

INSTITUTIONAL WATER AND SANITARY FACILITY ASSESSMENT

*A STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT WITH UNICEF SPONSORSHIP*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	
Chapter 1	2
Introduction	2
Survey Design and Operationalization	2
Chapter 2	3
Institutional Profile	3
Chapter 3	3
Water Facility Profile	3
3.1 Availability of Water Facility	3
3.2 Agencies Providing Water Facilities	14
Chapter 4	17
Latrine Facility Profile	17
4.1 Availability of Latrine Facilities	17
4.2 Agencies Providing Latrine Facilities	23
4.3 Adequacy of Latrine Facilities in School	25
Chapter 5	26
Availability of Maintenance fund	26
Chapter 6	26
General Comments on Water Facilities	26
6.1 Repair of the Physical Structure of the Water Facility	26
6.2 Repair of Water Facility	27
6.3 Upkeep of The Water Facility	27
6.4 Repairs of Water Facility	28
Chapter 7	28
General Comments on Latrine Facilities	28
7.1 Repair of the Physical Structure of the Latrine Facility	28
7.2 Repairs of Latrine Facility	28
7.3 Upkeep of the Latrine Facility	28
7.4 State of the Latrine Facilities	29
Chapter 8	29
Solid Waste Management	29
8.1 Waste Generated	29
8.2 Waste Storage	30
8.3 General Comments on Solid Waste Management System	30
8.4 Sewage Disposal	31
Chapter 9	33
Conclusion	33

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The water and sanitation baseline survey was conducted by the Department of Community Development in collaboration with other stakeholders in order to collect information on the existence and/or situation of available water/latrine facilities, waste disposal facilities, etc. in lower basic schools, health and outreach centres and day care/early childhood learning centres.

Out of the 900 institutions that were to be covered in this study, 835 institutions were covered of which 553 were lower basic schools, 122 out-reach centres, 33 nursery schools and 29 day care centres.

Regarding the availability of water and sanitary facilities in educational and health institutions. The data shows that nursery schools, day-care centres and out-reach centres are the most disadvantaged. As fifty-five percent of the nursery schools did not have water facilities within their premises and about 49 percent of the day care centres are without the facility as well as about 65 percent of out-reach centres. In contrast water and sanitary conditions are better in lower basic, basic cycle (upper and lower combined) schools, health centres and hospitals.

In terms of regional disparities in water and sanitary conditions, the data shows that water and sanitary conditions are better in Banjul and Kanifing than in the rest of the divisions. The data shows that about 94 and 84 percent of lower basic schools in Banjul and Kanifing respectively have pipe borne water. Whilst 100 percent and 59 percent of the lower basic schools in Banjul and Kanifing have access to safe sanitary means of excreta disposal. Differences in the quality of water and sanitary facilities among predominantly rural divisions are not much. The availability of water and sanitary facilities across these divisions for Lower Basic schools range from 95.2 percent to 60.7 per cent for water and 100 percent to 57.6 percent for sanitary facilities. As has been observed at national level, within divisions, small educational and health institutions tend to be disadvantaged in terms of the availability of better water and sanitary facilities than larger institutions.

Regarding agencies providing support for the construction of water and sanitary facilities. The Gambia Government with donor support through the Department of State for Education provides most of the water facilities in Lower Basic Schools accounting to 47.0 percent, followed by UNICEF 9.2 percent. The data also shows that UNICEF and EDF are the major providers of water facilities to Basic Cycle Schools, each providing 17.2 percent of the institutions. For the Nursery Schools the Gambia government is the major provider of water facilities providing about 51 percent of the institutions followed by other agencies (compound owners, Save the Children among others) 21.2 percent. Across all categories of water facilities with the exception of boreholes, CARITAS is the main provider of water to nursery schools. The Gambia Government with donor support through the Department of State for Education is also the major provider of latrine facility to Lower Basic schools (21 percent) followed by UNICEF (6.7 percent). For the Basic Cycles, the Gambia Government is the major provider of latrine facilities (34.5 percent) followed by UNICEF (21 percent). As for the Day Care Centres, Gambia government is the major provider of the latrine facilities providing such facilities to (34.5 percent) of these institutions followed by UNICEF/DCD 20.7 percent.

Regarding the adequacy of Latrines in Schools, of the 498 lower basic schools in which number of cubicles was administered, 59.4 percent were within the recommended range of 1-50 pupils per cubicle and this norm is more common in LRD at 80.5 percent followed by CRD and NBD 76.7 and 71.9 percent respectively. Whilst for the basic cycle schools 65.4 percent of them have facilities within the recommended range of 1-50 pupils per cubicle and is highest in URD 77.8 percent followed by CRD and NBD at 75.0 and 57.1 percent respectively.

Regarding the availability of a maintenance budget in institutions, the data show that all the hospitals have maintenance budgets with health centres reporting 54 percent as having such a budget ranked second in terms of institutions having such a budget. For the remaining institutions less than a quarter (25 percent) reported having maintenance budget. The data further shows that most of the institutions with maintenance budgets were in Banjul (63.6 percent) followed by KMC (41.4 percent). Institutions with no maintenance budget are more prevalent in LRD with such institutions constituting about 16 percent followed by CRD with about 21 percent of such institutions.

As for the upkeep of the water facilities 56.3 percent of the institutions reported that there was no stagnant water around their facilities and 61.2 percent reported that their facilities were clean. As for the latrine facilities 73 percent of the institutions reported that stagnant water does not exist around the facilities and 58.8 percent of the institutions reported a non-existence of faeces around the facilities.

Regarding solid waste management, about 5 percent of the institutions reported that there exists an environmental programme in their institutions. Another 5 percent reported no waste storage facility in place and 4.2 percent reported that they needed a dustbin. As for the disposal of solid waste, most of the institutions reported burning as a means of disposal, with 40.6 percent reporting burning on-site and 26 percent burning off-site.

With regards to sewage disposal in health institutions tankers accounted for the highest. For health centres and hospitals, 42.9 and 40.0 percent of institutions respectively, use tankers to dispose sewage. Whilst for out reach centres pit in the ground accounted for the highest proportion with 9.0 percent and this may be because of the nature of the facility. For the educational institutions pit in the ground and tankers accounted for the highest proportion each constituting about 22 percent. The high prevalence of pit latrines in the grounds of institutions could be attributed to the fact that, most of the educational institutions surveyed were found in rural areas where the use pit latrines is quiet common.

Chapter 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Availability of safe drinking water and sanitary means of waste disposal is a basic right and necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid and schistosomiasis. Drinking Water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to safe drinking water is particularly important for children and women, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances. Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases. A study of the availability and state of water and sanitary conditions may, therefore, explain variations in the prevalence of such diseases across geographic locations.

The Water and Sanitary Baseline Survey was conducted by the Department of Community Development in collaboration with other stakeholders in-order to collect information on the existence and/or situation of available water/latrine facilities, waste disposal facilities, etc. in lower basic schools, hospitals, health and out-reach centres, day care/early childhood learning centres.

Thus, the objectives of the survey are:

- I) To assess the situation of water and sanitary (WATSAN) facilities in - Lower Basic (Primary), Early Childhood Centres and Health Centres
- II) To provide a database for schools Water and Sanitary (WATSAN) facilities country-wide to enhance management, planning and decision-making; and,
- III) To disseminate the baseline information, for coordination, collaboration and effective partnership

1.2 SURVEY DESIGN AND OPERATIONALIZATION

A frame was prepared containing a list of lower basic schools, early childhood, day-care centres and health/out reach centres. About 900 institutions were included in the frame to which enumerators were assigned to administer a questionnaire with supervisors scrutinizing the completed instruments.

However, out of the 900 institutions in the initial list, 835 questionnaires were completed for the responding institutions. It should be noted here that the data analysis was constrained due to the content and context of the questionnaire as well as its completion by the enumerators.

Chapter 2

2.1 Institutional Profile

Out of the 835 institutions to which questionnaires were completed, 553 (66.2 per cent) were lower basic (primary) schools, and 14.6 per cent (122) were out-reach centres. Also, 33 (4.0 per cent) and 29 (3.5 per cent) were nurseries and day care centres respectively {see table 1}.

Divisional analysis shows Western Division with the largest number of institutions of 234 (28.0 per cent) of all types. Followed by Kanifing/KMC with 145 (17.4 per cent). Central River Division and North Bank divisions accounted for 137 (16.4 per cent) and 129 (15.5 per cent) respectively.

Table1: Percentage distribution of institutions by type of institution and Division

DIVISION	Lower Basic (Primary)	Basic Cycle (Lower & Upper Combined)	Day Care Centre	Nursery	Health Centre	Out Reach Centre	Hospital	Arabic School	All Institutions
Banjul	77.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	13.6	0.0	22
Kanifing/KMC	92.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	145
Western Division	67.1	0.0	2.1	12.0	8.1	7.3	0.0	3.4	234
Lower River Division	56.6	4.8	4.8	2.4	3.6	27.7	0.0	0.0	83
North Bank Division	52.7	5.4	3.9	1.6	7.8	27.9	0.8	0.0	129
Central River Division	46.7	6.6	8.0	0.7	5.1	32.1	0.7	0.0	137
Upper River Division	77.6	10.6	2.4	0.0	7.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	85
Total	66.2	3.5	3.5	4.0	6.7	14.6	0.6	1.0	835

District analysis of institutions covered during this survey shows that Kanifing/KMC has the highest number of institutions covered 145 (17.4 per cent). Besides Kombo North with 64 (7.7 per cent), all the rest have less than 50 institutions covered with some districts as low as 2 (0.2 per cent). It is interesting to note that {see table 2} all the institutions covered in Banjul Central, Banjul North and Jarra Central were lower basic schools (i.e. no other type of institution was covered in these districts).

Of the 5 hospitals covered in the survey, 3 were found to be in Banjul South and the remaining 2 in Upper Baddibu and Fuladu West. Also, there were 8 Arabic schools covered, which were

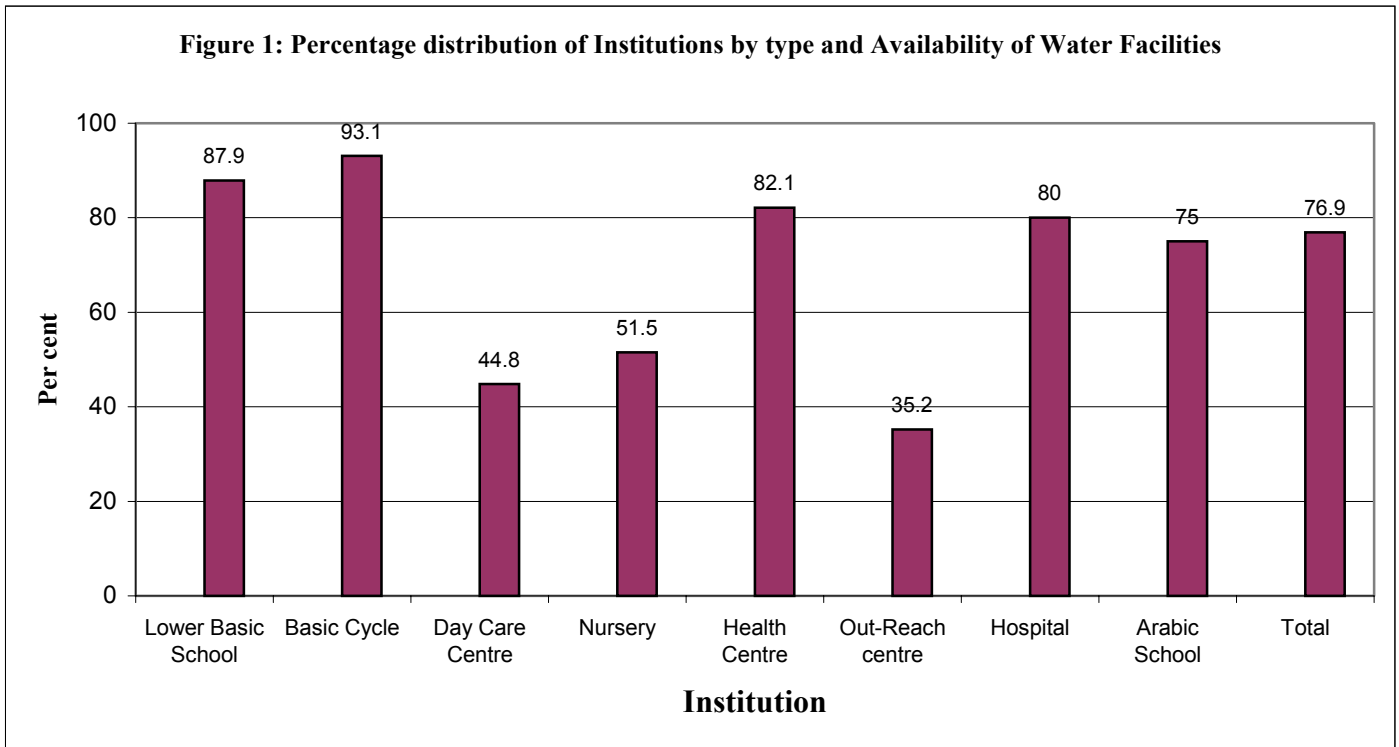
captured in Kombo East (4), Foni Brefet (3) and Foni Bintang Karanai (1). The disparities in the number of institutions covered in this survey can be explained by differences in the number of institutions across geographic locations.

Table 2: Percentage Distribution of institutions by type of institution and District

DISTRICT	Lower Basic (Primary)	Basic Cycle (Lower & Upper Combined)	Day Care Centre	Nursery	Health Centre	Out-Reach Centre	Reach Hospital	Arabic School	Institutions No.
Banjul South	68.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	18.8	0.0	16
Banjul Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Banjul North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Kanifing	92.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	145
Kombo North	87.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	7.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	64
Kombo South	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28
Kombo Central	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	43
Kombo East	26.5	0.0	2.9	38.2	2.9	17.6	0.0	11.8	34
Foni Brefet	23.5	0.0	5.9	29.4	0.0	23.5	0.0	17.6	17
Foni Bintang Karanai	54.5	0.0	4.5	27.3	4.5	4.5	0.0	4.5	22
Foni Kansala	41.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	12
Foni Bondali	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	6
Foni Jarrol	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	8
Kiang West	58.6	3.4	6.9	0.0	3.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	29
Kiang Central	42.9	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	14
Kiang East	50.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	8
Jarra West	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	12
Jarra Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Jarra East	35.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	14
Lower Niumi	66.7	6.1	3.0	3.0	12.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	33
Upper Niumi	50.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	20
Jokadu	42.1	5.3	10.5	0.0	5.3	36.8	0.0	0.0	19
Lower Baddibu	58.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	12
Central Baddibu	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	10
Upper Baddibu	54.3	2.9	5.7	0.0	5.7	28.6	2.9	0.0	35
Lower Saloum	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	7
Upper Saloum	50.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	12
Nianija	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	42.9	0.0	0.0	7
Niani	42.9	9.5	14.3	0.0	4.8	28.6	0.0	0.0	21
Sami	36.4	9.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	22
Niamina Dankunku	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	5
Niamina West	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	8
Niamina East	41.7	16.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	12
Fuladu West	62.5	0.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	15.0	2.5	0.0	40
Janjangbureh	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	3
Fuladu East	81.6	13.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	38
Kantora	71.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
Wuli	81.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	21
Sandu	66.7	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	12
Total (per cent)	66.2	3.5	3.5	4.0	6.7	14.6	0.6	1.0	835

3.1 Availability of Water Facilities in Educational and Health Institutions

It was observed that out of the 835 institutions covered in the survey 642 (76.9 per cent) {see table 3.1a on appendix and figure 1} reported availability of water facilities, whilst 193 (23.1per cent) had no water facility within their premises. Across institutions, outreach centres, day care centres and nurseries have the highest tendency of not having water in their institutions.



The distribution of institutions by type {table 3.1b} shows that 486 (75.7 per cent) of all institutions reported the availability of water facility within their premises are lower basic schools. Nursery schools and day-care centres accounted for 17 (2.6 per cent) and 13 (2.0 per cent) respectively of institutions with water facilities.

Table 3.1b: Percentage distribution of institutions with water facilities by type of institution and Division

DIVISION	INSTITUTION								No .
	Lower Basic	Basic Cycle (Lower & Upper)	Day-Care Centre	Nursery	Health Centre	Out-Reach Centre	Hospital	Arab ic School	
Banjul	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	20
Kanifing	92.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	137
Western Division	75.0	0.0	2.8	7.8	7.8	3.3	0.0	3.3	180
Lower River	74.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	54
North Bank	65.5	8.0	2.3	2.3	6.9	14.9	0.0	0.0	87
Central River Division	65.3	8.2	3.1	1.0	6.1	15.3	1.0	0.0	98
Upper River	72.7	12.1	3.0	0.0	9.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	66
All institutions	75.7	4.2	2.0	2.6	7.2	6.7	0.6	0.9	642

Of the 642 institutions with water facilities, 137 (21.3 per cent) were found in Kanifing/KMC, whilst Western division had 180 (28.0 per cent). Banjul, Lower River, North Bank, Central River Division and Upper River divisions accounted for 20 (3.1 per cent), 54 (8.4 per cent), 87 (13.6 per cent), 98 (15.3 per cent) and 66 (10.3 per cent) respectively. {see table 3.1b}

Table 3.1c below shows percentage distribution of available water facilities in Lower Basic Schools by Type and Division. In all, concrete lined well fitted with hand pump accounted for the highest 35.6 per cent followed by other (pipe borne water) 34.4 per cent and this is more prevalent in Banjul and KMC 94.1 and 84.3 per cent respectively. Borehole and concrete lined well follow this at 8.0 and 6.2 per cent respectively.

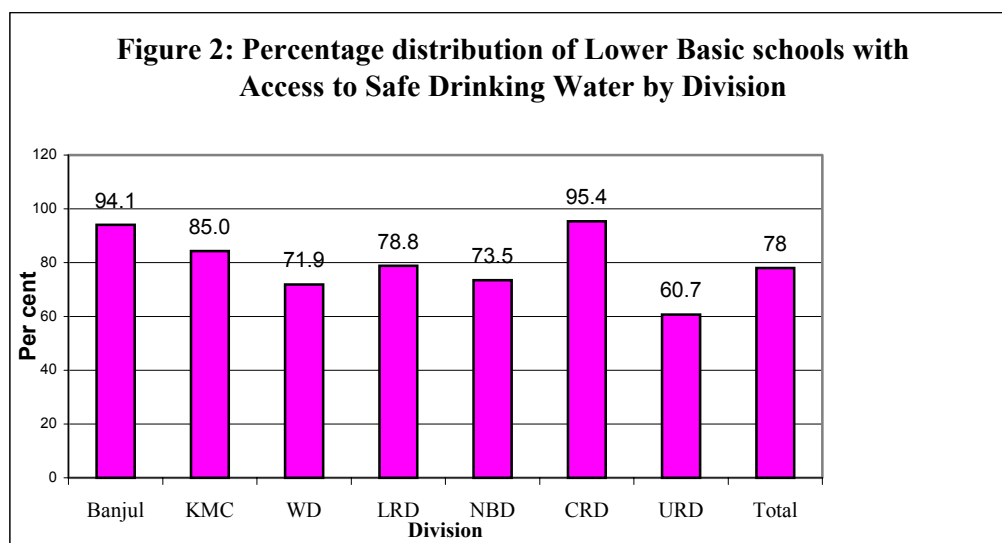
Apart from Banjul and KMC where pipe-borne water systems are more common, being accounted for by others, concrete lined wells fitted with handpumps are more common in all the other divisions. The least common water facility is unlined open well 3.8 per cent. The incidence of sources of unsafe water quality in the Lower Basic Schools is relatively low at about 10 per cent.

Table 3.1c: Percentage Distribution of Availability of Water facilities in Lower Basic Schools by Type and Division

Division	Type of Water Facility Available						No.
	Borehole	Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump	Concrete lined open well	Unlined open well	Other (pipe borne water)	Missing	
Banjul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	5.9	17
KMC	0.0	0.7	2.9	6.0	84.3	6.0	134
WD	10.8	38.2	8.9	5.1	22.9	14.0	157
LRD	14.9	59.6	6.4	0.0	4.3	14.9	47
NBD	8.8	45.6	7.4	2.9	19.1	16.2	68
CRD	6.3	84.4	4.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	64
URD	15.2	34.9	7.6	4.5	10.6	27.3	66
Total	8.0	35.6	6.2	3.8	34.4	12.1	553

Availability of Water Facilities in Lower Basic Schools

Figure 2 below show percentage distribution of Lower Basic Schools with access to *safe* drinking water by division. Access to safe drinking water is more prevalent in CRD with 95.4 per cent of the schools and Banjul and KMC follow this at 94.1 and 85.0 per cent respectively. However, this is not the expected scenario as all schools in Banjul and KMC are expected to have access to safe drinking water source. In Banjul, it can be seen that missing cases (i.e. type of water facility not stated) accounts for the remaining 5.9 per cent. Access to *safe* drinking water is less in URD and WD at 60.7 and 71.0 per cent respectively. Overall, access to *safe* drinking water is 78.0 per cent for the lower basic schools.



The Basic Cycle School system prevails only in URD, CRD, NBD and LRD at a total of 29 schools. URD and CRD accounts for 9 school each, NBD 7 schools and LRD 4 schools. However, the table below analyses the available water facilities in these Basic Cycle Schools by type and division and shows that the most prevalent type of facility is the Concrete lined

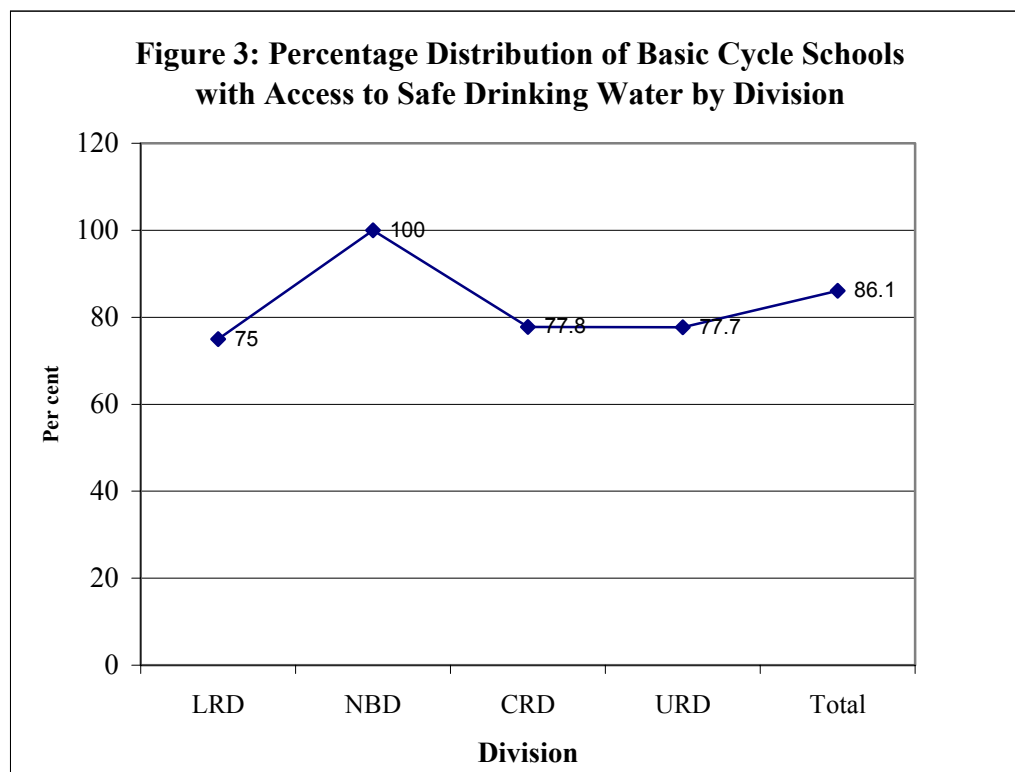
well fitted with hand pump accounting for 55.1 per cent. The other more prevalent facilities are boreholes (20.7 per cent) and others (pipe borne water) at 10.3 per cent.

Availability of Water Facilities in Basic Cycles Schools by Division

Table 3.1d: Percentage Distribution of type of water facility available by in Basic Cycle Schools by Division

Division	Type of Water Facility Available						No .
	Borehole	Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump	Concrete lined open well	Unlined open well	Other (pipe borne water)	Missing	
LRD	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	4
NBD	42.9	42.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	7
CRD	11.1	66.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	9
URD	11.1	55.5	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	9
Total	20.7	55.1	7.0	0.0	10.3	6.9	29

Access to *safe* drinking water supply facilities in Basic Cycle schools is presented in figure 3 below. It reveals that all (100.0 per cent) of the schools in NBD have access to *safe* drinking water supply facilities. Access to safe drinking water supply facilities prevails in CRD, URD and LRD at 77.8, 77.7 and 75.0 per cent respectively. Overall, 86.1 per cent of the basic cycle schools have access to safe drinking water.



In all, only 29-day care centres were covered during the survey and only 2 were included in the survey in Banjul and KMC. The table below shows that, more than half (55.2 percent) of the day care centres covered did not state type of water facility and this can be attributed to the lack of facilities in their premises.

Among the facilities reported, boreholes, concrete lined well fitted with hand pump and other sources (pipe borne water) were more prevalent at 10.3 percent each. Unlined open well followed at 6.9 percent.

Table 3.1e: Percentage Distribution of Available Water Facilities in Day Care Centres by Type and Division

Division	Type of Water Facility Available						No .
	Borehole	Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump	Concrete lined open well	Unlined open well	Other (pipe borne water)	Missing	
Banjul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
KMC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
WD	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	5
LRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
NBD	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	5
CRD	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	72.7	11
URD	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2
Total	10.3	10.3	6.8	6.9	10.3	55.2	29

From the table below, it can be seen that none of the nursery schools in Banjul, KMC and URD are covered. Almost half (48.5 per cent) of the nursery schools did not state the type of water facility available and this could be attributed to the fact that, they don't have the facilities in their premises. Of the ones stated, the more prevalent is the concrete lined well fitted with hand pump at 24.3 per cent. This is followed by concrete lined open well at 9.1 and unlined open well, borehole and other types accounted for 6.1 per cent each.

Although the number of cases covered in this category of educational institutions is small, it is evident that a considerable number of nursery schools have no water facilities.

Table 3.1f: Percentage Distribution of Available Water facilities in Nursery Schools by Type and Division

Division	Type of Water Facility Available						No.
	Borehole	Concrete line well fitted with hand pump	Concrete lined open well	Unlined open well	Other (pipe borne water)	Missing	
WD	7.1	25.0	10.7	3.6	3.6	50.0	28
LRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
NBD	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2
CRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Total	6.1	24.3	9.1	6.1	6.1	48.5	33

Table 3.1g below shows that, most of the health centres have other (pipe borne water) facilities in their premises (32.1 per cent) and this is more prevalent in Banjul and KMC at 100 per cent each. All the health centres covered in LRD have borehole water supply system. Apart from others (pipe-borne water supply facilities), the most prevalent type of water facilities are the boreholes constituting about 27 per cent followed by concrete lined well fitted with handpump at 16.1 per cent. Concrete lined open wells constitute 7.2 per cent of the water facilities available.

Table 3.1g: Percentage Distribution of Available Water Facilities in Health Centres by Type and Division

Division	Type of Water Facility Available						No.
	Borehole	Concrete line well fitted with hand pump	Concrete lined open well	Unlined open well	Other (pipe borne water)	Missing	
Banjul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
KMC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	10
WD	26.3	15.8	10.6	0.0	21.1	26.3	19
LRD	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
NBD	10.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	40.0	10
CRD	42.9	28.6	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	7
URD	50.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	6
Total	26.8	16.1	7.2	0.0	32.1	17.9	56

For the Out-reach centres, about sixty-five (64.8) per cent are without water facilities in their premises, this is because of the nature of the facilities. Of those with water facilities, 18.8 per cent have concrete lined well fitted with hand pump and 5.7 per cent have boreholes.

Table 3.1h: Percentage Distribution of Available Water Facilities in Out-Reach Centres by Type and Division

Division	Type of Water Facility Available						No.
	Borehole	Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump	Concrete lined open well	Unlined open well	Other (pipe borne water)	Not Available	
WD	11.8	17.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	64.7	17
LRD	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	8.7	69.6	23
NBD	13.9	11.1	2.8	0.0	8.3	63.9	36
CRD	0.0	20.5	11.3	0.0	2.3	65.9	44
URD	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Total	5.7	18.8	5.8	0.0	4.9	64.8	122

Table 3.1i below shows that 82 out of 108 health institutions covered in this survey have out-patients 1-1000, 21 facilities with 1001-5000 out-patients and only 4 with 5001 and over out-patients. A review of the sources of water of these facilities shows that in general facilities with smaller out-patients don't have any water facilities. This assertion supports what has been observed on the side of water facilities in out-reach centres. The table further shows that health facilities with larger out-patient numbers tend to have most of their water supply from other sources (largely pipe-borne), boreholes and concrete line wells fitted with hand pump. Furthermore, the proportions of health facilities getting their water from these sources increase with number of out-patients.

Table 3.1i: Percentage Distribution of Type of Water Facilities and Number of Outpatients in Health Institutions

Type of water facility	No. of Out-patients			Total
	1 - 1000	1001 – 5000	5001 and over	
Boreholes	13.4	14.3	20.0	13.9
Concrete lined well fitted with handpump	23.1	23.8	40.0	24.1
Concrete lined open well	9.8	9.6	0.0	9.3
others	14.6	23.8	40.0	17.6
Without water facility	39.0	28.6	0.0	35.2
Number	82	21	4	108

Previous tables shows that larger health facilities such as health centres and hospitals are mainly government provided, hence the potential for such facilities to be able to afford more expensive water facilities. Although a little over a third of health facilities in the sample are without water facilities, it is worth noting that most of these are out-reach centres.

Table 3.1j shows that for health centres 12 out of the 45 have boreholes and 13 have pipe borne water (others). For out reach centres, out of the 59, 11 had concrete lined well fitted with hand pump and 29 are without water facility and this is because of the nature of the facility as they are mostly outreach centres. None of the out-reach centres covered during the survey had a number of 5001-40000 out-patients. For hospitals others (pipe borne water) accounted for the highest for 1-1000 out-patients and 1001-5000 (50 per cent each), this is because they are mainly government owned, hence the potential of having such facility. Again, the data shows

the same for out-reach centres and hospitals, the smaller the number of out-patients, the less likely of not having any of the facilities. It is important to note that 5 hospitals were covered during this survey but the population of catchment area of one of them was not stated, that is why 4 instead of 5 hospitals appeared in the table. The table also shows that 49.2 per cent of out-reach centres did not have water facilities and this is because of the nature of the facilities. As they are often located in rural areas with health services provided by health personnel who make scheduled visits to these centres to deliver, mainly, MCH and FP services. Such centres are often without resident health personnel as such would seldom have water facilities.

Table 3.1j: Percentage Distribution of Health Institutions by Type, Type of Water Facility and Number of Outpatients

Type of Institution	Type of Water Facility	No. of Outpatients			No.
		1-1000	1001-5000	5001 and over	
Health Centre	Boreholes	66.7	25.0	8.3	12
	Concrete lined well fitted with handpump	42.9	42.9	14.3	7
	Concrete lined open well	66.7	33.3	0.0	3
	Cement lined well with handpump	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
	Cement lined well	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
	others	53.8	30.8	15.4	13
	Without water facility	62.5	37.5	0.0	8
	Total	60.0	31.1	8.9	45
Out-Reach Centre	Boreholes	100.0	0.0	0.0	3
	Concrete lined well fitted with handpump	81.8	18.2	0.0	11
	Concrete lined open well	100.0	0.0	0.0	3
	Cement lined well with handpump	100.0	0.0	0.0	6
	Cement lined well	66.7	33.3	0.0	3
	others	100.0	0.0	0.0	4
	Without water facility	93.1	6.9	0.0	29
	Total	91.5	8.5	0.0	59
Hospital	Cement lined well with hand pump	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
	others	50.0	50.0	0.0	2
	Without water facility	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
	Total	25.0	50.0	25.0	4

Table 3.1k below shows that 117 out of the 553 Lower Basic Schools covered in this survey has a roll of less than 100, 165 with 100-199, 110 with 200-299, 34 with 300-399, 29 with 400-499 and 87 with 500 and above. The data shows concrete lined well fitted with hand pump accounted for the highest 35.6 per cent followed by others (pipe borne water) at 34.4 per cent. Whilst boreholes and concrete lined open well accounts for 8.0 and 6.2 per cent respectively.

Table 3.1k: Percentage distribution of Lower Basic Schools by Type of Water Facility and Number of Pupils

Type of water facility	Number of pupils							Total
	Not Stated	Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and above	
Boreholes	9.1	3.4	7.3	3.6	8.8	17.2	17.2	8.0
Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump	36.4	7.7	37.5	53.6	44.1	48.2	39.1	35.6
Concrete lined open well	18.2	7.7	4.2	10.9	0.0	10.3	1.1	6.2
Unlined Open well	0.0	8.5	4.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Others (pipe borne water)	27.3	55.6	27.9	21.8	32.4	20.7	40.2	34.4
Not stated	9.1	17.1	18.2	7.3	14.7	3.4	2.3	12.1
Number	11	117	165	110	34	29	87	553

Analysis from the table below shows that out of the 29 basic cycles covered in this survey, one had a role of less than 100, seven with 200-299 and one with 500 and above. A similar pattern follows for the other rolls. Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump accounted for the highest 55.1 per cent followed by boreholes at 20.7 per cent. Concrete lined open well and others (pipe borne water) accounted for 6.9 and 10.3 per cent respectively.

Table 3.1l: Percentage Distribution of Basic Cycles by Type of Water Facility and Number of Pupils

Type of water facility	Number of pupils							Total
	Not Stated	Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and above	
Boreholes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	42.9	0.0	20.7
Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.7	33.3	28.6	83.3	55.1
Concrete lined open well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	14.3	0.0	6.9
Others (pipe borne water)	100.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	10.3
Not stated	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	6.9
Number	1	1	1	7	6	7	6	29

Table 3.1m shows that, Out of the 31 day-care centres surveyed, none had role of 400-499 and only one had roll of 500 and above. Majority of the day-care centres had a roll of less than 100 and 100-199 and this in conformity with the role of day-care centres. About 55.2 per cent of the day care centres did not state the type of facility available. Of the ones stated, the most prevalent is boreholes, concrete lined well fitted with hand pump and others (pipe borne water) at 10.3 per cent each. Followed by unlined open well and concrete line open well at 6.9 and 6.8 per cent respectively.

Table 3.1m: Percentage Distribution of Day Care Centres by Type of Water Facility and Number of pupils

Type of water facility	Number of pupils							Total
	Not Stated	Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and above	
Boreholes	0.0	0.0	9.1	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump	0.0	11.1	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.3
Concrete lined open well	0.0	11.1	9.1	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
Unlined Open well	0.0	11.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Others (pipe borne water)	0.0	11.1	9.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
Not stated	100.0	55.6	63.6	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	55.2
Number	2	9	11	4	2	0	1	31

Table 3.1n below shows that, 2 of the Nursery schools have a roll of 300-399. Most of the nursery schools captured are found within the roll of less than 100 and 100-199. Concrete lined open well tend to be more prevalent in the nursery schools at 24.3 per cent followed by concrete lined open well at 9.1 per cent. The remaining type of facilities accounted for 6.1 per cent each. Almost half (48.5 per cent) of the nursery schools did not state the type of facility available and this could be attributed to the fact that, they don't have the facilities.

Table 3.1n: Percentage Distribution of Nursery Schools by Type of Water Facility and Number of Pupils

Type of water facility	Number of pupils					Total
	Not Stated	Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	
Boreholes	0.0	6.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump	0.0	25.0	20.0	50.0	0.0	24.3
Concrete lined open well	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	50.0	9.1
Unlined Open well	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Others (pipe borne water)	100.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Not stated	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	48.5
Number	1	16	10	4	2	33

Table 3.1o below shows that out of the 8 Arabic schools covered in this survey, one had a roll of less than 100, 3 with 100-199 and 2 with 200-299 and another 2 with 300-399. Concrete lined open well accounted for the highest facility 37.5 per cent followed by boreholes. Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump and unlined open well account for 12.5 per cent each.

Table 3.1o: Percentage Distribution of Arabic Schools by Type of Water Facility and Number of Pupils

Type of water facility	Number of pupils					Total
	Not Stated	Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	
Boreholes	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	12.5
Concrete lined open well	0.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	50.0	37.5
Unlined Open well	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	12.5
Not stated	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	50.0	25.0
Number	0	1	3	2	2	8

3.2 Agencies Providing Water Facility

Table 3.2a below shows percentage distribution of available water facilities in Lower Basic Schools by type and agency providing the facility. It can be seen that The Government of The Gambia with donor support through the Department of State for Education and Local Government provides most of the water facilities available in the Lower Basic Schools accounting for 47.0 per cent. Apart from government, UNICEF is the highest water facility provider in the Lower Basic Schools providing about 9.2 per cent of the facilities. EDF and CARITAS each provided about 5.8 per cent of water facilities followed by Action Aid, FRG, SSP and Africa Muslim Agency at 5.2, 3.3, 1.8 and 0.7 per cent respectively.

UNICEF mainly provided such water facilities in the form of Concrete lined well fitted with hand pump. Since the other institutions that provide water facilities are mainly government, the evidence in the table reveals that government with donor support is a key contributor to the water supply in lower basic schools. Data in the table, however, shows that government contribution is more in the provision of pipe borne water, as shown in the 'other' category 47.0 per cent. This could be attributed to the fact that donor agencies provide assistance to educational institutions through government, hence government is regarded as the provider.

Table 3.2a: Percentage Distribution of Available Water Facilities in Lower Basic Schools by Type of Facility and by Agencies Providing the Facility

Type of Water Facility	Which Agency Provided the Facility									No.
	SSP	EDF	FRG	UNICEF	CARI TAS	ACTI ON AID	Africa Muslim Agency	Others (pipe borne water)	NS	
Boreholes	2.3	18.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.3	0.0	47.7	25.0	44
Concrete lined well fitted with handpump	4.6	5.6	8.6	24.4	12.7	13.7	0.0	27.4	3.0	197
Concrete lined open well	0.0	8.8	0.0	5.9	8.8	2.9	5.9	41.2	26.5	34
Unlined open well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	61.9	33.3	21
Others (pipe borne water)	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	80.0	13.7	190
NS	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	86.6	67
Total	1.8	5.8	3.3	9.2	5.8	5.2	0.7	47.0	21.2	553

Table 3.2b below reveals that, UNICEF and EDF are the major providers of water facilities in the Basic Cycle Schools, each providing 17.2 per cent of the facilities. FRG and Action Aid follow this at 13.8 and 10.3 per cent respectively. SSP provided 3.4 per cent and other agencies provided about 17.2 per cent. It is worth noting that the others category is mainly government. The table further reveals that UNICEF, EDF and FRG are the major providers of boreholes and concrete lined wells fitted with handpump to basic cycle schools.

Table 3.2b: Percentage Distribution of Available Water Facilities in Basic Cycle Schools by Type and Agencies Providing the Facility

Type of Water Facility	Which Agency Provided the Facility									No.
	SSP	EDF	FRG	UNICEF	CARITAS	ACTI ON AID	Africa Muslim Agency	Others	NS	
Boreholes	0.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	6
Concrete lined well fitted handpump	6.2	25.0	18.9	12.5	0.0	18.9	0.0	18.9	0.0	16
Concrete lined open well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Others (pipe borne water)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	3
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	2
Total	3.4	17.2	13.8	17.2	0.0	10.3	0.0	17.2	20.7	29

Table 3.2c below shows percentage distribution of available water facilities in nursery schools by type and agency, which provided the facilities. Of the facilities available in the Nursery Schools, 51.5 per cent are provided by agencies not stated and 21.2 per cent by other agencies (compound owners, save the children among others). CARITAS provided 15.2 per cent of the facilities and SSP, EDF, ACTIONAID and Africa Muslim Agency provided 3.0 per cent each. However, the most common water facility in the nursery schools is the concrete lined well-fitted handpump (6 wells). Across all categories of water facilities with the exception of boreholes, CARITAS is the main provider of water to nursery schools.

Table 3.2c: Percentage Distribution of Available Water Facilities in Nursery Schools by Type of Facility and Agency Providing the Facility

Type of Water Facility	Which Agency Provided the Facility							No.
	SSP	EDF	CARITAS	ACTIONAID	Africa Muslim Agency	Others	NS	
Boreholes	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2
Concrete lined well fitted handpump	12.5	0.0	37.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	0.0	8
Concrete lined open well	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	3
Unlined open well	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	2
Others (pipe borne water)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Total	3.0	3.0	15.2	3.0	3.0	21.2	51.5	33

Table 3.2d below shows that in the health centres, most of the water facilities are provided by other agencies (55.4 per cent) most of which is the government. EDF and FRG follow this at 5.4 per cent each. The other providers are UNICEF and CARITAS at 1.8 per cent each. EDF and FRG provide 50 per cent of the concrete lined wells fitted with hand pumps. Other providers which is predominantly government provides most of the other types of water facilities (pipe borne water). This may be probably due to the fact that most health centres are government built and are run by government.

Table 3.2d: Percentage Distribution of Availability of Water Facility in Health Centres by Type of Facility and Agency Providing the Facility

Type of Water Facility	Which Agency Provided the Facility									No .
	SS P	ED F	FR G	UNICE F	CARI TAS	ACTI ON AID	Africa Muslim Agency	Oth ers	NS	
Boreholes	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	33.3	15
Concrete lined well fitted handpump	0.0	22.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	11.1	9
Concrete lined open well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	4
Others (pipe borne water)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	16.7	18
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	10
Total	0.0	5.4	5.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	55.4	30.4	56

Most of the Out-reach centres do not have water facilities within their premises and this accounts for 68.9 per cent as not stated (NS) in the table below and this is because of the nature of the facility. However, the few facilities available in the Out-reach centres are mainly provided by other agencies, EDF, FRG, UNICEF and SSP with 9.0, 6.6, 6.6, 2.5, and 2.5 respectively. EDF provides most of the boreholes in out-reach centres (71.4 per cent). FRG, UNICEF and Action Aid provide most of the concrete lined wells fitted with hand pumps.

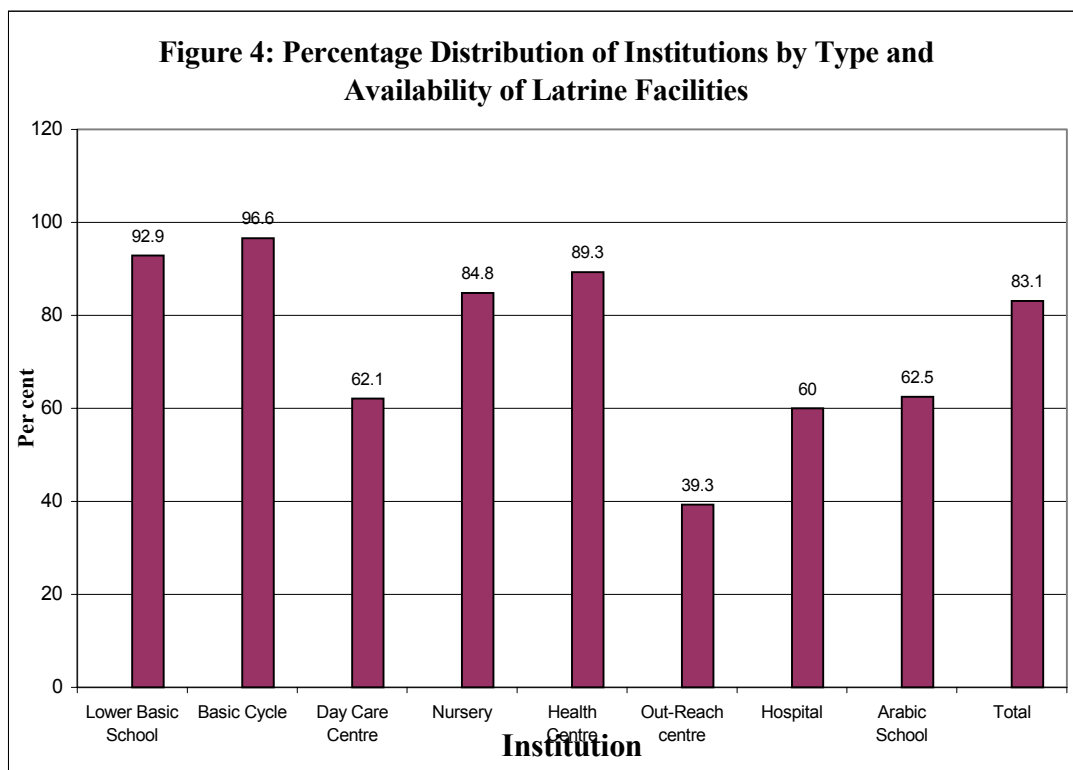
Table 3.2e: Percentage Distribution of Available Water Facilities in Out-Reach Centres by Type and Agencies Providing the Facilities

Type of Water Facility	Which Agency Provided the Facility									No .
	SS P	EDF	FRG	UNICE F	CARI TAS	ACTI ON AID	Africa Muslim Agency	Oth ers	NS	
Boreholes	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	7
Concrete lined well fitted handpump	13.0	0.0	30.5	8.7	8.7	4.3	4.3	26.2	4.3	23
Concrete lined open well	0.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	28.5	7
Others (pipe borne water)	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	6
NS	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	79
Total	2.5	6.6	6.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	0.8	9.0	68.9	122

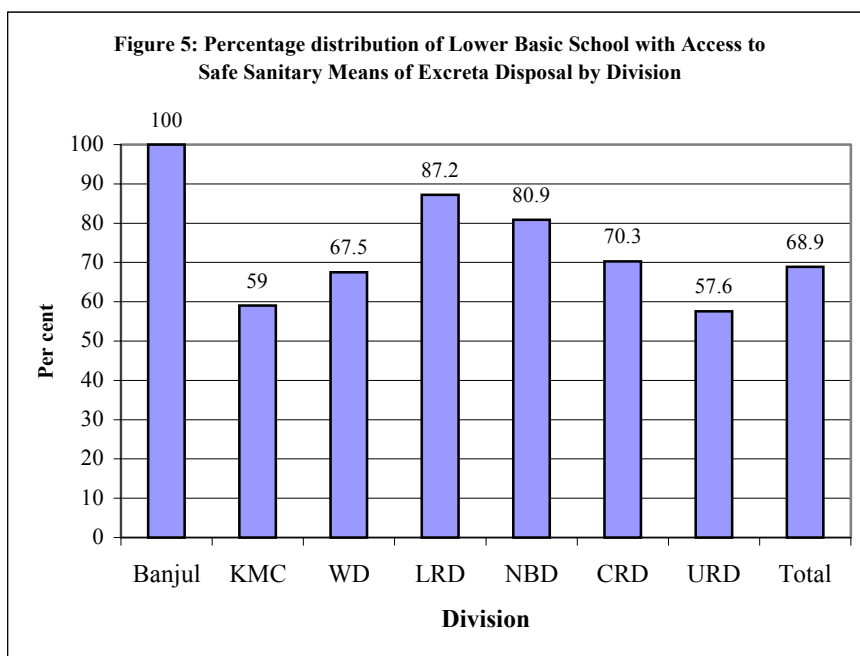
Chapter 4 Latrine Facility Profile

4.1 Availability of Latrine facilities

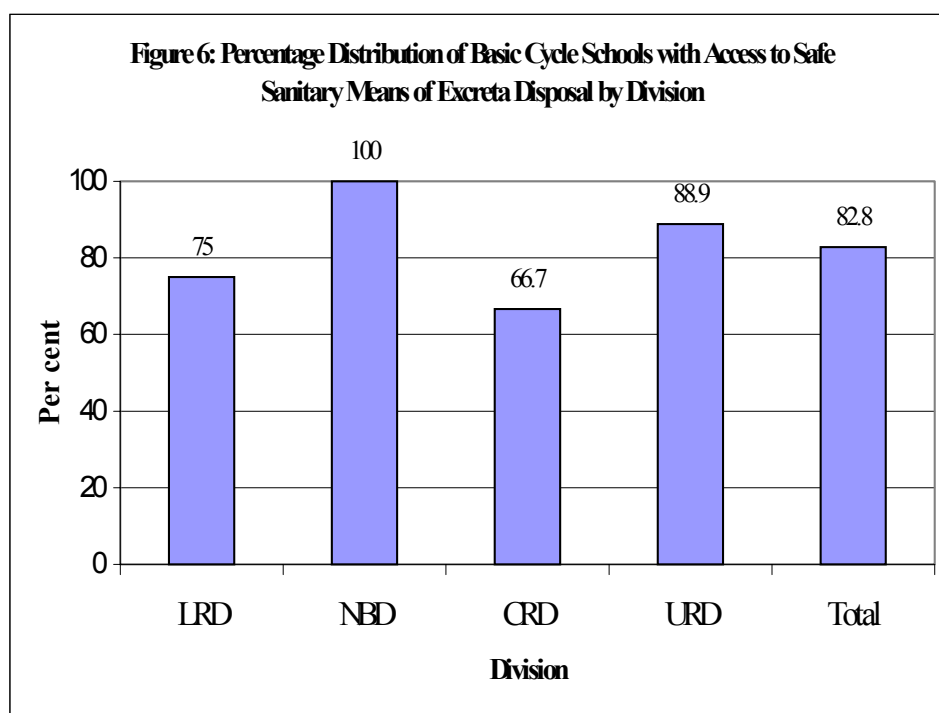
Regarding the availability of the latrine facility within the premises of the institutions, 83.1 per cent (694) of the institutions covered reported that the facility exist therein, whilst about 17 per cent (141) didn't have the facility. Analysis within institutions showed that for lower basic schools, about 93 per cent (514) of the schools have latrine facility, whilst 7.1per cent do not have the facility. For Basic Cycle schools about 97 per cent of the schools covered in the survey had toilet facilities. Whilst 62.1per cent of the day-care centres reported the availability of latrine facilities, and 84.8 per cent of the nursery schools have latrine facilities within their premises. {see figure 4 below or table 4.1a on appendix}



In figure 5, it can be seen that access to safe sanitary means of excreta disposal in lower basic schools is highest in Banjul at 100.0 per cent. LRD and NBD follow this at 87.2 and 80.9 per cent respectively. Access to safe sanitary means of excreta disposal is lowest in schools in URD at 57.6 per cent.



Like in the case of access to *safe* drinking water supply facilities, NBD shows the highest at 100.0 per cent of all the basic schools with access to safe sanitary means of excreta disposal. Of the basic cycle schools in URD, LRD and CRD, 88.9 75.0 and 66.7 per cent have access to safe sanitary means of excreta disposal. In all, 82.8 per cent of the institutions have access to safe sanitary means of excreta disposal. {see figure 6}



In Banjul most of the institutions with toilet facilities (85 per cent) are lower basic schools. No nursery was covered in Banjul, whilst the only day-care centre captured in the survey have reported non-availability of latrine facilities within its premises. {see table 4.1b}

Lower basic schools again accounted for 92.3 per cent (132) of the institutions with latrine facilities in Kanifing/KMC, whilst the only day-care centre covered there reported the availability of latrine facilities. There was no nursery school covered in Kanifing/KMC. In Western Division, besides the 92.4 per cent of all the lower basic schools in this division reported having latrine facilities, 24 (about 85.7 per cent) of the 28 nursery schools covered therein also reported having latrine facilities. All the 5 day-care centres covered in Western Division reported having latrine facilities. All the lower basic schools (47) and all the basic cycle schools (4) covered in Lower River division have reported the availability of latrine facilities within their premises. Of the 4 and 2 day-care centres and nurseries respectively also covered therein, 3 day care centres and 1 nursery school have latrine facilities. {see table 4.1b for more information}

Table 4.1b: Percentage Distribution of Institutions with Latrine Facilities by Type of Institution and Division

DIVISION	INSTITUTION								No.
	Low er Basi c	Basic Cycle (Low er & Upper)	Day- Car e Cent re	Nurse ry	Heal th Cent re	Out- Reach Centr e	Hospita l	Arabi c School	
Banjul	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	20
Kanifing /KMC	92.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	143
Western Division	71.4	0.0	2.5	11.8	7.4	4.4	0.0	2.5	203
Lower River	72.3	6.2	4.6	1.5	4.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	65
North Bank	59.4	7.3	5.2	2.1	8.3	16.7	1.0	0.0	96
Central River Division	64.1	8.7	3.3	1.1	7.6	15.2	0.0	0.0	92
Upper River	76.0	12.0	1.3	0.0	8.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	75
Total (per cent)	74.1	4.0	2.6	4.0	7.2	6.9	0.4	0.7	694

In general, Table 4.1c shows that among the institutions covered in this survey the ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) is predominant with 32.6 per cent of institutions using this type of toilet facility. The second most common type of facility is the traditional pit latrine (20.5 per cent) followed by Gambia Improved pit latrine. The table also shows that Gambia improved pit latrine and flush toilet/septic tank are the most common type of toilet facilities in the health institutions covered in the study. The availability of relatively cheaper and probably less hygienic types of toilet facilities in educational institutions may partly due to limited availability of running water in most rural schools and partly due to the high cost involved in providing and maintaining improved flush toilet.

Table 4.1c: Percentage Distribution of Available Latrine by Type and Institution

Institution	Type of latrine available							Number
	Ventilated improved pit Latrine (VIP)	Traditional Pit Latrine	Gambia improved Pit Latrine	Flush toilet/septic tank	Pour flush	Others	Not Stated	
Lower Basic(Primary)	38.0	23.7	16.8	12.3	1.8	0.4	7.1	553
Basic Cycle(Lower & Upper Combined)	65.5	13.8	13.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	29
Day Care Centre	13.8	20.7	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	29
Nursery	21.2	36.4	24.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	15.2	33
Health Centre	23.2	7.1	8.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	56
Out-Reach Centre	13.9	9.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	60.7	122
Hospital	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	5
Arabic School	12.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	8
Total	32.6	20.5	16.4	11.9	1.4	0.4	16.9	835

Analysis from table 4.1d shows that about 95 per cent of the health institutions are without latrine facilities. Again, this can be attributed to the fact that most of the health centres covered in this survey are out-reach centres, hence the nature of such facilities. The table also shows that 74.1 per cent of health facilities with 1-1000 out-patients have VIP toilet facilities, 64.3 per cent Gambia improved pit latrine and 53 per cent with flush/septic tank. For facilities with 1001-5000 out-patients, 40 per cent have flush/septic tank, 18.5 per cent VIP latrine and 28.6 per cent had Gambia improved pit latrine. Traditional pit latrines are more prevalent in health facilities with 1-1000 and 1001-5000 outpatients.

Although it is disturbing that a large proportion of health institutions are without latrine facilities, it is consoling that not only are latrine facilities available to health institutions with larger out-patients attendants but the data show a positive association between the quality of toilet facilities and the number of out-patients attended to by health facilities.

Table 4.1d: Percentage Distribution of Health Institutions by Type of Latrine Facility and Number of Outpatients

Type of latrine available	No. of Out-patients			Number
	1 - 1000	1001 - 5000	5001 and over	
Ventilated improved Pit latrine (VIP)	74.1	18.5	7.4	27
Traditional Pit Latrine	66.7	33.3	0.0	12
Gambia improved Pit Latrine	64.3	28.6	7.1	14
Flush toilet/septic tank	56.0	40.0	4.0	25
Without latrine facility	94.6	2.7	2.7	37
Total	74.8	20.9	4.3	115

Table 4.1e below shows that for health centres with outpatients of 1-1000 flush toilet/septic tank accounted for the highest 59.1 per cent. For those with 1001-5000 Gambia improved pit latrine accounted for the highest 60.0 per cent followed by toilet/septic tank 36.4 per cent. For those with 5001 and over out-patients, Gambia improved pit latrine accounted for the highest 20 per cent each. The table further shows health centres with 1-1000 outpatients are the only facilities with traditional pit latrine. From the table, it could be seen that the bigger the population of a catchment area, the better facilities they tend to have.

About 50 per cent of the out-reach centres are without latrine facility as evident from the data. This could be attributed to the nature of such facilities. Ventilated improved pit latrine accounted for the highest for 1-1000 at 84.6 per cent and for 1001-5000 outpatients, traditional pit latrine accounted for the highest at 33.3 per cent. Again, this could be attributed to the fact that most if not all out-reach centres are found in the rural areas, where VIP latrines are more prevalent. None of the out-reach centres surveyed had a class of 5001 and over out-patients.

For Hospitals with 1-1000 outpatients, ventilated improved pit latrine is the only facility available and for those with 1001-5000 flush/septic tank is the facility available.

Table 4.1e: Percentage Distribution of Health Institutions by Type, Type of Latrine Facility and Number of Outpatients

Type of Institution	Type of Latrine available	No. of Outpatients			No.
		1-1000	1001-5000	5001 and over	
Health Centre	Ventilated improved Pit latrine (VIP)	54.5	27.3	18.2	11
	Traditional Pit Latrine	100.0	0.0	0.0	3
	Gambia improved Pit Latrine	20.0	60.0	20.0	5
	Flush toilet/septic tank	59.1	36.4	4.5	22
	Without latrine facility	100.0	0.0	0.0	4
	Total	60.0	31.1	8.9	45
Out-Reach Centre	Ventilated improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	84.6	15.4	0.0	13
	Traditional Pit Latrine	66.7	33.3	0.0	6
	Gambia improved pit Latrine	100.0	0.0	0.0	8
	Without water facility	96.9	3.1	0.0	32
	Total	91.5	8.5	0.0	59
Hospital	Ventilated improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
	Flush toilet/septic tank	0.0	100.0	0.0	2
	Without water facility	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
	Number	25.0	50.0	25.0	4

Table 4.1f below shows that 117 out of the 553 schools had a roll of less than 100, 165 with 100-199, 110 with 200-299, 34 with 300-399, 29 with 400-499 and 87 with 500 and above. Ventilated improved pit latrines accounted for the highest facility available 38 per cent followed by traditional pit latrine, Gambia improved pit latrine, flush toilet/septic tank and pour flush at 23.7, 16.8, 12.3 and 1.8 per cent respectively.

Table 4.1f: Percentage Distribution of Lower Basic Schools by Type of Latrine Facility and Number of Pupils

Type of latrine facility	Number of pupils							Total
	Not Stated	Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and above	
Ventilated improved Pit latrine(VIP)	45.5	12.0	33.9	52.7	61.8	58.6	44.8	38.0
Traditional Pit Latrine	18.2	33.3	29.1	17.3	14.7	13.8	16.1	23.7
Gambia improved Pit Latrine	18.2	16.2	21.8	16.4	8.8	6.9	14.9	16.8
Flush toilet/septic tank	0.0	19.7	6.1	7.3	14.7	13.8	20.7	12.3
Pour flush	9.1	3.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	3.4	2.3	1.8
Others	9.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Not stated	0.0	15.4	7.9	5.5	0.0	3.4	1.1	7.1
Total Count	11	117	165	110	34	29	87	553

Table 4.1g below shows that of the basic cycles surveyed, one had a roll of less than 100, seven with 200-299 and six with 500 and above and a similar trend follows for the other rolls. The data shows that the larger the school rolls, the better facilities they tend to have. It is evident from the data that VIP latrine accounted for the highest 65.5 per cent followed by traditional latrine and Gambia improved pit latrine 13.8 per cent each and flush toilet/septic tank accounted for 3.4 per cent.

Table 4.1g: Percentage Distribution of Basic Cycles by Type of Latrine Facility and Number of Pupils

Type of latrine	Number of pupils							Total
	Not Stated	Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and above	
Ventilated improved Pit latrine(VIP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	100.0	71.4	83.3	65.5
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8
Gambia improved Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	28.6	16.7	13.8
Flush toilet/septic tank	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Not stated	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Total Count	1	1	1	7	6	7	6	29

Table 4.1h below shows that none of the day-care centres had a roll of 400-499 and one had a roll of 500 and over. Nine of the centres had a role of less than 100, 11 with 100-199 and 4 with 200-299. From the table it could be seen that Gambia improved pit latrine accounted for the highest 27.6 per cent followed by traditional pit latrine and ventilated improved pit latrine 20.7 and 13.8 per cent respectively.

Table 4.1h: Percentage Distribution of Day Care Centres by Type of Latrine Facility and Number of Pupils

Type of latrine facility	Number of pupils							Total
	Not Stated	Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and above	
Ventilated improved Pit latrine(VIP)	0.0	22.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.8
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	44.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7
Gambia improved Pit Latrine	0.0	11.1	36.4	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	27.6
Not stated	100.0	22.2	36.4	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	37.9
Total Count	2	9	11	4	2	0	1	29

Table 4.1i below shows that of the 33 nursery schools surveyed, 36.4 per cent of the nurseries have traditional pit latrine, 24.2 have Gambia improved pit latrine and pour flush recorded the lowest 3.0 per cent. The data shows that the smaller the school, the disadvantaged they tend to be in terms of quality of sanitary facilities.

Table 4.1i: Percentage Distribution of Nursery Schools by Type of Latrine Facility and Number of Pupils

Type of latrine facility	Number of pupils					Total
	Not Stated	Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	
Ventilated improved Pit latrine(VIP)	0.0	12.5	40.0	0.0	50.0	21.2
Traditional Pit Latrine	100.0	31.3	30.0	75.0	0.0	36.4
Gambia improved Pit Latrine	0.0	37.5	10.0	0.0	50.0	24.2
Pour flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	3.0
Not Stated	0.0	18.8	20.0	0.0	0.0	15.2
Total Count	1	16	10	4	2	33

Table 4.1j below shows that out of the 8 Arabic schools covered in this survey, one has a roll of less than 100, three with a role of 100-199 and ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) and Gambia improved pit latrine are the type of facilities available at 33.3 per cent each. Two schools had a roll of 200- 299 and pour flush is the only facility available at 50.0 per cent. For those with 300-399, again only two schools had such a role and traditional pit latrine is the only facility available 100.0 per cent. From the table it could be seen that none of the Arabic schools had flush/septic tank and this could be attributed to the fact that most of these schools surveyed

are self-owned and are found in the rural areas, hence the inability of the owners to afford such a facility.

Table 4.1j: Percentage Distribution of Arabic Schools by Type of Latrine Facility and Number of Pupils

Type of latrine facility	Number of pupils				Total
	Less than 100	100-199	200-299	300-399	
Ventilated improved Pit latrine(VIP)	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	12.5
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.0
Gambia improved Pit Latrine	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	12.5
Pour flush	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	12.5
Not stated	100.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	37.5
Total Count	1	3	2	2	8

4.2 Agencies Providing Latrine facilities

In Banjul {see table 4.2a}, the distribution of institutions by provider of latrine facilities have shown that the World Bank Education project (ADB) has provided only one institution with a ventilated improved pit latrine, whereas the Department of State for Health (DOSH) provided 4 institutions with latrines, of which one was provided with VIP and the two other institutions were provided with flush toilets. UNICEF provided no facility to institutions in Banjul according to the results of the assessment.

In Kanifing/KMC, DOSH provides two institutions with latrine facilities of the type VIP. Other institutions (which include Kanifing Municipal Council, DOSE among other agencies) provided fifteen institutions with VIPs. They also provided traditional pit latrine, Gambia improved pit latrine and flush toilets to 50, 19 and 54 institutions respectively. {For more information see tables 4.2.1a to 4.2.1g on appendix}

Table 4.2a: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing Facilities by Division

Division	AGENCY											
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/ DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARIT AS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	No.
Banjul	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	13.6	4.5	54.5	4.5	22
KMC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.9	2.8	145
WD	12.8	4.3	2.6	0.0	2.1	0.4	12.0	1.7	0.0	50.4	13.7	234
LRD	34.9	18.1	0.0	8.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	22.9	83
NBD	21.7	17.8	7.8	0.8	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.6	18.6	27.1	129
CRD	18.2	7.3	6.6	13.9	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	18.2	31.4	137
URD	15.3	1.2	12.9	5.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.4	45.9	11.8	85
Total (per cent)	15.1	7.1	4.3	3.8	2.6	0.2	3.5	1.3	0.8	44.0	17.2	835

A review of the distribution of lower basic schools by the agencies providing latrine facilities reveals that, World Bank Education Project of the Department of State for Education provided about 21 per cent (115) of the schools covered in the survey with latrine facilities, whereas UNICEF provided support for 37 (6.7 per cent) of such facilities to schools. Other agencies (Community, friends in Europe and America, Africa Muslim Agency, Chicambas among other agencies) provided 275 (49.7 per cent) of the latrine facilities in lower basic schools. {see table 4.2.1j on the appendix}

For the basic cycles (lower & upper), World Bank Education Project provides 34.5 per cent of all basic cycle schools covered in the survey with latrine facilities. However, UNICEF provided 6 basic cycle schools, about 21 per cent, with latrine facilities. {see table 4.2.1i on the appendix }. The data further shows that 6 (20.7 per cent) of the day care centres covered in the survey were provided with the facility by UNICEF {see table 4.2.1j on appendix}. Whilst WB Education Project and UNICEF provided 1 (3 per cent) and 2 (6.1per cent) nurseries respectively with latrine facilities; CCF provided 3 (9.1per cent) nurseries with latrine facilities {see table 4.2.1d on the appendix}.

Table 4.2b: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing Facilities - Banjul

Type of Institution	AGENCY											No.
	World Bank Edu. Project	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not State d	
Lower Basic	20.8	6.7	5.4	3.2	0.5	0.2	4.2	1.3	0.9	49.7	7.1	553
Basic Cycle	34.5	20.7	17.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	3.4	29
Day Care Centres	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	34.5	37.9	29
Nursery	3.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	9.1	3.0	0.0	60.6	15.2	33
Health Centres	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	57.1	14.3	56
Out-Reach Centres	0.0	5.7	0.8	7.4	3.3	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.6	15.6	63.1	122
Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	5
Arabic Schools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	37.5	8
Total (per cent)	15.1	7.1	4.3	3.8	2.6	0.2	3.5	1.3	0.8	44.0	17.2	835

4.3 Adequacy of Latrine in Schools

For the 498 lower basic schools in which number of cubicles was administered, 59.4 per cent are within the recommended range of 1-50 pupils per cubicle. This is more common in LRD at 80.5 per cent and followed by CRD and NBD at 76.7 and 71.9 per cent respectively. Less than half of the schools in Banjul and WD are within the recommended range at 33.3 and 47.1 per cent respectively. For Banjul, this can be attributed to the high population of the schools.

Table 4.3a: Percentage Distribution of Average Number of Pupils per Cubicle in Lower Basic Schools by Division

Division	Average Number of Pupils per Cubicle					Number
	1-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201 and Over	
Banjul	33.3	60.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	15
KMC	56.8	22.7	11.4	4.5	4.5	132
WD	47.1	33.6	15.0	1.4	2.9	140
LRD	80.5	12.2	4.9	0.0	2.4	41
NBD	71.9	12.3	12.3	1.8	1.8	57
CRD	76.7	16.7	5.0	1.7	0.0	60
URD	56.6	26.4	11.3	5.7	0.0	53
Total	59.4	24.5	10.8	2.6	2.6	498

For the basic cycle schools (table 4.3b), 65.4 per cent of the 26 schools for which the question on number of cubicles was administered are within the recommended range of 1-50 pupils per cubicle. However, none of the schools in LRD are within the recommended range. Of the schools in the recommended range, URD have the highest 77.8 per cent followed by CRD and NBD at 75.0 and 57.1 per cent respectively.

Table 4.3b: Percentage Distribution of Average Number of Pupils per Cubicle in Basic Cycle Schools by Division

Division	Average Number of Pupils per Cubicle				Number
	1-50	51-100	101-150	151 and Over	
LRD	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	2
NBD	57.1	28.6	0.0	14.3	7
CRD	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	8
URD	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	9
Total	65.4	19.2	11.5	3.8	26

Chapter 5 Availability of Maintenance Fund

In table 5a below, it is seen that all the hospitals have maintenance budget, followed by health centres with about half (54 per cent) with maintenance fund. For the remaining institutions, less than quarter (25 per cent) of each type of institution have maintenance budget. The lack of maintenance fund is more prevalent in Arabic schools and day care centres at 12.5 and 13.8 per cent respectively.

With the latrine facilities, 80 per cent (4 of the hospitals) were found to have maintenance budget and less than half (42.9 per cent) of the health centres were also found to have maintenance fund. The trend for the remaining institutions is the same as that of the water facilities.

Table 5a: Percentage Distribution of Institutions with Maintenance Budget by Type of Facility

Type of Institution	Water Facility	Latrine Facility
Lower Basic School	24.4	23.5
Basic Cycle School	24.1	10.3
Day Care Centres	13.8	17.2
Nursery Schools	24.2	27.3
Health Centres	53.6	42.9
Out-Reach Centres	19.7	4.1
Hospital	100.0	80.0
Arabic School	12.5	0.0

The table below shows that most of the institutions with maintenance budget prevails in Banjul with 63.6 per cent for each of the facilities. This is followed by KMC with 41.4 per cent for each of the facilities. Institutions with no maintenance budget are more prevalent in LRD followed by CRD. Overall, the availability of maintenance budget in the institutions is low with less than half of the institutions covered are with maintenance fund.

Table 5b: Percentage Distribution of Institutions with Maintenance Budget by Type of Facility and Division.

Division	Water Facility	Latrine Facility
Banjul	63.6	63.6
KMC	41.4	41.4
WD	22.2	24.8
LRD	13.3	2.4
NBD	27.1	14.0
CRD	15.3	5.8
URD	24.7	23.5

Chapter 6 General Comments on Water Facilities

6.1 Repair of the Physical Structure of the Water Facility

About 16 per cent of the institutions surveyed stated that there exist crack(s) on the slab or well top of the water source, whereas 38.8 per cent reported that the slab was adequately sealed. Regarding the looseness at the point of attachment of the pump, 11.3 per cent of the institutions reported such attachments loose. About 37 per cent of the institutions did mention that “drainage channel was present”, out of which 28.0 per cent reported that “drainage channel is in good condition”. About 13 per cent mentioned that the “pump was removed”. About 30 per cent of the institutions stated that “the fence was present around water facilities” and 24.4 per cent of those institutions stated that, “the fence is in good condition”.

6.2 Repairs of Water Facility

According to the findings of the survey, 25.4 per cent of the educational institutions reported that their school is responsible for maintenance of the water facility, whereas only 3.6 per cent reported that “the school together with the community” is responsible for the maintenance. Whilst 17 per cent, 5.1 per cent and 2.5 per cent of the institutions surveyed reported “the community”, “missions/NGOs” and CCF respectively. There were an insignificant proportion of institutions mentioning (about 0.2 per cent each) of “MRC” and “IOGT” respectively.

Regarding the existence of a budget for the maintenance of water facilities, about 26 per cent reported its existence, whereas 45.6 per cent reported that it didn't exist. As why it did not exist, 3.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent replied “lack of money” and “that maintenance cost was not included in the institution's budget” respectively. Furthermore, when asked whether spare parts were available for the facility, only 19.0 per cent reported its availability. However, of those without spare parts, only 1.4 per cent and 1.1 per cent stated “they were not given spare parts” and “there was no fund for it” respectively.

Regarding agencies responsible for the maintenance of the water facilities. It is reported that most of the responsibility is been undertaken by the schools 25.4 per cent. This is followed by the Community, Missions/NGOs, School and Community and CCF at 16.6, 5.1, 3.6 and 2.5 per cent. About 29 per cent of the facilities have none responsible for their maintenance and other agencies accounted for 17.4 per cent.

Regarding who does the maintenance of the facilities at village level, 16.1 per cent of the institutions surveyed reported area mechanic; whilst 3.0 per cent reported others “the community”, “untrained mason”, “Action Aid” and “Other NGOs” was reported by 3.4, 1.8 and 1.7 per cent of the institutions respectively. “NAWEC” was reported by 1.2 per cent of the institutions, mostly in the urban areas.

6.3 Upkeep of the Water Facility

Of the institutions surveyed, 56.3 per cent reported that there was no stagnant water around the facilities and 61.2 per cent of the institutions reported that their facilities are clean.

According to the survey results, 23.4 per cent of the institutions reported that the well area is completely “concreted”, whilst about 11 per cent and 10 per cent of the institutions also reported that the well area is completely “cemented” and “gravel packed”.

Regarding the upkeep of ropes and buckets for the wells, 12.7 per cent of the institutions answered this question of which 7.9 per cent reported that is kept in “the store”; whilst “caretaker/laborer” and “committee” accounted for 0.6 and 0.5 per cent respectively.

As to who is responsible for the upkeep of the facility? The “caretaker/laborer” and “school/health center” accounted for 24.2 and 11.9 per cent respectively. The “community” also accounted for 9.6 per cent; whilst “NGO/Other institution” accounted for only 1.3 per cent. However, only about 1.1 per cent of the institutions stated “no identified individual/institution”.

6.4 Responsibility for Repairs of Water Facility

Although “others” and “not stated” categories (institutions without the facilities) accounted for many of the responses. The data shows that, of the institutions surveyed 10.2 per cent stated that “the school/health center” is responsible for repairs. Also about 9 per cent mentioned the “community/committee of the institution” as being responsible for the repair of facilities. Whilst “international/NGO/government institution” accounted for 6.1per cent of institutions, 5.0 per cent stated that “funds were raised” for the purpose of repairs of facilities.

Chapter 7 General Comments on Latrine Facilities

7.1 Repair of the Physical Structure of the Latrine Facility

According to the survey results, 19.2 per cent of the institutions reported that “the slab on latrine facilities are cracked”. Again, 38.3 per cent stated that “the door of their facilities was absent”; whereas 38.0 per cent reported that the “ door is in good condition”. Based on the survey results, 21.1 per cent of the institutions reported that cover of the latrine facilities are present, whilst 56.9 per cent and 42.8 per cent mentioned that the “roof is present” and “vent pipe was in place”.

7.2 Repairs of Latrine Facility

Similar to the pattern observed for responsibility for the maintenance of water facilities, the “school”, “the community”, “school together with the community”, “missions/NGOs” and “CCF” accounted for 27.7 per cent, 15.3 per cent, 4.2 per cent, 4.2 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively was reported by institutions. Again, “MRC” and “IOGT” accounted for only 0.2 and 0.1 per cent respectively.

According to the survey findings, of the 50.7 per cent of the institutions that stated that there was no budget for maintenance of latrine facilities, about 3 per cent reported “lack of money” as their reason. Another 1.9 per cent reported “maintenance cost was not included in the institutions budget”. About 39 per cent reported that spare parts were not available in the institution, out of which “not given spare parts” and “no spare parts available” each accounted for 1.0 per cent each; and “others and not stated” accounted for the remaining.

Regarding who does maintenance of the facilities at village level, about 13 per cent of the institutions reported trained mason. However, other maintenance worker of the latrine facility at the village level reported “the communities themselves” (3.7 per cent), “untrained mason”(2.9 per cent)“NAWEC”(0.4 per cent, mostly in the urban areas) and “Action Aid” and “other NGO” each accounted for 0.5 per cent.

7.3 Upkeep of the Latrine Facility

About 73 per cent of the institutions reported that stagnant water does not exist around the latrine facilities. Furthermore, 58.8 per cent of the institutions reported that, there didn’t exist faeces around the facilities. Regarding the responsibility for the upkeep of the facilities, “caretaker/laborer” again accounted for 32.7 per cent, whilst “school/health” and “community” accounted for 13.1 and 5.9 per cent respectively.

Of the institutions surveyed, besides the “other” and “not stated” categories, 7.3 per cent reported that the “ supporting structure is in poor state”, whilst 7.5 per cent stated that the “ area of the facilities are in good state” and “facilities properly kept” accounted for 2.9 per cent.

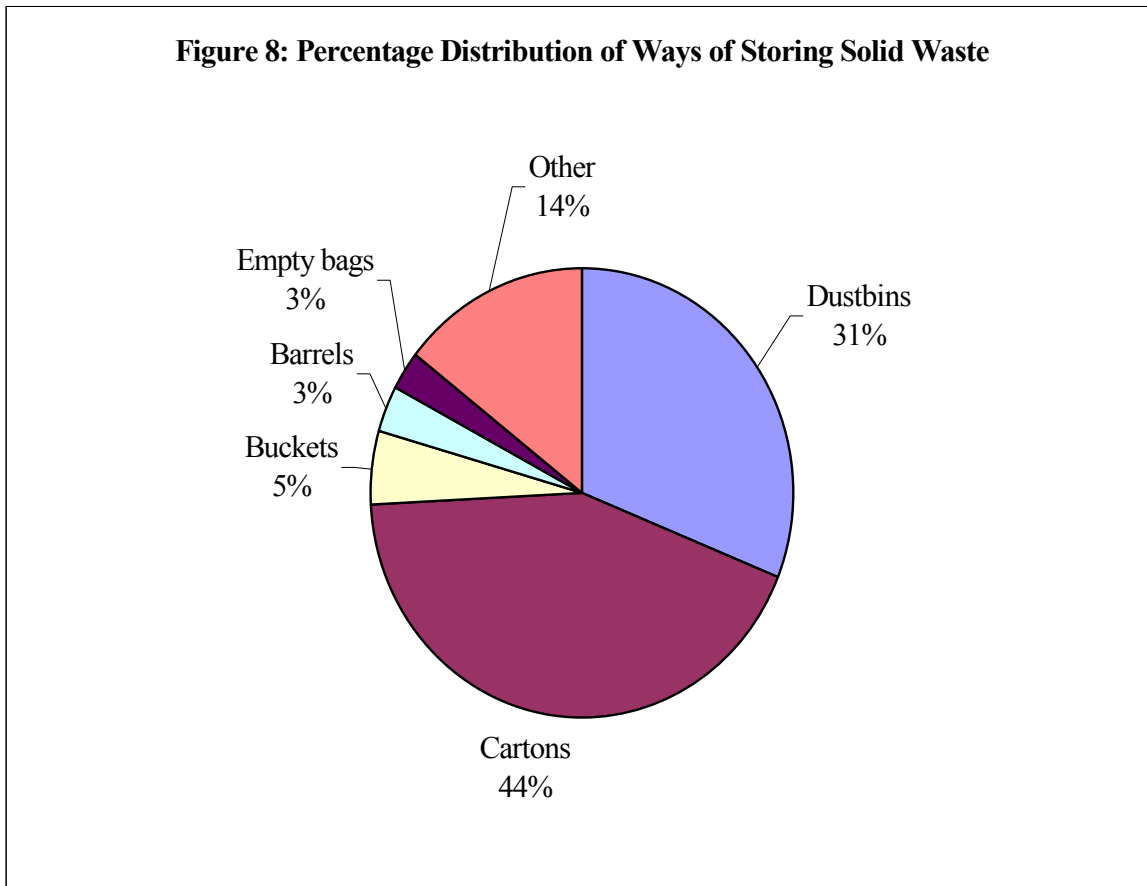
7.4 State of the Latrine Facilities

Besides the large occurrence of “others” and “not stated” categories based on general comments on latrine facility from the survey results, about 17 per cent of the surveyed institutions asked for “more latrines”, and 7.3 per cent stated that “the structure/nature of the latrine facility is not appropriate”. However, 9.3 per cent and 2.8 per cent reported that the latrines are in good state and the latrines are presently not in use respectively.

Chapter 8 Solid Waste Management System

8.1 Waste Generated

About 79 per cent of the institutions reported “paper” as the waste generated therein, whilst only 14.7 per cent reported “clinical waste”. “Food” and “battery” as waste generated in the



institutions surveyed accounted for 1.0 per cent each and “others” (leaves) accounted for 1.2 per cent.

8.2 Waste Storage

In figure 8 below, “dustbin” accounted for 31per cent of the institutions surveyed regarding storage of waste, whilst “carton” accounted for 44 per cent. “Buckets” 5 per cent, whilst “barrels” and “empty bag” accounted for 3 per cent each. Other means of waste storage (pit in the ground) accounted for 14 per cent.

8.3 General Comments on Solid Waste Management System

Of the institutions surveyed, only 4.9 per cent reported that there exists an “environmental programme in their institutions”. Whilst about 5 per cent reported, “no waste storage facility/system is in place”, 4.2 per cent reported that they “need a dustbin” and 2.8 per cent reported that, “clinical waste is thrown into the toilet”.

Table 8a below shows percentage distribution of how solid waste is disposed by institutions. Analysis from the table shows that, most of the institutions surveyed reported “burning” as a means of disposing waste – whilst 40.6 per cent mentioned “burning on-site”, about 26 per cent reported “burning off-site”. Burying “on-site” and “off-site” accounted for 3.7 and 6.0 per cent respectively. Disposal by tipping “on-site” and “off-site” accounted for 2.9 and 16.4 per cent respectively. Recycling accounted for very insignificant responses with 1.7 per cent and 0.2 per cent for “on-site” and “off-site” respectively.

Table 8a: Percentage Distribution of Disposal of Solid Waste by Institution

Type of Institution	Burning		Buried		Tipped		Recycling (Including Composting)		Others		No
	on site	off site	on site	off site	on site	off site	on site	off site	on site	off site	
Lower Basic School	44.1	24.8	2.2	4.9	2.9	18.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	553
Basic Cycle School	37.9	41.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
Day Care Centres	27.6	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
Nursery Schools	51.5	30.3	3.0	3.0	6.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	33
Health Centres	55.4	17.9	16.1	12.5	5.4	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56
Out-Reach Centres	18.0	30.3	6.6	12.3	1.6	13.1	0.0	0.8	2.5	2.5	122
Hospital	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Arabic School	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Total	40.6	25.7	3.7	6.0	2.9	16.4	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	835

8.4. Sewage Disposal

Table 8b shows percentage distribution of educational institutions by how sewage is disposed. Analysis from the table shows that, tankers and others (hole into the ground) accounted for the highest mode of sewage disposal for the educational institutions covered during the survey at 21.9 and 21.5 per cent. The high prevalence of others could be attributed to the fact that, most of the educational institutions surveyed are found in the rural areas, where hole into the ground is a common method of sewage disposal. For the use of buckets as a means of sewage disposal, it is only 6.7 per cent of the institutions, which reported it.

Table 8b: Percentage Distribution of Educational Institutions by How Sewage is Disposed off

Type of Institution	How is sewage being disposed off				No
	Tankers	Buckets thrown to the bush	Others	Not Stated	
Lower Basic	25.1	8.0	21.2	45.8	553
Basic Cycle	6.9	0.0	6.9	86.2	29
Day Care Centre	3.4	0.0	13.8	82.8	29
Nursery	3.0	0.0	42.2	54.5	33
Arabic School	0.0	0.0	37.5	62.5	8
All Educational Institutions	21.9	6.7	21.5	49.8	652

With regards to sewage disposal in health institutions {see table 8c}, tankers accounted for the highest for Health centres and hospitals 42.9 and 40.0 per cent respectively. For out reach centres others (hole into the ground) accounted for the highest 9.0 per cent. The use of buckets as a means of sewage disposal is not common as 1.8 and 1.6 per cent of health centres and out reach centres reported it. An interesting scenario has been observed for hospitals, as others (hole into the ground) seems to be very high as 40.0 per cent of them reported it as a means of sewage disposal.

Table 8c: Percentage Distribution of Health Institutions by how Sewage is Disposed

Type of Institution	Type of Latrine Available	How is sewage being disposed off				No.
		Tankers	Buckets thrown to the bush	Others	Not Stated	
Health Centre	Ventilated improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	15.4	0.0	15.4	69.2	13
	Traditional Pit Latrine	25.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	4
	Gambia improved pit Latrine	0.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	5
	Flush toilet/septic tank	75.0	0.0	14.3	10.7	28
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
	Total	42.9	1.8	12.5	86.2	56
Out-Reach Centre	Ventilated improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.0	0.0	17.6	82.4	17
	Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	8.3	33.3	58.3	12
	Gambia improved pit Latrine	0.0	5.6	5.6	88.9	18
	Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	4.1	95.9	74
	Total	0.0	1.6	9.0	89.3	122
Hospital	Ventilated improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
	Flush toilet/septic tank	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2
	Not Stated	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	2
	Total	40.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	5

Chapter 9 CONCLUSION

The Water and Sanitation assessment clearly specified disparities in the quality of water and sanitary facilities among educational and health facilities {see table 3.1c and figure 6}. Data reviewed in this report also points to disparities in access to such facilities across regions. A salient finding is that for both educational and health facilities, smaller institutions in terms of number of pupils/out-patients tend to be more disadvantaged in terms of the availability and quality of water and sanitary facilities {see tables 3.1j and 3.1k to 3.1o}.

The survey shows that nursery schools, day-care centers and out-reach centers are the most disadvantaged both in terms of availability and quality of water and sanitary facilities. In contrast water and sanitary conditions are better in lower basic and basic cycle (upper and lower combined) schools, health centers and hospitals and in particular those in the urban areas.

Findings from this survey, in general, agree with findings from other studies in terms of Divisional disparities in water and sanitary conditions. The data shows that water and sanitary conditions are better in Banjul and Kanifing than in the rest of the Divisions. Differences in the quality of water and sanitation among predominantly rural Divisions are not much. As has been observed at national level, within Divisions, small educational and health institutions tend to have less sophisticated facilities than larger institutions.

Regarding agencies providing support for the construction of water and sanitary facilities, apart from Gambia Government, World Bank Education Project, SSP, EDF, FRG and UNICEF were the most mentioned providers of such assistance. By virtue of the concentration of the interventions of most of these organizations in rural areas, none of these organizations provided assistance in the area of water and sanitation in Banjul and only a few provided assistance to institutions in the Kanifing area.

Evidence on the state of repair of water and sanitary facilities show that significant proportions of such facilities are in a poor state of repair {57.5 and 40.1 per cent for latrine and water facilities respectively}. This may be attributed to the fact that responsibility for the maintenance of these facilities is largely in the hands of communities, institutions and in a large number of cases no institution, groups or individuals could be identified as being responsible for the maintenance of these facilities. In view of the limited funds {see tables 5a & 5b}, which may be available to institutions and communities for the maintenance of water and sanitary facilities, spending on maintenance is quite limited, hence the poor state of repair of these facilities.

Regarding waste management, the results of the survey shows that most of waste generated by institutions is organic (more than 80 per cent). Since organic waste may easier to destroy either by burning or decomposing such waste may cause the least threat to the environment. For the storage of waste, the evidence shows that although most of waste is burnt, waste storage requires a lot of improvement. This is because only 31 per cent of waste is stored in dustbins with the bulk of the waste stored either in empty bags, cartons and make shift facilities.

Due to the type of latrine facilities available in educational institutions, only one in five institutions have their sewage collected by tankers. For most of the institutions their sewage is probably left to decompose as is indicated by the large proportion reporting about 50 per cent. It is however encouraging to note that only 6.7 per cent reported the use of buckets for sewage

disposal and is more prevalent among health institutions. This can be explained by the fact that use of flush/toilet septic tanks is more common among such institutions. Overall, although much seems to have been achieved in the area of sewage disposal in health and educational institutions, there is room for improvement.

There is a need for the improvement and sustainability of water and sanitary conditions in educational and health facilities in general. Although most institutions covered in the survey reported having some form of latrine facilities, the number of cubicles available to children (lower basic and nursery schools in particular) and out-patients leaves a lot to be desired {see **tables 4.3a & 4.3b**}. Apart from the inadequacy of the number of cubicles available, the type of pit latrines available to most of the institutions covered in this survey are not hygienic and are likely to be sources of disease.

Appendix

Table 3a: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Type and Availability of Water Facilities

Institution	Availability of Water Facility		No.
	Available	Not Available	
Lower Basic	87.9	12.1	553
Basic Cycle (Upper & Lower Combined)	93.1	6.9	29
Day Care Centre	44.8	55.2	29
Nursery	51.5	48.5	33
Health Centre	82.1	17.9	56
Out-Reach Centre	35.2	64.8	122
Hospital	80.0	20.0	5
Arabic School	75.0	25.0	8
Total (per cent)	76.9	23.1	835

Table 4.1a: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Availability of Latrine Facility and Type of Institution

Institution	Availability of Latrine Facility		No.
	Available	Not Available	
Lower Basic	92.9	7.1	553
Basic Cycle (Upper & Lower)	96.6	3.4	29
Day Care Centre	62.1	37.9	29
Nursery	84.8	15.2	33
Health Centre	89.3	10.7	56
Out-Reach Centre	39.3	60.7	122
Hospital	60.0	40.0	5
Arabic School	62.5	37.5	8
All institutions	83.1	16.9	835

Table 4.2.1a: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing Facilities - Banjul

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											No.
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	17.6	5.9	64.7	0.0	12
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	2
Total (per cent)	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	13.6	4.5	54.5	4.5	22

Table 4.2.1b: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing – Kanifing

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											No.
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	0.0	17
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	5.7	53
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	19
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	54
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	2
Total (per cent)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.9	2.8	145

Table 4.2.1c: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing - Western Division

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											No.
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	33.3	4.6	5.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	17.2	2.3	0.0	34.5	1.1	87
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	81.1	5.7	53
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	17.1	4.9	0.0	61.0	2.4	41
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	11
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	10
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Not Stated	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	87.1	31
Total (per cent)	12.8	4.3	2.6	0.0	2.1	0.4	12.0	1.7	0.0	50.4	13.7	234

Table 4.2.1d: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing- Lower River Division

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											No.
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	61.1	22.2	0.0	8.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	36
Traditional Pit Latrine	33.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	9
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	22.2	33.3	0.0	22.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.1	18
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	94.4	18
Total (per cent)	34.9	18.1	0.0	8.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	22.9	83

Table 4.2.1e: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing-North Bank Division

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											No.
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARIT AS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	38.6	26.3	15.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	10.5	3.5	57
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	5
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	15.4	26.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	38.5	7.7	26
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	28.6	7
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	87.9	33
Total (per cent)	21.7	17.8	7.8	0.8	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.6	18.6	27.1	129

Table 4.2.1f: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing-Central River Division

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											No.
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARIT AS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	NS	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	35.6	20.0	15.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	15.6	0.0	45
Traditional Pit Latrine	3.4	0.0	0.0	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	3.5	29
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	50.0	7.1	7.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.2	14
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	3
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Not Stated	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	91.2	45
Total (per cent)	18.2	7.3	6.6	13.9	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	18.2	31.4	137

Table 4.2.1g: Percentage Distribution of Institutions by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing Facilities- Upper River division

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	No.
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	39.3	3.6	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	28
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	77.2	0.0	22
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	10.5	0.0	5.3	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	57.9	0.0	19
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	5
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	10
Total (per cent)	15.3	1.2	12.9	5.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.4	45.9	11.8	85

Table 4.2.1h: Percentage Distribution of Lower Basic Schools by Type of Latrine Facility and Agency Providing the Facility

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DOSH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	No.
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	44.3	12.4	10.5	2.4	1.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.5	210
Traditional Pit Latrine	2.3	0.8	3.8	3.8	0.8	0.0	3.1	0.8	0.8	78.6	5.3	131
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	16.1	9.7	2.2	7.5	0.0	1.1	7.5	1.1	2.2	49.5	3.2	93
Flush Toilet/Septic	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.4	1.5	88.2	0.0	68

Tank													
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	10	
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	2	
Not Stated	7.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	12.8	69.2	39	
Total (per cent)	20.8	6.7	5.4	3.3	0.5	0.2	4.2	1.3	0.9	49.7	7.1	553	

Table 4.21i: Percentage Distribution of Basic Cycle (Upper & Lower Combined) by Type of Latrine Facility and Agency Providing the Facility

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARIT AS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	No .
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	36.8	26.3	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	19
Traditional Pit Latrine	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	4
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	4
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Total (per cent)	34.5	20.7	17.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	3.4	29

Table 4.2.1j: Percentage Distribution of Day Care Centres by Type of Latrine Facility and Agency Providing the Facility

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DOSH	CARIT AS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	No .
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	4
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	6
Gambia Improved	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	8

Pit Latrine												
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
Total per cent	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	34.5	37.9	29

Table 4.2.1k: Percentage Distribution of Nursery Schools by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing the Facility

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	No.
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	7
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	91.7	0.0	12
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	8
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Total (per cent)	3.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	9.1	3.0	0.0	60.6	15.2	33

Table 4.2.1.l: Percentage Distribution of Health Centres by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing the Facility

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	No.
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	7.7	0.0	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	0.0	13
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	4
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0	60.0	20.0	5
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	7.2	28
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	6
Total (per cent)	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	57.1	14.3	56

Table 4.2.1.m: Percentage Distribution of for Out-Reach Centre by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing the Facility

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	No.
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	11.8	5.9	11.8	5.9	0.0	5.9	5.9	11.8	29.4	11.8	17
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	0	12
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	27.8	0.0	16.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	33.3	5.6	18
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	1
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	98.6	74
Total (per cent)	0.0	5.7	0.8	7.4	3.3	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.6	15.6	63.1	122

Table 4.2.1n: Percentage Distribution of Type of Latrine Facility by Agency Provider for Hospital

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											No.
	World Bank Edu. Proj. (ADB)	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia (AATG)	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Total (per cent)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	5

Table 4.2.1o: Percentage Distribution of for Arabic Schools by Type of Latrine Facilities and Agency Providing the Facility

Type of Latrine Facility	AGENCY											No.
	World Bank Edu. Proj.	UNICEF/DCD	Future In Our Hands (FIOH)	Action Aid-The Gambia	DO SH	CARITAS	CCF	WEC Mission	Peace Corps	Others	Not Stated	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Traditional Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2
Gambia Improved Pit Latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Flush Toilet/Septic Tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Pour Flush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Total (per cent)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	37.5	8