“Accelerating Access to Sanitation and Hygiene in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities”

29th SuSanA Meeting

Kitch Bawa, AMCOW Secretariat

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Sanitation access in Africa

- Africa Population Prospects
- Sanitation Status of Africa

In 47 countries, areas or territories, less than half the population uses improved sanitation in 2015.
Basic sanitation

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

Source: JMP, 2017
Open defecation remains high across Sub-Saharan Africa

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

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.

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

Source: JMP, 2017
Impact of poor sanitation on Africa

Health impact
- Threat to public health
- Linked to numerous diarrhoeal diseases

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

Economic impact
- 18 countries loose US$5.5 billion annually
- US$2 billion annual losses due to OD
Path to Accelerating Progress

Step 1: establish the enabling environment

Step 2: Develop and published country targets.

Progress in access to sanitation and hygiene
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 bottleneck 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 is currently the worst performing of the Ngör 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

- Feb 2017:
  - Initial consultations with member states and key stakeholders

- Setting up task groups (ExCom, Drafters, Task Force)

- Drafting of Document

- Ministerial Endorsement

- Launch of the ASPG

- African Union Endorsement

- ASPG Roll out (Aug. 2020)

Stakeholder Engagement
Asante Sana
Thank you
Merci
Obrigado

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