



**UN EBOLA RESPONSE MPTF  
FINAL PROJECT NARRATIVE REPORT  
Year: 2017**

<b>Project Number and Title:</b> <b>#46</b> – Upgrading water and sanitation systems incorporating skills-based training and employment for youth in Ebola-affected slum communities of Liberia.	<b>PROJECT START DATE<sup>1</sup>:</b> 18 Dec 2015	<b>AMOUNT ALLOCATED by MPTF</b> \$1,000,000	<b>RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION</b>  1. UNICEF 2. ILO 3. UN-Habitat
<b>Project ID:</b> 00097566 (Gateway ID)			<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER(S):</b>
<b>Project Focal Point:</b> Name: James Conrad Massaquoi E-mail: <a href="mailto:jmassaquoi@unicef.org">jmassaquoi@unicef.org</a>	<b>EXTENSION DATE:</b> 31 January 2017	<b>FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS</b>  \$1,000,000	1. Ministry of Public Works 2. Ministry of Health
<b>Strategic Objective (STEPP)</b> <b>RSO1 Health, Nutrition, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b>  <b>Recovery Strategic Objectives</b> <b>RSO1:</b> Health, Nutrition, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).	<b>PROJECTED END DATE:</b> 31 July 2017 (NCE)	<b>EXPENDITURES as of 31 August 2017</b> US\$661,880 – UNICEF US\$53,500 – UN-Habitat US\$284,620 – ILO  <b>Total US\$1,000,000</b>	3. Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection 4. Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation 5. Monrovia City Corporation
<b>Mission Critical Action</b> MCA <sub>n</sub> - Description			6. Slum Dwellers Association of Liberia (SLUMDAL)  Ministry of Internal Affairs through local Commissioner
<b>Location:</b> Country or Regional: Liberia, West Africa	<b>Sub-National Coverage Areas:</b> Clara Town and extension communities, Montserrado County, Monrovia Liberia.		
<b>Report Submitted by:</b>	<b>Report Cleared by:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Name: Kamrul Islam</li> <li>○ Title: Chief, Child Survival and Development</li> <li>○ Date of Submission: 31 October 2017</li> <li>○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNICEF</li> <li>○ Email address: kislam@unicef.org</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Name: Samuel Mawunganidze, Deputy Representative</li> <li>○ Date of Submission: 31 October 2017</li> <li>○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNICEF</li> <li>○ Email address: smawunganidze@unicef.org</li> </ul>		

<sup>1</sup> The date project funds were first transferred.



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**Acronyms**

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
CBE	Community Based Enterprises
CMT	Community Management Team
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
HH	Households
ILO	UN International Labour Organisation
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
KAP/B	Knowledge Attitude Practice/Behaviours
LWSC	Libera Water and Sewer Corporation
MCC	Monrovia City Corporation
MOW	Memorandum of understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OM&M	Operation, Management and Maintenance
PCA	Partnership Corporation Agreement
PSI	Population Services International
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WDM	Water Demand Management
WHO	World Health Organisation



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<b>Proposal Title: Upgrading Water and Sanitation Systems Incorporating Skills-Based Training and Employment for Youth in Ebola-Affected Slum Communities</b>					
<b>Strategic Objective to which the Proposal is contributing</b>		<b>Recovery Strategic Objective RSO1: Health, Nutrition, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b>			
<b>Effect Indicators</b>	<b>Geographical Area (where proposal will directly operate)</b>	<b>Baseline</b> In the exact area of operation	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org.</b>
<i># of households with safe access to improved drinking water;</i>  <i># of households with access to improved sanitation facilities;</i>  <i># of trained youths</i>  <i># of youth entrepreneurs</i>  <i>% reduction in volume of solid waste collected</i>	<i>Clara Town, Monrovia</i>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 9,650 households have access to improved drinking water supply.</li> <li>• Approximately 7,840 households have access to improved sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• 502 youth trained in various aspects including entrepreneurship (102), maintenance of WASH facilities (400).</li> <li>• A total of 60 youth entrepreneurs trained in various fields.</li> <li>• Percentage reduction in volume of solid waste collected to be assessed as part of project evaluation.</li> </ul>	Rapid assessment report; Baseline survey/evaluation , KAP/B	UNICEF; ILO
<b>MCA</b>	Ministry of Public Works; Ministry of Health & Social Welfare, Ministry of Gender and Social Development, Monrovia City Corporation, Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation				

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<b>Output 1:</b> <i>At least 50,000 persons have access to safe drinking water and sanitation/hygiene facilities.</i> <b>Indicators :</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Final Achievements</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 85% of target group accesses at least 20 liters water/day per person;</li> <li>• Maximum distance from household to water point reduced to 200m;</li> <li>• Queuing time at water points reduced no more than 10 minutes;</li> <li>• 20 additional latrines constructed and used;</li> <li>• Increased practice of handwashing</li> </ul>	<i>Clara Town, Monrovia - 58,000 persons</i>	85%           200m           10 mins           20           NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased from 77% baseline to 85% of target accessing at least 20 l/c/d as a result of intervention.</li> <li>• Reduction from 500 meters to a maximum of 200m distance from households to water points.</li> <li>• Reduced from baseline of 15 mins to less than 10 mins queuing time at water points.</li> <li>• 20 additional latrines constructed and are being used.</li> <li>• Will be determined through a KAP survey</li> </ul>	Baseline survey; Periodic Progress Reports; community monitoring tools; Reports from latrine/water point attendants; Observation	UNICEF
<b>Output 2:</b> <i>Integrated solid waste management (ISWM) system adopted by the Municipal Authority including promotion of low cost waste recycling enterprises through local community groups.</i> <b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Final Achievements</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 50% of households gain access to solid waste services;</li> <li>• 20 youth groups trained on entrepreneurship from managing solid waste.</li> </ul>	<i>Clara Town, Monrovia - 10,000 HH; 50,000 persons</i>	50%           20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased from 35% baseline to 50% of households that gained access to solid waste services.</li> <li>• 20 youth groups trained on solid waste entrepreneurship.</li> </ul>	Rapid assessment report; Baseline survey and evaluation	ILO





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**PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The MPTF project was rolled out in 2016 after the outbreak of Ebola Viral Disease (EVD) in Liberia, which left thousands dead and many more families (including children) affected. Basic social services were disrupted, particularly water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in slum communities that were most affected by the outbreak. The project was aimed at “Upgrading water and sanitation systems with an added focus of incorporating skills-based training and promoting employment for youth in Ebola-affected slum communities of Liberia.”

The project was implemented by UNICEF, ILO and UN-Habitat, with UNICEF providing leadership for coordination and management of the programme’s implementation process. The project contributed to improved access to water and sanitation for slum communities through upgrades of water supply by providing a 5,000-metre new piped water extension and distribution lines to reach 85 per cent of the Clara Town population. This involved the construction/rehabilitation of water kiosks designed to provide space for some essential goods and call cards, for example. To date, 85 per cent of the population has access to water in a radius of less than 200 metres from the homes of the target population with an average queuing time for collecting water at around 5–8 minutes at peak time in the morning and late evening hours. The project also contributed to the reduction of open defecation, whose further achievement requires additional efforts to reach more communities. New, improved communal latrines were constructed and existing latrines rehabilitated to help improve sanitation and reduce open defecation.

Other achievements include recruitment and training of selected community-based enterprises (CBEs) for solid waste management, including signing an agreement with CBEs for Operation, Management and Maintenance (OM&M) of WASH infrastructure – water kiosks and public latrines; identification and placement of 60 youth in a technical and vocational institute to impact or improve skills. These youths were provided tools and supplies upon graduation and have been absorbed into the CBEs operating under the solid waste project or construction of WASH facilities.

The project, however, faced several delays due to the limited capacity of major implementing partners to implement WASH programmes in an urban setting, flooding of the communities during the rainy season, increased costs of latrines due to the flooded nature of the community which warranted a change in septic tank design, and constraints in obtaining land for construction resulting in disputes among community members for the provision of land.

Owing to delays during the commencement of the project, a request for a no cost extension was submitted and approved. The project thus had a new completion date of 31 July 2017. The project received a total of US\$1,000,000 distributed among the three United Nations implementation organizations – UNICEF (US\$661,880), UN-Habitat (US\$53,500) and ILO (US\$284,620). All funds have been utilized, leaving a balance of zero.



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**Current Situation and Trend**

Clara Town is one of the many slum communities highly affected by EVD due to its high population density and lack of basic services. It has a population of about 74,000 people and is located on the Bushrod island, which has an area of approximately 2.2km<sup>2</sup>, representing a population density of about 34,000 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. The community is built on a mangrove swamp close to the Mesurado River which is highly contaminated due to open defecation, emptying sewage lines or dumping of garbage in the river. Problems of poor drainage and regular floods in the rainy season further exacerbate the risk of diarrhoeal diseases. The community gets inundated every rainy season, contributing to environmental degradation and poor water quality. It is against this background that the project targeting Clara Town was designed with an integrated package of interventions in water supply, environmental sanitation and youth employment, which aims at strengthening resilience and improving livelihoods. The overall goal of the project was therefore to “improve the living conditions in the urban slums by reducing vulnerability to infectious diseases in the most densely populated slum communities in Monrovia and by strengthening the resilience of the slum communities through livelihood opportunities”.

The community has witnessed a shift in the current situation with the provision of improved water and sanitation services with special focus on women, children but also the handicapped within the community. Project objectives have been met through increasing equitable access to safe drinking water from 77 per cent to 85 per cent with more water points constructed. A total of 20 latrines have been provided to ensure access to safe and improved sanitation facilities, equipment and supplies provided to selected and trained CBEs for solid waste management. Community management systems have been put in place through identification and training of community youth groups trained, provided skills-based training and employment opportunities for 102 youths and strengthened capacity of the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) and the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) to address water, sanitation and solid waste management in the slums areas of Monrovia.

**Narrative section**

Following an inception workshop in March 2016, involving key stakeholders such as MCC, LWSC, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health, CBEs and community authorities, the project took an early opportunity to revise indicators and targets as indicated above, to reflect realities in the project locations and to align them with national standards. Some indicators and targets were changed while some process indicators were also included during this exercise. The project also reviewed alternatives for technology options for water supply and sanitation in line with the results of recent baseline surveys conducted in the project location. This included the redesign of WASH infrastructure to meet best practice. For instance, septic tanks were designed to be suited for flood-prone communities with a dry season water table of about metre or less. Water kiosks were also redesigned to accommodate a sale unit for other wares sold by the water vendors.

UNICEF took over coordination, oversight and reporting after UN-Habitat closed its operations in Liberia in 2016 but keeping elements related to training and capacity building for which agency had already received funds. The time it took to identify suitable implementing partners, locating appropriate sites for the new latrines and water kiosks, and halts in construction owing to excessive flooding during the rainy season resulted in delays in programme implementation. Given these delays, a request for a no-cost extension was approved by the donor, with a new project end date of 31 July 2017.

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**Key Achievements**

**Output 1: At least 50,000 persons have access to safe drinking water and sanitation/hygiene facilities.**

- Through a Direct Cash Transfer, LWSC completed an estimated 5,000-metre long extension (100 per cent) of a planned water supply pipe network extension with corresponding branch connections to water kiosks. It completed the rehabilitation of 15 existing water kiosks (of six faucets each) and construction of 16 new ones with three faucets each, and complete with provisions for small business reaching an estimated 85 per cent of urban slums dwellers in Clara Town. This ensured access to at least 20 litres of water per person per day within 200 metres from their homes, and reduced queuing time to below 10 minutes at peak fetching times (morning and late evening). Due to problems with access and locations of household water points and the potential for ground contamination of water that is already hard and highly prone to contamination in the rainy season, more kiosks were constructed/rehabilitated in place of upgrading household water points, which were mostly poorly protected wells. New water kiosks were designed such that they also provide space for vendors to also stock and sell groceries, mobile phone call cards and other fast-selling commodities.



*Figure 1: Collecting water at new kiosk in Clara Town*

- The construction of 10 new gender-separated and disability-friendly communal latrines with redesigned septic tanks suitable to and adapted for high water table situations was completed. Another 10 existing latrines that had been out of use were rehabilitated and are now in use. This brings to a total of 20 latrines provided in Clara Town and its extension communities providing access to about 7,840 households with improved sanitation facilities. Latrines were provided with handwashing and flushing systems, shower cubicles, ramps with rails and rooms designed with space and grab rails for physically challenged persons in Clara Town and its extension communities (Doe Community, Jamaica Road and Bilimah Freeport). Further replication of the Tiger Worm latrine option was not pursued due to its low uptake by communities in pervious WASH programmes implemented by ACF and UNICEF.



*Figure 2: Care taker for new public latrine in Clara Town*

- As part of the drive and strategy to ensure sustainability of WASH facilities, support was provided to the Water and Environmental Sanitation unit of MCC, which provided training for five selected CBEs and Community Management Teams (CMTs) on OM&M of WASH facilities, as well as on WASH financing, how to manage their CBEs at scale, and ensure sustainability of solid waste collection in an urban context. The CBEs are now involved in solid waste management while the CMTs established by the community leadership are contributing to management and ensuring O&M of WASH infrastructure.
- Due to challenges with OM&M for sustainability of WASH facilities in urban settings, a public-private partnership model was introduced. This involved the recruitment and capacitation of CBEs, which are involved in the direct management of WASH infrastructure. The community management team that coordinates CBEs' activities, reports to the MCC through the township Commissioner's office.
- Agreements were finalized with two CBEs and the CMTs for operation, maintenance and management of all

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constructed/rehabilitated water kiosks and public latrines. The sales and marketing department of LWSC also provided training to water vendors on the operation (metre reading and billing calculations), management and maintenance of water kiosks. Sixteen water vendors signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with the department for payment of water rates/tariffs. Users pay LRD10 (\$0.08) per 20-litre jerry can, collected at the water kiosks. These rates are determined in agreement between vendor, community and township Commissioner’s office. As per signed MOU, the proceeds from the sale of water at the kiosks are distributed in three parts, with LWSC receiving 65 per cent, while the CMT and water vendor receive 20 per cent and 15 percent, respectively. These amounts go towards costs for spares, administrative and other OM&M-related costs.

- Users pay LRD10 (US\$0.08) per single use of latrines. Persons with diarrhoea may be allowed free access and use after the first bout of watery stool. Proceeds from management of latrines is used for OM&M, including the purchase of cleaning materials, payment of cleaning staff and desludging of filled septic tanks.

**Output 2: Integrated solid waste management (ISWM) system adopted by the Municipal Authority including promotion of low cost waste recycling enterprises through local community groups.**

Under this component, partners were ILO and UNICEF.

- A total of 20 gender balanced community groups of 10 each were identified and trained on solid waste management and have been engaged to work with CBEs on fostering entrepreneurship from solid waste management. Trained youths were provided with protective clothing and tools which they will use for solid waste collection and management.
- Recruited and provided a two-day training for five CBEs for management of solid waste in Clara Town and extension communities. The trained groups (Exquisite Sanitation Inc., Community Waste Disposal Enterprise, SKD Venture Services, Liberian Youths for Progress and Development, and Drainage Maintenance Garbage Services) were further equipped with 10 sets of assorted basic tools. Tools included wheel barrows, shovels, rain boots, nose masks, reflector jackets, brooms, rakes and hand gloves to aid implementation of the environmental sanitation aspect of the project. Additionally, contracts were signed between ILO and selected CBEs for the implementation of solid waste management activities in the communities. These have resulted in at least 50 per cent of the community now having access to solid waste collection services.



*Figure 3: Tricycle and cleaning tools supplied to CBEs for solid waste management*

- Financial and logistics support was provided to MCC with four (4) locally fabricated skip buckets (garbage collection bins) plus US\$1,000 worth of gasoline for the management, speedy collection and transportation of solid waste from primary to secondary dump sites within and outside project communities. In addition, seven tricycles were procured and provided to the five solid waste management CBEs, the MCC and the Clara Township Community Leadership to aid with solid waste management. To help ensure their sustainability beyond the lifespan of the project, 50 CBE were provided with allowances to provide solid waste management services in the project community while at the same time harnessing their business skills to become key players in solid waste management in the Monrovia municipality.
- The project further contributed to a sanitary environment through the provision of two 20-foot containers, two standing scales, two hanging scales and assorted hand tools to the five CBEs to support a low-cost waste recycling of solid waste. They were encouraged to form an association for waste recycling following the

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integrated solid waste management (ISWM) systems in collaboration with the MCC. This further contributed to enhancing the municipal authority’s capacity to effectively manage an ISWM system in Monrovia.

**Output 3: Trained youth are employed during the project and retain skills that they can rely on to seek employment.**

- In consultation with local authorities/community leadership of the Clara Town community, 60 youth from the 12 zones of Clara Town were selected and underwent training in the semi-skilled construction component of this project. Training was organised with the NetLib Technical and Vocational Training institute in Liberia following an organized curriculum. The youths received training in carpentry, masonry and plumbing services. They graduated and another 200 youths selected from within Clara Town, Bilima, Freeport, and Jamaica Road sections of the community are currently engaged and working with the five CBEs selected for solid waste management, as well as on construction of water kiosks and latrines. Sixty sets of tool kits were issued to the youth upon graduation (in three cohorts of 20 students each)



*Figure 4: Youths from Clara town received structured skills training from NetLib in Liberia.*

- An additional 42 students were also recruited in collaboration with the Commissioner of the township and benefited from phase two of the skills training programme in computer software, catering and interior decoration. This cohort graduated in August 2017 with 29 of the 42 students who graduated from the interior decoration and catering programmes each receiving assorted tool kits. The remaining 13 from the computer software programme also benefited from eight desktop computers and eight multi-purpose printers to open two enterprises for desktop printing and publishing.

- A total of 250 youths are directly engaged on construction works being carried out by LWSC and are contracted to carry out construction of WASH infrastructure. Another 350 youths are also engaged with CBEs on solid waste disposal and have also been engaged on operation and maintenance of WASH facilities.

**Output 4: Key technical staff from the MCC and the LWSC trained on how to extend services to other communities for project impact and sustainability.**

This aspect of the programme drew heavily on the experience of UNICEF, ILO and UN-Habitat in implementing such programmes, through which partners:

- UN-Habitat facilitated a training workshop at the Municipal City Council of Monrovia on Water Demand Management (WDM), Utility Strategic Business Plan Development, and principles and concepts of water tariff formulation. They also provided training on solid waste management with modules on policy and legal aspects of solid waste management, public-private partnerships and landfill operation and maintenance. This aspect of the programme contributed to the third objective of the project which is to “Strengthen the capacity of the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) and Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) to address water, sanitation and solid waste management in the slums areas of Monrovia”.
- The training has further strengthened the capacity of LWSC and the MCC in the training of 34 participants from (LWSC (3), CBEs (18), youth organizations (5) and MCC (8)) on Strategic Business Plan Development for water utilities, water tariff setting, water demand management and solid waste management. Participants



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confirmed their willingness to pay for water if the service is improved.

- Conducted a rapid technical assessment of the WASH situation in Clara Town and extension communities on design and status of WASH infrastructure. Technical assessments informed further planning and identification of locations for citing water and sanitation facilities, as well as solicited information on CBEs and key community stakeholders for solid waste management, and for sustained operation and maintenance.
- Facilitated media activities in Clara Town community through a UNICEF PCA with partner Population Services International (PSI) geared towards the promotion of health and wellbeing for the prevention of diarrhoeal diseases through hygiene-related Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, and design and hosting of mass media campaigns. This is also part of the sanitation marketing intervention for which PSI conducted one market landscape assessment and a stakeholder workshop with community stakeholders in the settlement. Sign posts have been mounted in the Clara Town community for the promotion of household water treatment and storage using WaterGuard™, which is a PSI trademark.
- PSI has further developed detailed training packages which will be used alongside already-developed training tools for the uptake of hygiene promotion and behaviour change communication messages, which include the collection, transportation and storage of safe water supply, use of latrines for safe excreta disposal and proper hand washing at critical times.

#### **Project Coordination and Monitoring**

- Regular monthly project coordination meetings were held involving UN-Habitat (until they left Monrovia), ILO, UNICEF and sometimes partners – LWSC and the MCC.
- One joint programme monitoring visit was conducted in the Clara Town community. The monitoring team consisted of UNICEF, ILO, Local Commissioner Office and the office of the United Nations Mission's Ebola Multi Partner Trust Fund, which was represented by its Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer. Discussions were held with all five selected CBEs on their ongoing activities on solid waste collection, tools and funding received and actions being taken to ensure sustainability beyond the project implementation period.
- The project employed the public-private partnership approach through the recruitment, training and collaboration with the MCC and CMT which manage and coordinate activities of service providers. Duty bearers (especially females) are also given the opportunity to be a part of the planning process for the management of systems and were part of the project's monitoring and supervision.

#### **Delays or Deviations**

- Construction work on latrines delayed due to the unavailability of appropriate land for excavation owing to flooding, congested housing and disputed land ownership in the community. Design options for septic tanks in high water tables has also been a major challenge that contributed to delays.
- The construction phase of this project also experienced delays due to the complexity of the project, coupled with the limited experience of in-country partners capable of undertaking comprehensive WASH activities within an urban slum context. The early onset of the rainy season presented its own challenges with further delays in working on septic tanks and other construction-related activities. This situation also affected the extension of water supply pipelines to other parts of the communities due to mud and floods. To overcome this, a revision of the procurement process/approach was done and civil works and pipeline extension component



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was assigned to LWSC. Water supply to the kiosks was also affected by problems with water pressure, which affects queueing times for collecting water.

- The closure of UN-Habitat office in Liberia resulted in a revision of the programme document, including the implementation plan, necessitating the reallocation of responsibilities among the three participating agencies. Consensus was reached for UN-Habitat to reimburse unused funds already disbursed to the agency for the implementation of activities initially allocated to the agency under this project. Reimbursement was done as agreed.
- Limited financial/institutional capacity (human and material resources limitations) of CBEs was identified as a key constraint for their engagement and capacity to effectively and efficiently manage WASH projects at a higher scale, especially in slum communities. This also adversely affected project implementation.
- It was observed that the relationship between the service provider and customers has not been established to an acceptable standard. As a result, the customers know little about the challenges that the service provider is facing in addressing some critical issues of water supply and sanitation service provision. Due to non-payment, many consumers are disconnected from the water supply network, and this approach has encouraged illegal connection or water mining (theft), which in turn has a detrimental impact on the revenue of LWSC.

**Best Practice and Summary Evaluation**

- Water supply and sanitation were supplied such that they meet minimum standards for water supply and to a high level putting them in sync with requirements for Liberia. Minimum standards for litres per capita per day, distance to water source, and queueing time were all considered during project implementation. Efforts were also made to ensure water quality meets WHO standards. No Government of Liberia standards have yet been set for water quality.

**Lessons learned**

- The public-private partnership approach leveraged the sustainability of WASH infrastructures in urban slum settlements. It is important to seek the partnership of private entities to ensure operation, maintenance and management of the systems.
- The involvement of youth in the project has shown desired benefits as they take stock of every process and monitor or support the implementation of the construction process. This was made partly possible as a result of the skills training they acquired in carpentry, masonry and plumbing. In addition, other youths, predominantly females, also benefitted from skills training in interior decoration, catering and computer software. They are currently relying on self-employment to ensure their economic livelihood.
- The operation and management of the water and sanitation services are fragmented between several stakeholders (Government, NGOs, and CBOs). Therefore, a water and sanitation sector coordination mechanism is required to avoid duplication of efforts.

**Recommendations**

- While access may have increased for WASH services in the Clara Town community, similar gaps remain in other slum communities in Monrovia – New Kru Town, West Point, Struggle Community, Fiamma, Logan



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Town, parts of Jamaica Road, etc.

- There is a need to further review the existing institutional mechanism from the perspective of policy, regulation and service provision and identify the major gaps such as problems with land ownerships, monitoring of CBEs, infrastructure designs etc and recommend doable solutions that would translate to plans which will also translate into programmes for expansion and scale up.
- A detailed evaluation of the project be undertaken to verify target reached, outline bottlenecks and draw out further lessons that could be built on for future projects.
- It is important to further engage with and capacitate private sector enterprises to be better prepared and be able to manage WASH infrastructure even at scale.

**Story from the Field**

“Without any system for the collection and disposal of garbage, Clara Town has been heavily littered with garbage, which added to our many problems of water and sanitation caused by the widespread practice of open defecation. Today we are grateful for your intervention which has reduced our problems through the construction and rehabilitation of toilets, showers and water kiosks”

**Mr. Varney Kiowon, Assistant Township Commissioner**

**Gender and Environmental Markers** *(Targeted – from pro doc - Please provide disaggregated data, if applicable)*

<b>No. of Beneficiaries 58,482</b>		<b>Environmental Markers</b>
<b>Women</b>	14,620	Potential flooding in some sections of the community due to heavy rainfall in last few weeks
<b>Girls</b>	16,471	
<b>Men</b>	11,210	
<b>Boys</b>	16,180	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,481</b>	