State of Sanitation in Africa
A CSE – Down to Earth Media Briefing in Africa

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Outline

WASH in Figures

Poor Sanitation and Water Quality

Counting Toilets: Impact on Improved Health

Poor Sanitation in Schools: Towards SDG

MHM: UNICEF’s Engagement with Govts

Open Defecation Elimination Rate in Ethiopia and Health Burden
Access to Improved Water Supply

- 46 percent of the population have access to basic drinking water services.
- 94 million people drink water from unimproved sources and surface water.
- 63 million cover long distances to get water from improved sources.
- For universal access to at least basic drinking water services by 2030:
  - current annual efforts 6.4 million people need to be doubled.
Access to Basic Sanitation

- Only 20 percent of the population (57 million) have access to basic sanitation services.
- Almost half, 140 million, use unimproved facilities.
- 35 million use shared improved facilities.
- For universal access to basic sanitation services—by 2030,
  - current annual efforts 2.6 million people need to increase to 22 million (8 fold increase)
Eastern Africa Region
WASH in Figures

Open Defecation
• About 57 million people practice open defecation (OD).
• Current OD elimination rate of 2.2 people per year needs to increased to 5.5 million people (2.5 times) in order to eliminate OD by 2030.

Handwashing with Soap
• Only 14% of the population (ranging from just 1% in Ethiopia to 48% in Tanzania) wash their hands with soap
• 223 million people out of the 260 million don't want their hands with soap and water

Open defecation rates in the region have generally reduced, with highest reduction in Ethiopia from 80% in 2000 to 27% in 2015.
# to reach per year to achieve universal basic services access by 2030 (in millions)

1.81
3.06
3.75

# to reach per year to eliminate OD by 2030 (in millions)

0.53

RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES: Steady but slow progress in the last few years. Needs a lot more efforts in all fronts as the country’s population is high, so numbers to reach are also very high. The high proportion of population sharing sanitation facilities in urban areas needs specific attention.
Child population in ESAR now and in the future…

**BIRTHS**

From 2018 to 2050, 653 million babies will be born in ESAR or about 20 million births per year, on average...

**ADOLESCENTS**

From 2018 to 2050, 565 million children will enter into adolescence in ESAR or about 17 million every year, on average...

What are the implications for the WASH sub-sectors?
Poor Sanitation and Water Quality

• Large amounts of human fecal waste into water bodies, heavily impacting water quality.

• Surface and groundwater (urban areas) are heavily polluted
  • microbial
  • chemical contaminants (agrochemicals)

• Improved environmental sanitation is key to improving water quality in the region
Counting Toilets – impact on improved Health

• Improved toilet can only separate humans from excreta.

• Number of toilets constructed does not translate into usage

To improve health, more than toilets are required.

Complementary behavior and practices

• Handwashing with soap and water
• Proper use of toilets
• Safely emptied, transported, treated and disposed
Poor Sanitation in Schools – towards SDG

Disconnect between the Upstream engagement EE and access to WinS services at the school level.

Adjust Strategies -

• Theory of Change for WinS
• WinS Game Plan which includes advocacy and C4D
• Investment Case and Resource Mobilization Plan
• Operation & Maintenance Plan
• Monitoring (inclusion of Core Questions in EMIS)
Menstrual Hygiene Management – UNICEF’s Engagement with Govt.

Regional Office Support Country Offices (COs)

- Generate Evidence – scoping studies
- Develop enhanced models and partnerships for sustainable WinS (incl. MHM)
- Support to national education systems with aim of influencing policies, strategies, budget allocation
- Increased awareness and advocacy – MHM Day
Open Defecation Elimination Rate - Ethiopia

- Significant reduction in EA on open defecation rates over the years.
- Ethiopia case is exemplary 80% to 27% in 15-years.
- Stopped practicing open defecation, using unimproved sanitation facilities
- Population got stuck in using unimproved sanitation facilities,
- Movement up the sanitation ladder very slow. (4% moving up to basic sanitation services)
- Improved WASH intervention contribute to reduction of 10% of disease burden worldwide (WHO)