

Liberia's Third Annual Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Joint Sector Review: Event Report

July 2015

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1 Introduction

The Government of Liberia (GOL) conducted the Third Annual Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Joint Sector Review (JSR) from 15 – 16 July 2015 at the Administrative Building in Gbarnga, Bong County. The National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Committee (NWSHPC) spearheaded the event with support from the ministries of Public Works (MPW), Health (MOH), Lands, Mines and Energy (MLME) including Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) and Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) along with partners. A total of one hundred and seventy one (171) invitees came from the various WASH ministries and agencies, as well as donors, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) at national and county levels.

The JSR provided a two-day forum for stakeholders to discuss progress, and decide on the best way forward for the sector. The objectives were to identify and agree on the priorities for the WASH sector for Financial Year (FY) 2015/16, identify and discuss challenges faced by the sector in Financial Year 2014/15, and review progress against key sector policies and plans especially the Sector Strategic Plan (SSP), Capacity Development Plan (CDP) and Sector Investment Plan (SIP) covering the period 2012 - 2017. The performance of WASH sector during Financial Year 2014/15 was reflected in the Sector Performance Report (SPR) 2014.

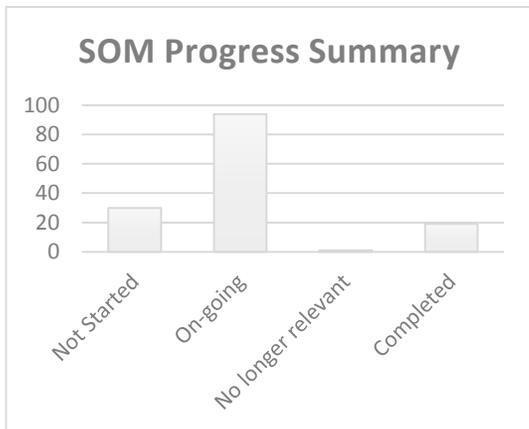
2 Agenda & Participation

The agenda included formal opening, plenaries and breakout sessions as well as a High-Level closing ceremony. The agenda is presented in Attachment 1.

Hon. Selena Mappy, Superintendent, Bong County welcomed JSR participants to Gbarnga during the opening ceremony and highlighted the lack of access to improved water sources for two districts in Bong County. One hundred and seventy one (171) persons from 55 institutions including WASH ministries and agencies, donors, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) at national and country levels attended the JSR. A full list of participants can be found in Attachment 2.

3 Status Reports on SOM, CDP and SIP

Progress reports on each of the four strategic objectives of the Sector Operations Matrix (SOM) were presented as contained in the Sector Strategic Plan (SSP) focusing on activities and expected results along with notable achievements, challenges, opportunities, 2015 targets and 2015 priorities. Presentations on four strategic objectives (SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO4) of the SOM along with the presentations on the Capacity



Development Plan and the Sector Investment Plan are will be available on the WASH website: www.wash-liberia.org.

Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Fifty five (55) activities are under SO1 and progress summary indicated that 12 activities have not started, 32 activities on going, 10 activities completed, and one activity is no longer relevant as production of Liberia Compact II document was not necessary. Holding of the first meeting of the National Water Resources and

Sanitation Board (NWRSB) on 22 June 2015 chaired by the President of Liberia, and conducting extensive national hand washing campaigns linked to Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) were listed among others as notable achievements. EVD posed challenges to the WASH sector effecting implementation of activities under the SOM such that funds for development were re-programed to address the humanitarian situation. Inadequate planning combined with limited capacity at the sub-national level continue to be major challenges. Poor coordination across sectors especially with Health and Education showed minimum signs of progress. An active CSO Network has provided valuable advocacy for the WASH sector. Development partners and NGOs consistent support for the WASH sector continue to provide valuable opportunities. The importance of hygiene to EVD prevention and control provided opportunities to promote hand washing. The key priorities identified for SO1 were implementation of an integrated WASH in schools package and focus on support and monitoring of capacity development activities.

Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): There are 49 activities under SO2 and progress summary showed that 12 activities have not started, 36 activities on going, and one activity completed. Achievements under SO2 focused mainly on service delivery in water point rehabilitation, borehole drilling, hand-dug well construction, sanitation promotion, and training of community-based representatives to sustain WASH services. It is evident from the information on service delivery obtained from the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Committee (NWSHPC) database that many partner agencies are not providing reports to update the central database which has been a challenge since the reporting framework was put in place. Community-led total sanitation (CLTS) activities that depend on community engagement were affected by restriction on movement during the EVD outbreak limiting visit to communities. Water and sanitation services are limited to one-fourth of the urban population across the country. Furthermore, solid waste management activities are not being implement in other urban centers apart from Monrovia. Resources were available to manage liquid waste from Ebola Treatment Units during the emergency period which was a significant contribution to controlling Ebola. The key priorities identified for SO2 were community

sanitation promotion, sustainability of WASH services, rehabilitation of water supply systems for outstations and Monrovia sewerage system, and operationalizing a permanent landfill to replace the present landfill site for Monrovia.

Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): Progress summary on the 27 activities under SO3 revealed that four activities have not started, 17 activities on going, and six activities completed. The major achievement was the development of the National Rural WASH Monitoring and Evaluation Framework under the National Rural WASH Programme Development. Additional hydrometric and meteorological stations were established to expand the water resources data collection network. In view the Government of Liberia policy of downsizing and maintaining a small number of government agencies, the political will was weak to establish the Water Supply and Sanitation Commission (WSSC). Adherence to procedures for reporting water quality test results was a major challenge. Strengthening of WASH database, and developing appropriate indicators for WASH in schools as part of a standard monitoring system along with ministries of Education and Health were suggested priorities for 2015.

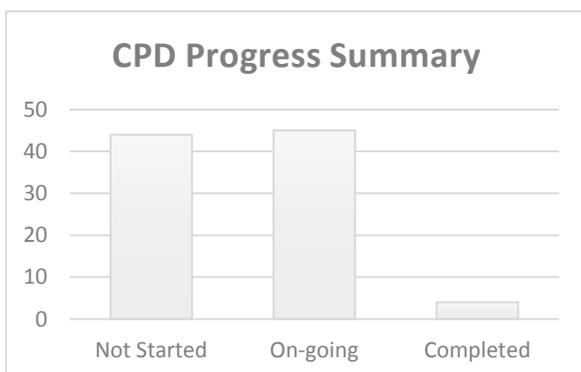
Strategic Objective 4 (SO4): Progress summary on the 13 activities under SO4 revealed that two activities have not started, nine activities on going, and two activities completed. Based on the Sector Investment Plan, NWSHPC has worked with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning to produce the third joint review report on Finance. Under the Government of Liberia National Budget for Financial Year 2013/14, 7 per cent of budget was allocated to WASH. The plan to conduct the pool fund feasibility study was not implemented due to the EVD emergency. WASH is not one of the 11 Government of Liberia budget sectors, therefore WASH is funded as part many other budget sectors. WASH is part of many policy areas where funding is prioritized i.e. Energy and Environment, Education, Health, Infrastructure and Basic Services, etc. County and social development funds provide opportunities at sub-national level to support WASH related activities based on county priorities. WASH sector priorities are clearly identified in the Sector Investment Plan which are still relevant.

Capacity Development Plan (CDP): The first comprehensive review of the CDP was conducted at the Third Joint Sector Review which included assessing tools and

environment necessary to effectively implement the Sector Strategic Plan. Progress summary on the 93 interventions under the CDP shows that 44 interventions have not started, 45 intervention on going, and four interventions completed. It is important to note that 40 of the interventions under the CDP are labelled as “First Priority” and 11 are labelled as “Quick Wins”. “First priority” indicates the interventions which would be high risk if not undertaken and hence the sector has prioritized as being essential for ensuring progress against the SSP and “Quick Win” indicates where the intervention provides an opportunity for a quick win, or quick progress at limited costs for the sector.

Ministry of Health and Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation reported progress in training personnel at the graduate and technical levels and additional personnel are currently being trained locally and abroad. The Project Management Team and Project Management Consultant are functioning at the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation. Transport capacity of the Ministry of Public Works and the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation has strengthened through procurement and donation of vehicles and Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation capacity to handle liquid waste was enhanced by donation of vacuum trucks to facilitate management of waste from Ebola Treatment Units and help in maintaining the sewer lines in Monrovia. Development partners and international NGOs developed the institutional capacities of CSOs including WASH Reporters and Editors. The key recommendation that funding should be sought to engage a dedicated WASH sector Capacity Development Support Team has not been implemented, thereby leaving no specific body in place to monitor the CDP after the Capacity Development Taskforce mandate was completed. A reporting mechanism for many of the CDP interventions are not included in the current NWSHPC reporting template. It is unfortunate that no link was established with education and training institutions to enhance staffing requirements of the WASH sector. Priority that development partners and international NGOs attach to capacity development for Government of Liberia, CSOs, media, and private sector provides opportunities to enhance capacity development. The most important priority for 2015 identified was that all interventions in the CDP labelled as “First Priority” and “Quick Win” should be implemented urgently to get the plan on track.

Sector Investment Plan (SIP): Developed through a consultative process, the SIP quantifies WASH sector targets by providing information on investment requirements, current plans and gaps to reach the targets set out in the SSP. The SIP is an integral part of a longer term development plan with a target horizon of 2030 in providing access to WASH services for the people of Liberia. Data analysis and calculation of funding requirements are done using the Sector Investment Model (SIM) designed to describe the longer-term funding



requirements. The SIM enables decision making on priorities and service level targets by estimating the funding requirements associated with strategic choices.

Various sector agencies submitted projects in the following areas that are included in the SIP: urban water supply; urban sanitation; solid waste management; rural water supply and sanitation; institutional water supply and sanitation; and sector capacity development. Information presented in the SIP was based on figures from 2012 such that the WASH sector required overall investment of US\$462 million with US\$168 million committed, leaving a gap of US\$294 million. Presently, the gap in commitment is not as large as indicated in 2012 due to addition commitments and funds provided for the projects, for example rural water and sanitation, urban water supply. Information on the SIP is not readily available and gaps as of the current year are not reflected. Support to the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation to cover water treatment chemicals and operational costs for Water Plains Water Treatment Plant and support to Monrovia City Corporation to cover solid waste management in Monrovia are notable achievements.

Challenges under the SIP generally classified in two categories: funding and capacity to implement. High investment costs, numerous competing national priorities for Government of Liberia annual National Budget funds, lack of agency to monitor and report on the SIP, and weak link between NWSHPC and WASH related agencies, on one hand, and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, on the other hand, are challenges linked to funding. From capacity perspective, incomplete institutional framework, human and institutional capacity gaps at all levels, and unclear institutional roles for WASH at the local level are challenges linked to capacity. Economic and social returns combined with the interest that many development partners have in the WASH sector provide excellent opportunities. The link between WASH and health provides additional opportunities for investment in WASH. The suggested priorities for 2015 include the following: support to both urban and rural sanitation; support for White Plains Water Treatment Plant operational costs, rehabilitation of school WASH facilities, and WASH Ebola response and recovery plan.

After each presentation the Moderator for the session allowed time for questions and answers, which gave the audience the opportunity to clarify points discussed around activities and projects, achievements, challenges, opportunities and priorities for 2015/16. Some issues came up during the discussion after the presentations. In view of the SSP, there is no need for Compact II. All efforts should focused on achieving the results in the SSP. The number of established county WASH teams was an issue of discussion in Plenary and in the group discussion. Generally the impression is that not all 15 county WASH teams are established and functioning, and the actual number organized are less than 10. More focus need to be placed on establishment and support to county WASH teams. The need to improve cross-sector coordination especially among WASH, Health, Education and Internal Affairs was noted. The absence of representatives from both the Governance Commission and the private sector was mentioned and the importance of these representatives highlighted. In

response to request for information on the status of Monrovia Sewage system, Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation provided an update which confirmed that sanitation is neglected, but it is important. WASH database is presently inadequate and does not have updated information on all the activities and interventions as shown in the quality of data required to monitor the SOM along with the CDP and the SIP.

4 Breakout Sessions

In the afternoon of Day 1, participants were asked to join any of the following five groups to review and discuss the indicated presentations: Group 1: SO1; Group 2: SO2; Group 3: SO3; Group 4: CDP; and Group 5: SO4 and SIP. The objective of the breakout sessions was get participants inputs and comments on the presentations and suggest WASH sector priorities for 2015/16.

The key priorities for 2015/16 that surfaced out of the breakout sessions are: improve coordination to ensure effectiveness and efficiency; develop county and district WASH plans including WASH services sustainability framework; scale up community-led sanitation activities; support urban water supply including Monrovia and outstations; rehabilitate Monrovia sewage system; support and scale up WASH in school activities especially hygiene promotion; set up a multi-agency task force to lead implementation and monitoring of the CDP; identify agency and standard procedure for reporting on the SIP; and develop new advocacy strategy to increase Government of Liberia funding. Reports from the breakout sessions are presented in Attachment 3.

5 Sector Performance Report & Presentations

The SPR 2014 was drafted and presented at the JSR for comments and inputs especially additional data and information. Similar to the SPR 2013, SPR 2014 is an analytical report written by technical experts from Government and partners, and it shows how the sector monitors and reports. The SPR 2014 covers 17 distinct topics or themes, and includes data and status updates for all priority activities in the SSP. In view of the impact of the EVD on activities in the WASH sector during Financial Year 2014/15, three EVD related topics are covered in SPR 2014: Ebola Response Finance; WASH Sector Ebola Response; and Ebola Waste Management.

Key messages of the SPR 2014 are as follows:

- Limited or lack of emergency preparedness plans exposed vulnerabilities which can have national implications.
- Investment in WASH is investment in good health and well-being of the people of Liberia which is ultimately investment in productivity and the economy.

- Progress on the SSP and CDP have been incremental with progress in some areas, but a number of constraints in others.
- Progress on the SSP is summarized as follows:
 - 19 activities have been completed (compared to 18 in 2013 and 13 in 2012);
 - 94 activities are on-going (80 in 2013); and
 - 30 activities are yet to commence (46 in 2013).
- Implementation of the WASH Sector CDP is essential to successful implementation of the SSP. Progress on the WASH Sector CDP has been very slow, even many “first priority” and “quick win” activities are not completed. Progress on the CDP is summarized as follows:
 - 4 activities have been completed;
 - 45 activities are on-going; and
 - 44 activities are yet to commence.
- Updated figures to quantify the level of investments and commitments in the WASH sector are not available to establish current gaps in the SIP. However, since 2012 additional investments have been made in urban water supply especially for Monrovia and six outstations, rural water supply and sanitation, solid waste management in Monrovia, and other sub-sectors. Development partners commitments and contributors are not guided by the SIP. Development partners continue to provide significant support to the sector. The need to identify an agency or particular individual to monitor and report on the SIP was highlighted

The lead writers on each of the below listed themes gave a presentation at the JSR. There was no presentation on sustainability.

- Finance
- Ebola Response Finance
- WASH Sector Ebola Response
- Urban Water & Sanitation
- Ebola Waste Management
- Rural Water Access
- Water Resources
- Solid Waste Management
- Community-Led Total Sanitation
- Hygiene
- WASH in Health Facilities
- Water Quality
- WASH in Schools
- Gender
- Coordination & Monitoring
- Advocacy & Awareness

All thematic presentations can be found in on WASH website: www.wash-liberia.org

The Facilitators allowed time for Questions & Answers (Q&A) after the presentations, which gave the audience the opportunity to clarify points background, activities, challenges, recommendation and vision for next Financial Year. Comments focused on national reporting template and WASH data collection process, community-led total sanitation and follow up on triggered communities, SIP monitoring and WASH funding, solid waste management in urban centers, and sector coordination. Presenters acknowledged that additional themes can be included in the next SPR. Participants expressed the need to incorporate WASH in county and social development budget allocations and for the sector to be prioritized and supported at county level.

6 Formal Response to the Sector Performance Report

A donor representative was not available to respond to the SPR 2014 considering that the report was not made available in a timely manner. However, donor response will be provided at a later date. Anthony Kolb, Urban Health Advisor, USAID, made a few remarks in which he encouraged the WASH sector to stay focused on the development agenda and try to complete some SOM activities leading to outcomes and results. He stated that regional approaches are not appropriate for Liberia where the sector needs to support county level structures to enhance decentralization. Lastly, he admonished the sector to set realistic targets.

CSOs response to the SPR 2014 recommended that the WASH sector should adopt a mechanism to follow up on issues identified at previous JSRs for continuity. The people of Liberia look up to the Government of Liberia to deliver on its responsibility to provide WASH services. Inclusiveness is still an issue in the sector even though some gains have been made in access to WASH services for some vulnerable groups, but inequities still exist. The people of Liberia anticipate that serious action will be taken to result in increasing public financing, improving governance, expanding WASH service delivery to especially rural communities, and improving quality of WASH services. CSOs response also focused on coordination and WASH financing. Coordination at the sub-national level does not exist to encourage civil society participation and reporting have to be contextualized to consider hard-to-reach communities. While CSO applaud donor funding, access to WASH services can only be sustained if Government takes the lead in funding. The lack of allocation for WASH in schools in the Ministry of Education budget is a case in point. CSOs raised concern about lack of action on the pool fund mechanism for WASH. Full details of CSOs response to the SPR 2014 is provided in Attachment 4.

7 Panel Discussion

During the Panel Discussion, brief verbal presentations on the topics by the professionals listed below were provided and followed by questions and comments from the audience.

- Emergency Response Plan - Drake Ssenyange, Liberia WASH Consortium;
- WASH Sector Ebola Response (county level) - Oscar Youngbei, Grand Bass County WASH Coordinator, Ministry of Public Works;
- Ebola Response (county level) – Dr. Joseph Seika, River Gee County Health Officer, Ministry of Health; and
- Sector Capacity Development - George Yarngo, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Public Works

Based on the presentations and discussion, close coordination at county level among various sectors through the county Ebola task force was very effective in containing the EVD. WASH agencies participated in community sensitization, hygiene promotion, and construction of Ebola Treatment Units including the construction of WASH facilities. The county Ebola task force provided a link between the national and county response and monitored curative and prevention interventions. The county task force also managed all resources provided for the response. WASH sector capacity is still limited in many key areas as outlined in the CDP. In order for the SSP expected results to be achieved, the enabling environment along with the required capacity has to be in place. Effective and timely emergency response is possible, only if, a good emergency plan is in place with the participation of all WASH agencies. WASH agencies are drafting a sector emergency response plan which should be in operation this year.

8 Voices of Clients

The objective of the Voices of Clients session is to obtain the opinion of communities that benefit from WASH interventions. The views of the following three clients were presented from areas where Global Communities is intervening in the WASH sector: Julia Togbah, Natural Leader, Bong County; Jones N. Gwelikporlu, WASH Entrepreneur, Bong County; and Sylvester S. Lama, Assistant Superintendent, Montserrado County. These clients gave their impression about WASH services. Julia Togbah was pleased to work on community-led total sanitation in 10 communities in Jorquelleh District which were all declared open defecation free. Julia is currently serving as President of the Natural Leaders Association. Jones N. Gwelikporlu worked with many communities on hand pump repair and training community based hand pump technicians. Sylvester S. Lama is working closely with WASH agencies to coordinate and monitor implementation of WASH services.

9 Setting Priorities

Based on the breakout session reports from the five groups and discussion during plenary at the two-day event, representatives from Ministry of Public Works developed the following list of thirteen recommended priority actions:

- Implement all interventions in the CDP labelled as “First Priority” and “Quick Win”;
- Support WASH in schools packages for schools and develop appropriate indicators for monitoring WASH as part of standard monitoring systems;
- Promote open defecation free communities through CLTS;
- Promote framework and mechanism for sustainability of WASH services;
- Rehabilitate Monrovia sewerage system;
- Support rehabilitation and operation of White Plains Water Treatment Plant;
- Rehabilitate cities outstation water supply;
- Develop county and districts WASH plans;
- Develop public private partnership within the WASH sector;
- Strengthen coordination at national and sub-national levels;
- Establish leadership to monitor the CDP through a taskforce or committee;
- Establish a permanent landfill to replace Whein Town and support solid waste management in cities; and
- Identify agency to monitor and report on SIP.

These recommended priority actions will be finalized at the next WASH Coordination meeting hosted by the NWSHPC.

10 High-Level Plenary

Honorable Roland L. Giddings, Deputy Minister for Administration, chaired the High-Level Plenary with participation from representatives:

- Honorable Stephen Dorbor, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy;
- D. Omarly Yeabah, Director, Division of Environmental and Occupational Health, Ministry of Health;
- C. Mike Doryen, WASH Coordinator, Monrovia City Corporation
- P. Morris Kromah, Assistant Director, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning;
- Honorable Charles B. Allen, Jr., Managing Director, Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation

Honorable George Yarngo, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Public Works presented the list of 13 recommended priority actions at the High-Level Plenary. Then each member of the High Level Plenary was invited to give brief remarks and present certificates of recognition to WASH sector agencies for their performance in the WASH sector in 2014.

Honorable Charles B. Allen, Jr. recalled that Ministry of Finance and Development Planning could not provide information on all the funds in the WASH sector. The two

previous JSRs were at a high standard, but the Third JSR did not live up to expected standards. WASH sector should not focus on issue of a single agency or ministry for WASH because this is not a cure for all the issues in the sector. Honorable Allen highlighted the absence of the private sector from the review and called on all agencies to build the capacity of the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Committee.

Director D. Omarly Yeabah from the Ministry of Health indicated that the JSRs have achieved a lot in terms of monitoring and reporting on sector activities, but there is room for improvement. The Department of Environmental and Occupational Health is shifting its focus from environmental health to WASH in health facilities as part of the policy to improve health infrastructure and services offering WASH package in health facilities.

Honorable Stephen Dorbor stated that the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy is involved in resources management and water is also a resource that is abundant in Liberia, but water quality can be poor especially for drinking. Therefore there is the need to look to ground water sources that have better quality.

C. Mike Doryen called on the WASH sector to consider cost effective methods to disposal of solid waste through appropriate technology.

Presentation of Awards: The following five awards were presented to the agencies and individual listed below:

- Excellence in Sanitation Sustainability Award – Global Communities
- Excellence in WASH Sustainability Award - UNICEF
- WASH Governance Strengthening Award – Liberia WASH Consortium
- Excellence in Advocacy for WASH Award – Liberia Civil Society Organizations
- WASH Champion Award – Honorable George W. K. Yarngo, Ministry of Public Works

11 Next Steps

The sector will agree on priority actions for FY 2015/16 at the next WASH Coordination meeting. The NWSHPC will share this Event Report with stakeholders through email and on the WASH Liberia website: www.wash-liberia.org.

12 Attachments

12.1 Agenda

THIRD ANNUAL WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE JOINT SECTOR REVIEW AGENDA

July 15 – 16, 2015, Gbarnga, Bong County, Liberia

Day 1 – Wednesday, July 15, 2015

Time-Frame	Title	Speaker
8-9AM	Registration & Breakfast	WASH Secretariat
Plenary A	Welcome	Hon. Selena Mappy, Superintendent, Bong County
9-9:30AM	Presentation of the Agenda & Housekeeping	MC
	Third Annual WASH JSR & Liberia's Second WASH Sector Performance Report (SPR)	Hon. George W. K. Yarngo, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Public Works
Plenary B	Status Reports on Strategic Objectives SO1 & SO 4	Moderator: Beauford Weeks, Consultant, Ministry of Public Works Rapporteur: Jefferson Wylie, Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy
9:30–10:10	Status report on SO 1 - Establish and strengthen institutional capacity to manage, expand and sustain Liberia's WASH services	Hon. George W. K. Yarngo Ministry of Public Works
10:10–10:30	Status report on SO4 – Improve sector financing and financing mechanisms	Roland B. Doe Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
10:30– 11:00	Coffee Break	
Plenary C	Status Reports on SO2 & SO3	Moderator: Prince Kreplah, CSO WASH Network Rapporteur: Mohammed Ali, WaterAid
11:00– 11:30	Status Report on SO 2 - Increase equitable access to environmentally friendly and sustainable water and sanitation services and promote hygiene behaviour change at scale	Hon. Frankie Cassell, Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation
11:30– 12:00		

	Status Report on SO 3 – Establish Information Management Systems and Strengthen Monitoring, data collection, communication and sector engagement	Abdul Hafiz Koroma, National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (NWSHPC), Ministry of Public Works
Plenary D 12:00 – 12:30 12:30 – 1:00	Status Reports on Liberia WASH Sector Capacity Development Plan 2012 – 2017 and Sector Investment Plan 2012 – 2017	Hon. Stephen. Dorbor, Ministry of Land Mines and Energy
	Status Report on Liberia WASH Sector Investment Plan 2012 – 2017	P. Morris Kromah, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
1:00– 2:00	Lunch	
2:00 – 4:00	Breakout Session: Review and Discussion of SOM Activities including Capacity Development Plan & Sector Investment Plan	
	Group 1: Strategic Objective 1	Facilitator: Beauford Weeks, Ministry of Public Works Rapporteur: Matthew Opah Sulon, Ministry of Public Works
	Group 2: Strategic Objective 2	Facilitator – Michael Forson, UNICEF Rapporteurs: Zoe Kanneh, Ministry of Education
	Group 3: Strategic Objective 3	Facilitator – Hon. Frankie Cassell, LWSC Rapporteurs: Eugene S. Caine, Monrovia City Corporation
	Group 4: WASH Sector Capacity Development Plan 2012 - 2017	Facilitator – Leroy Johnson, Global Communities Rapporteurs: Eric Rheinstein, ACF
	Group 5: Strategic Objective 4 and WASH Sector Investment Plan 2012 - 2017	Facilitator - Drake Ssenyange, Liberia WASH Consortium Rapporteurs: Frank Kraah, Monrovia City Corporation and Anthony Kolb, USAID
4:00 – 5 PM	Plenary E: Closing the Day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakout Session Recap • Wrap Up 	Hon. George W. K. Yarngo, Ministry of Public Works

July 15 – 16, 2015, Gbarnga, Bong County, Liberia

Day 2 – Thursday, July 16, 2015

Time-frame	Title	Speaker
8-9AM	Registration & Breakfast	
Plenary F 9-9:30AM	Opening Summary from Day I	MC
Plenary G 9:30 – 10:00	SPR Thematic Presentations	Moderator: Mohammed Ali, WaterAid Rapporteur: Robertetta Rose, OXFAM
	Finance & Ebola Response Finance	Roland B. Doe, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
	WASH Sector Ebola Response	Mohammed Ali, WaterAid
	Urban Water Supply & Ebola Waste Management	Clarence Momoh, Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation
	Rural Water Access	Lovesta A. Brehum, Ministry of Public Works
	Water Resources	Edward S. Paye, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
	Solid Waste Management	Yondeh Moore- Ilechukwu, Monrovia City Corporation

	Question and Answer	
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break	
Plenary H: 10:30-11:30	SPR Thematic Presentations (2)	Moderator: Annie Singkoujon, PSI Rapporteur: Augustine Myers, CSO WASH Network
	Community-Led Total Sanitation, Hygiene WASH in Health Facilities Drinking Water Quality	Jallah Gayflor, Ministry of Health Wataku Z. Kortimai, Ministry of Health Pinky E. White, Ministry of Health Trokon O. Yeabah, Ministry of Health
	WASH in Schools	Zoe Kanneh, Ministry of Education
	Gender	A. Ndebehwolie Borlay, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
	Coordination & Monitoring	Abdul Hafiz Koroma, NWSHPC, Ministry of Public Works
	Advocacy & Awareness	Robertetta Rose, Liberia WASH Consortium
	Question and Answer	
Plenary I: 11:30-12:00PM	Formal Responses to SPR	Donor representative
		CSO Representative
Plenary J: 12:00-1:00	Panel of Experts Discussion (MPW, MoH, Liberia WASH Consortium)	Moderator: Alex Keimbe , Global Communities Rapporteur: Alioune Fall, LMWP – Tetra-Tech

1:00 – 2:00	Lunch	
1:00- 2:00 Plenary K: 2:00 – 2:30	Voices of Clients	David Watako, Oxfam
	Natural Leader	David Watako, Oxfam
	Pump Technician	
	Local government representative	
	Setting Priorities for 2015/16	Hon. George W. K. Yango, Ministry of Public Works
	Next Steps	
3:30-5:00 PM	<p>High-Level Plenary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Messages from Sector Performance Report • Outcome of Joint Sector Review • Next Steps • Awarding of Certificate • Remarks • Closing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon. Roland L. Giddings, Ministry of Public Works – Chair • Hon. Stephen Dorbor, Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy • D. Omarly Yeabah, Ministry of Health • P. Morris Kromah, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning • Charles B. Allen Jr, Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation • C. Mike Doryen, Monrovia City Corporation Representative

12.3 Summary of Breakout Session Reports

Key Points	Suggested Priorities for 2015/16
Group 1: Strategic Objective 1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues not addressed in plenary: What is being done about WASH Compact? Do we need another Compact? • Achievements: Six (6) county level WASH teams established instead of 15 mention in the presentation • Challenges: Delay in establishment of WSSC is not a challenge. EVD as a challenge needs charity (community resistance) • Opportunities: add “commitment to funding and logistical support from international, local partners and private institutions”. CSOs are strong at national level but not at sub-national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify capacity development activities across all WASH sectors. • Develop county and district WASH plans including sustainability framework • Develop public – private partnership with in the WASH sector

Group 2: Strategic Objective 2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues not addressed in plenary: • Achievements: quantified achievements for rural water supply are below actual figures of achievements. Achievements for urban water supply not mentioned. • Challenges: Data collection is disconnecting between county and national levels; decentralization of community-led total sanitation; clear understanding of WASH guidelines; tracing of training-of-trainers for community-led total sanitation; challenges are more urban focused • Opportunities: EVD created a platform for behavior change • Targets for 2015: Bottleneck analysis must be done; organize county WASH team in nine counties; and set targets that are based on outcome and output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion in schools • Community-led total sanitation promotion and scaling up • Sustainability of water points • Urban water supply and Monrovia sewerage system • Effective and efficient coordination for 2015/16
Group 3: Strategic Objective 3	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues not addressed in plenary: • Achievements: • Challenges: • Opportunities: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an enforcement mechanism for WASH Guidelines • Strengthen coordination at sub-national level • Build capacity and empower WASH County Coordinators to monitor, coordinate and provide technical support to implementation of WASH activities
Group 4: Capacity Development Plan 2012 – 2017	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues not addressed in plenary: Is it possible to improve communications, collaboration between counties? What is the trend of achievements, how do 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 compare? How can people involved see if they are on course to achieve what is needed - planned vs actual? • Achievements: • Challenges: Limited mobility for county/field staff; Lack of communications between national and county/field staff - e.g. counties have not seen the new Rural Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a multi-agency task force to lead implementation of the Capacity Development Plan including a h a sub-task force on M&E • Improve communication between national and sub-national levels

<p>and Sanitation O&M strategy; Reporting system does not include the county level staff, reporting of work to national level and information never reached the county/field staff; Framework/plan is too ambitious; Division of authority and responsibilities for the WASH sector; and Ebola</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities: Leverage existing collaborations; People and organizations are willing to collaborate but need leadership; With Ebola there is a lot of focus on WASH; and Reactivation of the NWRSB by the president 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity of local NGOs and Government agencies at sub-national level • Revisit and focus on first priorities and quick wins interventions
<p>Group 5: Strategic Objective 4</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues not addressed in plenary: Donors and partners' investments are not aligned to the SIP; In SOM the roles of agencies need to be revised e. g. 1.6.2 & 1.6.4 - CLTS and social marketing research should be responsibilities of MoH and not MoPW (Comment: changes made in previous JSR) • Achievements: Though the allocation for WASH in the 2013/14 fiscal year was low compared to last year (0.34%) more funds (67%) were disbursed as opposed to last year; and Donor funding seems to have increased driven by EVD (need to document amount by NWSHPC/MoFDP) but INGOs investments not captured • Challenges: Sector contributor priorities not being guided by SIP; Private sector investment possible but better PPP regulation required for this to happen; and Unclear identification of which ministry/organization is really responsible for technical support on SWM • Opportunities: The creation of a single entity (directorate) to govern WASH Sector as promised by HE President during the NWRSB meeting might the priorities WASH investment as "budget sector"; and Currently in the national budget WASH is under the "policy sector" which doesn't attract National funding for investment in WASH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased funding (4.1.1 & 4.1.5) • Systematic procedure for joint reporting (4.1.4) – Donors and Government • New advocacy strategy for increased GoL funding – e.g. CSOs advocating with line ministries & county law makers (4.1.5) • Alternative approaches to funding Corporate Social Responsibility options (4.1.6) • More sector focus on county planning to facilitate increased investments/funding
<p>Group 5: Sector Investment Plan 2012 - 2017</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues not addressed in plenary: SIP needs proper updating based on known or current and future investments/commitments • Achievements: • Challenges: Sector contributor priorities not being guided by SIP; and Inadequate capacity (lack of identified persons) to monitor and report on the SIP • Opportunities: Current Ebola recovery/resilience funding/fundraising could go a long way to support the SIP and this is only possible if WASH is an integral part of GoL's recovery/resilience plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce gaps in funding for projects • Budget support solid waste management in Monrovia and at least one other city • Raise clean water supply target toward 77 per cent target for 2017 • Equal amount of funding for rural sanitation as water supply (donor/GoL)
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12.4 CSO Response to SPR

Liberia CSOs WASH Network
 Other WASH Civil Society
 Response

General Response

- We Welcome Regular Sector Review
- We like to reassure our unbending commitment to advocacy for WASH rights, policy implementation, improve governance, better financing and targeting
- We will Appreciate sustained high level response to issues and gaps identified by sector review
- We Will not appreciate any review that does not adopt mechanism for follow-up on issues identified
- We would have love to see JSR reported progress against issues identified in previous review

General Response cti

The people of Liberia look up to government leadership and commitment to change their WASH life for the better

- Conducting these review is welcome but is just the first of million steps needed to be taken
- The main step that the Liberia people anticipate is serious action that will result to (Increasing Public financing, improving governance, expanding on WASH service delivery to especially rural communities and improving on the quality of services)

Coordination



- There is need for the 15 counties level coordination to encourage civil society participation (this is not happening)
- Reporting mechanism needs to be contextualized to local capacity and available resources (Hard to reach county may not have that much capacity)
- County level coordination have not started feeding into or informing national level platform
- Civil society is interesting in the information from monitoring been use to make impact in service delivery
- National level coordination participants feedback to the heads of institutions must be encourage especially for public sector institutions that way heads of institutions will be broad on board the road to meeting target

WASH Financing



- Civil society applaud donor financing of wash but we believe WASH access will only be sustainable if the government take the lead in financing wash while donors compliment
- We are sadden by the lack of WASH allocation in MOE budget
- We do hope the MOE presence on this WASH multi stakeholders platform will motivate the ministry to see the need to include wash in her next proposal
- We are not happy with the huge delay in making the idea of pull funds work, we therefore call for accelerated action on this commitment
- We are particularly concern about this pull funds mechanism because we are concern about better targeting, better management, transparency and accountability of WASH funds

