



**AFRICASAN 2008**  
2<sup>nd</sup> African Conference on  
**SANITATION & HYGIENE**



11<sup>th</sup> African Union Summit  
*"Meeting the Millennium Development  
Goals on Water and Sanitation"*

# The eThekwinini Declaration and AfricaSan Action Plan







## AfricaSan+5 Conference

The Second African Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene—AfricaSan+5—was held in Durban, South Africa from February 18–21, 2008, with firm resolutions to place sanitation and hygiene at the top of the development agenda in Africa.

AfricaSan+5 follows on after the First AfricaSan Conference held in 2002 that helped to formulate a Millennium Development Goal (MDG) specifically for sanitation: to reduce, by half, the number of people without access to basic sanitation and hygiene by 2015. The Second AfricaSan Conference was the climax of a continent-wide process to assess progress, challenges, and lessons towards achieving the sanitation Millennium Development Goal (MDG).

During the three-day event, the delegates agreed on an Action Plan that articulates the critical actions to be further developed, funded and monitored by 2010 in order to put Africa 'back on track' to meet the sanitation MDGs. The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) was mandated to monitor progress against the national plans and report on progress during the next AfricaSan meeting in 2010. The AfricaSan+5 Conference also marked the formal launch of the International Year of Sanitation in Africa.

At the conclusion, the Ministers signed the eThekweni Declaration in which, among other undertakings, they pledged to create separate budget lines for sanitation and hygiene in their countries and to commit at least 0.5 percent of GDP.

The AfricanSan Conference was organized under the auspices of AMCOW, and its partners: the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nation's Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Secretary Generals Advisory Board on Water (UNSGAB), the Water and Sanitation Program, Africa (WSP-Africa), the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) and World Health Organization (WHO); and hosts: South Africa's Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) and eThekweni Municipality (City of Durban).



## The eThekwini Declaration

Made at the AfricaSan+5 Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene, February 2008—the International Year of Sanitation

### The eThekwini Declaration

We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations responsible for sanitation and hygiene from 32 African countries, together with senior civil servants, local government officials, professionals from sector institutions, academia, civil society, development partners, and the private sector under the auspices of the African Ministers' Council on Water and Sanitation (AMCOW), and the other co-hosts of AfricaSan at the Second African Conference on Hygiene and Sanitation in Durban, South Africa, February 18–20, 2008:

- *Recognizing* that approximately 589 million people, more than 60% of Africa's population currently do not have access to safe sanitation;
- *Mindful* that an estimated 1 million Africans die every year from sanitation, hygiene and drinking water-related diseases, and that improving sanitation reduces disease burden and improves household and national economic development;
- *Welcoming* the International Year of Sanitation, 2008 which seeks to boost the importance of sanitation and draw attention to the fact that sanitation is critical to economic development and poverty reduction;
- *Noting* that the associated human, social, health, environmental and infrastructural costs of inadequate sanitation are a major economic burden on African economies; that an investment in sanitation positively impacts related development targets;
- *Recognizing* that sustainable access to sanitation is one of the Millennium Development Goal targets, and that many Governments have set their own goals for both sanitation and hygiene;
- *Recognizing* that AMCOW has committed itself to lead Africa towards achievement of the water and sanitation MDGs;

DO HEREBY PLEDGE OURSELVES TO THE FOLLOWING "ETHEKWINI COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION":

1. To **bring the messages, outcomes and commitments made at AfricaSan 2008 to the attention of the African Union** at its 2008 Heads of State and Government Summit to raise the profile of sanitation and hygiene on the continent;
2. To **support the leadership of AMCOW** to track the implementation of the eThekwini Declaration and prepare a detailed report on progress in mid 2010, when AMCOW will provisionally host a follow up AfricaSan event;
3. To **establish, review, update and adopt national sanitation and hygiene policies** within 12 months of AfricaSan 2008; **establish one national plan** for accelerating progress to meet national sanitation goals and the MDGs by 2015, and **take the necessary steps** to ensure national sanitation programs are on track to meet these goals;



4. To **increase the profile of sanitation and hygiene** in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and other relevant strategy related processes;
5. To **ensure that one, principal, accountable institution takes clear leadership** of the national sanitation portfolio; **establish one coordinating body** with specific responsibility for sanitation and hygiene, involving all stakeholders, including but not limited to those responsible for finance, health, water, education, gender, and local government;
6. To **establish specific public sector budget allocations** for sanitation and hygiene programs. Our aspiration is that these allocations should be a minimum of 0.5% of GDP for sanitation and hygiene;
7. To **use effective and sustainable approaches**, such as household and community led initiatives, marketing for behavior change, educational programs, and caring for the environment, which make a specific impact upon the poor, women, children, youth and the unserved;
8. To **develop and implement sanitation information, monitoring systems and tools** to track progress at local and national levels and to work with global and regional bodies to produce a regular regional report on Africa's sanitation status, the first of which to be published by mid-2010;
9. To **recognize the gender and youth aspects** of sanitation and hygiene, and involve women in all decision making levels so that policy, strategy and practice reflect gender sensitive approaches to sanitation and hygiene;
10. To **build and strengthen capacity** for sanitation and hygiene implementation, including research and development, and support knowledge exchange and partnership development;
11. To **give special attention** to countries or areas which are emerging from conflict or natural disasters;

WE FURTHER CALL ON:

1. *Development banks, external support agencies and the private sector* to increase their support to our efforts provide financial and technical assistance for sanitation and hygiene promotion and improve aid co-ordination in Africa.
2. The *African Union* to support AfricaSan 2008 and its follow up process, to recognize this Declaration and to provide leadership as well as practical support in operationalizing these commitments;
3. *Regional and national actors* to make use of the opportunities provided by the UN International Year of Sanitation 2008 to scale up efforts in sanitation and hygiene.





## List of Signatories

### The eThekweni Declaration

Signed on February 20, 2008 by:

#### Republic of Benin

Moussa Yarou

*Directeur de cabinet du Ministère de la Santé*

#### Republic of Niger

Issoufou Issaka

*for the Minister of Hydraulic*

#### Republic of Cameroon

Clobert Tchatat

*Ministère du Développement urbain et de l'Habitat*

#### Republic of Rwanda

Professor Bikoro Munyanganizi

*Minister of State in Charge of Water and Mines.*

#### Republic of Cote D'Ivoire

Ouffoue Honore

*Assistant du Ministre de la Construction de L'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat, chargé de l'Assainissement. Chef de délégation*

#### Government of Southern Sudan

Martin Ohuro Okerruk

*Minister of Housing Land and Public Utilities*

#### Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Ato Asfaw Dingamo

*Minister for Water Resources*

#### Government of Southern Sudan

Dr Olivia Lomoro

*for the Minister of Health (Dr Joseph Wejang)*

#### Republic of Ghana

Ahaji Ahmed Yirimea Anudu

*Deputy Minister for Local Government, Rural development and Environment*

#### Government of Southern Sudan

Professor Philip Yona Jambi

*Minister for Rural Development and Co-operatives*

#### Republic of Kenya

John Kiyonga Munyes,

*Minister for Water and Irrigation*

#### Republic of Sudan

Dr Tabitha Botros Shokai

*Federal Minister of Health*

#### Republic of Malawi

Mohammed Sidik Mia

*Minister of Irrigation and Water Development*

#### United Republic of Tanzania

Dr Aisha Kigoda

*Deputy Minister for Health and Social Welfare*

#### Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Mohamed Lemine Ould Selmane

*Ambassador of Mauritania to the Republic of South Africa*

#### Republic of Tunisia

Professor Najoua Miladi,

Mrs Najoua Miladi

*Secretary of State to the Minister of public health, in charge of hospitals*

#### Republic of Mozambique

Felício Zacarias

*Minister of Public Works & Housing*

#### Republic of Namibia

Petrina Haingura

*Deputy Minister of Health and Social Services*

#### Republic of Uganda

Dr Richard Nduhura

*Minister of State for Health (General)*





## AfricaSan Action Plan

### AfricaSan Action Plan

The AfricaSan Conference agreed on critical actions that should be further developed, funded, and monitored until 2010.

This document presents some critical challenges and issues identified by delegates; it states the current situation on the topic areas, details responsibility for action, and how progress will be measured. The lead agency is identified in each case, and it will be responsible for driving the action.

However, each activity must be developed with collective responsibility among other key institutions and agencies with a stake in sanitation and hygiene. This includes ensuring that actions are taken within the context of country legal and policy framework and include the long term objective of sustainability.

### National Action Plans 2008 to 2010

It is recommended that each country adapt the action plan to its own context. The first step for each country is to assess their current status. The matrix identifies some priority needs to address the current situation.

Country-specific action plans – including timelines and specific responsibilities – should be submitted to AMCOW by June 30, 2008. A second level of actions, based on recommendations and action points from AfricaSan, will be drawn up to provide further detail and examples of how to carry out activities detailed in this action plan.

In this way, progress can be measured, challenges identified early and addressed, and political good will generated. Countries need to be mindful of the need to continuously advocate for sanitation and hygiene. AMCOW will monitor progress against the national plans and report on progress during the next AfricaSan meeting in 2010.



# AfricaSan Action Plan

Topic area	What are the priority needs?	What Action is required?	Who should lead this action? (institution(s))	Learn from:	What evidence indicates achievement?
Priority Areas	Current situation	Actions	Lead	Good example	Indicators
<b>1</b> Institutional Arrangements	<p>No lead home for S&amp;H*</p> <p>S&amp;H is buried among institutions</p> <p>Sanitation and hygiene (S&amp;H) lead agencies well defined, but weak institutional arrangement</p>	<p>Establish lead agency for S&amp;H</p> <p>Conduct institutional review of S&amp;H duties. Disaggregate sanitation duties from various agencies and centralize in a lead agency</p> <p>Conduct institutional review of S&amp;H duties. Detail mandate for sector lead agencies and implementation plan. Draft and sign MoU among related sectors (e.g., water, health, education, livelihoods, environment, food security).</p>	National Government	Senegal RSA Tunisia	<p>S&amp;H lead agency designated.</p> <p>Institutional review report. S&amp;H lead agency designated.</p> <p>Mandate and implementation plan published. Signed MoU.</p>
<b>2</b> Coordination	<p>No coordination and no leadership</p> <p>Coordination but no leadership</p> <p>Leadership but with no coordination</p>	<p>Appoint leader with mandate to coordinate the sector.</p> <p>Establish directorate (or higher) for S&amp;H in lead agency</p> <p>Establish coordinating body for S&amp;H sector</p>	Lead Sanitation and Hygiene Agency	Ethiopia Uganda Senegal Benin	<p>Directorate identified and empowered to coordinate sector.</p> <p>Directorate's mandate published</p> <p>Minutes from coordinating body meetings</p>
<b>3</b> Policy/Strategy	<p>No policy/strategy at all</p> <p>Policy/strategy but with no link to financing strategy</p> <p>Policy/strategy but no plans for implementation</p>	<p>Develop National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy/ Strategy (including focus on special groups, e.g., women, children, PLWHA, and ERP).</p> <p>Develop costed implementation plan, properly linked to sustainable finance strategy/MTEF</p> <p>Policy linked to PRSP; legal framework; implementation program / Roadmap</p>	Lead Sanitation and Hygiene Agency	Uganda Burkina Faso Mali Senegal Benin Ethiopia	<p>Policy/strategy endorsed by government/ parliament</p> <p>Costed implementation plan published; S&amp;H budget line in national budget.</p> <p>S&amp;H in PRSP; legal framework passed by Parliament; Roadmap endorsed by government</p>
<b>4</b> Financing	<p>No investment plan and no money</p> <p>Investment plan but no money</p> <p>Investment, money but no tracking system</p>	<p>Develop investment plan, recognizing ALL sources of funding (e.g., HH, nat'l and local government, donors)</p> <p>Develop detailed costing of S&amp;H program to leverage funds from PRSC, SWAP, public resources. Map funding flows, e.g., school S&amp;H, environment, HIV/AIDS, rural/urban development, HH, etc.</p> <p>Develop/utilize financial management system capable of tracking S&amp;H funds in and out (e.g., programmatic, PFM, basket, etc.).</p>	Lead Sanitation and Hygiene Agency	Uganda RSA Senegal Mozambique Benin Tanzania (Water)	<p>Investment plan - national and local - published.</p> <p>Sufficient funds leveraged for implementing program.</p> <p>S&amp;H budget implementation report published. Finances tracked in annual audits.</p>

\* S&H refers to sanitation and hygiene and includes handwashing behaviours under hygiene



# AfricaSan Action Plan

Topic area	What are the priority needs?	What Action is required?	Who should lead this action? (institution(s))	Learn from:	What evidence indicates achievement?
Priority Areas	Current situation	Actions	Lead	Good example	Indicators
<b>5</b> Demand-led and supply fed sanitation and hygiene	<p>No S&amp;H behavior change</p> <p>S&amp;H behavior change, but at very limited scale</p> <p>S&amp;H behavior change but with no partnership</p>	<p>Pilot demand-led programs and develop partnerships</p> <p>Develop national demand-led programs (S&amp;H marketing, handwashing, CLTS school health, CHCs)</p> <p>Develop partnership framework, (e.g., PPP, small and large scale businesses, civil society, small providers ) including M&amp;E</p>	Lead Sanitation and Hygiene Agency	Ethiopia Nigeria Benin Tanzania Senegal	<p>Evaluation reports of pilot programs including measurement of behaviour</p> <p>Programs implemented at national level</p> <p>Private investment Increased PP collaboration</p>
<b>6</b> Capacity Building	<p>Limited staff, resources, tools</p> <p>Capacity but not across the whole sector</p> <p>Have capacity but wrong skills / profiles / resources</p>	<p>Include CB in policy / strategy, investment plans and financing strategies. CB should also focus on schools and ERP CB to also include community as a resource</p> <p>Identify capacity gaps and short term solutions (e.g. consultants, TA, R&amp;D and technology)</p> <p>Long-term plans for training and staff development (public and private), R&amp;D, Academic research and technological innovations</p>	Lead Sanitation and Hygiene Agency	RSA Tunisia Botswana Morocco	<p>CB in policy/strategy and investment plans % of sector budget dedicated to CB</p> <p>Capacity gaps filled Minimum capacity standards identified</p> <p>National capacity in place. Reduction in external consultancies / TA</p>
<b>7</b> Decentralization	<p>Sanitation still controlled at central level</p> <p>LAs have the mandate but no fund transfer</p> <p>LAs have mandate and resources but no implementation plan</p>	<p>Decentralization reflected in policy/strategy and in legal framework</p> <p>Establish/Utilize local fiscal transfer mechanism</p> <p>District/Municipal S&amp;H implementation plans in line with national policy/strategy</p>	<p>Local authorities</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Lead Sanitation and Hygiene Agency</p>	Mali (Water) Uganda Malawi	<p>Decentralization issues in policy/strategy and legal decrees.</p> <p>% of fund flows from CG to LG dedicated to S&amp;H</p> <p>Inclusion of S&amp;H implementation in line with district development plans</p>
<b>8</b> Measurement of Impact and M&E	<p>No M&amp;E system</p> <p>M&amp;E system but with no link with health institutions, or national statistics office, budget process</p> <p>No S&amp;H MIS. Strategy for knowledge management and mechanism to feed this back into advocacy</p>	<p>Establish M&amp;E system, within existing structures, linked to budget process.</p> <p>Establish integrated M&amp;E system from local level up.</p> <p>Establish integrated MIS from local level up.</p>	Lead Sanitation and Hygiene Agency	Senegal Benin (Water) RSA	<p>M&amp;E system functioning</p> <p>LAs' have well-functioning M&amp;E system feeding to national level</p> <p>LAs' have well-functioning reporting system feeding into national MIS. Advocacy for S&amp;H prioritized.</p>



## AfricaSan Partners

### **African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)**

AMCOW operates within the context of the AU, NEPAD and the MDG goals. It seeks to provide political leadership, policy direction and advocacy in the provision, use and management of water resources for sustainable social and economic development and maintenance of African ecosystems and to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation to address the water and sanitation issues in Africa.

### **African Development Bank (AfDB)**

The AfDB is the premier financial institution of Africa, dedicated to combating poverty and improving the lives of people of the continent and engaged in promoting the economic development and social progress of its Regional Member Countries in Africa. The Bank's mission is to promote economic and social development through loans, equity investments, grant and technical assistance. The African Development Bank aims to increase coverage of safe water and basic sanitation to 80 percent by 2015.

### **Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), South Africa**

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is the custodian of South Africa's water and forestry resources. It is primarily responsible for the formulation and implementation of policy governing these two sectors. It also has overriding responsibility for water services provided by local government. While striving to ensure that all South Africans gain access to clean water and safe sanitation, the water sector also promotes effective and efficient water resources management to ensure sustainable economic and social development.

### **eThekweni Municipality**

Durban, a colourful, vibrant city located on the east coast of South Africa, is also known by its Zulu name, eThekweni, meaning 'lagoon'. A natural port that has grown into one of South Africa's best-known and most popular coastal resorts and commercial ports, bustling Durban is the hub of the province's business and industry and pulses with all the energy of a major port city. eThekweni Municipality is the local government body responsible for governing and managing Durban.

### **United Nation's Children Fund (UNICEF)**

UNICEF is the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realized. UNICEF was created with the purpose of nurturing and caring for children - the cornerstones of human progress - and works with others to overcome the obstacles that poverty, violence, disease and discrimination place in a child's path. UNICEF works in more

than 90 countries around the world to improve water supplies and sanitation facilities in schools and communities, and to promote safe hygiene practices. All UNICEF water and sanitation programmes are designed to contribute to the MDGs for water and sanitation.

### **United Nation's Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation**

UNSGAB is an independent body established in March 2004 by the United Nation's Secretary General to give him advice as well as to galvanize action on water and sanitation issues. Chaired by His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Board is composed of a wide range of dignitaries, technical experts, and individuals with proven experience in providing inspiration, moving the machinery of government, and working with the media, the private sector and civil society.

### **Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)**

The Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) is an international partnership of the world's leading development agencies concerned with improving sector policies, practices and capacities to serve poor people. The goal is to alleviate poverty by helping the poor gain sustained access to water and sanitation services. WSP works directly with client governments at the local and national level in 27 countries through regional offices in Africa, East Asia and Pacific, South Asia and Latin America and Caribbean.

### **Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)**

WSSCC was established in 1990 in order to enhance collaboration in the water supply and sanitation sector, in particular focusing on providing universal coverage of water and sanitation services for the poor around the world. It operates with a mandate from the United Nations General Assembly.

### **The World Bank**

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. The World Bank is made up of two unique development institutions owned by 185 member countries—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The World Bank is the single largest in sanitation in developing countries.

### **World Health Organization (WHO)**

WHO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. WHO works on aspects of water, sanitation and hygiene where the health burden is high, where interventions could make a major difference and where the present state of knowledge is poor.





