



# Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) in Liberia



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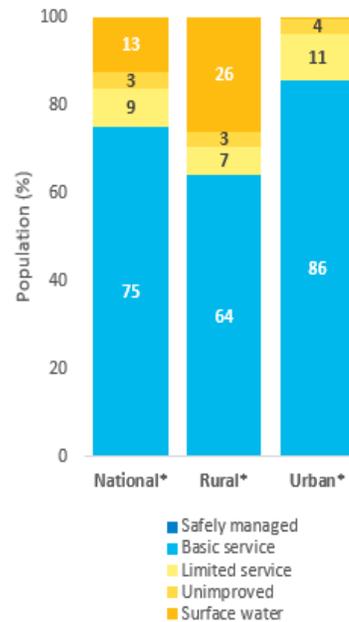
# Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

76% of people in Liberia have access to basic drinking water service

38% of population practiced open defecation

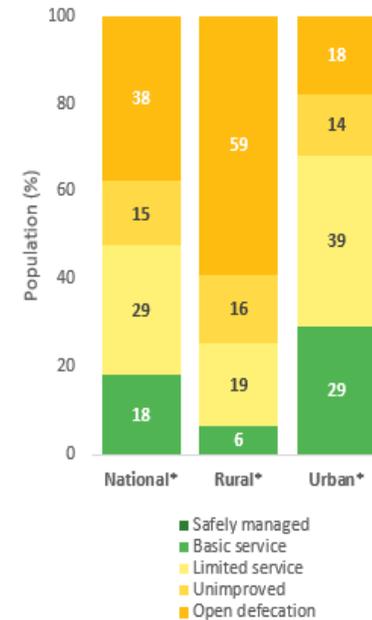
Less than 2% of people in Liberia have access to basic Hygiene service

Drinking water



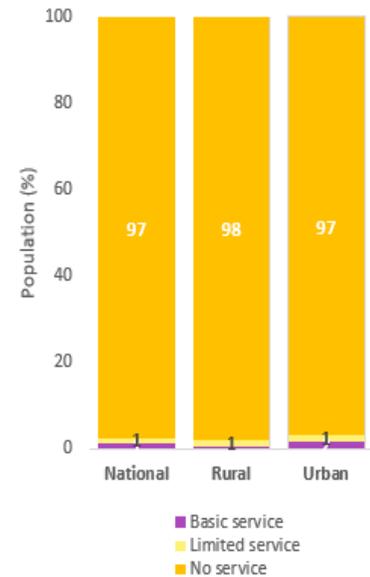
\*No safely managed estimate available

Sanitation



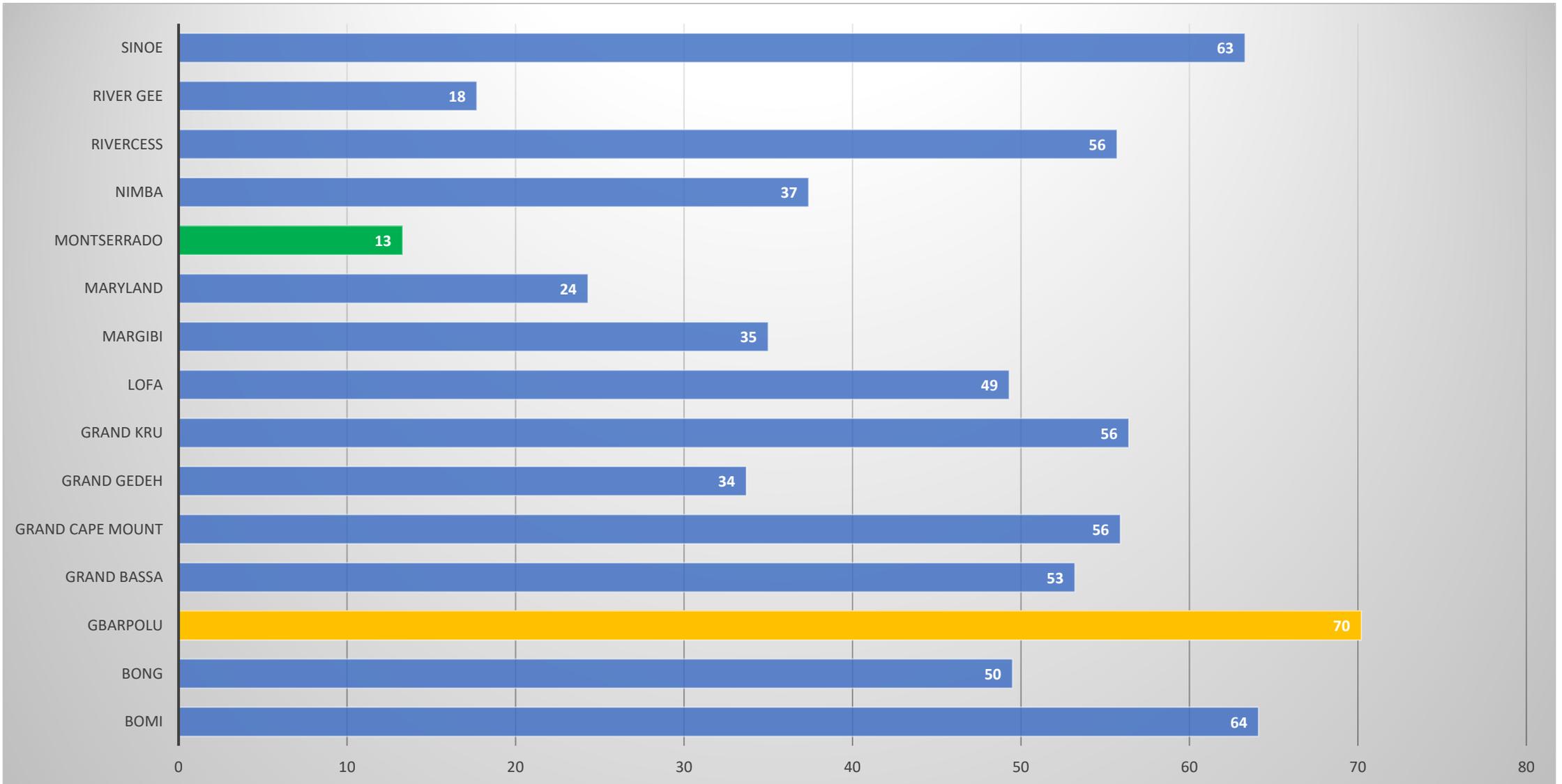
\*No safely managed estimate available

Hygiene



We know that clean water, along with decent sanitation and hygiene, are very effective in reducing poverty. It can help save lives, drive economic growth, keep kids in school and increase opportunities for women and girls.

# Open defecation in Liberia by county



# WASH in healthcare facilities

- 49 percent of healthcare facilities (HCF) in Liberia do not have water or have unimproved facilities, 27 percent have no sanitation service, and 31 percent have basic waste management services.
- infection prevention and control (IPC) prevent harm caused by infection to patients and health workers. Poor WASH and IPC lead to health acquired infections, transmission of diseases from health facilities to communities and increased use of antibiotics and exacerbate outbreak and spread of infections
- WASH plays a major role in reducing infant, child, and under-five mortality, with current rates at 63, 33 and 93 deaths per 1000 live birth respectively (Urban - 57, 30, and 85 deaths per 1000 live birth & Rural - 69, 36, and 102 deaths per 1000 live births).

# WASH in schools

- Every child has the right to a quality education, which includes access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services while at school. Children spend a significant portion of their day at school, where WASH services can impact student learning, health, and dignity, particularly for girls.
- Out of 6,380 schools in Liberia, 51.5 percent have access to basic water supply services, and 27 percent have access to basic sanitation services.



# Stakeholders involved in SDG 6 achievement

National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Commission

Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

Ministry of Public Works

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Mines and Energy

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Youth and Sports

National Public Health Institute of Liberia

Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation

Environmental Protection Agency

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Private Sector



# Mandate of the National WASH Commission

## National WASH Commission Act of 2017

**Section 2:** The mandate of the Commission is to promote and regulate the development, management of water, sanitation and hygiene services and serves as the principal government entity on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) throughout the Republic of Liberia.



# All SDG 6 targets and indicators important for Liberia



Target	Indicator (Custodian Agencies)	Custodian Agencies–Databases
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (World Health Organization (WHO)/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF))	WHO/UNICEF, JMP global database *
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	6.2.1.a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (WHO/UNICEF)	WHO/UNICEF, JMP global database *
	6.2.1.b Proportion of population using a handwashing facility with soap and water available (WHO/UNICEF)	
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated (WHO/United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat)/United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD))	WHO/UNICEF, JMP global database, UN-Habitat
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (United Nations Environment Program /UNSD)	United Nations Environment Program, GEMStat water-quality database ****
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO))	FAO, AQUASTAT ***, World Bank
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (FAO)	FAO, AQUASTAT ***
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) (United Nations Environment Program)	United Nations Environment Program, IWRM data portal **
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE))	UNECE, UNESCO
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (United Nations Environment Program /Ramsar Convention)	United Nations Environment Program, Ramsar Convention



## Critical issues, challenges and achievements

- Implementation of Liberia Ending Open Defecation Road Map – 2025
- Implementation of WASH Joint Sector Review 2023 Report Recommendations
- Liberia's Presidential WASH Compact 2.0

# SDG-PSS Summary Page

- 1) To what extent the SDG-PSS online course contributed to helping you how to navigate through the tool's main features?
  - The SDG-PSS online course is useful to support beginners understand how to use the platform and move about all the futures with ease and flexibility.
- 2) Among SDG-PSS components, in your opinion, which is/are the **most relevant** to your country and why?
  - Capacity assessment, financing assessment, policy and institutional assessment are relevant to Liberia context for now. These are important to providing information on the status of SDG6 in real-time.
- 3) Among SDG-PSS components, in your opinion, which is/are **not relevant/least relevant** to your country and why?
  - All of the SDG-PSS components are relevant and are incorporated in the general country approach. These components also require that they are strengthen to boost the country status of SDG6
- 4) How would SDG-PSS potentially help in the journey of achieving SDG6 in your country?
  - The SDG-PSS is supportive to Liberia's journey in sourcing data and relevant information for planning and decision purposes.
- 5) Other feedback or comments on SDG 6 in your country, other SDGs, and your overall assessment of the SDG-PSS.
  - There is a very high political will in Liberia towards the achievement of the SDGs, but the dividend is a minimum realization of the needed funding from government towards this end. There is a real need for coordination on the entire SDG program in Liberia. This will mutual accountability of all actors involved.



Thank you



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

