MEETING REPORT, AMCOW
Sanitation and Hygiene Task Force

OCTOBER 2011
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronyms</th>
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<tr>
<td>AfricaSan</td>
<td>African Sanitation and Hygiene Conference</td>
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<td>AMCOW</td>
<td>African Ministers’ Council on Water</td>
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<td>ANEW</td>
<td>African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation</td>
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<td>CLTS</td>
<td>Community-led Total Sanitation</td>
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<td>EXCO</td>
<td>Executive Committee</td>
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<td>FSM</td>
<td>Faecal Sludge Management</td>
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<td>GLAAS</td>
<td>Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goal</td>
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<td>STF</td>
<td>Sanitation Task Force</td>
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The Third Africa Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene (AfricaSan 3) was held from July 19th-21st, 2011 in Kigali, Rwanda. The Government of Rwanda and the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW) hosted the event which brought together nearly 900 participants from governments, multilateral agencies, development banks, local and international civil society organizations, youth groups, gender interest groups, utilities, local governments and universities from 67 countries. The AMCOW AfricaSan Task Force organized the meeting.

The concept of AfricaSan is to generate political momentum for sanitation and hygiene as well as provide a pan-African forum for technical discussion to showcase best practices and support problem-solving. Results from AfricaSan 3 were: renewed political commitments, country prioritization of sanitation challenges, country sanitation action plans, learning outcomes and sector advocacy.

The conference featured a political dialogue amongst 23 Ministers responsible for sanitation and the launch of the 5-year Drive for Sustainable Sanitation in Africa. Ministers reviewed progress against the 2008 eThekwini AfricaSan declaration and produced a Kigali Ministerial Statement on Sanitation and Hygiene. Forums for leaders of utilities, local government and civil society also produced commitments to strengthen performance and impact. A conference highlight was learning of the progress made in Rwanda, one of only 4 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to be on track to meet the sanitation MDG.

A rich array of technical sessions was organized on topics prioritized in country preparation meetings held in 37 African countries prior to the conference. On the last day, high-level African stakeholders met in regional groups (Central, Eastern, Western and Southern Africa) for peer exchange, to share individual country analyses and plans of actions to achieve national sanitation goals. Sixteen countries have prepared sanitation action plans.

A technical café and an exhibition fair enabled exchange of ideas and advocacy. During the conference, the AMCOW AfricaSan Awards were given to outstanding individuals and organizations working in utilities, local government, and the media. Special awards also recognized lifetime achievements to the sanitation and hygiene improvement in Africa. The welcome reception and the gala dinner, honoured by the presence of the President of Rwanda, His Excellency Paul Kagame and a performance by popular South African singer Yvonne Chaka Chaka rounded the conference up and enabled informal exchange.

Key follow-up actions to AfricaSan 3 are:
(i) countries with plans to implement agreed actions and those countries without plans to develop plans;
(ii) AMCOW Sanitation Task Fund (STF) to prepare 6 monthly monitoring reports of progress against the eThekwini and Kigali commitments;
(iii) AMCOW to explore how to increase engagement by Ministers responsible for sanitation;
(iv) AMCOW to consider appointing a sanitation specialist in its secretariat and to appoint a new secretariat for the STF.
1. Introduction

The Third African Sanitation and Hygiene Conference (AfricaSan) was held in Kigali, Rwanda from 19-21, July 2011. It was hosted by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, a country with amongst the best track records in improvement in sanitation and hygiene on the continent; and the African Minister’s Council on Water (AMCOW), who have appointed a special Sanitation Task Force (STF) to promote, track and support improvements in sanitation.

The meeting attracted extraordinary interest: over 1,000 people registered and nearly 900 people attended from a total of 67 countries, including representatives of 42 African countries (see annex 1). Participants included 23 African Ministers and deputy Ministers of Sanitation, Water, Local Government, Health or Infrastructure (see annex 2) and many of the leading thinkers and practitioners in sanitation and hygiene on the continent. Participants represented governments, United Nations’ agencies, development banks, local and international civil society organizations, youth groups, gender groups, utilities, local governments and universities. The conference heard over 160 speakers (not including panelists and commentators) in 40 sessions (see program in annex 3).

His Excellency the President of Rwanda gave the meeting his strong support, graced it with his presence. The President received a special AfricaSan Award from AMCOW, acknowledging his outstanding personal contribution to the improvement of sanitation and hygiene in Rwanda. The Prime Minister of Rwanda, the Right Honourable Bernard Makuza, together with the Honourable Minister Samuel S. Nkomo, the Vice-President of AMCOW, representing the AMCOW President, opened the meeting.

AfricaSan is a successful brand for a community that is often marginalized from development dialogue and information exchange. The vision of AfricaSan was: (i) to provide a platform specifically for African sanitation leaders – since there was no other; (ii) to generate political momentum for sanitation; and (iii) to provide a forum for technical discussion to show-case best practices and support problem-solving.

The idea of hosting Regional Sanitation Conferences started in Africa, and African Ministers responsible for sanitation in Johannesburg hosted the first AfricaSan conference in June 2002. Its main achievement was that it contributed to building political momentum for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (and subsequently the United Nations) to adopt a specific Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on sanitation.

The second AfricaSan conference was held in Durban in 2008 hosted by AMCOW. Its main achievements were the path-breaking Ministerial eThekwini Declaration (see annex 4), the launch of the AfricaSan Awards and the development of country sanitation action plans. Sub-regional AfricaSan meetings have also been held in Eastern, Southern and Western Africa.

Since 2008, AMCOW established a Sanitation Task Force (STF) to manage AfricaSan and appointed the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) Africa as its secretariat. STF draws additional committee members from support agencies and civil society organizations (see annex 5 for a list of STF members).

The build-up to Kigali involved country preparatory meetings in many African countries. AfricaSan 3 also provided the opportunity for alignment with key global sanitation initiatives, in particular the Sustainable Sanitation: Five Year Drive announced by the UN Secretary General. Kigali was the launch pad for the African 5 year drive in Africa. The meeting in Kigali represents a further consolidation and growth of the AfricaSan movement.

AfricaSan 3 benefitted from the time and resources from a great many people and organizations. Annex 5 lists the organizations and individuals who contributed financially to making AfricaSan 3 such a success.
2. Objectives

The AfricaSan 3 conference objectives were to:

1. **Take stock of progress** made by African countries since 2008 and the progress needed to meet the MDG on sanitation by 2015, AMCOW’s 2025 targets and national goals.

2. **Review progress on implementing the eThekwini Declaration** and where needed refine these commitments and objectives.

3. **Share advances in the evidence base** on sanitation and hygiene in Africa and assist decision-makers to overcome key blockages in implementing large-scale sanitation and hygiene programs.

4. **Support the development of country sanitation and hygiene action plans**, and improve their quality, realism and potential for impact through peer-to-peer exchange.

5. **Raise the profile of sanitation and hygiene** as a determinant of sustainable development; and strengthen leadership and advocacy for sustained sanitation and behavior changes.
3. Progress Against the Challenge

The conference recognized that the scale of the challenge facing sanitation and hygiene remains formidable. Of Africa’s 2008 total population of 987 million people, 584 million people lack access to safe sanitation services and 231 million people still practice open defecation. Africa as a whole is off track in meeting the MDG sanitation target by more than 300 million people. Inequity of access is extreme in many countries. The poorest twenty percent are twenty times more likely to defecate in the open than the richest twenty percent. The impact of this ‘hidden scandal’ is devastating to health and quality of life, in particular to the lives of women and girls.
Lack of sanitation was likened to mass-destruction. The conference learned of the scale of impact from poor sanitation on education, economic growth, productivity, tourism, the environment and the management of infrastructure. The direct and indirect costs associated with poor sanitation have been estimated as equivalent to up to 7% of GDP, a significant proportion of which is accounted for by malnutrition-mediated effects, including cognitive development in children (through diarrhoea contributing approximately 50% to malnutrition of children under five years of age).

**Country Priority Actions for Sanitation**

Yet AfricaSan 3 was not a conference of gloom and doom. AfricaSan participants are helping to affect a significant shift towards greater recognition of this hidden problem and finding solutions that work. Conference sessions tackled problems head-on and the spirit was one of strategic and pragmatic action, based on the latest evidence. The conference reported on some significant recent progress:

- Firstly, the experience of Rwanda - a poor country that has moved dramatically to be on track to meet the MDG in sanitation - has been a source of inspiration and hope to many. It shows that huge steps in progress can be made with political will, hard work and pragmatism (see box 1 below).

- Thirty-seven African countries have reviewed their progress and identified key priority actions to get back on track to meet the sanitation MDGs and national goals.

- Analysis of 32 countries Country Status Overviews found that low-income, stable countries had made the greatest advances in increasing rural and urban sanitation service access (see graph).

- Countries reported good or encouraging progress in three quarters of the targets established in the eThekwini Declaration.

- Over 34 countries are tackling the problem of open defecation head on, through piloting or adoption of Community-Led Sanitation Programs (CLTS).

- There is increased recognition that sanitation improvement involves systemic and behavior changes in parallel with technical innovation.

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation launched an important new initiative, “Reinventing the Toilet”, a pro-poor approach to stimulate solving of key blockages to achieving sustainable sanitation. The initiative seeks ways in which Africa can “leapfrog traditional sewerage systems”.

- The conference also learned of the significant untapped potential for a resource-hungry world by using the nutrients and chemicals in waste and excreta to help solving key future challenges, in particular the food crisis.
Box 1: Why Rwanda is OnTrack to Meet the Sanitation MDGs

From the ruins of years of war and genocide, Rwanda has improved household access to hygienic sanitation facilities faster than in any other country in Sub-Saharan Africa. Almost four million people gained access to improved sanitation between 1990 and 2008.

54% of the population currently has access to improved sanitation, up from a baseline of 23% in 1990. Most of this progress has been with households upgrading ‘unimproved’ latrines to improved hygienic ones. The greatest gains have been in rural areas, but improvements in urban sanitation are also notable, as coverage has increased despite tremendous growth in the urban population.

Three key elements stand out from Rwanda’s experience that other countries can adapt and implement to improve access to sanitation and improved hygiene:

1. **Turn a crisis into opportunity:** In the immediate after-math of the war, the government of Rwanda, donors, relief agencies, and NGO’s embarked on a massive housing reconstruction program that leveraged resources and brought improved sanitation facilities to hundreds of thousands of people.

2. **Formalize traditional elements into administrative frameworks:** Rwanda has adopted a successful institutional reform strategy which incorporates traditional practices – such as Imihigo, honouring of public commitments, and Ubudehe, a tradition of mutual assistance – into the achievement of sanitation and hygiene targets and formed the basis of contracts between the President and District Mayors.

3. **Political will, supported at all levels of decentralization:** In Rwanda, political prioritization for sanitation and hygiene has come from the very top. The President of Rwanda identified sanitation as a key approach to reducing poverty under national poverty reduction strategies and other policies. This unprecedented level of support was critical in driving action to putting the country on a development path that includes access to these basic needs. This also triggered support from lower levels of administration. Devolution and accountability for meeting targets began at the centre and cascades down to translate national policies into results on the ground.
4. Political Commitments

Ministerial Commitments

Twenty-three Ministers (see annex 2) attending AfricaSan 3 agreed a Kigali Ministerial statement as follows:

Kigali Ministerial Statement on Sanitation and Hygiene

“We, the ministers attending AfricaSan 3 in Kigali, reaffirm the commitments contained in the eThekwini declaration. We acknowledge the excellent progress made in the region against most of these commitments and recognize the many actions countries have taken using resources mobilized locally.

We further note the many excellent examples of good practice in a number of countries and the value of sharing these experiences through the AfricaSan process.

We note the useful contribution made by all stakeholders including national governments, communities, donor organizations and governments, NGOs, etc., towards meeting the challenges of sanitation in Africa. However we also note that further progress is urgently needed in some countries to establish specific sector budgets and increase funding to the required levels.

We also further note that some countries have made slow progress in developing sanitation information systems and that this is a key constraint.

Finally we note that some of the targets do not have measurable indicators and that some indicators may now require updating in view of the progress that has already been made.

We therefore commit to:

(i) Continuing our efforts to meet the eThekwini commitments and to accelerate progress to meet the urgent sanitation needs of the region
(ii) To do what we can ‘in our own back yard’
(iii) To support and share experiences and best practices
(iv) To advocate strongly to our colleagues in Ministries of Finance, other sectoral ministries and with our Prime Ministers and Heads of States for continued focus on the sector.

We call on AMCOW to:

(i) Continue to support the sector and the AfricaSan process
(ii) Redouble its efforts to support us in promoting sanitation to our colleagues in Ministries of Finance and our Heads of State and Prime Ministers.
(iii) Continue a dialogue with the AfDB about the potential to host a regional conference on sanitation financing with Ministries of Finance in Africa.

(iv) Through the Sanitation Task Force to:
   a. Review and propose indicators for those targets for which no indicators yet exist where necessary
   b. Refine indicators for those targets which have now largely been met
   c. Test and consult widely on the proposed new indicators and
   d. To report back at the next AfricaSan meeting using the new proposed indicators.

(v) Continue to report back annually on progress made in the implementation of our commitments.

We call on our Parliamentarians, Ministers of Finance, Prime Ministers and Heads of State to:

(i) Support us in our efforts to continue progress on the vital areas of sanitation and hygiene.

(ii) Engage in creative dialogue regarding the best ways to guarantee the required funding to the sector.

We also call on development partners, civil society and multinational and regional development banks to:

(i) Continue their support to us in our efforts to continue progress on the vital areas of sanitation and hygiene
(ii) Provide access to best practice and knowledge on how to best guarantee and channel the required funding to the sector”
Utility and Local Government Commitments
Utilities and local governments both before and during the conference conducted a dialogue on how to give greater focus to sanitation in the remaining years to 2015. The conference recognized that utilities and local government leadership in sanitation is critical for the improvement and management of services. Utilities and local governments committed themselves to specific actions in five thematic areas.
1. Innovative and affordable sanitation technologies
2. Capacity development and networks
3. Robust sanitation focused policies
4. Financing
5. Regulation, norms and standards

Working in partnership with AMCOW local government representatives proposed to develop mechanisms and ideas for greater involvement of local governments in the Africa sanitation dialogue and to present proposals at the next African Water Week. Local Government associations and bodies representing local governments need to be fully incorporated into this dialogue. Progress indicators for local government and utilities should be included in future sector monitoring.

Donor Statement
A small group of external agencies donor group exchanged views on strategies supporting sanitation in Africa. The discussion applauded governments’ clear priority setting agenda to be helpful to donors when considering investment or support to addressing sanitation Africa. Among the donors present there was a clear pattern to increase support to sanitation in Africa and a general trend towards supporting sanitation approaches which improves services for poorer people. The UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) process has increased transparency in being able to track donor’s focus and commitments towards sanitation.

Civil Society Commitments
Africa is fortunate and unique in having in the African Civil Society Network for Water and Sanitation (ANEW), an active network of networks of civil society that stretches across Africa. ANEW managed a strong process developing core ideas in taking the sector forward and committing themselves to approaches to enhance their support to sanitation. These approaches include:
- Increased focus on equity and inclusion
- Improved planning and monitoring
- Stronger focus on coordination and capacity building
- Better transparency

Civil society organizations committed themselves to report on progress against these commitments at future AfricaSan meetings.
5. Country Action Plans

A major outcome of AfricaSan 3 has been countries’ commitment to defining specific and measurable priority country actions, endorsed by national authorities, to improve performance in the sanitation and hygiene sector. Sixteen countries have so far developed specific action plans. Many of the plans recognize the MDGs, but take them further to achieving universal access. Key actions include:

- Identifying outstanding policy gaps.
- Accelerating the implementation of policies and strategies.
- Embedding capacity building into sector strategies and action plans.
- Improving management of existing financial resources through better planning, targeting and tracking.
- Continuing to lobby to establish specific budget lines for sanitation for allocations from the national fiscus, and as well as sanitation-specific budget lines at local levels.

- Making the case for significant increases in these budgets. In the current economic climate countries recognized the need to make hard-hitting economic arguments for increased resources.
- Moving more quickly from pilot approaches to solutions that can work at scale.
- Renewing efforts to develop tracking tools which link performance to budget allocations and establish effective national and local-level monitoring. Several African countries are using mobile web-based technologies to develop and update inventories: these approaches need to be taken to scale.

Countries have committed themselves to six-monthly reviews of agreed actions over the next two years to be reviewed by sector leaders and submitted to the STF.
6. Learning Outcomes

The conference featured rich and lively sessions on key learning topics identified from country service delivery blockages. Key learning outcomes include:

The Country Status Overviews show that strong sector leadership, political stability and strategic aid modalities are the main levers for achieving largescale, systemic, service access. Sessions recognized the need for specific strategies in different settlement types to achieve at-scale service delivery:

- **Urban:** Urban sanitation presents one of our most complex challenges. Local governments need to be in the driving seat and their capacity strengthened. Clear urban institutional responsibilities are needed including the role of informal service providers and regulation. Approaches are needed which integrate on-site sanitation, faecal sludge management, wastewater treatment, waste management and trunk services. Community engagement remains vital in many African cities, but needs to be built into urban processes over time. A balance needs to be found between in situ upgrading and building new settlements.

- **Towns:** The needs in towns, small and large, vary considerably and require different management options. Towns are experiencing unprecedented rapid population growth and on-sanitation systems are being outpaced in many towns. What was previously a private matter is now a public sector responsibility. Increasing local government effectiveness is an immediate challenge. Greater focus on town sanitation is an urgent priority.

- **Rural:** In rural areas, the conference reported significant advances in behavior change and sanitation marketing. The development of CLTS at scale presents a major opportunity in many countries: programs can grow rapidly and the benefits are shared equitably, directly tackling open defecation amongst the poorest populations.

The conference learnt of a growing understanding of behavior change. Current approaches are learning more about what motivates change in specific communities and making this the cornerstone of sanitation programs. An important finding is that health is not the main driver of sanitation improvement. Much can be learnt from modern communication and behavior change theory and experience from commercial and other public service initiatives. Public private hand washing programs can reach scale, but need to be underpinned by a memorandum of understanding between lead government agencies, private companies and other stakeholders.

On the supply side, approaches first and foremost need to consider scale and development of an evidence base of what works. Local governments need to clarify their roles and encourage ways of stimulating the private sector. The power of marketing (specifying product, price, place, promotion) is being applied to sanitation complementing demand creation. Utilities and local governments should clarify sanitation responsibilities. In order to use the potential of waste as a resource, governments need to champion more holistic approaches to sanitation. The growing community researching and promoting sustainable sanitation are encouraged to embed their work in government institutions and extend their reach to communities, the private sector, schools and more African universities. The capturing of phosphorous from urine presents a major opportunity to meet demand for a finite resource. Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) was identified as a significant new area of learning. FSM needs to be incorporated within city-wide systems and effective business models developed and implemented. School sanitation needs significant increased investment and to be fully incorporated into school building and management programs.

The conference also hosted sessions that gave participants an up-to-date understanding of the impacts of neglecting sanitation, affecting equity, economic growth, health and food security.

**Economic modeling** of the costs of poor sanitation help better understand specific impacts and make a strong economic case for investing in sanitation and data on these impacts is now available in many African countries. The GDP (Good Dignity Practices) for GDP (Gross Domestic Product) awareness campaign was launched which can translate the economic arguments into advocacy messages.
Inequity is a stark feature in traditional sanitation approaches. The poor are not only asset starved but also socially excluded. Addressing equity involves recognizing that people are different and require specific support and measures to overcome the specific impediments that stand in the way of service access. More evidence is needed to understand this to inform strategies specifically to address equity concerns. The equity impact session called for improved monitoring of equity in programs and the sector as a whole. Equity indicators should also be incorporated into the monitoring of the *etekwini* commitments.

The conference also addressed many aspects of sector management and financing. Public sector leadership and financing are vital to kick-start largescale programs. Smarter use of available finance is often the key to success. A range of financing mechanisms is needed for the entire life-cycle of services. Monitoring sanitation is a critical area for improvement incorporating all players into one national system with common definitions, indicators and timeframes.

A theme of the conference as a whole was captured in the President Kagame’s advice, first to use local finance “in our own backyards” rather than depend on handouts. Long-term sustainability requires appropriate tariff setting for bulk systems and making sanitation attractive to local banks and investors. The limited donor funds available to the sector might best be utilized in assisting to reform national systems to sustain gains on the ground. Financing strategies were advised to categorize investments into different areas of the value chain and match these with suitable financing. So householders might finance building basic latrines, and different financing streams would finance accessing trunk services, building networks and financing treatment works.

AfricaSan 3 also featured a strong dialogue updating participants on sanitation technologies, looking at technical options and developments in the whole chain of waste management: capture, storage, transport, processing and reuse. A Technical Fair that enabled the exchange of recent research findings and technical innovations in an informal setting complemented the technical discussions in the main thematic sessions.
7. Advocacy

AfricaSan also provided a forum for advocacy of sanitation and hygiene and for advocates, lobbyists and the media to share experiences. The launch of the 5-Year Drive for Sustainable Sanitation provided a framework for increased advocacy. A busy exhibition area enabled agencies to promote their products and approaches. Journalists held a round table to share work in raising the profile of sanitation through highlighting the voices of the poor. The presence of the President and so many dignitaries provided opportunities for interviews and dissemination of messages to local, regional and global audiences.

During the conference, the AMCOW AfricaSan Awards were given to outstanding individuals and organizations working in utilities, local government, media and hand washing. Special awards recognized lifetime achievements to improving hygiene and sanitation in Africa. WASH United, which uses the power of sport and the role model status of some of the world’s biggest sport stars to promote sanitation and hygiene, won the AMCOW AfricaSan 2011 media award and AfricaSan 3 Meeting Report 15 hosted a World Toilet Cup challenge with Rwandan children promoting safe sanitation.

A welcome reception enabled participants to network, renew acquaintances and meet make new professional contacts. The gala dinner, honoured by the presence of President Paul Kagame and a performance of Yvonne Chaka Chaka rounded the conference up and provided more space for informal exchange.
Annex 1 List of Participating African Countries

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12 | Third Africa Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene
8. Looking Forward

Tackling sanitation and hygiene in Africa remains one of the most significant and neglected challenges facing the continent: and one with one of the greatest potential economic, social and environmental returns.

AfricaSan 3 in Kigali has taken the African dialogue on sanitation and hygiene to new heights and, looking forward, provided important guidance towards a common regional strategy for sanitation and hygiene. The key required actions following AfricaSan include:

### Monitoring Commitments and Supporting Country Action Plans

AfricaSan 3 is a milestone in accelerating progress. Key actions were taken in preparing for AfricaSan 3 and follow-up action will be vital to achieve results. Countries with action plans will need to follow up on implementing priority actions. Countries without plans need to develop these. The AMCOW STF has a critical responsibility for following up the Kigali statement including six-monthly monitoring and publication of progress made against agreed commitments. In-country AfricaSan partners are encouraged to support governments to implement these plans and support country sanitation coordination processes.

### Strengthening the Sanitation Task Force

The AMCOW Sanitation Task Force will continue to monitor and support the implementation of Ministerial Commitments, working with all stakeholders, giving regular reports to AMCOW’s EXCO and to the key Africa sanitation stakeholders. The STF will also present proposals to AMCOW for future milestones in the AfricaSan movement, including the timing and location of future regional or sub-regional meetings. After nearly a decade of playing a lead role in organizing AfricaSan conferences, the Water and Sanitation Program has indicated that another agency might be identified to have this honour and to organize future AfricaSan conferences. WSP has recommitted itself to continuing to support AMCOW in tasks relating to following up country action plans and monitoring progress against commitments. Identification of this agency and appointment of a specific sanitation coordinator within the AMCOW Executive Secretariat are priority future actions to strengthen the STF.

### Leadership and Governance

AMCOW’s continuing leadership in prioritizing sanitation is critical to building the political momentum necessary to give sanitation the attention it deserves. AMCOW is encouraged to identify a solution to the structural challenge that Ministers responsible for sanitation (where this is not the same portfolio as water) can become engaged in regional sanitation leadership. At country level, Government leadership is critical to reach out to the many stakeholders that can contribute to solving Africa’s sanitation challenges. Stakeholders that need increased engagement include: the private sector, utilities and local governments, civil society, media and research institutions. Partner agencies will need to continue to play a strong support role.

### Future Priorities

In the preparatory process for AfricaSan 3, countries determined their own priorities for action country action plans. Three priority issues stand out from the analysis of these priorities across the continent. Firstly, building capacity – in leadership, implementation and management at central and decentralized levels, including the private sector – is identified as the highest priority action in the sector. Secondly, financial resource mobilization and developing more sustainable sources of finance for sanitation are an essential condition for growth in service access and asset retention. Thirdly, most countries have sanitation plans or policies: implementing these at scale is the nettle that African countries recognize they now need to grasp.
Annex 2 Political Dignitaries at AfricaSan 3

**President**
The President of Rwanda, His Excellency Paul A. Kagame

**Prime Minister**
The Prime Minister of Rwanda, the Right Honourable Bernard Makuza,

**Representing AMCOW President**
Zimbabwe: Samuel S. Nkomo, AMCOW Vice-President and Minister of Water Resources Development and Management

**Ministers**
Angola: Abilio Sianga, Deputy Minister of the Environment
Burkina Faso: Laurent Sedogo, Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries
Central Africa Republic: Mr. Léopold MBOLI FATRAN, Minister of Energy and Water
Congo- Brazzaville: Bruno Jean Richard Itoua, Minister of Energy and Water
Côte d’Ivoire: Mamadou Sanogo, Minister of Construction, Sanitation and Urban Affairs,
FOUAD AHMED AYE Djibouti, Minister of Energy, Water and Natural Resources,
Ghana: Moses Bukari, Regional Minister, Northern Region
Ghana: Ofosu Ampofo, Minister of Local Government and Rural Development
Guinea Bissau: Higino Cardoso, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources
Guinea Conakry: Saramady Toure, Minister of State for the Environment
Mozambique: Francisco Manuel da Conceição Pereira, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Housing
Namibia: Petrus N Ilonga, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Welfare
Niger: Issoufou Issaka, Minister of Hydraulics and the Environment
Niger: Moussa Bako Abdoul-Karim, Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Sanitation
Rwanda: Coletha Ruhamya, State Minister in charge of Energy, Water and Sanitation
Togo: Charles Kondi Agba, Minister of Health
Togo: Zakari Nandja, Minister of State for Water, Sanitation, and Village Hydraulics
Uganda: Betty Bigombe, State Minister of Water Resources
Uganda: Dr. Richard Nduhura, State Minister of Health
Zimbabwe: Francis Nhema, Minister of the Environment and Tourism
Zimbabwe: Ignatius Chombo, Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development
Zimbabwe: Dr Douglas Tendai Mombeshora, Minister of Health and Child Welfare

**Mayors**
Benin: Raliou A. Arinlove, Mayor of Cotonou
Rwanda: Ndayisaba Fidele, Mayor of the City of Kigali
Liberia: Madam Mary T. Broh, the Mayor of Monrovia
### Annex 3 Summary of AfricaSan 3 Program

#### AfricaSan 3 - PROGRAM

**19TH JULY 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Morning 7.30-10.00</th>
<th>REGISTRATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>Ballroom (500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30-10.00</td>
<td>S2 School Sanitation Side Event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Morning 10.00-13.00**

- **8.30-10.00**
  - S2 School Sanitation Side Event
  - S1 Mass Scale HWSS Side Event
  - S8 Integrating fecal sludge management into urban sanitation planning
  - S4 The learning network’s approach to sustainable sanitation planning
  - S6 A learning Sanitation Sector Side Event
  - S11 GSF Sharing and learning event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Afternoon 14.30 - 16.00</th>
<th>P1 Opening Plenary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key Speakers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bai-Maas Taal, AMCOW Executive Secretary welcomes participants</td>
<td>• His Excellency Mr Geoff Tooth, Australian High Commissioner to Rwanda,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• World Bank</td>
<td>• Hon. Eng. Coletha U. Ruhamya, State Minister in charge of Energy, Water and Sanitation, Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Uschi Eid, Vice Chair UNSGAB</td>
<td>• Hon. Edna Molewa, Minister for Water and Environment Affairs, President of AMCOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sylvia Matthews Burwell, President of Global Development, BMGF</td>
<td>• His Excellency Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Late Afternoon 16.30 - 18.30</th>
<th>P2 State of Sanitation and Hygiene in Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Priorities for Sanitation and Hygiene - Jon Lane, Executive Director, WSSCC</td>
<td>Financing of Sanitation - Sering Jallow, Department of Water and Sanitation, AfDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot on the status of sanitation and hygiene in Africa - Therese Dooley, UNICEF</td>
<td>Achievements in CLTS in Africa and future challenges - Kamal Kar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackling blockages in Sanitation Service Delivery - What the CSOs tell us - Dominick de Waal, WSP</td>
<td>The big necessity - Rose George</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**“Evening 19.00-21.00”**

- **N1 Welcome Reception**
  - Convener: AMCOW STF + BMZ/UNSGAB
  - Launch for the AMCOW Policy and Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in the Water Sector in Africa.
  - Launch for the 5 year Drive for Sustainable Sanitation
  - Description: Drinks, finger buffet, short welcome address by AMCOW executive, Launch of gender Strategy by AMCOW President and 5 Year Drive (UNSGAB)

**20TH JULY 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Morning 7.30-8.00</th>
<th>Breakfast Side Meetings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>Ballroom (500)</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Morning 08.00 - 10.00</td>
<td>T1 Monitoring sanitation and hygiene: are we still just counting toilets?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 - 10.30</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Late Morning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30-13.00</td>
<td>T6 - CLTS in Africa: Experiences, challenges and ways forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30-13.15</td>
<td>T7 - Making &quot;what works&quot; work: Changing behaviour in sanitation and hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30-13.30</td>
<td>T8 Sanitation Service Delivery: Thinking about scale from the start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30-13.45</td>
<td>T9 - Making services last forever: Financing sanitation and hygiene behaviour change in low income areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30-13.50</td>
<td>T14 - Open for Business: The Private Sector's Role in the Sustainable Sanitation Process</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30-13.55</td>
<td>S3 JMP Data reconciliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00-14.30</td>
<td>Lunch Side Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00-14.30</td>
<td>S13 WSSCC - Introducing the new global WASH campaign: Revaluing human waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.30 - 17.30</td>
<td>S9 Reinventing the toilet</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.30 - 17.30</td>
<td>T11 - Global and Africa Experience in Scaling Up Rural Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 - 17.30</td>
<td>T12 - Getting Scale in Urban Sanitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.30 - 17.30</td>
<td>T2 - Reaching the unserved: Equity and Inclusion in sanitation and hygiene in Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.30 - 17.30</td>
<td>T13 - The Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing: Mainstreaming Handwashing Behavior Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.30 - 17.30</td>
<td>T14 - Innovations and Successes in Multilateral financing of Sanitation and Hygiene Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 - 17.30</td>
<td>4. How to make decentralized sanitation central to thinking and practice in Africa - Dialogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 - 17.30</td>
<td>5. Delivering Radical Innovation in Sanitation for the Poor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Late Afternoon</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.30-19.00</td>
<td>Evening Side Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.30-19.00</td>
<td>Tech Fair - Happy Hour; informal networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.00-21.00</td>
<td>UNILEVER GALA DINNER AND AMCOW AFRICAN AWARDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21ST JULY 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Morning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.30-8.00</td>
<td>Breakfast Side Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00-10.00</td>
<td>Title: F5 - West Africa Country Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00-10.00</td>
<td>P3 Minister’s Commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00-10.00</td>
<td>P2 Donors/Banks/Multilaterals Commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00-10.00</td>
<td>P4 Utilities and Local Government Commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00-10.00</td>
<td>P5 Civil Society Commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00-10.00</td>
<td>S12 West Africa WASH Journalists Network: When, what, why and how?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-10.30</td>
<td>Tea/COFFEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 - 13.00</td>
<td>Title: F5 - West Africa Country Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 - 13.00</td>
<td>F1 - East Africa Country Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 - 13.00</td>
<td>F3 - Southern Africa Country Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 - 13.00</td>
<td>Title: F2 - Central Africa Country Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 - 13.00</td>
<td>S10 Getting the Five-Year –Drive on Track for Africa – What governments and civil society can do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 - 13.00</td>
<td>P7 Closed Round-Table Dialogue on Political Commitments by Stakeholder Representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 - 13.00</td>
<td>7. FSM is a profitable and untapped business opportunity - Quiz, dialogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00-14.30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00 - 16.30</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Afternoon</td>
<td>Final Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.00-18.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Speakers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Report Back from the Regional Fora - Yolande Coombes, WSP &amp; Sanitation Task Force  • Objectives of ANEW for AfricaSan and Beyond and CSO statement - Prof Edward Kairu, Chair of ANEW  • Utilities and LG statement - Sylvain Usher, AfWA  • Conference Summary - Piers Cross  • Elke Wisch - Deputy Regional Director for East and Southern Africa, UNICEF  • Wambui Gichuri - Regional Team Leader, WSP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex 4 The eThekwini Commitments and Monitoring Indicators

| 1. To 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; | 1.1 Is there an approved San/Hyg policy?  
1.2 Has the policy been reviewed or updated since AfricaSan?  
1.3 Is there one national plan?  
1.4 Is there a tracking system to track plan implementation? |
|---|---|
| 2. To increase the profile of sanitation and hygiene in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and other relevant strategy related processes; | 2.1 Is San/Hyg mentioned in the PRSP and/or similar strategy documents?  
2.2 Has there been an attempt to insert them into PRSP or similar process? |
| 3. To ensure that one, senior, accountable institution takes clear leadership of the national sanitation portfolio; establish one coordinating body with specific responsibility for sanitation and hygiene, involving all relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to those responsible for finance, health, water, education, gender, and local government; | 3.1 Is there one senior, accountable leadership for San/Hyg?  
3.2 Is there one co-coordinating body for San/Hyg?  
3.3 Are finance, health, water, education, gender, and local government all involved in sector coordination? |
| 4. 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; | 4.1 Is there a specific public sector budget allocation for San/Hyg?  
4.2 What % GDP is this allocation? |
| 5. To use modern behaviour change approaches (such as community-led total sanitation, marketing for behaviour change, educational programs, involving communities and their leaders) which make a specific impact upon the poor, women, children, youth and the unserved; | 5.1 Are modern behaviour change approaches a key component of public policy to stimulating demand for sanitation and improve key hygiene behaviours. |
| 6. To develop and implement improved 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; | 6.1 Is an improved sanitation information and monitoring system in place at national and local levels?  
6.2 Are regularly reports given tracking progress? |
| 7. | To recognize the gender aspects of sanitation and hygiene, including involving women more in all aspects of them so that policy, strategy and practice reflect gender sensitive approaches to sanitation and hygiene; | 7.1 Is gender inequity a specific target of sector policies and is this put into practice?  
7.2 Do women feature strongly in sector leadership at all levels? |
| 8. | To increase capacity for sanitation and hygiene implementation and support knowledge exchange; | 8.1 Are there specific and effective initiatives underway to increase capacity for San/Hyg implementation? 
8.2 Are there specific and effective initiatives underway to increase knowledge exchange in San/Hyg? |
| 9. | 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; | 9.1. Has AMCOW put in place a specific leadership to track implementation of the eThekwini Declaration? 
9.2. Is a progress report being prepared? 
9.3. Is planning for AfricaSan 3 on track? |
| 10. | To bring the messages, outcomes and commitments made at AfricaSan 2008 to the attention of the African Union at its 2008 Presidential Summit to raise the profile of sanitation and hygiene on the continent. | 10.1. Has the eThekwini declaration been endorsed by the AU? |
Annex 5 Lists of Sponsors/Key Individuals Supporting AfricaSan 3

Sponsoring Partners

- AMCOW
- African Development Bank
- Australian Government Overseas Aid Program
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Centre for low Cost Water Supply and Sanitation (CREPA)
- German International Cooperation agency (GIZ)
- International Water Association (IWA)
- The Government of Rwanda
- UNICEF
- Unilever
- United Nations Secretary General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB)
- Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)
- WaterAid
- Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)
- John Muhikira: Ministry of Environment and Lands (MINELA)
- Joseph Katabarwa: Ministry of Health (MINISANTE)
- Apollinaire Ndayisaba : Ministry of Education (MINEDUC)
- Vincent Kanyamibwa: Environmental Health Desk, Ministry of Health
- Umuhoza Mbateye Francine Aimee: Energy Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA)
- Jean Baptiste Nkurikiyimana: Energy Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA)
- Albert Yaramba: Rural Water and Sanitation Programme (PNEAR)
- Juliet Kabera: Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)
- Afrodis Kagaba: Rwanda Forum on Water, Sanitation and environment (RWASEF)
- Edith Musabwa: Kigali Health Institute
- Rugumire Makuza: Nile Basin Discourse
- Bruno Mwanafunzi: Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)
- Nadia Niwemugeni: Consultant
- David Mugalu: Consultant
- Kohei Takimoto: JICA
- Norbert Habinshuti: JICA
- Michel Verweij: SNV
- Rugerinyange Nshuti: WaterAid
- Diego Zurdo: European Union
- Olivier Michiels: European Union
- Guy Mbayo: UNICEF
- Mutabazi Peterson: Water For People
- Ephraim Rutaboba: African Development Bank

Local Organising Committee (Rwanda)

- Michelle Ntukanyagwe: Office of the President
- Sana Maboneza: Ministry Of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINAFFECT)
- Yahya Kamunuga: Rwanda National Police
- Emmanuel Hategekimana: Ministry of Infrastructure (MINIFRA)
- Eugene Dusingizumuremyi: Ministry of Infrastructure (MINIFRA)
- Bruce Uwonkunda: Ministry of Infrastructure (MINIFRA)
- James Sano: Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda (MINIFRA) - Chairperson
- Jacques Nzitonda: Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency (RURA)
- Anita Gaju: Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency (RURA)
- Laetitia Nduwimana: Ministry of Economy and Finance (MINEOFIN)
- Charles Kalinda: Ministry of Economy and Finance (MINEOFIN)
- Kwabena Sarpong Manu
- Piers Cross
- Obiajulu Zikora

Masters of Ceremony

AMCOW Sanitation Task Force members

- Prof Edward Kairu: African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW)
• Yiga Baker: African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW)
• Oswald Chanda: African Development Bank
• Oseloka Zikora: African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW)
• Bai-Mass Taal: African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW)
• Sylvain Usher: African Water Association (AfWA)
• Olusola Olayide Sodeko: African Union (AU)
• Sara Rogge: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
• Idrissa Doucoure: Centre for low cost Water supply and sanitation (CREPA)
• Cyrille Amegnran: Centre for low cost Water supply and sanitation (CREPA)
• Piers Cross: Consultant
• Thompson Abu: Consultant
• Dudu Tswaiye: Department of Water Affairs, Ministry of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa (DWA)
• Rabaloi Funani: Department of Water Affairs, Ministry of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa (DWA)
• Per Bertilsson: EU Water Initiative/Africa Working Group
• Johanna Sjodin: EU Water Initiative/Africa Working Group
• Nicole Kranz: German International Cooperation agency (GIZ)
• Erma Uytewaal: International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)
• Darren Saywell: International Water Association (IWA)
• Clarissa Brokkeurhust: UNICEF
• Therese Dooley: UNICEF
• Leanne Burney: United Nations Secretary General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB)
• Yolande Coombes: Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) – Chairperson
• Jecinter Hezron: Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)
• Toni Sittoni: Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)
• Wambui Gichuri: Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)
• Yunia Musaazi: WaterAid
• Yael Vellman: WaterAid
• Saskia Casterlien: Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)
• Archana Patkar: Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)
• Thebe Pule: World Health Organisation (WHO)