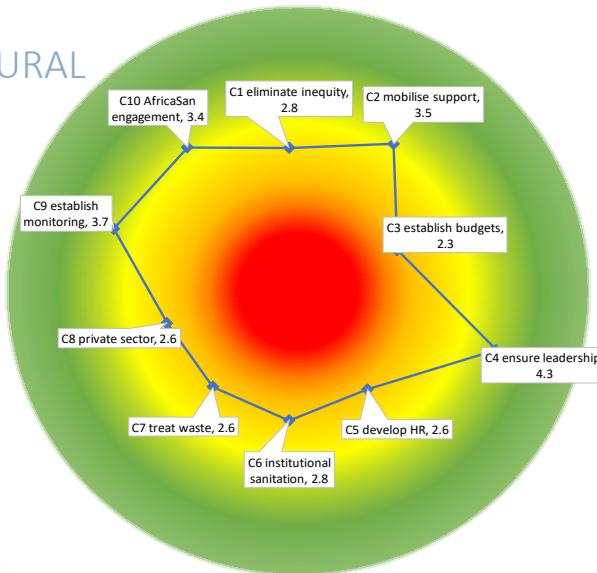
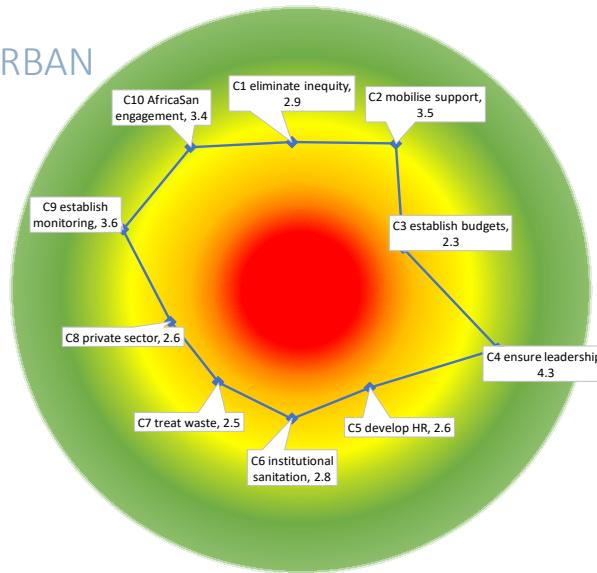


# Progress in the enabling environment of the Ngor commitments in Southern Africa

## RURAL



## URBAN



### KEY TO UNDERSTANDING THE COMMITMENTS PROGRESS SYMBOLS:

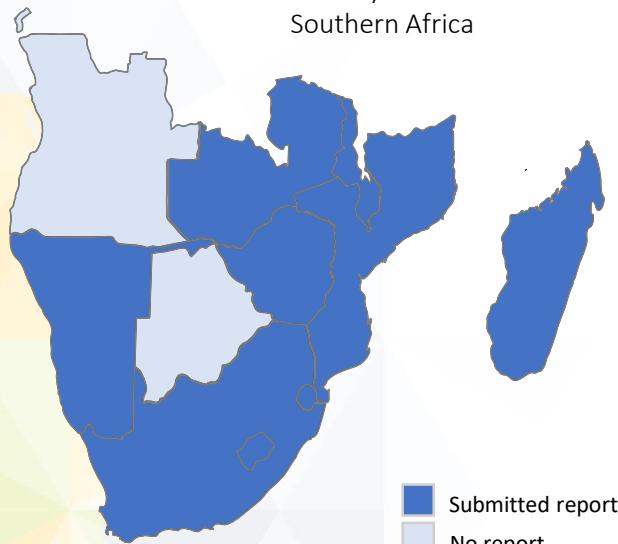


**Stage 1 indicators:** Each segment of the circle represents a country in the region that has reported on the commitment. Segment colour denotes the country's enabling environment score for that commitment.

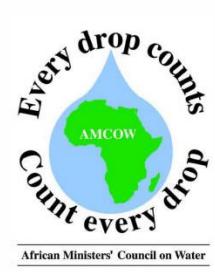
**Stage 2 indicators:** Each bar represents a country in the region that has reported on stage 2 indicators for the commitment. Bar colour denotes the country's progress score. Grey segments are reporting countries that have not reached stage 2.

Progress against each commitment can be seen at a glance, mostly green segments or bars show good progress, whilst mostly red segments or bars show limited progress.

This snapshot is based on the **2018 Baseline Monitoring Round** country data for Southern Africa



Footnotes:  
 (1) Source: Monitoring the eThekweni Commitments on Sanitation endline report (AfricaSan 4 report, 2015)  
 (2) The Sustainable Development Goal 6 2018 Synthesis Report. UN-Water, 2018.  
 (3) 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  
 (4) Hygiene data presented refers to the 9 countries in the region with data available on handwashing with soap.



# Southern Africa Snapshot

## MONITORING THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

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 Southern Africa include:

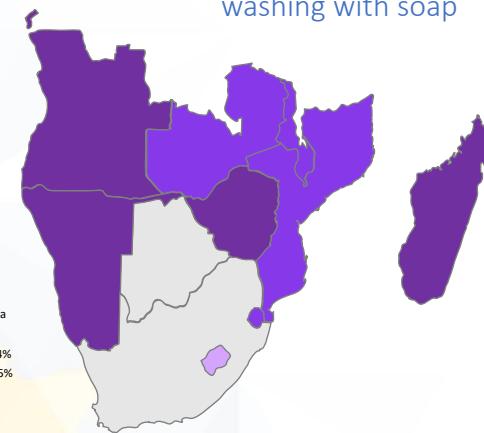
- Across the region there has been good progress against the commitment to establish leadership and coordination structures. This is a key area which drives progress in the sector <sup>(1)</sup>.
- The commitment to establish budgets for sanitation and hygiene remains a critical bottleneck which threatens to undermine progress in Southern Africa. Financing is a key constraints to SDG 6 globally <sup>(2)</sup>.
- Progress is also limited in eliminating untreated waste, institutional sanitation, and engagement with the private sector.

### TRACKING THE NGOR DECLARATION VISION

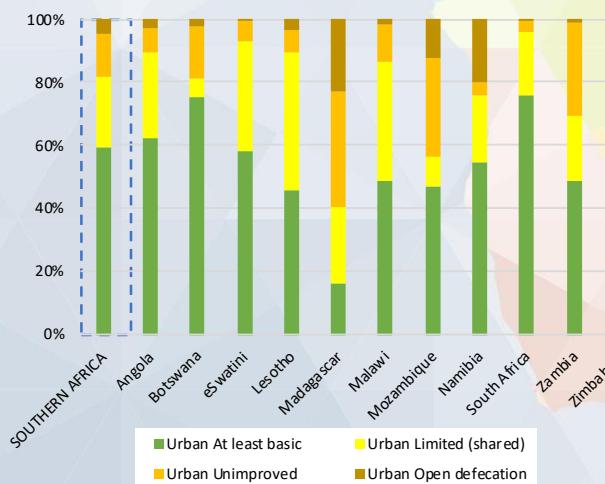
## Achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminate open defecation by 2030

- The vision of the Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene predates, but closely aligns to SDG targets 1.4 and 6.2.
- Approximately one third of region's rural population, and 60% of the urban population have access to at least basic sanitation <sup>(3)</sup>.
- Open defecation is a predominantly rural issue in Southern Africa, one third of the rural population practice open defecation. Three countries in the region have rural open defecation rates over 50% <sup>(2)</sup>.
- Hygiene practice is also low – only 17% rural and 38% urban households in the region have basic handwashing with soap facilities <sup>(3,4)</sup>.

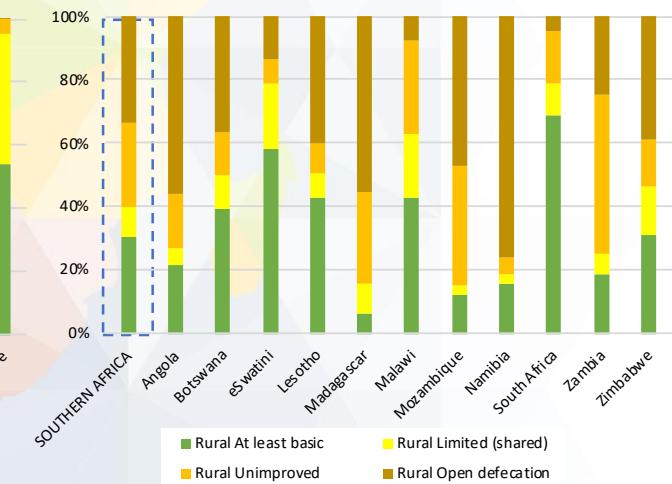
National coverage basic hand washing with soap



### Urban sanitation



### Rural sanitation



# Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene

## SOUTHERN AFRICA BASELINE PROGRESS OVERVIEW



### THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

#### PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

(Key pg 4)

En Env't Progress

#### WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Summary of progress and bottlenecks across the region

Want to learn more? In the region these countries have reported significant progress in this commitment.

<p>1. Focus on the poorest, most marginalised and unserved aimed at <b>progressively eliminating inequalities in access and use</b> and implement national and local strategies with an emphasis on equity and sustainability</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall there has been limited progress on achieving this commitment in the region.</li> <li>While eight countries have established sanitation and hygiene strategic plans which address the needs of the poorest, most marginalised and unserved populations, implementation is limited, only three have access targets, and only three countries have carried out an objective study to understand the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable across the entire country.</li> <li>Across the region countries have made poor progress on evaluating sustainability and tracking customer satisfaction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Zambia</li> <li>✓ Malawi</li> </ul>
<p>2. <b>Mobilise support and resources</b> at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Across Southern African countries there has been some progress on mobilizing support and resources for sanitation and hygiene. There is a high degree of alignment between national visions and the SDGs, and sanitation and hygiene policies are well established and adopted at the highest political level in most countries.</li> <li>Progress towards meeting sanitation and hygiene objectives in national sector policies is hindered by a lack of funding and implementation of sub-national sanitation and hygiene plans and communication on progress recently published information on progress disaggregated to sub-national level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Malawi</li> <li>✓ South Africa</li> </ul>
<p>3. Establish and track <b>sanitation and hygiene budget lines</b> that consistently increase annually to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP by 2020</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is little progress in establishing budget lines for sanitation and hygiene in Southern Africa and is the least well performing commitment in the region.</li> <li>Investment planning and budget tracking is poor - while two report having an investment plan for sanitation and hygiene which is aligned to SDG targets (1.4 and 6.2), five have no investment plan at all.</li> <li>Of key concern is that only one country reports an increasing sanitation budget and none have reported reaching 0.5% of GDP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Zambia</li> </ul>
<p>4. Ensure <b>strong leadership and coordination</b> at all levels to build and sustain governance for sanitation and hygiene across sectors especially water, health, nutrition, education, gender and the environment</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Southern 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.</li> <li>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 at national and sub-national level.</li> <li>All countries reported that multiple sectors are engaged in coordination activities (between 3-6 sectors).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Namibia</li> <li>✓ Zambia</li> <li>✓ Malawi</li> <li>✓ South Africa</li> </ul>
<p>5. Develop and fund strategies to <b>bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap</b> at all levels</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been limited progress in addressing the sanitation and hygiene capacity gap with well-defined, in both urban and rural settings.</li> <li>Three countries reported having carried out an assessment of HR needs. However only one country in the region reported having national and sub-national targets and milestones for human resources in sanitation and hygiene strategies.</li> <li>Without accelerated action to address human resource capacity needs, progress in sanitation and hygiene will be undermined.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Zambia</li> </ul>
<p>6. Ensure inclusive, safely-managed sanitation services and functional hand-washing <b>facilities in public institutions and spaces</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Southern Africa there has been limited progress in establishing the enabling environment for institutional sanitation and hygiene, including ensuring inclusive, safely managed sanitation and hygiene services are available in urban and rural settings.</li> <li>Two of countries report having standards, targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene services in all institutional settings. Four more countries have standards, targets and milestones in some institutional settings.</li> <li>However, there has been poor progress on implementation: most targets are off-track.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Malawi</li> </ul>
<p>7. Progressively <b>eliminate untreated waste</b>, encouraging its productive use;</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress in eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging productive re-use is limited in the region, especially in urban areas.</li> <li>While countries report that faecal sludges management (FSM) regulations are in place to govern disposal or re-use of faecal waste they are not enforced, and FSM is not consistently included in ODF and other sanitation service definitions.</li> <li>Whilst some countries have carried out an assessment of faecal waste disposal, no country in the region has established a mechanism through which untreated fecal waste is tracked.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Zambia</li> </ul>
<p>8. Enable and <b>engage the private sector</b> in developing innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services especially for the marginalised and unserved;</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector engagement in sanitation and hygiene which benefits the poorest is limited in Southern Africa.</li> <li>In most cases existing private sector engagement strategies do not include targets for the marginalized and unserved.</li> <li>Six of the nine countries that reported, gave examples of private sector inputs successfully reaching marginalised and unserved populations, but these have only scaled in one country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Malawi, Zambia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa</li> </ul>
<p>9. Establish <b>government-led monitoring</b>, reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems;</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been some progress in establishing government-led monitoring and review systems in the region.</li> <li>Whilst most countries report having country sanitation and hygiene monitoring systems in place, only one reported that all data is made available for use by all government and partners.</li> <li>Two third of countries report having an inclusive sector review process, which is aligned to the SDG targets, and of those over half reported that review recommendations are funded and implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Zimbabwe</li> <li>✓ Malawi</li> <li>✓ Zambia</li> <li>✓ Madagascar</li> <li>✓ Mozambique</li> </ul>
<p>10. Enable continued active <b>engagement with AMCOW's AfricaSan process</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Southern African countries have a fairly consistent history of active engagement in the AfricaSan movement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Madagascar</li> </ul>