

AFRICAN MINISTERS' COUNCIL ON WATER

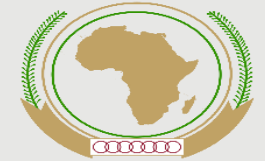
**Sub-Committee of the AU Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural
Development, Water and Environment**

Innovations for Improving the Enabling Environment for Sanitation in Africa

AMCOW

Kitch Bawa, AMCOW Secretariat

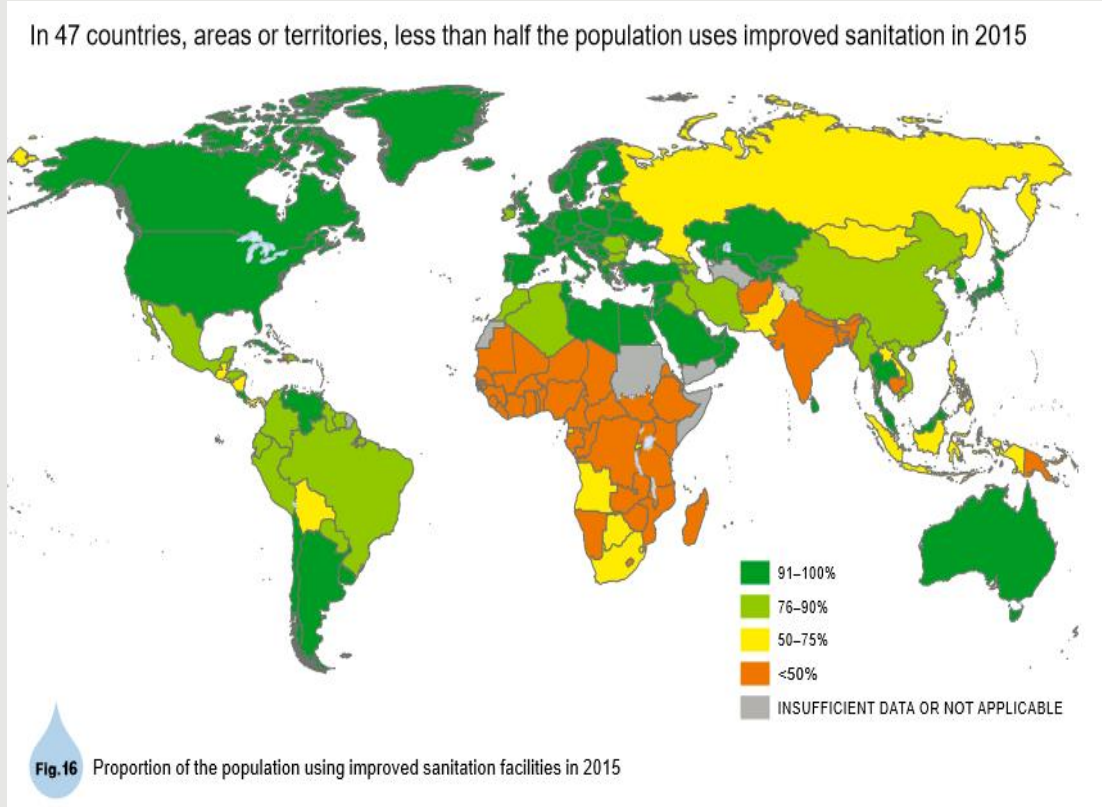
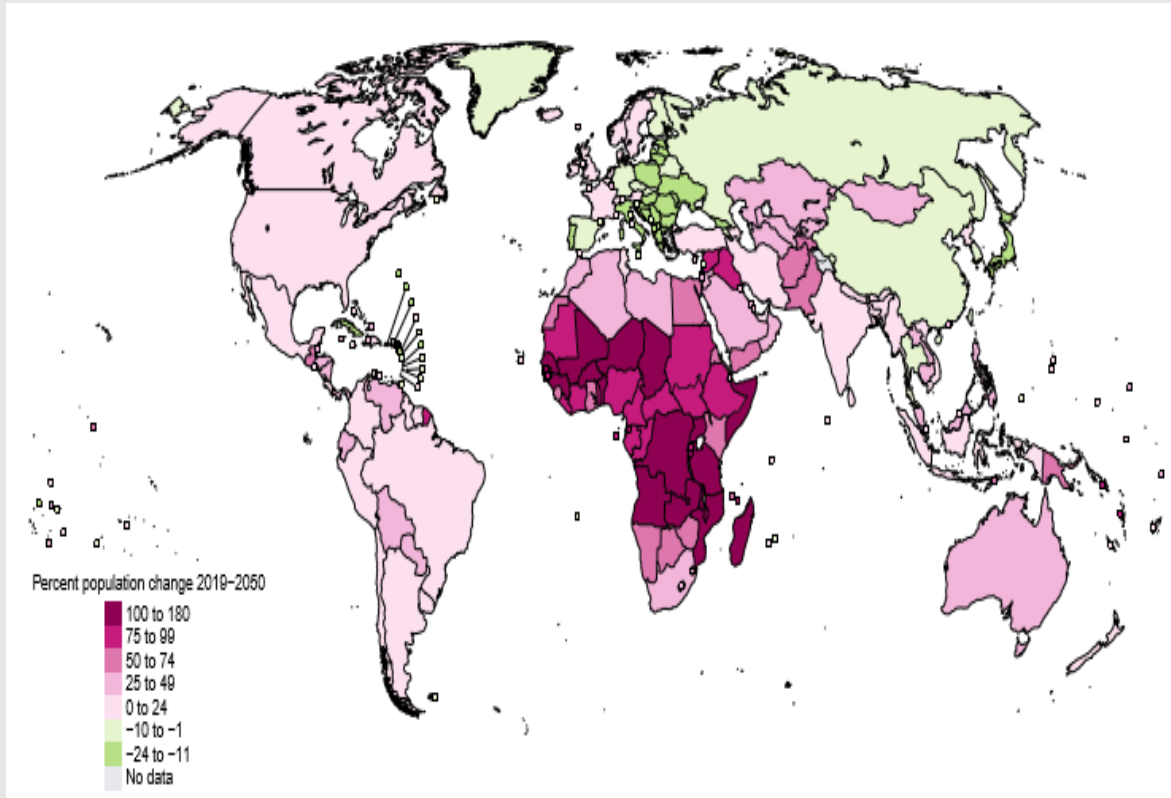
26 February 2020, Kampala, Uganda.



Sanitation access in Africa

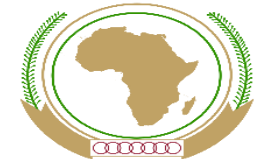
- Africa Population Prospects

- Sanitation Status of Africa

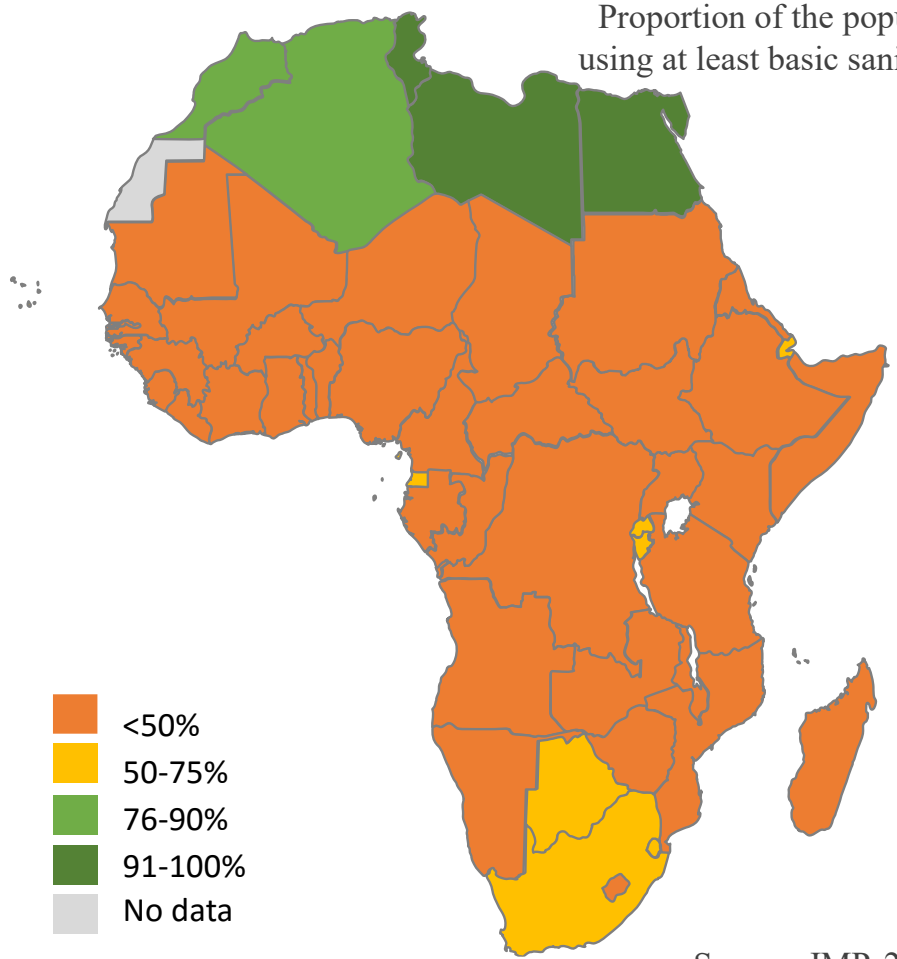


Basic sanitation

In most African countries less than half of people use at least basic sanitation.



Proportion of the population using at least basic sanitation, 2015

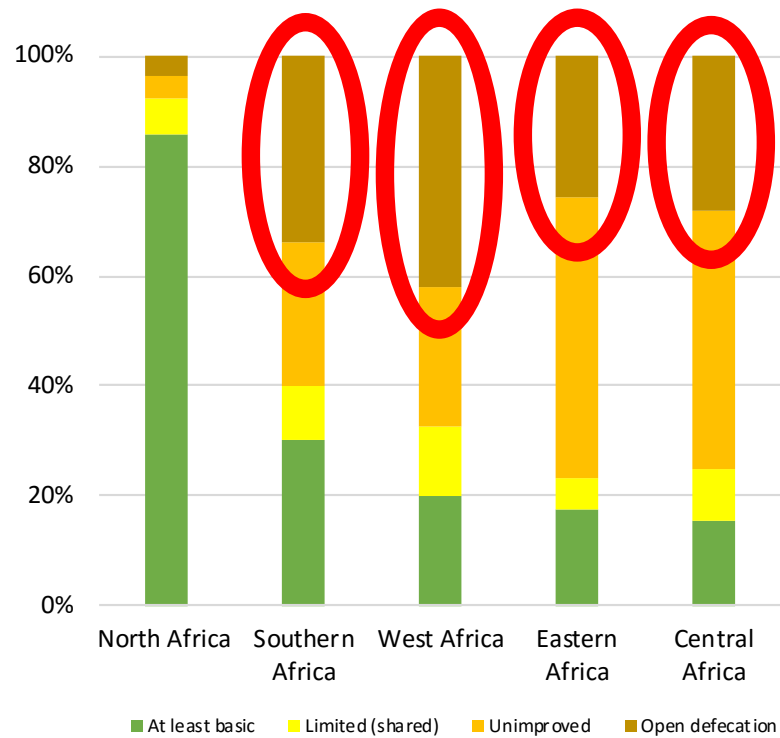


Source: JMP, 2017

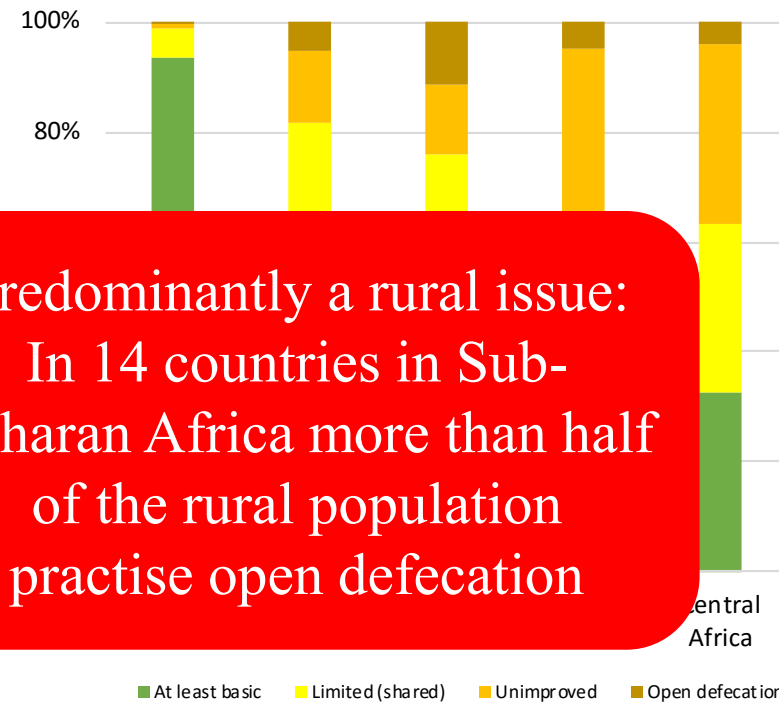
Open defecation remains high across Sub-Saharan Africa



Rural sanitation access



Urban sanitation access



Predominantly a rural issue:
In 14 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa more than half of the rural population practise open defecation

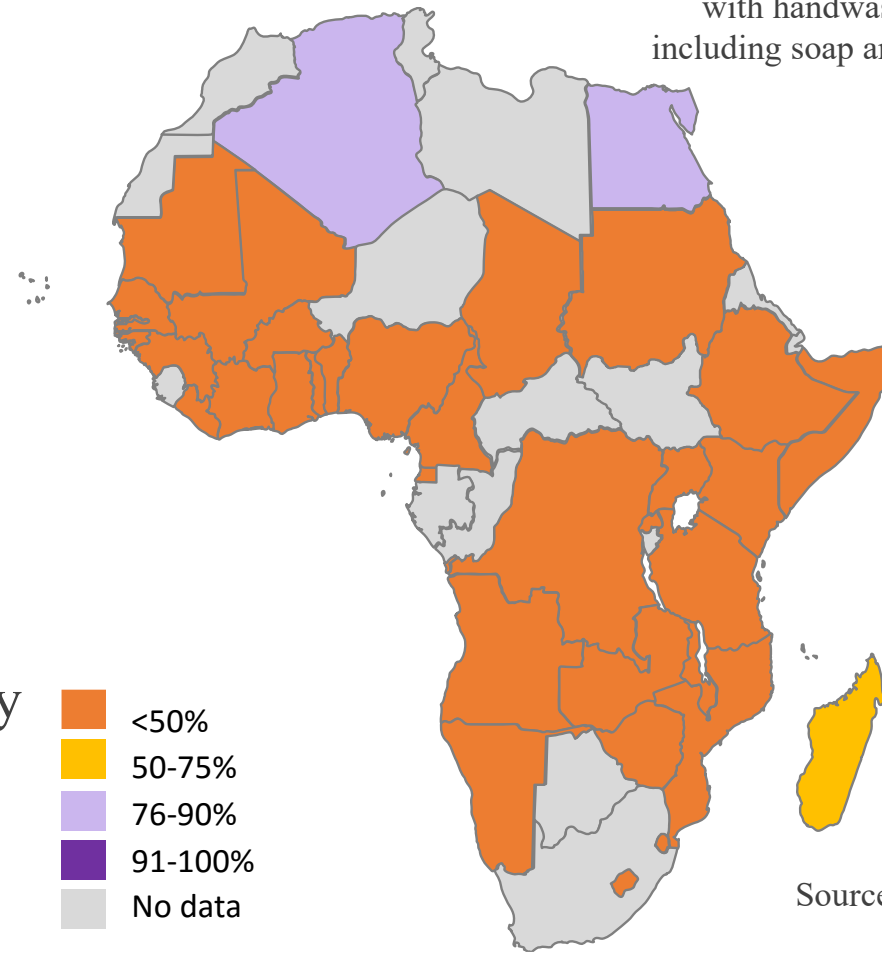
Hygiene



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

In most African countries
less than 50% of the
population have basic
handwashing with soap
facilities at home.

NB: Data to monitor
hygiene is available for only
37 countries.



Source: JMP, 2017

Impact of poor sanitation on Africa



Health impact

- Threat to public health
- Linked to numerous diarrhoeal diseases

Economic impact

- 18 countries loose US\$5.5 billion annually
- US\$2 billion annual losses due to OD

General wellbeing

- Loss of dignity
- Lack of safety (women)
- Inconvenience

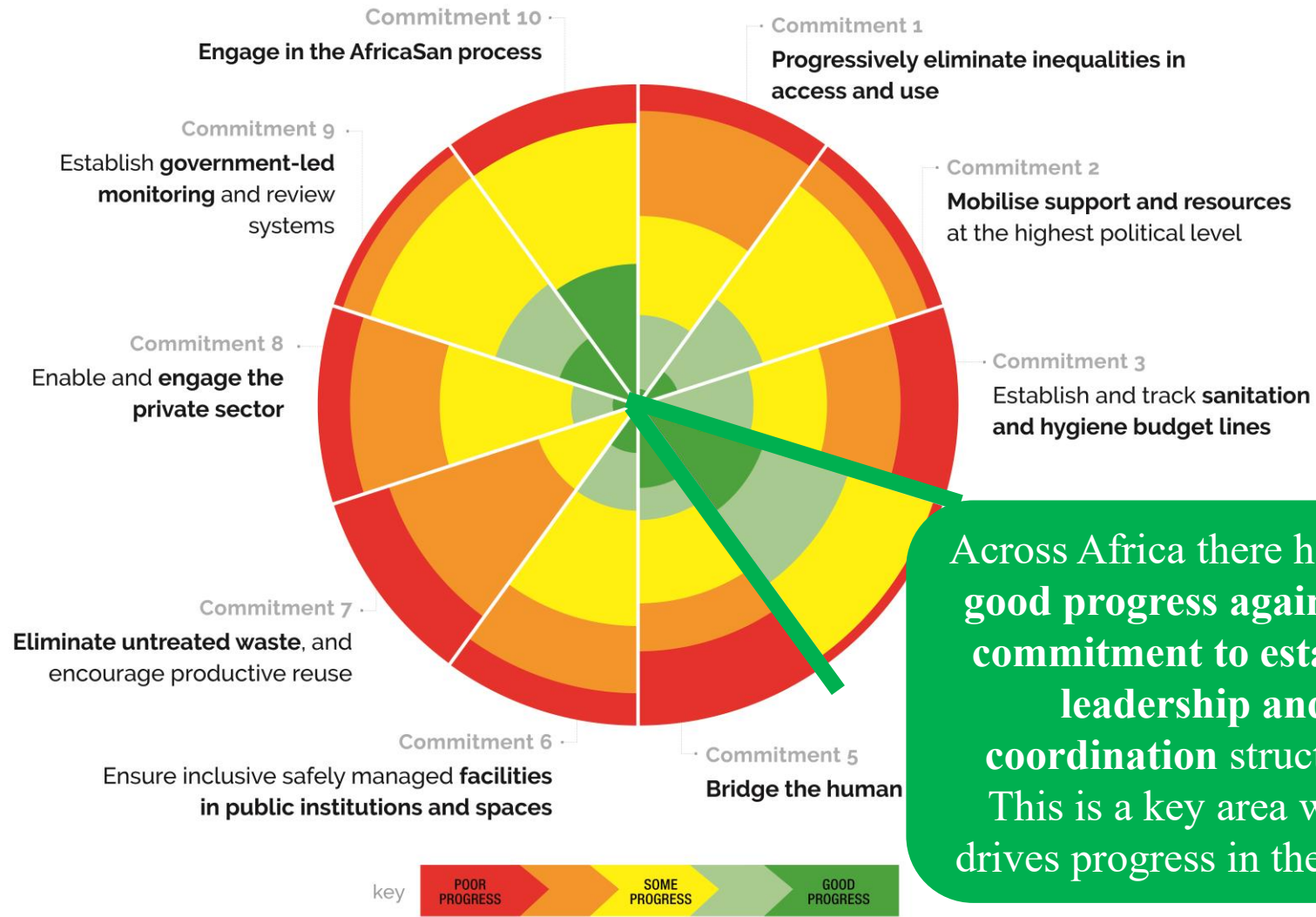
Path to Accelerating Progress



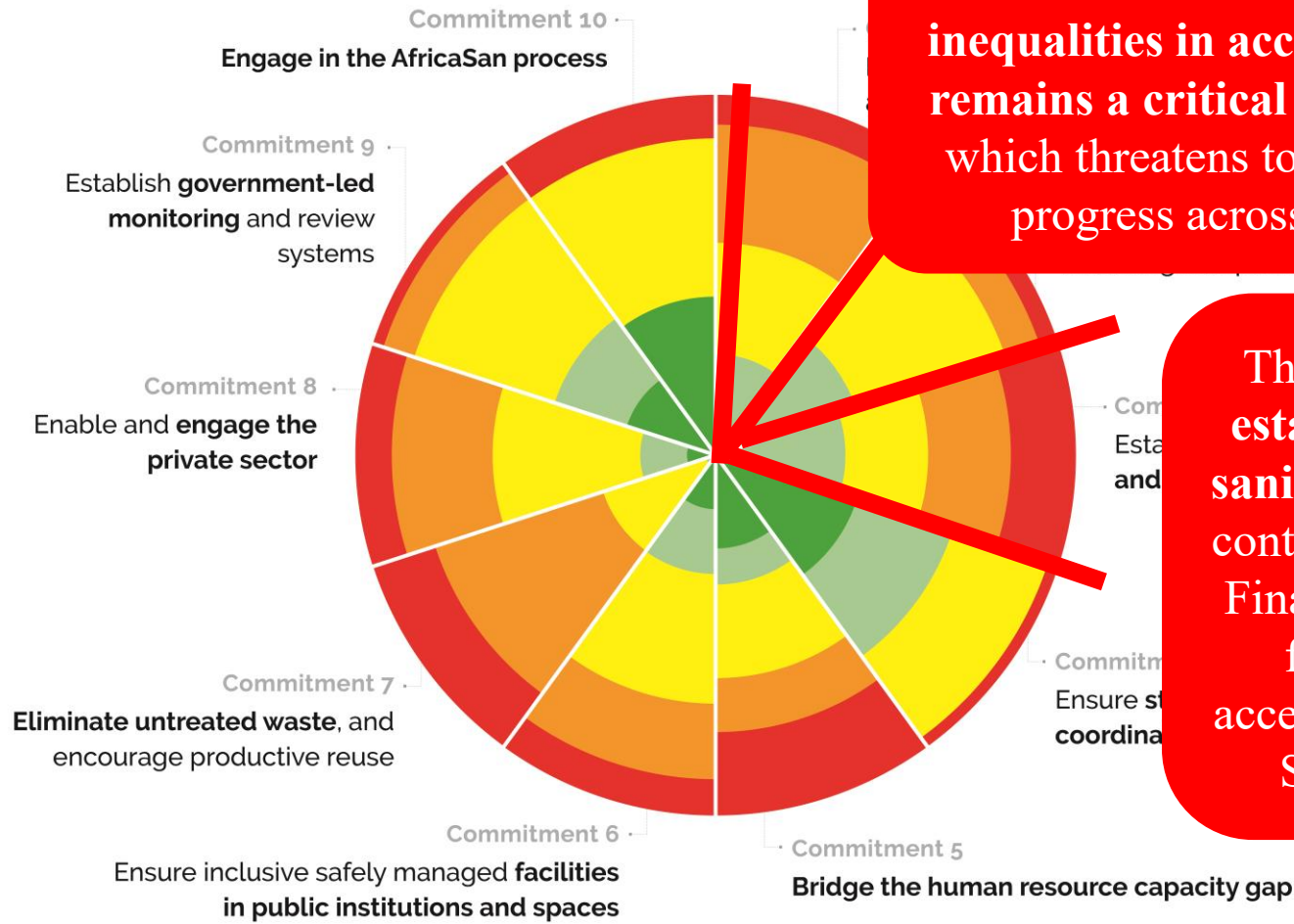


What We Know About the Enabling Environment in Africa

Ngor Commitments Monitoring Report 2018



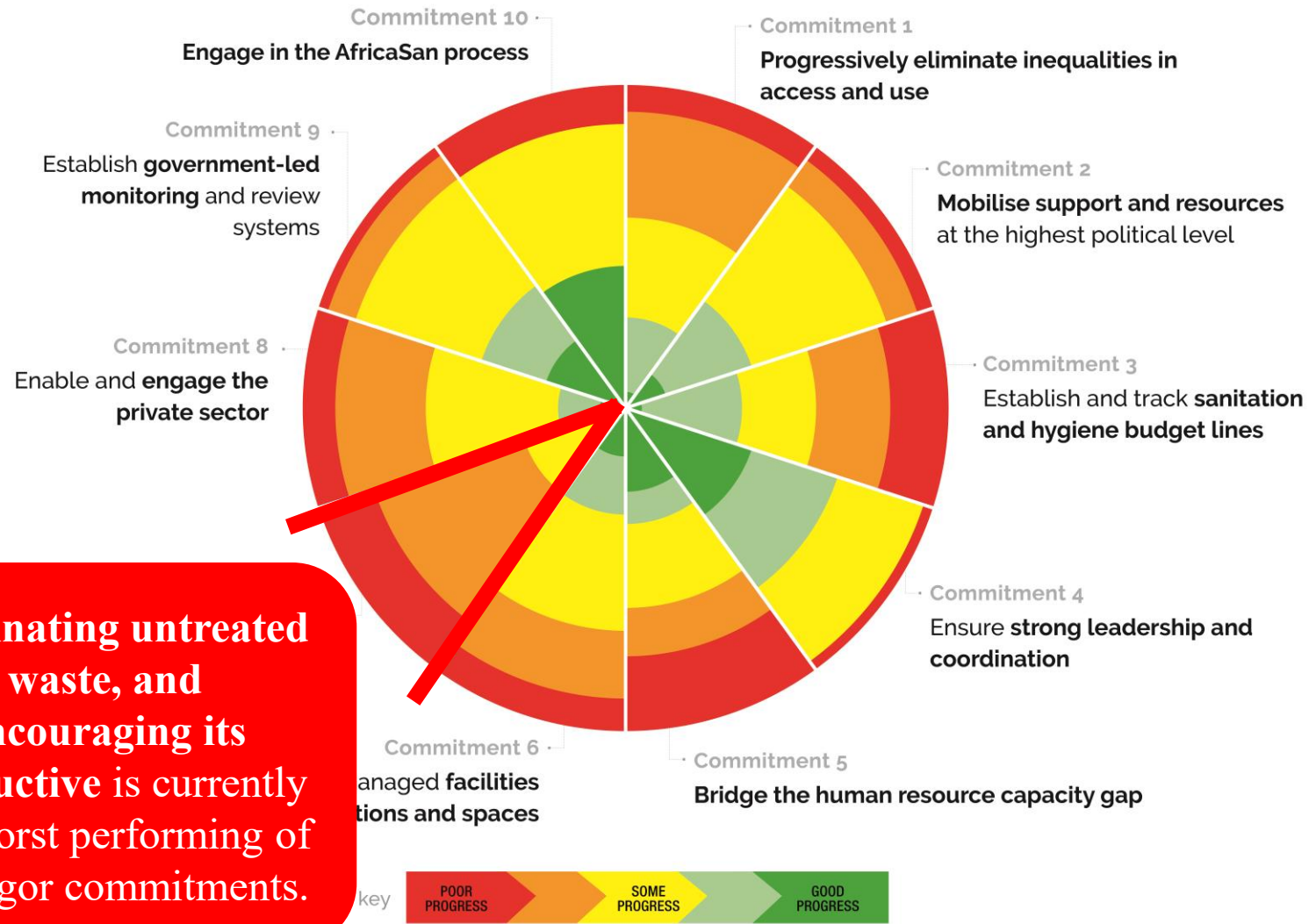
Across Africa there has been **good progress against the commitment to establish leadership and coordination structures.** This is a key area which drives progress in the sector



The commitment to eliminate inequalities in access and use, remains a critical bottlenecks which threatens to undermine progress across Africa.

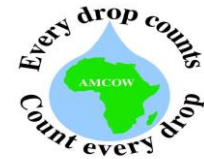
The commitment to establish budgets for sanitation and hygiene continues to lag behind. Financing is necessary for enabling and accelerating progress to SDG 6 in Africa.





Eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging its productive use is currently the worst performing of the Ngor commitments.

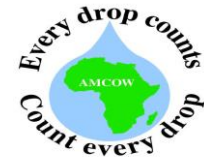
Results – country targets



- **Less than half of countries have made sufficient progress in establishing the enabling environment, to be able to monitor progress against country targets.**
- **This pattern will change in the future as countries strengthen the enabling environment, and targets and tracking systems against which to measure progress are established.**



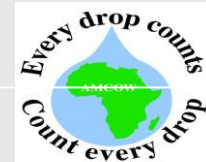
Opportunities for Accelerating Access



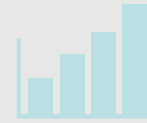
Opportunities for Accelerating Access

The Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPG)

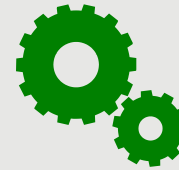
What is the ASPG?



A framework that lays down the process of developing sanitation policy and strategy



It outlines the approaches to be adopted to support countries to achieve safely managed sanitation.



A framework to give guidance on what is an ideal sanitation policy



Its scope includes faecal waste and hygiene (handwashing and menstrual hygiene) management.

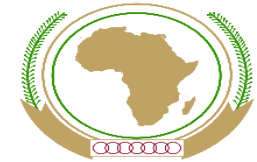


An initiative to strengthen the enabling environment for sanitation in Africa



A trigger and guide for reforms needed to accelerate progress towards the SDG 6.2 in Africa and the AfricaSan Ngor Commitments

Content of the ASPG



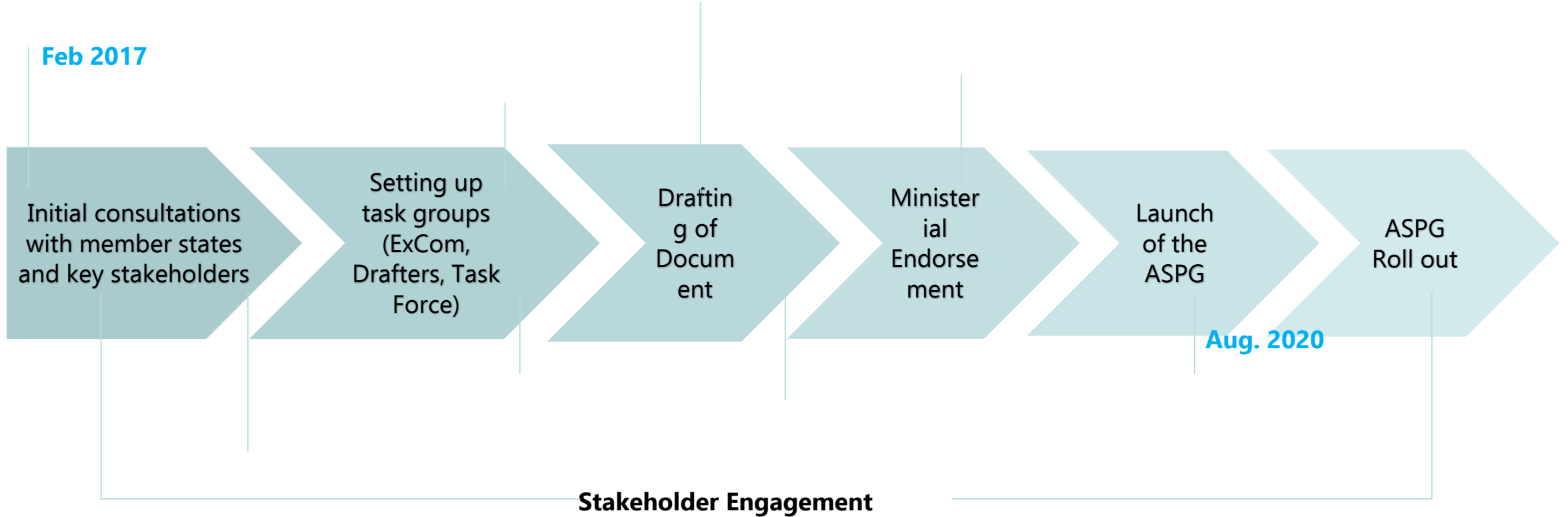
- Basic Principles: Equity and inclusion
- Sanitation service levels
- Hygiene (handwashing and MHM)
- Monitoring reporting and periodic review



- Legal framework
- Regulating sanitation services
- Institutional roles and responsibilities
- Sustainable and effective financing for sanitation services

Rural, Urban Sanitation, Sustainability

Sequence of Activities





Asante Sana
Thank you
Merci
Obrigado

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