

Annual Report of the Commission on the implementation of the July 2008 Assembly Declaration on the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments for Accelerating the Achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/ Decl.1 (XI))

# 2021 Africa Water and Sanitation Report

Galvanising action in the final stretch of the Africa Water Vision 2025

## AFRICAN UNION

Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment (ARBE)



## **2021 African Water and Sector Monitoring Report (WASSMO)**

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African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)

11 T. Y. Danjuma St.

Asokoro, Abuja, Nigeria

Tel: +234 9096074166

<https://amcow-online.org>

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AMCOW sincerely appreciates all the 38 Member States that submitted data and all the partners who supported the process of developing this report.



**H.E. Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko**  
Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Development, African Union Commission.



**Hon. Carl Hermann Gustav Schlettwein, MP**  
Minister for Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, Republic of Namibia and AMCOW President

## Foreword

Africa is well endowed with water resources, with many river and lake systems, many of which are transboundary. Africa also has abundant groundwater resources, some occurring in aquifers systems to a regional extent. Yet despite the apparent abundance of water resources, many Member States suffer from water scarcity, and access levels to drinking water and sanitation and hygiene services on the continent remain low. This situation reflects a low level of development and management of the water resources potential of the continent and has far-reaching implications for efforts to eradicate poverty and attain prosperity for the people of Africa. This is because water is a resource of strategic importance that not only enables governments to guarantee their people's basic right to safe drinking water and decent hygiene but is an engine that supports almost every economic sector, driving socio-economic development and environmental sustainability.

The 2021 Africa Water and Sanitation Report is the sixth in the series of sector monitoring reports to support evidence-based decision making within the African Union (AU) and the Africa Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW). The Africa Water and Sanitation Report is a key tool for managing water and sanitation in Africa and has been prepared in response to a directive by the 11th Ordinary Summit of the African Union held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2008 for AMCOW to provide regular reports on the progress being made by the member states on commitments the Heads of States had made at that summit to increase support to the water supply and sanitation sector in their countries. AMCOW has responded by developing the African Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System (WASSMO), through which the information required to prepare the progress report is collected, analyzed, and archived.

As the world struggles to recover from the effects of the global COVID-19 pandemic, the report comes at a crucial time. To combat the spread of COVID-19 diseases, it is critical to provide adequate quantities of safe water and ensure good sanitation and hygiene practices among the population. Through this requirement, the pandemic has exposed the weaknesses and fragility of the water sector in Africa, as the many Member States struggled to provide these basic services.

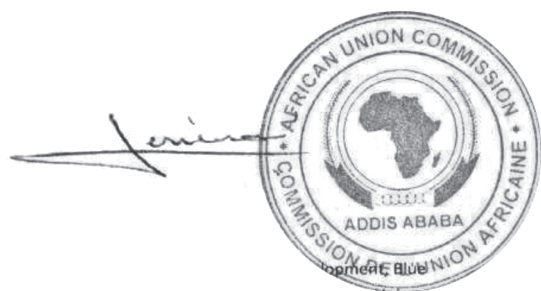
The report presents findings that indicate particular challenges in Member States' efforts to achieve the targets of the Africa Water Vision 2025; the Sharm El Sheikh and Ngor Commitments; and SDG 6. On a positive note, some Member States and sub-regions have made good progress against key indicators. We congratulate the Member States that have made improvements and hope that they will serve as an inspiration to the other Member States.

For historical reasons, and the continuing crisis with respect to access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services on the continent, a considerable part of the WASSMO Framework is focused on water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services provision. However, and in recognition of the fact that this is not the only water challenge on the continent, the report takes a holistic view of the water sector and addresses issues concerning water's support role to other sectors like agriculture, energy, environment, climate change and disaster risk management.

We thank and congratulate the 38 Member States that took part in the exercise. The AMCOW Secretariat and the Commission of the African Union will work closely with all Member States to encourage universal participation in the process to prepare the 2022 report. The involvement of all Member States in the process is of vital importance for the report to capture the complete picture of the progress to achieve our political commitments.

We acknowledge the support provided in this endeavour by the African Water Facility/ African Development Bank; the UN agencies under UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 (IMI-SDG6), and the numerous other partners that contribute to the preparation of the Africa Water and Sanitation Reports.

We are encouraged by the level of commitment to achieve water and sanitation goals in Africa which shall also underlie AMCOW's push for action to implement the recommendations of the report.



**H.E. Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko**  
Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural  
Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable  
Development, African Union Commission.



**Hon. Carl Hermann Gustav Schlettwein, MP**  
Minister for Agriculture, Water and Land Reform,  
Republic of Namibia and AMCOW President

## Acronyms and abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
ARDWE	Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment
ASPG	African Sanitation Policy Guidelines
AU	African Union
AWF	Africa Water Facility
AWV 2025	Africa Water Vision 2025
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation
IMI-SDG XE	UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6
ODA	Official Development Assistance, Official Development Assistance
PANAFCON	African Implementation and Partnership Conference
PIDA	Program for Infrastructure Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
STC	Specialised Technical Committee
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.
WASH	water supply, sanitation and hygiene, water, sanitation and Hygiene, water supply, sanitation and hygiene
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

# Executive Summary

## Background

Access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible, and affordable water for personal and domestic uses is a human right that is indispensable for leading a healthy and dignified human life and is a prerequisite for the realization of other human rights. Water as a natural resource is of strategic importance not only in supporting the attainment of the human right to water and sanitation but underpins the proper functioning of many sectors of society, such as energy, agriculture, fisheries, transport and navigation, industry, environment, and climate change. Water is an enabling factor for and supports the attainment of, nearly all SDGs.

Recognising the central role of safe water and decent sanitation in efforts to eradicate poverty, promote peace and prosperity, and spur socio-economic development on the African continent, conscious of the low levels of access to water, sanitation and hygiene on the continent, and with a desire to support the attainment of the goals of the African Water Vision 2025, the eleventh ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union that took place in July 2018 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt issued a declaration committing the AU Member States to increase significantly domestic financial resource allocations towards implementing national and regional water and sanitation programs. In their declaration, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government called upon the Ministers of Water to work with the Finance Ministers to develop local financial instruments and markets for investments; and committed to mobilise increased donor and another financing for the water and sanitation initiatives. The above declaration became known as the Sharm El-Sheikh Commitments on Water Supply and Sanitation.

The Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration tasks the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) to annually report to the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government (HoSG) on the progress of Member States on implementing their commitments. In response AMCOW – in collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC) – developed the Africa Water Sector and Sanitation Monitoring and Reporting System (WASSMO). The process was financially supported by the Government of Germany and the European Union – through GIZ – and the African Development Bank – through the African Water Facility (AWF). The WASSMO System is used to track Member States' progress to achieve the targets of the Africa Water Vision 2025; the Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene; and the SDGs using 44 indicators categorised under 7 themes.

Since 2012, AMCOW has conducted five data collection campaigns and prepared five Africa Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring Reports, with the last two (2016 and 2018) prepared in both printed and web-based forms.

## General observations about the 2021 data campaign

AMCOW carried out a new data collection campaign in 2021 in which a total of 38 Member States (69% of AU member states) participated. This is the same level of participation as in the last data campaign of 2017.

The theme chosen for the 2021 data campaign is: Galvanising action in the final stretch of the Africa Water Vision 2025. This theme seeks to draw attention to the approaching end of the African Water Vision period and to stimulate reflection on the extent to which the vision has been realised.

The 2021 data campaign revealed that the capacity in the Member States for WASSMO monitoring and reporting remains weak. No country provided 100% of the required data for reporting. About one-third of the Member States provided between 51% to 75% of the required data for reporting, and two-thirds provided data for less than 50% of the WASSMO Indicators. Four Member States (Angola, Benin, Lesotho, and Mali) provided data for less than 10% of the WASSMO indicators.

There is wide variability in the performance of Member States in relation to meeting the various targets of the WASSMO system. Under each theme of the WASSMO system, there are the Member States performing very weakly and others performing very strongly for the same indicators. Across the continent, North Africa followed by West Africa had the strongest performance with respect to meeting targets of the WASSMO System while Eastern Africa had the weakest performance.

The very best performers with respect to meeting the numerous targets of the WASSMO System were Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles South Africa, and Uganda.

## Main findings

Analysis of the data gathered during the 2021 data campaign indicates that:

- a. more than one third of Africa's 1.3 billion people have no access to safely managed drinking water;
- b. about two thirds of Africa's population has no access to safely managed sanitation and basic hygiene services; and
- c. about 17 percent continue to practice open defecation.

Across the continent, water demand is on the rise, water and environmental pollution are ever increasing and climate change is deepening water scarcity and increasing food and energy insecurity. The natural resource base upon which millions of Africans are dependent for livelihoods is under increasing threat.

The specific key findings of the report are as follows:

1. Member States are not on track to meet the 2025 financing targets for the water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector, and are not on track to achieve sustainable financing of the sector. Only one country (Senegal) has met the e-Thakweni target of allocating at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene, and two Member States (Senegal and Togo) have met the target of allocating at least 5% of the national budget to the water supply, sanitation and hygiene.
2. Total funding to the water sector is less than half of the requirement for comprehensive management and development of the sector. Official Development Assistance (ODA) financing still makes up about 50% of the sector financing. Only in one country (Nigeria) is the ODA contribution below 25% of water sector financing.
3. There are inequalities between WASH sub-sectors, with about two-thirds of all funding to the water supply, sanitation and hygiene sector going to drinking water supply. In comparison,

the sanitation and hygiene subsectors receive about 20% and 12% respectively.

4. Member States are not on track to attain universal access to safe water supply, safely managed sanitation and basic hygiene, and to eliminate open defecation, by 2030. On average, from the provided data, 50% or less of the population of African countries has access to safely managed drinking water supply services; less than 25% of the population has access to safely managed sanitation services; about one third of the population has access to basic hygiene services; and about 17% still practice open defecation. The above averages mask considerable disparity amongst African countries in performance, with Northern Africa close to attaining universal access to WASH services.
5. Member States are not on track to attain the African Water Vision (AWV) 2025 goal of substantially developing infrastructure to harness Africa's water resources to support growth and job creation. Specifically, only eight Member States (Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Rwanda, South Africa, Togo, Senegal and Zimbabwe) out of 20 Member States that provided data on hydropower had made considerable progress in achieving the African Water Vision target of harnessing at least 25% of their economically feasible hydropower potential. Five Member States (Cameroon, DR Congo, Gabon, Liberia and Madagascar) had developed less than 5% of their hydropower potential. Similarly, Member States have not made strong progress on the AWV 2025 target of developing at least 30% of their national irrigation potential. Four Member States (Comoros, Malawi, Namibia and Somalia) out of the 18 Member States that provided data for this indicator reported making strong progress towards attaining the AWV target. Eight Member States (Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda) had developed less than 5% of their irrigation potential.
6. There is low reporting on climate change impacts as few Member States have made strong progress with respect to developing systems for collection and reporting on impacts of climate change, and monitoring of occurrence and impacts of water-related natural disasters.
7. Member States have made moderately strong progress with respect to establishing the enabling environment to support sustainable water resources management and development through sector reforms and putting in place policy, legal and institutional frameworks for governance of the water sector. Five Member States (Botswana, Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe) out of the 29 Member States that reported on the theme of governance and institutions had attained an 80% or higher level of implementation of enabling environment at national level, local government levels and within water catchments. The median score for indicators under the theme of governance ranged from 60% to 90%.
8. Allocations to education, research and capacity building in the water sector are low. For the six Member States that provided data for this indicator, the median value is 0.59% of the budget of the water supply, sanitation and hygiene sector being committed to education, research and capacity building. This low financing of capacity building activities negatively impacts the ability of the Member States to effectively manage the sector. Two Member States (Malawi and Rwanda) have attained the target of allocating at least 5% of the sector budget to education, research and capacity building activities.

## Recommendations

The findings in the foregoing are set against a backdrop of the continent being less than four years away from the last milestone of the AWWV2025, and almost at the midpoint of the SDGs. Efforts need to be greatly intensified to address the challenges of the water sector and meet the continental and global targets.

The theme for the 2021 progress report “Galvanising action in the final stretch of the Africa Water Vision 2025” is timely and well chosen. It is intended to revitalise ongoing efforts towards accelerated progress on the targets of the AWWV2025. Against this backdrop the following are the recommendations of the 2021 Africa Water and Sanitation Sector Report:

1. Increase public sector allocations to the sector and incentivise water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services provision: Most of the African Union Member States will not reach the SDG 6, Africa Water Vision 2025, and Sharm El Sheikh targets. A key element of the fundamental constraints identified is the low commensurate budgetary allocations to the water management and water, sanitation, and hygiene services subsectors. There is a need for Member States to increase sector investment to – at least sixfold – the current level and beyond what has been reported by the Member States for the 2021 Annual Report. Additionally, there is an urgent need for Member States to incentivise private sector contribution to the water and sanitation sector development, by ensuring a thriving enabling environment.
2. Peer-to-peer learning: The information provided by Member States for the 2021 edition of the sector monitoring report highlights great peer-to-peer learning opportunities among Member States. It is imperative to promote a Member States’ experience sharing platform and networks within the 5 regions. Through these peer-to-peer mechanisms, the underlying success factors of the Member States on track to achieve the targets can be shared and adapted to contribute to the progress of other Member States. Similarly, Member States-led communities of practice (CoP) should be operationalised through AMCOW Knowledge Hub (K-Hub). Member States should develop and support implementation of practicable solutions to the challenges faced in either implementing the commitments and or monitoring their sector progress.
3. General capacity building: AMCOW in collaboration with partners such as UN data custodian agencies for SDG 6 indicators under the leadership of UN Water, the African Development Bank/African Water Facility, and international donors, should build capacity of Member States on the operationalization and maintenance of the WASSMO System. Out of 55 Member States, only 38 participated in the 2021 data campaign. From the 38 countries, about two third provided data for less than 50% of the indicators. Furthermore, for one third of the WASSMO indicators, ten or less Member States provided data. This limits the absolute information of AMCOW’s annual report as a tool for informed decision making on the water sector in Africa. These capacity building demand needs to focus on two areas: (a) strengthening national systems for data collection with emphasis on thematic areas where only few countries have reported; and (b) strengthening the capabilities of national focal points to compile quality data and report through the WASSMO System for effective and informed decision making.

4. Prioritisation of the WASSMO data: prioritise the data collection, reporting and use of WASSMO information at Member States level for planning and subsequent generation of data for evidence driven direction and to inform socio-economic decisions. Member States' will have to re-allocate an operational budget to strengthen the operations and coordination of the already established National Coordination Platform (NCP) at country levels.
5. Strengthen collaboration for accountability: Lack of accountability at some levels of the water and sanitation value chain have declined the engagement of some partners, including the development and private sectors. Member States' Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Local Authorities (LAs) should redouble their efforts for accountability in the water and sanitation sector to ensure that sector resources are efficiently utilized. Also, the Government should increase its collaboration with CSOs and other Sector Stakeholders to scale up good practices and shared success stories.

## Next steps

Efforts are already underway to act on the recommendations in the foregoing with key emphasis being placed on:

1. Improving the WASSMO system: Operationalising NCPs in at least 45 Member States over the next three years. The NCPs are designed to strengthen the WASSMO system by providing a platform for data collection and reporting within the Member States. Support provided at this level will not only improve the quality and completeness of data but will also identify urgent capacity development needs. The process will include:
  - Designation of the focal points for each of the relevant ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) involved in the collection of WASSMO indicator data;
  - Strengthening capacity of focal points on the WASSMO indicator framework;
  - Contribute to institutionalizing the convening of a national validation workshop;
  - Conduct a needs assessment of Member States' capacity development requirements for an effective system at all levels. In the first phase, 10 countries will be identified, and the results of their assessment will be used to develop a capacity development program to effectively support our Member States.
  - Furthermore, country-specific scorecards will be developed for each reporting country.
2. Mobilising investment financing for water sector infrastructure development in Africa: There is an urgent need for Member States to incentivise water infrastructure development. Mechanisms such as tax reduction on the importation of water and sanitation equipment and tools. It is equally important for Member States to prioritize the implementation of the water projects under the second priority action plan of the Programme for Infrastructure Development (PIDA) Project. The projects are vital to catalyse regional development while securing water security for socio-economic development, industrialisation, and job creation. The blended financing model holds promise for achieving the targets of the Sharm El Sheikh, AWV2025, and SDG 6.

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Little native African child standing outdoor under the rain - enjoying the water drops.

## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1 The vitality of water and sanitation to Africa's development agenda

Human development efforts across the globe over the past five decades have shown that providing access to water and sanitation is essential for ensuring human equality, protecting peoples' dignity, guaranteeing their well-being, and ending poverty. Poor sanitation and consumption of contaminated water have numerous social and economic impacts and place a huge burden on national economies. Up to 5% of the combined Gross National Product of Africa is estimated to be lost each year to morbidity and mortality resulting from poor sanitation and consumption of contaminated water (UNECA, 2014<sup>1</sup>). And an analysis of data from 25 countries in Africa showed that women and children each day spend at least 40 million hours of otherwise productive time just collecting water (UN, 2012<sup>2</sup>). Depending on the country and region, economic benefits have been estimated to range from US\$ 3 to US\$ 34 for each dollar invested in clean water and sanitation (AfriDev.Info, 2020<sup>3</sup>).

The importance of water is not only limited to its supportive role in drinking water supply and sanitation. Water is a resource of strategic importance that underpins the proper functioning of several other sectors of modern life, such as energy, agriculture, fisheries, transport, industry, environment, and climate change. Water is an enabling factor for, and supports the attainment

<sup>1</sup> UNECA, 2014. MDG Report 2014: Assessing Progress in Africa toward the Millennium Development Goals. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Addis Ababa. 162 pp.

<sup>2</sup> UN, 2012. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2012. New York. United Nations. 72 pp.

<sup>3</sup> AfriDev.Info 2020. Combined Global and African Ranking - 25 Country Populations with the Least Sustainable Access to Improved / Clean Water Sources. Online article accessed on January 3, 2020 at: [https://www.who.int/pmnch/media/news/2012/201205\\_africa\\_scorecard.pdf](https://www.who.int/pmnch/media/news/2012/201205_africa_scorecard.pdf)

of, nearly all SDGs. The proper management of water resources is, therefore, central to the efforts of any modern state to promote eradicate poverty, promote peace and prosperity and spur socio-economic development.

## **1.2 The water and sanitation situation across Africa**

The situation with respect to access to water and sanitation in Africa is generally poor. Africa made significant effort and progress in increasing access to water supply and sanitation during the MDG period: During 1990-2015, about 427 million people gained access to improved water supply and 300 million people gained access to improved sanitation. Despite the gains made, African did not meet the MDG targets for both water supply and sanitation (AMCOW, 2015<sup>4</sup>).

Today, Africa has the largest proportion of population without access to safe drinking water and safely managed sanitation services of any region of the world. According to the AMCOW 2017 Water Sector Report (AMCOW 2017<sup>5</sup>) about one third of Africa' 1.3 billion people have no access to safely managed drinking water and two thirds do not have access to safely managed sanitation and basic sanitation. Also, about 20 percent of the population continues to practice open defecation. These observations have been confirmed and expounded upon by the 2021 data campaign.

Across Africa, water demand is on the rise, water and environmental pollution are ever increasing and climate change is deepening water scarcity and increasing food and energy insecurity. The natural resource base upon which millions of Africans are dependent for livelihoods is under threat. Urgent measures are required to tackle this challenge.

## **1.3 The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)**

The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) is an autonomous, African intergovernmental body formed in 2002 to provide a coordinating structure for water policy dialogue on the African continent and promote the sustainable management and development of the continent's water resources with a focus on expanding access to water supply and sanitation services in Africa. AMCOW's organs and structures serve as the Working Group on Water and Sanitation of the Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (ARDWE) of the African Union. It is thus an important element of AU's institutional framework. The Vision of AMCOW is "An Africa where there is an equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for poverty alleviation, socio-economic development, regional co-operation and the environment" (AWV, 2009<sup>6</sup>). The members of AMCOW are the 55 member states of the African Union. The institutional structure of AMCOW comprises of a Governing Council, Executive Committee, Technical Advisory Committee, and a Secretariat based in Abuja, Nigeria.

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<sup>4</sup> AMCOW, 2015. The 2015 African Water and Sanitation Sector Report 37 pp.

<sup>5</sup> AMCOW, 2017. The 2015 African Water and Sanitation Sector Report 96 pp.

<sup>6</sup> UNITED NATIONS, UN-WATER/AFRICA (AGENCY), AFRICAN UNION, & AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK. (2009). The Africa Water Vision for 2025: equitable and sustainable use of water for socioeconomic development. Addis Ababa, Economic Commission for Africa. 34 pp.

## 1.4 Commitments by Africa's Political Leaders

Several initiatives have been launched over the years by the top political leadership on the continent to address the issue of poor access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. Some of these initiatives have taken the form of political declarations and commitments with specific targets to be achieved. The major initiatives include the following.

- **PANAFCON 2003.** The African Implementation and Partnership Conference (PANAFCON) was the ground-breaking platform held in Addis Ababa in December 2003 where 40 African Ministers of Water and 1000 other stakeholders met to address the implication of the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) on regional water initiatives, and Africa's role in the implementation of the outcomes of the Summit. Among other things, the conference declaration called upon African Heads of State and Government to commit at least 5% of their national budgets to water and sanitation
- **eThekwini Declaration:** This declaration was issued by the African Ministers of Water in February 2008 to urge African Member States to allocate a minimum of 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene.
- **Sham El-Sheikh Commitment:** This declaration was issued by African Heads of State and Government in July 2008. The Heads of State upheld the eThekwini declaration on sanitation by the African Ministers of Water, and committed their countries to renew efforts to implement the eThekwini and other previous declarations on water and sanitation; increase domestic financial resource allocations to water and sanitation; increase resource mobilization for the WASH sector; and strengthening national policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks for water governance. They tasked the Ministers of Water to report on progress towards these commitments on an annual basis.
- **The Kigali Action Plan:** The Kigali Action Plan launched by the African Union in 2014 had as its overarching goal was to mobilise catalytic funding of at least €50 million as a first step to bringing rural water supply and sanitation services to an additional 10 million people in 10 African countries. The programme, agreed upon with the African Development Bank and spearheaded by the Government of Rwanda, was also designed to raise the priority given to water and sanitation in national spending across the African continent.
- **The N'gor Declaration on Water Security and Sanitation:** In this declaration issued in May 2016 by African Ministers of Water, the countries committed to implement past declarations on water and sanitation, to prioritize the implementation of programs that seek to extend access to water supply and sanitation such as the Kigali Action Plan; to closing the infrastructure gap by promoting the implementation of water projects under the Program for Infrastructure Development (PIDA), and to ensure that national targets on investment in water and sanitation are consistent with national sustainable development targets.

More recent initiatives include the appointment by AMCOW in May 2021 of H.E. Mrs. Fatima Maada Bio, the First Lady of the Republic of Sierra Leone, as the Africa Champion for Sanitation and Hygiene, and the launch in June 2021 of the African Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPG).

## 1.5 AMCOW's Water Sector Monitoring and Reporting System

A monitoring and reporting system for the African water sector has been developed by AMCOW to support the tracking and reporting of progress to the AU Summit on the above commitments. This system is known as the Water Sector and Sanitation Monitoring and Reporting System (WASSMO). The system comprises of four key elements as follows: (a) framework of targets and indicators; (b) water factsheet; (c) web-based data capture and reporting system; (d) annual reports. The framework of targets and indicators, which is the core of the WASSMO System, is made up of 7 themes, 28 sub-themes, 44 indicators and 180 parameters for computing indicator values. The seven themes are (1) financing; (2) water supply, sanitation, hygiene, and wastewater; (3) water infrastructure for growth; (4) managing and protecting water resources; (5) climate change and disaster risk reduction; (6) governance and Institutions; and (7) information management and capacity development (Azza, 2020<sup>7</sup>). The full description of the WASSMO System is given in Annex 1.

## 1.6 The 2021 Data Collection Campaign

### 1.6.1 Data received and data quality checks

A total of 38 Member States (69% of AU member states) participated in the 2021 round of the WASSMO data campaign. This is the same level of participation as in 2017, and a reduction from the level of participation in 2015 (42 Member States).

The mean proportion of indicators for which Member States provided data was about 35% of the total number of indicators, which was lower than the average of 58% in 2017.

In 2021, as in previous campaigns, there were problems with data quality. Before commencing analysis, quality checks were carried out on the data to detect and eliminate obvious errors in the submission from Member States. The common types of errors were the following:

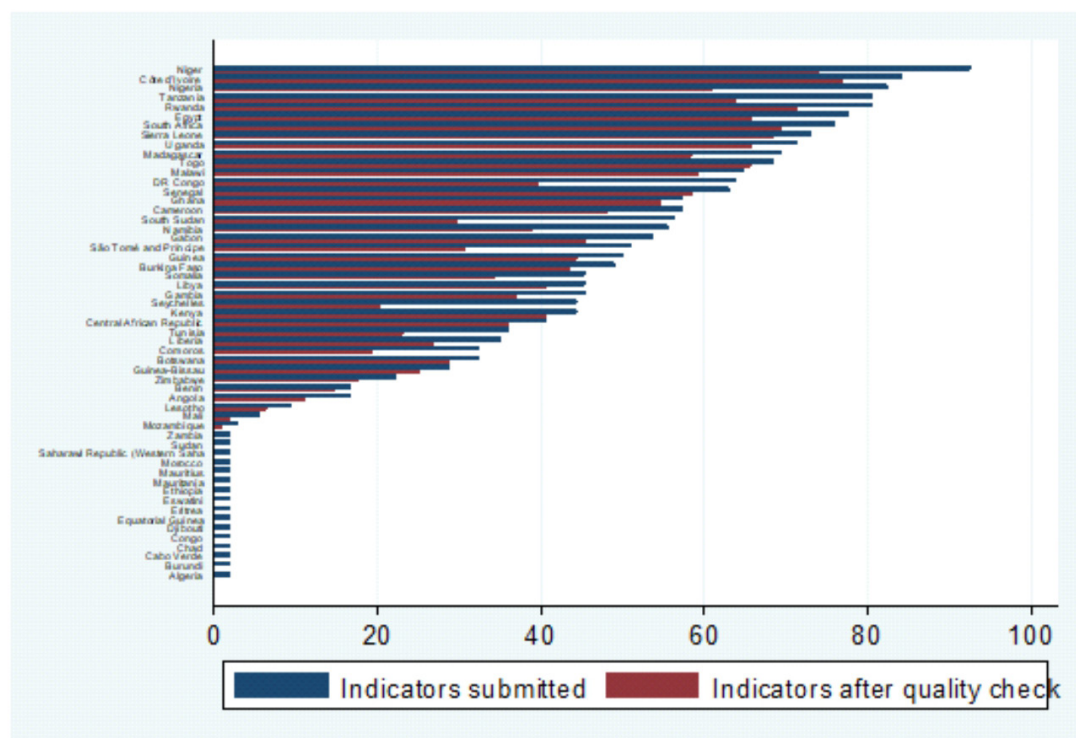
1. Negative values in the computed indicator value, where there is no possibility of a negative value.
2. Values lying outside of the value range for the parameter (too low or too high).
3. Data with incorrect units.
4. Data where the decimal place has been wrongly entered (results in values that are too low or too high).
5. Data submitted in fractions for indicators reported as percentages.
6. Submission of the same set of data for related indicators (such as the same service coverage levels for safely managed sanitation in rural and urban areas).
7. Related indicator values not adding up (for example the service coverage levels for safe water supply in rural and urban areas exceeding 100%; or the water use by different sectors exceeding 100%).

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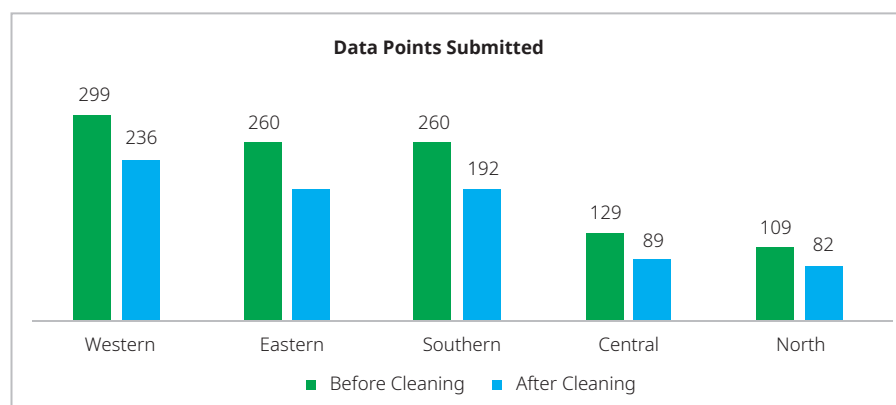
<sup>7</sup> Azza, N.G.T. 2020. Review of the Africa Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting (WASSMO) Framework and System: Final Report. A report prepared for the African Ministers' Conference on Water (AMCOW). x+150 pp.

8. Submission of absolute numbers in place of percentages.
9. Data that lie within the accepted range but are still incorrect when compared with published data on the same indicators from other sources (this type of error was noted but not corrected).

The figures below summarize the data submission by countries before and after quality checks.

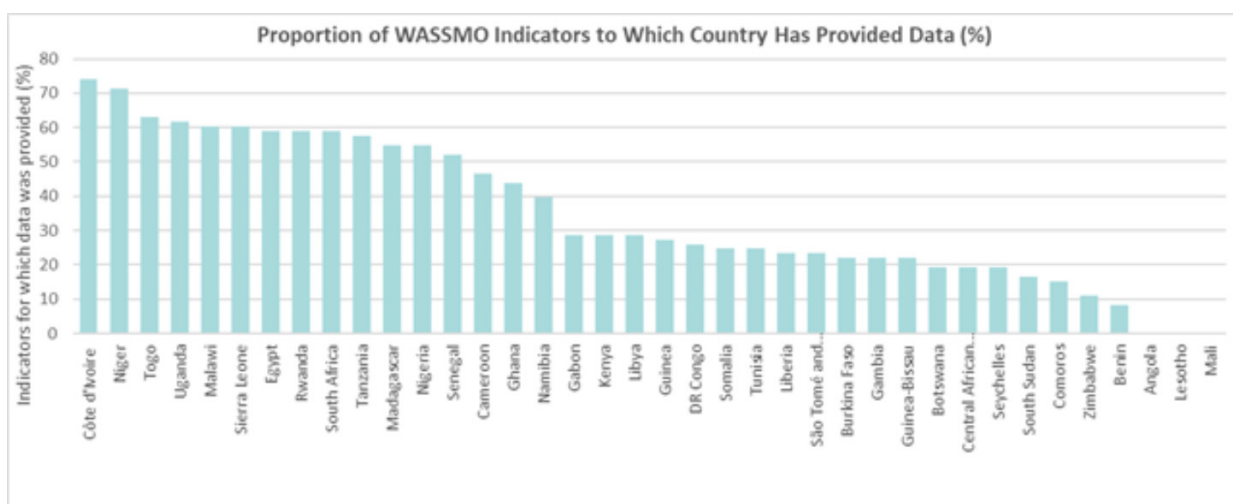


**Figure 1:** Percentage (%) of indicators for which country submitted data before and after quality checks.



**Figure 2:** The Number of data points submitted by countries grouped by Sub-region before and after data quality cleaning.

Of the 38 Member States that participated in the campaign, no country had attained a reporting level of 80% or more of the WASSMO indicators. Out of the 38 Member States that had provided data, 13 Member States provided data for 50% to 75% of the WASSMO indicators. These Member States (arranged in order of decreasing indicator coverage) were Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Togo, Uganda, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Egypt, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Madagascar, Nigeria, and Senegal. The rest of the Member States provided data for less than half of the WASSMO indicators, with close to 60% of the Member States providing data for 30% or less of the WASSMO indicators. Four Member States (Angola, Benin, Lesotho, and Mali) provided data for less than 10% of the WASSMO indicators. The figures below show the performance of Member States with respect to indicator coverage.

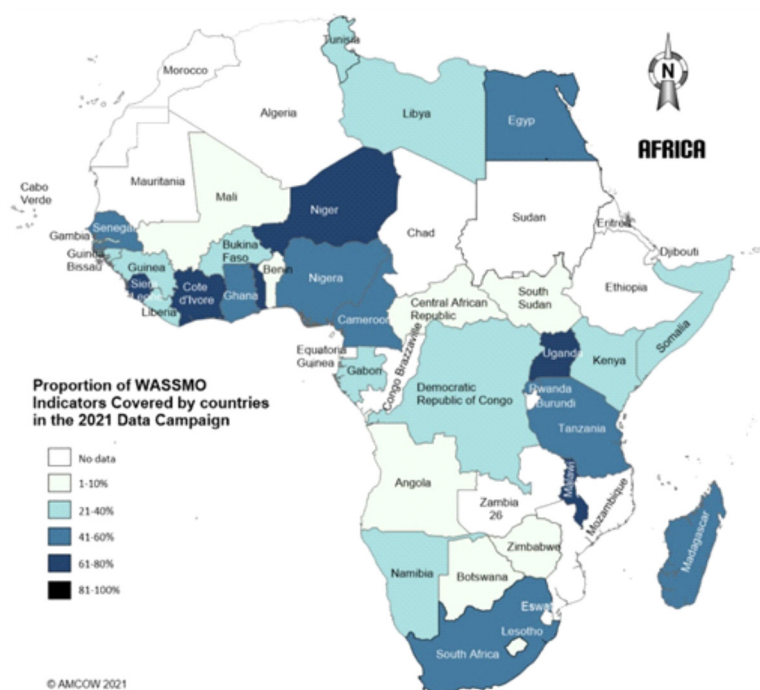


**Figure 3:** The proportion of WASSMO indicators reported on by countries (i-7.1b) (computed after quality checks).

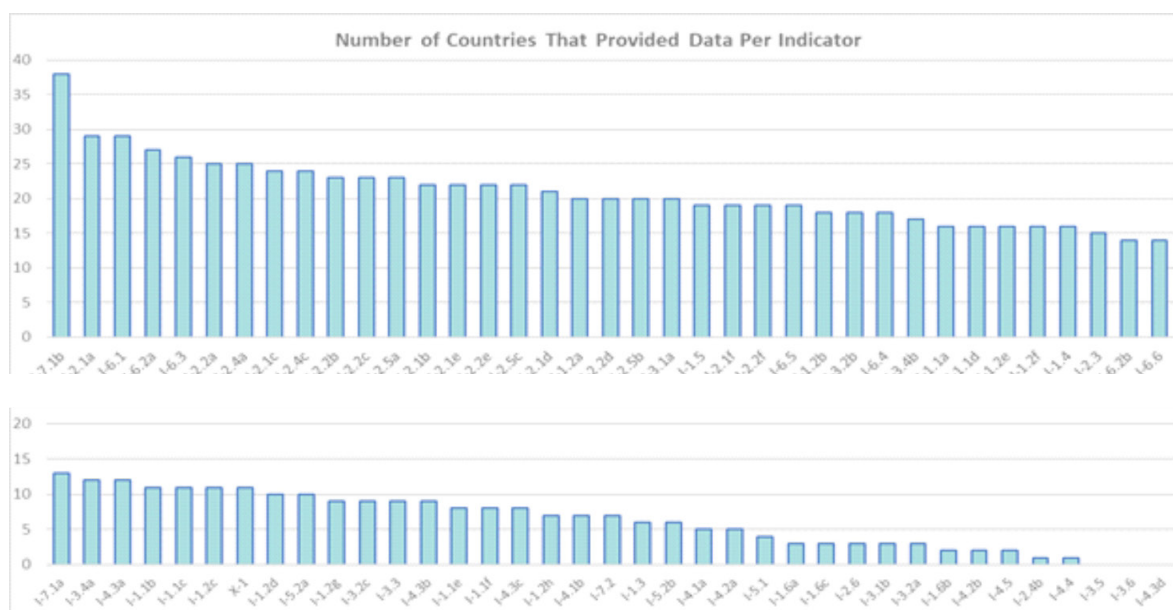
### 1.6.2 Data coverage

Before removal of erroneous data, the average number of indicators to which countries provided data was 46%, which was lower than the average of 58% for the 2018 data campaign. The average after removal of errors reduced from 46% to 35% of the WASSMO indicators.

The average number of Member States providing data per indicators was 14 Member States. For 30 parameters, which is 41% of all WASSMO indicators (excluding water factsheet parameters), 10 or less Member States provided data. The number of Member States that provided data per parameter is shown below.



**Figure 4:** Coverage of WASSMO indicators by countries (after quality checks).



**Figure 5:** Number of countries that provided data for each WASSMO indicator.

Analysis of indicator coverage by the Member States showed that some indicators under Theme 7 (Monitoring), Theme 6 (Management and Capacity Building), and Theme 2 (Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene and Wastewater) were reported on by many Member States. Like in previous campaigns, indicators related to water productivity and water use efficiency were reported on by a few Member States possibly due to weak capacity in these themes. The analysis also revealed that few Member States contributed data on financial aspects of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), especially in relation to hygiene. It is critical to strengthen this area as it is needed for monitoring the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments. Lastly, the analysis showed weak contribution to indicators related to climate change and disaster risk management.

## 1.7 About this report

This report presents the findings of the 2021 data campaign of the WASSMO System. The sections immediately following this Introduction (viz. Sections 2-3) present the results of the monitoring round under three themes: indicator-by-indicator analysis (Section 2), and regional and theme patterns (Section 3). The two sections are followed by Section 4 that presents the conclusions and recommendations of the 2021 reporting round. The report has annexes under which tables of key data are presented.



Drilling and Drillers - Heroes of World Vision; WASH Community Participation; Drilling Sites; Pump Installation & Community Participation; WASH Empowers Community through Milk Collection; Solar Powered Water Reticulation System; Trained Pump Minders Enable Sustainability of Boreholes.

## 2. CURRENT STATUS OF THE AFRICAN WATER SECTOR

### 2.1 The approach

This section presents the current status of targets and indicators on water based on the 2021 data campaign. The results are arranged by the themes of the WASSMO System. Under each theme, in addition to summarized performance data, the key indicators and related targets are stated, and the sources of the targets and indicators mentioned.

### 2.2 Theme 1: Financing

Theme 1 on financing is one of the most important themes under the WASSMO System as it is used to track commitments of financing of the water supply and sanitation sector. The Theme 1 has four sub-themes and 20 indicators and sub-indicators covering the areas of (a) Financing of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; (b) application of equitable water and wastewater tariffs; (c) financing of water resources management and development; and (d) non-governmental financing of the water supply and sanitation sector. They are briefly discussed below.



### 2.2.1 Indicator 1.1c: Percentage of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 1:** Performance of Member States with respect to GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene (Indicator 1.1c)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-1.1c: Percentage of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	T-1.1a: By 2020, allocate at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene  [AMCOW 2008; Sharm El Sheikh 2008; N'gor 2015]	11	0.1%	1 (9.1% of countries that provided data)  Senegal

Member States are still far from reaching the eThekwin commitment of allocating the equivalent of at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene. Only one country (Senegal) met this target. The 2018 WASSMO report indicated the target to have been met, which implies that performance has declined on this indicator in 2021.

Allocation to sanitation is about 4 times larger than the allocation to hygiene.

The amounts disbursed for sanitation and hygiene are significantly lower than the allocations for many Member States.

### 2.2.2 Indicator 1.2d: Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene

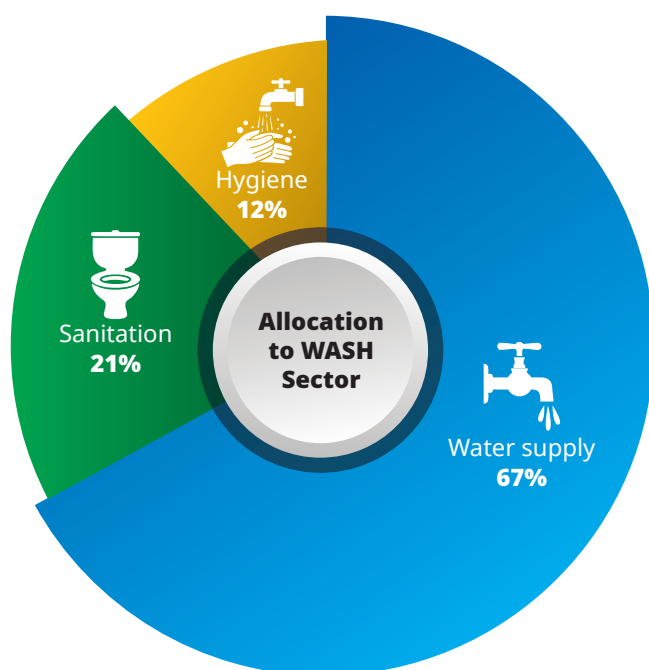
The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 2:** performance of Member States with respect to percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (Indicator 1.2d)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-1.2d: Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene.	T-1.1b: By 2020, allocate at least 5% of national budget for water supply, sanitation and hygiene  [PANAFCON 2003, AMCOW 2008; Sharm El Sheikh, 2008]	10	2.9%	2 (20% of countries that provided data)  Senegal  Togo

Budget allocations to water supply, sanitation and hygiene in most Member States have not yet reached the WASSMO target of allocating at least 5% of the national budget to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. The average performance in the 2018 WASSMO round was similar (2.74% of national budget). Only two Member States (Senegal and Togo) out of the 10 that provided data for this indicator have attained the target.

About two thirds of all allocations to the WASH sector are to water supply; about 21% is to sanitation and 12% is to hygiene (figure 6).



**Figure 6:** The medians of budget allocation to WASH sub-sectors

In many Member States, the amounts disbursed for sanitation and hygiene are significantly lower than the allocations to water supply.

### 2.2.3 Indicator 1.3: Percentage of total financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene that comes through Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 3:** performance of Member States with respect to total financing of WASH that comes through ODA (Indicator 1.3)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
1-1.3: Percentage of total financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene that comes through Official Development Assistance (ODA)	T-1.1c: By 2030, establish sustainable financing systems for water supply, sanitation and hygiene with not more than 25% of the national budget for the sector coming from Official Development Assistance.  [AMCOW 2008; Sharm E Sheikh, 2008; N'gor 2015; SDG 6a.1]	6	48.76%	1 (16.7% of countries that provided data)  Nigeria

Official development assistance (ODA) is in the range of 40-60% of the budget of the WASH Sector in most Member States. On one hand, the relatively high ODA contribution means that the international community is supporting African countries in addressing the low service coverage level in the WASH sector. On the other hand, it means many African countries are not closed to attaining sustainable financing for the WASH Sector. Only one country (Nigeria) had attained the target of ODA contribution being below 25% of total WASH sector funding. There has been an improvement from the 2018 data campaign, when the average ODA contribution was 58% of the national budget to the WASH sector.

#### 2.2.4 Indicator 1.4: Application of pro-poor strategies

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 4:** performance of Member States with respect to the application of pro-poor strategies (Indicator 1.4)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-1.4 The proportion of the utility-served population that obtains water and sanitation services from public water utilities that apply tariffs embracing cross-subsidies and considerations for needs of the poor.	T-1.4: By 2030, implement water supply and wastewater tariffs that address cross-subsidy and the needs of the poor.  [AWV 2025]	16	55.83%	5 (31.3% of countries that provided data)  Countries that achieved 100% application of pro-poor tariffs: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana and Liberia.

A total of 16 Member States submitted data for this indicator, with the median for the proportion of population served by water utilities that apply pro-poor strategies being 55.83%. The median number in the last data campaign in 2018 was higher, at 61% of utilities applying pro-poor strategies. Five of the Member States (Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, and Liberia) attained the mark of 100% of the population served by water utilities that apply pro-poor strategies. There were three weak performers (Gabon, Seychelles, and Uganda) who had less than 10% of their populations serviced by water utilities that apply pro-poor strategies. The remaining half of the Member States lay between these extremes.

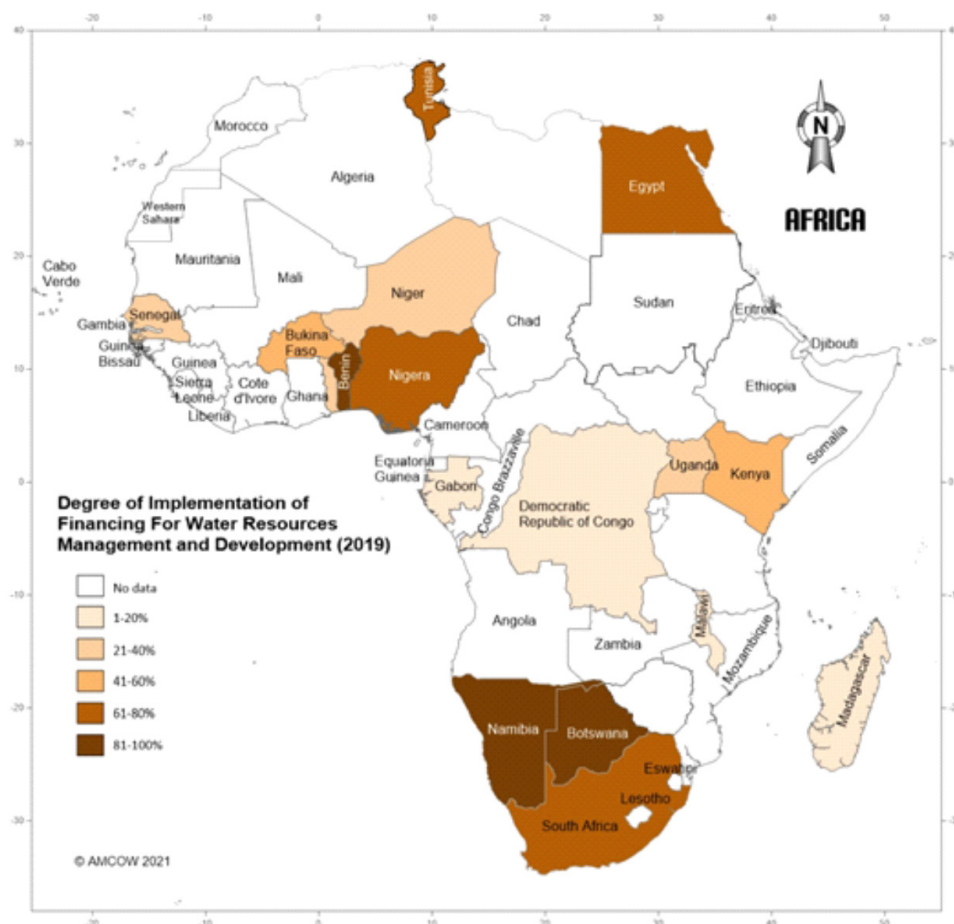
## 2.2.5 Indicator 1.5: Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 5:** performance of Member States with respect to degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management (Indicator 1.5)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-1.5: Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management.	T-1.5: By 2030, implement financing for water resources development and management. [AWV 2025; SDG-6.5.1, Part 4]	19	40.0%	3 (15.8% of countries that provided data)  Countries that achieved 100% financing: Benin, Botswana and Namibia.

A total of 19 Member States provided data for this indicator, with the media value for the indicator being 40% implementation of funding of water resources management and development. This is the same level of performance as in the 2018 campaign. Three Member States (Benin, Botswana, and Namibia) had met the target, and were funding 100% of the requirements for water resources management and development. Two Member States (DR Congo and Madagascar) were funding less than 10% of the requirements for water resources management and development. The other 14 Member States lay in between these two extremes.



**Figure 7:** Number of countries that provided data for each WASSMO indicator.



Liddah Manyozo, 37, is a World Vision technical advisor to a team of drillers who are charged with bringing water to communities across Malawi. She is one of the strong women working in Ireen's community to bring water, sanitation and hygiene, and assistance through sponsorship.

## 2.2.6 Indicator 1.6: Degree of non-government financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 6:** performance of Member States with respect to degree of non-government financing of WASH (Indicator 1.6)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-1.6c: Percentage of water and sanitation sector budget that is financed from non-governmental sources and is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.	T-1.6: By 2025, expand non-governmental financing to cover at least 30% of water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies  [PANAFCO 2008; AMCOW 2008; Sharm El Sheikh, 2008]	3	5.81% (19.4% of target)	0 (0% of countries that provided data)  Zero countries that achieved 30% NGO contribution to government-coordinated spending plan for water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Only three Member States (Tunisia, Senegal, and Uganda) provided data for this indicator, which is insufficient to make conclusions about the indicator.

## 2.3 Theme 2: Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene and Wastewater

Theme 2 focuses on water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). This theme is important because the poor service access levels for WASH in African was one of the key motivating factors for the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments, and the creation of the WASSMO System. The Theme 2 has four sub-themes and 19 indicators and sub-indicators covering the areas of (a) drinking water supply; (b) sanitation; (c) hygiene; and (d) wastewater treatment. The targets and indicators under the theme are briefly discussed below.



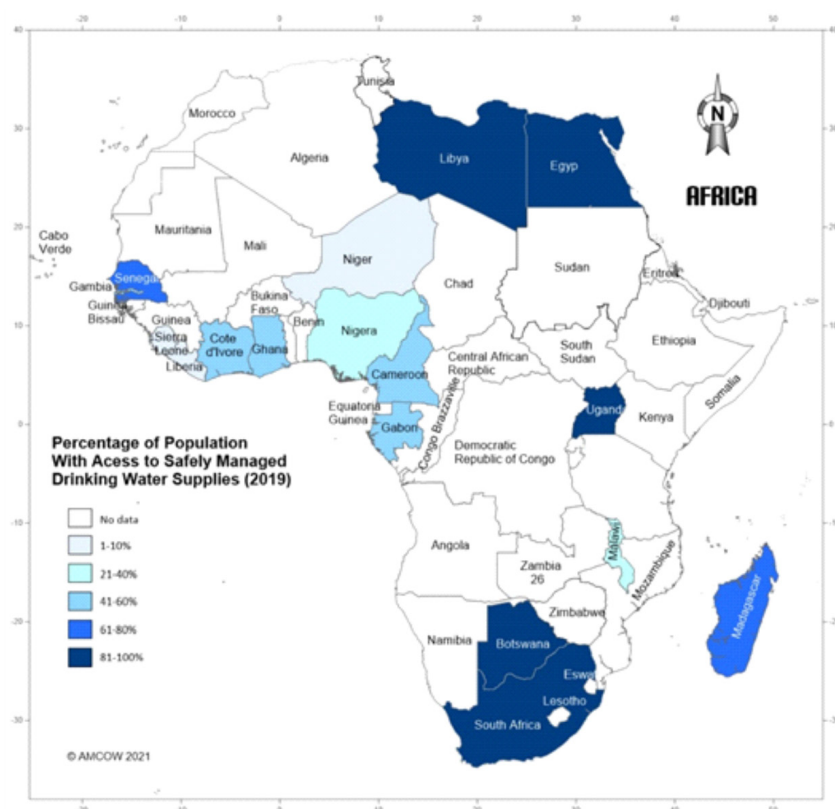
### 2.3.1 Indicator 2.1f: Percentage of population with safely managed drinking water services

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 7:** performance of Member States with respect to population with safely managed drinking water services (Indicator 2.1f)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-2.1f: Percentage of population with safely managed drinking water services.	T-2.1: By 2030, achieve equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.  [AWV 2025; PANAFCON 2003; Tunis 2013; SDG-6.1]	19	48.74%	5 (26.3% of countries that provided data)  Countries that have access levels of 80% and above: Botswana, Egypt, Libya, South Africa and Uganda

The median safe water coverage level amongst the 19 Member States that provided data for this indicator was below 50%, and only 5 (Botswana, Egypt, Libya, South Africa, and Uganda) of the 19 Member States had coverage levels above 80%. The safe water coverage rather than improving has declined slightly from 51% in 20018. This indicates unlikelihood of meeting these targets in the remaining 8 years to the year 2030 for a number of Member States. Service coverage levels in urban areas are typically 2-3 times higher than in rural areas. The combination of people with access to safely managed drinking water services and basic water services is typically above 70% of the population. There is disparity between the results reported by the Member States and results in the JMP database because of differences in the way the indicators are defined by the Member States.



**Figure 8:** Safely managed drinking water supply service coverage level 2019.

### 2.3.2 Indicator 2.2f: Percentage of population with safely managed sanitation services

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 8:** performance of Member States with respect to population with safely managed sanitation services (Indicator 2.2f)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-2.2f: Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services.	I-2.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.  [AWV 2025; PANAFCO 2003; Tunis 2013; N'gor 2015; SDG-6.2]	19	22.08%	0 (0% of countries that provided data))

The median safely managed sanitation service coverage level amongst the 19 Member States that provided data for this indicator was 22.1%, and no country had a coverage level of 80% or higher. The mean value reported in the 2018 data campaign was higher, around 40% access to safely managed sanitation services. This indicates very strong likelihood of not meeting these targets in the remaining 8 years to 2030 for a number of Member States. Sanitation service coverage levels in urban areas are typically 2-4 times higher than in rural areas. The combination of people with access to safely managed sanitation services and basic sanitation services is typically in a range of 50-60% of the population. There is disparity between the results reported by the Member States and results in the JMO database because of differences in the way that the Member States define these indicators.



**Figure 9:** Safely managed sanitation service coverage level 2019.

### 2.3.3 Indicator 2.3: The percentage of primary and secondary schools with a school sanitation program under which needs of girls are taken into consideration.

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 9:** performance of Member States with respect to primary and secondary schools with a school sanitation program under which needs of girls are taken into consideration (Indicator 2.3)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-2.3: The percentage of primary and secondary schools with a school sanitation program under which needs of girls are taken into consideration.	I-2.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, and end open defecation while paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.  [AWV 2025; PANAFCON 2003; Tunis 2013; N'gor 2015; SDG-4a.1]	15	41.07%	2 (13.3% of countries that provided data)  Countries where 80% or more of schools have a school sanitation programme that caters for the need of girls: Malawi and Namibia.

The median safely managed sanitation service coverage level amongst the 19 Member States that provided data for this indicator was 22.1%, and no country had a coverage level of 80% or higher. The mean value reported in the 2018 data campaign was higher, around 40% access to safely managed sanitation services. This indicates very strong likelihood of not meeting these targets in the remaining 8 years to 2030 for a number of Member States. Sanitation service coverage levels in urban areas are typically 2-4 times higher than in rural areas. The combination of people with access to safely managed sanitation services and basic sanitation services is typically in a range of 50-60% of the population. There is disparity between the results reported by the Member States and results in the JMO database because of differences in the way that the Member States define these indicators.

The median value of percentage of schools with a gender-informed school sanitation programme is slightly above 40% - indicating much effort is required to bring all schools into compliance. Just two (Malawi and Namibia) of the 15 Member States that provided data for this indicator have reached or exceeded a coverage level of 80% schools with WASH programmes.



Josephine Asanyo, 15, from Ghana, is happy that her family now have a toilet in their house.

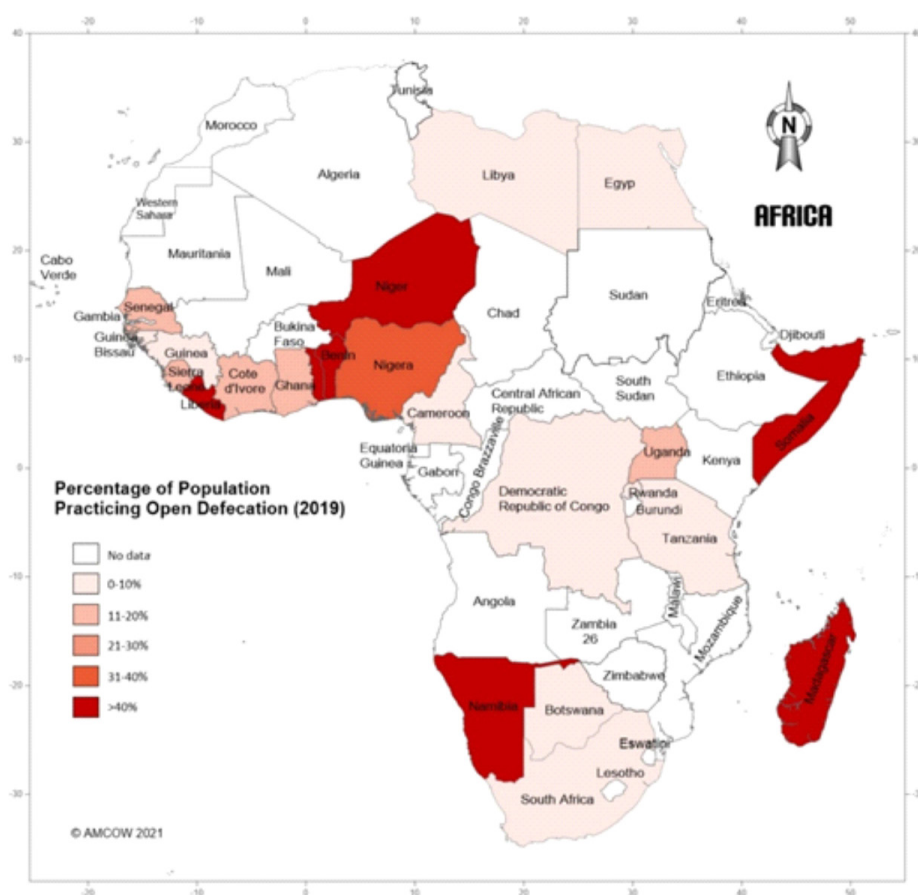
### 2.3.4 Indicator 2.4c: Percentage of population practicing open defecation.

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 10:** performance of Member States with respect to percentage of population practicing open defecation (Indicator 2.4c)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-2.4c: Percentage of population practicing open defecation.	<p>I-2.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, and end open defecation while paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>[AWV 2025; PANAFCON 2003; N'gor 2015; SDG-6.2]</p>	24	16.84%	<p>8 (33.3% of countries that provided data)</p> <p>Countries where 5% or less of the population practices open defecation: DR Congo, Egypt, Guinea, Libya, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa and Tanzania.</p>

There is still a considerable level of open defecation on the continent. The median value for open defecation amongst the 24 Member States that provided data for this indicator was 16.8% of the population. This represents a decline from the 2018 period where the median was 22% level of open defecation. In eight Member States (DR Congo, Egypt, Guinea, Libya, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, and Tanzania), less than 5% of the population practices open defecation. But in 4 other Member States (Benin, Liberia, Niger, and Somalia), more than 50% of the population practices open defecation.



**Figure 10:** Percentage of population practicing open defecation 2019.

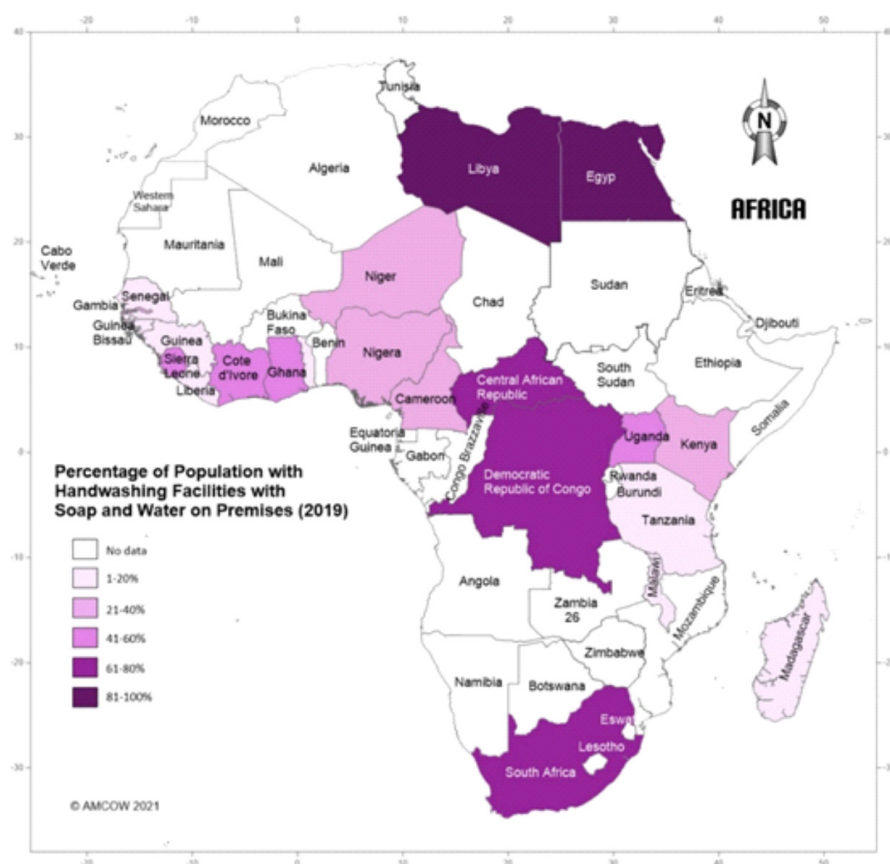
### 2.3.5 Indicator 2.5c: Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 11:** Member States performance in respect of Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (Indicator 2.5c)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-2.5c: Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home.	I-2.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, and end open defecation while paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.  [Tunis 2013; N'gor 2015; SDG-6.2]	22	32.38%	2 (9.1% of countries that provided data)  Countries where 80% or more of the population has access to basic hygiene services: Egypt and Libya.

The median value for access to basic sanitation services in the 22 Member States that provided data for this indicator was 32.4% showing that only about one third of the population has access to these services. This is a decline from a median basic hygiene service access level 39% in 2018. Just two Member States (Egypt and Libya) reported to have more that 80% of the population with access to basic sanitation services in 2021. In five Member States (Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Senegal, and Tanzania), the level of access to basic hygiene services was less than 5%.



**Figure 11:** Percentage of population with access to basic hygiene 2019.

### 2.3.6 Indicator 2.6: Percentage of wastewater not safely treated

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 12:** Performance of Member States with respect to percentage of wastewater not safely treated (Indicator 2.6)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-2.6: Percentage of wastewater not safely treated.	T-2.6: By 2030, halve the proportion of untreated wastewater.  [N'gor 2015; SDG-6.3.1]	3	83.88%	0 (0% of countries that provided data)

Only three Member States (Malawi, Nigeria, and Uganda) provided data for this indicator. So, not much inference can be drawn from it. However, consistent with findings in the N'gor monitoring report, the data shows a poor level of performance with respect to the treatment and proper disposal of wastewater.

## 2.4 Theme 3: Water Infrastructure for Growth

Theme 3 address the important issue of the infrastructure gap in Africa. The Theme has six sub-themes and 10 indicators (some with sub-indicators) covering the areas of (a) hydropower development and energy water use efficiency; (b) irrigation development and agricultural water use efficiency; (c) services water use efficiency; and (d) general development of water related infrastructure at national and regional levels. The key indicators are discussed below.



### 2.4.1 Indicator 3.1a: Installed hydropower capacity as a percentage of economically feasible potential

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 13:** performance of Member States with respect to Installed hydropower capacity (Indicator 3.1a)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-3.1a: Installed hydropower capacity as a percentage of economically feasible potential	T-3.1a: By 2025, develop 25% of hydropower potential.  [AWV 2025; Sirte 2004, 2008; AMCOW 2007; SDG 7.2]	21	15.48%	9 (43% of countries that provided data)  Countries that have developed 20% or more of their HEP potential: Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Togo, Senegal and Zimbabwe.

The median level of hydropower development was 15.48% of the economically feasible hydropower potential, which is lower than the target of utilization of at least 25% of the feasible potential. Nine (Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Togo, Senegal and Zimbabwe.) out of 21 Member States that provided data for this indicator had made strong progress towards or achieved the African Water Vision target of harnessing at least 25% of their hydropower potential. Five Member States (Cameroon, DR Congo, Gabon, Liberia and Madagascar) had developed less than 5% of their hydropower potential. Previous WASSMO reports showed higher levels for this indicator suggesting possible quality issues with the data.

### 2.4.2 Indicator 3.2b: Irrigation area as a percentage of National Irrigation Potential.

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 14:** performance of Member States with respect to national irrigation potential (indicator 3.2b)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-3.2b: Irrigation area as a percentage of National Irrigation Potential.	T-3.2b: By 2025, develop 30% of the national irrigation potential.  [AWV 2025, PANAFCON 2003]	18	8.92%	4 (22% of countries that provided data)  Countries that have developed 24% or more of their national irrigation potential: Comoros, Malawi, Namibia and Somalia.

The level of irrigation development on the continent remains low. The median value of agricultural land development was 8.92% of the irrigable potential. Only 4 (Comoros, Malawi, Namibia, and Somalia) of the 18 Member States that provided data for this indicator have made strong progress of attaining the AWV target of developing at least 30% of their national irrigation potential. Eight Member States (Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda) had developed less than 5% of their irrigation potential. Previous WASSMO reports had not reported on this indicator.

### 2.4.3 Indicator 3.1b Energy Water Productivity and Indicator 3.2a Crop Water Productivity.

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 15:** performance of Member States with respect to energy water productivity (indicator 3.1b)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-3.1b: Energy Water Productivity	T-3.1b: By 2030, substantially increase energy water productivity.  [AMCOW 2008, SDG 6.4, SDG 7.3]	3	0.07 KWh/m <sup>3</sup>	

I-3.2a: Change in Crop Water Productivity (CWP)	T-3.2a: Increase water productivity from irrigation and rainfed agriculture by 60% from 2000 to 2025.  [AWV 2025, PANAFCO 2003, SDG-6.4]	3	0.31 USD/m <sup>3</sup>	
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Only three Member States (Sierra Leone, Togo, and Gabon for I-3.1b; and Niger, Nigeria, and South Africa for I-3.2a) provided data for each of these indicators. This is insufficient to make inferences about these indicators.

#### 2.4.4 Indicator 3.2c Agricultural water productivity

The WASSMO Indicators I-3.2, I-3.3 and I-3.4b cover water use efficiency in the major water use sectors: agriculture, industry, and services. Each is separately discussed, starting with agricultural water efficiency in this sub-section.

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 16:** performance of Member States with respect to Agricultural Water Productivity (Indicator 3.2c)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-3.2c: Agricultural Water Productivity	T-3.2c: Substantially increase agricultural water productivity.  [AWV 2025; PANAFCO 2003; SDG-6.4]	9	0.58 USD/m <sup>3</sup>	4 (44.4% of countries that provided data)  Countries that had productivity above 0.65 USD/m <sup>3</sup> : Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Sierra Leone and South Africa

Nine Member States provided data for the indicator on agricultural water productivity, with the median value for the 9 Member States being 0.58 USD/m<sup>3</sup>. This is within the average range of agricultural water use efficiency reported by UN Water (FAO and UN Water, 2021) and like the performance level in 2018 (median of 0.55 USD/m<sup>3</sup>). Four Member States (Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and South Africa) had exceeded the global average of 0.65 USD/m<sup>3</sup>, with one country (Sierra Leone) reporting a very high productivity value of 15.64 USD/m<sup>3</sup>. One country – DR Congo – reported a low value of 0.1 USD/m<sup>3</sup>. There could have been errors in estimation of agricultural productivity or agricultural water use leading to these relatively high or extremely low.

### 2.4.5 Indicator 3.3 Industrial water use efficiency

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 17:** performance of Member States with respect to Industrial water use efficiency (indicator 3.3)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-3.3: Industrial Water Productivity	T-3.3: By 2030, substantially increase industrial water productivity.  [AMCOW Tunis, 2008; SDG-6.4]	9	15.90 USD/m <sup>3</sup>	4 (44.4% of countries that provided data)  Countries that had productivity above 24.75 USD/m <sup>3</sup> : Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal and South Africa.

Nine Member States provided data for this indicator, with the median from their data being 15.90 USD/m<sup>3</sup>. This is slightly lower than the global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water (FAO and UN Water, 2021) of 18.5 USD/m<sup>3</sup> to 31 USD/m<sup>3</sup>. Four Member States (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal and South Africa) had attained high efficiency rates ranging from 24.82 to 54.30 USD/m<sup>3</sup>. Three Member States (DR Congo, Nigeria and Tanzania) reported very low industrial water use efficiency rates (below 1 USD cent/m<sup>3</sup>. There were probably errors in the estimation of the latter values. The rest of the Member States reported values falling between the above extremes. The median value reported in the 2018 campaign was 107 USD/m<sup>3</sup>, probably also pointing to errors in the previous data.

### 2.4.6 Indicator 3.4b Services water use efficiency

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 18:** performance of Member States with respect to Service water use efficiency (Indicator 3.4b)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-3.4b Services water use efficiency	T-3.4b: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency in the services sector.  [SDG 6.4.1]	19	54.64 USD/m <sup>3</sup>	1 (5.26% of countries that provided data)  Countries that had services water productivity above 120 USD/m <sup>3</sup> : Uganda.

A total of 19 Member States provided data for the indicator, with 54.68 USD/m<sup>3</sup> being the median for their data. The median is low, when compared to the global average of about 120 USD/m<sup>3</sup> reported by UN Water (FAO and UN Water, 2021). The median in the 2018 campaign was even lower (34.9 USD/m<sup>3</sup>). Only one country (Uganda) attained services water use efficiency levels in the target range in 2021. In six Member States (Botswana, Egypt, Malawi, Nigeria, South Sudan and Togo; 35.5% of the 19 Member States), the value of services water use efficiency was very low

– below 1 USD/m<sup>3</sup> (i.e., below 10% of the global average for this indicator). Again, these very low rates could be indicative of errors in estimation of services productivity and services water use.

### 2.4.7 Indicator 3.4a Municipal Water Supply Efficiency

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 19:** performance of Member States with respect to municipal water supply efficiency (indicator 3.4a)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
3.4a Municipal Water Supply Efficiency	T-3.4a: By 2030, substantially increase municipal water efficiency.  [AMCOW Tunis, 2008]	12	98.62%	7 (58.3% of countries that provided data)  Countries that had productivity above 95%: Cameroon, Egypt, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles and Uganda.

This indicator tracks the proportion of water abstracted by water utilities that is supplied to the final consumers. It is an indirect measure of non-revenue water. A total of 12 Member States provided data for this indicator, with the media of the data being 98.62%. As suggested by the high media, seven Member States (Cameroon, Egypt, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, and Uganda; 58.3% of reporting Member States had water supply efficiency rates of 100% or very close to 100%. These very high rates of municipal water supply efficiency are inconsistent with observations on the continent, where non-revenue water rates typically range from 30% to 50%. In contrast to these very high-water supply efficiency rates, two Member States (Gabon and Madagascar) reported very low water supply efficiency rates – below 10%. It is possible that errors or poor understanding of the indicators are contribution to the very high and very low values of municipal water supply. The indicator value in the 2016 and 2018 campaigns (62.7% and 74% respectively), were lower and more realistic.

### 2.4.8 Indicator 3.5: Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states and I-3.6 Required water infrastructure for growth

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 20:** performance of Member States with respect to regional development of infrastructure (Indicator 3.5)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-3.5: Percentage of potential transboundary infrastructure that is installed/under installation in reporting year	T-3.5: By 2025, develop 50% of planned infrastructure of regional importance to the benefit of all riparian states.  [AMCOW Tunis, 2008]	0		7 (58.3% of countries that provided data)  Countries that had productivity above 95%: Cameroon, Egypt, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles and Uganda.

I-3.6: Required water infrastructure for growth	T-3.6: By 2030 increase the capacity of water infrastructure to at least 70% of the capacity required to effectively support growth.	0		
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No country provided data for these two indicators.

## 2.5 Theme 4: Managing and Protecting Water Resources

This theme is focused on the sustainable utilization of water resources. It has 10 indicators covering water stress, water use efficiency, wastewater recycling, rainwater use, ambient water quality, groundwater abstractions and ecosystem conservation. Few Member States provided data for the indicators under this theme. For six indicators, the number of Member States that provided data was below 7, while for the remaining four indicators, it ranged from 7 to 12 Member States. The indicators to which few Member States provided data were the following:



- I-4.1a Level of water stress.
- I-4.2a Percentage of water recycled and reused.
- I-4.2b Percentage of rainwater use.
- I-4.4 Sustainable groundwater abstraction; and
- I-4.5 Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time.

Even in the previous campaign these parameters had low response. Most are not discussed further.

### 2.5.1 Indicator 4.1a: Level of water stress and

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 21:** performance of Member States with respect to level of water stress (Indicator 4.1a)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-4.1a: Level of water stress	T-4.1a: By 2030, ensure sustainable freshwater withdrawals.  [AWV 2025; PANAFCO 2003; Tunis 2013; SDG 6.4]	5	20.07%	4 (80% of countries that provided data)  Countries with water stress below 50%: Kenya, Rwanda, Togo and South Africa.

The level of water stress remains low on the continent, reflecting a low level of water resources development. The median value of water stress for the 5 Member States that submitted data for this indicator was 20.1%, which is substantially lower than the values reported in the 2016 and 2018 reports (39% and 37% respectively). In four Member States (Kenya, Rwanda, Togo, and

South Africa), the level of water stress was below 50% but in the fifth country (Egypt), the level of water stress was above 100%.

## 2.5.2 Indicator 4.1b: Water use efficiency across all sectors

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 22:** performance of Member States with respect to water use efficiency across all sectors (indicator 4.1b)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-4.1b: Water use efficiency across all sectors	T-4.1b: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors.  [AWV 2025; PANAFCON 2003; Tunis 2013; SDG 6.4.1]	7	USD 7.39/m <sup>3</sup>	0 (0% of countries that provided data)

A number of the submitted values are either too high or too low relative to the values published in the 2021 UN Water report on Indicator 6.4.1 (FAO and UN Water, 2021<sup>8</sup>) (an average of 18.9 USD/m<sup>3</sup>). This, plus the fact that only seven Member States provided data for this indicator, make it difficult to make useful generalizations for the whole continent. Capacity building on the definition of this indicator, and methodology for economic productivity estimation will be necessary for the Member States.

## 2.5.2 Indicator 4.3d: Proportion of surface and ground water bodies with good ambient water quality

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 23:** Performance of Member States with respect to surface and ground water with good ambient (Indicator 4.3d)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting or approaching target
I-4.3d: Proportion of surface and ground water bodies with good ambient water quality.	T-4.3: By 2030, 80% of tested water bodies should have good quality as a result of reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials.  [AWV 2025; PANAFCON 2003; Tunis 2013; SDG-6.3.2]	Nrivers = 12 Nlakes = 9 Ngwater = 8	Mrivers = 89.91 Mlakes = 75.00 Mgwater = 100.0	Rivers = 7 (58.3%) Lakes = 4 (44.4%) Gwater = 8 (100%)

<sup>8</sup> FAO and UN Water. 2021. Progress on change in water-use efficiency. Global status and acceleration needs for SDG indicator 6.4.1, 2021. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6413en>.

The indicator I-4.3d was supposed to be obtained by summing up the results of ambient water quality in rivers, lakes, and groundwater. However, it was only reported for one country, yet the disaggregated data was submitted by many Member States. The automatic aggregation function in the WASSMO system may need to be checked.

The disaggregated data submitted by Member States shows that groundwater is of better quality than surface waters, and that running waters (streams and rivers) have typically better quality than standing water bodies (lakes, ponds and reservoirs). This is consistent with the situation on the continent.

With respect to the target for the indicator, (i.e. at least 80% of water bodies have good ambient water quality), the results show the target has been achieved for groundwaters in all the reporting Member States, and is attained for surface water for about half of the reporting Member States. The 2021 results represent an improvement from the 2018 and 2018 reports of 72% and 69% good ambient water quality respectively.

This indicator is based on five core parameters that reflect pressures on water quality that are relevant in all AU countries, but there are other pressures that may be more nationally or locally relevant such as those associated with mining, industrial processing or other economic activities.

## 2.6 Theme 5: Climate change and disaster risk management

The Theme 5 is the smallest of the themes of the WASSMO System. It comprises of two sub-themes and 3 indicators and sub-indicators covering climate change and disaster risk reduction. The indicators under the theme are discussed below.



### 2.6.1 Indicator 5.1 Degree of implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 24:** Performance of Member States with respect degree of implementation of climate change adaptation (Indicator 5.1)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting target
I-5.1 Degree of implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.	T-5.1: By 2030, implement 90% of planned water-related aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.  [PANAFCO 2003; AMCOW Tunis, 2008; Johannesburg 2009; SDG 13.2]	4	65.14%	2 (50% of countries that provided data)  Côte d'Ivoire and Malawi.

Only 4 Member States (Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Rwanda, and Tanzania) provided data for this indicator, which is insufficient to make inferences about the indicator.

## 2.6.2 Indicator 5.2a: Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people; and 5.2b: Direct economic loss from water-related disasters

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 25:** Performance of Member States with respect number of deaths, missing persons (Indicator 5.2a)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting target
I-5.2a: Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people. (SDG-11.5.1)	T-5.2: By 2030, reduce by 25% the number of deaths, number of people affected, and value of direct economic losses caused by water-related disasters, relative to national gross domestic product, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	10	352.75 per 100,000 people	
I-5.2b: Direct economic loss from water-related disasters in relation to national GDP, including water-related disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.	[AWV 2025; PANAFCON 2003; Sirte 2004; SDG 1.5.1, SDG 11.5.1, SDG 11.5.2, SDG 13.1.1]	6	0.15% of GDP	

Few Member States reported on the climate change indicators. Ten (10) Member States reported on number of deaths and people affected by water-related disasters, while 6 reported on level of economic damage by water-related disasters. There are no targets for these two indicators, but they are used for monitoring of trends across years. Mean number of deaths in the previous campaign was 3,389/100,000 people; and mean economic loss was 1.1% of GDP. The data for these two campaigns are quite different, which makes comparison difficult. Given that in both the 2018 and 2021 data campaigns, the number of Member States reporting were few, it is difficult to conclude if the differences in the indicator values are due to real changes in climate or paucity of data.

## 2.7 Theme 6: Governance and Institutions

The Theme 6 was made of six subthemes and seven indicators covering the strengthening of policy, legal and institutional frameworks at catchment, national and transboundary basin levels. The Theme 6 on Governance and Institutions had relatively many Member States (14-29) providing data, with a wide range of performance exhibited under each indicator. The reporting on indicators is summarized in the table below.



## 2.7.1 Indicators under Theme 6 5.

The performance of Member States with respect to the indicators under theme 6 are summarized in the table below.

**Table 26:** Performance of Member States with respect to Governance and Institutions (theme 6)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting target
I-6.1: Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels.	T-6.1: By 2030, establish an enabling environment for good water governance at all levels  [AWV 2025; AMCOW 2008; Sharm El Sheikh 2008; SDG-6.5]	29	60.00%	5 (17% of countries that provided data)  Countries with a score of 80% and above: Botswana, Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe
I-6.3: Degree of implementation of management instruments (Part of SDG 6.5.1).	T-6.3: By 2030, establish management instruments to implement good water governance at all levels.  [AWV 2025; SDG-6.5.1 Part 3]	26	53.33%	3 (12% of countries that provided data)  Countries with a score of 80% and above: Ghana  Tanzania  Zimbabwe
I-6.2a: Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels.	T-6.2a: By 2030, establish institutions with the capacity to implement good water governance at all levels  [AWV 2025; PANAFCON 2003; N'gor 2015; SDG-6.5.1 Part 2]	27	63.18%	2 (7% of countries that provided data)  Countries with a score of 80% and higher: Burkina  Ghana
I-6.2b: Proportion of drinking water points having actively functioning water and sanitation committees	T-6.2b: By 2030, support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management at 90% of drinking water sources.  [AWV 2025; PANAFCON 2003; N'gor 2015; SDG-6.b.1]	14	65.26%	4 (29% of countries that provided data)  Countries with a score of 80% and higher: Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Niger and Uganda
I-6.5: Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	T-6.5: By 2030, mainstream integrity and transparency practices across water policies, water institutions and water governance frameworks for greater accountability and trust in decision-making.  [AWV 2025; PANAFCON 2003]	19	73.33	8 (42% of countries that provided data)  Countries with a score of 80% and higher: Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

I-6.6: Percentage of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	T-6.6: By 2030, ensure that gender concerns are taken into account in formulation of policy, law and plans in all sectors of water and sanitation to create equity and equality.  [AWV 2025; PANAFCO 2003; Sirte 2004; eThekweni 2008; Sharm El Sheikh, 2008; Johannesburg 2009; AMCOW Gender 2014]	14	68.75	7 (50% of countries that provided data)  Countries with a score of 80% and higher: DR Congo, Malawi, Nigeria, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.
I-6.4: Area of transboundary water basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation as a percentage of all transboundary basin areas in the country	T-6.4: By 2030, establish operational arrangements for transboundary water cooperation, covering 100% of transboundary waters.  [AWV 2025, Sirte 2004, PANAFCO 2003, Sharm El Sheikh, 2008;SDG 6.5.2]	18	90.16%	8 (44% of countries that provided data)  Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Egypt, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda.

The performance for the theme in the 2021 campaign was similar to the performance in the 2018 campaign. The spread of performance under the theme was quite large, and typically 2-4 Member States have a performance below 20% for each indicator.

The first set of indicators in the table above related to the establishment and operation of policy, legal and institutional frameworks for water governance (i.e., I-6.1, I-6.3, I-6.2a and I-6.2b). These indicators had median values in the region of 60%, and 2-5 Member States that provided data under each of the indicators attained high performance levels (i.e., scores of 80% and above).

The specific indicator on ethics and transparency (I-6.5) had a strong performance: the median score was 73.3%, and eight of the 19 Member States that submitted data on the indicator attained high performance levels (scores of 80% and above). The specific indicator on gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies, laws and strategies (I-6.6) also had strong performance: the media score of the 14 Member States that provided data for the indicator was close to 70%, and 7 of the 14 Member States had scores of 80% and higher.

The specific indicator on establishment of transboundary water governance frameworks (I-6.4) had the highest scores of all indicators under the theme. The median for the 18 Member States that provided data on the indicator was 90.16%, and 8 of the Member States attained the target of 100% score for transboundary basins. Some discrepancy exists between the above results and data gathered under the second monitoring in 2020 of SDG 6.5.2<sup>9</sup>, which had a median score of 60.2%, and found only two Member States (Botswana and Namibia) to have all their transboundary waters covered by operational arrangements). Several Member States reported under the 2020 SDG 6.5.2 campaign that there was no/little cooperation over aquifers or that they had little/no data to facilitate the cooperative management of transboundary aquifers. But one inference that can be drawn from this is that there is a high level of awareness on the

<sup>9</sup> UN and UNESCO, 2021. Progress on Transboundary Water Cooperation: Global status of SDG indicator 6.5.2 and acceleration needs. 114 pp.

## 2.8 Theme 7: Information Management and Capacity Development

This theme is a small one with two subthemes and three indicators mainly focused on the status of the WASSMO System, and funding of education and research activities in the water sector. The indicators under the theme are briefly described below.



### 2.8.1 Indicator 7.1a and 7.1b: Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for WASSMO

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 27:** Performance of Member States with respect of the establishment of national monitoring and reporting system (Indicator 7.1a and 7.1b)

Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting target
I-7.1a: Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for WASSMO.	T-7.1: By 2025, fully implement an effective African monitoring and reporting system including all countries.	13	60%	2 (15% of countries that provided data)  Countries in which the WASSMO system was established to a level of 80% and above: Senegal and Tanzania.
I-7.1b: Percentage of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country.	[AWV 2025, PANAFCON 2003, N'gor 2015]	38	34.9%	0 (0% of countries that provided data)

Despite having been in existence for about a decade, the WASSMO system is still not strongly established in the Member States. The indicator on the degree of establishment of WASSMO system at national level (I-7.1a) had moderate performance, with a median for the 13 Member States that submitted data being 60%. This is a slight improvement from a level of 57% establishment in 2018. Only two Member States (Senegal and Tanzania) attained a performance level of 80% and above (i.e., a strong degree of establishment of the WASSMO system nationally) in 2021. In three Member States (Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia, and Uganda) scores were below 20% for this indicator (i.e., a very weak level of establishment of a national system for WASSMO reporting). However, two of the Member States with poorly established WASSMO reporting – Côte d'Ivoire and Uganda – were overall strong performers on the 2021 data campaign. This is an indication for these two Member States of reliance on other elements of a national system for water sector monitoring and reporting for operating the WASSMO system.

The indicator I-7.1b: Percentage of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country has been discussed in the previous section. No country attained the target of establishing the WASSMO system by at least 80%.

## 2.8.2 Indicator 7.2b: Amount of funds disbursed to education and research

The performance of Member States with respect to this indicator is summarized in the table below.

**Table 28:** Performance of Member States with respect amount of funds disbursed to education and research (Indicator 7.2b)

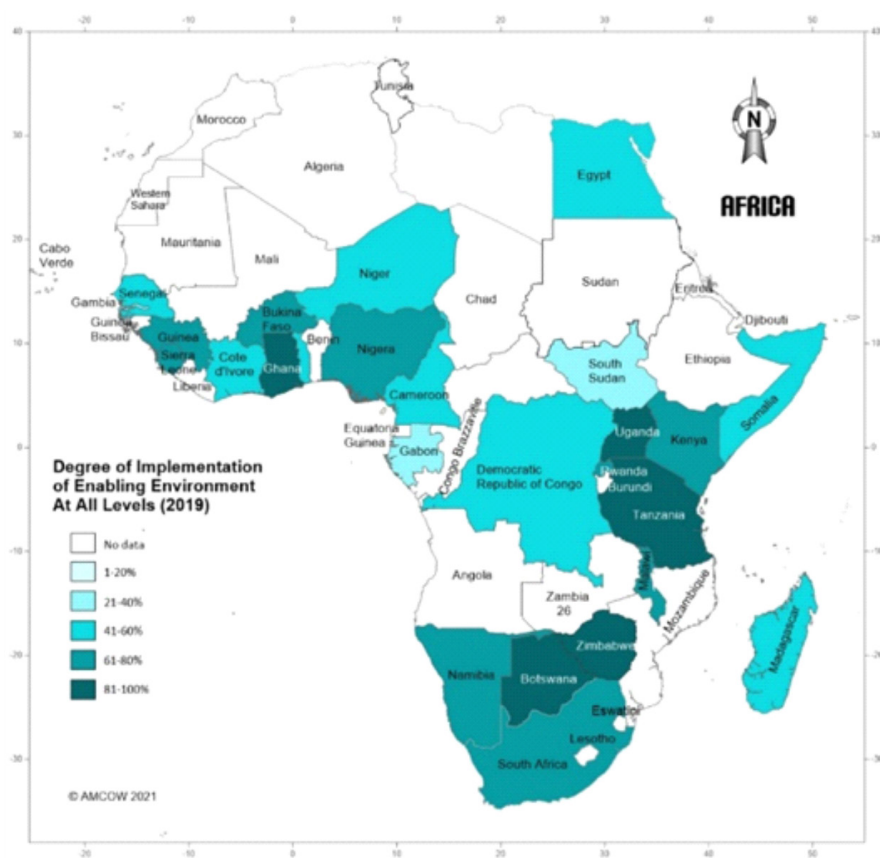
Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Number of countries meeting target
I-7.2b1: Amount of funds disbursed to education and research as a percentage of the total disbursement to the water and sanitation sector.	<p>T-7.2: By 2030, establish ongoing and effective capacity development programs for water resources management and development, with 5% of the funding of the water and sanitation sector going to support education and research activities.</p> <p>[AWV 2025; PANAFCON 2003; N'gor 2015]</p>	6	0.59%	<p>2 (33.3%)</p> <p>Countries that allocated 5% or higher of the water sector budget to education and research activities: Malawi and Rwanda.</p>

Only six Member States (Cote-d'Ivoire, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tunisia, and Uganda) provided data for the indicator, which is insufficient to draw inferences for the whole continent. However, it is notable that among the few Member States that provided data for this indicator, some had attained the target.

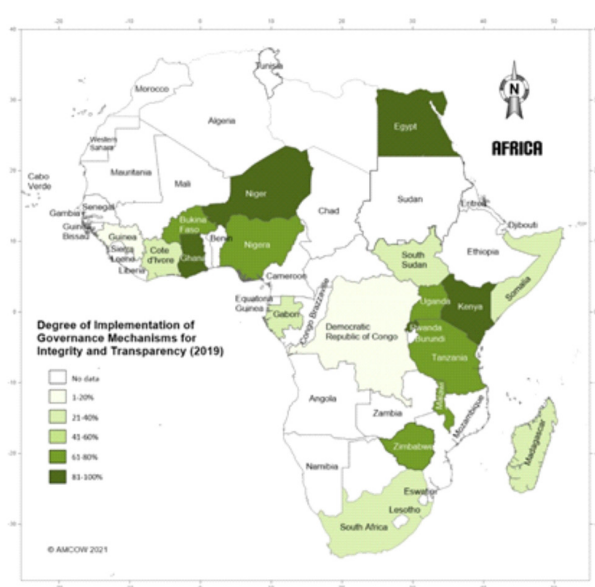
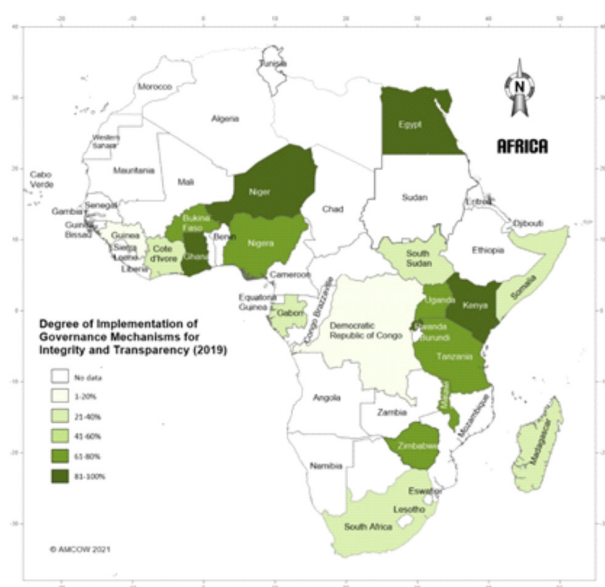


Dodoma, Tanzania. 08-18-2019. A female black muslim girl finishes lunch in their school and is making a line to wash his hands after lunch in a remote village of Tanzania.

continent on the importance of cooperatively managing international water systems.



**Figure 12:** Performance of countries with respect to degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels in 2019.



**Figure 13:** Performance of countries with respect to degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels, and gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies and strategies in 2019.

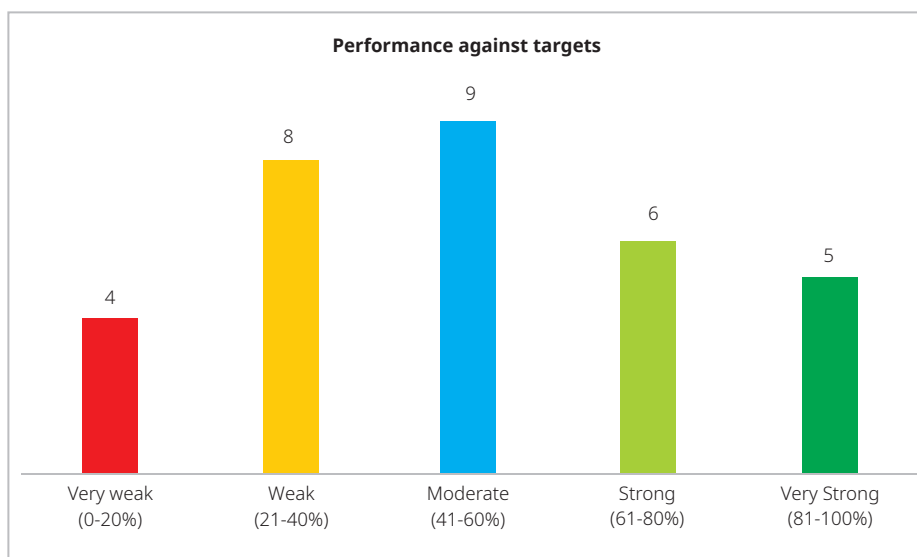


After two failed attempts on August 14th and 15th, and after calling in an expert borehole surveyor to find the best place to bore, World Vision Malawi's drill team came back to Ireen's village in Nkhoma AP to drill for water for a third time. On this day, water was found. Women, children, elders, and drillers danced and sang together beneath showers of water to celebrate the occasion.

### 3. KEY PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Summary of Performance

The performance that has been present in the preceding section has been summarized in tabular form and presented as Annex 2. The summary in terms of closeness to indicator targets is presented in the column chart below. The bars represent the number of targets falling under the difference performance ranges. For slightly over half of the targets, the performance of the Member States falls in the moderate (41-60% of target) and moderately weak (21-40%) performance. Only in 15.6% of indicators does performance fall in the very strong (81-100%) range.



**Figure 14:** Performance of countries with respect to closeness to WASSMO targets.

### 3.2 Analysis of general performance

Analysis was performed to assess general performance in terms of the extent to which Member States are close to the targets under each theme (not in terms of how many Member States submitted data, but the content of the data). The analysis compared performance across countries and themes, and across the AMCOW Sub-Regions.

Several transformations were necessary to allow the data to be quality checked data to be analyzed. The key transformations are the following:

1. Changing all indicators to score out of 100. This was achieved by setting a known target in the WASSMO system (such as Target 1.1 allocating 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene; and Target 1.2 allocating 5% of the national budget to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene) as attainment of 100% performance and re-computing country indicator values relative to this re-defined target.
2. Setting targets for indicators that have no targets based on global averages for the indicators published by UN Water (FAO and UN Water, 2021), and then recomputing indicator values for the countries according to item 1 above. This was applied for
  - a. I-3.1b Energy water productivity.
  - b. I-3.2 Agricultural water productivity.
  - c. I-3.3 Industrial water productivity.
  - d. I-3.4b Service water productivity.
  - e. I-4.1b Water use efficiency across all sectors.
3. Transforming 'negative' indicators into positive indicators. This allows for high values to reflect strong performance, and low values to reflect weak performance, as in the rest of the indicators. This was applied for:
  - a. I-1.3 changing from proportion of ODA in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene, to proportion of water supply, sanitation and hygiene that is not financed by ODA
  - b. I-2.4 changing from percentage of population practicing open defecation to percentage of population not practicing open defecation.
  - c. I-2.6 changing from percentage of wastewater not safely treated to percentage of wastewater that is safely treated.
  - d. I-4.5 changing from change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time to proportion of water-related ecosystems that remain unchanged over time.

The above transformations enabled performance to be assessed across all themes, with good performance being the closeness to the target for each indicator, and weak performance being distantness of scores to the targets. The results are discussed below.

### 3.3 The best performing countries

The 10 best performing Member States who provided data for 15 and more indicators are shown in the figure below.

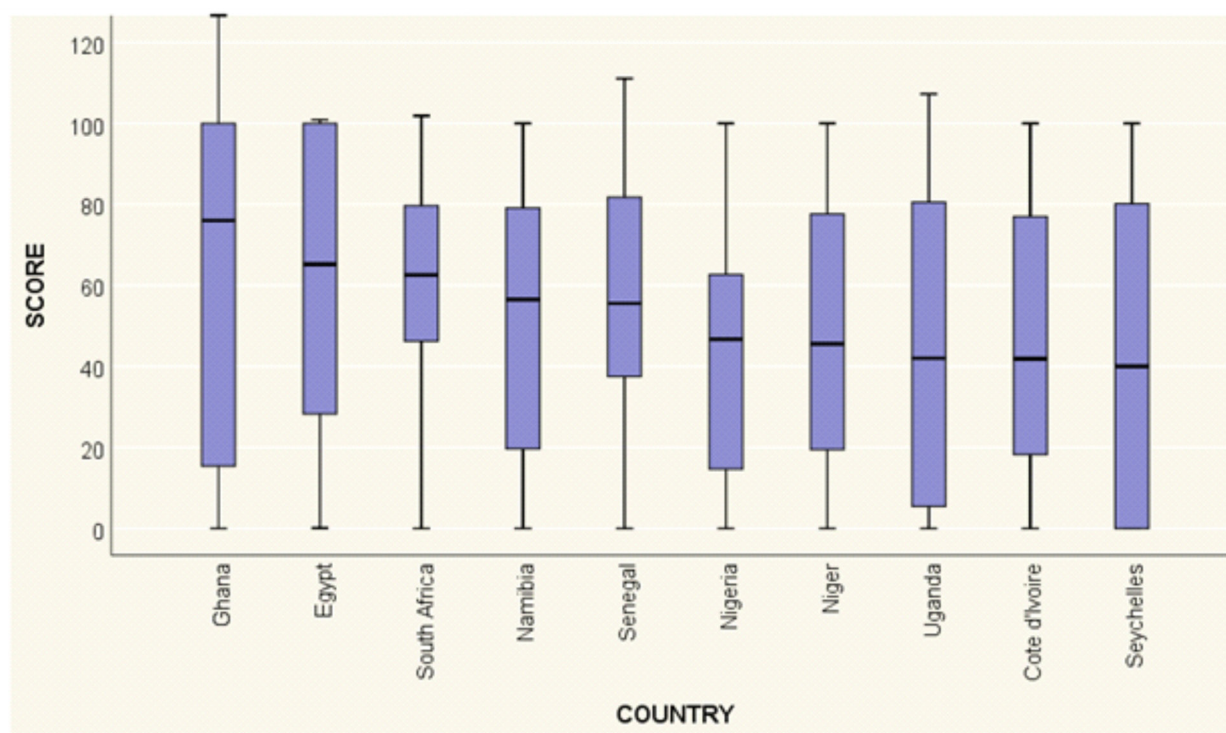


Figure 15: The ten best performing countries in the 2021 WASSMO Reporting Round.

The above group contains Member States known to be strong performers in the water sector, who also have relatively strong national water sector monitoring and reporting systems. This therefore lends credence to the methodology described above.

### 3.4 Performance by Themes

The analysis showed that the themes with highest scores from Member States were themes 5, 6 and 2, while the worst performing themes were themes 3 and 4. Only one indicator under theme 5 was used (degree of implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures) because the other two indicators provide information on the quantitative impacts of climate change, and are only useful when analyzed in the context of the level of previous impacts. The data was insufficient for this kind of analysis. For the single indicator under Theme 5 that was used, only 4 Member States provided data, which may not be representative of the situation on the continent. Therefore, the real strong performing themes were Theme 6 and Theme 2. The results also show that the critical theme of finance performed weakly, with the median for all Member States being 20% of the targets for the theme.

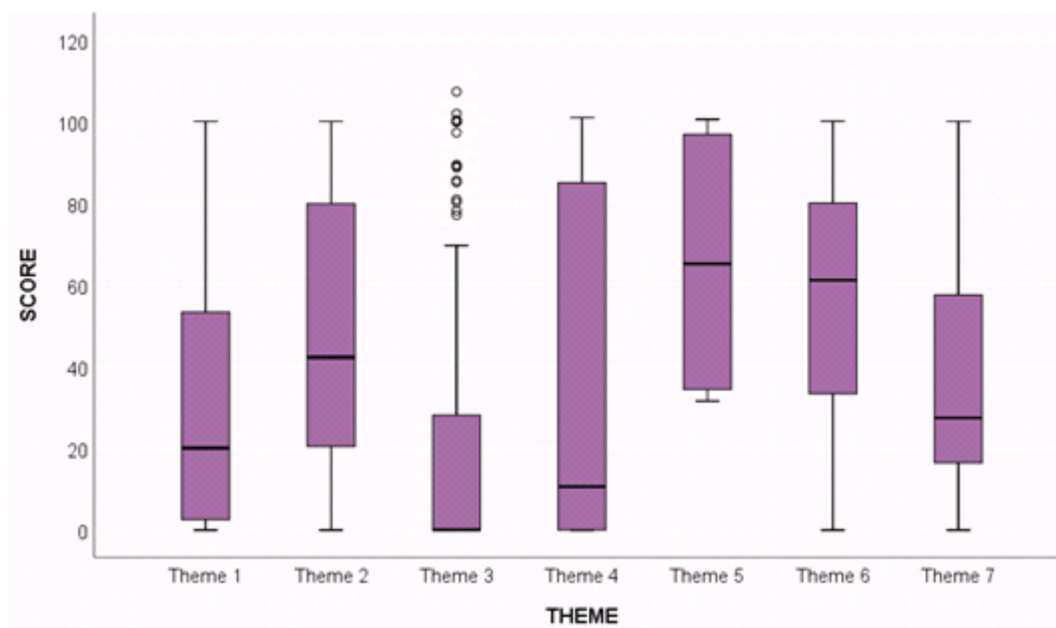


Figure 16: Performance of countries grouped by WASSMO Theme

### 3.5 Performance by Sub-Region

The strongest performing region was North Africa. This was followed by Southern Africa and West Africa. Central and Eastern Africa were the weakest performing regions.

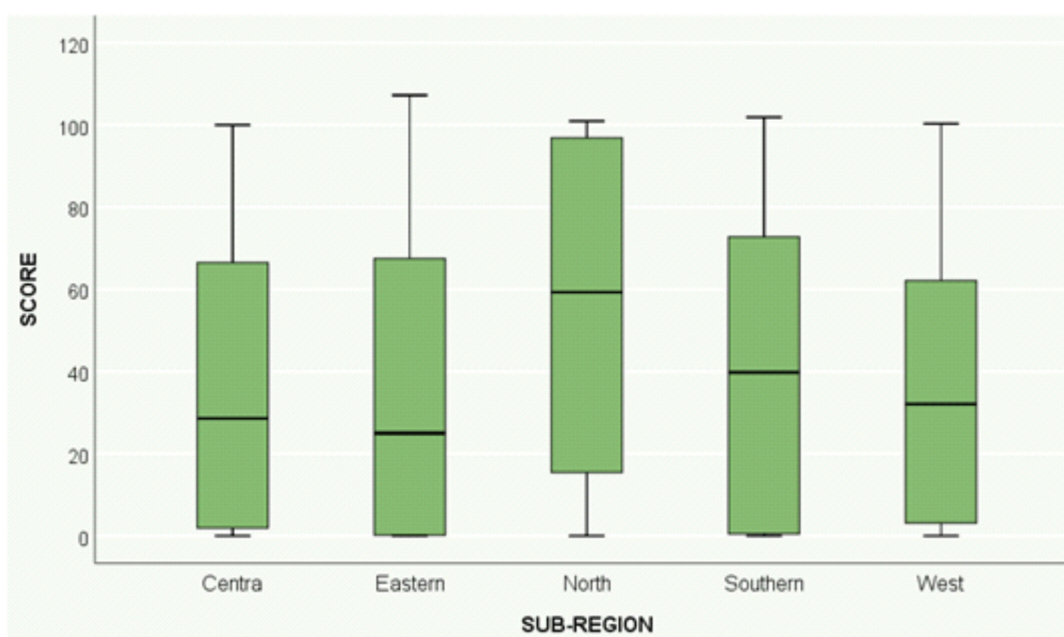


Figure 17: Performance of countries grouped by AMCOW Sub-Regions

### 3.6 Trends in performance over time

The WASSMO System underwent major re-design in 2016 that saw the number of indicators increase from 15 to 44. For this reason, most of the indicators have no records earlier than 2016. Furthermore, patchiness of data across years, with countries reporting on 50% or less of the WASSMO indicators, has meant that comparison across years is not possible for a few indicators.

With the above limitations in mind, overall, it can be said that there has been rather little change in the status of indicators over the years. While it is true that individual Member States have made significant progress under each of the indicators, at collective level, performance has stagnated.

The specific trends under the themes are the following:

1. **Theme 1: Financing.** The indicators on financing of the water sector had moderately weak performance and remained more or less unchanged over the years. i.e. movement to increase financing to reach the Sharm El Sheikh and other commitments is not happening.
2. **Theme 2: Water supply, sanitation, hygiene, and wastewater.** The performance with respect to access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene is moderate to moderately weak, and is on a slight decline over the years i.e., the population of unserved is on the increase, not decline. The only exception is open defecation, which is on a steady but slow decline.
3. **Theme 3: Water infrastructure for growth.** There is little change in the indicators for water-related infrastructure development. Efforts to develop hydropower and agricultural irrigation are not sufficiently large to significantly change the continental level indicators.
4. **Theme 4: Managing and protecting water resources.** Few Member States reported on these indicators, which include level of water stress, water use efficiency across all sectors, and ambient water quality. For the few Member States that did report on these indicators, performance was moderately strong and on the rise over the years.
5. **Theme 5: Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.** Indicators on this theme appear to be improving over the years, although too few Member States reported on them.
6. **Theme 6: Governance and institutions.** The indicators under this theme had moderately strong performance across the years, but with little change.
7. **Theme 7: Information management and capacity development.** The indicators under this theme had moderately weak performance and were largely unchanging. Among other things, the level of reporting on WASSMO indicators has not improving much over the years.



Outside the nurses' residence near the community dispensary, one kilometer from Cheru's home, men work on pipeline connections in a valve chamber. Using valves, the pipeline maintenance crew can route the water's flow to different access points.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 General Conclusions

The overall conclusions of the 2021 report are the following:

1. **Country capacity and data quality:** The capabilities of Member States for WASSMO monitoring and reporting remain weak. Several Member States are still experiencing challenges with compiling data and reporting on the status of the water sector through the WASSMO system. AMCOW Secretariat extended the deadline for submission of data for the 2021 campaign several times to allow the Member States to complete their submissions. In the end, 38 Member States provided data, which was lower than the previous level of 42 Member States providing data. The data provided by the Member States had errors, and about 25% was not useable for the analysis. The delay in response and data quality challenges show the weak capacity of the WASSMO System at the national level. The other indicators are the fact that only 2 Member States have attained a high level of establishment of the WASSMO System, and the median proportion of WASSMO indicators reported upon was 34.9%. Besides indicating weak cross-sectoral collaboration, the errors in the data suggest a lack of data quality check at the national level, which could have been improved with the involvement of other sectors.
2. **Geographical coverage:** The average number of Member States that provided data for each WASSMO indicator was 14. Ten or fewer Member States provided data for 30 of the WASSMO indicators (excluding water factsheet parameters). This patchy nature of the data makes it hard to draw continent-wide inferences from the data.

3. **Data spread:** The various WASSMO targets are being met at varying rates by member states. Under each theme, some Member States perform very weakly while others are performing strongly for the same indicators. Therefore, the support that the Member States receive to improve their performance on the WASSMO system cannot be focused on a few areas but should be widened and tailored to the needs of each country.
4. **Enabling environment:** While the observation above (of a wider range of performance for each theme) holds, the Member States generally performed moderately well for Theme 6 on Governance and Capacity Building followed by Theme 2 on Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene. In line with this, there is optimism for the improvement of WASSMO targets in the Member States over time, given that the enabling environment is in place to enable investments and other management measures. The performance of Member States was weakest regarding Theme 3 on Water Infrastructure for Growth and Theme 4 Managing and Protecting Water Resources.
5. **Sub-regional performance:** Across the continent, North Africa followed by West Africa had the strongest performance. Eastern African had the weakest performance amongst the five regions of Africa.
6. **General rate of change:** The overall performance in the 2021 data campaign (for meeting targets in the WASSMO system) is similar to the level in the 2017-2018 campaign. The rate of change over time is generally low and unable to propel the Member States to meet the SDG targets in 2030.

## 4.2 Specific conclusions

### 4.2.1 Theme 1: Financing

Specific messages with respect to the financing theme are the following:

- Member States are not on track to meeting funding targets by 2025. The target of providing at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene has been met by only one country, and the target of allocating at least 5% of the national budget to water supply, sanitation and hygiene was met by two Member States.
- Total funding to the water sector is less than half of the requirement for comprehensive water resources management and development.
- Member States are not on track to attainable sustainable funding of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. ODA financing makes up about 50% of the sector financing. Only in one country is ODA financing less than 25% of the sector financing.
- There are inequalities between sub-sectors, with about two-thirds of all funding to the water supply, sanitation and hygiene sector going to drinking water supply: about 20% going to sanitation and about 12% going to hygiene.
- There is a moderate level of application of water tariffs that take into consideration needs of the poor and vulnerable. Five of the 38 Member States that participated in the 2021 data campaign have attained the level of pro-poor water tariffs being applied in all water utilities.

#### 4.2.2 Theme 2: Water supply, sanitation, hygiene, and wastewater

Specific messages with respect to water supply, sanitation and hygiene are the following:

- Member States are not on track to attain universal access to safe water supply, safely managed sanitation and basic hygiene by 2030.
- There is disparity between country reported access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, and access levels contained in the JMP system, due to the way Member States define the WASH indicators.
- Five Member States have attained safe water supply access levels of 80% and higher, but for the majority of Member States, 50% or less of the population has access to safely managed drinking water supply services.
- No country has attained a level of at least 80% of the population having access to safely managed sanitation. In the majority of Member States, less than 25% of the population has access to safely managed sanitation services.
- Moderate progress has been made in providing access to water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools. In two Member States 80% or higher of the schools have a water, sanitation and hygiene programme that caters for the needs of girls. In the rest of the Member States, about 40% of schools have such services.
- Member States are not on track to eliminate open defecation by 2030. Eight Member States have attained a level of less than 5% of the population practicing open defecation. In the rest of the Member States about 17% of the population still practices open defecation.
- The level of access to basic hygiene services remains low. Two Member States have attained a level of 805 or higher of the population having access to hand washing facilities with soap and water on premises. In the rest of the Member States, about one third of the countries has access to such services.
- A large proportion of human waste, typically about 80%, is discharge into the environment before it is safely treated.

#### 4.2.3 Theme 3: Water resources development for growth

Specific messages with respect to water resources development for growth are the following:

- Member States have made moderate progress with respect to developing their hydropower potential. Seven of the Member States that provided data had attained the AWW target of developing at least 25% of their economically feasible hydropower potential, but the rest were below this target.
- Member States have also made moderate progress with respect to developing their irrigable potential. Five Member States had met the AWW target of developing at 30% of their national irrigable potential, but the rest of the Member States were below this.
- Water use efficiency in the agricultural and industrial sectors in Africa was within the range of efficiencies reported globally. However, for the services sectors, efficiencies in Africa were

about half of the globally reported average.

#### **4.2.4 Theme 4: Management and protection of water resources**

Specific messages with respect to Theme 4 on the management and protection of water resources are the following:

- For most Member States, the level of water stress remains low as water withdrawals are a low proportion of Total Renewable Water Resources.
- In general, groundwaters in Africa have better ambient water quality than surface waters, and running waters (streams and rivers) have better water quality than standing waters (lakes, reservoirs and ponds). In the Member States that provided data, about 98% of groundwater was of good ambient water quality. This was only 85% of rivers and 75% of lakes. The proportion of good ambient water quality is expected to drop if polluting parameters are included in the assessment.

#### **4.2.5 Theme 5: Climate change and disaster risk management**

Specific messages with respect to the Theme 5 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management is:

- Member States have made little progress with respect to developing systems for collection and reporting on impacts of climate change and water-related natural disasters. Hence, too few Member States provided information for this theme making it hard to draw any conclusions about the theme.

#### **4.2.6 Theme 6: Governance and institutions**

The specific message with respect to Theme 6 on Governance and Institutions is:

- The Member States have made moderately strong progress with respect to establishing the enabling environment to support sustainable water resources management and development. A number of Member States (3-10 countries) have attained a level of 80% or higher with respect to establishment of policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks for various aspects of water management, including transparency and integrity, gender mainstreaming and transboundary water management. The rest of the Member States attained a level of 60% or higher for all the elements of the enabling environment. This is a positive development and should result in stronger growth of the sector over time.

#### **4.2.7 Theme 7: Information management and capacity development**

Specific messages with respect to Theme 7 on Information Management and Capacity Development are the following:

- There has been moderate progress in establishment of national systems for reporting on WASSMO indicators.
- The level of data submission is low, and covers on average only about one third of the WASSMO framework indicators.

#### 4.2.8 Trends in performance over time.

Overall, there has been little change in the status of indicators over the years. While individual Member States have made significant progress under each of the indicators, at collective level, performance has more or less stagnated. Progression to increase financing to reach the Sharm El Sheikh and other commitments is not happening, and access levels to safely managed drinking water, sanitation, and basin hygiene are either stagnant, or on a slight decline. The exception is open defecation, which is experiencing a steady but slow decline.

#### 4.3 Recommendations

1. **Increase public sector allocations to the sector and incentivize water supply, sanitation and hygiene services provision:** Most of the African Union Member States will not reach the SDG 6, Africa Water Vision 2025 and Sharm El Sheikh targets. A key element of the fundamental constraints identified is the lack of commensurate budgetary allocations to the water management and water, sanitation, and hygiene services subsectors. There is a need for Member States to increase – at least sixfold – the level of investment in the sector beyond what has been reported by the Member States for the 2021 Annual Report. In addition, there is an urgent need for Member States to incentivise private sector participation in the water and sanitation sector.
2. **Investment financing:** AMCOW shall increase efforts at advocacy for increased investment financing to address the big infrastructure gap in water-related sectors in Africa (water supply and sanitation, energy, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, navigation, etc.). This will target potential donors in the international community, but also the Member States to increase domestic investment financing to the water sector.
3. **Climate change:** In collaboration with NEPAD-AUDA and other regional and international partners, AMCOW will increase efforts to support Member States in improving systems for monitoring and reporting on climate change adaption and mitigation measures, on building resilience in the water sector to impacts of climate change, and monitoring and reporting on climate related disasters.
4. **Water use efficiency:** AMCOW in collaboration with UN caretaker agencies for SDG indicators under the leadership of the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6(IMI-SDG6) will continue to build capacity of Member States to improve the collection of data required for estimation of water use efficiency across multiple water-related sectors.
5. **National Coordination platform:** To strengthen the WASSMO system for effective reporting at a continental and global level, the National Coordination Platforms (NCPs) should be operationalised. Thus, AMCOW and UN partners will make sure existing NCPs are strengthened or new ones are established.
6. **Peer-to-peer learning:** The information provided by Member States for the 2021 edition of the sector monitoring report highlights great peer-to-peer learning opportunities among Member States. It is imperative to develop Member States experience sharing networks within the 5 regions. Through the networks, the factors underlying the success of the Member States on track to achieve the targets can be shared and adapted to contribute to the progress of other Member States. Similarly, Member States-led communities of

practice should be operationalised. They should develop and support implementation of practicable solutions to the challenges faced in either implementing the commitments and or monitoring their progress.

7. **Prioritization of the WASSMO data:** prioritise the data collection, reporting and use of WASSMO data at Member States level for planning and subsequent generation of data for evidence and to inform socio-economic decisions.
8. **Strengthen collaboration for accountability:** Lack of accountability at some levels of the water and sanitation value chain have declined the engagement of some partners. The Civil Society Organisation (CSO) should redouble their effort for accountability in the water and sanitation sector to ensure that the resources are used efficiently. Also, the Government should increase the collaboration with CSOs to scale up good practices and success stories
9. **General capacity building:** AMCOW in collaboration with partners such as UN caretaker agencies for SDG indicators under the leadership of UN Water, the African Development Bank/African Water Facility, and international donors, should build capacity of Member States on the operation and maintenance of the WASSMO System. Out of 55 Member States, only 38 participated in the 2021 data campaign. And of the 38 countries, about two thirds provided data for less than 50% of the indicators. Furthermore, for one third of the WASSMO indicators, ten or less Member States provided data. This limits the effectiveness of AMCOW's annual report as a tool for informed decision making on the water sector in Africa. The capacity building needs to focus on two areas: (a) strengthening national systems for data collection with emphasis on themes where only few countries are reporting; and (b) strengthening the ability of national focal points to compile data and report through the WASSMO System.



Ireen, 9, sponsored, collects clean water from the borehole that was drilled in her village by World Vision ten days earlier. There is even a place for community members to wash laundry by the tap.



The Education Committee from Nkhoma AP, Malawi, made up of community members, meet under the shade of a mango tree in the World Vision AP office compound, to make decisions on how the AP education budget is spent.

## 5. NEXT STEPS

### 5.1 Improving the WASSMO System

The AMCOW Secretariat working together with partners such as UN Water, WHO, UNICEF, FAO and AfDB/AFW will carry out the following task to improve the WASSMO System.

1. Working with Member States to improve the quality of data collected in the 2021 data campaign
2. Carrying out general training on the WASSMO system, including data quality control at national level, in preparation for the next round of data collection.
3. Carry out focused training on data collection and computations with respect to water use efficiency.
4. Effect further refinement and improvement to the online WASSMO system.

### 5.2 Addressing Africa Water Sector Challenges

The priority actions are the following:

1. Through initiatives such as the High-Level Panel on Water Investments for Africa, AMCOW will work with partners such as AUDA-NEPAD, AfDB Global Centre on Adaptation, UNDP, UNICEF and GWP to mobilize investment financing for climate resilient water infrastructure development in Africa.
2. The AMCOW Secretariat will work with partners such as AfDB/AFW to prepare and disseminate knowledge products to support advocacy for the water sector, and facilitated resource mobilization efforts for the Africa water sector.



Four boys play at the village water point provided by World Vision in Kayan, Niger.

## 6. ANNEXES

### A1: The African Water Supply and Sanitation Monitoring and Reporting System (WASSMO)

#### A1.1 Overview of the WASSMO System

The 11th ordinary session of the African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government that took place in July 2008 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt tasked the African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW) to monitor and report annual progress towards implementation of what has come to be known as the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments on water and sanitation.

Following the above directive, AMCOW in collaboration with the African Union Commission, and with financial support from the African Water Facility (AWF,) in 2016 developed a African Water and Sanitation Monitoring and Reporting System (WASSMO). WASSMO is the first ever continent-wide automated web-based system that exclusively captures data on water and sanitation across the 55 member states of the African Union using harmonized progress indicators. The purpose of WASSMO is to aid decision-making by the AU Heads of State and Government through the creation of a continent-wide credible monitoring and reporting system that regularly provides information on the state of water development on the African continent, and on progress towards implementation of the Sharm El Sheikh commitments and SDG targets.

WASSMO is an improvement over a preliminary African Water and Sanitation M&E System that was developed in 2011-2012 with technical and financial support from GIZ. The present WASSMO System comprises of four key elements as follows: (a) framework of targets and indicators; (b) water factsheet; (c) web-based data capture and reporting system; (d) annual reports. These four elements are briefly described below.

## **A1.2 Framework of themes, targets, indicators and parameters**

This is the core of the WASSMO System. It comprises of 7 themes, 28 sub-themes, 44 indicators and 156 parameters for computing indicator values. The seven themes are (1) water infrastructure for growth; (2) managing and protecting water resources; (3) water supply, sanitation, hygiene and wastewater; (4) climate change and disaster risk reduction; (5) Governance and Institutions; (6) financing; and (7) information management and capacity development.

## **A1.3 Water Fact Sheet**

In addition to the system of themes, sub-themes, targets and indicators, the WASSMO Framework also includes a set of 36 data points (background water facts) used to provide a general overview of water-related issues in the countries. The country fact sheet is organized under the following 7 themes: (a) socio-economic dimension; (b) water availability; (c) water use; (d) water sanitation and health; (e) water management and regulation; (f) transboundary dimension; and (g) extreme events.

## **A1.4 Web-based data capture and reporting system**

The web-based system serves as a central data repository and information management system. It is used by countries to input new data and to access data and information already in the system. The system displays data on indicators in tabular and graphical form and allows for export of data held in the system. An Operational Manual on the system has been prepared and national stakeholders have been trained on use of the system. The system comprises of three components: (a) an updating module that is used by country Focal Points and M&E teams to upload national data using their personal passwords; (b) a reporting module that is accessible to the general public and is used to view and download data and graphic outputs from the system; and (c) an administration module only accessible by the system administrator based at the AMCOW Secretariat.

Other important features of the online WASSMO system include (a) the ability to display data submitted under the previous monitoring round to serve as a guide during data entry in a new monitoring round; (b) the ability to automatically compute indicator values based on input data; this helps to avoid errors in indicator value computation by country staff; (c) allowing for offline use; this can help to overcome challenges of intermittent internet connectivity experienced by some countries; (d) allowing for designation of different levels of users, some who can create new temporary records, and others ('super users') who can add new records, and make changes, to the permanent database; this allows to designate many persons to enter data at country level, and one officer to be responsible for verifying the accuracy of entered data and its uploaded onto the permanent system.

## **A1.5 Annual reports**

The African Water and Sanitation Sector Reports, also known as the Annual Report on the implementation of the July 2008 Assembly Declaration on the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments, are reports jointly prepared by AMCOW and the African Union Commission (AUC) for the AU Summit of Heads of State and Government. Five annual reports (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017) have been prepared since the initiation of the African Monitoring and Reporting System around 2010. The current report is the sixth report to the AU summit in the water sector. Regional meetings are usually organized at which country experts review the draft reports before they are presented to AMCOW.













## A2: Annex 2: Summary of Performance and Trends














Colour	Performance range
	0-20%
	21-40%
	41-60%
	61-80%
	81-100%
↑	Improvement in status of indicator
●	No change in status of indicator
↓	Decline in status of indicator












Manica, Mozambique - August 2, 2019 Hand water pump innovation being used for hand washing in Africa















Indicator	Target	N	Median indicator value	Closeness to target		Median
I-1.1c: Percentage of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.5% or more of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	11	0.1%...	20%		↓
I-1.2d: Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene.	5% or more of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene.	10	2.9%	58%		●
1-1.3: Percentage of total financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene that comes through Official Development Assistance (ODA)	25% or less of government-coordinated spending plan for the sector comes from Official Development Assistance.	6	48.76%	56%		↑






I-1.4 The proportion of the population served by public water utilities that apply tariffs embracing cross-subsidies and considerations for needs of the poor.	100% water utilities implement water supply and wastewater tariffs that address cross-subsidy and the needs of the poor.	16	55.83%	56%		
I-1.5: Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management.		19	40.0%	40%		
I-1.6c: Percentage of water and sanitation sector budget that is financed from non-governmental sources and is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.		3	5.81%	19%		
Theme 2: Water Supply, Sanitation, Wastewater and Hygiene						
I-2.1f: Percentage of population with safely managed drinking water services.	Achieve equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	19	48.74%	49%		
I-2.2f: Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services.	Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	19	22.08%	22%		
I-2.3: The percentage of primary and secondary schools with a school sanitation program under which needs of girls are taken into consideration.	Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, ending open defecation, and paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	15	41.07%	41%		
I-2.4c: Percentage of population practicing open defecation.	End open defecation	24	16.84%	23%		

I-2.5c: Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home.	Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, and end open defecation while paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	22	32.38%	32%		
I-2.6: Percentage of wastewater not safely treated.	T-2.6: By 2030, halve the proportion of untreated wastewater.	3	83.88%	16%		
Theme 3: Water Infrastructure for Growth						
I-3.1a: Installed hydropower capacity as a percentage of economically feasible potential	Develop 25% or more of hydropower potential.	20	15.48%	62%		
I-3.2b: Irrigation area as a percentage of National Irrigation Potential.	Develop 30% of the national irrigation potential.	18	8.92%	30%		
I-3.1b: Energy Water Productivity	Substantially increase energy water productivity.	3	0.07 KWh/m <sup>3</sup>			
I-3.2a: Change in Crop Water Productivity (CWP)	Increase water productivity from irrigation and rainfed agriculture by 60% from 2000 to 2025.	3	0.31 USD/m <sup>3</sup>			
I-3.2c: Agricultural Water Productivity	Substantially increase agricultural water productivity.	9	0.58 USD/m <sup>3</sup>	89%		
I-3.3: Industrial Water Productivity	Substantially increase industrial water productivity.	9	15.90 USD/m <sup>3</sup>	64%		
I-3.4b Services water use efficiency	Substantially increase water-use efficiency in the services sector.	19	54.64 USD/m <sup>3</sup>	46%		
3.4a Municipal Water Supply Efficiency	Substantially increase municipal water efficiency.	12	98.62%	99%*		

I-3.5: Percentage of potential transboundary infrastructure that is installed/under installation in reporting year	Develop 50% or more of planned infrastructure of regional importance to the benefit of all riparian states.	0				
I-3.6: Required water infrastructure for growth	Increase the capacity of water infrastructure to at least 70% of the capacity required to effectively support growth.	0				
Theme 4: Managing and Protecting Water Resources						
I-4.1a: Level of water stress	Ensure sustainable freshwater withdrawals.	5	20.07%	100%		
I-4.1b: Water use efficiency across all sectors	Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors.	7	7.39 USD /m3	39%		
I-4.3d: Proportion of surface and ground water bodies with good ambient water quality.	80% or more of tested water bodies should have good quality	12	81.37%	81%		
Theme 5: Climate change and disaster risk management						
I-5.1 Degree of implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.	Implement 90% of planned water-related aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.	4	65.14%	72%		
I-5.2a: Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people. (SDG-11.5.1)	Reduce by 25% the number of deaths, number of people affected and value of direct economic losses caused by water-related disasters	10	352.75 per 100,000 people			
I-5.2b: Direct economic loss from water-related disasters in relation to national GDP, including water-related disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.	Reduce by 25% the number of deaths, number of people affected and value of direct economic losses caused by water-related disasters	6	0.15% of GDP			

## Theme 6: Governance and Institutions

I-6.1: Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels.	Establish an enabling environment for good water governance at all levels.	29	60.00%	60%		
I-6.3: Degree of implementation of management instruments	Establish management instruments to implement good water governance at all levels.	26	53.33%	53%		
I-6.2a: Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels.	Establish institutions with the capacity to implement good water governance at all levels	27	63.18%	63%		
I-6.2b: Proportion of drinking water points having actively functioning water and sanitation committees	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management at 90% of drinking water sources.	14	65.26%	73%		
I-6.5: Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	Mainstream integrity and transparency practices across water policies, water institutions and water governance frameworks	19	73.33	73%		
I-6.6: Percentage of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	Ensure that gender concerns are taken into account in formulation of policy, law and plans in all sectors of water and sanitation to create equity and equality.	14	68.75	69%		
I-6.4: Area of transboundary water basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation as a percentage of all transboundary basins areas in the country	Establish operational arrangements for transboundary water cooperation, covering 100% of transboundary waters.	18	90.16%	90%		


Theme 7: Information Management and Capacity Development						
I-7.1a: Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for WASSMO.	Fully implement an effective African monitoring and reporting system including all countries.	13	60%	60%		
I-7.1b: Percentage of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country.	Fully implement an effective African monitoring and reporting system including all countries.	38	34.9%	35%		
I-7.2b1: Amount of funds disbursed to education and research as a percentage of the total disbursement to the water and sanitation sector.	5% or more of the funding of the water and sanitation sector allocated to education and research activities.	6	0.59%	12%		


\* Data probably has inaccuracies





11 T. Y. Danjuma Street, Asokoro, Abuja, Nigeria.

 [www.amcow-online.org](http://www.amcow-online.org)

 Twitter: amcowafrica