The eThekwini 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 eThekwini 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 eThekwini 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.
The eThekwini Declaration  
Signed on February 20, 2008 by:

Republic of Benin  
Moussa Yarou  
Directeur de cabinet du Ministere de la Sante

Republic of Cameroon  
Clobert Tchatat  
Ministre du Developpement urbain et de l’Habitat

Republic of Cote D’Ivoire  
Ouffoue Honore  
Assistant du Ministre de la Construction de l’Urbanisme et de l’Habitat, charge de l’Assainissement. Chef de delegation

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia  
Ato Asfaw Dingamo  
Minister for Water Resources

Republic of Ghana  
Alhaji Ahmed Yirimea Anudu  
Deputy Minister for Local Government, Rural development and Environment

Republic of Kenya  
John Kiyonga Munyes,  
Minister for Water and Irrigation

Republic of Malawi  
Mohammed Sidik Mia  
Minister of Irrigation and Water Development

Islamic Republic of Mauritania  
Mohamed Lemine Ould Selmane  
Ambassadeur of Mauritania to the Republic of South Africa

Republic of Mozambique  
Felício Zacarias  
Minister of Public Works & Housing

Republic of Namibia  
Petrina Haingura  
Deputy Minister of Health and Social Services

Republic of Niger  
Issoufou Issaka  
for the Minister of Hydraulic

Republic of Rwanda  
Professor Bikoro Munyanganizizi  
Minister of State in Charge of Water and Mines.

Government of Southern Sudan  
Martin Ohuro Okerruk  
Minister of Housing Land and Public Utilities

Government of Southern Sudan  
Dr Olivia Lomoro  
for the Minister of Health (Dr Joseph Wejang)

Government of Southern Sudan  
Professor Philip Yona Jambi  
Minister for Rural Development and Co-operatives

Republic of Sudan  
Dr Tabitha Botros Shokai  
Federal Minister of Health

United Republic of Tanzania  
Dr Aisha Kigoda  
Deputy Minister for Health and Social Welfare

Republic of Tunisia  
Professor Najoua Miladi,  
Mrs Najoua Miladi  
Secretary of State to the Minister of public health, in charge of hospitals

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

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

eThekwini Municipality
Durban, a colourful, vibrant city located on the east coast of South Africa, is also known by its Zulu name, eThekwini, 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. eThekwini 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)
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 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.