene data and **technical assessments** have been collated from **Oxfam** (172 schools in Montserrado, survey undertaken in 2015) and **Save the Children** (322 Schools in Margibi).

A summary of the results is captured in Annex 1: WASH in schools assessment data. Below are the key findings emerging from the surveys.

Water supply

- Just 45 percent of schools surveyed had access to water through a handpump or piped supply⁹
- 1,784 schools have no access to a water supply⁹

Sanitation

- 29 percent of schools surveyed have no latrines⁹
- 3,276 schools have more than 60 students per latrine¹³

Hygiene

- Only 18 percent of schools have handwashing facilities⁹ (the internationally accepted standard for pupil to latrine ratio is 25 girls per latrine and 50 boys per latrine)⁵
- Just 30 percent of schools surveyed have school health or WASH clubs¹⁴

Limitations

As the EMIS data covers 4,034 of the 4,460 schools, it provides the most accurate data. However, as the questionnaire is completed by the head teachers, and not a WASH technician, there may be issues with the reliability. The number of schools without access to water is however supported by the Cluster and NGO surveys while the number of functional latrines is even lower for NGO assessments and higher for the Cluster survey.

It is worth noting that the 2013 SPR identifies a number of limitations to EMIS data:

- The internationally accepted standard for student to latrine ratio is 25 girls per latrine and 50 boys per latrine. The current school census format does not show this.
- There is no data on the specific kinds of latrine in schools (ie. type, number of doors etc).
- Access is not defined using the current WASH sector definitions (e.g. 'improved' or 'unimproved' for latrines, and 'safe' or 'unsafe') making it difficult to align with other broader WASH statistics.
- There is no detailed data on hand washing (e.g. type of facility, permanent or temporary, presence of soap etc.).

4 REQUIREMENTS

Box 3: Summary of the requirements

Ensuring that every school in Liberia has water and sanitation requires:

- Building new water points and hand washing facilities in 1,800 schools
- Building new latrines for 1,300 schools
- Rehabilitating water points, latrines and hand washing facilities in 1,000 schools
- Roll out of an evidence based multimedia behaviour change communication strategy that ensures usability, functionality and sustainability of the WASH structures in 2,800 schools

The total cost of providing these services is estimated to be up to \$60.5m¹⁵ with scale-up over the next two years.

WASH services requirements

From the data available, the number of schools currently in need of new and rehabilitated WASH facilities was identified. The data is scaled based on the assumption that there are 4,460 schools in Liberia. The Ministry of Education recognises 5,181 schools in Liberia, but only 4,460 are actually registered in the EMIS database, so to maximize the credibility of the analysis it is based on 4,460 schools.

As such the EMIS data indicates that:

- Almost **1,800 schools** are without access to water points
- **2,000 schools** are without access to functional latrines
- Over **3,500 schools** are without hand washing facilities

Software components

The challenge of reopening schools and keeping them safe presents an **opportunity to address both the hardware and software components of WASH-friendly schools**. The WASH infrastructure needs to be combined with the adoption of WASH friendly practices, driven by an evidence based advocacy and social and behaviour change communication strategy. The focus is on changing three key practices: 1) washing hands with soap at critical times, 2) use of clean sanitation facilities and 3) safe handling of drinking water and maintenance. Participatory and consultative processes will be adopted to design a behaviour change strategy that is evidence based, results oriented and student centred. The approach will rely on two components: 1) building a social movement through campaign branding and public advocacy and partnerships and 2) strategic behaviour change communication based on capacity development and messaging for high impact behaviours. Beyond direct impact on the awareness and use of good hygiene practices by students, the intervention will empower existing government structures and institutions by providing knowledge, skills and tools in evidence based communication planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Once equipped, institutions can scale-up and streamline communication interventions and innovations in order to influence social norms.

Funding requirements

To estimate the finances required to provide WASH services in all schools in Liberia an analysis was led by Oxfam and a WASH in School Technical Working Group established to support the work. This group included representatives from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Works, UNICEF, WASH Cluster, Liberia WASH Consortium, local partners, Action Against Hunger, International Medical Corps, Save the Children and the Office of the President.

To determine the money required to support WASH in schools, the following calculations were completed:

1. The cost of providing 1,800 schools with water facilities
2. The cost of providing 1,300 schools with latrines
3. The cost of rehabilitating the water facilities in 1,000 schools
4. The cost of rehabilitating latrines in 1,000 schools
5. The cost of installing a hand washing station, establishing a hygiene programme and monitoring the programme for 2,800 schools

The number of latrines requiring rehabilitation or extra doors was developed based on 642 schools requiring repairs to existing facilities (EMIS). It was assumed that as 72 percent of functioning latrines do not have more than 1 door per 50 students, there would be at least 350 latrines needing extra doors. School latrines in Liberia usually contain several latrines per block and a door refers to each of the latrines within a latrine block, often separated into doors for girls and doors for boys.

Table 2 below summarizes the result of the cost calculation. By using a range to calculate the cost of the works, there is increased reliability within the data allowing for regional differences and the range of possibilities for each site.

Table 2: Cost summary for the school works

Works	Minimum (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Basis for calculation Unit range (min-max)
<i>Providing 1,800 schools with a water supply</i>	6,489,000	9,549,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New well for 90% of schools: \$3,100–\$4,600 New borehole for 10% of schools: \$8,150–\$11,650
<i>Providing 1,300 schools with latrines</i>	6,226,500	13,935,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrine door (i.e. per cubicle): \$1,050–\$2,350 750 small schools (3 doors per school) 427 medium schools (5 doors per school) 168 large schools (10 doors per school)
<i>Rehabilitation of water facilities in 1,000 schools</i>	1,975,000	2,975,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New well (500 schools): \$3,100–\$4,600 Rehabilitated well (500 schools): \$850–\$1,350
<i>Rehabilitation of latrines in 1,000 schools</i>	4,469,359	10,027,672	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repaired latrines: \$560–\$1,260 New latrines: \$1,050–\$2,350 258 small schools (481 repairs/293 new) 440 medium schools (1,367 repairs/833 new) 302 large schools (1,876 repairs/1,144 new)
<i>Installing a hand washing station, establishing a hygiene programme and monitoring the programme for 2,800 schools</i>	6,977,450	10,052,950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand washing facilities: \$760–\$1,060 Hygiene program: \$950–\$1,450 Monitoring: \$785–\$1,085 1,166 small schools (1 hygiene facility, 0.5 hygiene programmes, 1 monitoring) 1,060 medium schools (1 hygiene facility, 1 hygiene programme, 1 monitoring) 574 large schools (1 hygiene facility, 2 hygiene programmes, 1 monitoring)
<i>Total works</i>	26,137,309	46,540,122	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cost of works (excluding support, management and overhead costs)
<i>Total with support, management and overheads</i>	33,978,501	60,502,158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculated as extra 30% on top of total works cost

Notes: Small school <150 students; medium school 150–500 students; large school >500 students

The calculations result in a total cost for the works of between **\$26,137,309** and **\$46,540,122**, to which an extra 30 percent is added to cover support, management and overheads. Therefore the total cost for providing all the required services including support costs is between **\$33,978,501** and **\$60,502,158, to be scaled-up over the next two years**, to maximize the impact of the funding and fast track the delivery of these vital services. The lower range is coherent with the \$33m SIP estimate (this was prepared based on the existing technology available in 2011–2012).¹⁶ The upper cost of \$60.5m is based on unit costs that include new designs advocated by the MoE as the new standard for latrines. The large range in sanitation is the main cause of the significant variation in the estimates.

Limitations

The methodology has the following limitations:

- EMIS data is scaled to meet the total number of schools; it is not based on responses from all the schools
- Costing is based on 4460 schools not 5181 schools
- There has been no accounting for urban/rural or regional difference (although the cost range should account for differences)
- Data is not based on a comprehensive WASH assessment

Sustainability of the interventions

Sustainability is at the heart of the WASH in schools intervention, to ensure that water and sanitation services continue to work in the long term. Service delivery will include developing the skills of schools, the authorities and local service providers to manage, finance and maintain services. Firstly, this means selecting the right technology for the local situation by working with stakeholders to agree on the best ways to meet the water and sanitation needs of the school (be it in the case of new infrastructure or rehabilitation work). This ensures that the required skills and the maintenance system to keep the services going are considered in every intervention. The WASH cluster is planning further school assessments to support this process. Secondly, it means involving the beneficiaries and local authorities every step of the way: from project planning right through to training and maintenance. This has been proved to build a sense of ownership, buy-in and willingness from the schools and the government, which is critical in maximizing the long-term success and reliability of the services. The interventions will also combine the construction work with strategic hygiene education and communications to further ensure usability, functionality and sustainability of WASH infrastructures. Finally, the total budget for the intervention includes the cost of monitoring the facilities built under this intervention for the early detection of problems and speedy repair solutions. In addition, funding estimates include a 30 percent overhead and management cost, part of which aims to strengthen the oversight and technical back-stopping role of the Ministry and local authority in order to sustain the services well beyond the lifetime of this project.

5 FUNDING MECHANISM

Based on the current absorption capacity and the need to fast track the delivery of WASH services in schools during this key recovery period for Liberia, a two-step approach is suggested with regards to funding mechanisms for this initiative.

Firstly, it is recommended that donor funding be channelled directly through the key implementing partners. This is in recognition of the necessity to act fast to deliver the new and rehabilitated WASH services as schools re-open and urgently need basic services to sustain a safe learning environment. This funding could be managed bilaterally through the existing country or regional donor offices, with funds channelled through the WASH Consortium, UNICEF and other WASH

actors (a full list of partners can be found in Annex 2); all under the supervision of the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Public Works (MoPW).

In parallel, and in the medium term, the Government of Liberia, with support from its WASH sector partners, plans to accelerate the establishment of a WASH pool fund. This is in line with one of the key commitments of Liberia's 2011 WASH Compact, namely to 'Improve Sector Financing Mechanisms.' This was based on the recognition that government spending on WASH was insufficient but also unclear and difficult to track. The first step was to develop a detailed Sector Investment Plan, which was completed in 2013 and sets out the sector's funding requirements to meet WASH coverage targets. This has now paved the way for the second agreed step of establishing a WASH Pool fund, aimed at strengthening the management of sector financing and at streamlining investments. Progress on this has been affected by the Ebola outbreak. However, there is now a clear opportunity to accelerate this initiative with the aim of channelling WASH in schools funding through this system, as a coordinated and cost-effective mechanism to deliver the much-needed basic services.

6 CAPACITY TO DELIVER

The WASH in Schools initiative will require the involvement of a wide range of partners in order to deliver the scope of the work in a timely manner. The effective and efficient delivery of the WASH services will be under the leadership of the Government of Liberia, guided by the MoE and supported by the MoPW. The full participation of all WASH sector partners, both public and private, is being mobilized, to deliver WASH in schools facilities. Annex 2 is a list of the current key WASH sector implementers and their main areas of expertise, showing a wealth of both international and local organizations with track records of implementing water supply schemes, latrine blocks, and hygiene education programmes across Liberia. International NGOs will work in collaboration with local partners to deliver the services in close partnership with the national and county governments for the overall coordination, monitoring and maintenance of the facilities.

7 NEXT STEPS

The WASH in Schools First Step to Recovery side event on 3 March 2015 is part of a broader process for supporting Liberia on the road to recovery. Follow-up to the meeting will be **linked to the wider strategic planning on early recovery** milestones such as the World Bank Spring Meetings and the proposed Ebola Conference on 29 May 2015.

More specifically, the Government of Liberia will continue to engage donors in a constructive dialogue to pursue donor interest in the WASH in schools initiative and coordinate incoming funding. Part of this will entail designing a clear plan of action to **establish a WASH Pool Fund**, as envisaged within the Liberia WASH Compact. This will include accelerating the commitments to **set up clear budget lines** for water, sanitation and hygiene in the various Ministries with a WASH mandate. This will greatly improve both the channelling and tracking of WASH funds to strengthen the government's systems in absorbing, managing and coordinating increasing amounts of funding over the medium and longer terms.

Finally, the Government of Liberia, via the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Committee, will follow up the 3 March conference with a **series of meetings at country level**, ensuring joint follow-up discussions between the responsible Ministries, development partners and implementing agencies. This will lead to a **coordinated implementation plan**, carefully mapping out the partners delivering the services for each school in need. This will also be guided and informed by the WASH cluster's plan to carry out a **detailed WASH assessment in schools**.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: WASH in Schools assessment data

Data source	Description	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
<i>EMIS Database, MoE</i>	EMIS data-base results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45% of schools have a handpump or piped supply 5% have piped supply 12% need repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29% have no latrines 14% have a latrine needing repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18% of schools have handwashing facilities
	Schools without access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1784 schools have no access to a water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1918 schools have no functioning latrine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3657 schools have no handwashing facilities
<i>Education cluster assessment</i>	Assessment results from 351 interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of schools have access to safe water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71% access to functioning latrines Average of 118 boys per latrine Average of 113 girls per latrine 72% of latrines have more than 1 latrine per 50 students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39% access to handwashing facilities 30% of schools have School Health/WASH Clubs
	Schools without access *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1784 schools have no access to safe water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1293 schools have no functioning latrine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2271 schools have no handwashing facilities
<i>NGO assessments</i>	Assessment results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44–49% access to water, of which: 31–57% need repair or are unreliable 18–48% risk of contamination or presence of E. Coli 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75–85% have access to latrines 82% of latrines are functioning Average of 114–135 students per latrine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40–70% schools have no handwashing facilities Only 25% of handwashing facilities have soap or chlorine
	Schools without access *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2074 schools have no access to safe water supply 1161 schools have water systems needing repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3276 schools have more than 50 students per latrine 642 schools have latrines needing repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2453 schools have no handwashing facilities 1505 schools have facilities with no soap/chlorine

* The number of schools is scaled as these were based on smaller sample sizes.

Annex 2: List of WASH implementing agencies in Liberia

Name of organization	Type of organization	Area of expertise			
		Water supply	Sanitation	Hygiene education	Advocacy
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	INGO (Liberia WASH Consortium)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AEL	Local NGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Africa Rain	Local Company	Yes	No	No	No
CARE International	INGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Community Development Services (CODES)	Local NGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Concern Worldwide	INGO (Liberia WASH Consortium)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Evangelical Children Rehabilitation Program (ECREP)	Local NGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Emergency and Rehabilitation Services	Local NGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
EQUIP	Local NGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Foundation for All Ages Liberia, Inc. (FAAL)	Local NGO	No	Yes	Yes	No
Global Communities	INGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Human Rights Monitor	Local NGO	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Liberians Unite for Rescue Action (LURA)	Local NGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Living Water International	INGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
OXFAM	INGO (Liberia WASH Consortium)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Population Services International (PSI)	INGO (Liberia WASH Consortium)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pump Aid	INGO	Yes	No	No	No
Save The Children	INGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tearfund	INGO (Liberia WASH Consortium)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tetrattech - Liberia Municipal Water Project	USAID Contractor	Yes	No	No	No
UNICEF	UN Agency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Youth for Peace	Local NGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Universal Outreach Foundation	Local NGO	Yes	No	No	No
WASH CSO Network	Local Network	No	No	No	Yes
WASH R&E Network	Local Network	No	No	Yes	Yes
WaterAid	INGO (Liberia WASH Consortium)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Welt Hunger Hilfe	INGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
YOCEL	Local NGO	No	No	Yes	Yes
Zuidoost-Azië in Dutch (ZOA)	INGO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

NOTES

- 1 Government of Liberia (2015) 'WASH in Schools: Liberia's first step to recovery from Ebola', see <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/wash-in-schools-liberias-first-step-to-recovery-from-ebola-345544>
- 2 Liberia 2010 MDG Report (2010) http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/MDG%20Country%20Reports/Liberia/liberia_september2010.pdf
- 3 Liberia WASH Compact (2011) http://wash-liberia.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/6/files/sites/6/2013/01/Signed_WASH_compact.pdf
- 4 Liberia WASH Sector Strategic Plan (2012) <http://www.lwsclr.com/doc/WASHSectorStrategicPlan20122017.pdf>
- 5 Liberia WASH Sector Investment Plan (2013) http://wash-liberia.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/6/files/sites/6/2013/06/SIP_Vol_I_final_22jan20131.pdf
- 6 2013 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Sector Performance Report (2014) http://wash-liberia.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/6/files/sites/6/2014/04/2013-Liberia-SPR_35_FINAL.pdf
- 7 This calculation is based on a mix of new and rehabilitated water points (guided by the 2011 water point mapping study) and for latrines, one 5 stance toilet unit per school and a maximum of 50 pupils per stance is factored in.
- 8 Ministry of Education – School re-opening plan (2015)
- 9 World Health Organization. (2012). Global costs and benefits of drinking-water supply and sanitation interventions to reach the MDG target and universal coverage. http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2012/globalcosts.pdf
- 10 2014 survey results from Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Education
- 11 2015 Survey completed by Education Cluster of 351 schools in 9 counties
- 12 The Guidelines for Water and Sanitation in Liberia (2010) <http://wash-liberia.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/6/files/sites/6/2013/08/Guidelines-for-Water-and-Sanitation-Services-in-Liberia.pdf>
- 13 Technical assessments collated from Oxfam (172 schools in Montserrado, survey undertaken in 2015) and Save the Children (322 Schools in Margibi)
- 14 Survey of schools completed by the Liberia Education Cluster in 351 schools (2015)
- 15 This figure represents the upper limit of the total cost (e.g. a new well ranges between \$3100 and \$4600)
- 16 This calculation is based a mix of new and rehabilitated water points (guided by the 2011 water point mapping study) and for latrines, one 5 stance toilet unit per school and a maximum of 50 students per stance is factored in

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