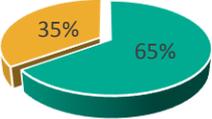


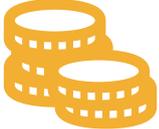
# Liberia Country Programme

## Greater Monrovia

Baseline Factsheet June 2017

Slum dwellers make up 70% of Greater Monrovia's population. The Liberia Country Programme will bring them into the national development process and improve living and working conditions for the poor. The Programme runs from 2016-21 and is part of the country's social and economic recovery from the 2014-15 Ebola Virus Disease outbreak.

 <p><b>65%</b> of the slum dwellers economically engaged/employed and <b>35%</b> unemployed</p>	 <p><b>36%</b> of female and <b>33%</b> of male urban dwellers unemployed</p>	<p>Household main source of drinking water:</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unprotected source (5.3%)</li> <li>Tube well/ borehole (3.1%)</li> <li>Protected well (3.8%)</li> <li>Piped to yard/ plot (7.8%)</li> <li>Public tap (11.6%)</li> <li>Piped water (15.4%)</li> <li>Dug well hand pump (25%)</li> <li>Bottled water (28.1%)</li> </ul>	
 <p><b>60.9%</b> of households consumed more than 20 liters of water per person per day, given an average household size of 4.9</p>	 <p><b>90%</b> of the households in slum/low income areas had access to improved water sources</p>	 <p><b>15%</b> of households among urban slum dwellers in Greater Monrovia used improved toilet facilities.</p>	 <p><b>36%</b> of households in urban slum areas had access to regular solid waste collection.</p>
 <p><b>49%</b> of households surveyed had access to a regular electricity connection</p>	 <p><b>38%</b> of the households experienced interruptions in flow of electricity every day</p>	 <p><b>8%</b> of the households reported the presence of street/road lights along the roads</p>	 <p><b>18%</b> of urban slum communities had no schooling</p>
 <p><b>33%</b> of urban slum communities have senior education and <b>20%</b> have university education</p>	 <p><b>76%</b> of urban slum communities had been living in the slum for more than 2 years</p>	 <p>Over <b>80%</b> of households expressed dissatisfaction with the general condition of the roads in their communities</p>	 <p><b>27%</b> said their solid waste is collected by the municipal authority</p>

 <p><b>24%</b> use a wild disposal area, <b>15%</b> burn their waste and <b>14%</b> use rivers and lakes for disposal</p>	 <p><b>4%</b> are connected to the main city sewer system and <b>95%</b> use a septic tank disposed of weekly by a private service provider</p>	 <p>Lack of access to financial support, mentioned by <b>80.4%</b> of the petty traders</p>	 <p>Limited space for selling mentioned by <b>50.3%</b> of the petty traders</p>
 <p>Poor access to financial services among petty traders, only <b>7%</b> had access to a business loan</p>	 <p><b>39%</b> operated their businesses in open spaces, <b>82%</b> faced harassment from police and <b>54%</b> experienced theft of their goods six months prior to the survey</p>	 <p><b>92%</b> of the waste pickers reporting access to garbage collection containers</p>	<p><b>43%</b></p> <p>Of waste pickers reported being exploited or harassed by intermediaries</p>
 <p>Constraints to the expansion of waste picker business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High cost of equipment (<b>64%</b>)</li> <li>● Health and safety risks (<b>32%</b>)</li> <li>● Others (<b>4%</b>)</li> </ul>	 <p><b>43%</b> of waste pickers had fallen sick or been injured related to garbage collection at least twice in the six months prior to data collection</p>	 <p><b>74%</b> of male petty traders would still be working in petty trading 5-10 years, compared to <b>65%</b> of females</p>	
 <p><b>82%</b> of the male waste pickers planned to start a new Income Generating Activity in the next 5–10 years compared to only <b>50%</b> of women</p>	 <p><b>63%</b> of the petty traders expressed a desire to be prominent business persons in 5–10 years after the survey</p>	 <p><b>60%</b> of waste pickers expressed a desire to be formally employed in 5-10 years after the survey</p>	 <p><b>80%</b> petty traders said limited access to financial services was the key hindrance to having prospects</p>
 <p><b>94%</b> waste pickers highlighted limited access to health and safety equipment as the major challenge to realizing their future plans</p>	<p>Challenges that would stop the informal workers from realizing their plans:</p>  <p><b>Waste pickers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Others (<b>6%</b>)</li> <li>● Access to health and safety (<b>94%</b>)</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Petty Traders</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Others (<b>6%</b>)</li> <li>● Access to training (<b>13%</b>)</li> <li>● Access to finances (<b>80%</b>)</li> </ul>	 <p>Petty traders reportedly earn LDR 9.525 (approx. USD 95) and make profits worth LDR 3298 (approx. USD 33) on average per month</p>

This information was generated from the Cities Alliance Liberia Country Programme baseline survey conducted in 2017:

- Household survey of 449 household in slum areas of greater Monrovia;
- Survey of 555 petty traders from Duala market, Red-light Market and Central Monrovia;
- Survey of 50 waste pickers from different Community Based Enterprises (CBEs); and
- 8 Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with petty traders, 8 FGDs with slum dwellers and 12 key informant interviews with government, community and petty trader union leaderships.