



Ministry of Water  
and Irrigation

East Africa Regional Conference

# Accelerating Access to Sanitation

27th – 28th November 2007

Nairobi, Kenya

Conference Report

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## IMPRINT

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## INTRODUCTION

There is an urgent need to take action in order to avert the sanitation crisis looming in Sub-Saharan Africa, the region that has so far made least progress towards achieving the global sanitation target<sup>1</sup>. According to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, only 37% of people living in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2004 had access to adequate basic sanitation compared to a global average of 59%. Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa suggests the actual figures are even worse, at a time when rapid urbanisation is adding additional stress.

The East African Regional Conference 'Accelerating Access to Sanitation' attracted more than 190 mostly African water and sanitation specialists from 25 countries,

to discuss these matters at the start of the International Year of Sanitation. The conference was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 27–28 November, 2007. It was convened by the Kenyan Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and organised jointly by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH and the KfW Development Bank (KfW).

This conference was called to raise awareness of the sanitation challenge, to set a course for significant improvements and to accelerate actions on the ground. The General Assembly of the United Nations has declared 2008 as International Year of Sanitation (IYS). This conference was therefore also the regional launch for IYS 2008.

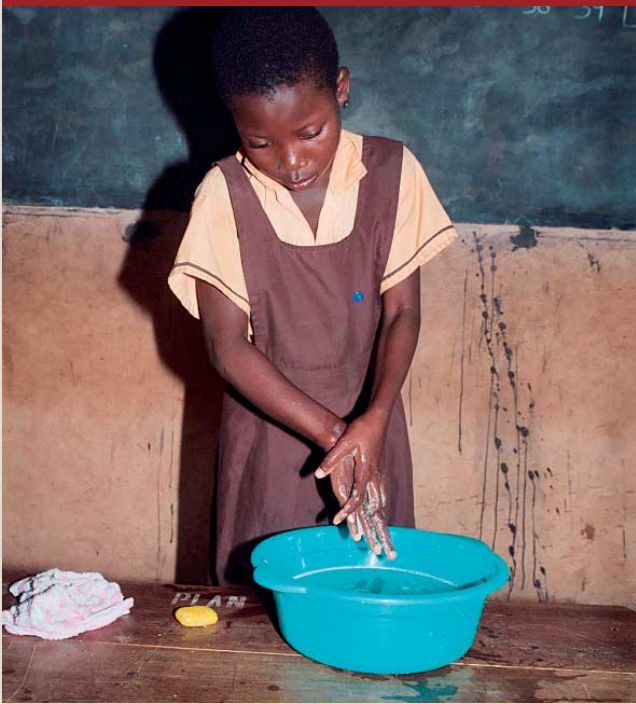


<sup>1</sup> Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 10, states: "To halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation." The year of reference year is 1990.

The conference was structured around six main themes and two special subjects, covering a broad spectrum of the sanitation challenge. Plenary keynote presentations by international experts were interspersed with facilitated breakout sessions, stimulating open discussion and active participation.

Background notes had been prepared in advance to sensitise participants about the main themes. Recommendations were drafted by the participants in breakout sessions, presented to the plenary and fine-tuned based on comments received from participants in the following weeks. Through this intensive interactive process, the conference succeeded in identifying the main obstacles and lessons learnt and highlighted new perspectives and successful approaches. The outputs were a regional contribution to the AfricaSan +5 conference held in February 2008 in Durban, South Africa.

The conference brought together senior water sector managers from national and local governments, regulatory agencies, utilities and private domestic water service providers, as well as representatives from civil society, think tanks and the local media. Also present were bilateral and multilateral donor agencies.



# CONFERENCE THEMES AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS

## Conference Themes

- **The political challenge:** putting sanitation at the top of the political agenda
- **The institutional challenge:** sector institutions, private sector and civil society involvement
- **The financial challenge:** financing investment to ensure sustainable operation of sanitation systems
- **Awareness raising and marketing strategies** to multiply demand
- **Technologies, cost and capacity development** for scaling up coverage
- **Setting an appropriate framework** for scaling up access to **sustainable sanitation in unplanned settlements**

## Special Subjects

- Funding of sustainable sanitation
- Success stories and best practice



## KEY MESSAGES



The conference organisers and the facilitator condensed the rich discussions and presentations into a set of four key messages:

### Make Sanitation a Top Priority in Politics and Society

Participants clearly expressed the necessity to mobilise political commitment and to raise awareness at all levels, in the North and in the South. The G8 and the African Union need to address sanitation as a separate topic of strategic importance in international cooperation. At national level, sanitation requires increased funding and an institutional home. Stronger lobbying and advocacy for sustainable sanitation is essential, preferably supported by national and international champions who can add political weight to the sanitation cause. Civil society can play a major role in moving sanitation to the top of the development agenda.

### Improve Accountability at International, National and Sub-National Levels

Accountability builds on clearly defined tasks and responsibilities for the main stakeholders. At the international level, monitoring and reporting systems should allow tracking of commitments, disbursements and investments in sanitation. OECD-DAC Codes and MDG monitoring indicators should be modified to increase their value for sector planning. At the same time, there is a need to improve harmonisation and alignment between international and national monitoring and reporting systems. National governments need to ensure separate budget lines for sanitation, define clear responsibilities and have strong regulations in place, as well as improved national monitoring systems. To meet their responsibilities and fulfil their obligations, stakeholders need to be able to develop the necessary competences.

### Ensure Equitable Access to Sustainable Sanitation

Efforts at all levels must focus on the vulnerable and marginalised. We need to ensure that those groups of society, which are most affected by the lack of access to sanitation, are not forgotten. They often live in unplanned settlements, untouched by sanitation investments. Equitable access has to be reflected in national strategies such as poverty reduction strategies, which should address the specific technical, financial and institutional circumstances in which the poor live. Vulnerable groups, including women and children, should be given extra attention: with adequate empowerment and proper educational support, they can become powerful change agents in families and communities. To accomplish this, equitable access has to be reflected in donor activity.

### Focus on Sustainability of Sanitation Systems

Measures to accelerate access to sanitation have to be economically viable, socially acceptable, technically appropriate and have to protect natural resources. To strengthen this approach, capacity development is needed at all levels. Experiences with scaleable, cost-efficient and environmentally friendly systems have to be shared more widely. Decision makers and users should be able to make informed choices about system options on the basis of cost-benefit comparisons including external effects, such as environmental effects or costs to the public health system. No water supply project should be implemented without accompanying sanitation investment.

# CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

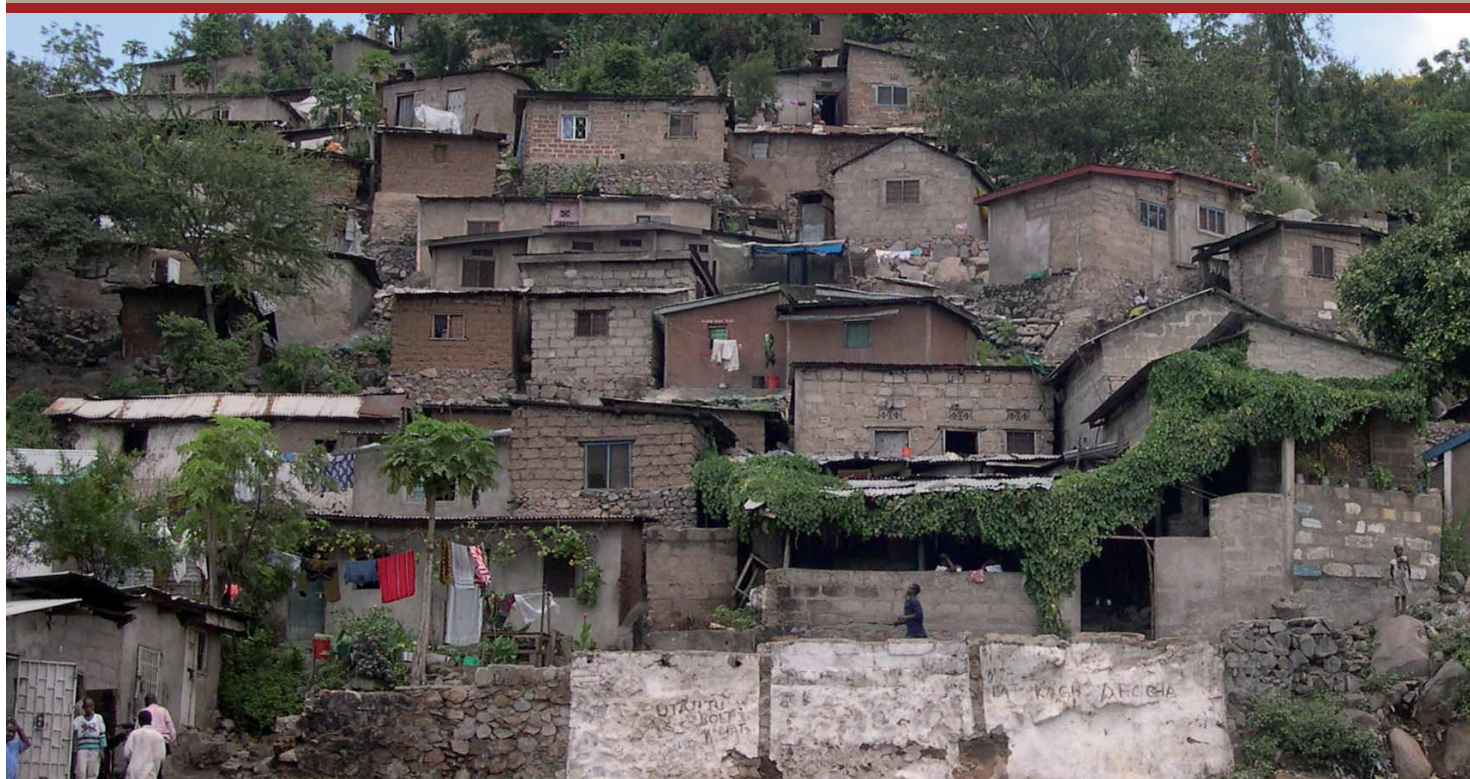
The conference recommendations are based on the draft recommendations, as presented at the end of the conference, and feedback received in the following weeks. All participants contributed to these outputs, through discussions and drafting in breakout sessions.

## A. The Political Challenge

Participants acknowledged the need for a stronger lobby and advocacy for sustainable sanitation as a separate topic. Internationally, efforts should be targeted at politicians at the highest level, e.g. taking advantage of the upcoming meetings of the African Union and the G8, especially given that 2008 has been declared the International Year of Sanitation. Champions may play an important role in promoting sanitation and in holding international actors accountable for their promises and actions. Better harmonisation and alignment of international (and national) monitoring systems (e.g. OECD-DAC codes on aid) are needed to track commitments, disbursements and investments for sanitation and to improve international coordination. Existing statistical information on access to adequate sanitation is not always accurate or reliable. A specific recommendation was directed at the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) to improve and modify their monitoring indicators, so as to increase their value for monitoring and in policy development, planning and financing strategies.

At the national level, sanitation and hygiene need a prominent place in medium and long term planning and investment plans, within a framework that ensures ecological, economic, technical, institutional and social sustainability and allows more rapid scaling up. The impact of sanitation on poverty alleviation should be fully reflected in the budget allocation for sanitation. Activities should aim at supporting the poor and marginalised. Donors should align.

Accelerated access to sanitation needs a favourable enabling environment, especially for the participation of private sector and civil society (NGOs). Tripartite partnerships (government – private sector – civil society) should be encouraged and further developed. The decentralisation process also needs support and reinforcement to ensure that local government can fully take up its roles and responsibilities. Ministers and other politicians stressed the need to be better informed about progress and key messages related to national sanitation and hygiene.





## B. The Institutional Challenge

It was widely felt that sanitation needs a separate institutional home to acknowledge its importance and to increase accountability. Some conference participants pleaded for a special ministry for sanitation while others called for designated sanitation budgets. However, there was strong consensus on the general recommendation: high-level support for and representation of sanitation to further develop the institutional basis.

Strategic plans and feasible approaches for scaling up have to be developed with the participation of the main stakeholders. Budgets should be linked to the anticipated effectiveness and impact of sanitation interventions.

Integrated approaches should be pursued: coordination and cooperation between different ministries and sectors is key, utilising the capabilities and strengths of the different stakeholders and actors. At the same time, line ministries should draft an appropriate regulatory framework with clearly stated responsibilities and standards for benchmarks, monitoring and evaluation. In defining roles and responsibilities, the subsidiarity principle (delegation to the lowest appropriate institutional level) and use of decentralised approaches should be applied as much as possible.



## C. The Financial Challenge

Financing sanitation needs special attention, and the role of government is crucial in this. A specific, separate budget line for sanitation is necessary to stimulate and safeguard the dedicated use of resources for sanitation facilities and services. In new water supply investments, governments should include sanitation wherever possible. No new water project should be implemented without accompanying sanitation investment.

More use can be made of innovative funding mechanisms and financial instruments, such as a sanitation levy on water consumption or the use of output-based aid (OBA). Urban areas seem especially appropriate for these new financing modalities. Local micro-finance institutions need to be fostered to facilitate business development and engagement of the local private sector. To encourage such private sector involvement, the authorities should provide a favourable enabling environment that includes an appropriate regulatory framework and adequate capacities for law enforcement.





## D. Awareness Raising and Marketing

Social marketing is a powerful and often unexploited method of raising awareness and increasing demand for sanitation. Strategies should contain elements of commercial marketing and learn from its experiences. Innovative communication methods should be applied more often. The power of humour is virtually unexploited and the influence of positive and appealing messages is too often undervalued. The focus of communication should be on the positive effects of sanitation like convenience and protection from disease, leading to a greater ability to work and less need to spend money on medical care. Technical and abstract terminology should be avoided in all communication; we should learn from the experiences of other campaigns like those on climate change and HIV/AIDS.

Different stakeholders in society play different roles in achieving significant improvements in sanitation. Specific groups within the public should be reached through targeted messages using simple terminology and key messages. Schools provide a special opportunity, as children adopt new practices quickly and can act as agents of change for improved hygiene behaviour in the wider family group. For all these activities the role and strength of local communities is important.

## E. Technologies, Cost and Capacity Development

Planners and users should be able to make informed choices about new investments and strategies. Information about the properties, cost and benefits of technological options, including innovations such as ecosan, must be available to decision makers and consumers. Ideally, such information should include feedback and experience from other users. Flexibility and scalability of technical systems should be considered where possible.

Since costs play a dominant role in the comparison of technical options, cost estimates should not only include the cost of hardware (investment, operations and maintenance) but also soft factors (e.g. marketing, awareness raising). Costs should be compared with corresponding benefits, including external benefits. For example, safe reuse of faecal material brings long-term benefits since it protects the quality of surface water and groundwater and contributes to food security.

Operating and sustaining sanitation facilities requires people with skills and personal capacities. Capacity development has therefore to be included in every new investment programme, at all levels of operation and management. Capacity development should include social and cultural aspects and capture people's interest.

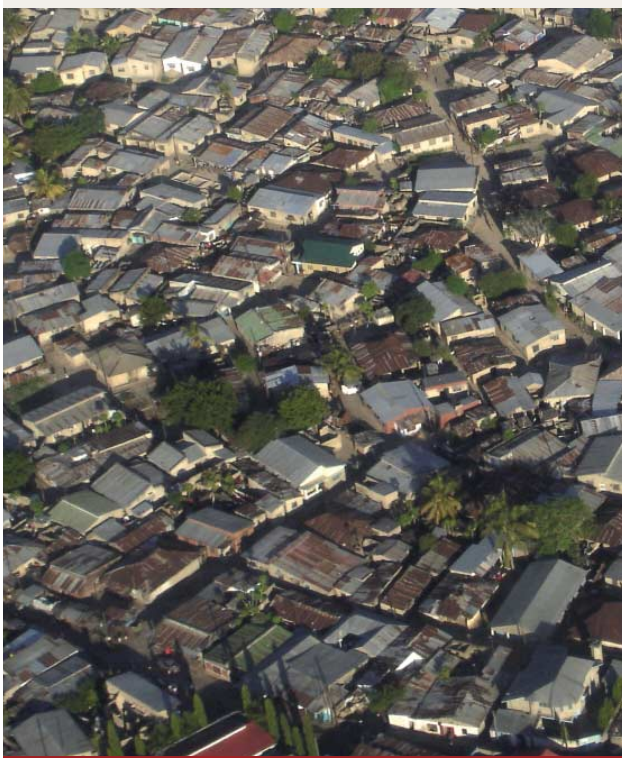
For water sector professionals, there is a need to keep educational programmes and academic curricula up to international standards. They should cover all aspects of design and implementation of sanitation systems, including low cost solutions, water saving, groundwater protection and reuse of nutrients and energy.



## F. Sustainable Sanitation in Unplanned Settlements

Vulnerable and marginalised people in unplanned settlements need special attention in order to be able to access sanitation. This can be done in different ways. First of all, a legal regulatory framework is key to make it easier to enforce sustainable sanitation standards in unplanned settlements. In this respect, the allocation of land certificates to residents is important. Furthermore, people living in unplanned settlements must be recognised and given access to sanitation infrastructure. This should include the allocation of an official address. House to house surveys are useful for data collection and provision of information.

Unplanned settlements should also be included in the planning processes of municipal authorities. Municipalities need to have the authority and means to take on this responsibility. Furthermore, registered providers for sanitation services must be involved in service provision for the poor in unplanned areas, for which viable business models have to be developed. An oversight body should be put into place with a special focus on sanitation in unplanned settlements, stimulating collaboration between stakeholders.



### Lessons Learnt from Success Stories and Best Practice

Conference breakout sessions drew on several case studies of positive experiences. In the breakout session specifically dedicated to this subject, the following list of success factors was drafted, reflecting the diversity of success stories and best practice.

- Political commitment and leadership at the highest level is vital for scaling up
- National sanitation policies are paramount to set minimum standards for sustainability, economic viability, hygienic safety and for comfortable sanitation and productive reuse of materials. Implementation and enforcement of these policies are equally important
- Sustainable sanitation should be approached from a holistic point of view and linked to the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) framework
- Participation by the community is key in sanitation – peer pressure can be an important instrument for enforcing regulation
- Piloting hygiene behaviour through schools and committed communities can be highly successful
- The private sector should be involved in the provision of sustainable sanitation services/installations
- In high-density informal urban environments, communal sanitation facilities with strong community involvement should be promoted

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIFIC STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Based on the conference recommendations and the discussions in the breakout sessions, the conference organisers and the facilitator extracted recommendations specifically directed at different stakeholder groups.

## Governments

- Political commitment and leadership at all levels are absolutely vital for accelerating access to sanitation. Government has a crucial role in creating an enabling environment that facilitates access to sanitation.
- Sanitation needs a specific, separate budget line and additional budget allocation. Government has to make the necessary provisions.
- Sanitation and hygiene have to be addressed in national planning and investment plans, within a framework that ensures ecological, economical, technical, institutional and social sustainability and allows for accelerated scaling up. Additional budgets should be linked to the anticipated impact of the intervention and its sustainability.
- Budget allocations to the sanitation sector should be based on the impact on poverty reduction. The focus has to be on investments that benefit the vulnerable and marginalised.
- Sanitation investments should be combined: No new water project should be implemented without accompanying sanitation investment.
- Sanitation needs an institutional home, with high-level representation for the effective execution of its mandate.
- An integrated sustainable approach should be applied, the capabilities and strengths of all relevant ministries used and interministerial cooperation ensured.
- Line ministries should draft an enabling, functional regulatory framework with clearly stated responsibilities and standards, including benchmarks and monitoring systems.
- Governments need to create legal frameworks and regulation to enforce sustainable sanitation standards with mechanisms to serve the vulnerable and marginalised.
- Governments should create an enabling framework for use of innovative financing instruments like sanitation levies on water consumption and local microcredits. They should also create the environment for participation of private sector and NGOs.
- Governments can contribute towards engaging the private sector by creating an enabling regulatory framework and through adequate law enforcement in order to allow for viable sanitation business models.
- Decentralisation processes should be strengthened by delegating roles and responsibilities to local governments. These must be able to fully take up their role.
- Governments are recommended to set up an oversight body to collaborate with all stakeholders, especially with those from the unplanned settlements of the poor.
- Governments can require service providers to serve unplanned areas.
- The formalisation of unplanned settlements (e.g. through the allocation of land certificates to residents) is helpful to achieve sanitation targets in these areas. The population of these areas has to be captured in national sector information systems, and the information collected should be accessible by NGOs.



## Development Partners

- Donors have to align their interventions with national policies to accelerate scaling up. Innovative instruments like OBA may be useful.
- International monitoring systems on aid volumes must be aligned to be able to track commitments, disbursements and investments for sustainable sanitation and to improve coordination. In particular, it is recommended to introduce separate OECD-DAC codes for sanitation.
- Statistical information on access to adequate sanitation is not always accurate or reliable. The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) is recommended to improve and modify their monitoring indicators as focused and accurate data is necessary for developing policies, planning and financing strategies.
- Capacity development has to capture the cultural reality and interest of people at all levels of the population and involve them in the planning, operation and management of systems.
- Capacity development is also essential on the professional level – curricula have to be updated to include aspects of low cost solutions, water saving, groundwater protection and reuse of nutrients and energy.

## NGOs/Civil Society

- Both national and international NGOs can play an important role in moving sanitation to the top of the agenda.
- To maintain political momentum, champions are needed from civil society for advocacy, and to ensure that governments and other main actors are accountable for achieving agreed sanitation objectives.
- Civil society has a role in lobbying the African Union and G8 to make sustainable sanitation an issue in their upcoming meetings. IYS 2008 should be used to full effect.
- NGOs have a role in briefing politicians and service providers, keeping them well informed about progress and providing them with key messages related to sustainable sanitation and hygiene.
- Social marketing strategies which use elements of commercial marketing are needed. They should use innovative communication methods and ensure the involvement of local communities. Communication about HIV/AIDS and climate change can serve as a reference.
- Different stakeholders must work together to move sustainable sanitation to the top of the agenda. Establishment of multi-stakeholder forums is appropriate in the local context.

# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

## Monday 26 November 2007

16:00–20:00	Registration
19:30–21:00	Welcome reception

## Tuesday 27 November 2007

07:30–09:00	Registration
09:00–09:45	Opening session
	<b>Welcome</b> H. E. Walter Lindner, German Ambassador to Kenya
	<b>Opening address</b> Eng. Mahboub Mohamed Maalim, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), Kenya
	<b>Address from the United Nations Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB)</b> Dr. Uschi Eid, Vice-Chairperson, UNSGAB
09:45–10:45	<b>Plenary session:</b> <b>Scaling up sustainable sanitation in Africa: challenges and perspectives</b> <b>Presentation of keynotes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hon. Jennifer Namuyangu, Minister of State for Water and Environment, Uganda: The political challenge</li><li>• Robert Gakubia, Director for Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), Kenya: The institutional challenge</li><li>• William Uronu, Director Commercial Water Supply in the Ministry of Water, Tanzania, held by Alexander Dawson Mawi, Water Aid, Tanzania: The financial challenge</li></ul>
10:45–11:15	Coffee and tea break



11:15–12:15

**Panel: How can we overcome the sanitation crisis in Africa?**

Facilitator: Paul van Koppen, Former Director International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)

- Eng. Mahboub Mohamed Maalim, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), Kenya
- Hon. Jennifer Namuyangu, Minister of State for Water and Environment, Uganda
- Uschi Eid, Vice-Chairperson of UNSGAB
- Franz-Birger Marré, Head of Division Water, Energy and Urban Development, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- Jane Weru, Executive Director, Pamoja Trust, Kenya

12:15–12:50

**Questions and answers**

Facilitator: Paul van Koppen, Former Director International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)

12:50–13:00

**Introduction to the breakout sessions**

Facilitator: Paul van Koppen, Former Director International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)

13:00–14:30

Lunch

14:30–16:00

**Breakout session I**

**1. The political challenge: putting sanitation at the top of the political agenda**

Chair: Uschi Eid, Vice-Chairperson, UNSGAB

Rapporteur: Japheth Mutai, Executive Director, Water Services Trust Fund, Kenya

- Franz-Josef Batz, Teamleader International Water Policy, GTZ: The political challenge
- Edward Kairu, Chair of African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW): Putting sanitation at the top of the political agenda – the role of the civil society
- Roland Schertenleib, Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA): Putting sanitation at the top of the political agenda

**2. The institutional challenge: sector institutions, private sector and civil society involvement**

Chair: Ousseynou Diop, Sr. Water and Sanitation Specialist, WSP-AF, The World Bank

Rapporteur: Hermann Plumm, Programme Manager, GTZ Uganda

- Oswald Chanda, CEO National Water and Sanitation Council (NWASCO), Zambia: Challenges in the regulation of sanitation – clear responsibilities, accountability and cooperation as preconditions for scaling up sanitation
- Jules Ouedraogo, Director Sanitation, Office National de L'Eau et de L'Assainissement (ONEA), Burkina Faso: Practical experience with cooperation between sector institutions and the contribution of providers
- Alexander Burns/Stefan Sennewald, GTZ Egypt: Involvement of the relevant stakeholders – Lessons learned from the Egyptian-German Decentralised Wastewater Management Project in Egypt



### 3. The financial challenge: financing investment to ensure sustainable operation of sanitation systems

Chair: Ernst von Collenberg, Division Head, KfW Development Bank, Germany

Rapporteur: Charles Wana-Etyem, Managing Director, Warner Consultants Ltd, Uganda

- Harrison Mutikanga, General Manager, Kampala Water Co., Uganda: Efficient public financing of an upscaling of pro-poor sanitation systems
- Victor N. Muyeba, Advisor, GTZ Zambia: Financing mechanisms for sustainable sanitation – Devolution Trust Fund concept and first steps towards implementation in peri-urban and low cost areas
- Benson Kimithi, Manager Regional Business Development, K-Rep Bank, Kenya: Microfinance options for accelerated access to sanitation services

16:00–16:30

Coffee and tea break

16:30–17:30

Breakout sessions continue

19:00–21:30

Dinner reception

## Wednesday 28 November 2007

08:30–09:00

Morning highlight

Film: Sanitation for life (EUWF, Sida, GTZ Kenya)

09:00–09:30

**Plenary: Feedback and recommendations**

From Breakout Sessions of the previous day: Special focus on actions to take forward

Facilitator: Paul van Koppen, Former Director International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)

09:30–10:45

**Extra Slot: Funding of sustainable sanitation**

Presentations on sanitation funds and financial mechanisms

- Abdirahman Beileh, AWF coordinator, African Development Bank (AfDB): African Water Facility (AWF)
- Zissimos Vergos, Project Officer, EU Commission: European Water Facility
- Graham Alabaster, Chief, Water and Sanitation Section I, UN-HABITAT: UN-HABITAT Water and Sanitation Trust Fund
- Dick van Ginhoven, Senior Water & Sanitation Advisor, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs: WSSCC Sanitation Trust Fund

**Questions and answers**

10:45–11:00

Coffee and tea break





11:00–11:45

**Plenary session:**

**Scaling up access to sustainable sanitation**

Presentation of keynotes

- Daniel Adom/Pireh Otieno, UN-HABITAT: Awareness raising and marketing concepts
- Alexander Dawson Mawi, WaterAid, Tanzania: Technologies, costs, capacity development and scaling up – a historical perspective from the field
- Charles Wana-Etyem, Warner Consultants, Uganda: Appropriate legal and planning framework facilitating sustainable sanitation

11:45–13:00

**Breakout session II**

**4. Awareness raising and marketing strategies to multiply demand**

Chair: Kepha Ombacho, Chief Public Health Officer, Ministry of Health, Kenya

Rapporteur: Stefan Opitz, Director, Water Energy & Transport, GTZ, Germany

- Ousseynou E. Diop, Senior Water & Sanitation Specialist, Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP), Kenya: Upscaling sanitation marketing with small and medium private providers
- Graham Alabaster, Chief, Water and Sanitation Section I, UN-HABITAT: Social marketing concepts for accelerated access to sanitation
- Thilo Panzerbieter, Head of Board of Directors, German Toilet Organisation (GTO): How to put sanitation at the top of the agenda on a global scale – lessons learned from the German Toilet Organization and its partner, WTO

**5. Technologies, costs and capacity development for scaling up coverage**

Chair: Dennis Mwanza, Urban Thematic Team Leader, WSP, Kenya

Rapporteur: Verena Pfeiffer, External Expert, KfW Development Bank, Germany

- Christine Werner, Head of ecosan Programme, GTZ: The importance of capacity development to roll out ecological sanitation
- Alexander Grieb, KfW Development Bank: Identifying the appropriate mix of sustainable technical options based on specific costs
- Sanford Josiah Kombe, Arusha Biocontractors Co. Ltd, Tanzania: Sanitation and biogas production

**6. Setting an appropriate framework for scaling up access to sustainable sanitation in unplanned settlements**

Chair: Oswald Chanda, CEO, NWASCO, Zambia

Rapporteur: Simone Klawitter, GTZ Advisor, Zambia

- Praygod Mawalla, Mwanza Urban Water and Sewerage Authority (MUWSA), Tanzania: The planning challenge – how to plan service for all urban areas in rapidly growing cities



- **Udo Kachel**, Team Leader, Dorsch Consulting: Giving an address – customer surveys in informal settlements – experiences from German Development Cooperation projects
- **Emmanuel Osuna**, Chairperson, Tororo District, Uganda: Sanitation coverage and operation in rapidly growing unplanned cities – the challenge of scaling up sanitation in unplanned settlements

**Extra breakout session: Success stories and best practice**

Chair: **Edward Kairu**, Chair of African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW)

Rapporteur: **Helmut Lang**, Programme Manager, GTZ Zambia

- **Rogério Batine**, Monitoring & Evaluation Section Chief, Sanitation Department, UNICEF: Scaling up sanitation in Mozambique: The Challenge
- **Paul Chege**, Practical Action (NGO): Kibera Water and Sanitation Project – Silanga, Nairobi, Kenya

13:00–14:00

Lunch

14:00–15:00

**Breakout sessions continue**

15:00–15:30

Coffee and tea break

15:30–16:00

**Feedback from breakout sessions and recommendations for upscaling access to sustainable sanitation**

Facilitator: **Paul van Koppen**, Former Director International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)

16:00–16:45

**Panel: How to take actions forward – special focus on existing and planned national and international initiatives**

- **Eng. Mahboub Mohamed Maalim**, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), Kenya
- **Hon. Jennifer Namuyangu**, Minister of State for Water and Environment, Uganda
- **Abdirahman Beileh**, AWF coordinator, African Development Bank (AfDB)
- **Dick van Ginhoven**, Senior Water & Sanitation Advisor, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Questions and answers**

17:15–17:30

**Conference findings, recommendations and outlook**

- **Franz-Birger Marré**, Head of Division Water, Energy and Urban Development, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- **Ouseynou Diop**, Senior Water & Sanitation Specialist, Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP), Kenya: Outlook to African Ministerial Sanitation Conference (AfricaSan +5), February 2008 and to African Water Week

17:30–17:45

**Closing Remarks**

- **Eng. Mahboub Mohamed Maalim**, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), Kenya

# LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Last Name	First Name	Country	Institution	Position Held
Adom	Daniel	Kenya	UN-HABITAT	Chief Technical Advisor Water for African Cities
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Anyona	Dona	Kenya	Economic & Social Rights Centre (Haki Jamii)	Programme Officer
Batine	Rogério	Mozambique	National Water Directorate	Monitoring & Evaluation Section Chief – Sanitation Department
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Cheruiyot	Richard	Kenya	Water Services Regulatory Board	Inspectorate Manager
Chilufya	Stanislaus	Zambia	MEWD	Provincial Water Officer
Chitavi	Anthony	Kenya	Ministry of Water & Irrigation, Mombasa	Managing Director

Last Name	First Name	Country	Institution	Position Held
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Donde	Fredrick	Kenya	UNICEF	Chief for Water and Environmental Sanitation
Eid	Uschi	Germany	UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB)	Vice-Chairperson/MP
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Eulering	Nobert	Germany	GTZ – German Technical Cooperation	Country Coordinator Kenya
Freitas	Manuel	Mozambique	UNICEF	WASH Section Head
Gakubia	Robert	Kenya	Ministry of Water & Irrigation	Engineer
Gakuo	Stephanie	Kenya	GTZ – German Technical Cooperation	Communications Specialist
Gichuri	Wambui	Kenya	WSP/The World Bank	Acting Regional Team Leader
Gil	François	Kenya	Agence Française de Développement	Deputy Director
Githae	Anthony	Kenya	Kisumu Nyamasari Water Works	Director
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Goerke	Olaf	Kenya	DED– German Development Service	Programme Manager
Goll	Eberhard	Tunisia	GTZ – German Technical Cooperation	Chief of Mission, Water and Sanitation Programme
Gong'a	Samuel	Zambia	Devolution Trust Fund	Manager
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Kuria	David	Kenya	Ecotact – Innovating Sanitation	Chief Executive Officer

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Last Name	First Name	Country	Institution	Position Held
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Muhairwe	William	Uganda	National Water and Sewerage Corporation	Managing Director
Muliwana	Maimbolwa	Zambia	Southern Water & Sewerage Company	Regional Manager
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Mutai	Japheth	Kenya	Water Services Trust Fund	Chief Executive Officer
Mutikanga	Harrison	Uganda	Kampala Water	General Manager
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Mutua	Richard V.	Kenya	Kenya Water Partnership	Executive Director/Steering Committee
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Last Name	First Name	Country	Institution	Position Held
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Nyangito	Hezron	Kenya	Ministry of Health	Permanent Secretary
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Ouedraogo	A. Jules	Burkina Faso	Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement	Directeur de l'Assainissement
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Last Name	First Name	Country	Institution	Position Held
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Last Name	First Name	Country	Institution	Position Held
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For more information, please consult the conference website  
[www.gtz.de/sanitation-conference](http://www.gtz.de/sanitation-conference)



## Abbreviations

<b>AFD</b>	Agence Française de Développement - French Development Agency	<b>JMP</b>	Joint Monitoring Programme
<b>ANEW</b>	African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation	<b>KfW</b>	KfW Development Bank - German Financial Cooperation
<b>BMZ</b>	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)	<b>MWI</b>	Kenyan Ministry for Water and Irrigation
<b>DANIDA</b>	Danish International Development Agency	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>DGIS</b>	Dutch Directorate General for International Cooperation	<b>OBA</b>	Output-based Aid
<b>EUWF</b>	European Water Facility	<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>G8</b>	Group of Seven (leading industrialised countries) and Russia	<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
<b>GTZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH - German Technical Cooperation	<b>UNSGAB</b>	The UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation
<b>IWRM</b>	Integrated Water Resources Management	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
		<b>WSP</b>	Water and Sanitation Program
		<b>WSSCC</b>	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
		<b>WTO</b>	World Toilet Organization



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