

Presentation Order

1) Welcome and introductions

Dr. Canisius Kanangire, Executive Secretary, AMCOW

2) Africa, WASH, and the Millennium Development Goals

Richard Rapier, Chief of Party USAID WALIS

3) Building the Enabling Environment for Sanitation Delivery in Africa

Kitchinme Bawa, Sanitation Project Manager, AMCOW

4) Overview of the Draft AMCOW Strategy 2018-2030

Dr. Canisius Kanangire, Executive Secretary, AMCOW



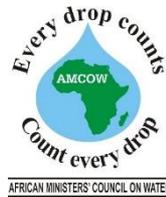
AFRICA, WASH, AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Lessons from the MDG Era, building the enabling environment for sanitation policy and AMCOW's 2018-2030 Strategic Plan



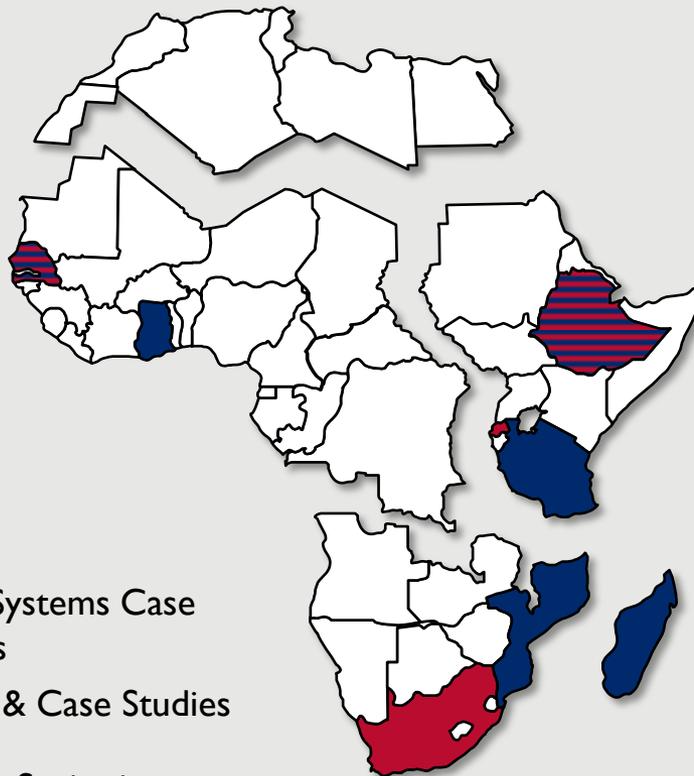
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



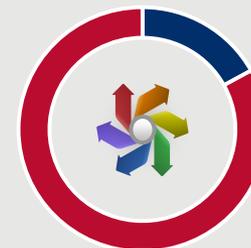
BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation

WALIS – Current Activities

Stakeholder Engagement, Thought Leadership, & Joint Sector Monitoring

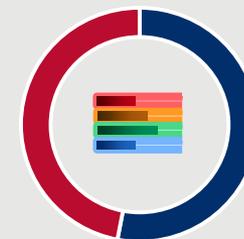


-  IWED
-  Local Systems Case Studies
-  IWED & Case Studies
-  African Sanitation Academy Regions



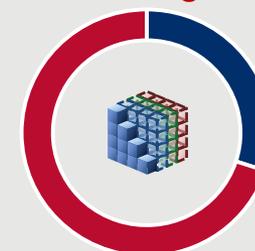
17 Percent

Improving WASH Evidence-based Decision-making Program (IWED)



53 Percent

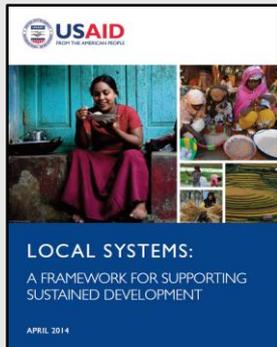
African Ministers' Council on Water Organizational Strengthening Activity



30 Percent

** WALIS supports the African Ministers' Council on Water, a continental water governance body which engages all 54 African countries.*

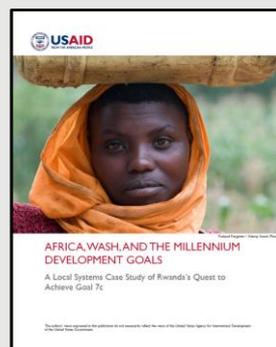
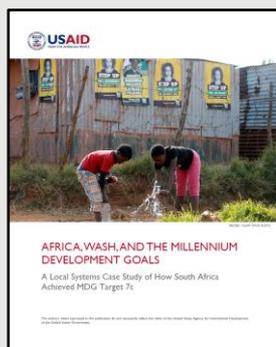
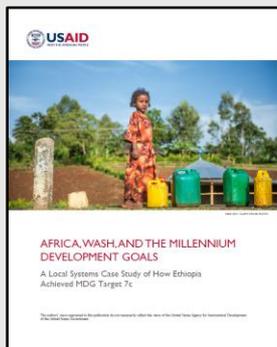
USAID's Local Systems Framework



WALIS reviewed the success of Ethiopia, Rwanda, Senegal, and South Africa to uncover the combination of relationships, resources, roles, rules, and results that improved WASH* access and services sufficient to meet its MDG target(s) at national scale.

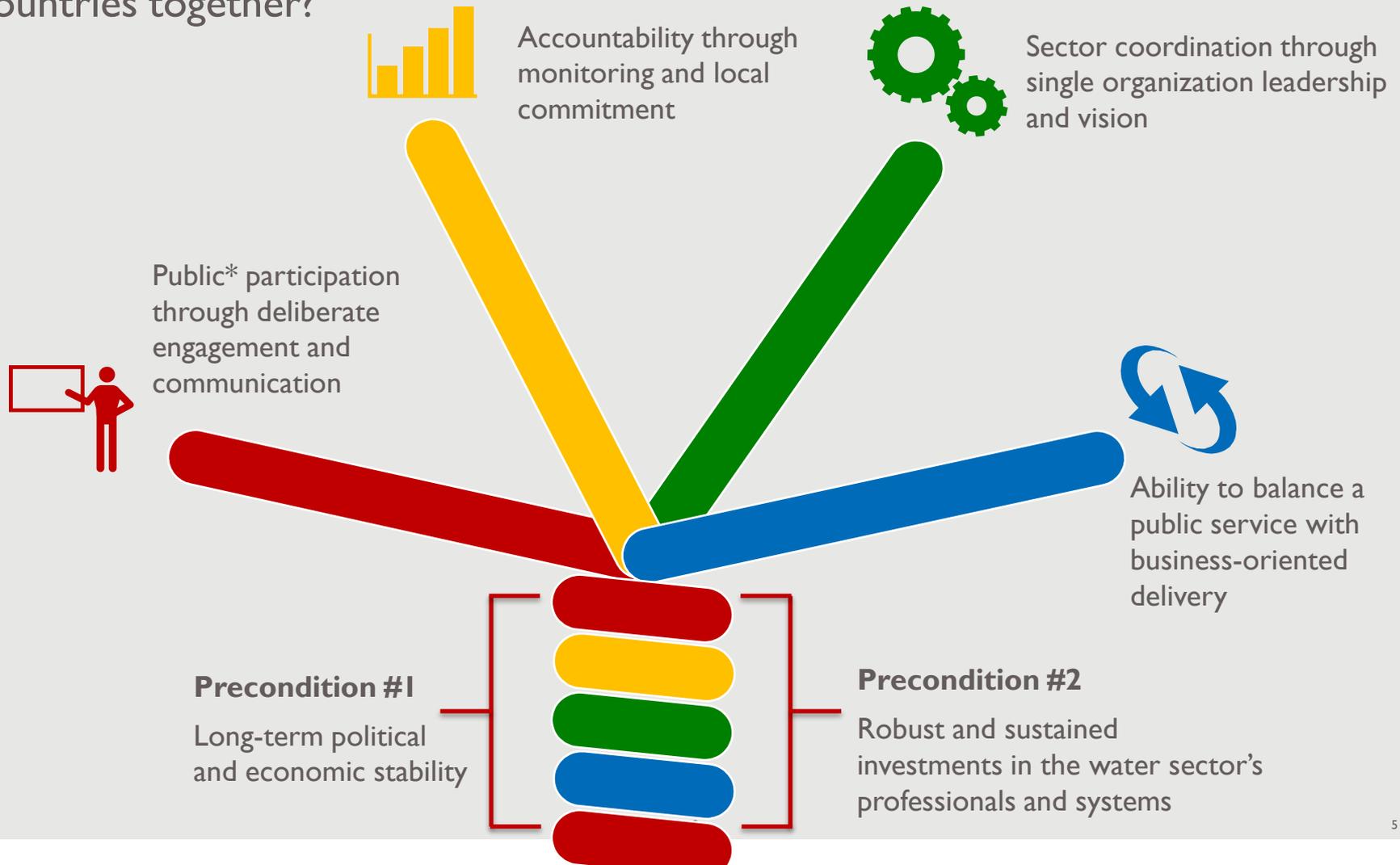
We used the “Appreciative Inquiry” methodology.

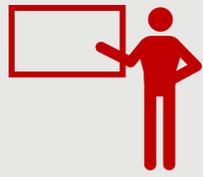
- Sets out to discover the elements and factors in an organization or system that enabled it to achieve success in the past, and;
- Builds upon those elements and factors to help the organization or system create a positive future.



Common elements

What were the common elements that bound the success of these four countries together?





Public participation through deliberate engagement and communication

Ongoing, collaborative social dialogue was found to be a key element



Senegal's first Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan - "social dialogue is both an end and a means in any development process, and will contribute to meeting the challenges of the day, namely: poverty, productivity, investment, growth, and employment."

Ongoing, collaborative social dialogue was uniformly identified in interviews and documentation as a fundamental reason for the success of privatization in the water sector in Senegal.

Result - Consumer advocacy groups and labor unions on board of the National Water Company of Senegal's board.



Accountability through monitoring and local commitment

The utility of national guidance for vision, organization, and operations



In Ethiopia GTPI (2010) (i) established budget line item specifically targeting the MDGs, (ii) committed to coordinated sector-wide approach, and (iii) emphasized MDG 7C focusing on infrastructure

Enabled cross-government harmonization of efforts through three national systems of direction, responsibilities, and accountability: the WIF, the OWNP, and the POM.



Sector coordination through single organization leadership and vision

Structuring system actors to focus resources



In Senegal, PEPAM focused on:

- expanding urban water infrastructure
- intensifying the construction of rural water facilities
- increasing accountability & participation
- improving sector performance & bringing down infrastructure costs
- supporting sound financial mgmt. & long-term viability of services

More recently in Ethiopia, the “One WASH National Program” was created.

- One planning system
- One budgeting system
- One financial management system
- One procurement system
- One information system
- One monitoring & evaluation system
- One consolidated WASH account



Ability to balance a public service with business-oriented delivery

Systematic contracting is possible for rural and urban service delivery



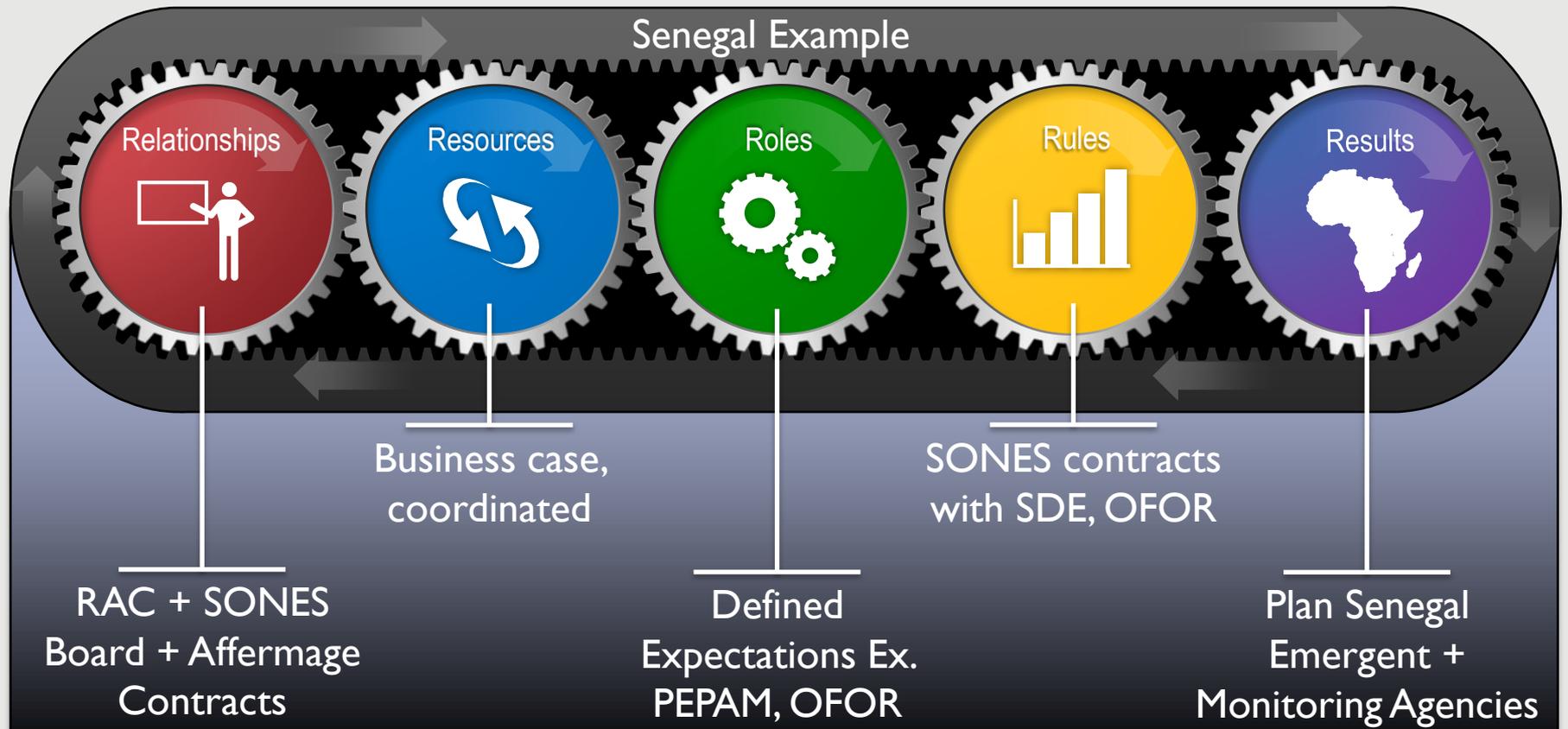
Senegal's National Water Company signed a 10-year "affermage" contract to operate urban water services with incentives to reduce water leaks, improve bill collection, water quality, and customer service.

From 1985, the GOS invested in sophisticated rural water infrastructure and applied a public-private model to operate and finance systems. In 1996, rural management was professionalized under fixed-term operating licenses with ring-fenced revenue.

Delegated management services have since expanded to rural areas under fixed-term operating licenses.

Alignment with the 5Rs – lessons from the MDG Era

- No one element was responsible for reaching MDG water targets.
- A combination of country systems resulted in far-sighted policies, sound planning, adoption of effective financing strategies, and the creation of participatory public bodies and monitoring



Transition to the SDGs



Example: Senegal's expected challenges moving forward are: (i) localizing the SDGs, (ii) building a national agenda, (iii) financing the agenda, and (iv) validating and maintaining a decade of data.

- Lesson 1: Do your homework & invest in social dialogue.
- Lesson 2: Define roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders
- Lesson 3: Expect and plan for hidden costs
- Lesson 4: Develop sophisticated financial and resources models

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Where to Find: www.globalwaters.org/walis

Editors: Benjamin Mann, Julia Eigner, Anahit Gevorgyan, Richard Rapier

Presented by: Richard Rapier, Chief of Party, USAID WALIS

Images:

- Slide 1 - State Partnership for Accountability, Responsiveness and Capability (SPARC), Nigeria, DAI
- Slide 3 – Cover of Local Systems Framework, 2014 Report
- Slide 5 – Senegal, Richard Rapier
- Slide 6 – Ethiopia, UNICEF Ethiopia-2014-Ayene
- Slide 7/8 – State Partnership for Accountability, Responsiveness and Capability (SPARC), Nigeria, DAI

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank all the people who provided insights and value to the regional reports.



Building the Enabling Environment For Sanitation Delivery in Africa

Kitch Bawa

-AMCOW-

Introductory Background

SANITATION CHALLENGES IN AFRICA

COVERAGE

Approximately
589M (more
than 60%) have
no access to
safe
sanitation;

231M practice
OD.

COVERAGE

1 million
Africans die
every year
from
sanitation, hy
giene and
drinking
water-related
diseases

COVERAGE

Associated
human, social,
health,
environmental
and
infrastructural
costs equal to
7% of GDP

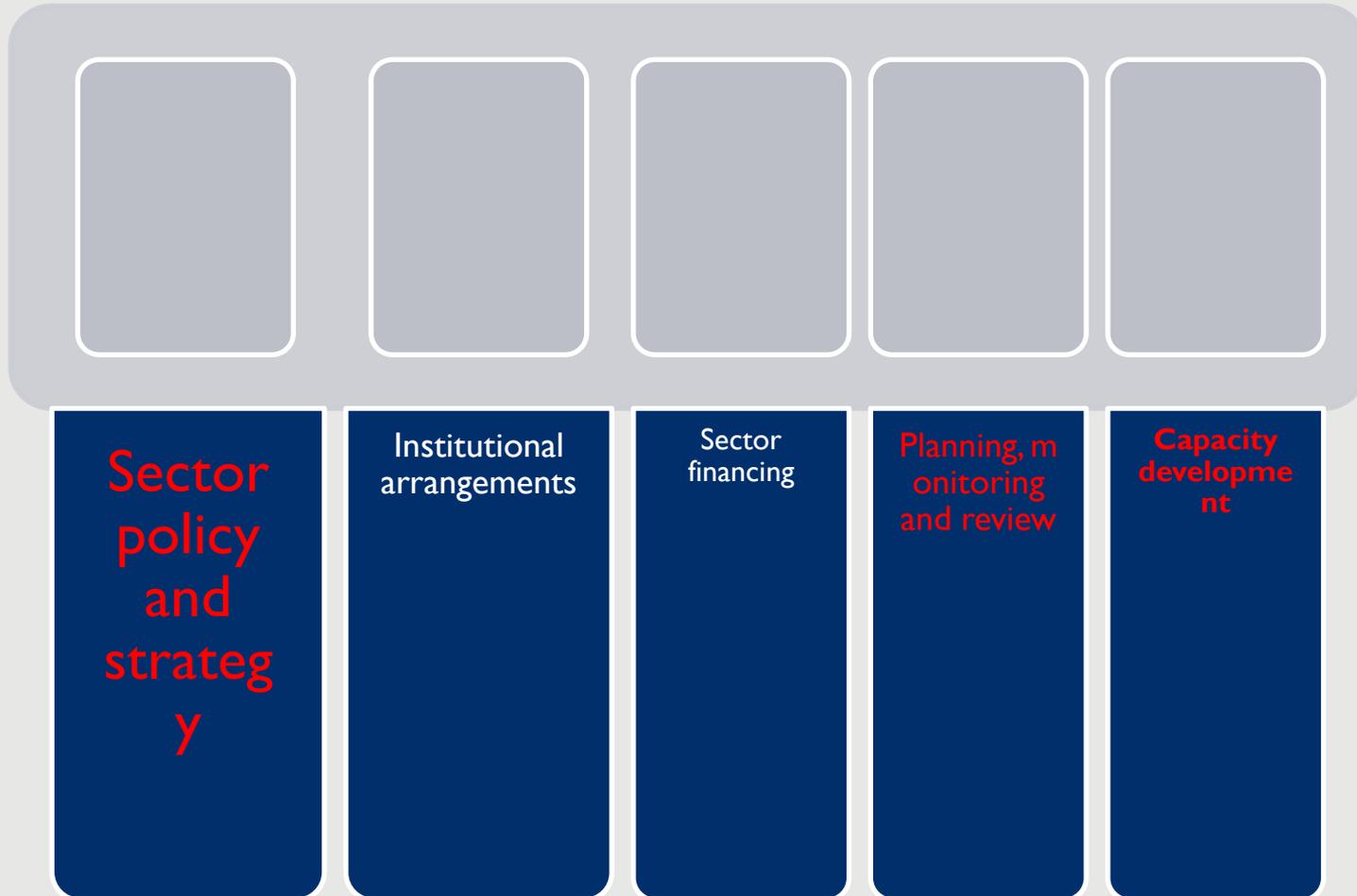
AFRICAN CONTINENTAL ACTIONS TO MEET CHALLENGES

- ✓ Sharam-el-Sheik Declarations
- ✓ eThekweni Declarations on Sanitation
- ✓ Africa Water Vision 2025

- Political Leadership
- Policy Direction
- Advocacy

IMPLEMENTATION

Enabling environment: Governance functions





Project Overview

**Timeline of 36 months (October 2012 – October 2015)
New End Date: February 2018**

1

Strengthen policy and strategy for sanitation and hygiene.

2

Conduct of AfricaSan 4 Conference.

3

Monitoring and evaluation of sanitation and hygiene goals

Ethekwini commitments 2008

3a	To establish, review, update and adopt national sanitation and hygiene policies within 12 months of AfricaSan 2008
3b	To establish one national plan for accelerating progress to meet national sanitation goals and the MDCs by 2015,
3c	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
5a	To ensure that one, principal, accountable institution takes clear leadership of the national sanitation portfolio
5b	To 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
6a	To establish specific public sector budget allocations for sanitation and hygiene programs
6b	(our aspiration is that) these allocations should be a minimum of 0.5% of GDP for sanitation and hygiene
7a	To use effective and sustainable approaches, such as household and community led initiatives, marketing for behaviour change, education programs, and caring for the environment,
7b	(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
8b	(and to) work with global and regional bodies to produce a regular 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
10	To build and strengthen capacity for sanitation and hygiene implementation, including research and development, and support knowledge exchange and partnership development



Selection of countries

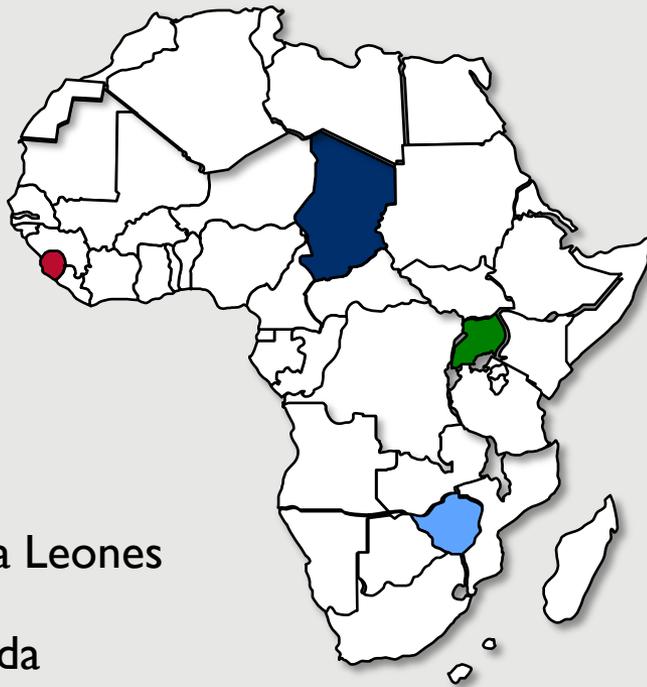
Country Groupings (IMF reporting)	GDP per capita for group	GDP per capita growth for group	Countries
Low income fragile	US\$ 303	-0.9%	Burundi* , CAR* , DRC, Cote d'Ivoire , Gambia*, Liberia*, Sierra Leone* , Togo, Zimbabwe
Low income stable	US\$ 458	3.1%	Benin*, Burkina Faso*, Ethiopia*, Ghana*, Kenya, Madagascar*, Malawi*, Mali*, Mauritania, Mozambique*, Niger*, Rwanda*, Senegal*, Tanzania*, Uganda*
Resource rich	US\$ 1279	4.1%	Angola, Cameroon*, Chad , Congo Brazzaville, Nigeria, Sudan, Zambia*
Middle income	US\$ 5820	2.7%	South Africa



Policy development process

- Country demand generation
- Assessment of the sanitation policy landscape
- Engagement of National Sanitation Task Groups
- Capacity building of for key stakeholders
- Procurement of local facilitators (local consultants and international mentor)
- Drafting of document and local consultation
- Validation of documents
- Production of final documents

Countries policy document completed



- Chad
- Sierra Leones
- Uganda
- Zimbabwe

- Chad
- Sierra Leone
- Uganda
- Zimbabwe

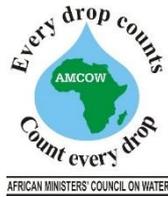


Lessons Learnt

- Strong political will necessary for development of policy and strategy
- Medium level of capacity
- Low bureaucracy enables smooth progress
- Learning visit helpful
- In country agency support necessary
- Difficulty in remotely coordinating the process.
- Strong country coordination required for policy development
- SDG mind set a pre-requisite

Thank you!
for your





African Ministers Council on Water

2018 – 2030 Strategic Plan

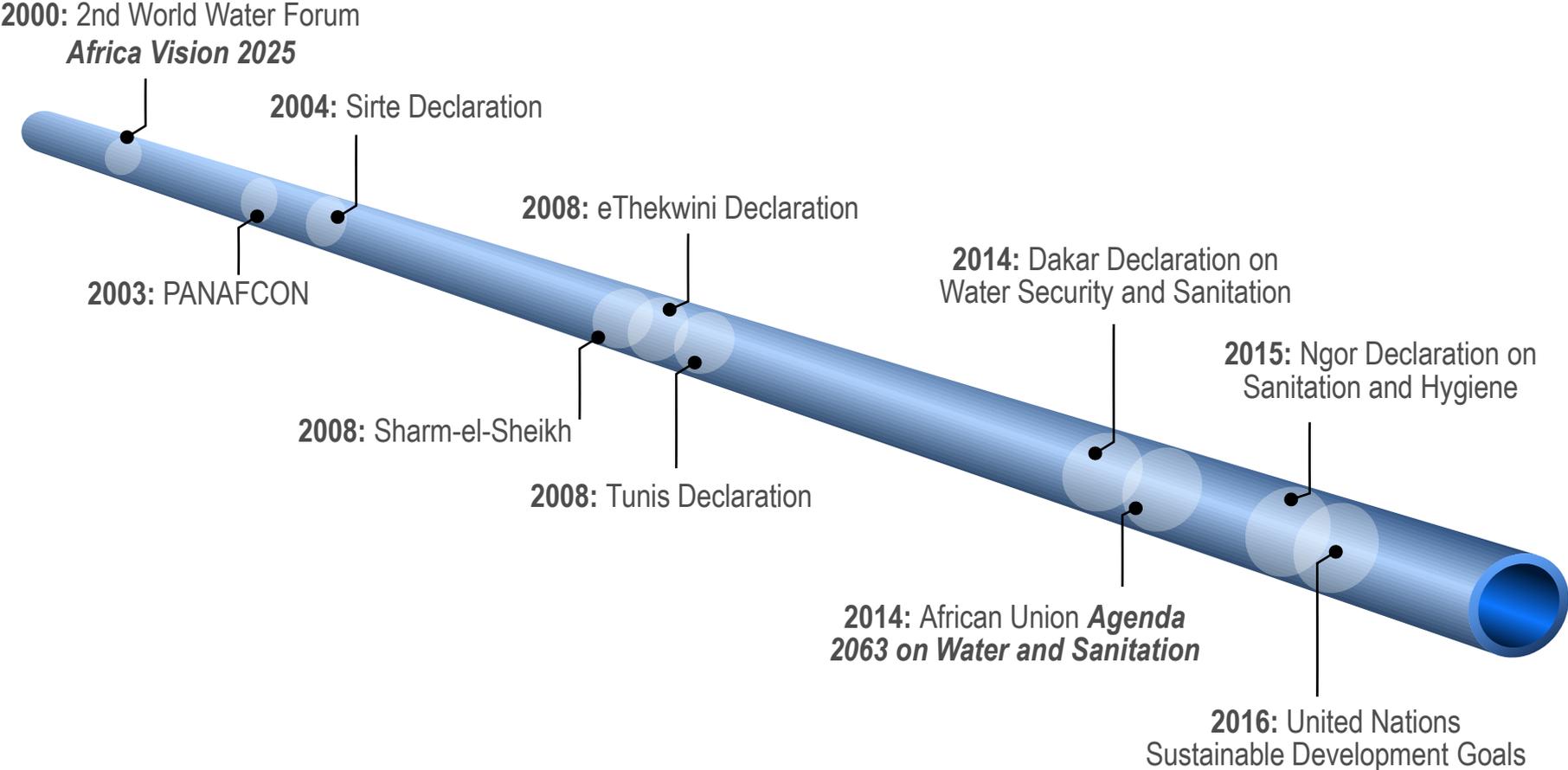
VISION

An Africa where there is an equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for poverty alleviation, socio-economic development, regional cooperation and the environment.

Mission

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.

ACHIEVEMENTS, AGREEMENTS, DECLARATIONS AND DECISIONS – A TIMELINE



The Cornerstone Goal

- SDG #6 Clean Water and Sanitation - ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all is comprised of eight individual targets. Each of these targets has either a direct impact or indirect relationship with all other SDG goals.
- These impacts and relationships represent the natural nexus between clean water and sanitation, society and the environment.
- African countries face a number of special challenges.
- AMCOW's responsibilities cut across all the SDG 6 targets
- AMCOW will guide its member states with the understanding that achieving SDG 6.



Strategic Priorities

Strategic Priorities

SP-1: Ensure water security

SP-2: Ensure safely managed sanitation

*SP-3: Promote good water governance and transboundary
water resource management*

*SP-4: Strengthening Gender Equality and Youth Engagement in
Water and Sanitation*

Cross-cutting Strategic Priorities

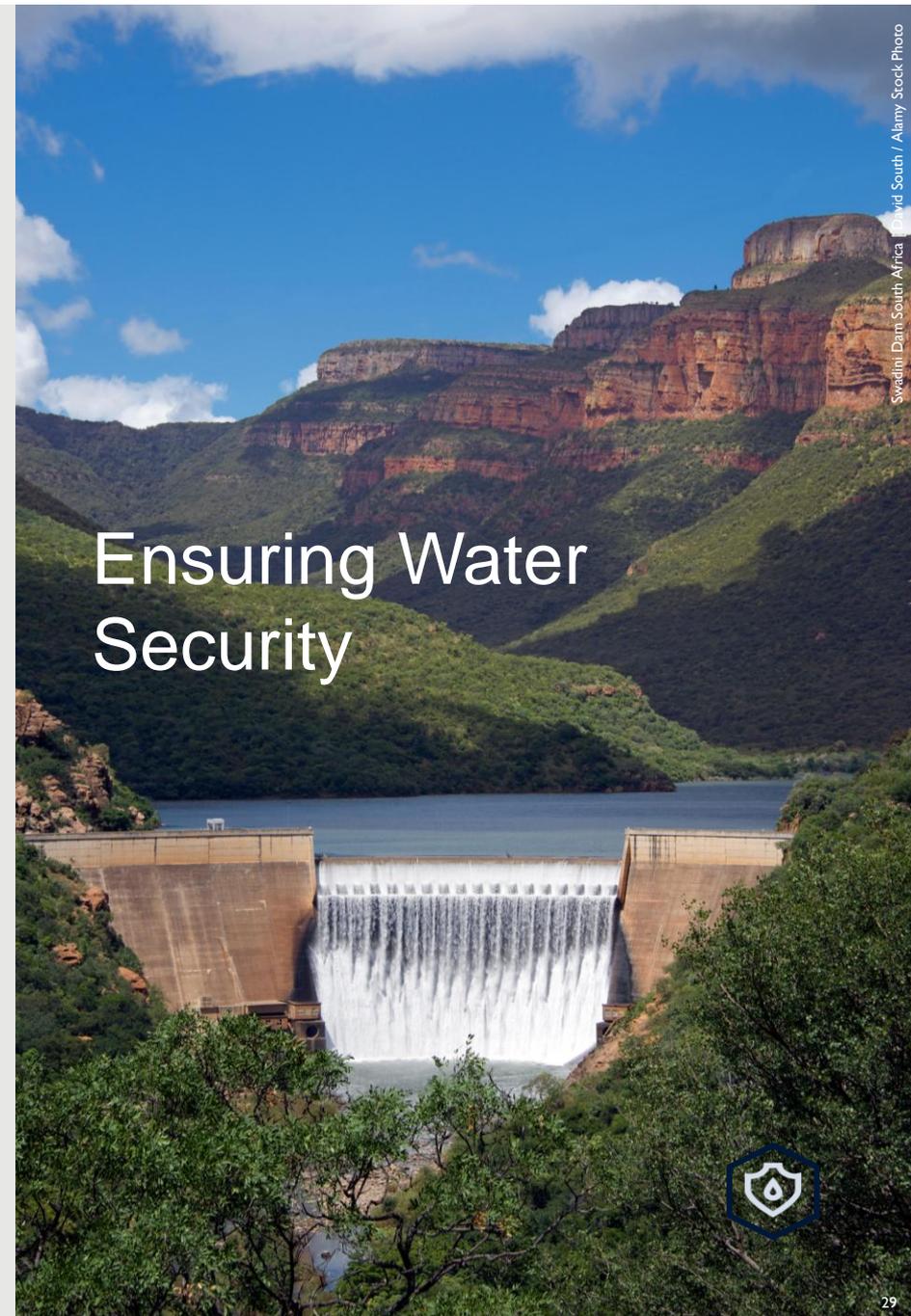
*CCP-1: Enhance water and sanitation resilience to climate
change*

*CCP-2: Contribute to improved and sustainable financing of
water and sanitation agendas*

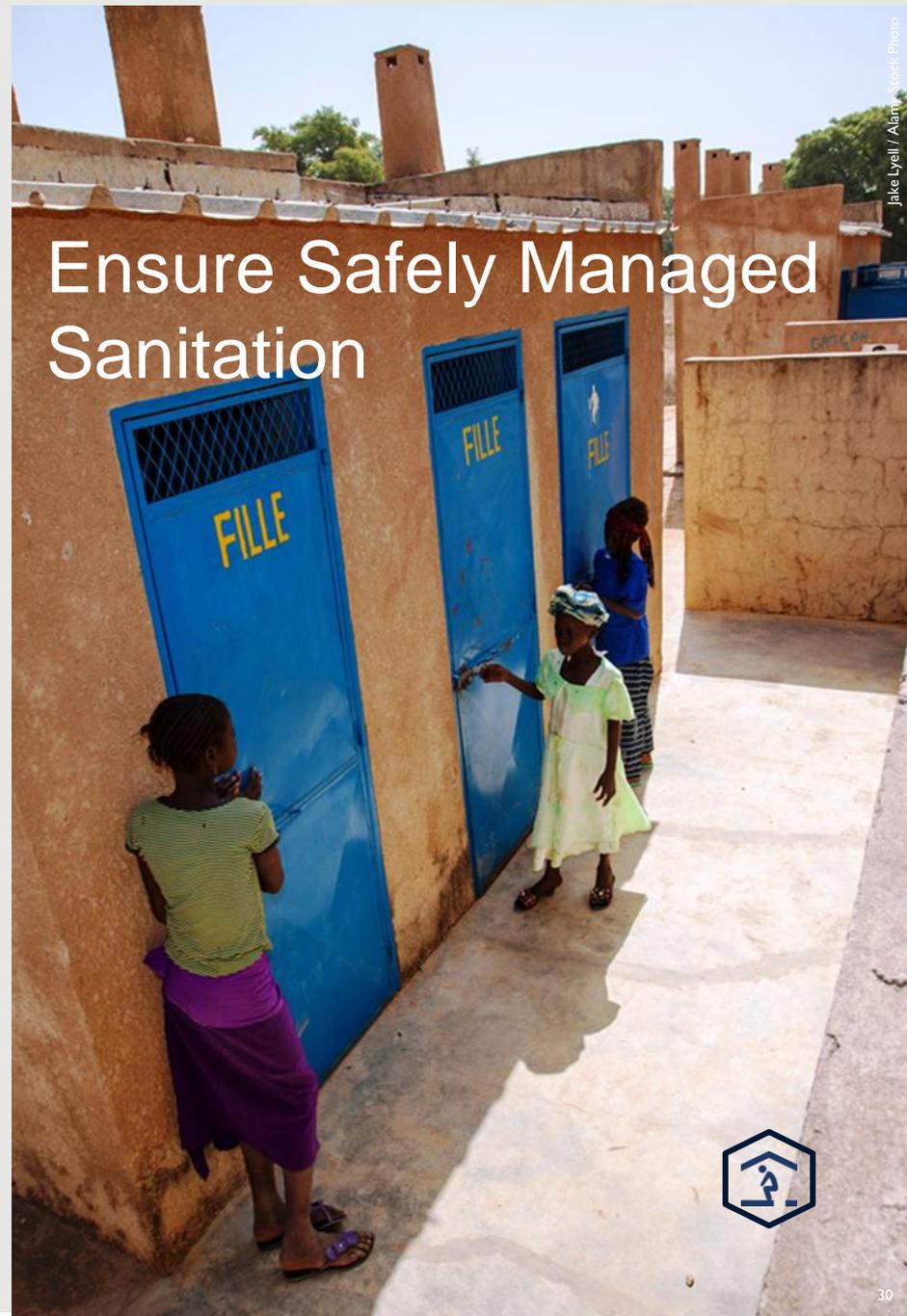
*CCP-3: Improve monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge and
information management systems*

*CCP-4: Strengthening Gender Equality and Youth Engagement
in Water and Sanitation*

- PROMOTE, SUPPORT AND FACILITATE:
 - DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND BASIN-WIDE DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS INCLUDING HYDRO-ECONOMIC MODELS.
 - DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS.
 - DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCREASED WATER STORAGE, REDUCTION OF WATER DISASTERS, AND SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY FOR MULTIPLE USES.
- COLLECT AND SHARE EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS OF GOOD WATER SECURITY MANAGEMENT PLANS AND WORK

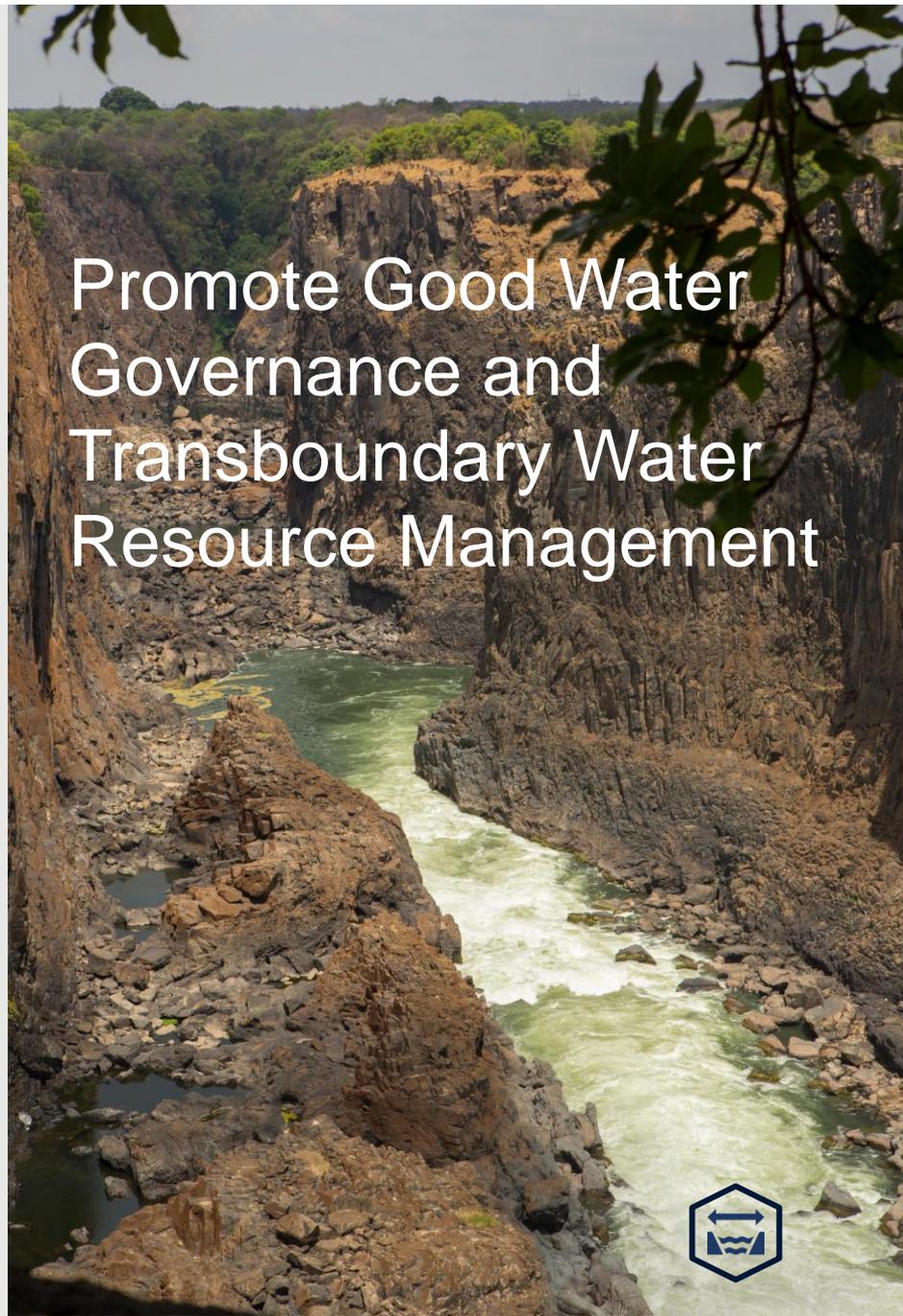


- CONDUCT GOVERNANCE REFORM DISCUSSIONS TO ENSURE A MINISTRY WITHIN EACH MEMBER COUNTRY HAS CLEAR RESPONSIBILITY FOR SANITATION SERVICES IN BOTH RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, AND BRING MINISTERS WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR SANITATION INTO ACTIVE ROLES IN AMCOW, WITH A PROMINENT ROLES/VOICES IN AMCOW'S GOVERNANCE
- ESTABLISH AND BIENNIALLY CONVENE A HIGH-LEVEL FORUM TO GENERATE MORE COMMITMENT AND COORDINATED ACTION FOR SANITATION AND HYGIENE
- DEVELOP MODEL COMPREHENSIVE SANITATION GUIDELINES AND POLICIES, PLANS AND REGULATIONS
- SUPPORT CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR IMPLEMENTING

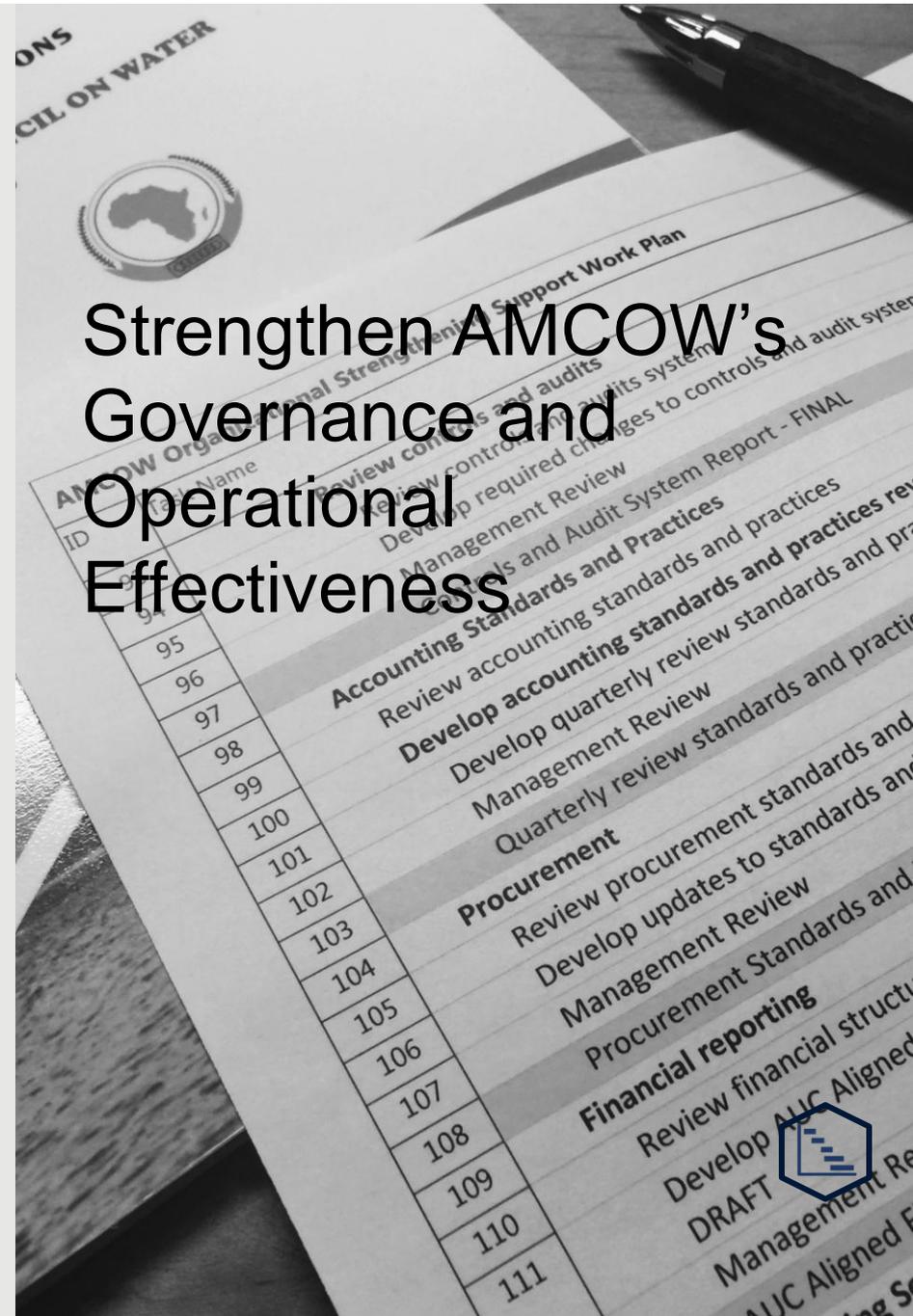


- SUPPORT THE CREATION OF AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION ON SHARED WATERS IN ALL MAJOR SHARED RIVERS/LAKES/AQUIFERS
- PROMOTE COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS/INSTITUTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE AFRICAN WATER VISION 2025 AND THE TARGETS UNDER THE UN'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL FOR WATER AND SANITATION SDG 6 IN ALL MAJOR RIVER/LAKE/AQUIFER BASINS
- PROMOTE AND FACILITATE MULTIFUNCTIONAL "GREEN" BASIN DEVELOPMENT CENTERED ON NATURAL

Promote Good Water Governance and Transboundary Water Resource Management



- STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AND ENHANCE ITS FUNCTIONING TO MAKE IT HAVE MORE IMPACT
- STRENGTHEN THE AMCOW SECRETARIAT'S STRATEGIC AND BUSINESS PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS SO THAT IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED AS A WORLD CLASS INSTITUTION
- STRENGTHEN THE COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH FUNCTIONS
- STRENGTHEN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS



- DEVELOP GUIDANCE AND REFERENCE MATERIAL TO ASSIST MEMBER STATES PUT IN PLACE ADAPTATION MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE RESILIENCE OF WATER RESOURCES, SUPPLY, AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE
- INTEGRATE WATER SECURITY, RISK MITIGATION, AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE STRATEGIES IN ALL AMCOW WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
- DEVELOP AND PROPAGATE THE BEST PRACTICES THAT DRAW FROM LESSONS LEARNED (POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE) ON WATER RELATED CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE AT BOTH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS
- DEVELOP EVALUATION REPORTS BASED ON THE DATA



- CONTINUE TO WORK WITH FUNDING PARTNERS AND THE CONTINENTAL FINANCING INSTITUTIONS
- LEAD ADVOCACY EFFORTS IN CLOSING THE FINANCING GAP FOR INVESTMENTS IN WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE
- DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN A FREE ACCESS, ON-LINE FINANCIAL MODEL FOR MEMBER STATES AND PROVIDE TRAINING TO PROFESSIONALS FROM MEMBER STATES TO BE ABLE TO APPLY THE MODEL IN DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING COST TO IMPLEMENT VARIOUS CAPITAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES
- DEVELOP AND DELIVER A TRAINING COURSE, WITH A GUIDELINE REFERENCE

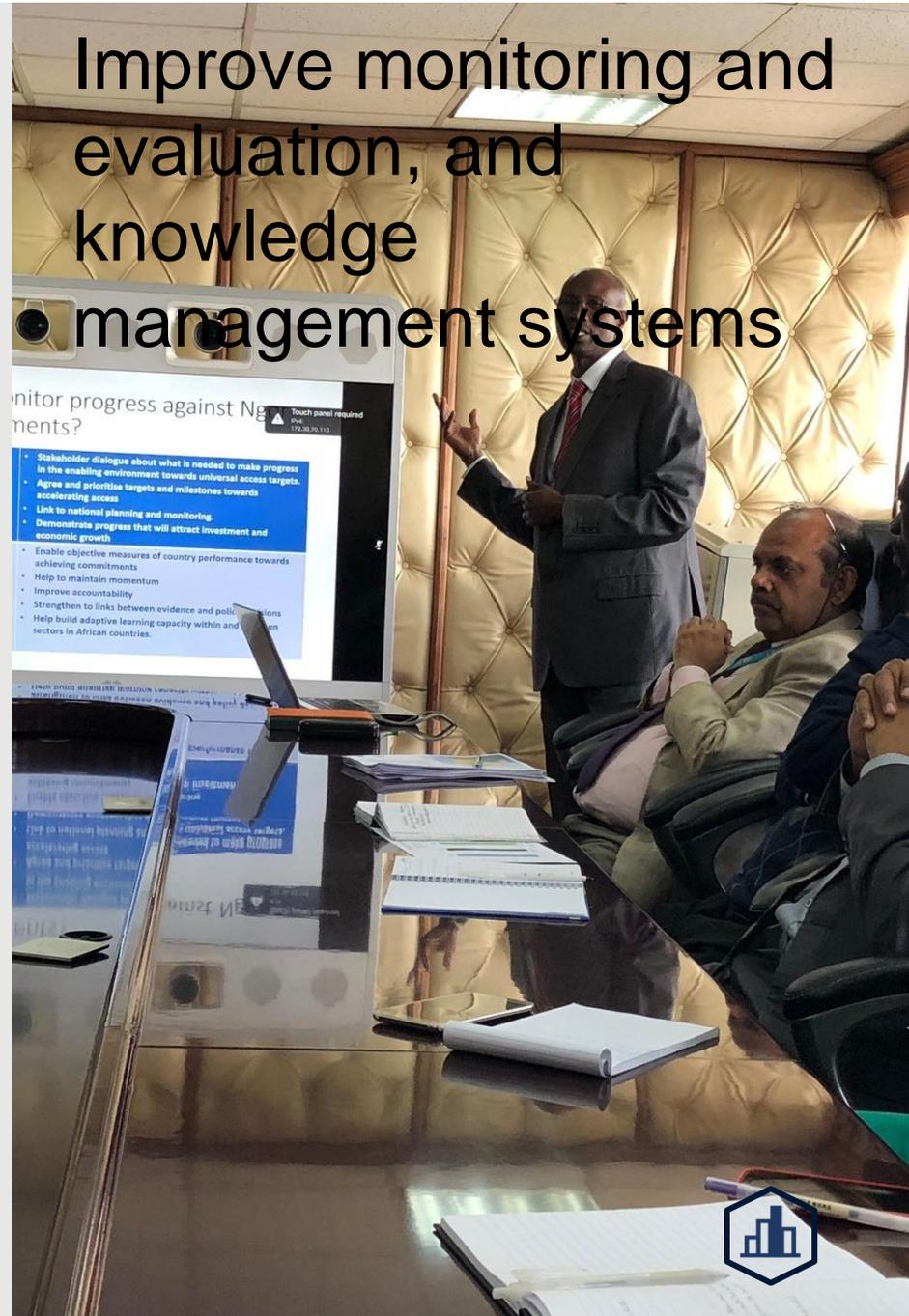


Contribute to adequate and sustainable financing of water and sanitation agendas



- CONTINUE TO IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONALITY AND DATA QUALITY OF THE PAN-AFRICAN MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEM
- DEVELOP A MODEL PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND BENCHMARKING SYSTEM THAT CAN BE PROVIDED TO MEMBER STATES, WITH TRAINING ON HOW TO INTRODUCE A NATION-WIDE SYSTEM FOR BOTH WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS
- DEVELOP A STANDARD RATING SYSTEM FOR THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT (POLICIES, BUDGETS, PRACTICES) WHICH CAN INCENTIVIZE STATES TO PROGRESSIVELY MOVE UP THE WATER AND SAFE SANITATION LADDERS

Improve monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management systems



- UPDATE THE AMCOW POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR
- SECURE HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS FROM SECTOR TO PROMOTE THE HIRING OF WOMEN INTO THE SECTOR'S PROFESSIONAL CORPS
- ENSURE POLICY FRAMEWORKS, LEGISLATION, AND ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARDS INTEGRATE GENDER
- DEVELOP NEW PARTNERSHIPS WITH CSOs WITH A PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS TO BETTER ENGAGE YOUTH IN THE WATER SECTOR
- CREATE A WATER AND SANITATION SOCIAL MEDIA INNOVATOR AWARD COMPETITION FOR AFRICA'S YOUTH
- ENGAGE AFRICA'S YOUTH IN AMCOW EVENTS

Strengthening Gender Equality and Youth Engagement in Water and Sanitation

