



African Ministers' Council on Water

AMCOW

**Fifth Africa Conference on
Sanitation and Hygiene**

February 18-22, 2019

Cape Town, South Africa





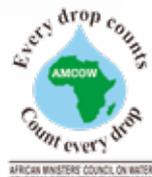
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Transforming Sanitation in Africa Series comprise sets of knowledge products to share learnings from the AfricaSan5 process, under the overarching theme: “Accelerating progress towards the Ngor Commitments to achieve the SDGs”.

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Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AfWA	Africa Water Association
AIMF	International Association of French Speaking Mayors
AMCOW	African Ministerial Council on Water
CAWST	Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBS	Container Based Sanitation
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CWIS	City-wide Inclusive Sanitation
EAWAG	Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GSMA	Global System for Mobile Communications Association
HR	Human Resources
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IHE-Delft	Institute for Water Education
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme of WHO and UNICEF
KCCA	Kampala City Authority
KEWASNET	Kenya Water and Sanitation NGO Network
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NSS	Non-sewered Sanitation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OD	Open Defecation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SERI	Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID-WALIS	USAID Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support
UWASNET	Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASREB	Water Services Regulatory Board
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

Introduction

The 5th Africa Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene (AfricaSan5) was held in Cape Town, South Africa from February 18-22. AfricaSan5 partnered with the 5th International Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) Conference to deliver a uniquely rich blend of stakeholder dialogues and knowledge exchanges.

The joint AfricaSan5 and FSM5 conference brought together more than 1,300 delegates from 82 countries, representing governments, development agencies, regional and international civil society institutions, interest groups, utilities, research institutions and think tanks, private sector, consumer and community bodies, finance institutions, women and youth groups, among others.

The preparatory AfricaSan5 process reviewed progress against the Ngor Vision and Commitments and SDG6, and generated a report — *“Is Africa on Track to Achieve the SDGs on Sanitation? A review of progress on the Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene”*—which provides a baseline to measure progress towards achieving the Ngor Vision and Commitments.

AfricaSan5 featured country and multi-sector dialogues (for the private sector, development agencies, local authorities and civil society), interactive technical sessions and exhibition fairs for knowledge exchanges, and the fifth edition of the AMCOW AfricaSan Awards to honor outstanding efforts and achievements in sanitation and hygiene.

The conference secured fresh commitments from stakeholders towards achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and ending open defecation. A key output from AfricaSan5 is the *Camissa Statement*, a Multi-Stakeholder Declaration aligned to advancing partners’ commitments towards achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and ending open defecation in Africa.

The AfricaSan5 process generated immense goodwill and financial, technical and knowledge support from partners and stakeholders. Post AfricaSan5 evaluation indicates positive feedback and general satisfaction from delegates on conference organization, facilitation, networking, collaboration and value.

The Sanitation Crisis in Africa

Africa is facing a sanitation crisis¹. Without immediate and concerted action, the continent will miss the Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG6)—to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all—altogether. Access to at least basic sanitation remains below 40% in Africa, and less than 30% of the population have basic hand washing facilities with soap and water. Institutional sanitation and hygiene is also in crisis with one in three schools in Africa having no sanitation service, and two in three having no basic hygiene services.

The impact of the sanitation crisis is currently most acutely felt in rural areas, where 8 out of 10 people without access live. Unless rapid action is taken, this situation will become ever-more urgent as population growth doubles the rural population by 2050.

Complex sanitation challenges faced by urban areas today, unless addressed, will reach an unprecedented scale in the future with populations of African cities projected to triple by 2050.

Open defecation is already out-pacing action in Africa. Whilst it is steadily declining in other world regions, open defecation is rising in Africa from 204 million people in 2000, to more than 250 million people today.

The sanitation crisis causes heavy economic losses, equivalent to at least 4.3% of Africa's annual Gross Domestic Product. Development targets for health, nutrition, education, gender equality, and environment cannot be met without sanitation and hygiene.

The sanitation crisis in Africa impacts all aspects of the life cycle. Indeed the World Bank's Human Capital Project presented at AfricaSan found that water, sanitation and hygiene underlies and impacts all aspects of the human capital index across the life cycle².

Urgent action must be taken, efforts must be redoubled, and a greater emphasis placed on the sanitation and hygiene crisis if we are to change the current trajectory and achieve the Ngor Vision of universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminating open defecation by 2030.

Africa must act fast to accelerate progress towards these commitments in order to achieve the SDG6.2 target.

Dr Canisius Kanangire, AMCOW Executive Secretary

¹ All figures in this section are taken from the Camissa Multi-Stakeholder Statement on Achieving Access to Adequate and Equitable Sanitation and Hygiene for All and Ending Open Defecation in Africa by 2030.

² The World Bank's Human Capital Project uses the Human Capital Index (HCI) to estimate how far a generation will fall short of its potential against five cross cutting indicators – child survival, school enrolment, quality of learning, healthy growth (absence of stunting), and adult survival.

In this Report

This report summarises the key lessons, recommendations and outcomes of the Fifth Africa Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene held in Cape Town, South Africa, February 18-22, 2019.

The first section of the report looks at the role of AfricaSan as a continent-wide platform for sanitation and hygiene, and the unique nature of AfricaSan as an evidence-driven junction between policy and practice.

The second section summarises the challenges, key learning and recommendations that emerged from the conference thematic sessions for future work towards achieving the Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene.

The third section looks to the future, pulling together plans made by countries and actions pledged by sector groups to accelerate progress towards the Ngor Vision of adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and an end to open defecation by 2030.

The final section presents a summary of the fifth edition of the AMCOW AfricaSan Awards to recognize outstanding efforts and achievements in sanitation and hygiene in Africa through Innovation, Inclusiveness and Impact, as well as a Lifetime Achievement Award.

How big is the sanitation crisis in Africa?

Access to at least basic sanitation is below 50% across much of Africa.

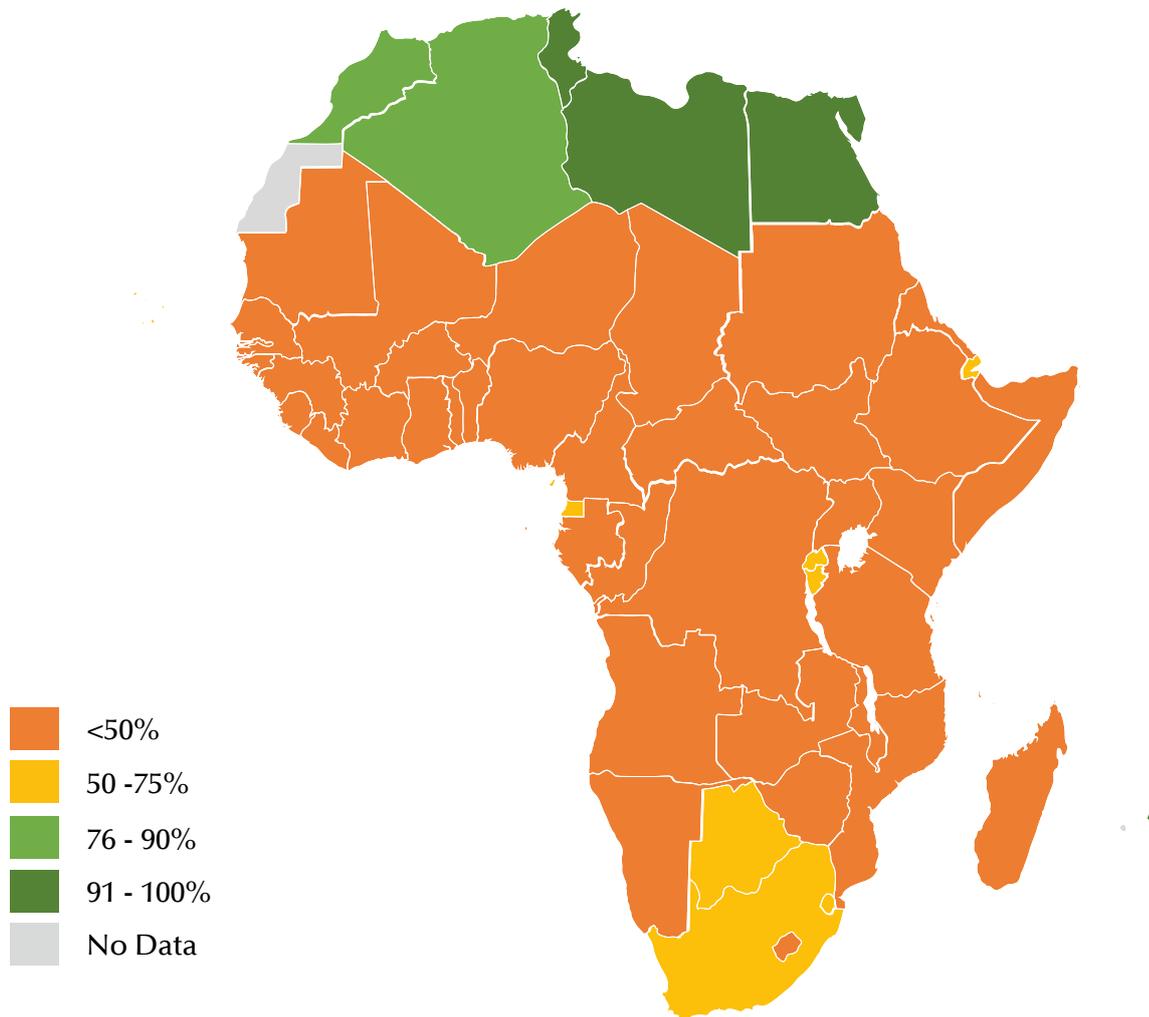


Figure 1: Proportion of the population using at least basic sanitation, 2015

One in 3 countries in Africa do not track hygiene data. In almost all countries with data less than 50% of the population has basic handwashing with soap facilities at home.

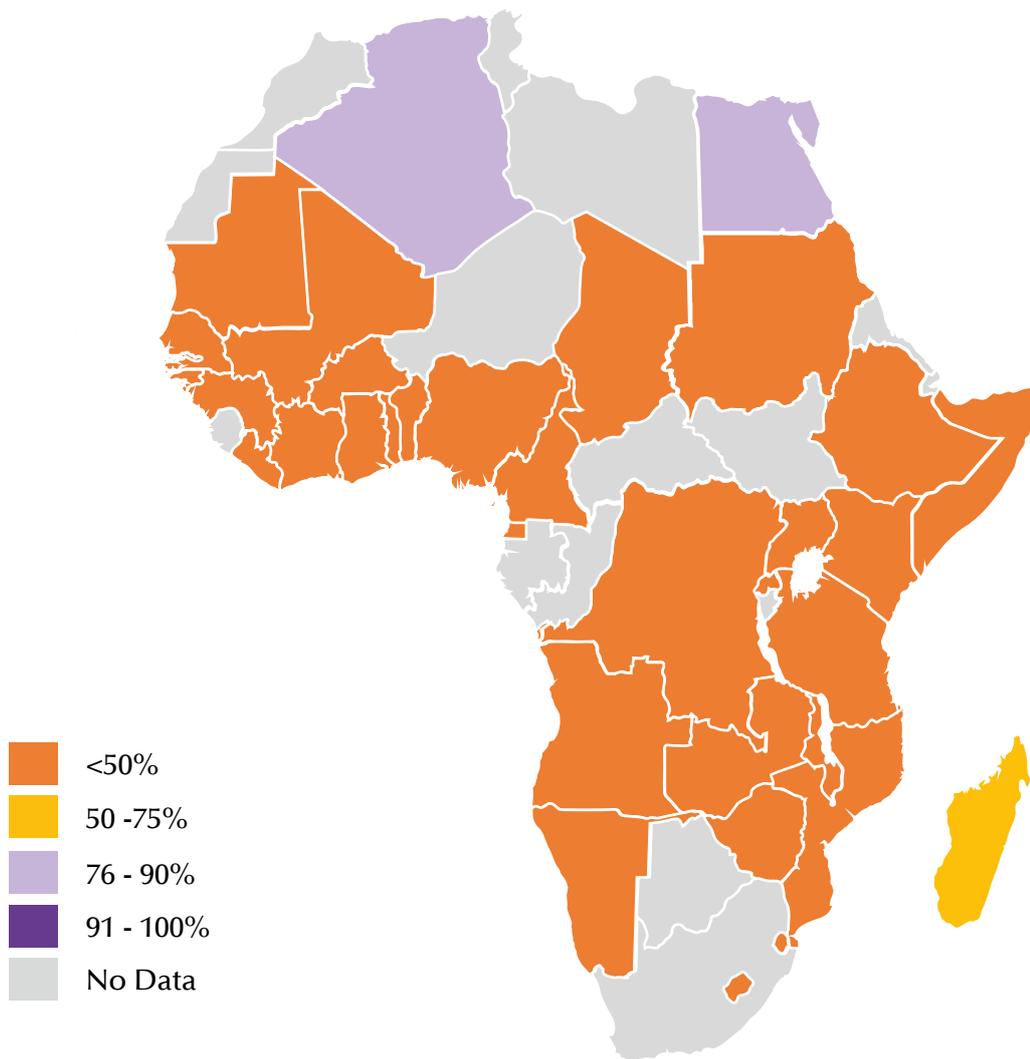


Figure 2: Proportion of the population with handwashing facilities including soap and water, 2015

Source: *Is Africa on Track to Achieve the SDGs on Sanitation?*, data JMP 2017³

³ WHO and UNICEF, 2017. Progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines. See <https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2018-01/JMP-2017-report-final.pdf>

SECTION 1: AFRICASAN

This section presents the role of AfricaSan as a continent-wide platform for sanitation and hygiene, and the unique nature of AfricaSan as an evidence-driven junction between policy and practice.

1.1 Africasan: A Continent-Wide Platform for Sanitation and Hygiene

The AfricaSan initiative was established in 2002 to provide a forum for sanitation technical experts to exchange lessons, identify approaches and technologies, and move sanitation up on the development agenda. Since then, AfricaSan has become much more than a conference, it is now a continent-wide movement generating political momentum and thought-leadership in sanitation and hygiene.

"AfricaSan is a "continent-wide platform to generate political momentum for sanitation and hygiene" and "serves as a pan-African forum for thought leaders and other diverse actors in the sanitation space to showcase best practises, exchange knowledge and support problem solving"

Hon. Norbert Emmanuel Tony Ondo Mba, AMCOW President

From the first AfricaSan conference (2002) hosted in Johannesburg, South Africa which helped to build the groundswell that led to the inclusion of sanitation as a specific Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target, the AfricaSan movement has led to two distinct high-level political declarations – the *eThekwini Commitments on Sanitation* (2008), and the *Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene* (2015).

The eThekwini Declaration and Commitments on Sanitation which set out a framework of action towards achieving the sanitation MDG were endorsed at the highest political level through integration into the *Sharm el Sheik declarations of the African Union Heads of State* in 2008.

Having developed the eThekwini commitments into country specific priority action plans, which focussed efforts on country level achievement of the commitments, African countries monitored and reported their progress against eThekwini periodically up until the end of the MDG period.

Ministers participating at the AfricaSan4 conference established the *Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene* which outlines 10 specific commitments towards an overall vision to achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminate open defecation by 2030. The Ngor Commitments closely align to the SDGs in their vision and focus on establishing the enabling environment necessary to meet universal access.

Through a process of setting commitments, action-planning, and monitoring, AfricaSan has become a continuous, country-led, pan-African movement. The purpose of AfricaSan is to generate and sustain political momentum for sanitation and hygiene, to guide member states in prioritising actions to address the sanitation challenge as well as hold them accountable to commitments made, and to showcase best practices and support action in sanitation and hygiene throughout the continent.

1.2 Africasan5: A Renewed Call to Action

The Camissa Multi-Stakeholder Statement on Achieving Access to Adequate and Equitable Sanitation and Hygiene for All and Ending Open Defecation in Africa by 2030 signals the sector's continued commitment to realising the Ngor Vision in Africa as well as a call to further action to redouble efforts and work collaboratively in support of government efforts to achieve the Ngor Vision and Commitments and SDG targets. AMCOW is called on to continue to monitor the Ngor Vision and Commitments and to strengthen the approach to better evaluate progress in hygiene.

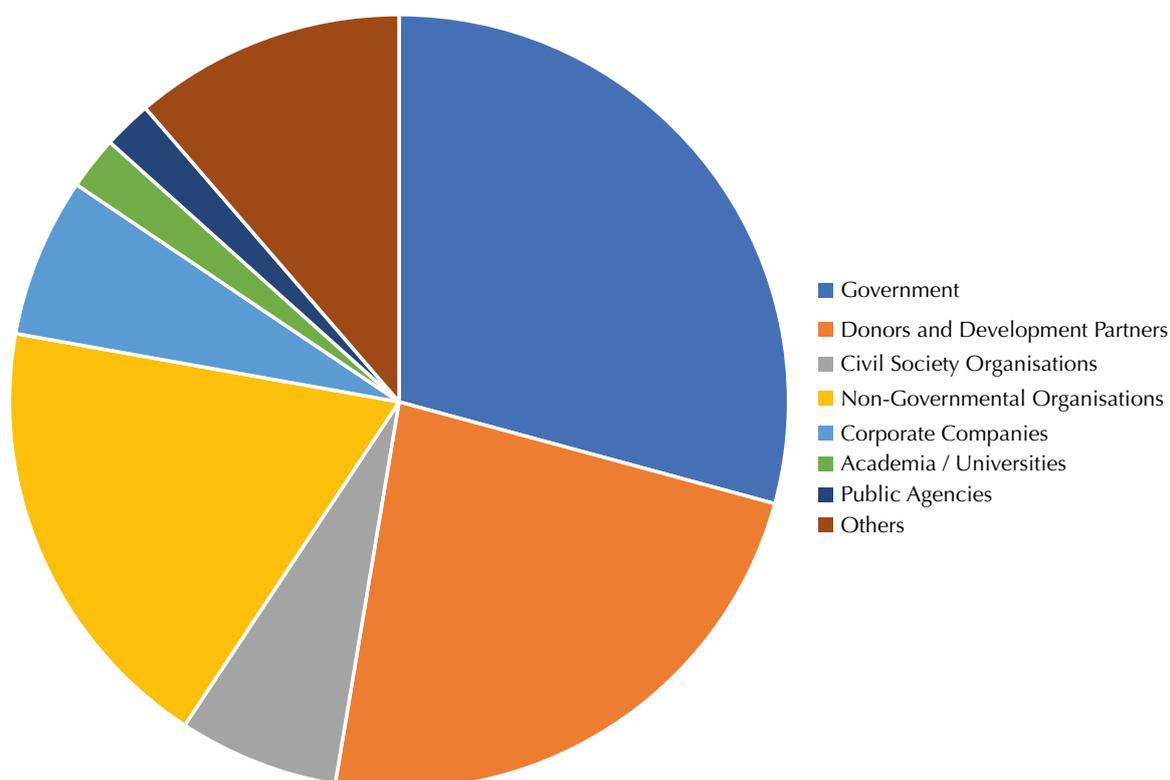
Through the Camissa Multi-Stakeholder statement stakeholders participating at AfricaSan5 called upon the African Union to place a greater emphasis on the sanitation and hygiene crisis, specifically by including sanitation and hygiene as an agenda of the Assembly of the African Union Heads of State and Government.

Camissa has raised sanitation and hygiene to the highest level of responsibility by calling upon Heads of State of the Africa Union to declare an *Africa-wide state of emergency on sanitation and hygiene* and to themselves be sanitation and hygiene champions in their respective countries.

1.3 Africasan: A Unique Junction Between Policy and Practice

AfricaSan is unique in that it brings together political and technical - Ministers and senior politicians engage with technical professionals, academics, civil society in a way that generates dialogue and provides an opportunity to drive sanitation and hygiene forward at all levels.

Figure 3: Breakdown of participants to the AfricaSan5 conference

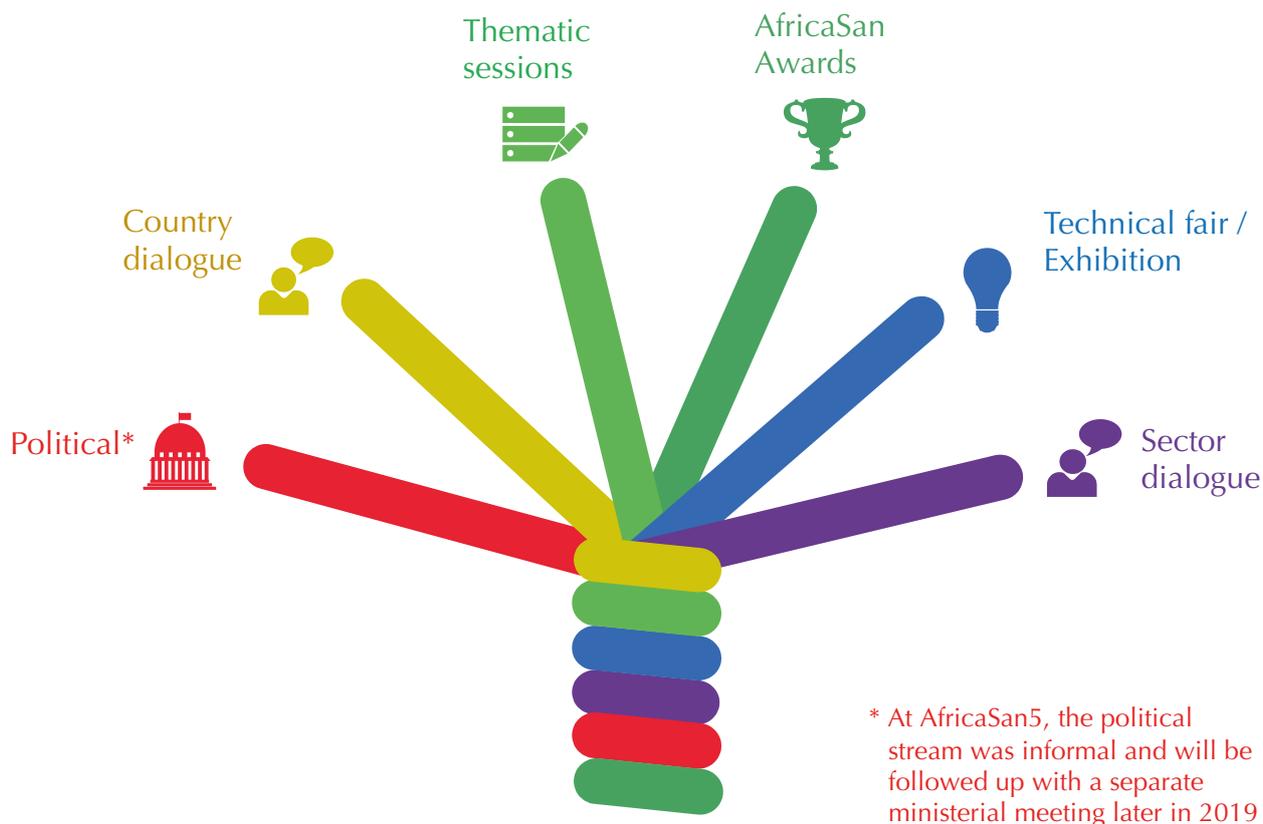


Although no official political stream took place at AfricaSan5, five Ministers and Deputy Ministers from AMCOW member states were in attendance and met informally to discuss, amongst other things, the organisation of a *Ministerial Dialogue on Sanitation* before the end of 2019.

The AfricaSan5 conference took place alongside the science and research focussed FSM5 conference, providing a new opportunity for synergies; policy-makers and practitioners gained more evidence for decision making, while researchers benefitted from a deeper understanding of the needs and priorities of policy and decision makers⁴.

⁴ Taken from the minutes of the informal meeting of Ministers from AMCOW member states.

Figure 4: AfricaSan conference is designed with six interconnected streams



[Adapted from: AfricaSan International Taskforce, World Water Week]

AfricaSan is also unique in its focus on not only making commitments and political statements but also *tracking and monitoring* progress against those commitments, thus holding countries and stakeholders accountable to them.

In the year preceding, AfricaSan5 African countries monitored and reported on progress against the Ngor Vision and Commitments. This Ngor Commitment Monitoring exercise provides a baseline overview of the sector and insight into where progress has been stronger, and where urgent action is required to address the sanitation crisis.

The Ngor Vision is that universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services will be achieved and open defecation eliminated by 2030. As shown in figures 1 and 2, Africa is currently way off track.

The areas of the enabling environment outlined by the 10 Ngor Commitments are the building blocks of an effective sanitation and hygiene sector. It is only when progress is achieved across all the *Ngor Commitments that the enabling environment will support accelerated access*.⁵ However as can be seen in figure 5, the enabling environment is currently uneven. While progress is being made in leadership and coordination commitment areas, other areas such as waste management, budgets and eliminating inequalities are left behind.

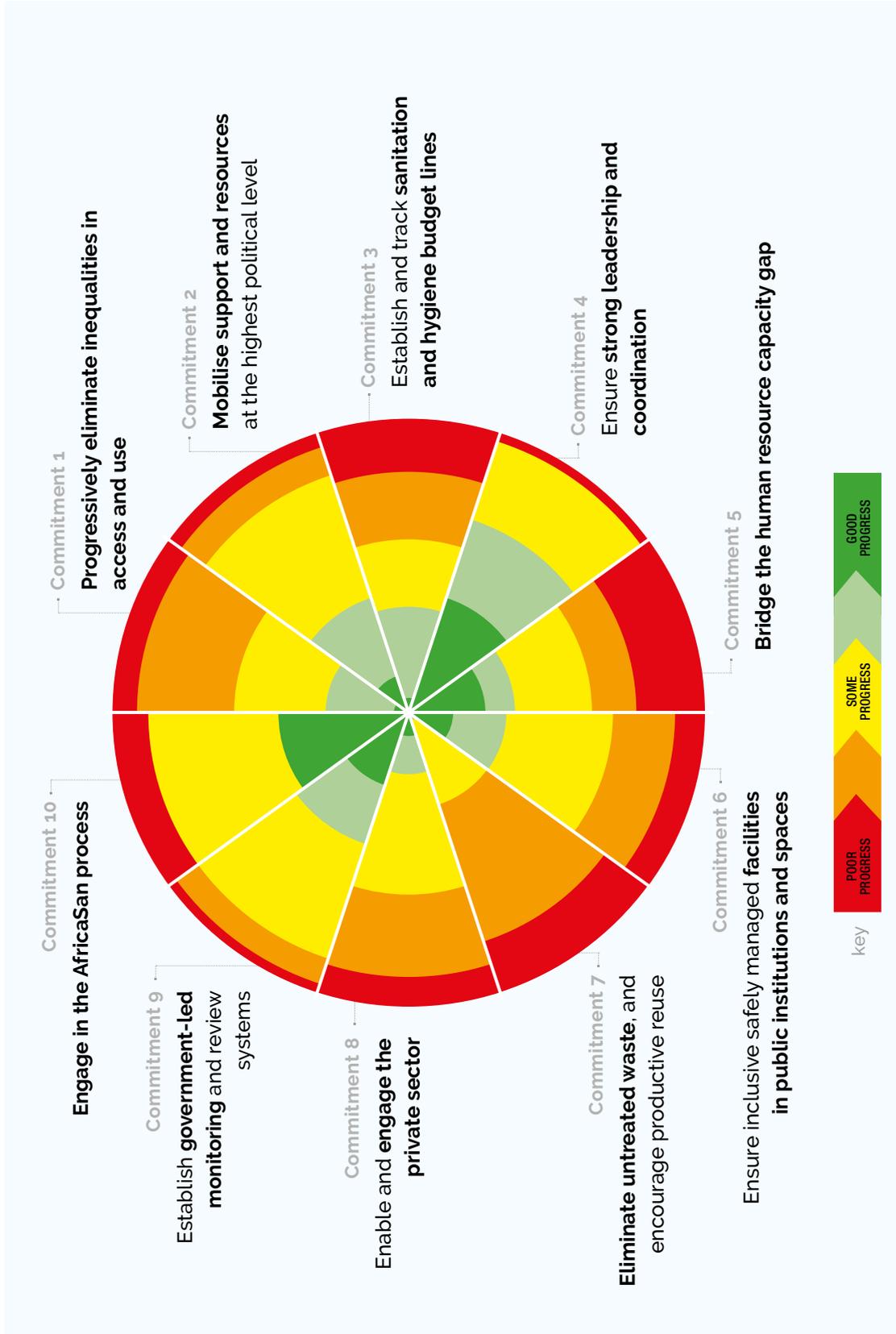
⁵ AMCOW, 2019. Is Africa on Track to Achieve the SDGs on Sanitation? A review of progress on the Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene. See https://www.amcowonline.org/images/docs/final_ngor_report.pdf

Progress in the enabling environment for leadership and coordination, and government-led monitoring systems, is not matched for commitments such as waste management, eliminating inequality, and establishing budgets. Unless addressed, the areas of the enabling environment which are lagging will act as a drag on the entire sector and hinder realisation of the Ngor Vision

From AMCOW, Is Africa on Track to Achieve the SDGs on Sanitation?

Along with the regional trends observed, individual countries across Africa have reached different points, experienced successes through different pathways and are facing bottlenecks related to their own unique situation. How countries will address these bottlenecks and chart a course to achieving the Ngor commitments through their national systems was the focus of the Country Dialogue sessions which are summarised in section 3 of this document.

Figure 5: Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene baseline - Enabling Environment



SECTION 2: THEMATIC SESSION AT AFRICASAN5

This section presents the key challenges addressed by each of the thematic tracks, outlines some of the main ideas and conclusions shared, and presents clear recommendations for future work towards achieving the Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene.

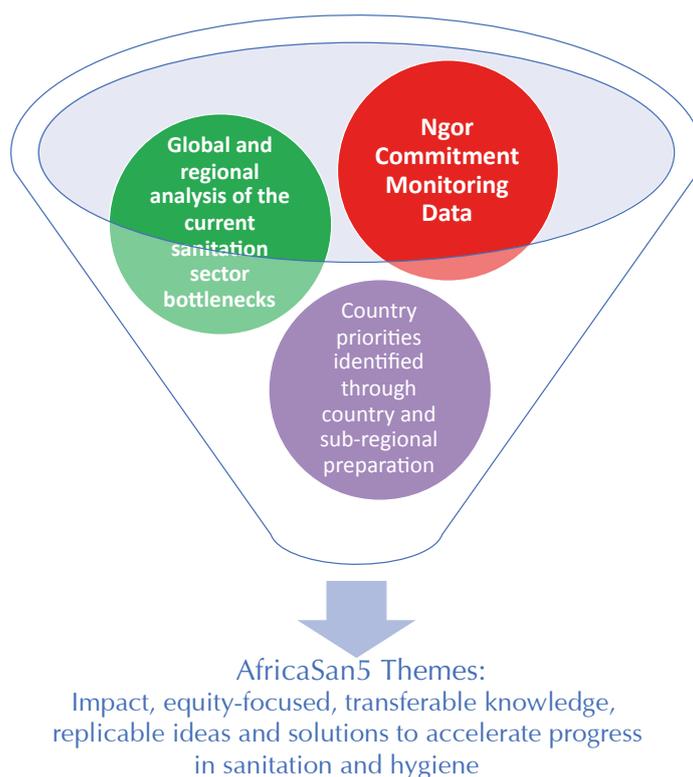
Thematic sessions of the conference explored different aspects of the Ngor Commitments in detail. Grouped together under four themes, the thematic sessions presented were designed to share real experiences from the continent of Africa, that policy makers and practitioners alike can adapt or replicate in their own context.

The four conference themes addressed critical bottlenecks to sector progress and were selected based on national Ngor Commitment monitoring data, priorities identified during Sub-Regional AfricaSan meetings, and global analyses of the sector.

Thematic sessions were grouped under the following themes:

1. Sanitation, Hygiene and the SDGs: Leave No One Behind
2. Policy, Institutions and Regulation
3. Monitoring and Using Evidence to Improve Hygiene and Sanitation
4. Building Capacity and Financing Sanitation in Africa

Figure 6: Thematic session design



2.1 A call to increase South-South Knowledge Exchange

The conclusions and recommendations for each theme are presented separately, however, one overarching recommendation emerged: that there is both a need and an appetite for increased documentation and knowledge sharing in the sector. Transfer of lessons and best practices will be facilitated and up-scaled if knowledge and experiences are clearly documented and shared, and opportunities for targeted knowledge exchange provided.

This was echoed at the Informal Meeting of Ministers who recommended that a Knowledge Management and Information Sharing Hub be established at the AMCOW Secretariat, and that the AMCOW Secretariat mobilises resources to facilitate further South-South knowledge exchanges.

Theme 1. Sanitation, Hygiene and the SDGs: Leave no one Behind

“Leaving No One Behind”⁶ underpins the Ngor Vision and Commitments and SDG targets, and yet progress towards the Ngor Commitment to eliminate inequalities in access and use remains a critical bottleneck that threatens to undermine progress in both rural and urban communities in Africa.

An essential first step to leaving no-one behind is the ability to clearly identify who are the most vulnerable groups in any given context and what barriers they face; for this accurate and reliable data is required. Many countries have carried out studies that provide some insights on inequalities, however in over half of cases the studies are not nationally representative.⁷

While many countries in Africa have sanitation and hygiene strategic plans which address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable⁸, only half of these plans include specific access targets and milestones. Having clear targets and milestones is an essential indication of prioritisation, as implementation is guided by and evaluated against them.

There is currently little focus on tracking user satisfaction with sanitation and hygiene services⁹. User satisfaction is an important aspect of equity as it indicates whether services are not just available but that they are acceptable to a community.

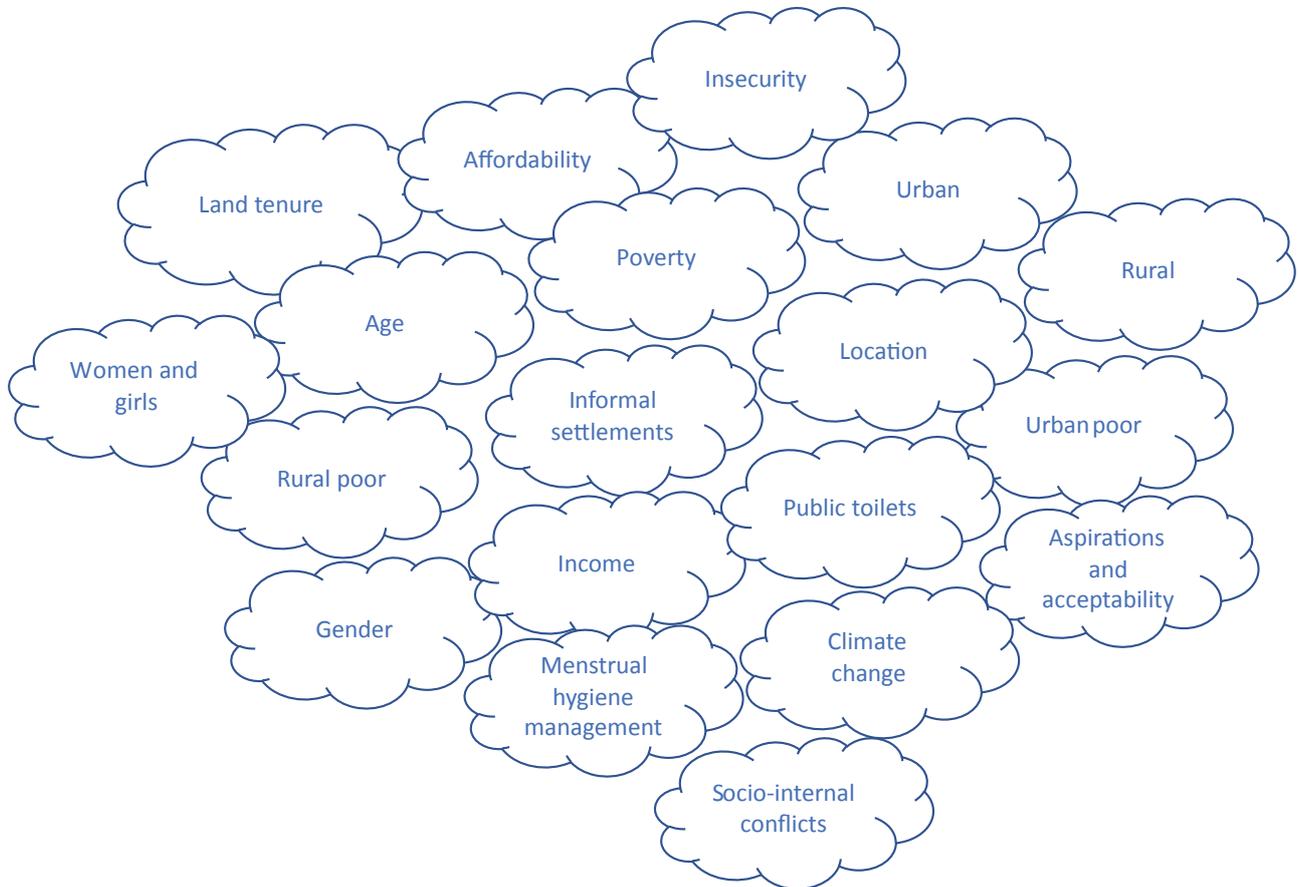
⁶ With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, UN Member States pledged to ensure “no one will be left behind” and to “endeavor to reach the furthest behind first”.

⁷ Ngor Commitment Baseline Monitoring: 29/39 countries have carried out an objective study of the poorest and most vulnerable populations, 16 of these are not nationally representative.

⁸ Ngor Commitment Baseline Monitoring: 28/39 sanitation and hygiene strategic plans which address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable (only 14 of these include specific targets and milestones)

⁹ Ngor Commitment Baseline Monitoring: 26/39 countries do not track user satisfaction in rural or urban areas.

Figure 7: A broad range of vulnerable groups and barriers were considered during thematic sessions



What Were The Main Lessons Regarding Impact, Equity, Scalability and Transferability?

Across the theme, sessions concluded that leaving no one behind does not happen by accident, a clear strategy for targeting the excluded and most vulnerable is required to guide purposive action that leads to impact.

Identifying the vulnerable groups in any given context, the specific barriers they face, and developing solutions with the groups affected themselves are key to addressing inequities. Approaches need to be agile enough to adjust to identified needs and adaptive as local dynamics change over time.

A consumer-oriented approach is required. In order to sustainably address inequities, the sector will need to reflect on whether current solutions offer access that is acceptable to the people they are targeting. For example, self-supply approaches can place significant strain on local resources and lead to differential access along social and economic lines. Governments should bear the responsibility, and provide the financial resources required, to provide affordable services to the poorest that acknowledge their agency and their aspirations.

“We need change in how we see and treat the poor”

Alana Potter, Socio-Economic Rights Institute, South Africa

A recurring recommendation for effective scale-up is to work with national governmental agencies and institutions, and local government planning authorities to build capacity and embed the *leave no one behind* approach in national strategies and local plans.

Effective scale-up needs to be guided by the understanding that the approaches must reflect local context. The most vulnerable groups and the specific barriers they face will be different in any given context, therefore a learning and adaptive approach, rather than direct replication, will be essential. Finally, documentation and knowledge sharing were highlighted throughout the sessions as being essential to the transfer of lessons and best practice on leaving no one behind. This includes having the knowledge and experiences of peers clearly documented and easily accessible, and opportunities for targeted knowledge exchange provided.

Theme Recommendations

1. Tackling inequalities to ensure universal, safely managed sanitation and hygiene and eliminate open defecation, requires a clear understanding of who are the most vulnerable groups in any context and a deep and profound understanding of the socio-economic context and the barriers to access that they face. [Note: Related Ngor commitment indicator C1A]
2. Leaving no one behind will require a diverse and adaptive set of solutions and interventions to be able to tackle the varied nature of vulnerable groups and their context, barriers and challenges.
3. An inclusive and participative approach is necessary to ensure that solutions are sustainable and acceptable to the populations they serve.
4. Governments at all levels need to commit to ensuring that no one is left behind and assume responsibility to provide affordable and acceptable services to all. National governments need to include specific targets to leave no one behind into national policies and strategies, and built to the requisite capacity within their own systems. Local governments need to specifically include the poorest and most vulnerable in their planning targets and budgets. [Note: Related Ngor commitment indicator C1B]

Links to the Session Reports

The detailed report for Theme 1: Sanitation, Hygiene and the SDGs: Leave No One Behind can be found here <https://www.africansan.com/sub-theme-1-outputs>

Detailed reports for each session can be found by clicking on the session titles below.

1. Challenges and opportunities in Rural and Urban Sanitation in Africa

The session examined some of the challenges to access to sanitation from rural and urban perspectives. SNV focussed on affordability aspects of rural sanitation across their programmes in five African countries. SERI and the Social Justice Coalition presented challenges to sanitation access in the informal settlements of South Africa.

2. Leave No One Behind Programming and Multi-stakeholder Approaches for Inclusive Sanitation

The session looked at lessons on leaving no-one behind from the perspective of three different programmes including the WSSCC funded Kenya Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme, the Tontama Sanou Programme in Burkina Faso, and WaterAid Nigeria's modelling of inclusive sanitation services through private sector engagement.

3. WASH for the Urban and Rural Poor

The session shared experiences and lessons on WASH for informal settlements and poor rural areas using three different approaches: the Mandos Santos Pinto Live-With-Water approach, the Impilo Yabantu social franchising approach from South Africa, and the business models developed by Loowatt in Madagascar for non-sewered sanitation services for the urban underserved.

4. Inclusive Urban Sanitation Beyond the Household

The session brought together UNICEF and the Government of Zambia to share their experiences and lessons on developing sanitation facilities "beyond the household", including female-friendly public and community toilets by UNICEF and Citywide Sanitation Plan Preparation by the government of Zambia.

5. Promoting basic sanitation and hygiene behaviour changes for better health

The session brought together two agencies that work on behaviour change programming. The Burundi Red Cross shared their model of the household approach to hygiene behaviour change. The Mali national CLTS programme shared experiences of identifying commonalities between communities that had remained OD after initial triggering attempts, and steps taken to re-launch.

6. Towards sustainable Menstrual Health Management in Africa

The session brought together researchers, practitioners, government and donors to provide African examples of the significance of MHM as a cross-cutting sustainability issue, relevant to reaching a number of SDGs, particularly SDG6. The session had presentations from GIZ, Lund University and WSSCC.

7. Investing in Sanitation, Investing in People: laying the foundations for human capital in Africa

The session presented the World Bank's Human Capital Project and demonstrated how WASH impacts each of the five human capital indicators which estimate how far a generation will fall short of its potential given current performance. Results achieved by Community Health Clubs towards attaining SDGs in Zimbabwe and Rwanda was also presented.

Theme 2. Policy, Institutions and Regulation

Effective policies, institutions and regulations are a core part of our collective progress towards achieving the Ngor commitments and SDGs. The policy landscape together with the institutional and regulatory framework, provide the enabling environment for improvements in infrastructure and sanitation service delivery expansion. Over the past 10 years, clear advances have been achieved in establishing sanitation and hygiene policies across the region; in 2018 many countries in Africa have adopted sanitation and hygiene policies at the highest level and have legislation in place to support those policies.¹⁰

Sector reforms are still required in many countries to further align and strengthen the sector's accountability and effectiveness. Whilst at national level inclusion of SDG-aligned sanitation and hygiene targets in national development visions indicate a level of political prioritisation, at sub-national level, funding and implementation of plans are limited.¹¹

Regulation that specifically targets faecal sludge management and re-use across Africa is of increasing priority. In Sub-Saharan Africa, 39% of the population use an on-site sanitation system compared to 7% connected to a sewer system; as pits fill up, the contents need to be safely managed, particularly in poorer urban and peri-urban areas. Existing regulations and bylaws need to be strengthened and more consistently enforced to be effective.¹²

What were the main lessons regarding impact, equity, scalability and transferability?

Impact will be greatest where regulation and legal frameworks are in place and specifically target universal access. However, more needs to be known about how the laws and institutions governing sanitation can be more responsive to the ever-changing environment.

Various versions of "at-scale" were presented during sessions – from Senegal's initiative of rural service expansion and institutional decentralisation, to the expansion of regulatory frameworks to include On-site Sanitation, Faecal Sludge Management and Water Supply and Sanitation in Rural areas of Zambia. A key lesson was that policies and regulations needed to explicitly require equity. Laws are often silent as to the unique needs and rights of women, children, elderly, disabled and the poor. Kenya shared lessons on enabling utilities to target the urban poor by mapping low-income urban areas. The use of surcharges accompanied by ring fencing can ensure that funds are applied to improve sanitation for the most vulnerable. The regulator also has a role to play in reducing inequalities through monitoring and reporting on service provision to the low income urban and rural communities.

As with the equity sub-theme, a recurring lesson across sessions was the need for documentation of lessons learnt and a more open sharing platform. Analysis of laws governing sanitation and hygiene in multiple countries from the national to the local level would provide insights and learning on impact, scalability, transferability and equity. Such knowledge exchange and cross-learning however, needs to be grounded in an understanding of socio-economic, political and cultural contexts and how they may support, or hinder, the transfer of approaches.

¹⁰ Ngor Commitment Baseline Monitoring: 24/39 countries have sanitation and hygiene policies adopted at the highest level (10 others awaiting final adoption), 34/39 either have legislation in place or in process which is in harmony with, and supports the sanitation and hygiene policy.

¹¹ Ngor Commitment Baseline Monitoring: 21/39 countries have SDG aligned sanitation and hygiene targets in National Development Visions (16 have targets which are not yet SDG-aligned), but at sub-national level only 1 country has fully funded sanitation and hygiene plans.

¹² Ngor Commitment Baseline Monitoring: Of 26/39 countries have FSM regulations and bylaws in place, only 6 report they are comprehensive and enforced.

Public-private partnerships are attracting increasing attention, scaling up such models still has a long way to go, due to unclear rules, complex procurement procedures, legitimacy issues and some misconceptions (e.g. fear of losing public jobs). Monitoring and tracking measures that can deal with the multi-stakeholder complexity need to be undertaken to utilise the synergies that public-private-partnerships can offer at scale as an alternative model to increase service coverage. The sessions also discussed that public-private partnerships may help filling the gap of providing services to the poor, but that they are not a silver-bullet.

Theme Recommendations

1. Regulation and legal frameworks are necessary for achieving universal access and should be implemented. Regulation will also provide effective guidance for sector financing, for example, from surcharges and cost-reflective tariffs, to manage their use, and to ensure funds are deployed for the intended purpose. [Note: Related Ngor commitment indicator C2B, C2E]
2. Private sector involvement is a key driving factor towards the achievement of sector objectives. This is possible within the sanitation service chain when it offers a business environment that is more flexible and welcoming to private sector involvement.
3. Strong leadership and commitment at all levels are required to accelerate progress. Local and national levels need to work collaboratively towards policy improvement and regulation enforcement, and sanitation and hygiene need to be prioritised in development plans and budget lines. [Note: Related Ngor commitment indicator C2A, C2C, C4A]
4. Institutional clarity on roles and responsibilities is a key foundation to forming the enabling environment for achieving the Ngor commitments.

Links to the Session Reports

The detailed report for Theme 2: Policy, Institutions and Regulation can be found here <https://www.africasan.com/sub-theme-2-outputs>

Detailed reports for each session can be found by clicking on the session titles below.

1. Governance Experiences in the African Sanitation and Hygiene Sector: Framework conditions for the SDG6 linking global and national targets

The session presented experiences in water and sanitation sector reforms, highlighting lessons learnt from development cooperation partners work including the PEPAM program in Senegal, development of the Urban On-site Sanitation and Faecal Sludge Management – Framework for Provision and Regulation in Zambia, and tariff restructuring and performance benchmarking of utilities in Tanzania.

2. How Sanitation Law creates an Enabling Environment for SDG6 and Ngor Commitment Advancement

In this session the concept of “law” covered legislation, regulations, policies, plans, strategies, by-laws and guidelines, standards and rules, as well as the institutional framework for implementation / enforcement. It looked at how the law is essential to advancing the Ngor commitments and SDGs, especially in the long-term by creating an enabling environment.

3. Extending Regulation to Urban On-site Sanitation

The session looked at how regulation, rules and standards for urban on-site sanitation are necessary if access is to be achieved. It examined the critical importance of Multi-Stakeholder consultation and inclusion in planning and throughout the entire process, consideration of the current legal framework, acquisition of reliable data, and the importance of clear roles, responsibilities and accountability systems.

4. Barriers and Opportunities for Public-Private Partnership in Non-Sewered Sanitation services

The session examined different models of context-specific public-private collaboration, and the importance of securing a clear understanding of the expectations of the different actors involved. It also looked at the potential risks, benefits, and areas to strengthen for PPPs as well as the need for incentives for private sector engagement.

5. Sanitation Research, Development and Innovation as a Means to Closing the Sanitation Gap in Africa

The session showcased various initiatives led by different stakeholders but with the joint purpose of transforming the sanitation sector and using innovation to deliver sustainable sanitation provision. The session was led by an all women panel from the Water Research Commission, eThekweni Municipality and the South African Bureau of Standards

Theme 3. Monitoring and Using Evidence to Improve Hygiene and Sanitation

African countries are making some progress on Commitment 9 to establish government-led monitoring, reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems.¹³ Yet, there remain significant challenges – especially in ensuring that data is accessible and useful to national and sub-national government stakeholders and partners.¹⁴ In order to coordinate progress towards the sanitation and hygiene goals and improve the effectiveness of all parties, all stakeholders need access to monitoring and reporting results.

A significant challenge is that only half of countries have multi-stakeholder reviews that include civil society and donors, which review progress towards the Ngor related SDG targets. All stakeholders need to be engaged in the generation of insights and action plans from multi-stakeholder sector reviews.

There are also shortfalls in how review findings translate into funded actions. Less than half of countries have both a government-led monitoring system and a multi-stakeholder review that tracks the SDG targets, and of these only half again report that the findings have led to adjusted activities that are both funded and implemented.¹⁵ Well-defined sanitation and hygiene national targets are missing for at least one of the Ngor Commitments in all countries and this hampers the use of monitoring insights to review progress and adapt actions.

Monitoring, reporting and learning systems are crucial stepping stones to improving practice, defining strategies and accelerating progress towards the Ngor Vision and national goals. Meeting Ngor Commitment 9 will ensure improved access to evidence and participation in country-led monitoring and learning on how to achieve universal access and the elimination of open defecation by 2030. However, this will depend not only on the existence of monitoring systems and multi-stakeholder reviews but also on the quality and use of the information and insights generated.

What were the main lessons regarding impact, equity, scalability and transferability?

The AfricaSan5 sub-theme on *Monitoring and Using the Evidence to Improve Hygiene and Sanitation* shared experiences of turning evidence into action to meet country, African and international targets on sanitation and hygiene.

Impact will require several interrelated elements. Firstly, political leadership and momentum - national policy targets need to be defined and be promoted at the highest political level so that evidence on progress can drive change. Monitoring and learning must keep pace with this political momentum to ensure that practice on the ground is informed by evidence.

Secondly, stronger national M&E systems and multi-stakeholder reviews are needed in which all actors review progress against shared country, regional and global targets. Systems should be national in scale and inclusive at all levels, and not limited to a programme or specific geography. Technical and financial support from partners will be required to implement and build capacity.

¹³ Ngor Commitment Baseline Monitoring: 36/39 countries have government-led sector review processes and 31/39 countries have government-led monitoring systems.

¹⁴ Ngor Commitment Baseline Monitoring: 10/31 countries with sanitation and hygiene monitoring systems in place make data available to all government stakeholders and partners at national and sub-national level.

¹⁵ Ngor Commitment Baseline Monitoring: 17/39 countries reported that results of monitoring and review processes are used to adjust plans and strategies, of these 10/17 reports that adjusted activities are then funded and implemented.

Lastly, impact will be multiplied if practitioners are provided with the opportunity to share lessons through timely, relevant and actionable exchanges.

Sessions identified several elements of scaling-up with respect to monitoring and evidence use. Country targets and performance indicators need to be developed for the entire country and embedded in national policy and guidelines for all stakeholders. Countries need strong, country-led M&E systems at national scale, led by government at all levels, and including roles for other stakeholders like civil society and the private sector. Key recommendations to support scalability included supporting and collaborating with national statistical agencies and line ministries together to adapt SDG indicators and methods to meet local information needs as well as strengthening country-led monitoring systems and routine performance monitoring was a key recommendation to support scalability.

Standard approaches and tools can support harmonization and coordination between partners and sectors. Well-developed programme guidelines, tools and methodologies are useful to support knowledge transfer by providing evidence of good practices and a toolbox from which other African countries can take inspiration. It is crucial that each country is supported by partners in developing country-led approaches, adapting international and African tools to the local context, and building local capacity. There is a continued need for horizontal learning between countries in Africa with peer-to-peer horizontal learning events and sub-regional research initiatives. Multi-laterals and international partners should continue to support the transfer of experiences between sub-regions and continents.

Across sessions there was consensus that to address equity, common metrics are needed for identifying and targeting those most at risk of being left behind. The choice of performance indicators has a large impact on how inequality is measured and addressed. More tools and guidelines are needed in this area.

Every established monitoring system and community of practice has blind spots and unknown data gaps. It is crucial to share pro-poor research, triangulate and listen to different perspectives to start to see who cannot, or will not, be reached with existing approaches and technologies and minimize unconscious bias. Governments and partners should work towards regular sector review mechanisms where sustainability and equity data can be openly discussed in a supportive environment.

Links to the Session Reports

The detailed report for Theme 3: Monitoring and using evidence to improve hygiene and sanitation can be found here <https://www.africasan.com/sub-theme-3-outputs>

Detailed reports for each session can be found by clicking on the session titles below.

1. Country-led Monitoring of Sanitation Goals and Commitments

The session shared approaches and experience of strengthening national and sub-national sanitation M&E systems with specific cases of country-led monitoring systems from Mauritania and Uganda. Participants explored how country-led systems harmonize with international (JMP), regional (Ngor) and partner monitoring initiatives. UNICEF shared experiences of applying a participatory assessment methodology of national M&E systems in ten countries.

2. Measuring the Last Mile: Assessing new equity and sustainability data from across African Countries

The session presented WSSCC's Global Sanitation Fund outcome survey data from Kenya and Tanzania, providing a snapshot of sustainability and equity indicators in behaviour change-based programmes in Africa. Participants learned about the innovative survey methodology to assess equity and explored how both programmes and governments can enhance monitoring for the last mile in the SDG era.

3. Achieving Universal Access to WASH in Schools with Innovative M&E in Africa and Beyond

The WHO/UNICEF JMP estimates that a third of schools in SSA lacked sanitation and half lacked handwashing facilities in 2016. This session reviewed existing data and included several country case studies and a panel discussion on ongoing efforts to strengthen monitoring and accelerate progress on WASH in schools in Africa.

4. Accelerating Sanitation Access Through Mobile IT: Lessons from using data to develop sanitation markets, products and services

The session, led by GSMA and the CBS Alliance, shared practical experiences of how mobile data and web tools can be harnessed to improve and monitor services for the marginalized and unserved and the issues around consumer trust and adoption. Case studies and lessons from KCCA Uganda and WASREB Kenya were shared.

5. Monitoring Hygiene Behaviour Change: Experiences from WaterAid

The session shared learnings and practices around sustainable monitoring of hygiene behaviour change at programme level by WaterAid and sector level by JMP and WaterAidHR Southern Africa. Additional experiences were shared from integration of hygiene promotion campaigns into an oral vaccination programme in Mozambique and the National Department of Health of South Africa.

6. Using CLTS and Post-ODF Data: Monitoring country progress and local commitments

In this session the governments of Mali and Guinea Bissau presented their CLTS and post-ODF monitoring systems. The systems are designed to ensure sustainability of progress in sanitation coverage by providing solid evidence for advocacy and planning and decision-making processes. IT systems and processes used to collect and report data were shared with participants.

7. Rapid Action Learning and Research for Rural Sanitation

The session discussed learning initiatives and approaches including rapid action learning workshops, immersive research, and peer-to-peer horizontal workshops with experiences shared from India, as well as Angola, Benin, Ghana, and South Sudan

Theme 4. Building Capacity and Financing Sanitation in Africa

Almost \$16 billion is needed annually for Africa in capital costs to reach SDG 6.2 by 2030, divided equally between rural and urban. When operation and maintenance costs are included this resource requirement more than doubles. Overall cost requirements for achieving and sustaining universal sanitation and hygiene coverage are significantly greater than current resources available. However, even if this funding barrier was removed, the capacities to implement are still lacking.

Putting in place earmarked sanitation and hygiene budgets and ensuring their absorption/utilisation remains a key challenge across Africa. Few countries have established detailed investment plans which define the financial resource needs for sanitation and hygiene activities¹⁶. Such plans can be used as road-maps to advocate for, and guide allocation of, budgets required to reach national sanitation and hygiene targets. Furthermore, few countries have an established budget-tracking mechanism that captures sanitation and hygiene across the entire sector¹⁷.

To be effective public and private institutions at all levels must have adequate human resource capacity in place to carry out their roles and responsibilities. To achieve this, institutions must first have a clear understanding of the capacity needs against national targets, assess the existing sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap, and then address the gap through well-defined and funded strategies. While some countries have carried out HR needs assessments¹⁸, or included human resource targets in national sanitation and hygiene strategies¹⁹, across Africa no country reported that human resource actions are funded, under implementation or on track. Not having skilled human resource capacity in place will ultimately limit progress in the sanitation and hygiene sector.

What were the main lessons regarding impact, equity, scalability and transferability?

The goal of the Capacity Building and Financing Track was to provide an overview of the sanitation capacity and financing landscape in Africa and introduce a range of solutions to address the issues. Almost \$16 billion is needed annually in capital costs for Africa to reach SDG 6.2 by 2030, and more than that figure again is required for O&M, leaving a massive financing gap that needs to be closed.

It is vital that countries understand the relationship between investment needs to meet national targets and standards, the financing available, the financing gap, and ways to bridge the financing gap. Several tools exist to enable a better understanding of countries' financial gaps and financial flows and generate country and sub-national level estimations that are needed as part of a comprehensive financing strategy.

- The Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) SDG costing tool is a resource for countries to analyze their financing gap, and it has been used by over 40 countries since 2017.
- TrackFin addresses the fragmentation of financial data and has enabled >10 countries in Africa to track financial flows in the WASH sector, thus improving the quality and availability of WASH data.

¹⁶ Ngor commitment baseline monitoring: 6/39 countries have an investment plan which defines the budget required for both SDG1.4 (basic sanitation) and SDG6.2 (safely managed sanitation), 3/39 have an investment plan for either SDG1.4 or SDG6.2

¹⁷ Ngor commitment baseline monitoring: 8/27 countries with a budget-tracking mechanism fully capture expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across the entire sector.

¹⁸ Ngor commitment baseline monitoring: 15/39 countries have carried out an assessment of sanitation and hygiene HR needs (national and sub-national, within 3 years).

¹⁹ 13/39 countries have HR targets included in their national sanitation and hygiene strategy as a standalone HR strategy.

- The OECD (2010) framework enables comparison of revenue streams (tariffs, taxes and transfers) with spending needs at all levels of a country's WASH sector, and identifies repayable financing as a key way of closing the gap. In addition, the enabling environment for financing needs to be emphasised such as policies, regulations and institutions to raise funding and make the WASH sector more efficient.

There is no single solution to close the financing gap, and a range of actions are needed by multiple stakeholders, acting together. High level partnerships such as the Africa Urban Sanitation Investment and the Urban Sanitation Innovation Partnership can be leveraged to attract funding, with follow-on investments from countries, development partners and the private sector.

A key recommendation was that public private partnerships provide an opportunity to facilitate sanitation financing and this needs engagement of the right partners. This is attainable through bankable business propositions that engage sanitation businesses, financial institutions, governments and communities.

The Sanitation Economy

The transition to the Sanitation Economy presents a transformational opportunity to ensure a sustainable future for sanitation systems that can provide alternatives to the high cost of systems of today, leading towards cost recovery and commercial investment opportunities that not only renders SDG 6 achievable but also ensures the resilience of sanitation systems for the future.

There is mounting evidence championed by leading businesses on the multi-billion-dollar business opportunity present in the Sanitation Economy. As well as contributing financing, the private sector can be an implementor of these solutions, bringing its technology and its experience of maximizing efficiency and competing in markets. This requires the right enablers such as regulation and incentives such as taxes and subsidies. Government and other subsidies should be used to incentivize businesses rather than paying for inefficiencies or covering up market failures. More learning is needed on the range of new technologies now available and innovative financing mechanisms.

Already some excellent examples of innovative financing actions are coming from countries, and South-South learning is a valuable way of spreading solutions that work. Expertise and lessons from other sectors will also be valuable to the WASH sector.

Without human resources capacity, progress in sanitation and hygiene will not be achieved, however most countries lack a clear capacity development strategy. Clarity on the different sanitation career paths is required in order to target capacity development and training and ensure that a skilled human resources base is established.

The session presented different initiatives to build sanitation and hygiene capacity in Africa including leadership capacity, technical capacity through formal courses, system capacity (for example the professionalisation and competency-based capacity development of non-sewer sanitation associations),

and external support capacity through building consultant capacity for city-wide inclusive sanitation.

A needs assessment is a critical first step to developing effective capacity development initiatives, although it is often overlooked or assumed. Identifying learning needs, learning preferences and topical priorities needs resources and takes time to develop, but ultimately leads to better quality of training and associated outcomes.

A recurring recommendation was the need to be able to put into practice new skills learned. People being trained value approaches such as mentoring, knowledge exchange and on-the-job-training which allow for self-directed learning. IT solutions such as video and online training should be tailored to different audiences, with a focus on post-training follow-up and opportunities to put into practice what is learned.

Theme Recommendations

- Greater focus is needed in introducing financial innovations and equity-based financing approaches for sanitation, and we need to make sure these solutions reach the poorest and most vulnerable populations and that issues around affordability are addressed.
- Unlocking new and promising financing streams from the private sector will require governments and the private sector to work more closely together to create the necessary enabling environments for private sector solutions at scale.
- Sanitation and hygiene training initiatives in countries should be coordinated under a cohesive capacity development strategy based on sanitation career paths and a detailed understanding of needs and preferences. [Note: Related Ngor commitment indicator C5A, C5B]

Links to the Session Reports

The detailed report for Theme 4: Capacity Building and Financing can be found here <https://www.africasan.com/sub-theme-4-outputs>

Detailed reports for each session can be found by clicking on the session titles below.

1. Africa Sanitation: Building capacity and leadership

The session presented different initiatives to assess need and employ innovative models to build sanitation and hygiene capacity in Africa including leadership capacity (USAID WALIS), technical capacity through formal courses (IHE-Delft), system capacity through competency-based capacity development (CAWST), and external support capacity through building consultant capacity for city-wide inclusive sanitation (EAWAG).

2. SDG6.2 Financing Architecture: Investment needs, financial data, funding streams and financing mechanisms to meet Africa's sanitation targets

The session first presented UNICEF's cost estimates for Africa to meet the sanitation and hygiene SDG target, based on a re-estimation of the World Bank 2016 global costing study. Lessons and country examples in the use of different costing tools were presented including the SWA SDG costing tools, WHO TrackFin tool, and the OECD framework.

3. New Business Approaches to Sanitation Via the Sanitation Economy

The business opportunity presented by sanitation is a powerful incentive for greater private sector engagement. Whilst there is general agreement amongst governments on the need to engage with the private sector, intentions and aspirations on the public side remain vague. The session used examples from Durban to understand more of the "how" to engage the private sector to jointly deliver a bigger impact.

4. Funding Urban Sanitation in Africa: The role of the African Urban Sanitation Investment Fund and other mechanisms and insights

The session provided an overview of challenges in funding, financing and subsidizing urban sanitation in Africa and presented ways to address these challenges e.g. smart use of subsidies to ensure they are not paying for market failures. Different high-level partnerships that can be leveraged to attract funding and follow-on investments were presented.

5. Scaling Market Driven Sanitation Financing for All in Africa by 2030

The session presented the "FINISH" project, a public private model developed to address systemic barriers that challenge access to sanitation at scale in Africa. The model seeks to sustainably expand access to sanitation through context specific financial inclusion and has been tested in India and Kenya.

SECTION 3: OUTCOMES OF COUNTRY AND SECTOR DIALOGUES

Section 3 presents plans made by countries and actions pledged by sector groups to accelerate progress towards the Ngor Vision of adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and an end to open defecation by 2030.

3.1 Sector Dialogues

The Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene, adopted by African Ministers responsible for sanitation and hygiene at AfricaSan4, provided a vision of universal access to sanitation and hygiene and an end to open defecation, and outlined the strong enabling environment required to secure that vision. Government commitments towards this vision have since been followed up and monitored by AMCOW and the AfricaSan International Taskforce. Accomplishing the Ngor Vision however, will require not only strong government leadership but also a concerted effort by all stakeholders to work collaboratively to strengthen progress across the Ngor Commitments.

AfricaSan5 provided an opportunity for stakeholder groups to reflect on the role they each play in achieving the Ngor Commitments to Sanitation and Hygiene in Africa. Each sector dialogue group set out concrete actions that will be taken in advance of the next AfricaSan conference to contribute to the overall Ngor Vision and commitments. AMCOW will work with the different sector groups to establish a mechanism by which these actions can be incorporated into the Ngor Commitment monitoring processes and be reported back at AfricaSan6.

“Multi-stakeholder models work when everyone is clear on the common goal, and on each stakeholder’s goal. [We can] work toward a shared goal, with different specific interests in mind.”

Carolien van der Voorden, WSSCC

As it can be seen in figure 8, across the sector groups several of the actions pledged aligned to the Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene. All sector groups included actions that specifically address the Ngor Commitment to focus on the poorest and those who might otherwise be left behind. Actions also reflect the commitment to raise the profile of sanitation and hygiene to secure high-level political prioritisation, and the commitment to increase financing.

However, gaps remain in other commitment areas, for example no actions are planned to champion institutional sanitation and hygiene as part of universal access. Planned action to address untreated waste is lacking. As the Ngor Commitments which has seen the least progress, management of untreated waste risks becoming a critical issue unless concerted action is prioritised at every level and by all stakeholders.

²⁰ The sector dialogues used evidence from the Ngor Commitment baseline monitoring report during their planning and deliberations.

Figure 8: Interaction between the Ngor Commitment areas and planned actions by sector groups

1. Progressively eliminate inequalities in access and use	LA5	DP4	CS6	PS5
2. Mobilise support and resources at the highest political level	LA1	DP1	CS5	
3. Establish and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines		DP2/3	CS2	PS4
4. Ensure strong leadership and coordination			CS2	
5. Bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap		DP7		
6. Inclusive, safely-managed facilities in public institutions and spaces				
7. Eliminate untreated waste, encourage its productive use				
8. Enable and engage the private sector				PS3
9. Establish government-led monitoring and review systems;		DP4		
10. Engage in the AfricaSan process			CS3	

Keys to actions planned by:

-  Local Authorities
-  Development Partners
-  Civil Society
-  Private Sector

Local Authorities Dialogue

Approximately 180 conference delegates participated in the Local Authorities dialogue session. Key Local Authorities figures led the discussions including the President of the Regional Council in the Republic of Congo, the Vice-President of the Mayors Association in Mali, the Councillor for eThekweni Municipality in South Africa, and the Mayors of Kampala, Uganda and Dakar, Senegal.

The deliberations of the Local Authorities sector group focused on their essential role in planning and implementing sanitation strategies to benefit all people in their constituency. Local Authority participants also recognised the needs for promoting knowledge exchange for benchmarking and sharing best practices.

Local Authority Statement

As local Authorities, we recognize our leadership role in contributing to achieve the Ngor Commitments as well as moving our respective cities toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 6.2.

We commit to designing and implementing gender inclusive and equitable sanitation strategies within our municipalities' strategic plan that incorporate inclusive sanitation systems. In order to establish solid grounds for long lasting cooperation between municipalities, we will establish and maintain a dialogue platform between Mayors and local representatives around urban sanitation challenges.

Local Authority Actions in support of the Ngor Vision and Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Develop at the local level an overall vision aligned to the SDGs, that provides the sector with a clear joint framework to operate in.
2. Promote South-South and North-South partnerships for benchmarking and sharing best practices on city wide inclusive sanitation.
3. Leverage existing local authority platforms (AIMF, UCLG, ICLEI etc.) to advocate for joint actions to boost achievements on sustainable sanitation in Africa.
4. Call upon AMCOW, AFWA, Speak Up Africa, AFDB and development partners to pursue their effort of supporting local authorities in organizing an annual forum on WASH.
5. Work with sanitation actors at the city level to ensure customer satisfaction of sanitation and hygiene products and services.

Development Partner Dialogue

Participants in the Development Partner dialogue included donors such as AfDB and USAID, UNICEF and global organisations such as WSSCC, and International NGOs including WaterAid. Development partners focussed on emerging opportunities and the need for collaborative partnerships amongst development partners as well as other stakeholders including governments, private sector, academia, and civil society.

Development Partner Statement

As Development Partners, we discussed and shared emerging opportunities, initiatives, challenges, and best practices for improved and efficient collaboration between Development Partners, the private sector, academia, civil society and Governments and commit to redouble our efforts to realise the Ngor Commitments of safe access to sanitation for everyone in Africa within the context of the SDGs.

Development partners also recognize the need for all stakeholders to redouble their efforts and partnerships for action and prioritize the implementation of commitments as well as policies agreed on sanitation and hygiene in Africa. There is a need to prioritize and strengthen the interventions that address inequalities, as outlined in SDG 6.

Development Partner Actions in support of the Ngor Vision and Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Provide strategic support and create greater visibility to sanitation and hygiene development plans at all levels and across other related sectors.
2. As part of resource mobilisation for the sanitation and hygiene sector, develop co-financing arrangements and intensify efforts to replenish sector wide financing mechanisms including the AM-COW initiated African Water Facility and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative.
3. Partner with governments, private sector and other stakeholders to promote and scale up innovative financing arrangements and strengthen capacity for sanitation and hygiene access for the most vulnerable groups and ensure mutual accountability.
4. Increase support to monitoring and knowledge management activities at all levels for sustainable sanitation and hygiene services, projects and programmes to ensure no one is left behind.
5. Work better together by rethinking rural sanitation, recognizing that the SDG demand is both huge and urgent, that progress has been too slow, and that no agency can do the work alone.
6. Respect the diversity of Africa and apply flexible context specific approaches required to scale and address sustainability and inequalities.
7. Invest in capacity building to strengthen national and local governments and sector actors capacity for implementation, and to capture lessons learnt towards adaptive programming and optimising resources for sustainable sanitation and hygiene especially for disadvantaged populations.
8. Provide coordinated and strategic support to country actions towards achieving the Ngor Vision and Commitments.
9. Continue to provide strategic support to AMCOW in fulfilling its mandate to provide leadership and direction within the context of the African Union vision and frameworks.

Civil Society Dialogue

The Civil Society dialogue was convened by the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation, with key inputs from UWASNET, KEWASNET²¹ and Simavi, as well as WHO and Sanitation and Water for All. The focus of the Civil Society dialogue was on the current inequalities in access to sanitation and hygiene and the need for definitive action to close the universal access gap.

Civil Society Statement

As Civil Society we discussed that bolder action is needed to reverse the tide of inequality in sanitation and hygiene and that concerted and coordinated efforts are required to target the most marginalized and put “for all” at the forefront of the Ngor and SDG commitments. We reconfirmed our role in working with government and other stakeholders to ensure that policy and practice recommendations to address challenges in meeting the Ngor Vision and Commitments are in place.

Civil Society Actions in support of the Ngor Vision and Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Catalyse action for improved delivery of sanitation and hygiene services, monitor governments execution of the Ngor Vision and Commitments, and empower people to demand and safeguard their right to sanitation and hygiene.
2. Foster collaboration and encourage wide and multi-input approaches through meaningful engagement in multi-stakeholder coordination platforms at all levels across sectors mainly the public finance sector and ensure that national and local strategies emphasise equity, inclusiveness and sustainability.
3. Collaborate more effectively nationally and regionally by increasing coordination and communication among all stakeholders to actively participate in existing platforms, and continue to engage in the AfricaSan movement and the Ngor Commitment monitoring process.
4. Play an active role in expanding social accountability approaches towards holding duty bearers accountable to Ngor Vision and Commitments.
5. Ensure that information regarding sanitation and hygiene progress is publicly shared, in order to strengthen accountability in sanitation and hygiene. Provide evidence, share innovative approaches, analysis and recommendations to policymakers, advocating for the promotion of pro-poor guidelines and policies in sanitation and hygiene
6. Strengthen their own internal and external credibility and accountability to effectively address and respond to the critical challenges that confront the WASH sector.

²¹ UWASNET – Uganda Water and Sanitation Network, KEWASNET – Kenya Water and Sanitation Network

Private Sector Dialogue

Approximately 60 conference delegates participated in the private sector dialogue which was convened by Partnerships in Practice. Amongst private sector participants were representatives from the container Based Sanitation Alliance and Pan-African Association of Sanitation Actors. Private sector participants drew lessons from experiences and recent research to focus on how the private sector can better work with government and other stakeholders to address the barriers that currently limit private sector engagement in sanitation and hygiene.

“Many of the solutions we need will be locally based – therefore we need to create the enabling environment for small businesses to participate in sanitation”

Neil Macleod, eThekweni Water and Sanitation (formerly)

Private Sector Statement

As the Private Sector, we discussed opportunities to engage closely with government and other stakeholders to shape and adhere to a conducive policy and regulatory environment for developing, documenting and delivering affordable, at-scale, innovative, non-sewered sanitation (NSS) and hygiene products and services that are targeted to the marginalized and unserved.

To do this we have defined the following multi-stakeholder, measurable actions that focus on building the foundational structures and accountability mechanisms that support (and track) the enabling environment for the private sector.

Private Sector Actions in support of the Ngor Vision and Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Coordinating a private sector network for non-sewered sanitation in the continent which brings together existing and new alliances to focus on developing a formal framework for coordination and structured engagement;
2. Promoting non-sewered sanitation as part of a portfolio of citywide inclusive sanitation (CWIS) options;
3. Developing and enforcing regulatory mechanisms for CBS and FSM services in conjunction in order to: 1) ensure license to operate; and 2) regulate public health and environmental aspects to meet national/local standards for discharge to a water body, disposal to a landfill, or transformation into a reuse product;
4. Structuring public-private partnerships and financing mechanisms for the NSS supply chain. Public authorities, service providers and the private sector should explore ways to ensure that NSS services are sustainably financed and that the economic value of sanitation products is recognized;
5. Undertake operational research to understand how NSS services can be integrated within a broader menu of options for CWIS service provision so as to facilitate service integration, promote services to the poor, and encourage cost recovery.

3.2 Country Dialogues

Country dialogue sessions, through which sanitation and hygiene decision makers are given the opportunity to engage with one another around issues that matter to them and their sector, are a central feature of AfricaSan.

The country dialogues at AfricaSan5 took the form of a semi-structured peer knowledge exchange around five of the Ngor Commitments to Sanitation and Hygiene²². The objectives of the session were knowledge exchange and the identification of new, transferable ideas to address existing challenges. These ideas can be adapted and incorporated into national sector action plans moving forward.

A total of 35 countries participated in the country dialogue sessions having worked in advance with national sector coordination groups to distil learning on key commitments. A full summary of lessons shared within each commitment area can be found in *Country Dialogue Sessions of the AfricaSan5 Conference report*. Many of these ideas and lessons learned resonated with, and provided further examples of, the content of the thematic sessions in section 2 of this report.

Commitment 1 – Eliminating inequalities

Without a specific focus and concerted effort to eliminate inequalities, the SDG targets for sanitation and hygiene will remain out of reach. Countries shared their experiences in understanding who is “vulnerable” in any given context as the foundation for developing and applying effective strategies and approaches to respond to the challenges that they face.

Commitment 2 – Mobilising support and resources

Approaches to securing high level support and resources were shared. These ranged from revising national targets, policies, and sector documents to ensure they align to the SDG sanitation and hygiene targets, to “institutional triggering”²³ through targeted advocacy or inclusion of high-level politicians in conferences and other programme events.

Commitment 3 – Establishing budgets

Although budgets and financing is one of the poorest performing of the Ngor Commitments, countries had lessons to share on how they had used techniques such as micro-planning to develop detailed, costed plans, or had improved budget tracking mechanisms from the local government up.

Commitment 5 – Bridging human resource capacity gaps

Human capacity is a critical element to driving progress in the sanitation and hygiene sector. Country lessons shared included pragmatic tools for assessing national and sub-national needs, shortfalls and skills gaps as a first step to being able to develop capacity building and recruitment plans. Innovation around addressing the sanitation and hygiene HR challenges emerged, including strengthening the job market and providing incentives to join the sector.

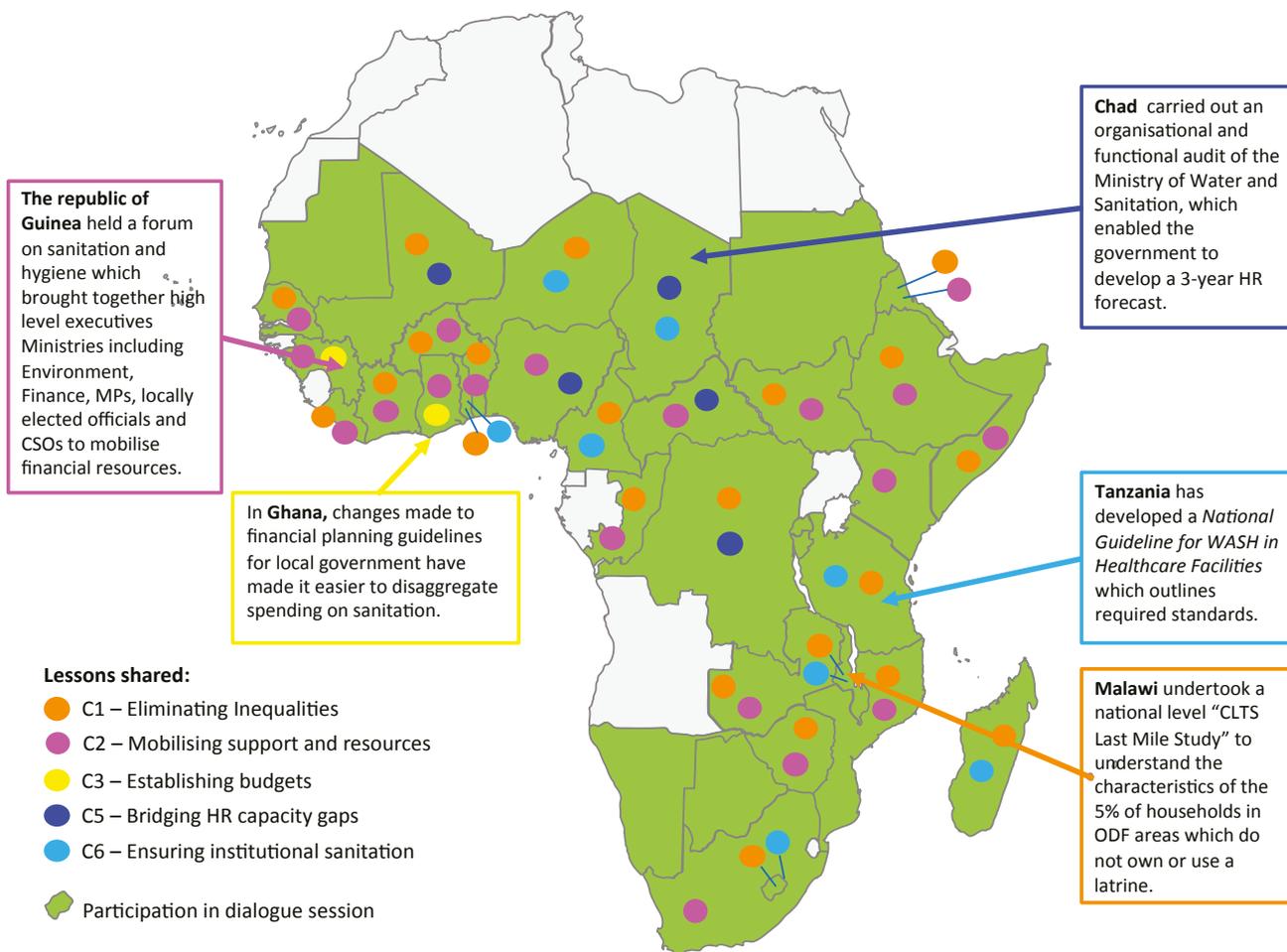
Commitment 6 – Ensuring institutional sanitation

Learning shared included how countries had established collaborative ways of working across sectors including WASH, Health and Education in order to develop strategies, plans, and implementing guidance, as well as to align indicators across sector monitoring systems. Examples were also shared of effective private sector collaboration for sustainable management of institutional systems.

²² The 5 commitments were selected because they are either key drivers for sanitation improvement, low performing commitments, or had been identified for further learning during regional meetings.

²³ 2016 WSSCC, Sanitation and Hygiene Behaviour Change at Scale: Understanding slippage. Institutional triggering is a process to “ignite change at the institutional level, for example within national and local government entities. This can be a powerful advocacy approach to foster commitments among influential actors and decision makers to improve sanitation and end open defecation.”

Figure 9: Participation in Country Dialogue Sessions of AfricaSan5, with examples of lessons shared²⁴



²⁴ Source: SCML report on Country Dialogue Sessions of the AfricaSan5 Conference.

SECTION 4: AMCOW AFRICASAN AWARDS

This section presents a summary of the fifth edition of the AMCOW AfricaSan Awards to recognize outstanding efforts and achievements in sanitation and hygiene in Africa through Innovation, Inclusiveness and Impact, as well as a Lifetime Achievement Award.

4.1 AMCOW AfricaSan Awards

The AMCOW AfricaSan Awards are Africa's foremost accolades to celebrate the outstanding efforts of individuals and institutions in improving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all in the continent. They aim to raise the profile of sanitation and hygiene in development agendas; promote excellence in leadership and innovation; and put the spotlight on bold initiatives and innovations that inspire action. The fifth edition of the AMCOW AfricaSan Awards recognized outstanding efforts and achievements in sanitation and hygiene in Africa in three categories: Innovation, Inclusiveness and Impact. The winners each received a unique engraved crystal glass trophy and a certificate of recognition, and were sponsored to participate in the AfricaSan5 Conference and awards ceremony.

4.2 AMCOW AfricaSan Awards 2019 Winners

Inclusion Award Winner: Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)

The Inclusion Award recognizes initiatives that develop and implement scalable programmes that target vulnerable and under-served communities to provide access to sanitation and hygienic services. The Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP) won the award for a programme that enabled the Maputo Municipal Council (CMM) to provide high-quality shared sanitation in the densely populated areas or 'bairros' of Maputo, where there is neither space nor money for a toilet for each household.

WSUP's innovative model was recognized as an effective solution showing that well-designed shared latrines can improve quality of life for the poorest urban residents. It has also enabled CMM to strengthen its commitment to citywide sanitation, as well as providing an approach that can be replicated in other cities.

Impact Award Winner: Water.Org - WaterCredit

The Impact Award recognises institutions achieving large-scale improvements in sanitation and hygiene by directly impacting on people in resource poor communities. Water.Org was honored for impact achieved through its WaterCredit Initiative, a market-driven approach that is empowering communities in Ethiopia and Uganda to access affordable loans that enable them to install household water improvements and toilets.

WaterCredit brings small, easily repayable loans to those who need access to affordable financing and expert resources to make household water and toilet solutions a reality. They partner with local financial institutions by providing technical assistance, connections and small grants, so that the financial institutions can provide small, affordable loans to people in need of water and sanitation at home. This initiative has facilitated over 153,000 Ugandans in rural and peri-urban areas to gain access to safe water and improved sanitation.

Innovation Award Winner: DEVTRAIN Community and Entrepreneurship Development Initiative

The Innovation Award celebrates initiatives that are generating new ideas and solutions towards improving delivery of sanitation services, to make them affordable, reliable, and sustainable. **DEVTRAIN Community and Entrepreneurship Development Initiative** (DEVTRAIN CEDI), a youth-based NGO from Nigeria, was honored for its innovative programme which addresses menstrual hygiene through school clubs. DevTrain CEDI's Girl Advancement Programme (GAP) seeks to address challenges facing the adolescent girl child through learning and knowledge transfer, and awareness on menstrual hygiene management, safe water and hygiene promotion.

Girls Advancement Programme Clubs in schools in Benue State facilitate training sessions on menstrual hygiene management with adolescent girls. Through the GAP Clubs, DevTrain CEDI involves girls in environmental protection and climate action activities including recycling, up-cycling and exchange for environmentally friendly items.

The programme has also initiated a girl-centered, eco-friendly toilet construction project for pupils in schools using EcoBricks (empty plastic bottles filled with soils), an approach that is currently reaching 50 schools and internal displacement camps across 10 communities in Nigeria.

Lifetime Achievement Winner: Piers Cross

The Lifetime Achievement Award honours an individual for dedication, commitment and outstanding lifetime contribution towards improving the state of sanitation and hygiene at the local, national or regional level. Piers Cross (1951-2017) was honoured posthumously for his role as an activist, teacher, mentor, and visionary whose influence shaped the AfricaSan movement.

Since his early involvement during the International Water Decade in the 80s, Piers relentlessly advocated for water and sanitation to the poor. For many years through the 1990s and 2000s, Piers played leading roles in the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Program, where he served in various senior capacities. Throughout a long career in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, Piers advised governments and development agencies, and supported civil society networks. Piers worked zealously to nurture partnerships with diverse organizations including regional ministerial level organizations such as AMCOW, NGOs, CBOs, training and capacity building centres, and the private sector.

Piers was instrumental in kick-starting the AfricaSan African Sanitation Movement and inspiring its replication across other regions including SACoSan in South Asia, EASan in East Asia and Pacific, and LatinoSan in Latin America.

Piers relentlessly explored opportunities to strengthen ties with the private sector and other stakeholders in the WASH sector. His vision was that African governments should lead sanitation improvement, whilst engaging the private sector, civil society, consumer and community bodies, the research community, finance institutions, and development agencies.

Throughout his career and even after retiring from the World Bank, Piers strived to raise the profile of sanitation through policy dialogue, supporting testing of new ideas, developing and disseminating knowledge, and mobilizing resources. He will be remembered for working with like-minded colleagues from across the sector to establish the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) global partnership, guiding it

through its difficult early years, and helping to set the vision for its continued growth.

Over the years, Piers positively influenced the lives of many sector professionals. He mentored younger colleagues, challenged his peers, and managed to inject a sense of fun and adventure into discussions around serious issues.

Piers leaves a lasting legacy that will certainly continue to inspire the AfricaSan movement.



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