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**REPORT ON THE KIGALI PLAN OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTING  
THE ASSEMBLY DECISION ASSEMBLY/AU/DEC.516(XXII)  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARM EL SHEIKH  
COMMITMENTS ON ACCELERATING WATER  
AND SANITATION GOALS IN AFRICA**

**The KIGALI ACTION PLAN**

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**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 At its 22<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session in January 2014, the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government (HoSG) of the African Union (AU) considered the inaugural Africa Water and Sanitation Report on progress made in achieving the July 2008 Sharm El Sheik commitments –on accelerating the achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa – and took a decision (**AU/DEC. 516 (XXII)**)to, among others, further the development and utilisation of the African water and sanitation Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting (M&E)system.
- 1.2 The Assembly Decision has been implemented through the on-going activities to formulate and advance the **Kigali Action Plan (KAP)**, under the leadership of the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, to extend water and sanitation services to at least an additional five million people in 10 AU Member States; as well as mobilise a minimum of 50 million Euros to catalyse the implementation of the Action Plan as part of activities to mark 2015 as a ***Blank Year of Water and Sanitation events in Africa***. In that period, focus shall be placed on direct action at community level to redress rural household water supply and sanitation deficiencies in Africa. In the same vein, the costs saved by forgoing water and sanitation events in Africa and, more importantly, the person-hour savings shall – to the extent it is possible – instead be contributed to other resources mobilisation efforts to implement the activities detailed in the Action Plan.
- 1.3 The KAP progress report of the Government of Rwanda presented during the June 2014 AU Assembly in Malabo, provided details of the selection process for the ten (10) pioneer participating AU Member States, namely: Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, and South Sudan contributing to the formulation and implementation of the KAP. The June 2014 progress report also presented the resources mobilisation strategy; the arrangements for hosting and managing the funds contributed to the AfDB in support of the initiative; and an agreed roadmap for the implementation of the Assembly Decision, including the development of the Kigali Action Plan.
- 1.4 Under the leadership of the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, and with support from the Commission of the African Union (AUC); the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW); the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through GIZ and the African Development Bank (AfDB), activities are

underway to mobilise a minimum of 50 million Euros to catalyse the implementation of the Action Plan.

- 1.5 The Kigali Action Plan is not something cast in stone but a living document that will continue to evolve and guide the work in progress.

## 2. The Process of preparing the KAP

- 2.1 The Kigali Action Plan is centred on practical implementation of targeted interventions as prioritised in the *National Needs Assessments* carried out by the 10 pioneer AU Member States, taking into account the anticipated gaps by which the Member States are likely to individually miss the MDGs targets for water supply and sanitation. The data collection tool for the needs assessment exercise was tested in Mali and Lesotho. The test results were then used to guide a methodological workshop organised in July 2014 to train the National Focal Point Persons of the 10 member states on data gathering for the Kigali Action Plan.

- 2.2 An online Data Management System ([www.kigaliactionplan.org](http://www.kigaliactionplan.org)) was availed to the Member States in August 2014 to help facilitate data compilation and submission by member states.

- 2.3 Continuous technical assistance was provided to the Focal Point Persons throughout the process of gathering national data, as well as the compilation and validation of the final draft of the action plan.

## 3. The Action Plan

### 3.A) The Interventions

- 3.1 The information provided by the Member States provides estimates for water supply and sanitation gaps in **172** geographical locations (project areas) identified in rural settlements of the 10 countries. The *National Needs Assessments* indicate that in total, 19,825 water supply facilities are required to cover the unmet needs of 8,322,633 people in the project areas; while 567,704 sanitation facilities are needed to cover the basic sanitation demands of 14,368,993 people in the same areas.

- 3.2 A greater gap and need is thus observed for sanitation, in response to which the Government of the Republic of Rwanda in consultation with the 10 participating Member States and the joint Assembly Decision implementing partners agreed to prioritise the service delivery of the Kigali Action Plan to **5 million people for water supply services**; and **5 million people for basic sanitation services**.

- 3.3 It is in this respect that the Kigali Action Plan will cover **172 project areas**, and targets the construction of **12,388 water supply facilities** –boreholes, modern wells, standpipes, small scale water supply systems, and rainwater harvesting

systems; and **154,658 basic sanitation facilities**—septic tanks, improved latrines and ecological latrines in the 10 participating countries with the following repartition:

- **3,981** water supply facilities and **23,939** sanitation facilities in **19** locations in **Burundi**;
- **1,455** water supply facilities and **14,893** sanitation facilities in **6** locations in **Central Africa Republic**;
- **1,770** water supply facilities and **11,972** sanitation facilities in **31** locations in **Chad**;
- **405** water supply facilities and **25,168** sanitation facilities in **10** locations in **Lesotho**;
- **699** water supply facilities and **2,465** sanitation facilities in **6** locations areas in **Liberia**;
- **1,008** water supply facilities and **47** sanitation facilities in **36** locations in **Madagascar**;
- **422** water supply facilities and **8,304** sanitation facilities in **42** locations in **Mali**;
- **978** water supply facilities and **29,207** sanitation facilities in **10** locations in **Mauritania**;
- **394** water supply facilities and **23,149** sanitation facilities in **3** locations in **Sierra Leone**;
- **1,275** water supply facilities and **15,515 sanitation facilities** in **9** locations in **South Sudan**.

3.4 A key aspect of the proposed interventions is a consideration of the social, institutional, and funding approaches that are already in use for social mobilisation and community management in the countries.

3.5 As an example, Rwanda has gained substantial experience with social approaches such as the Community Based Environmental Health Promotion Programme (CBEHPP) and Community Hygiene Club (CHC) the implementation of which has enabled the country to significantly reduce the debilitating national hygiene and sanitation related disease burden and, in so doing, attain key outcomes in efforts to achieve the MDGs targets not only for water supply and sanitation, but also poverty reduction outcomes.

**3.B) Community Ownership and Involvement**

- 3.6 Social mobilisation has been identified as an important part of implementing the Kigali Action Plan. Most of the member states have reported the use of the “*Community Led Total Sanitation, CLTS*”, and other approaches are also reported and include the “*Relaiscommunautaires*” in Mali, “*Sector wide approach*” in Liberia, “*Village Saving and Loan Association, VSLA*” and “*Haute Intensité de Main d’Œuvre, HIMO*” in Madagascar, among others.
- 3.7 The identified approaches will all be consolidated under the KAP process and used to contribute to efforts to ensure success of interventions during the implementation phase of the Kigali Action Plan.

**3.C) Prioritised activities in each Member State**

- 3.8 The prioritised activities to be implemented individually by Member States, aim at fully delivering on the planned infrastructure developments proposed by each member state.
- 3.9 Where necessary, interventions in individual Member States shall be parcelled into aptly scaled projects, funding for the implementation of which shall be managed through any one or more of the following arrangements:
- a) direct investments of participating Member States including special budgetary allocations to the responsible ministries and or departments;
  - b) bi-lateral programmes of development partners in beneficiary Member States;
  - c) private sector financing through spin-off Corporate Social Responsibility Projects with private firms in such subsectors as mobile money transfer services; bottled drinks; utilities; and foods and beverages;
  - d) in-kind contributions by beneficiary communities, as well as from corporate sponsors providing materials and services to support implementation of activities; and,
  - e) contributions from concerned individuals; AU Member States as well as those from the AU’s sovereign and non-sovereign development partners channelled through the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) Trust Fund at the AfDB.
- 3.10 The relevant project appraisals, as per the requirements of individual Member States’ bilateral partners; the African Development Bank; and/or corporate partners shall be conducted as appropriate.

### 3.D) Costs of the Action Plan

- 3.11 The total costs of the proposed interventions under the Kigali Action Plan amount to **374,947,553EURO**, of which **229,398,971EURO** is attributed to water supply interventions and **145,548,582EURO** to sanitation interventions.
- 3.12 The estimated costs include *costs of infrastructure* which represent the main part of the total costs, and *costs of social intermediation, institutional support and technical studies* that amount to 10% for water supply interventions, and 15% for sanitation interventions.
- 3.13 The costs reflect the different levels of ambitions expressed by each member state under the Kigali Action Plan to contribute to close the gaps for reaching the MDGs for water supply and sanitation.
- 3.14 To assure successful implementation of the Kigali Action Plan, the resources mobilisation efforts should be intensified at country level to maximise the benefits from the catalytic investment of the Euro 50 million to be mobilised with support from the Government of the Republic of Rwanda.

## 4. Resources allocation among the 10 Member States

- 4.1. It is to be understood that: (i)- the *KAP Budget* is the total budget that covers all costs for implementing the proposed interventions by the 10 Member States; (ii)- the *KAP Seed funding Budget* is the budget to be mobilised under the leadership of the Government of Rwanda; and (iii)- the *KAP Country Contribution Budget* is the share of the total budget to be mobilised by the 10 Member States assuming that all the interventions proposed by individual member states under the KAP are to be fully implemented.
- 4.2. The underlying principles for the budget allocation are the followings:
- a) The KAP Seed funding Budget will be equally shared between the 10 Member States irrespective of the costs for interventions proposed by each country;
  - b) Due to the unfavourable situation on the progress made for sanitation on the continent, a larger portion of the budget will be allocated to sanitation under the KAP Seed funding budget. A ratio of **2:3** is therefore proposed to apportion the individual Member States' seed funding allocation to water supply and sanitation interventions.
- 4.3. Member States will have the core responsibility for guiding the resource mobilisation processes involving all the development partners at country level, to complement their share of the Seed funding to achieve their respective, proposed interventions.

- 4.4. The population reached for each of the category (water supply and sanitation), will be reported separately.

## 5. Resources Mobilization

- 5.1 As elaborated in the progress report of the Government of Rwanda presented during the June 2014 AU Assembly in Malabo, the funding mechanisms for the implementation of the Kigali Action Plan include:

- Contributions from AU Member States as well as those from the AU's sovereign and non-sovereign development partners to the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) Trust Fund at the AfDB;
- Direct investments of participating Member States towards implementation of their prioritised action plans;
- Resources channelled through bi-lateral programmes of development partners in beneficiary Member States to support projects prioritised in the Action Plan;
- In-kind contributions by participating Member States to facilitate implementation of their individual prioritised action plans;
- Savings realised from foregoing water and sanitation events during the years 2015 and 2016;
- Direct financial contributions by individuals through a donation-based crowd funding platform that will utilise both the KAP website and mobile payment service; and
- Private sector financing through spin-off Corporate Social Responsibility Projects.

- 5.2 For the duration of the 5 year implementation period of the Kigali Action Plan, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, in collaboration with the beneficiary Member States and the joint Assembly Decision implementing Committee, shall convene annually a dedicated ***Kigali Action Plan Funding Round-table***. The Round-table shall bring together representatives of Member States; RECs; funding and bilateral implementing partners; the private sector; and the local leadership from the project areas to review progress, as well as the resources commitments and implementation responsibilities of the Action Plan.

## 6. Implementation arrangements

- 6.1 The implementation arrangements will consider the subsidiarity principle and allow utilisation, as much as possible, of country systems that will benefit from the support of the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, the African Union



Commission (AUC), the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), the bilateral, funding and development partners supporting the water sector in the participating Member States; and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

**6.A) Partner Roles and Responsibilities**

6.2 The Government of the Republic of Rwanda in collaboration with the AUC and AMCOW will lead the political processes related to the implementation of the Kigali Action Plan and report progress to the Assembly of the African Union.

6.3 The African Development Bank shall host the funds of the KAP contributed through the RWSSI Trust Fund. For such funds, the governance structure, management, and implementation arrangements of the Trust Fund shall apply.

**6.B) Arrangements for the Construction of Facilities at National Level**

6.4 Existing procedures for implementing national programmes for water supply and sanitation shall be applied for executing all required activities that lead to the construction of facilities in the respective priority areas.

6.5 It should be noted that the activities prioritised for implementation under the Kigali Action Plan derive from existing National Water and Sanitation plans and their implementation shall utilise existing frameworks. Furthermore, the Kigali Action Plan is intended to serve as a means of transitioning the unfinished business of the water supply and sanitation targets of the MDGs to the anticipated Sustainable Development Goals.

**6.C) Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting arrangements of RWSSI Funds**

6.6 Accountability, monitoring, evaluation and reporting periodicity and mechanisms shall follow the stipulations of the RWSSI Multi-donor Grant Arrangement. The Government of Rwanda, on behalf of the initiative, shall join the RWSSI Trust Fund Steering Committee, and thus be entitled to receive financial and other related reports on the Kigali Action Plan funds contributing to the Trust Fund. It will assume responsibility for synthesising this information into the appropriate reports for the various financial, development and implementing partners and stakeholders.

6.7 The Government of Rwanda in collaboration with the KAP participating AU Member States, AUC and AMCOW will elaborate on a reporting system that gathers the required information to report on progress made in executing the prioritised activities-specifically the rate of progress in constructing the required facilities. Annual progress reports will be submitted by the Government of Rwanda to the AU Assembly.

## 7. Anticipated Challenges

7.1 The following challenges have been identified by Member States and are to be considered while engaging in the refinement of prioritised activities:

- The inadequate development of the infrastructure to access some project areas that are difficult to access during the rainy seasons;
- The security problems in some of the project areas facing conflict situations;
- The cultural barriers and illiteracy that lead to poor hygiene and sanitation practices and resistance to interventions for improvement;
- The inadequate coordination of stakeholders' interventions in the water and sanitation sector and, to some extent, misalignment of some partner interventions with government's plans and policies;
- The low capacity of communities to lead and monitor water supply and sanitation interventions;
- The long delays in preparing and adopting water and sanitation plans;
- Elaborate procedures for disbursing funds and carrying out procurement which causes long delays in constructions works.

## 8. Assumptions

8.1 It is anticipated that mechanisms will be put in place to ensure sustained political and financial to the implementation of the Kigali Action Plan. It is also assumed that the existing travel restrictions to and fro West Africa due to the Ebola pandemic will soon be lifted and thus have no impact on the implementation of the Action plan in the participating Member States in the region.

## 9. Way Forward and Conclusion

9.1 The Government of Rwanda will collaborate with the AUC, AMCOW and the AfDB to engage all relevant stakeholders to implement the related commitments of the Kigali Action Plan in accordance with the agreed roadmap.

9.2 An Aide Memoire detailing the *Commitment and Responsibilities* will be signed by the 10 member states during the January 2015 AU Assembly.

9.3 Regular follow-up, technical assistance and monitoring of the implementation of the Aide Memoire will allow the preparation of progress reports to the AU Assembly.

**10. Recommendations**

- 10.1 The Assembly is requested to endorse the current draft of the Kigali Action Plan and call upon the beneficiary member states to sign the Aide Memoire, and the development partners to support its implementation.
- 10.2 The Assembly is requested to call upon member states to observe the Blank years of water supply and sanitation events in Africa, particularly as relates to championing the forgoing of water and sanitation events in Africa and instead contributing both the cost and the person-hour savings to other resources mobilisation efforts to translate existing commitments into action.
- 10.3 The Assembly is requested to launch the activities to implement the Kigali Action Plan. All AU Member States; the AU's Sovereign and non-Sovereign Partners, especially those active in the Water Sector in Africa, are encouraged to support Africa's efforts to mark the ***Blank Year of Water and Sanitation Events in Africa*** by committing to direct action interventions at community level to improve hygiene and sanitation conditions, as well as the development, utilisation and management of Africa's water resources.

2015-01-30

# Report on the Kigali plan of action for implementing the assembly decision assembly/au/dec.516 (xxii) on the implementation of Sharm el sheikh commitments on accelerating water and sanitation goals in Africa the Kigali action plan

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