

Outline

1. AMCOW and the AfricaSan Movement
2. Sanitation Challenge in Africa
3. eThekweni Declaration and follow-up
4. Key Sanitation Outcomes of the 2nd Africa Water Week
5. African Development Bank Role
6. Concluding Messages



AMCOW and The AfricaSan Movement

AfricaSan 2002



Sanitation MDG at WSSD

- ❖ AfricaSan-South in 2003
- ❖ AfricaSan-East in 2005
- ❖ AfricaSan-West & Central in 2005

AfricaSan 2008



1. Ministerial Declaration (eThekweni Commitments)
2. African Heads of States endorse eThekweni at the 2008 Sharm El Sheikh Summit
3. AMCOW Sanitation Task Force (WSP as secretariat)
4. AfricaSan Awards launched
5. AfricaSan Country Action Plans



AMCOW and AfricaSan Movement

Milestones

- AMCOW established in 2002
- AfricaSan Movement Endorsed by AMCOW
- AMCOW overall host of AfricaSan +5 (2008)
- AMCOW lead negotiations for eThekweni Declaration (2008) AMCOW created AMCOW Sanitation Task Force from 2008
- eThekweni endorsed by Africa Union Heads of State in Sharm el Sheik Declaration (2008)
- AMCOW became a specialised technical committee of AU 2009



AMCOW and AfricaSan Movement

AMCOW Sanitation Task Force Mandate

- Coordination of Sanitation Activities
- Sanitation Advocacy, Dialogue, Knowledge Exchange
- Tracking/supporting Sanitation Progress in Africa
- Tracking implementation of eThekweni Declaration
- Managing AfricaSan Awards
- Arrange AfricaSan Meetings (next in 2011)

AMCOW Sanitation Task Force Organization

- AMCOW President (Chair)
- All Members of AMCOW, TAC & Ex Sec
- Secretariat (WSP)
- Partners (AfDB, ANEW, UNICEF, UN Water Africa, UNSGAB, WaterAid)



AMCOW and AfricaSan Movement

eThekweni Commitments: Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Develop National Sanitation Plan
2. Increase Sanitation & Hygiene Profile in PRSP
3. Create Lead Institution for Sanitation
4. Increase Public Sector Budget Allocations
5. Use Behavior Change Approaches
6. Strengthen Sanitation & Hygiene Information Systems
7. Greater Focus to Gender Aspects
8. Increase Capacity and Knowledge
9. Establish AMCOW Leadership for Sanitation
10. Obtain AU Endorsement
11. Special Attention to S&H in Fragile environments



AMCOW AfricaSan Awards 2008 - 2011

Purpose:

Recognizing outstanding efforts and achievements in sanitation and hygiene in Africa for large-scale, sustainable behaviour changes and impacts.

Partners

AMCOW, ANEW, UNICEF, UNSGAB, UN Water Africa, WaterAid, WSP, WSSCC

First Award Winners

1. Lifetime Achievement – Prof Albert Wright (Ghana)
2. Leadership – Chief Macha (Zambia)
3. Technical Innovation – Dr Peter Morgan (Zimbabwe)

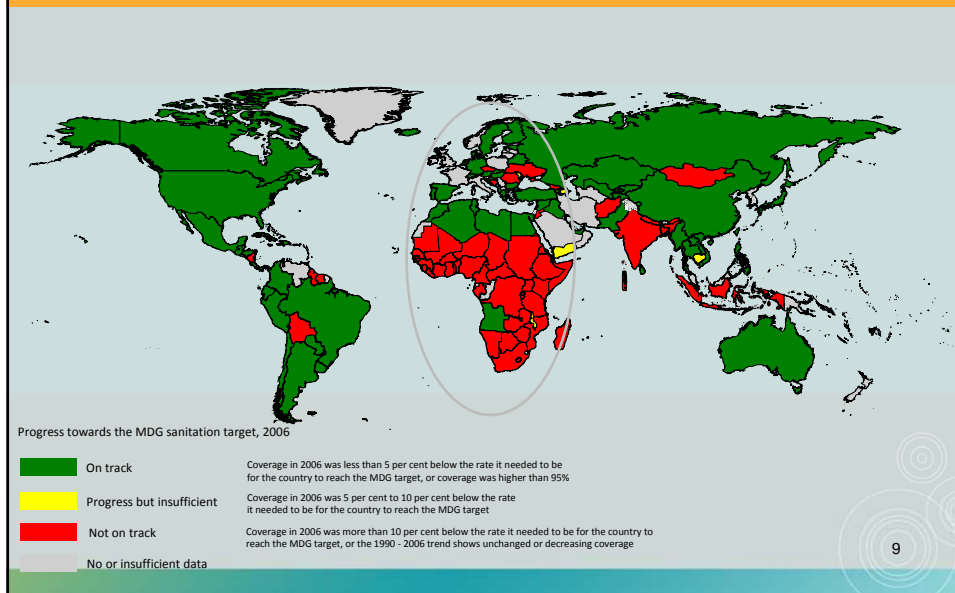
Coming Award Categories

Urban, Rural, Health, Banking, Utilities, Local Government, Women, Media, Youth, Partners

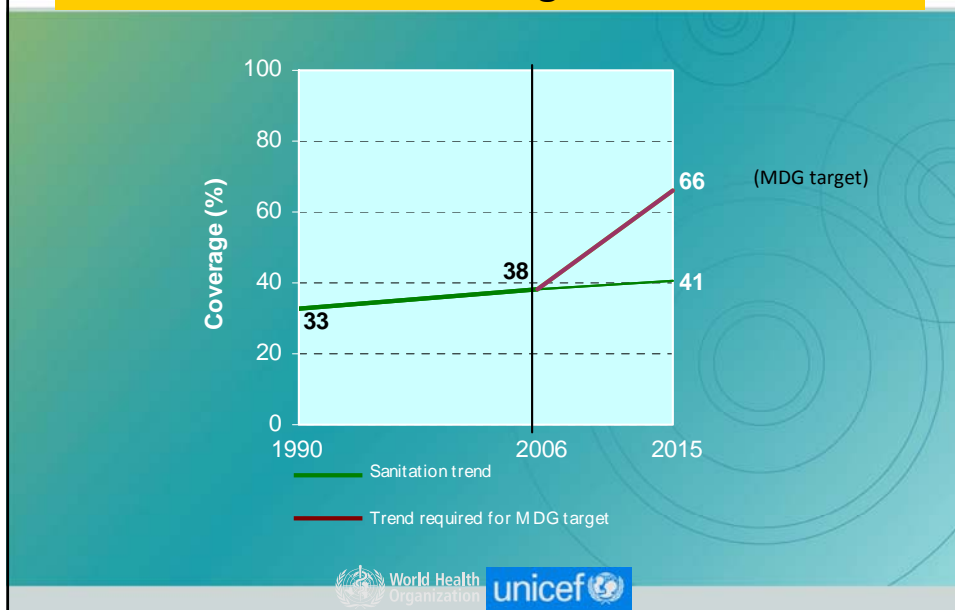


Issues, Trends and Key Messages

58 countries off-track for Sanitation MDGs: 39 in Africa



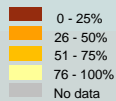
Africa is not on track to meet the sanitation MDG target



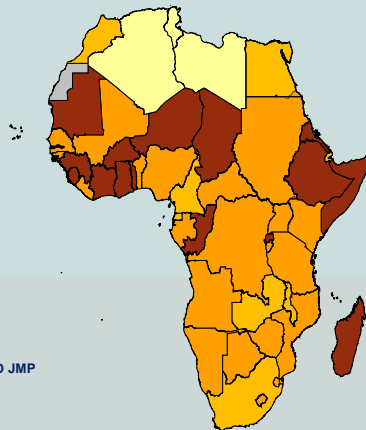
In 16 of the 53 countries in Africa, sanitation coverage is less than 25 per cent

45 million Africans need to gain access to sanitation, each year until 2015, to meet the MDG target

Percentage of population using an improved sanitation facility, 2006



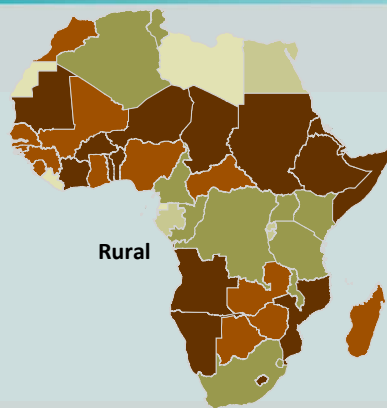
Source - UNICEF-WHO JMP



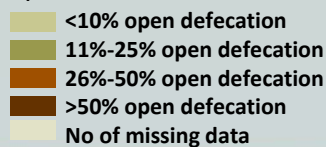
At current rates of progress the target for sanitation will not be met until 2084

Inadequate WSS costs Africa 5% of GDP

Open defecation is still a widespread practice in Africa

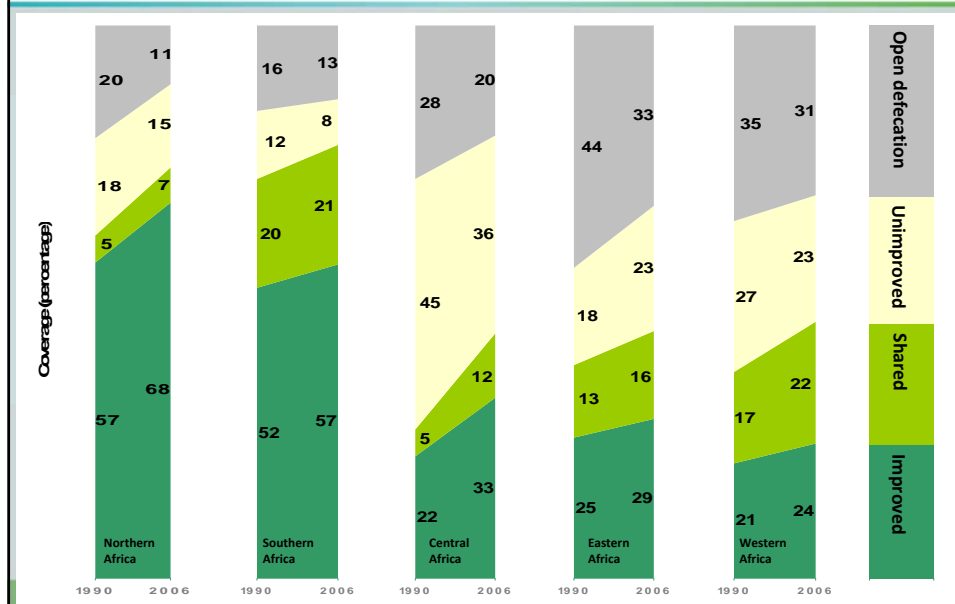


Open defecation rates, 2006



Source: JMP, 2008

Trends in sanitation practices by African sub-region



Monitoring Progress: eThekweni Indicators

1. Did the country sign the eThekweni Declaration?
2. Is there a national sanitation policy?
3. Is there one national plan to meet the MDG target?
4. What profile is given to sanitation within the PRSP?
5. Is there a principal accountable institution to take leadership?
6. Is there one coordinating body involving all stakeholders?
7. Is there a specific public sector budget line for sanitation?
8. Is 0.5% of GDP allocated to sanitation?
9. Is there a sanitation monitoring and evaluation (M+E) system?
10. Do institutional sanitation programs include gender aspects?

Key Strategies

- Leadership, Institutional accountability
- Increased public sector allocations
- Mass Behavior Change
- Utility Adopt Alternative Solutions to Waste Disposal
- Stimulation of Affordable Solutions
- Alternative financing mechanisms and **better targeting of ODA**

Over 50% of African countries have CLTS projects

5 Typologies for Action

Situation	Primary Strategy
High open defecation (e.g. DRC)	→ Ramp up CLTS
High unimproved toilets (Tanzania)	→ Stimulate upgradeable solutions
High improved toilets (Lesotho)	→ Focus on Sustainability
High shared sanitation (Ghana)	→ Focus on Management
High sewerage access (Namibia)	→ Introduce alternative options for urban unserved

❖ Leadership and Financing

- ❖ Establish discrete director-level sanitation leadership
- ❖ Make the economic case to MoF and donors for increased budgets
- ❖ Avoid simplistic subsidy policies

❖ Smarter Advocacy to build on IYS

- ❖ Simple messages
- ❖ Make goals tangible
- ❖ Keep at it!

❖ Behaviour Change & Community-Based Approaches

- ❖ Stop open defecation by mass behaviour change techniques
- ❖ Incorporate CLTS into national policies
- ❖ CLTS also needs follow-up & up-gradable local services options

❖ Sustainability

❖ Sustainable sanitation approaches = financially viable, socially acceptable, technically viable, protects health and the environment

❖ Address the entire sanitation value chain:

Collection → Transport → Treatment → Re-use

❖ Urban Sanitation

❖ Needs urgent focus (<30% sewerage coverage)

❖ Key ingredients: good data, mapping informal settlements, accountable leadership for services, city-wide approaches

❖ Increased financing

❖ Tracking Progress

❖ Regular tracking of eThekweni Indicators

**STRATEGIC
FOCUS
(2008-2012 MTS)**



- Increase financing for WSS
- Focus on poorest 65% in rural areas
- Support WSS in urban, peri-urban, small-medium towns
- Promote Transboundary WRM
- Advocacy

**KEY
INITIATIVES**



- AfDB/ADF/NTF Funding
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI)
- African Water Facility (AWF)
- Multi-donor Water Partnership Program (WPP)



Regional Response: AfDB Interventions

- ❖ Bank financing for WSS increased from average USD 70 million per annum to over USD 400 million per annum over 7 years.
- ❖ Currently 65 active WSS projects in 35 countries.
- ❖ Total volume US\$2.36 billion (UA 1.52 bn).
- ❖ 22 of the projects are rural projected to provide Water and Sanitation access to over 30 million people by 2010.
- ❖ 43 Urban projects in portfolio projected to provide access to another 10 million urban population.
- ❖ 74 new operations planned for 2010-2013 with UA 2.99 billion (US\$ 4.49 billion) AfDB Group financing.

21

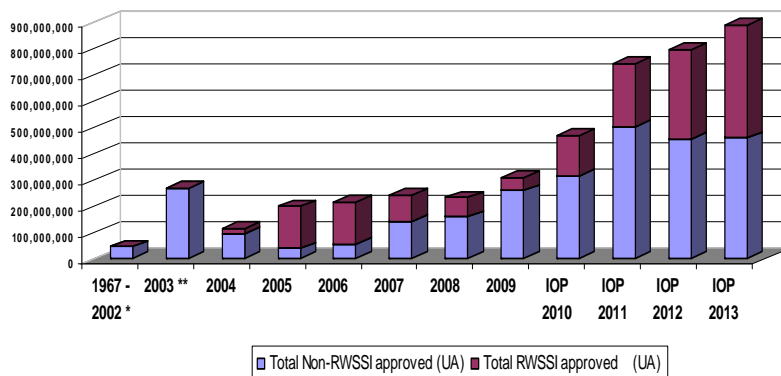


Regional Response: AfDB Led RWSSI

- ❖ **22 RWSSI Programs in 18 countries are being implemented**
- ❖ **The total financing mobilized to date is US\$ 2.3 billion,**
 - USD 1.1 billion from the AfDB
 - US\$ 1.26 billion has been leveraged from other donors, governments and beneficiaries
- ❖ **From 2007 to June 2009 the population gaining access increased from:**
 - 1.2 million to over 10.9 million people for water supply
 - 0.6 million to 9.7* million people for sanitation
- ❖ **By end 2010, RWSSI programs will extend access to**
 - Water supply to 32 million people and
 - Sanitation to 31 million people

22

AfDB Financing for the sector is increasing...



- ❖ **Africa is off-track to meet the sanitation MDGs: needs increased focus and investment (increase RWSSI support)**
- ❖ **AMCOW & partners are building the AfricaSan movement:**
 - Regional dialogue, learning and advocacy
 - eThekwini declaration - 11 trackable commitments
 - AfricaSan Awards
- ❖ **Main actions being pursued are:**
 - Leadership and financing
 - Better targeting of ODA
 - Smarter advocacy
 - Taking behaviour change to scale
 - Scaling-up rural access with due attention to urban sanitation
 - Tracking progress & holding leaders to account



Thank You