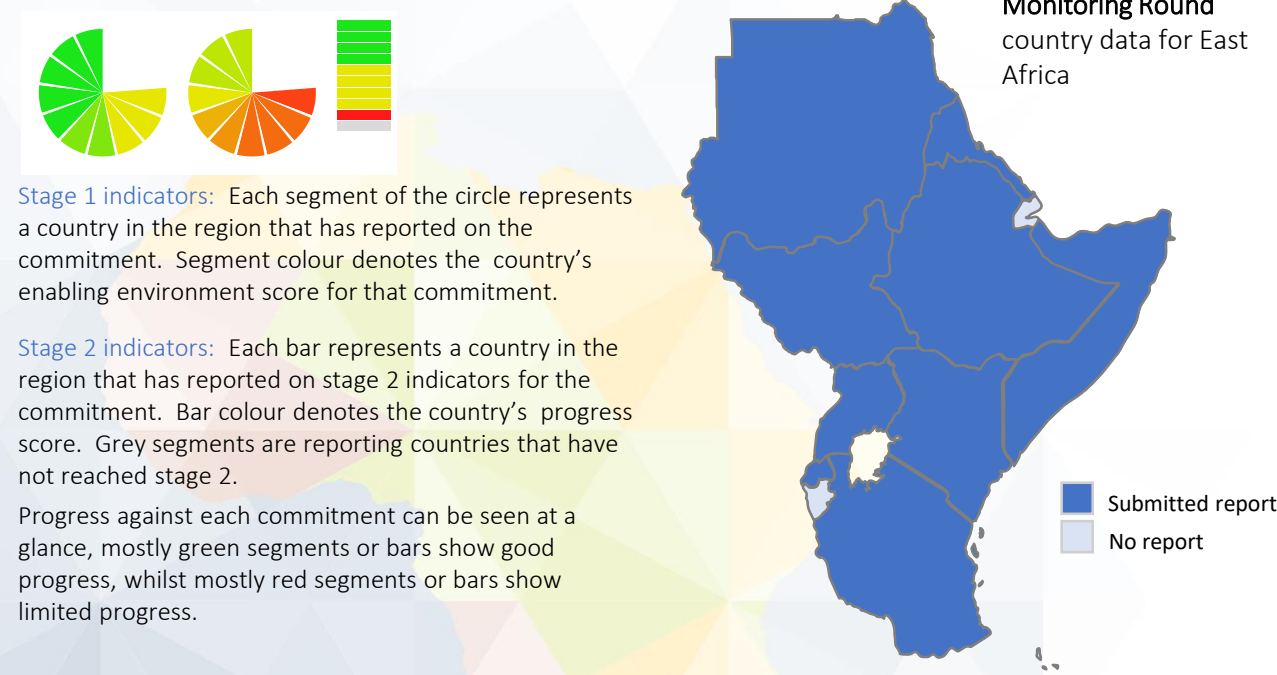


KEY TO UNDERSTANDING THE COMMITMENTS PROGRESS SYMBOLS:



Footnotes:
(1) Source: Monitoring the eThekweni Commitments on Sanitation endline report (AfricaSan 4 report, 2015)
(2) Date source: Progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines. Geneva: WHO and UNICEF, 2017. See <https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2018-01/JMP-2017-report-final.pdf> for definitions
(3) Hygiene data presented refers to the 8 countries in the region with data available on handwashing with soap.



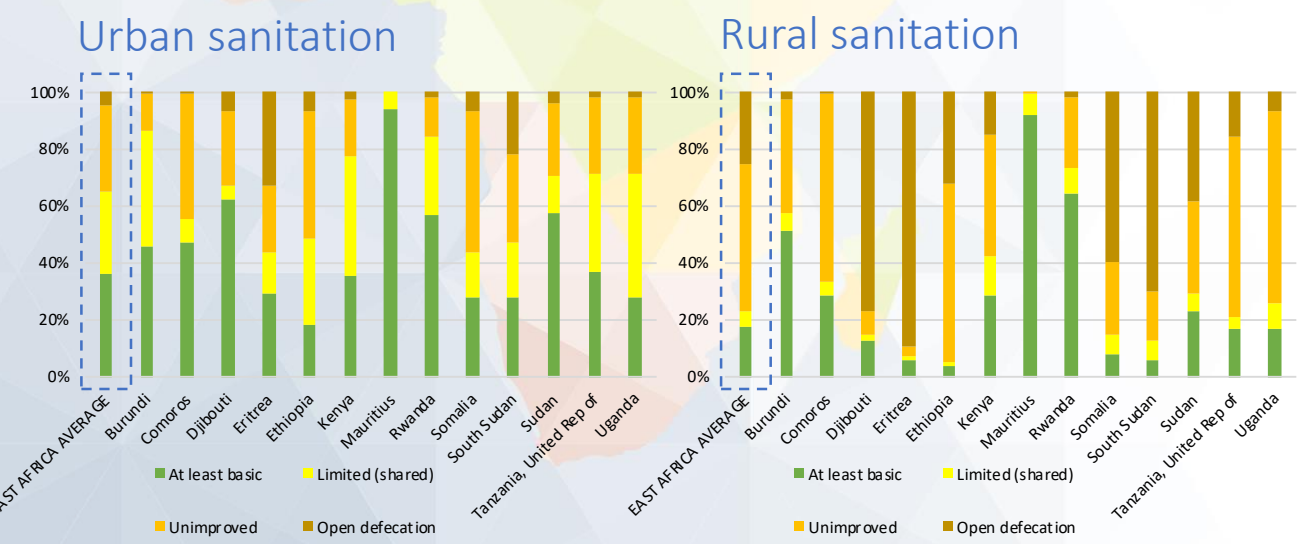
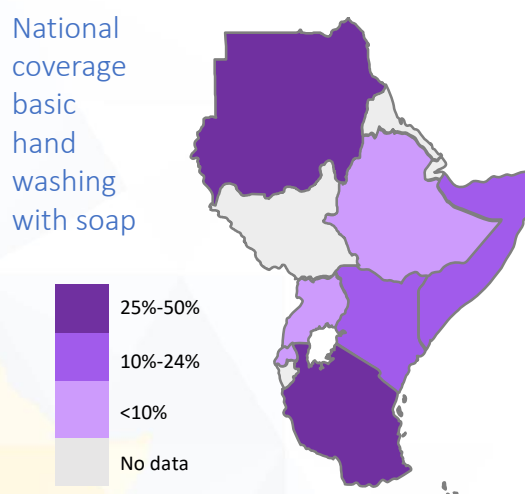
In 2015 African Ministers responsible for Sanitation and Hygiene adopted the Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene. The Ngor monitoring process captures progress against the Ngor vision, and the Ngor commitments both in terms of whether the building blocks of the enabling environment are in place, and subsequently progress against country-specific targets. The key findings of the baseline monitoring in East Africa include:

- Across the region there has been significant progress in commitments relating to establishing leadership and coordination structures, and government-led monitoring and review systems. These are key areas which drive progress ⁽¹⁾.
- Establishing budgets for sanitation and hygiene, and developing and funding strategies to bridge the human resources capacity gap remain critical bottlenecks which threaten to undermine progress.
- There has been little progress in eliminating untreated waste waste, and encouraging its productive re-use.

TRACKING THE NGOR DECLARATION VISION

Achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminate open defecation by 2030

- The vision of the Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene predates, but closely aligns to SDG targets 1.4 and 6.2.
- Less than 20% of region’s rural population, and only one third of the urban population have access to at least basic sanitation⁽²⁾.
- Open defecation is a predominantly rural issue in East Africa, one quarter of the rural population practice open defecation. This average figure masks several countries with considerably higher rates of OD (60-90%)⁽²⁾.
- Hygiene practice is also low – only 12% rural and 28% urban households in the region have basic handwashing with soap facilities^(2,3).



Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene

EAST AFRICA BASELINE PROGRESS OVERVIEW



THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE	PROGRESS AT A GLANCE (Key pg 4) En Evt Progress	WHERE ARE WE NOW? Summary of progress and bottlenecks across the region	Want to learn more? In East Africa the following countries have reported significant progress in this commitment.
1. Focus on the poorest, most marginalised and unserved aimed at progressively eliminating inequalities in access and use and implement national and local strategies with an emphasis on equity and sustainability		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There has been some progress on this commitment. Seven countries have established rural and urban sanitation and hygiene strategic plans which address the needs of the poorest, most marginalised and unserved populations. Eight countries have established sustainability evaluation mechanisms but only three have published an evaluation in the last three years.Progress against the commitment is hindered by a lack of objective studies against which to identify and target the poorest and most vulnerable populations with services, and a lack of attention to user satisfaction, especially in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Rwanda✓ United Republic of Tanzania
2. Mobilise support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Across East African countries there has been some progress on mobilizing support and resources for sanitation and hygiene in both urban and rural areas. Five countries have approved and adopted sanitation and hygiene policies.There is a high degree of alignment between national visions and the SDGs, and sanitation and hygiene policies are well established, although sometimes well-defined targets are missing.Funding and implementation of sub-national sanitation and hygiene plans is a limitation that remains to be addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Ethiopia✓ Rwanda
3. Establish and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines that consistently increase annually to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP by 2020		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establishing and tracking budget lines for sanitation and hygiene remains a key challenge across East Africa.Only one country in the region reports having an investment plan for sanitation and hygiene which is aligned to both SDG targets (1.4 and 6.2).While two countries report that budgets allocations for sanitation are increasing, none have reached 0.5% GDP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Ethiopia
4. Ensure strong leadership and coordination at all levels to build and sustain governance for sanitation and hygiene across sectors especially water, health, nutrition, education, gender and the environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none">In the East Africa region ensuring that leadership for sanitation and hygiene is clear and that coordination is effective at all levels has performed the most strongly of all the Ngor Commitments.Almost all countries in the region report that there is a government body with a clear mandate to lead and coordinate sanitation and hygiene activities, and that multiple sectors are engaged in coordination activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ South Sudan, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda
5. Develop and fund strategies to bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap at all levels		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There has been limited progress in addressing the sanitation and hygiene capacity gap with well-defined and funded strategies in the region, in both urban and rural settings.Only two countries report having carried out an assessment of needs, and having national and sub-national targets and milestones with more than half of these implemented and on-track.Without accelerated action to address human resource capacity needs, progress in sanitation and hygiene will be undermined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Uganda✓ Sudan
6. Ensure inclusive, safely-managed sanitation services and functional hand-washing facilities in public institutions and spaces		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Seven countries in East Africa have made progress towards having standards, targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene services in some, if not all, institutional settings.More than half of national targets for school and health facility sanitation and hygiene services are reported as on track in three countries in the region.Only one country reports being on track for sanitation and hygiene services in other public institutions and spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Rwanda✓ United Republic of Tanzania
7. Progressively eliminate untreated waste , encouraging its productive use;		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There has been little progress in eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging productive re-use in the region. It is the least well-performing commitment in the region.While countries report that FSM is included in definitions and service standards, only two countries have comprehensive and enforced regulations in place to govern disposal or re-use of faecal waste even in urban areas.A key bottleneck to addressing this commitment is that no country in the region reports having a mechanism through which untreated fecal waste entering the environment is tracked.	
8. Enable and engage the private sector in developing innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services especially for the marginalised and unserved;		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There has been limited progress in engaging the private sector for sanitation and hygiene in the region, but this progress is not yet benefitting the poorest in most countries.While almost all countries report having a private sector engagement strategy, only two report having specific private sector targets for the marginalized and unserved. As a result, while over half of countries have documented cases of the private sector providing sanitation and hygiene products and services to the poorest, it has scaled in only one country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ United Republic of Tanzania
9. Establish government-led monitoring , reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems;		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There has been strong progress in establishing government-led monitoring and review systems in the region.Almost all countries report having country sanitation and hygiene monitoring systems in place, although in some cases data is not yet fully available for use by all government and partners.Seven countries report having an inclusive sector review process, which is aligned to the SDG targets, however this is not always linked to review recommendations being funded and implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Eritrea✓ Ethiopia✓ Rwanda(also Uganda and Tanzania)
10. Enable continued active engagement with AMCOW's AfricaSan process		<ul style="list-style-type: none">East Africa has a relatively consistent history of active engagement in the AfricaSan movement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Uganda✓ Kenya✓ Ethiopia✓ Rwanda