



Digital version



# PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION TO STRENGTHEN SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICE DELIVERY

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE NGOR DECLARATION ON SANITATION  
AND HYGIENE



© AMCOW 2022. African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) 2023  
ISBN: 978-978-783-204-2

African Ministers' Council on Water  
11 T. Y. Danjuma St.  
Asokoro, Abuja, Nigeria  
Tel: +234 9096074166  
<https://amcow-online.org>

All photos in this report were kindly provided by: Speak Up Africa 2022





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*The AfricaSan Ngor Commitments Monitoring Report was prepared by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW).*

*Preparation of the third edition of the report would not have been possible without the information provided by the 40 African Union Member States that participated in this reporting cycle. Similarly, we acknowledge the support of all the partners that contributed to the data collection, validation process and review of the report.*

*© AMCOW 2023. All rights reserved.*

*All reasonable precautions have been taken by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) be liable for damages arising from its use.*



## FOREWORD

HON. PROF. DR. HANI SEWILAM  
*Minister for Water Resources and  
Irrigation, Arab Republic of Egypt  
and AMCOW President*



In May 2015, African Ministers responsible for water and sanitation affairs endorsed the AfricaSan Ngor Declaration, which comprised 10 Commitments. Subsequently, the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) established a monitoring system to track and report on Member States' progress in implementing the Ngor Declaration's targets. This report represents the third edition since the system's inception. Data were collected from 40 Member States across northern, southern, eastern, central, and western Africa. Overall, the 2023 Ngor monitoring report shows improvements across all indicators of the AfricaSan Ngor commitments. Specifically, improvements are registered on indicators related to:

- a.** Reducing inequality in access to sanitation and hygiene;
- b.** Integrating sanitation and hygiene into national development plans;
- c.** Developing sanitation and hygiene-related policies;
- d.** Creating monitoring and reporting frameworks;
- e.** Coordinating sector actors for efficient and equitable sanitation and hygiene services.

Additionally, further attention is needed to improve the following indicators to meet the Ngor commitment targets:

- a.** Establishing a framework at national and subnational levels for regular evaluations of factors affecting sanitation service sustainability;
- b.** Aligning policy implementation with legislative frameworks for sanitation and hygiene;
- c.** Increasing the sanitation and hygiene budget to at least 0.5% of GDP;

- d.** Establishing strategic plans with targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and available spaces;
- e.** Implementing a mechanism to monitor untreated faecal waste disposal into the environment;
- f.** Incorporating faecal waste management into definitions of open defecation-free (ODF) and other sanitation service standards in country monitoring plans;
- g.** Engaging the private sector in sanitation and hygiene strategy or related policies;
- h.** Using information from the multi-stakeholder review to inform decision-making and activity implementation.

Achieving the Ngor commitment targets necessitates an integrated approach. Thus, the AMCOW Secretariat will enhance collaboration with Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to maximize achievements. The upcoming seventh edition of the Africa sanitation and hygiene conference (AfricaSan7) will serve as an initial step to disseminate and discuss the Ngor report's findings. It will provide Member States with an opportunity to share their experiences and progress related to all Ngor commitments. Ultimately, the AfricaSan conference will guide the transformation of the report's recommendations into a multi-stakeholder action plan.

Furthermore, the AMCOW Secretariat will facilitate and coordinate dialogue, peer-to-peer learning, and experience sharing among Member States. This knowledge-sharing approach aims to support Member States in developing national strategies and plans aligned with continental and global goals. The African Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPGs) in action programme strategically contributes to strengthening the sanitation and hygiene policy environment. In tandem with the ASPG recommendations, AMCOW will provide guidance at the national and continental levels to expedite the formulation of comprehensive action plans.

The preparation of the 2023 Ngor report would not have been possible without the valuable contributions of all Member States. AMCOW also acknowledges the support of its partners throughout this process. We anticipate continued collaboration with all stakeholders to address persistent challenges and enhance access to sanitation and hygiene services in Africa for our collective growth and development.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANEW	African Civil Society Network for Water and Sanitation
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Minister's Council on Water
APHRC	African Population and Health Research Centre
ASPG	African Sanitation Policy Guidelines
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AITF	AfricaSan International Taskforce
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
ESAWAS	Eastern and Southern Africa Water and Sanitation Regulators Association
FSM	Faecal sludge management
GDP	Gross domestic product
HWWS	Handwashing with soap
HR	Human Resources
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
JSR	Joint Sector Review
ODF	Open defecation free
PCEP	Policy Coordination and Engagement Platform
PPP	Public private partnership
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SUA	Speak Up Africa
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TEC	Technical Experts Committee
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASSMO	Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System
WASH	Water sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization







## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DR RASHID MBAZIIRA  
*Executive Secretary, African  
Ministers' Council on Water  
(AMCOW)*



Ministers and Heads of Delegations responsible for sanitation and hygiene affairs together with relevant stakeholders adopted the Ngor declaration in May 2015. The vision of the Ngor declaration aims to achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminate open defecation by 2030. Accordingly, African governments committed to taking 10 actions, known as the Ngor Commitments, to support the attainment of the Ngor vision. Following this, the African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW) was mandated to monitor and report progress made by the African Union Member States towards achieving the Ngor vision.

So far, two editions of the AfricaSan Ngor commitments, monitoring report have been produced. This 2023 report serves as the third edition of monitoring the implementation of the Ngor commitmentst. The policy recommendations provided herein are based on the analysis of information from the self-assessments of 40 Member States. The status of the Member States' progress towards actualizing the targets of the Ngor can be summarised as follows:

### **Commitment 1** – Eliminate inequalities in access and use of sanitation and hygiene facilities

The analysis of commitment 1 focuses on Member States' performance in the assessment of national sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access over the past three years. The findings demonstrated a multifaceted perspective of both positive and negative aspects of the pursuit to eliminate disparities in access and use of sanitation and hygiene facilities. However, there is a need to strengthen continental frameworks for addressing sanitation service delivery challenges.

### **Commitment 2** – Mobilise support and resources at the highest level for sanitation and hygiene

In the reporting period, overall progress on commitment 2 indicates increased high-level dedication by Member States to support sanitation and hygiene service delivery. This is evident as twenty-three Member States reported the inclusion of sanitation and hygiene in national development agendas. That said, more remains to be done to adequately prioritize



sanitation and hygiene at continental and global decision-making structures. If unchecked, momentum could be lost. The pursuit of universal access necessitates urgent scaling up of financing and efficient use of the meagre available resources. To accelerate progress, AMCOW will collaborate with partner institutions to promote resource mobilization for sanitation and hygiene service delivery. The continued engagement of leaders at agenda setting arena to position sanitation and hygiene at the top level of development agendas cannot be overemphasized.

### **Commitment 3 – Establish and track sanitation budget lines**

Some Member States reported having established systems for tracking budget allocations to sanitation and hygiene. However, only a few indicated that they had increased sanitation budgets to the target level of 0.5% of GDP. Unfortunately, data from a considerable number of Member States remains inaccessible, impeding a comprehensive evaluation. In partnership with relevant organizations like WHO, AMCOW is actively working to raise awareness about WASH accounts and promote their effective utilization. This joint effort is intended to expedite the availability of critical information for the upcoming Ngor monitoring cycle. Additionally, the development partner coordination framework established by AMCOW, and the African Development Bank (AfDB) will play a crucial role in monitoring Official Development Assistance to Member States.

### **Commitment 4 – Ensure strong leadership and coordination**

Member States reported progress towards effective sanitation and hygiene governance through establishing clear institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms. The designation of mandated government bodies to lead sanitation activities is becoming prominent in many African countries. The principles of multi-sectoral engagement are gaining traction, exemplified by increased actions to include stakeholders from health, education, gender, agriculture, and environment. However, more effort is required to assure comprehensive participation at all levels. While positive momentum is evident, further steps remain to fully realize efficient decision-making, resource allocation, and progress monitoring. If momentum persists, the institutional capacity to ensure sanitation and hygiene security in Africa seems set to rise.

### **Commitment 5 – Bridge human resource capacity gap**

A mixed trend was observed in Member States' efforts to develop sanitation and hygiene human resources to realize the Ngor commitments. Some Member States reported progress incorporating capacity building into national strategies, particularly for rural areas. However, gaps persist, especially in systematically planning and funding skilled personnel for urban sanitation. As sanitation and hygiene services are expanded and scaled up across countries, a parallel investment must be made in building up skilled personnel and professionals to effectively operate, manage and maintain these systems over the long term. Targeted strategies to equip experts managing infrastructure and delivery are critical to accelerate progress. With the right human resource investments, the continent can unlock innovations and productivity gains. But without resolving capacity constraints, progress may stall.

### **Commitment 6 – Ensure equitable and inclusive sanitation services**

Member States have made progress in establishing or enhancing inclusive and safely



managed sanitation services and handwashing facilities within public institutions. This progress represents a notable trend in sanitation and hygiene standards. However, the assessment also highlights varying levels of compliance among Member States. While some have made substantial strides, there is a clear need for enhanced strategic planning and implementation to ensure inclusive sanitation and hygiene facilities are universally accessible within public institutions and spaces throughout the African continent. This highlights a crucial area for targeted improvement and collaboration moving forward.

#### **Commitment 7 – Waste treatment and reuse**

In terms of faecal waste management, Member states need to create an enabling environment for private sector engagement across the entire sanitation service chain. This may also require an integrated approach comprising health, sanitation, and agricultural sector to agree on the roles and responsibilities of faecal treatment and reuse as well as sustainability considerations. The AMCOW Secretariat will collaborate with partners to strengthen the capacity of the member states on faecal waste management in rural areas as well as provide guidance on appropriate sanitation technology options.

#### **Commitment 8 – Private sector engagement**

Member states have demonstrated progress in engaging the private sector, though disparities persist. Some Member States have taken commendable steps in integrating private sector engagement into their national sanitation and hygiene strategies. However, a significant number lack well-defined strategies and targets, hampering effective private sector involvement. Comprehensive policies are urgently needed to attract private investment and ensure sustainable coverage for marginalized communities. In some Member States, the positive impact of private sector involvement is evident with sanitation and hygiene solutions reaching marginalized populations at scale. Nonetheless, many Member States are yet to fully tap into the potential of the private sector in this regard. To bridge this gap, there is a yearning to unpack the benefits of investing in sanitation businesses so that the private sector can fully grasp the opportunity.

#### **Commitment 9 – Establish monitoring and review systems**

A strong foundation in monitoring and reporting systems has been established in many Member States, forming the basis for meaningful performance in utilizing review recommendations and monitoring data. It is crucial for Member States to enhance national joint sector reviews, ensuring regular assessment of sanitation and hygiene progress. These reviews should lead to actionable plans guiding sector priorities, aligning with the Ngor commitments and SDGs. AMCOW, in collaboration with stakeholders, will actively support capacity-building initiatives, empowering government stakeholders and partners in effective data analysis, interpretation, and utilization of monitoring report recommendations for evidence-based planning and programming.

#### **Commitment 10 – Engagement in the AfricaSan process**

Member States have progressively shown keen interest in the AfricaSan movement since its inception. This is evident in their participation to knowledge sharing events such as the AfricaSan conference. This demonstrates utmost commitment to achieve sanitation and hygiene targets. Similarly, the participation of countries has experienced consistent growth during every reporting cycle. More effort will be deployed to ensure that beyond participation, The Member States are able to comprehensively provide all data needed for the Ngor



monitoring and reporting processes.

Member States attained high performance in aspects of the enabling environment. However, according to the 2022 Report of the Commission on the implementation of the July 2008 Assembly Declaration for Accelerating the Achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa, about 800 million people in Africa do not have access to safely managed sanitation and basic hygiene service and 18% still practice open defecation. This calls for multistakeholder collaboration to translate the achievement made in establishing the enabling environment into implementable strategies with resultant increases in safe sanitation and hygiene coverage.

Therefore, based on the findings, the following recommendations will be prioritised to achieve the targets of the Ngor declaration and the Sustainable Development Goals 6.2.

### **A. AfricaSan International Task Force Involvement:**

AMCOW will continue its engagement and collaboration with the AfricaSan International Task (AITSF) and member states to drive collective actions to revitalize efforts towards achieving the Ngor commitments, including:

- i. Coordination and Monitoring: Collaborate with member states to set up monitoring mechanisms to track progress in Ngor commitment implementation, ensuring transparency and accountability.
- ii. Engagement and Advocacy: Engage in advocacy efforts with member states to address challenges and mobilise support for sanitation and hygiene at national and regional levels, rallying collective action for improved outcomes.
- iii. Knowledge Exchange and Peer Learning: Facilitate platforms for member states to exchange knowledge, share experiences, and learn from each other's successes and failures, fostering a collaborative and supportive environment for achieving the Ngor commitments.

### **B. Africa Sanitation Policy Guideline (ASPG) Implementation:**

The Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPG) will serve as a foundational document guiding Member States in developing and implementing comprehensive sanitation policies. AMCOW Secretariat and partners will support its implementation through:

- i. Policy Alignment and Adoption: The AMCOW secretariat shall facilitate and coordinate the continued utilization of the African Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPG) to support the improvement of the enabling environment for sanitation and hygiene on the continent. This will further enhance progress on national and continental targets.
- ii. Technical Assistance in Implementation: Offer technical assistance and guidance to member states in translating the ASPG principles into actionable policy measures, providing templates and frameworks for effective implementation.
- iii. Periodic Review and Updates: Facilitate regular reviews and updates of the ASPG to reflect changing contexts, emerging challenges, and evolving best practices in sanitation and hygiene.
- iv. Institutionalising Monitoring and Reporting: Advocate for the revitalization of a robust monitoring and reporting mechanism to track the progress on the outcomes



of utilising the ASPGs. This additional layer of monitoring will complement the tracking of the Ngor commitments, ensuring a comprehensive assessment of sanitation and hygiene efforts. It will address gaps in reporting for specific elements, providing a more nuanced and accurate representation of member states' advancements in sanitation policies and strategies. By integrating this monitoring approach, member states can gain deeper insights into the effectiveness of ASPGs in shaping their sanitation policies and make informed adjustments to enhance their impact and effectiveness. This integrated monitoring effort will foster a more holistic and data-driven approach towards achieving the Ngor commitments and promoting sustainable sanitation and hygiene practices across the African continent.

**C. Experiential learning and knowledge sharing:**

A reverse-linkage programme will be developed on different AfricaSan Ngor Commitments to generate opportunities for information, knowledge and experience sharing to improve sanitation access and hygiene practices. Efforts are underway to institutionalise a system of peer-to-peer learning among Member States that have registered success in advancing on individual commitments with those facing challenges. This approach will encourage the sharing of lessons learnt, adaptation and replication among Member States and partners.

**D. Infuse new approaches into sector financing mechanisms:**

The financing gap for sanitation and hygiene across the continent is significant. To address this, AMCOW will collaborate with the African Development Bank (AfDB), other multilateral financial institutions, and private actors including commercial and equity banks to identify and promote innovative financing mechanisms. Additionally, AMCOW and partners will coordinate efforts to improve access to these financial mechanisms within Member States.







# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	I
FOREWORD .....	II
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	IV
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	VI
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	XII
LIST OF FIGURES .....	XVI
LIST OF TABLES .....	XVII
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT AGENDA	2
1.2 THE AFRICAN SANITATION AND HYGIENE CONFERENCE	3
1.3 AMCOW'S ROLE IN PROGRESS MONITORING	5
<b>2. NGOR COMMITMENTS MONITORING AND REPORTING</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 PROCESS OF MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN NGOR DECLARATION	6
2.2 THE INDICATORS TO TRACK PROGRESS ON THE NGOR COMMITMENTS	7
2.3 ABOUT THE 2023 AFRICAN NGOR MONITORING REPORT	8
2.4 PREPARATION OF THE 2023 NGOR COMMITMENT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT	8
2.5 METHODOLOGY	10
<b>3. MEMBER STATES PROGRESS ON NGOR COMMITMENTS TARGETS</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 ABOUT THIS SECTION	11
3.2 <b>COMMITMENT 1</b>	<b>11</b>
3.2.1. KEY MESSAGES .....	12
3.2.2. MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 1 INDICATORS .....	13



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

3.2.2.1	INDICATOR C1A .....	13
3.2.2.2	INDICATOR C1E .....	15
3.2.3	SYNTHESIS .....	16
3.3	<b>COMMITMENT 2</b> .....	<b>18</b>
3.3.1	KEY MESSAGES .....	18
3.3.2	MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 2 INDICATORS .....	19
3.3.2.1	INDICATOR C1A .....	19
3.3.2.2	INDICATOR C2B .....	20
3.3.3	SYNTHESIS .....	21
3.3.4	CASE STUDY: NIGERIA .....	22
3.4	<b>COMMITMENT 3</b> .....	<b>23</b>
3.4.1	KEY MESSAGES .....	24
3.4.2	MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 3 INDICATORS .....	25
3.4.2.1	INDICATOR C3B .....	25
3.4.2.2	INDICATOR C3C .....	26
3.4.2.3	INDICATOR C3D .....	28
3.4.3	SYNTHESIS .....	29
3.5	<b>COMMITMENT 4</b> .....	<b>30</b>
3.5.1	KEY MESSAGES .....	32
3.5.2	MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 4 INDICATORS .....	32
3.5.2.1	INDICATOR C4A .....	32
3.5.2.2	INDICATOR C4B .....	34
3.5.3	SYNTHESIS .....	35
3.6	<b>COMMITMENT 5</b> .....	<b>36</b>
3.6.1	KEY MESSAGES .....	37

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

3.6.2	MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 5 INDICATORS.....	37
3.6.2.1	INDICATOR C5B .....	37
3.6.3	SYNTHESIS .....	39
3.7	<b>COMMITMENT 6</b> .....	<b>39</b>
3.7.1	KEY MESSAGES.....	40
3.7.2	MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 6 INDICATORS .....	41
3.7.2.1	INDICATOR C6AIII.....	41
3.7.2.2	INDICATOR C6BIII .....	42
3.7.3	SYNTHESIS .....	43
3.7.4	CASE STUDY: NAMIBIA .....	43
3.8	<b>COMMITMENT 7</b> .....	<b>44</b>
3.8.1	KEY MESSAGES .....	45
3.8.2	MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 7 INDICATORS .....	45
3.8.2.1	INDICATOR C7A.....	45
3.8.2.2	INDICATOR C7B .....	47
3.8.3	SYNTHESIS .....	48
3.8.4	CASE STUDY: ZAMBIA.....	49
3.9	<b>COMMITMENT 8</b> .....	<b>51</b>
3.9.1	KEY MESSAGES .....	51
3.9.2	MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 8 INDICATORS .....	52
3.9.2.1	INDICATOR C8A .....	52
3.9.2.2	INDICATOR C8B .....	54
3.9.3	SYNTHESIS .....	55
3.10	<b>COMMITMENT 9</b> .....	<b>55</b>
3.10.1	KEY MESSAGES .....	56



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

3.10.2 MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 9 INDICATORS .....	56
3.10.2.1 INDICATOR C9A .....	56
3.10.2.2 INDICATOR C9C .....	58
3.10.3 SYNTHESIS .....	59
3.10.4 CASE STUDY: NAMIBIA .....	59
3.11 COMMITMENT 10 .....	60
4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	62
4.1 CONCLUSION .....	62
4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS .....	64
4.3 LOOKING AHEAD: A ROADMAP TO REALISING THE TARGETS OF THE NGOR DECLARATION BY 2030 .....	66
4.3.1 THE AMCOW SECRETARIAT .....	66
4.3.2 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS .....	67
4.3.3 AFRICAN UNION MEMBER STATES .....	68
4.3.4 FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES .....	69
ANNEXES .....	70
ANNEX 1: AFRICA SANITATION AND HYGIENE CONFERENCE .....	70
ANNEX 2: INDICATORS FOR AFRICAN NGOR COMMITMENT MONITORING .....	72
ANNEX 3: AFRICAN COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE .....	74
ANNEX 4: TEN NGOR COMMITMENTS .....	75
ANNEX 5: KEY AFRICAN STAKEHOLDERS IN SANITATION AND HYGIENE .....	76
CONTRIBUTORS .....	76

## LIST OF FIGURES

7 ... FIGURE 1 : Ngor monitoring and reporting cycle.

9 ... FIGURE 2 : Member States' participation in the 2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring and Reporting round.

12 ... FIGURE 3 : Member States' reported progress on commitment 1

14 ... FIGURE 4 : Individual Member States reported the progress on national assessment of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use recognized by the government (C1A)

16 ... FIGURE 5 : Individual Member States' reported existence of a framework for regular evaluations of institutional, financial, technical, social and/or environmental factors for the sustainability of sanitation services (C1E)

18 ... FIGURE 6 : Member States' reported progress on commitment 2

23 ... FIGURE 7 : Member States reported progress against commitment 3

27 ... FIGURE 8 : Extent to which Member States track budgets and expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across government bodies on an annual basis (C3C)

30 ... FIGURE 9 : Member States' reported progress on commitment 4

33 ... FIGURE 10 : Individual Member States' reporting the existence of a government body with a clear mandate to lead and coordinate sanitation activities (C4A)

35 ... FIGURE 11 : Individual Member States reported the progress on the inclusion of relevant sectors in the sanitation coordination mechanism (C4B)

37 ... FIGURE 12 : Member States' overall progress on commitment 5

40 ... FIGURE 13 : Member States' reported progress against commitment 6

45 ... FIGURE 14 : Member States' reported progress on commitment 7

51 ... FIGURE 15 : Member States' reported progress on commitment 8

56 ... FIGURE 16 : Member States reported progress on commitment 9



## LIST OF TABLES

3 ...	TABLE 1 : AfricaSan Conference Series	34 ...	TABLE 13 : Progress on the inclusion of relevant sectors in the sanitation coordination mechanism
5 ...	TABLE 2 : African continental commitments on sanitation and hygiene	38 ...	TABLE 14 : Progress in addressing human resources needs in national sanitation and hygiene strategies.
8 ...	TABLE 3 : Levels and stages of Ngor commitment monitoring indicators	41 ...	TABLE 15 : Progress in developing policies and guidelines for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services
9 ...	TABLE 4 : Training workshops conducted prior to Ngor data collection	42 ...	TABLE 16 : Progress on strategic plans with targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces.
13 ...	TABLE 5 : Progress on national assessment of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use recognised by the government	46 ...	TABLE 17 : 17 presents progress on mechanisms to track untreated faecal waste disposed into the environment.
15 ...	TABLE 6 : Progress on existence of a framework for regular evaluations of institutional, financial, technical, social and/or environmental factors for the sustainability of sanitation services	47 ...	TABLE 18 : Inclusion of faecal waste management in open defecation free definitions in country monitoring plan
19 ...	TABLE 7 : Progress on the inclusion of sanitation and hygiene in implementation plans at the national development level.	52 ...	TABLE 19 : Presents the extent to which private sector engagement is included in national sanitation and hygiene strategy
20 ...	TABLE 8 : Progress of Member States in adopting sanitation and hygiene policies at the highest political level.	54 ...	TABLE 20 : Progress on private sector engagement in addressing sanitation and hygiene issues.
25 ...	TABLE 9 : Progress on existence of a current country investment plan for sanitation and hygiene that addresses SDG 6.2	57 ...	TABLE 21 : Progress on the existence of country sanitation and hygiene monitoring and reporting system
26 ...	TABLE 10 : Progress in tracking budgets and expenditure on sanitation and hygiene	58 ...	TABLE 22 : Member States performance in conducting multistakeholder review and utilizing the information for decision-making
28 ...	TABLE 11 : Progress of Member States budget Allocation for sanitation and hygiene		
32 ...	TABLE 12 : Progress of Member States in establishing a government Body for Leading and Coordinating Sanitation Activities		



# 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Sanitation and hygiene are vital components of sustainable development, as they enhance the well-being of individuals and play a pivotal role in ensuring the prosperity of communities. Hygiene practices, such as handwashing with soap and water, have proven to be effective preventive measures in breaking the transmission cycle of diseases (World Health Organization, 2021)<sup>1</sup>. This was particularly emphasized during the Covid-19 pandemic as handwashing with soap and water was considered a frontrunner reducing the spread of the virus<sup>2</sup>.

On the other hand, a lack of access to appropriate sanitation and hygiene services can have vast negative impacts on health, society, and the economy. Poor management of excreta along the sanitation chain increases the risk of disease transmission, particularly of life-threatening diseases like diarrhoea and cholera. The failure of sanitation systems further amplifies social stigmatisation and exclusion. Communities who lack proper facilities often face marginalisation and discrimination, thereby exacerbating inequalities (United Nations, 2019).

The economic consequences of poor sanitation are substantial. This ranges from the (at times heavy) individual financial burden of dealing with sickness and disease to straining national healthcare budgets and medical infrastructure. Additionally, illness (both from those who are ill and those caring for the ill) leads to lower productivity and ultimately hampers economic development. As such, investing in sanitation not only benefits the environment and societal well-being, but is also financially profitable. For every dollar invested in water and sanitation, the return is US\$4.3 with an estimated gain of 1.5% of global gross domestic product (GDP) through reduced health care costs and increased school attendance<sup>3</sup>.

Accordingly, the significance of improving sanitation and hygiene is reflected in the African Union Agenda 2063: "The Africa We Want". Within this framework, sanitation, and hygiene are considered indispensable for addressing critical health-related challenges across the continent, fostering the resilience and well-being of African communities, and achieving sustainable development. Similarly, sanitation and hygiene are central to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 6: clean water and sanitation for all. SDG 6 recognises the fundamental

---

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization (WHO). (2021). *Hand Hygiene for All: A Call to Action to Make Hand Hygiene a Priority in All Healthcare Settings*.

<sup>2</sup> Pramod, K., et al (2020). *Surfactant-based prophylaxis and therapy against COVID-19: A possibility. Medical Hypotheses*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mehy.2020.110081>.

<sup>3</sup> IISD 2014 <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/who-un-water-report-finds-investing-us1-in-wash-delivers-us4-3-return/>



importance of clean water and proper sanitation for promoting health, well-being, and environmental sustainability, and aims to ensure access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation services for all by 2030.

In recent years, several efforts have been made to enhance sanitation and hygiene coverage in Africa. The 2022 *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))*<sup>4</sup>, indicated that investment in sanitation and hygiene increased during the Covid-19 pandemic. On average, funding rose from 0.1% to 0.25% of nations' GDPs, reflecting the increasing recognition of sanitation and hygiene among African Union Member States. However, the report also states that challenges remain. For example, over 850 million Africans do adequately qualify as having access to safely managed sanitation. Approximately 18% of the population practice open defecation, and a significant number of people live without handwashing facilities (Commission's 2022 Annual Report, Assembly/AU/Decl.1 (XI))

But challenges always come with solutions. All across Africa, strategies are being implemented to raise the profile of sanitation and incrementally progress toward achieving access to safe and sustainable services. One of such strategies is the institutionalisation of the Africa Sanitation and Hygiene (AfricaSan) conference.

## 1.2 THE AFRICAN SANITATION AND HYGIENE CONFERENCE

The AfricaSan conference is an initiative developed by the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW). The concept of the conference arose when there was a recognised need to generate political momentum for sanitation and hygiene and to provide a forum to showcase best practices and solutions for addressing continental challenges.

AfricaSan's original objectives were to emphasize the importance of sanitation and secure increased financing for the sector. Over time, the conference also evolved into a prominent continental knowledge-sharing and agenda setting event. The conference convenes governments, civil society organisations, development partners, the private sector, and relevant stakeholders to discuss sustainable approaches and solutions to address sanitation and hygiene challenges in Africa. Every AfricaSan conference concludes with a multistakeholder declaration which states the agreed-upon actions for improving sanitation and hygiene delivery at the national, continental, and global level.

Since its inaugural conference in 2002, AfricaSan has seen five in-person editions, while the sixth edition was conducted virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Table 1 provides information of the previous AfricaSan conference series.

Table 1: AfricaSan Conference Series

Conference edition	Theme
<b>AfricaSan 6</b> 2021, Virtual	Accelerating Access to Safe Sanitation and Hygiene in Africa at SDG+5 and Covid-19 era
<b>AfricaSan 5</b> 2019, Cape town, South Africa	Transforming Sanitation in Africa: Accelerating Progress Towards the Ngor Commitments to achieve the SDGs

<sup>4</sup> <https://knowledgehub.amcow-online.org/resource/2022-africa-water-and-sanitation-report>

<b>AfricaSan 4</b> 2015, Dakar, Senegal	Making Sanitation for All a Reality in Africa
<b>AfricaSan 3</b> 2011 Kigali, Rwanda	Consolidate the growth of the AfricaSan movement
<b>AfricaSan 2</b> 2008, Durban, South Africa	Continent-wide assessment towards achieving the sanitation Millennium Development Goal (MDG)
<b>AfricaSan 1</b> 2002 South Africa Johannesburg	High level political support for sanitation

The first AfricaSan conference, hosted in Johannesburg in 2002, contributed to building political momentum for the World Summit on Sustainable Development to adopt specific Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets on sanitation.

The main outcome of the second AfricaSan conference, convened in 2008, was the landmark eThekweni Declaration. This aimed to improve sanitation across the continent via several commitments and to position African countries to track progress towards achieving the MDG targets. The declaration was endorsed by African Heads of State at the African Union Summit in 2008 in the Sharm El Sheik Declaration.

Through in-country reviews and self-validation, the first eThekweni monitoring was carried out and reported at AfricaSan 3 in Kigali, Rwanda. Here, ministers accepted recommendations for new indicators and proposed targets on topics for which no indicators existed. They also called for the reporting of progress on these indicators to be a part of future AfricaSan conferences. Furthermore, the third edition of the AfricaSan conference launched a five-year drive for sustainable sanitation in Africa.

In 2015, AfricaSan 4 saw the introduction of another landmark declaration, as African ministers adopted the Ngor Declaration for Sanitation and Hygiene in place of the eThekweni Declaration. The Ngor Declaration explicitly welcomes the aspiration of the SDGs (also announced in 2015), of which SDG 6.2 includes the target "*By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and an end to open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*". The drive behind the establishment of the Ngor Declaration was to integrate this aspiration into national policies and plans, as well as setting out clear indicators for monitoring the progress of agreed-upon targets.

AfricaSan 5 and 6 reaffirmed the Ngor Declaration by developing multi-stakeholder statements which reinforce efforts toward realising the Ngor commitments. This includes:

- The 2019 Camissa Multi-Stakeholder Statement on Achieving Access to Adequate and Equitable Sanitation and Hygiene for All and Ending Open Defecation in Africa by 2030;
- The 2021 Windhoek Multi-stakeholder Resolution for Accelerating Water Security and Access to Safely Managed sanitation and Hygiene in Africa.

AfricaSan6 was jointly organised with the Africa Water Week during the Covid-19 era. As such, the conference statement elaborated on water issues and stakeholders recommitted to actions for the achievement of Africa Water Vision 2025, (AWV), Ngor commitments and SDGs.

A summary of Africa's declarations and statements toward the delivery of clean water and sanitation for all are presented in Table 2.



Table 2: African continental commitments on sanitation and hygiene

AFRICAN CONTINENTAL COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

*The 2016 Dar es Salaam Roadmap for achieving the Ngor Commissions on Water Security and Sanitation in Africa outlines a strategic plan to address water security and sanitation challenges in the continent. It emphasises the need for integrated water resources management, improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, and sustainable financing mechanisms. The roadmap aims to strengthen cooperation among African Member States and international partners to achieve its goals.*

*The 2015 Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene is a commitment made by the African ministers responsible for water and sanitation. It recognises the fundamental importance of sanitation and hygiene for health, social development, and economic growth. The declaration sets ambitious targets to accelerate progress to improve the quality of and access to sanitation and hygiene services, eliminate open defecation, and promote hygiene practices. It calls for increased investments, policy reforms, and multi-sectoral collaboration to achieve sustainable sanitation and hygiene for all Africans.*

*The 2008 Sharm El Sheikh Declaration is a landmark agreement endorsed by African leaders which highlights the significance of improving access to safe water supply and sanitation services. The objectives of the Declaration are to ensure sustainable water and sanitation management, promote hygiene practices, and achieve universal access to safe water supply and sanitation services, contributing to the overall development and well-being of African communities. Its commitments emphasise the need for political will, increased investments, and strong partnerships to address water and sanitation challenges.*

*The 2008 eThekweni Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene contains 11 commitments to improve the performance of the sanitation and hygiene sectors in Africa. The eThekweni declaration was endorsed by African Heads of State at the 2008 AU General Assembly in Sharm El Sheikh, and reaffirmed in other declarations by top African leaders, like the 2008 Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa.*

1.3 AMCOW’S ROLE IN PROGRESS MONITORING

In July 2008 during the 11th Ordinary Session of the African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt tasked AMCOW to monitor and report progress towards the implementation of the eThekweni Declaration (and, subsequently, the Ngor Declaration). In collaboration with the African Union (AU) Member States and relevant sectors, AMCOW formulated the indicators which were to be used to monitor progress of set targets. Progress was initially self-reported by countries manually using an excel sheet. Over time, the indicators were incorporated into the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System (WASSMO) web-based portal. Data inputted into the WASSMO system is analysed, validated, reported, and made accessible to Member States for evidence-based decision-making.

# 2

## NGOR COMMITMENTS MONITORING AND REPORTING

### 2.1 PROCESS OF MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICASAN NGOR DECLARATION

The vision of the AfricaSan Ngor Declaration is to achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and to eliminate open defecation by 2030. This is highly aligned with the SDGs, in particular SDG 6.2

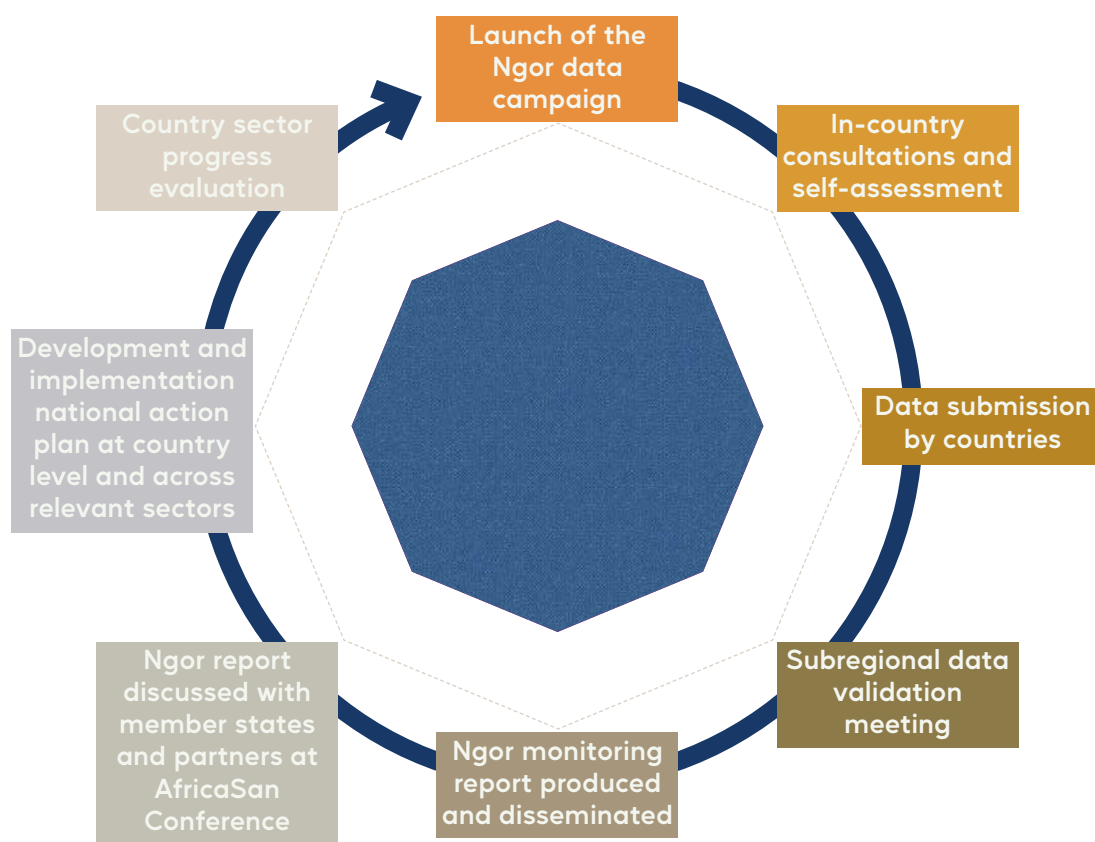
Progress towards the implementation of the Ngor Declaration's commitments is monitored regularly with a corresponding report produced every two years: the AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report. To date, two reports on the Ngor monitoring and reporting cycle have been completed, in 2019 and 2021. This current document is the third edition of the Ngor report. The overall aim is to document Member States' progress towards the attainment of the Ngor commitments. In addition, the report serves as a knowledge resource and its recommendations can be applied to inform continental discussions and policy direction.

Monitoring and reporting on the Ngor Declaration comprises various components. Key among them is capacity strengthening, data collection, analysis, reporting, and dissemination. The process, as illustrated below in Figure 1, constitutes a decision support system for evidence-based policy and advocacy.





Figure 1: Ngor monitoring and reporting cycle



## 2.2 THE INDICATORS TO TRACK PROGRESS ON THE NGOR COMMITMENTS

A total of 49 indicators were agreed upon to track progressive realisation of the Ngor Commitments. Indicators are either vision indicators or commitment indicators, both of which are described in Table 3. Within commitment indicators, there are two levels: stage 1 indicators and stage 2 indicators.

- **Stage 1** commitment indicators track enabling environments to ensure that the foundational structures needed to achieve targets are established. They measure the presence and/or absence of a particular aspect of the enabling environment. For example, does the country have a strategy in place to address the sanitation needs of marginalised communities?
- **Stage 2** commitment indicators follow on by measuring whether the objectives established by a country during Stage 1 are being successfully attained. For example, are the sanitation needs of marginalised communities and the associated strategy targets being met? In general, a country progresses to stage 2 indicators only after related stage 1 indicators have achieved green status [please see section 2.5 Methodology for more information in colour-coded status]. It is also possible for a country to progress to stage 2 once stage 1 indicators are at least yellow.

Table 3: Levels and stages of Ngor commitment monitoring indicators

Type of indicator	Levels
<b>Vision indicators:</b> vision indicators are outcome-based and refer to data from the WASSMO and SDG monitoring	
<b>Commitment indicators:</b> commitment indicators monitor the enabling environment (stage 1) and country targets (stage 2) to capture different levels of progress across African Member States.	* <b>Stage 1 indicators</b> - enabling environment. They allow progress to be assessed through looking at whether foundational structures exist in the country.
	* <b>Stage 2 indicators</b> - country indicators. Track achievement of published country targets. They are therefore specific to individual Member States.

### 2.3 ABOUT THE 2023 AFRICASAN NGOR MONITORING REPORT

This report represents the third edition of the AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring and Reporting cycle. It is a comprehensive analysis that assesses the progress of 40 Member States of the AU in relation to specific targets outlined in the AfricaSan Ngor Commitments, using data willingly provided by these countries. The methodology follows a comparative approach, comparing data from 2021 and 2023, to determine performance against set targets over time.

The report is organised into five sections as follows:

- **Section 1** introduces the topic.
- **Section 2** covers the Ngor Commitment monitoring processes.
- **Section 3** presents the analysis and trends emerging from the information collected from the 40 Member States.
- **Section 4** offers conclusions and recommendations.
- **Section 5** contains annexes, including additional technical notes and information.

### 2.4 PREPARATION OF THE 2023 NGOR COMMITMENT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Prior to commencing the data collection and reporting phase of this report, four subregional training workshops were held to guide the national sanitation focal point persons through the data gathering procedures and protocols. The training presented the data collection processes in such a way to establish consistency in data collection and enhance the reliability of information gathered and submitted by the Member States. In doing so, the workshops helped to minimise errors and reduced the need for extensive data clean-up and validation. Furthermore, the national focal points were better equipped to coordinate their respective national reporting teams to appropriately submit the required Ngor data through the WASSMO system. The workshops took place as follows:



Table 4: Training workshops conducted prior to Ngor data collection

Region	Date	Venue
Southern Africa	4-6 May 2022	Gaborone, Botswana
West and Central Africa	10-12 May 2022	Cotonou, Benin
North and East Africa	14-17 May 2022	Cairo, Egypt
Make-up training	20-22 June 2022	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Over 100 national focal points from 50 Member States attended the workshops, except Cabo Verde, Mauritius, Algeria, Morocco, and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. Following the training, the 2023 data collection campaign was launched by AMCOW in May through 20th September 2022. A quality assurance check was conducted to clean the received data and remove any unusable information. The process of quality assurance was carried out by AMCOW in conjunction with the individual Member States to ascertain the status of the data received without alteration. Following this, data analysis began.

Overall, a total of 40 AU Member States from northern, southern, western, central, and eastern Africa regions participated in the 2023 round of the Ngor data campaign. These countries were Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, DR Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Figure 2: Member States' participation in the 2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring and Reporting round



## 2.5 METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the 2023 AfricaSan Ngor Report was designed to evaluate the progress at the national and sub-national levels in relation to specific indicators and assign colour codes to represent their performance. Each Member States' status is presented using traffic light colours (red, yellow and green)<sup>5</sup>. This allows for an efficient identification of status at the national level and comparisons at the continental level, for facilitating informed decision-making to achieve performance excellence.

This methodology has been successfully applied in various areas, including:

1. The 2022 annual report of the African Union 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;
2. AfricaSan 2021 Ngor Report (AMCOW, 2021)<sup>6</sup>;
3. 2018 Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management in Africa (UNEP & AMCOW, 2018)<sup>7</sup>;
4. Metaphorization of terms with colour components in financial and economic discourse (Apresyan, 2020)<sup>8</sup>.

The colour-coding system consists of three categories:

1. Green score: a score of 70% or higher on the indicator qualifies as green. This indicates a high level of performance, effective policy implementation and conducive conditions for the advancement of sanitation and hygiene practices.
2. Yellow score: scoring between 40% - 69% on the indicator qualifies as yellow. This implies a moderate level of performance and an average enabling environment for policy implementation. With a yellow score, some progress may have been made but further efforts are required to fully optimise enabling environments and improve sanitation and hygiene outcomes.
3. Red score: a score of less than 40% on the indicator qualifies as red. This represents a low level of performance and challenging enabling environments for policy implementation. Red scores require substantial interventions.

---

<sup>5</sup> Revised Ngor commitment indicator handbook, second edition, 2020

<sup>6</sup> African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) (2021) Tracking progress on the Ngor commitments: is Africa on Track to end open defecation and attain universal access to decent and basic hygiene?

<sup>7</sup> 2018 Status Report on the Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management in Africa

<sup>8</sup> Metaphorization of terms with colour component in financial and economic discourse (Apresyan, 2020)





# 3

## MEMBER STATES PROGRESS ON NGOR COMMITMENTS TARGETS

### 3.1 ABOUT THIS SECTION

This section presents a detailed overview of progress with respect to the 10 Ngor commitments and associated indicators, based on data submitted by Member States. The complete table of indicators is presented in the Annex.

### 3.2 COMMITMENT 1

---

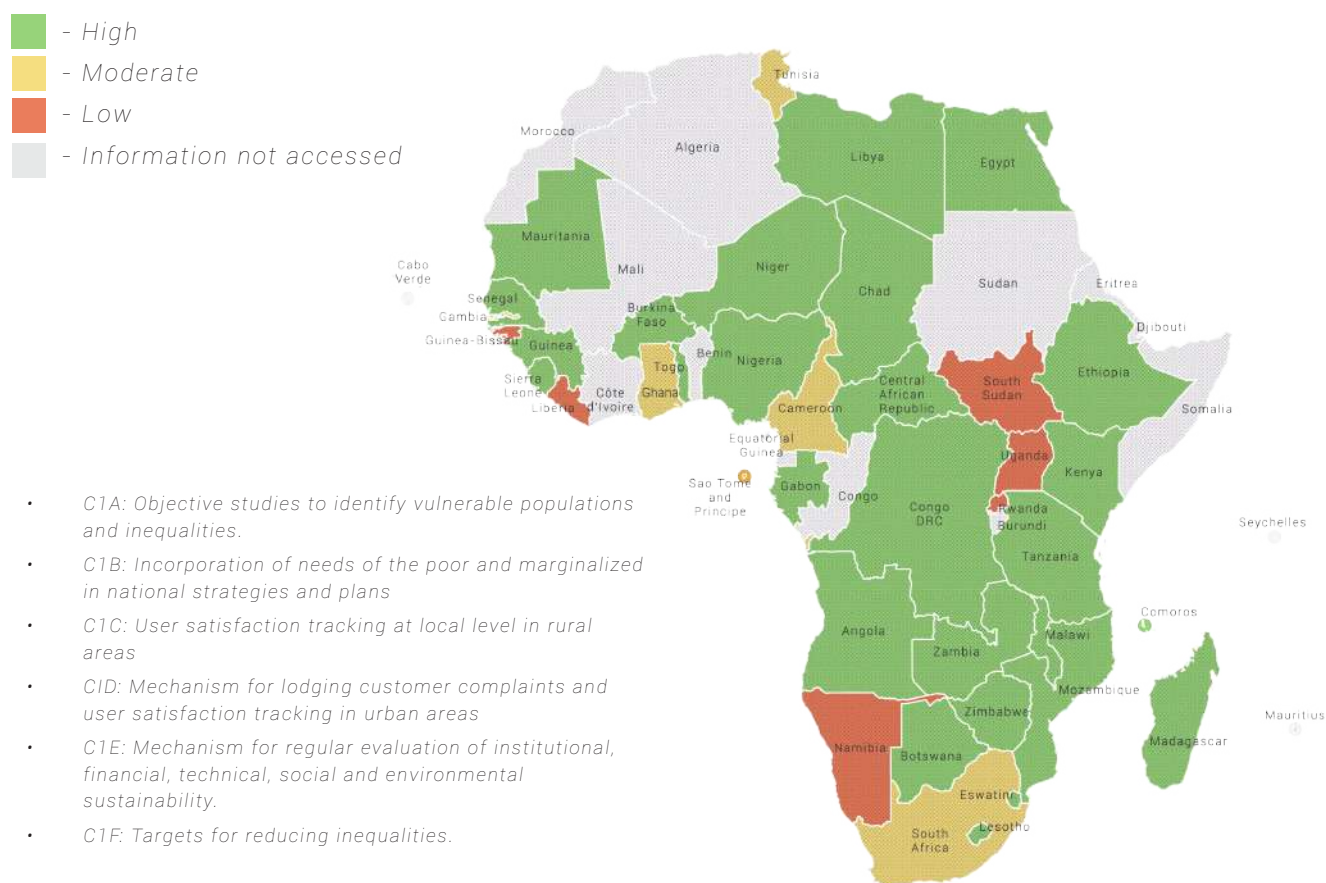
**Focus on the poorest, most marginalized and unserved to progressively eliminate inequalities in access and use and implement national and local strategies with an emphasis on equity and sustainability.**

---

The importance of providing access to sanitation and hygiene services to all cannot be overstated. Inequalities in access to safe sanitation and hygiene facilities disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Prioritising efforts to eliminate these disparities ensures no one is left behind and enhance the attainment of Ngor commitments, SDGs, and related targets.

Commitment 1 measures the extent to which Member States have eliminated inequalities in access to sanitation and hygiene services, particularly with regards to the poor and marginalised groups. It also emphasises the need to attain sustainability in access to and use of sanitation related facilities for marginalised groups. Member States overall performance, key messages, indicator results score, and synthesis are presented as follows.

Figure 3: Member States' reported progress on commitment 1



### 3.2.1. KEY MESSAGES

Key messages that arise from the data include:

- 16 out of 31 Member States have conducted assessments of national sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access for both rural and urban areas. These assessments have been officially recognised by their respective governments as a first step to addressing these inequalities.
- 11 out of 31 Member States have conducted regular evaluations of institutional, financial, technical, social, and environmental factors for the sustainability of sanitation services at national and sub-national levels.
- In 2021, Comoros and Central African Republic did not have national evaluations in place for institutional, financial, technical, social, and environmental factors. However, in 2023, they have reported that they have since conducted these evaluations, signifying the establishment of sustainability factors for sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- The indicator regarding the framework for conducting regular evaluations of sustainability factors for sanitation services was not accessible for 16 Member States.
- Gaps exist in the availability of data on inequalities relating to access and usage of hygiene and sanitation services, as well as evaluations of sanitation sustainability factors in African Member States. This makes it challenging to track progress and identify areas where further action is needed.



### 3.2.2. MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 1 INDICATORS

Reporting Member States' progress on commitment 1 was assessed by examining how each nation scored in indicators C1A and C2A.

#### » 3.2.2.1 INDICATOR C1A

Indicator C1A is as follows: "has there been an objective, nationally representative study/assessment, of the poorest and most vulnerable population to identify inequalities in sanitation and hygiene access and use that has been recognised by the government?"

*Table 5: Progress on national assessment of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use recognised by the government*

C1A: Has there been an objective, nationally representative study/assessment, of the poorest and most vulnerable population to identify inequalities in sanitation and hygiene access and use that has been recognised by the government?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C1A target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
There has been an assessment of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use. The study has been recognised by the government. The study was conducted within the last 3 years. It is recognised by the government as a comprehensive, nationally representative study. The assessment specifically covers sanitation and hygiene	Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Zimbabwe, DR Congo, Eritrea, Gambia, Lesotho, Libya, Central African Republic, Liberia, Malawi
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
There has been an assessment of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use. The study has been recognised by the government. The study was conducted within the last 3 years. The study is not representative of all areas or populations in the country or does not specifically cover both sanitation and hygiene	Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritania, Namibia, South Sudan, Zambia, Ethiopia
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
There has been no national assessment of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use that has been recognised by the government, within the last 3 years	Comoros, Gabon, Madagascar, Tunisia, Uganda, Guinea Bissau
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Malawi, Mali, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Mauritius, Tunisia

Figure 4: Individual Member States reported the progress on national assessment of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use recognized by the government (C1A)

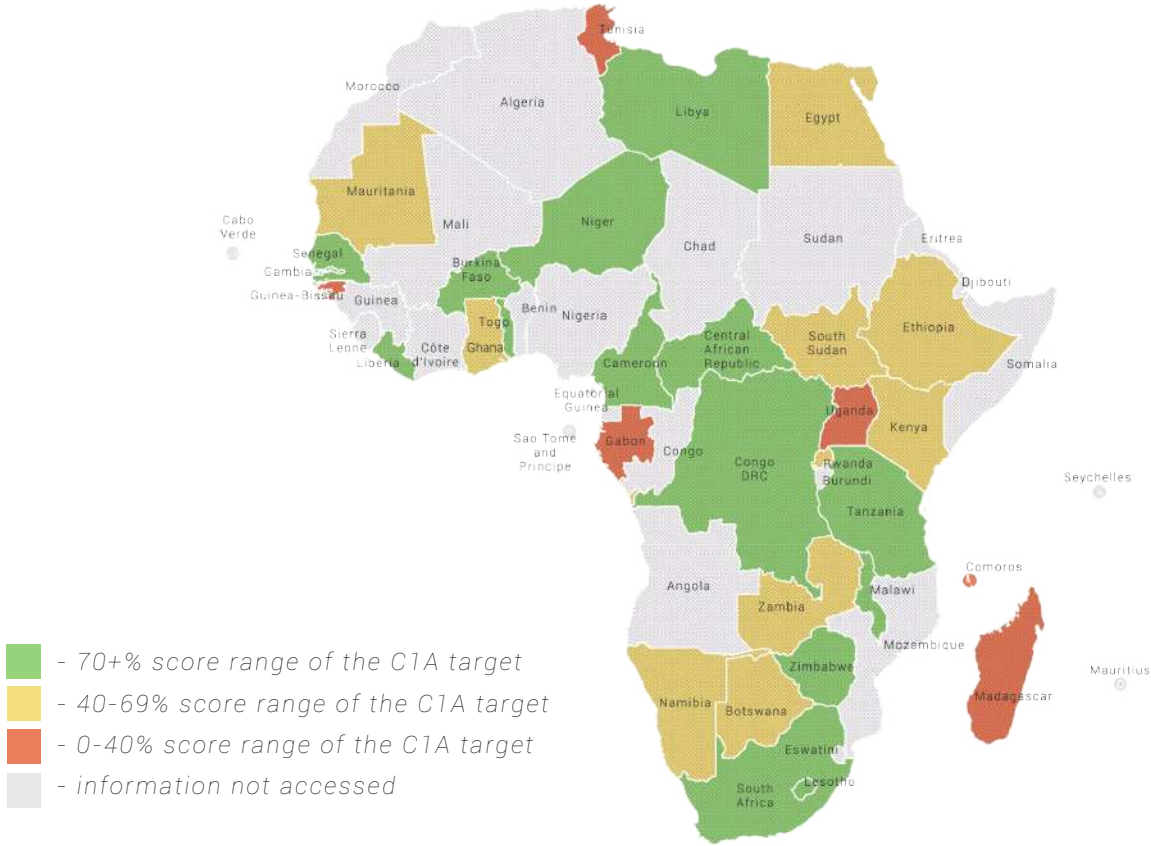


Table 5 and Figure 4 provide an overview of the status of national assessments of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use for urban and rural settings. It focuses on whether the assessments conducted have been recognised by the government within the last three years. Data analysis indicates that several Member States have made progress in conducting their national assessments, although performance level varies.

Key observations include:

- Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Zimbabwe, DR Congo, Eritrea, Gambia, Lesotho, Libya have conducted nationally recognised assessments of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use within the last three years. These assessments are considered comprehensive and representative, specifically covering sanitation and hygiene aspects.
- Comoros, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Tunisia, and Uganda reported the absence of a nationally recognised assessment within the last three years.
- Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Mauritania, and Namibia, who reported an absence of assessments of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use in 2021, also did not have an assessment in place in 2023.



### » 3.2.2.2 INDICATOR C1E

Indicator C1E asks: "is there a framework for regular evaluations of institutional, financial, technical, social and/or environmental factors for the sustainability of sanitation services?"

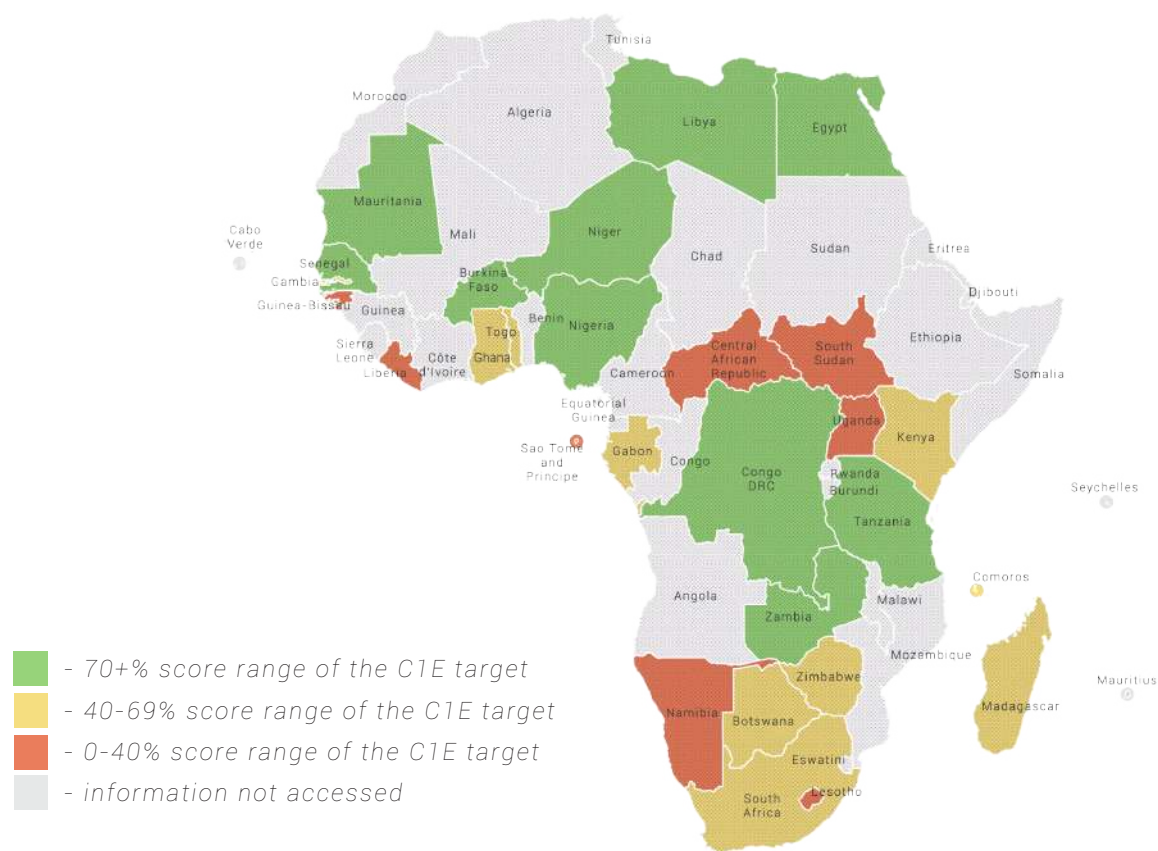
*Table 6: Progress on existence of a framework for regular evaluations of institutional, financial, technical, social and/or environmental factors for the sustainability of sanitation services*

C1E: Is there a framework for regular evaluations of institutional, financial, technical, social and/or environmental factors for the sustainability of sanitation services?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C1E target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
Evaluations of sanitation sustainability factors have been conducted at the national and sub-national levels within the last three years.	Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Mauritania, Zambia, Mozambique, Egypt
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
There are some sanitation and hygiene targets in the current implementation plans for the national development vision, but not all aspects are included. Targets are included but are not aligned to the SDGs.	Botswana, Gabon, Madagascar, South Africa, Togo, Zimbabwe, Gambia, Ghana, Comoros, Kenya
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
There are no national evaluations of nationally defined institutional, financial, technical, social and/or environmental factors which impact the sustainability of sanitation services.	Lesotho, Liberia, Namibia, Sao Tome & Principe, South Sudan, Uganda, Guinea Bissau, Central African Republic
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Malawi, Mali, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Mauritius, Tunisia.

According to the data reported, 11 Member States – Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia – have made good progress in conducting evaluations of sanitation sustainability factors at the national and sub-national levels within the last three years. These evaluations are reported to be comprehensive and cover all aspects of sanitation sustainability, including institutional, financial, technical, social, and environmental factors. Four Member States – Botswana, Gabon, Madagascar, and South Africa – have also conducted evaluations, but they are not fully comprehensive and/or do not cover all aspects of sanitation sustainability.

However, there is still room for improvement and further progress in conducting evaluations of sanitation sustainability factors in almost all Member States. Conducting evaluations is an essential step for developing and implementing effective policies and programs to improve the sustainability of sanitation services in Africa.

Figure 5: Individual Member States' reported existence of a framework for regular evaluations of institutional, financial, technical, social and/or environmental factors for the sustainability of sanitation services (C1E)



### 3.2.3 SYNTHESIS

- Generally, there is a high level of awareness on evaluations of sanitation sustainability factors.
- However, there are uneven implementation levels across the continent, with some Member States making faster progress than others. AMCOW will play a key role in improving implementation by facilitating peer-to-peer learning among Member States. For example, Member States with higher scores can serve as examples for others to follow and help in capacity building and implementing best practices.
- To further improve implementation, AMCOW will also collaborate with partners such as UNICEF and WHO. This collaboration will include the development of a strategic plan for improving data collection and analysis of sanitation and hygiene inequalities in access and use, as well as evaluations of sanitation sustainability factors.
- AMCOW will also coordinate the efforts of the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEWS), private sector actors, and international organisations to raise awareness and advocate for increased investment and support. By taking these steps, AMCOW will help to ensure that all African Member States have the data and tools needed to improve sanitation and hygiene services for their populations.







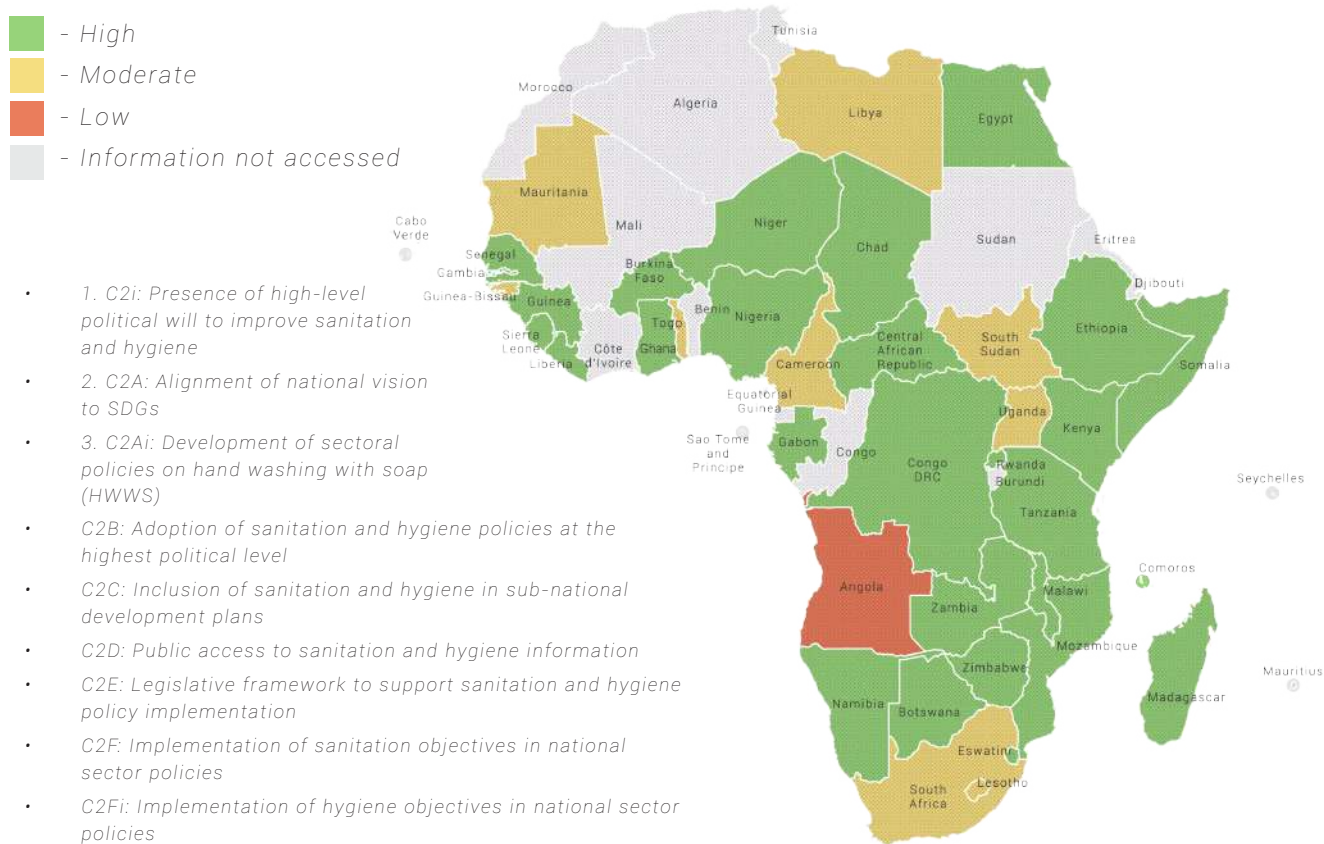
### 3.3 COMMITMENT 2

**Mobilise support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans.**

Mobilizing support and resources at the highest political level is necessary for raising the profile of sanitation and hygiene in national development planning. This involves raising awareness about the value of sanitation and hygiene, advocating for policy change, and fostering partnerships between relevant stakeholders.

Commitment 2 monitors the degree to which Member States have mobilised high-level support and resources for sanitation and hygiene. Member States' overall progress is demonstrated in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Member States' reported progress on commitment 2



### 3.3.1 KEY MESSAGES

- All reporting Member States other than Guinea Bissau have attained moderate to high performance indicating that sanitation and hygiene are included in national development plans with relevant policies developed.
- 23 Member States have included sanitation and hygiene in current implementation plans for national development which are aligned with the SDGs. Sanitation and hygiene policies have been adopted at the highest level of government by 21 Member States.



### 3.3.2 MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 2 INDICATORS

#### » 3.3.2.1 INDICATOR C1A

Indicator C2A examines: "Do current implementation plans for the national development vision include sanitation and hygiene and are they aligned with the SDGs?"

*Table 7: Progress on the inclusion of sanitation and hygiene in implementation plans at the national development level*

C2A: Do current implementation plans for the national development vision include sanitation and hygiene and are they aligned with the SDGs?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C2A target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
Sanitation and hygiene targets are included in the current implementation plans for the national development vision. Targets are aligned with the SDGs	Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Egypt, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Madagascar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Comoros
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
There are some sanitation and hygiene targets in current implementation plans for the national development vision, but not all aspects are included. Targets are not aligned to or are only partially aligned with the SDGs.	Botswana, Lesotho, Libya, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, Malawi
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
There are no sanitation and hygiene targets in the current implementation plans for the national development vision.	Guinea Bissau
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Benin, Chad, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Mauritius, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, and Tunisia

Table 7 shows that the distribution of the progress of the implementation of inclusion of sanitation and hygiene targets in national development vision implementation plans is uneven.

The general interpretation of the results is as follows:

- Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Egypt, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Madagascar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Comoros, and Zimbabwe have sanitation and hygiene targets included in their current implementation plans for the national development vision. Also, they have made progress in aligning their plans with the Sustainable Development Goals.

- Botswana, Lesotho, Libya, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda have made moderate progress in incorporating sanitation and hygiene into their national development plans. While they have achieved some targets, there is still room for improvement in aligning their plans with the SDGs.
- In comparison to the 2021 Ngor progress report, Comoros demonstrated strengthened performance in indicator 2A. In 2021, Comoros was among the Member States that had no sanitation and hygiene targets in current national development vision plans. However, in 2023, Comoros fell into the category of Member States that have most or all implementation plan targets on track, signalling meaningful progress.
- Guinea Bissau has no sanitation and hygiene targets in its current implementation plan.
- For 15 Member States, information on the inclusion of sanitation and hygiene targets in national development vision implementation plans is not accessible.

### » 3.3.2.2 INDICATOR C2B

Indicator C2B assesses: "Are sanitation and hygiene policies adopted at the highest political level?"

*Table 8: Progress of Member States in adopting sanitation and hygiene policies at the highest political level.*

C2B: Are sanitation and hygiene policies adopted at the highest political level?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C2B target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
Sanitation and hygiene policies have been developed by the sector ministries. Policies have been approved by the highest executive office.	Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
Sanitation and hygiene targets have only been partially developed by sector ministries and have not been approved by the highest executive office.	Comoros, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Libya, Madagascar, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Nigeria
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
Sanitation and hygiene targets have not been developed.	N/A
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Mauritius, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, and Tunisia



A total of 30 Member States have reported on this indicator, showcasing varying levels of progress in the adoption of sanitation and hygiene policies at the highest political level. The general interpretation of the results is as follows:

- 21 Member States have sanitation and hygiene policies that have been developed by sector ministries and were approved by the highest executive office. These countries are Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.
- Comoros has shown progress in including sanitation and hygiene targets in national development plans, but still needs to comprehensively address all aspects and align with the SDGs.
- Since 2021, Mauritania has transitioned to having fully developed and approved sanitation and hygiene policies at the highest level
- Libya and South Africa are still in the process of drafting new sanitation and hygiene policies, which are pending final validation by top-level leadership. This suggests potential delays in implementation.
- Nigeria maintains well-developed and approved rural sanitation and hygiene policies by the responsible ministry and highest office, pointing to strong policy frameworks for rural areas.

### 3.3.3 SYNTHESIS

- i. Majority of the Member States have developed policies and frameworks to strengthen their sanitation and hygiene services. Next steps will be to align their policy environments to international best practice as espoused by their various global and continental commitments.
- ii. Utilising the African Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPGs), AMCOW – in collaboration with various sector actors – will contribute to these efforts.
- iii. AMCOW Secretariat and partners will continue to support Member States who are waiting for their policies to be approved at the highest government level by providing targeted technical support in the policy validation process. This may entail conducting analyses on policy content and alignment with continental commitments and advising on evidence-based recommendations to facilitate final adoption.

### 3.3.4 CASE STUDY: NIGERIA

#### FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING SANITATION SERVICE SUSTAINABILITY

This case study examines Nigeria's framework for evaluating the sustainability of sanitation services, with a focus on indicator C2A. In this sense, the country has made notable progress:

- WASH TrackFIN: The country has institutionalised the WASH TrackFin initiative, a methodology created by the WHO which tracks financing in the WASH sector in a consistent manner across countries. This initiative produces comprehensive reports which highlight total WASH expenditures and contributions from various sources.
- National Council approval: The National Council of Water Resources has endorsed the production of WASH Account Reports at both national and state levels, with technical support from the Federal Government.
- Advocacy for increased funding: The initial WASH Account Report led to the development of a WASH Finance Advocacy Strategy and Plan to advocate for increased funding in the sector, especially from sub-regional governments.

Nigeria's commitment to institutionalising the WASH TrackFin initiative and its efforts to evaluate sanitation service sustainability indicate a dedication to enhancing the sector's overall sustainability and securing necessary funding.





### 3.4 COMMITMENT 3

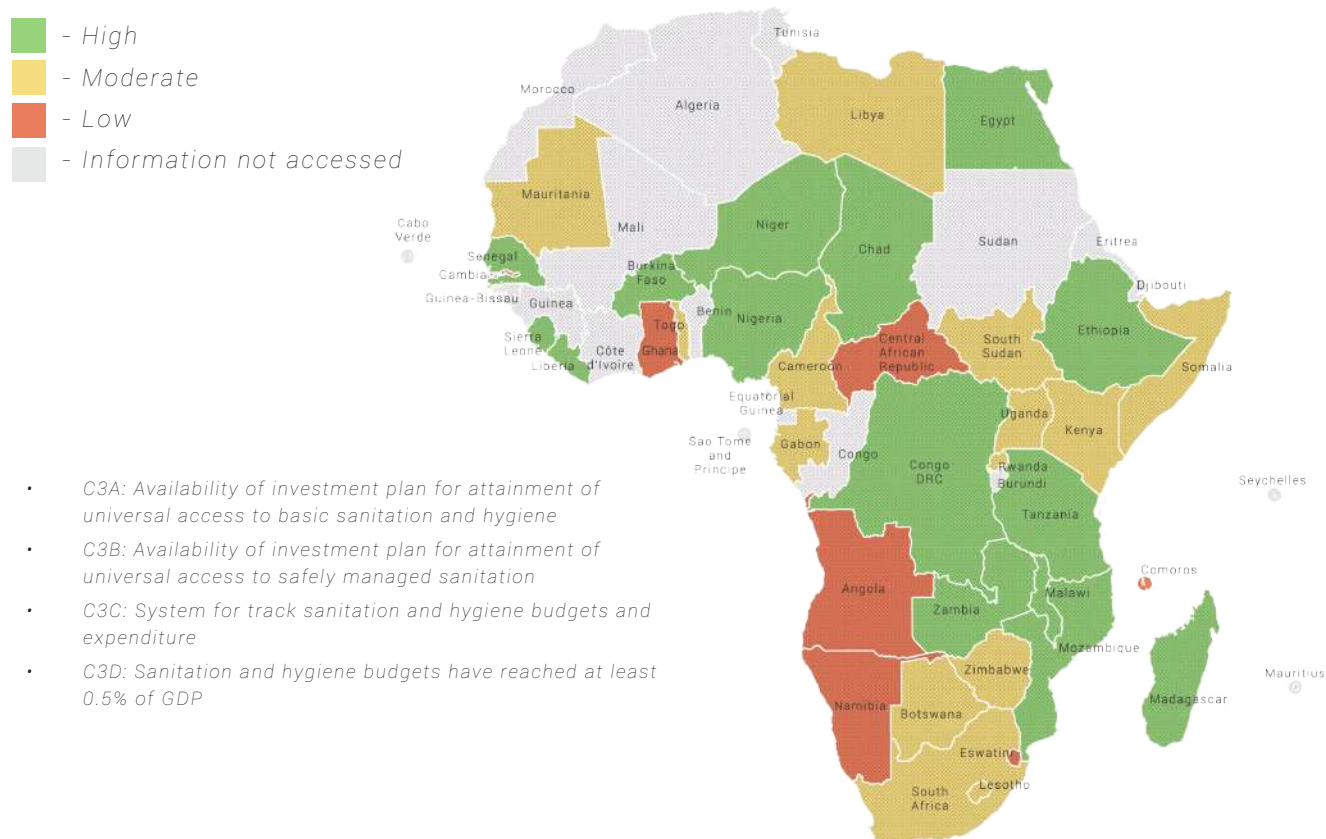
Establish and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines that consistently increase annually to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP.

Adequate financial allocation is essential to implement initiatives and expand access to sanitation and hygiene services, especially for underserved communities. Commitment 3 emphasises the importance of establishing and monitoring budget lines dedicated to sanitation and hygiene, to eventually reach a minimum allocation of 0.5% of GDP.

The analysis of commitment 3 examines Member States' progress on dedicating government budgets and increasing allocations to help achieve universal access. Further growth in funding will be crucial to support Member States in sustaining and scaling up services to meet the needs of the continent.

Figure 7 shows the overall progress of the Member States against commitment 3.

Figure 7: Member States reported progress against commitment 3



### 3.4.1 KEY MESSAGES

- Sanitation and hygiene financing, planning, and budgeting is uneven across African Member States.
- Only two Member States have a budget for sanitation and hygiene that has reached at least 0.5% of their GDP.
- Only eight Member States have a mechanism to track expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across the sanitation and hygiene sector. This is consolidated and updated on an annual basis.
- Member States are encouraged to develop and implement country investment plans for sanitation and hygiene that are aligned with SDG 6.2 objectives, particularly focusing on the provision of safely managed sanitation.
- A majority of Member States have not reported allocating specific budget increments for sanitation and hygiene relative to their GDP.





### 3.4.2 MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 3 INDICATORS

#### » 3.4.2.1 INDICATOR C3B

Indicator C3B is: "Is there a current country investment plan for sanitation and hygiene which addresses SDG 6.2 for safely managed sanitation?"

Table 9: Progress on existence of a current country investment plan for sanitation and hygiene that addresses SDG 6.2

C3B: Is there a current country investment plan for sanitation and hygiene, which addresses SDG 6.2 for safely managed sanitation?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C3B target	Member States
High 70-100%	
There is a current country investment plan for sanitation and hygiene. The investment required to meet country goals defined in SDG 6.2 for safely managed sanitation has been assessed and included.	Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Niger, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Egypt, Liberia, Libya, Mozambique, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi
Moderate 40-69%	
There is a current country investment plan for sanitation and hygiene. The investment plan does not address country goals defined in SDG 6.2 for safely managed sanitation.	Botswana, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, South Africa, South Sudan, Zimbabwe, Togo, Nigeria, Tanzania
Low 0-40%	
There is no current country investment plan for sanitation and hygiene.	Comoros, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Namibia
Information not accessed	
	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Saharawi Rep, Sao Tome & Principe, Seychelles, Tunisia

Table 9 shows the result of Member States on the C3B indicator. The general interpretation of the scores is as follows:

- 12 Member States (Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Niger, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Egypt, Liberia, Libya, Mozambique, Uganda, Zambia) have a current country investment plan for sanitation and hygiene. Furthermore, their investment plans assess the resources required to meet the country goals defined in SDG 6.2 for safely managed sanitation and include this information in their plans.
- 11 Member States (Botswana, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, South Africa, South Sudan, Zimbabwe, Togo) have a current country investment plan for sanitation and hygiene. However, their investment plans do not adequately address their respective country goals defined in SDG 6.2 for safely managed sanitation.

- Central African Republic, Gambia, Lesotho, and Namibia do not have a specific country investment plan for sanitation and hygiene.
- Information is not available for 22 Member States.

#### » 3.4.2.2 INDICATOR C3C

Indicator C3C assesses: "Is there a way to track budgets and expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across government bodies on an annual basis?"

*Table 10: Progress in tracking budgets and expenditure on sanitation and hygiene*

C3C: Is there a way to track budgets and expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across government bodies on an annual basis?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C3C target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
There is a mechanism to track expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across all the sanitation and hygiene sector which is consolidated annually.	Burkina Faso, Egypt, Libya, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
There is a mechanism to track expenditure on sanitation and hygiene in some government bodies and expenditure of some sector stakeholders. But not all the budgets and expenditure can be consolidated.	Botswana, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Namibia, Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
There is no mechanism to track expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across government and various sectors.	Central African Republic, Comoros, Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritius, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Tunisia



Figure 8: Extent to which Member States track budgets and expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across government bodies on an annual basis (C3C)

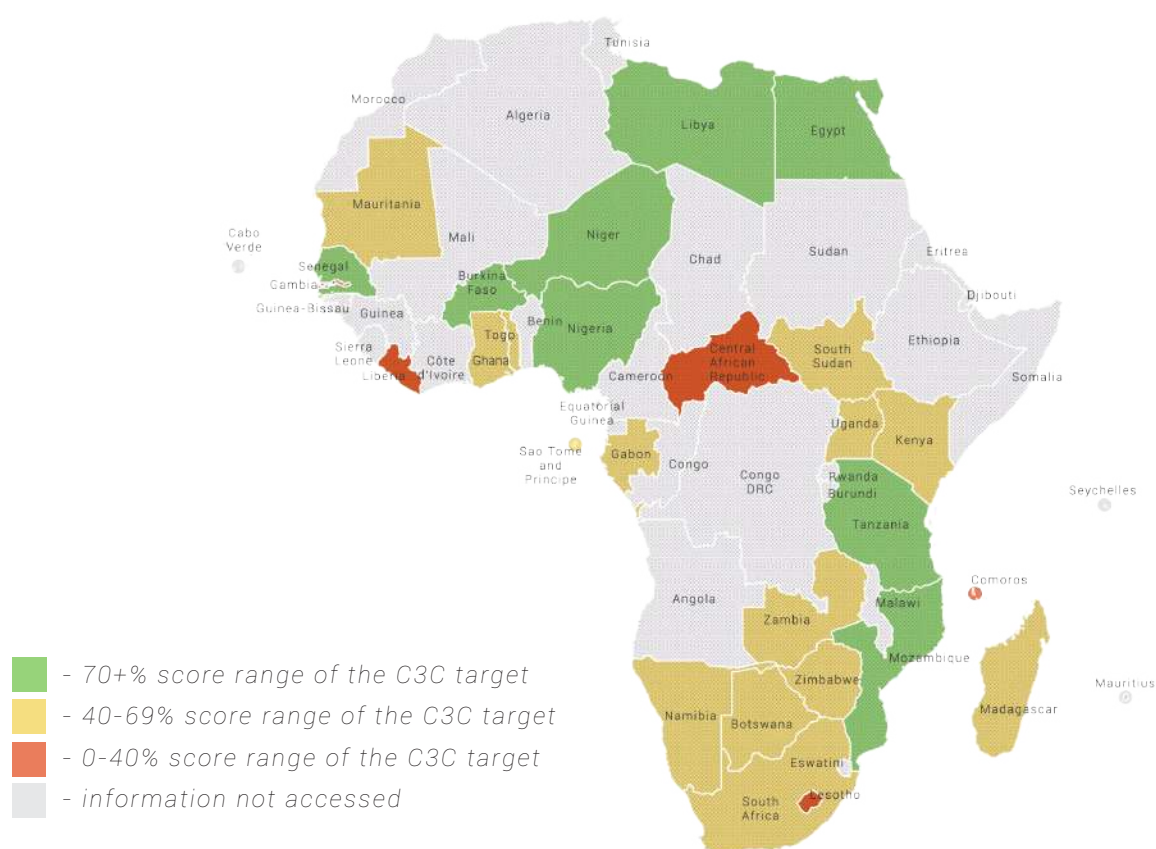


Table 10 and Figure 8 show that there is significant variation in the level of progress made by Member States in establishing mechanisms to track budgets and expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across government bodies on an annual basis. The results can be interpreted accordingly:

- 10 Member States (Burkina Faso, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanzania) have a mechanism to track expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across all the sanitation and hygiene sector which is consolidated annually.
- 14 Member States (Botswana, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Namibia, Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe) have a mechanism to track expenditure on sanitation and hygiene in government bodies and some sectors, but not all the budgets and expenditure can be consolidated.
- 5 Member States (Central African Republic, Comoros, Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia) do not have a mechanism to track expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across the different related government bodies and sectors.

### » 3.4.2.3 INDICATOR C3D

Indicator C3D is: "Is the budget for sanitation and hygiene increasing and reaching at least 0.5% of GDP?"

*Table 11: Progress of Member States budget Allocation for sanitation and hygiene*

C3D: Is the budget for sanitation and hygiene increasing and reaching at least 0.5% of GDP?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C3D target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
Budget has reached at least 0.5% of GDP	Egypt, Senegal
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
Budget is increasing but has not yet reached 0.5% of GDP	Libya, Nigeria, Tanzania
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
Budget is not increasing	Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Niger
Information not accessed	
	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Rwanda, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, Namibia

Table 11 illustrates the results of Member States' progress on the C3D indicator. Data analysis shows that:

- Information from 41 Member States was not accessed with regards to this indicator.
- Egypt and Senegal have a budget for sanitation and hygiene that has reached at least 0.5% of GDP.
- Libya, Nigeria, and Tanzania have a budget for sanitation and hygiene that is increasing but has not yet reached 0.5% of GDP.
- Burkina Faso, Mozambique, and Niger do not have a mechanism to track expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across the different related government bodies and the sector.

### 3.4.3 SYNTHESIS

- i. Investment in sanitation and hygiene is essential for achieving SDG 6. However, indicator analysis shows that there is a significant gap in data availability on sanitation and hygiene budgets, investment plans, and budgets as a share of GDP. This means it is challenging to meaningfully assess progress towards SDG 6 and to identify areas where support is needed.
- ii. To address the gap in data availability, it is important to strengthen national-level systems and mechanisms for financial data collection, analysis, storage, and sharing. Coordination between different government agencies and sectors must also be improved.
- iii. In addition to improving data availability, it is also crucial to raise the profile and value of sanitation and hygiene in national systems for economic planning and development. This will help to ensure that sanitation and hygiene receive the necessary funding and attention.
- iv. The AMCOW Secretariat will play a pivotal role in addressing the issues surrounding sanitation and hygiene financing. This will entail the development of an effective engagement plan with the WHO as part of the TrackFin initiative. This comprehensive plan will encompass the provision of customised technical assistance and robust advocacy support, facilitating a concerted effort to address these critical challenges.

### 3.4.4 CASE STUDY: EGYPT

#### BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR SANITATION A HYGIENE

This case study explores Egypt's commitment to sanitation and hygiene, specifically examining its budget allocation with a focus on whether it meets the target of at least 0.5% of GDP.

Egypt recognises the critical importance of investing in water and sanitation for sustainable development, including for enhancing health, the economy, the environment, and productivity. In 2016, 'Egypt Vision 2030' was launched which aims to achieve justice and sustainable development with a competitive and diverse economy through eight different goals. These align with the SDGs and the Ngor Declaration's targets to enhance sanitation services in Africa.

Egypt's strong commitment to increasing budget allocation for sanitation and hygiene is evident in the following initiatives:

- Haya Karima initiative: Launched in January 2019, this presidential initiative aims to provide comprehensive services, including health, social support, and living conditions, with a significant focus on sanitation and hygiene.
- Investment in rural areas: The "Haya Karima" initiative, coupled with substantial budget allocation for a national comprehensive developmental project, has led to an expansion of investment in sanitation for rural areas. The first phase of this initiative targets villages with poverty rates exceeding 70%, encompassing 1,413 villages across 52 districts. This has led to an increase in sectoral investment, surpassing the 0.5% of GDP target.



Egypt's proactive approach to sanitation and hygiene, shown in the "Haya Karima" initiative and increased budget allocation, demonstrates a strong commitment to improving sanitation services and ensuring the allocation of necessary resources for sustainable development.

### 3.5 COMMITMENT 4

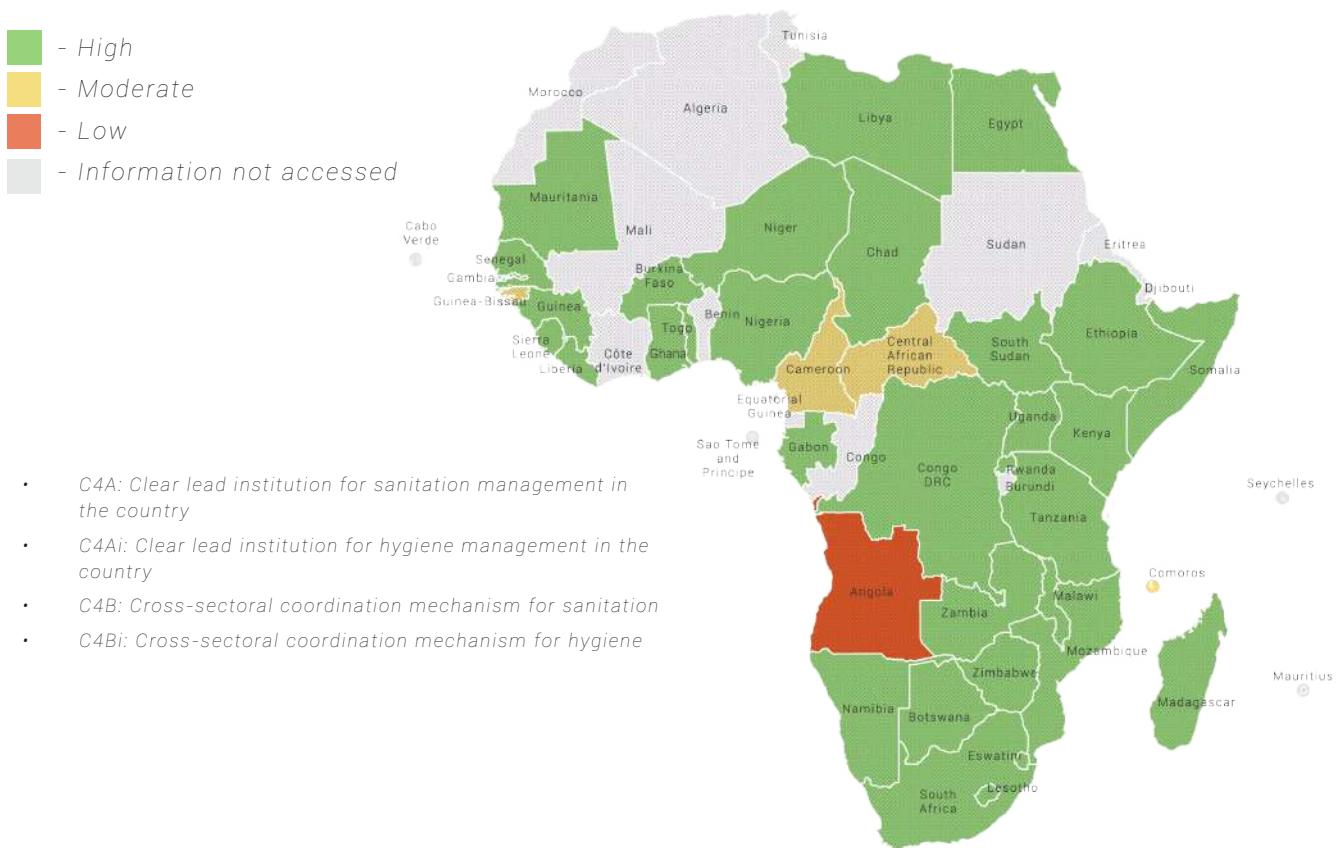
**Ensure strong leadership and coordination at all levels to build and sustain governance for sanitation and hygiene across sectors, especially water, health, nutrition, education, gender, and the environment.**

To ensure strong leadership and coordination, it is necessary to establish clear institutional mechanisms and frameworks. This includes designating a lead agency which is responsible for coordinating sanitation and hygiene activities, establishing inter-ministerial committees, and engaging with relevant stakeholders through regular meetings and consultations. These mechanisms play a vital role in enabling efficient decision-making, effective resource allocation, minimising duplication of efforts, and monitoring progress towards the set goals.

Commitment 4 ensures strong leadership and coordination at national and subnational levels to sustain delivery of sanitation and hygiene services.

Member States' overall progress on the commitment is presented in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Member States' reported progress on commitment 4









### 3.5.1 KEY MESSAGES

- More data is needed regarding the inclusion of different sectors in sanitation coordination mechanisms.
- 21 Member States have coordination covering five or more relevant sectors, proving multi-sectoral collaboration is possible giving the right enabling environments.
- 24 Member States have designated leads at both the national and sub-national level.

### 3.5.2 MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 4 INDICATORS

#### » 3.5.2.1 INDICATOR C4A

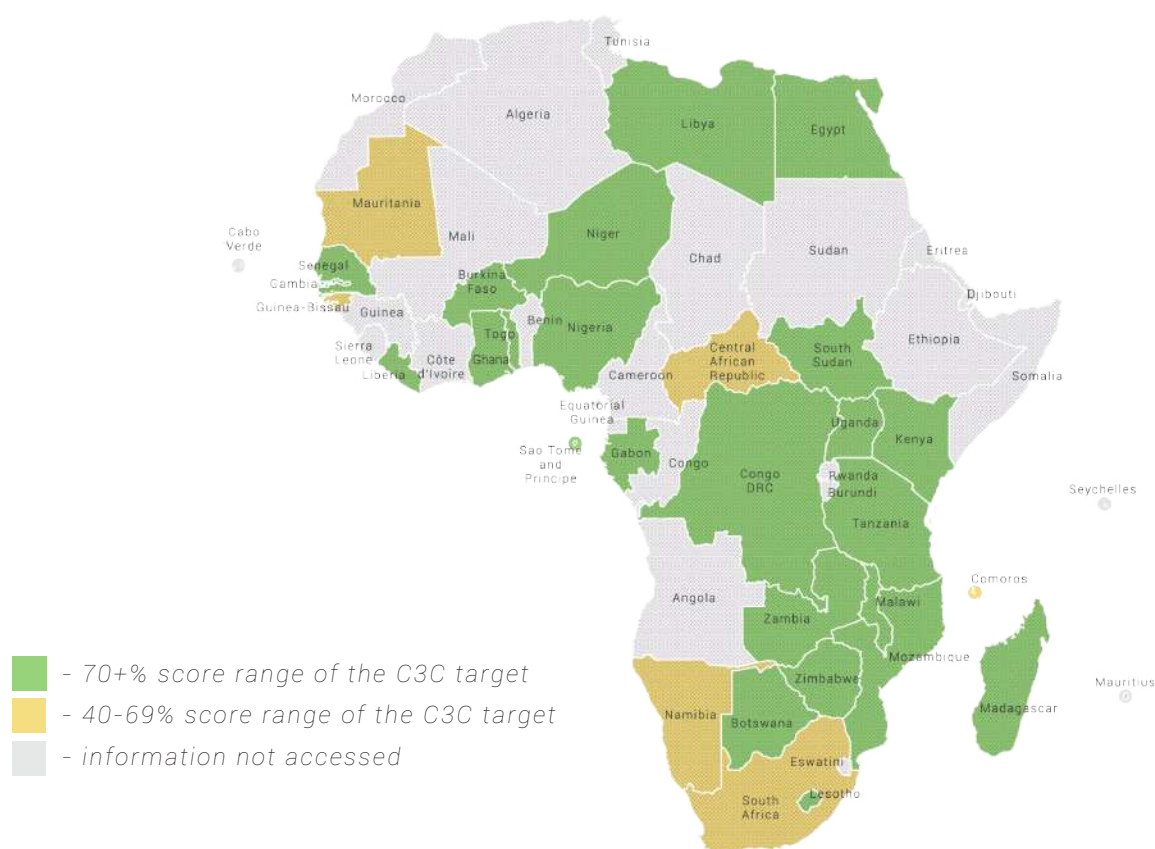
Indicator C4A examines: "Is there a government body with a clear mandate to lead and coordinate sanitation activities?"

Table 12: Progress of Member States in establishing a government Body for Leading and Coordinating Sanitation Activities

C4A: Is there a government body with a clear mandate to lead and coordinate sanitation activities?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C4A target	Member States
High 70-100%	
There is a clear lead for coordinating sanitation activities mandated at national level. There are clear leads at sub-national level.	Botswana, Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe
Moderate 40-69%	
There is a clear lead for coordinating sanitation at national level but not at the sub-national level.	Central African Republic, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Namibia, South Africa
Low 0-40%	
There are no clear leads for coordinating sanitation at the national level.	N/A
Information not accessed	
	Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Mauritius, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Tunisia



Figure 10: Individual Member States' reporting the existence of a government body with a clear mandate to lead and coordinate sanitation activities (C4A)



The analysis of Table 12 shows that there is uneven progress in the establishment and reform of institutions at all levels for coordinating sanitation activities. 24 Member States have a clear lead for coordinating sanitation activities at the national and sub-national level. 6 Member States have a clear lead for coordinating sanitation at the national level, but information is not available as to whether there are clear leads at the sub-national level.

Some Member States have made significant progress in recent years:

- Comoros has transitioned from not having a clear lead for coordinating sanitation activities at the national and subnational level in 2021 to having a clear lead at the national level in 2023.
- In 2021, Sao Tome & Principe did not have a clear lead at the national or subnational level. However, by 2023, it had established a clear lead at both levels.

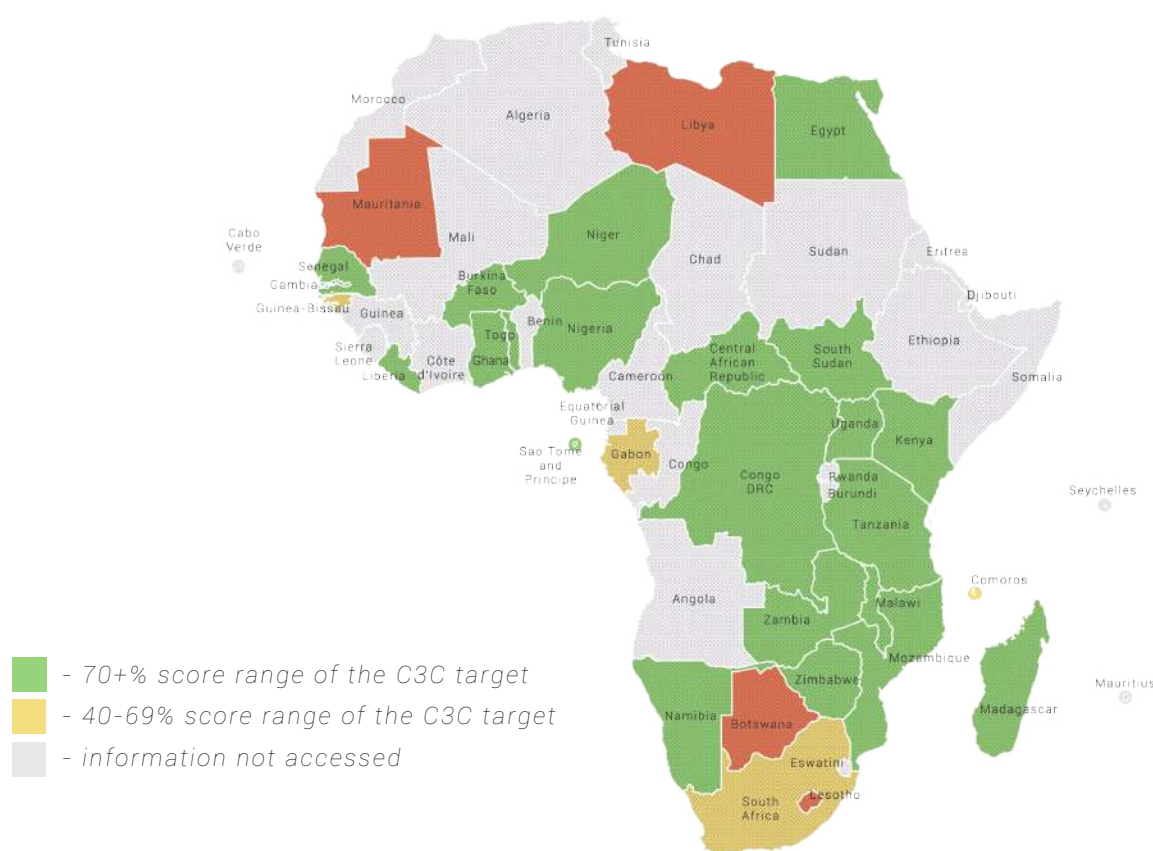
» 3.5.2.2 INDICATOR C4B

Indicator C4B is: "Are relevant related sectors included in the sanitation coordination mechanism?"

Table 13: Progress on the inclusion of relevant sectors in the sanitation coordination mechanism

C4B: Are relevant related sectors included in the sanitation coordination mechanism?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C4B target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
Coordination mechanism for sanitation and hygiene activities includes representatives of all sectors including water, health, nutrition, education, gender, environment, and hygiene (if not same as sanitation). Coordination mechanism is functioning and effective.	Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Sao Tome & Principe
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
Coordination mechanism for sanitation and hygiene activities includes representatives of 3-5 sectors including water, health, nutrition, education, gender, environment, and hygiene (if not same as sanitation). Coordination mechanism is functioning and effective.	Comoros, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, South Africa
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
Coordination mechanism for sanitation and hygiene activities include representatives of 0-2 sectors including water, health, nutrition, education, gender, environment, and hygiene (if not same as sanitation). Coordination mechanism is functioning and effective.	Botswana, Lesotho, Libya, Mauritania
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Mauritius, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Tunisia

Figure 11: Individual Member States reported the progress on the inclusion of relevant sectors in the sanitation coordination mechanism (C4B)



The analysis of indicator C4B shows that 30 Member States have reported progress in achieving the target. Of these, 21 Member States have coordination mechanisms for sanitation and hygiene activities which includes representatives of all sectors including water, health, nutrition, education, gender, environment, and hygiene (if not same as sanitation).

Comoros, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, and South Africa have a coordination mechanism for sanitation and hygiene activities that includes representatives of 3-5 sectors, including water, health, nutrition, education, gender, environment, and hygiene. Botswana, Lesotho, Libya, and Mauritania have a coordination mechanism for sanitation and hygiene activities that includes representation from 0-2 sectors.

### 3.5.3 SYNTHESIS

- There is uneven progress in the establishment and reform of institutions for coordinating sanitation activities at all levels of government, and in the inclusion of relevant related sectors in sanitation coordination mechanisms. This suggests that there is room for improvement regarding commitment 4 across the continent.
- The AMCOW Secretariat and partners will play a key role by providing tailored technical assistance and training to Member States. The assistance will offer the tools and knowledge needed to establish and reform institutions for coordinating sanitation activities at all levels



of government, and to strengthen their sanitation coordination mechanisms. The assistance could be delivered through online courses, in-person workshops, or a combination of both.

- iii. Additionally, the AMCOW Secretariat and partners will support Member States in collecting and analysing data on the inclusion of relevant related sectors in their sanitation coordination mechanisms. This data will be used to identify areas where further progress is needed and to track progress over time.
- iv. To increase investment in sanitation and hygiene, the AMCOW Secretariat will collaborate with partners to advocate for increased investment at the national, regional, and continental levels. This investment is essential for establishing and reforming institutions for coordinating sanitation activities, and for strengthening sanitation coordination mechanisms.
- v. Finally, the AMCOW Secretariat will coordinate efforts to facilitate knowledge sharing and learning among Member States on best practices for coordinating sanitation activities. This can be done through workshops, conferences, and other networking events.

3.6 COMMITMENT 5

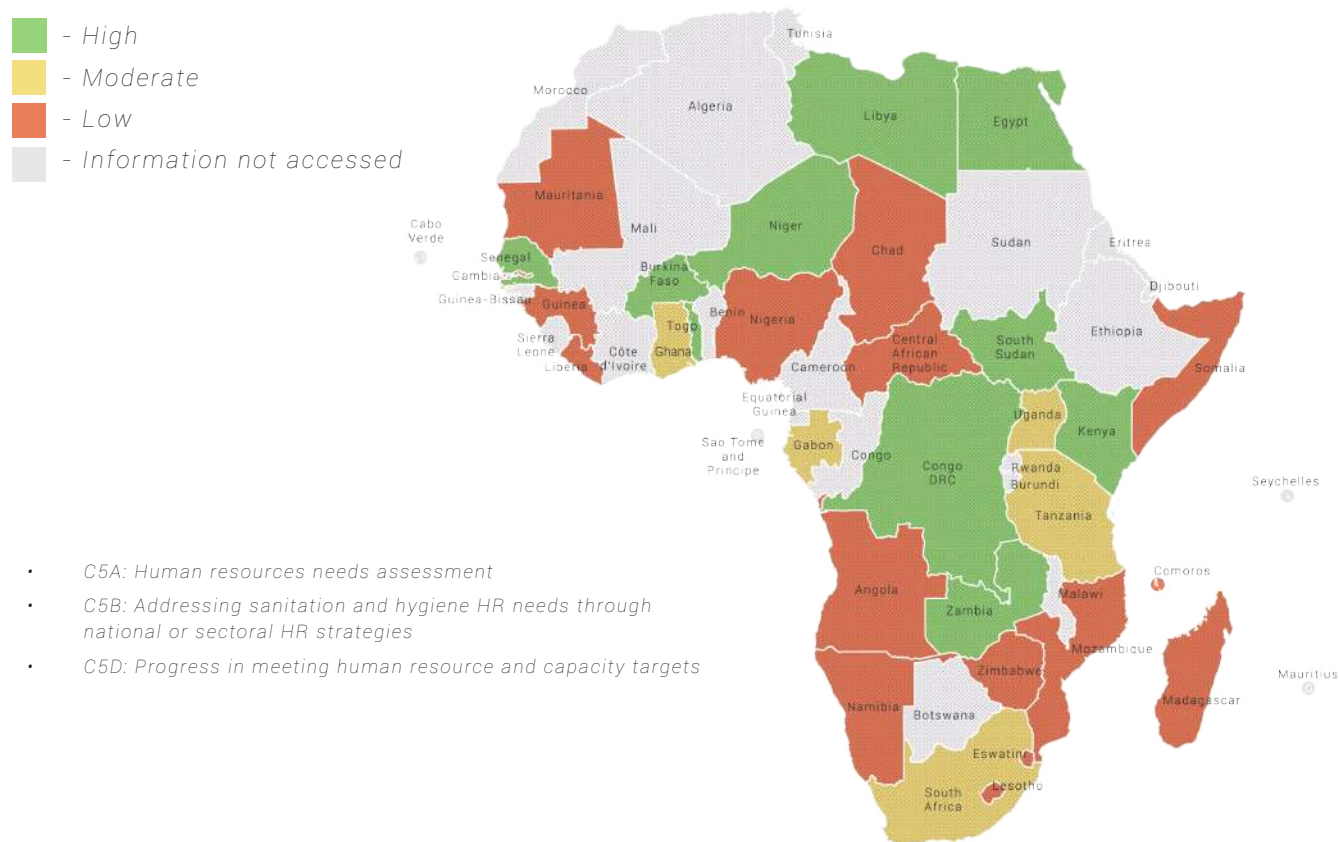
**Develop and fund strategies to bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap.**



Investing in capacity-building and human resources has the potential to accelerate progress toward achieving defined objectives, improve productivity and foster innovation. Attaining the Ngor commitments will only be possible with investment in human resource and skilled professionals to effectively manage sanitation and hygiene infrastructure and related services.

Commitment 5 assesses whether Member States have bridges human resources and capacity gaps in sanitation and hygiene. General progress is presented in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Member States' overall progress on commitment 5



### 3.6.1 KEY MESSAGES

- 12 Member States have addressed human resource needs in their national sanitation and hygiene strategies, but no specific targets or milestones are included.
- 7 Member States have no existing guidance for sanitation and hygiene in other public institutions and spaces.

### 3.6.2 MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 5 INDICATORS

#### » 3.6.2.1 INDICATOR C5B

Indicator C5B asks: "Are human resources needs addressed in the national sanitation and hygiene strategy, or in a standalone sector human resources strategy?"

Table 14: Progress in addressing human resources needs in national sanitation and hygiene strategies.

C5B: Are human resources needs addressed in the national sanitation and hygiene strategy, or in a stand-alone sector human resource strategy?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C5B target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
Human resource needs are fully addressed in the national sanitation and hygiene strategy, or in a stand-alone sector human resource strategy. Specific targets or milestones are included.	Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Niger, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Togo, Zambia
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
Human resource is addressed in the national sanitation and hygiene strategy, or in a stand-alone sector human resource strategy. No specific targets or milestones are included.	Comoros, DR Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
No guidance exists for sanitation and hygiene in other public institutions and spaces (neither in sanitation and hygiene sector policies or guidelines nor other sector policies or guidelines).	Gambia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Sudan, Zimbabwe
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Mauritius, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Tunisia, Ethiopia

A total of 27 Member States provided data for this indicator. Out of these, 12 Member States have confirmed that they effectively addressed human resource needs in their national sanitation and hygiene strategy or in a separate sector human resource strategy, which includes specific targets. These Member States are Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Niger, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Togo, and Zambia. Additionally, 9 Member States (Comoros, DR Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda) have included human resource considerations within their national sanitation and hygiene strategy or standalone sector human resource strategy, albeit without specifying distinct targets or milestones. Conversely, 7 Member States (Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Sudan, Zimbabwe, Gambia, Madagascar) have highlighted the absence of guidelines regarding sanitation and hygiene within public institutions and spaces.

It is illustrative to examine the progress made by some Member States in addressing human resource needs within their sanitation and hygiene strategies. For example, in 2021, Comoros, Uganda, and Lesotho did not have any guidance or policies for sanitation and hygiene in other public institutions and spaces. However, in 2023, these Member States progressed to having human resource needs addressed in the national sanitation and hygiene strategy, although no specific targets or milestones are included.



### 3.6.3 SYNTHESIS

- i. There is varying progress in addressing the human resources needs for sanitation and hygiene across African Member States.
- ii. The uneven progress in appropriately including human resource needs could lead to disparities in access to safely managed sanitation services. Member States with strong human resource capacity are more likely to be able to plan, implement, and monitor sanitation and hygiene programmes effectively. Accordingly, there is a higher probability that the populations of these Member States have access to safely managed sanitation services.
- iii. 10 Member States have addressed human resource needs addressed in their national sanitation and hygiene strategies, but with no included specific targets or milestones. This suggests that there is a need for more concrete planning and tracking of progress in indicator
- iv. Specific targets and milestones for addressing human resource needs are essential for tracking progress and ensuring that adequate resources are allocated to hygiene and sanitation.
- v. The AMCOW Secretariat will collaborate with partners such as UNICEF in addressing human resource needs for sanitation and hygiene by providing technical assistance, training, and financial resources. AMCOW Secretariat and partners will provide assistance in the following areas: (i) setting specific targets or milestones for recruitment, training, and retention of human resources, (ii) support for data collection and analysis, (iii) raising awareness of the importance of human resources for sanitation and hygiene services.

## 3.7 COMMITMENT 6

---

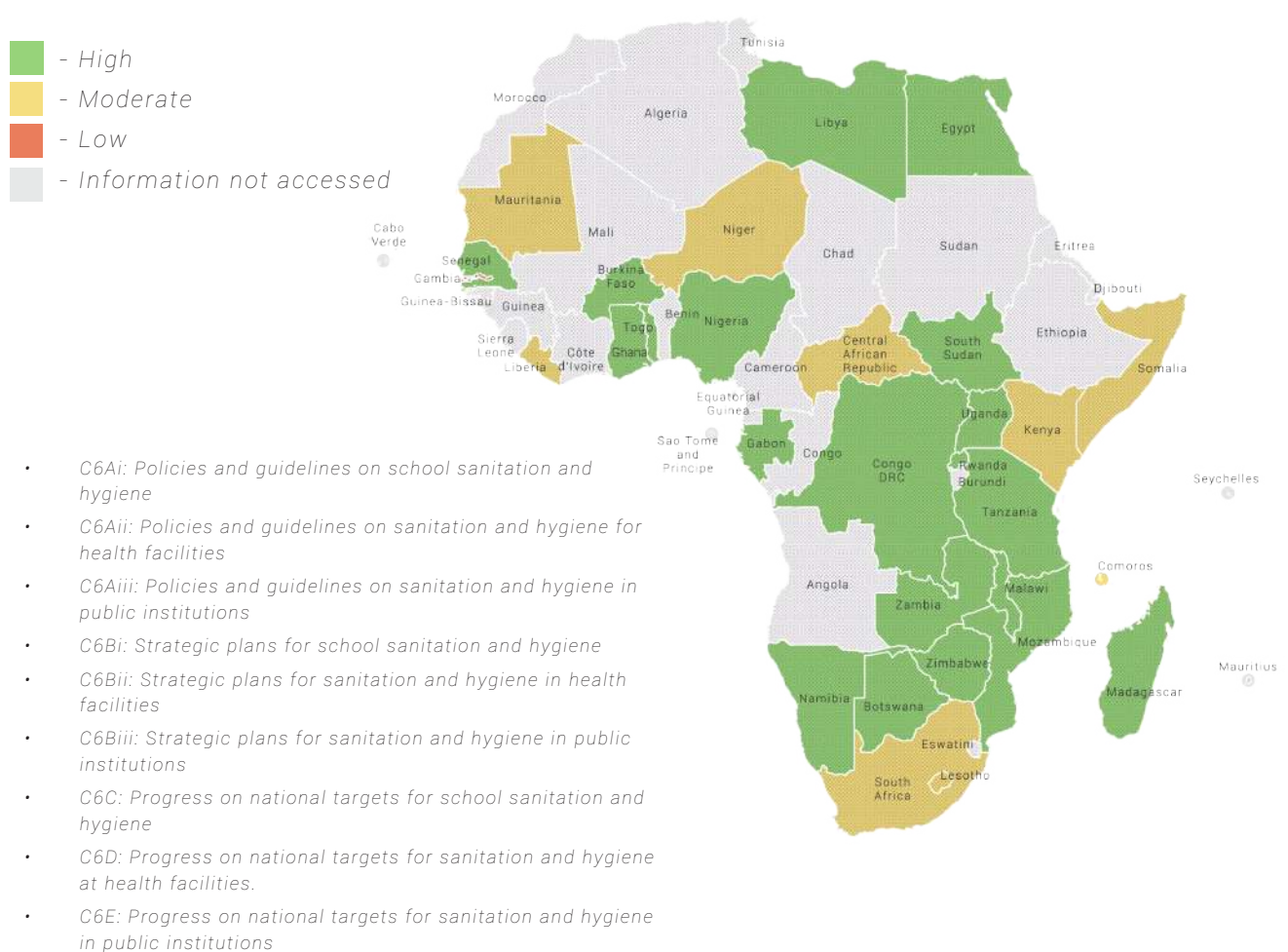
### **Ensure inclusive, safely managed sanitation services and functional hand-washing facilities in public institutions and spaces.**

---

When safely managed sanitation services and functional hand-washing facilities in public institutions are equitable and inclusive, healthy outcomes and productivity increase. This requires the provision of access to safe, hygienic, and affordable sanitation and handwashing facilities at national and subnational levels, placing special attention on marginalised and underserved communities. Achieving equitable and inclusive sanitation necessitates implementing evidence-based policies and initiatives that prioritise vulnerable groups, promote gender equality, and provide accessible facilities for people with special needs.

Commitment 6 assesses the extent to which Member States have ensured inclusive sanitation and hygiene facilities in public institutions and spaces. Overall progress recorded by the Member States on commitment 6 is presented in Figure 13 below.

Figure 13: Member States' reported progress against commitment 6



### 3.7.1 KEY MESSAGES

- In this context, public institutions and spaces include markets, religious places, and prisons.
- 19 Member States have indicated that they have either specific clear standards for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and functional handwashing facilities in public institutions and spaces, or an agreed-upon strategic plan with targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces.
- 15 Member States indicated that there is no strategic plan for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces.
- 12 Member States indicated that specific clear standards for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and handwashing facilities in public institutions and spaces are under development.
- DR Congo, Egypt, and Libya demonstrated progress by transitioning from a lack of guidance in 2021 to establishing specific clear standards for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and handwashing facilities in public institutions and spaces in 2023.

## 3.7.2 MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 6 INDICATORS

### » 3.7.2.1 INDICATOR C6Aiii

Indicator C6Aiii examines: "Do policies and guidelines for public institutions and spaces exist which include specific clear standards for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and functional handwashing facilities?"

*Table 15: Progress in developing policies and guidelines for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services*

C6Aiii: Do policies and guidelines for public institutions and spaces exist which include specific clear standards for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and functional handwashing facilities?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C6Aiii target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
Specific clear standards for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and handwashing facilities in public institutions and spaces are agreed upon and are being implemented (either in sanitation and hygiene sector policies and/or guidelines, or in other sector policies or guidelines).	Botswana, Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Egypt, Libya, Mozambique, Namibia, Madagascar, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
Specific clear standards for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and handwashing facilities in public institutions and spaces are under development (either in sanitation and hygiene sector policies and/or guidelines, or in other sector policies or guidelines).	Central African Republic, Kenya, Malawi, Lesotho, Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, Niger, Mauritania
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
No guidance exists for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces (neither in sanitation and hygiene sector policies and/or guidelines, nor other sector policies or guidelines).	Comoros, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Uganda, Nigeria
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Mauritius, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Tunisia

28 Member States provided data on the existence of policies and guidelines on inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and functional handwashing facilities in public institutions and spaces. The data provided in Table 15 demonstrates the following:

- 14 Member States (Botswana, Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Egypt, Libya, Mozambique, Namibia, Madagascar, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe) indicated that specific clear standards for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and handwash-



ing facilities in public institutions and spaces are agreed and being implemented.

12 Member States including Central African Republic, Kenya, Malawi, Lesotho, Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, Niger, Comoros, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, and Uganda indicated that specific clear standards for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and handwashing facilities in public institutions and spaces are under development.

- Comoros, The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Uganda, and Nigeria currently do not have specific standards in place for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and functional handwashing facilities in either sanitation and hygiene sector policies or guidelines, nor in other sector policies or guidelines.
- DR Congo, Egypt, and Libya made significant progress from no guidance in 2021, to specific clear standards for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services and handwashing facilities in public institutions and spaces in 2023. Similarly, South Sudan also made progress in implementing these standards, moving from specific clear standards under development in 2021 to specific clear standards that were agreed and implemented in 2022.

#### » 3.7.2.2 INDICATOR C6Biii

Indicator C6Biii asks: "Are there strategic plans with targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces?"

*Table 16: Progress on strategic plans with targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces.*

C6Biii: Are there strategic plans with targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene in other public institutions and spaces?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C6Biii target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
There is an agreed strategic plan with targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces	Egypt, Senegal, Zambia, Togo, Libya
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
Sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces is included in the strategic plan but either the plan is in draft or there are no specific targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene.	Botswana, Burkina Faso, Niger, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Sao Tome & Principe, Malawi
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
There is no strategic plan for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces	Central African Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Uganda, Comoros, DR Congo, South Sudan
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mali Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Tunisia

27 Member States reported information regarding this indicator. Among them, 5 Member States (Egypt, Senegal, Zambia, Togo, Libya) have indicated the presence of an agreed-upon strategic plan that includes defined targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene in other public institutions and spaces.

Additionally, 8 Member States (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Niger, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Sao Tome & Principe, Malawi) have stated that sanitation and hygiene considerations were included within the strategic plan concerning public institutions. However, these plans are either in draft form or lack specific targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene. 15 Member States indicated that there is no strategic plan for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces.

### 3.7.3 SYNTHESIS

- i. There is uneven progress across the continent in the development and implementation of policies, guidelines, and strategic plans for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces. Addressing this is essential for ensuring that everyone has access to safely managed sanitation services, regardless of where they live or work.
- ii. AMCOW Secretariat will collaborate with sector partners such as WHO, UNICEF, and APHRC. This collaboration aims to provide ongoing support to Member States in developing and implementing policies, guidelines, and strategic plans for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces. These plans and policies will be aligned with the ASPGs.
- iii. AMCOW and partners will also work to raise awareness of the importance of sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces. This will be done through advocacy campaigns, public education programs, and research initiatives.

### 3.7.4 CASE STUDY: NAMIBIA

#### ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE SANITATION AND HYGIENE

This case study focuses on Namibia's progress in achieving indicator 6A, which focuses on establishing systems and approaches for sanitation and hygiene. It highlights the Namibia Water Sector Support Program (NWSSP) and its contributions to sustainable sanitation and hygiene.

The NWSSP's specific objectives are to support the Government of Namibia in enhancing access, quality, security, and sustainability of water supply and sanitation services in the country. The overall goal is to promote the sustainable use of water resources, provide sanitation facilities, and encourage good hygiene practices. This is expected to enhance access to safe drinking water for both human consumption and industrial use while improving food and nutrition security in urban and rural areas of Namibia.

With support from the African Development Bank Group, the Government of Namibia is implementing the NWSSP to ensure equitable access to water resources, sanitation, and

long-term social and economic development.

This includes several initiatives to promote sustainable sanitation and hygiene, such as constructing sanitation facilities at schools, clinics, and public places across the country. Namibia is also implementing the School-Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) programme to raise awareness about open defecation and improve hygiene practices. Community involvement in maintaining water supply and sanitation facilities is another essential aspect of the NWSSP. A sustainability check revealed that 46% of WASH services in households, schools, and healthcare facilities are sustainable.

In conclusion, Namibia's NWSSP, and associated initiatives such as SLTS, enhance sustainable sanitation and hygiene practices, and in doing so improve access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and food security.

### 3.8 COMMITMENT 7

---

#### **Progressively eliminate untreated waste, encouraging its productive use in urban and rural settings.**

---

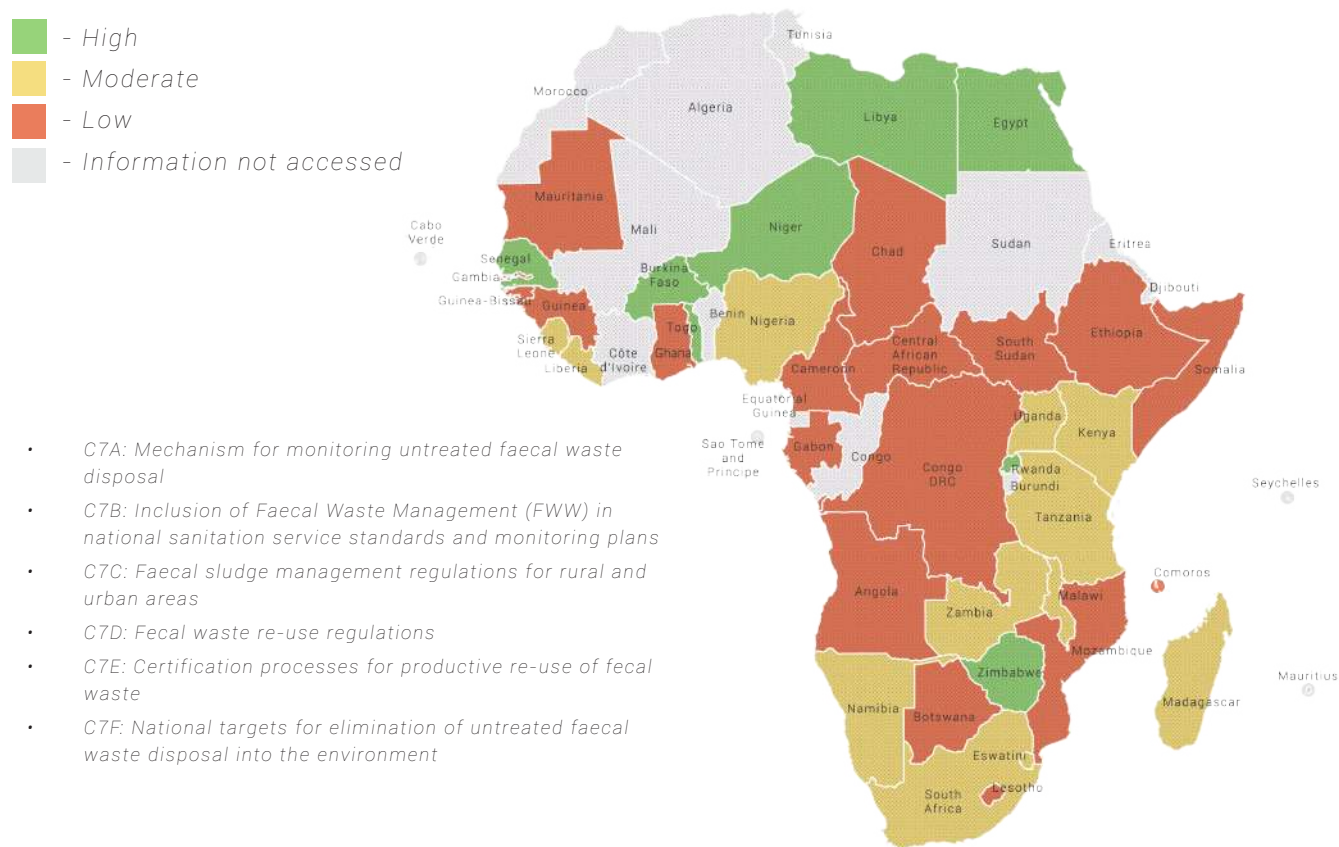
Human waste treatment and productive reuse play a crucial role in promoting sustainable development and environmental protection in both urban and rural settings. This involves the establishment of effective sanitation systems which are applicable and usable in different settings, such as sewage treatment plants or on-site sanitation technologies like septic tanks or pit latrines. These systems facilitate the safe disposal of human waste, minimising water contamination and the spread of diseases by removing harmful pathogens and pollutants from the waste.

An emerging trend is the adoption of a sanitation closed-loop approach, where human excreta are viewed as a valuable resource for productive reuse. This approach aligns with the principles of the circular economy by emphasising waste treatment and resource recovery. Treating faecal waste and using it for productive purposes is a step towards achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status in Africa, as aspired by the Ngor Declaration.

Commitment 7 focuses on eliminating untreated waste and encouraging its productive reuse in both rural and urban settings. Member States' progress is presented in the Figure 14 below.



Figure 14: Member States' reported progress on commitment 7



### 3.8.1 KEY MESSAGES

- Information on the existence of a mechanism to track or monitor the amount of untreated faecal waste being disposed into the environment were not accessible from 26 Member States.
- Only 7 Member States have a mechanism in place to track and monitor the amount of untreated faecal waste being disposed of into the environment.
- 15 Member States have faecal waste management included in all definitions of ODF and sanitation service standards ensuring that excreta are safely disposed of and/or transported and treated off-site.

### 3.8.2 MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 7 INDICATORS

#### » 3.8.2.1 INDICATOR C7A

Indicator C7A monitors: "Is there a mechanism in place to track/monitor the amount of untreated faecal waste being disposed into the environment?"

Table 17 presents progress on mechanisms to track untreated faecal waste disposed into the environment.

Indicator C7A: Is there a mechanism in place to track/monitor the amount of untreated faecal waste being disposed into the environment?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C7A target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
A monitoring mechanism exists, and data is integrated into the country's sanitation and hygiene monitoring system.	Egypt, Libya, Madagascar, Niger, South Africa, Senegal, Zambia
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
An assessment of faecal waste disposal has taken place and a monitoring mechanism is under development.	Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Gabon
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
There is no mechanism to monitor the amount of untreated faecal waste being disposed into the environment in place.	Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Comoros, Gambia, Ghana, Mauritania, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau Lesotho, Sao Tome & Principe, Tanzania
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tunisia, Somalia

Indicator C7A tracks the existence of a mechanism to track or monitor the amount of untreated faecal waste being disposed of into the environment. This is highly aligned with SDG 6.3, which aims to halve the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally<sup>9</sup>. Table 17 demonstrates the following:

- Seven Member States (Egypt, Libya, Madagascar, Niger, South Sudan, Zambia) have a faecal waste monitoring mechanism in place. Additionally, data from this mechanism is effectively integrated into the countries' sanitation and hygiene monitoring systems.
- In Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe an assessment of faecal waste disposal has taken place and efforts are underway to develop a monitoring mechanism.
- 12 Member States (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Comoros, Gambia, Ghana, Mauritania, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Sao Tome & Principe, Tanzania) lack a monitoring mechanism to track untreated faecal waste disposal into the environment.
- Information was not accessible from 25 Member States.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations progress on wastewater treatment (SDGs target 6.3)

### » 3.8.2.2 INDICATOR C7B

Indicator C7B assesses: "Is faecal waste management included in definitions of ODF and other sanitation service standards in country monitoring plans, ensuring that excreta are safely disposed of and/or transported and treated off-site?"

*Table 18: Inclusion of faecal waste management in open defecation free definitions in country monitoring plan*

Indicator C7B: Is faecal waste management included in definitions of ODF and other sanitation service standards in country monitoring plans, ensuring that excreta are safely disposed of and/or transported and treated off-site?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C7B target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
Faecal waste management is included in all definitions of ODF and sanitation service standards ensuring that excreta are safely disposed of and/or transported and treated off-site.	Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Sudan, Gambia, Togo
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
Faecal waste management is included in some definitions for ODF and other sanitation service standards but not consistently across all definitions.	Gabon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, Tanzania
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
Faecal waste management is not included in definitions for ODF and other sanitation service standards.	Botswana, Central African Republic, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Uganda, Ghana
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo Brazzaville Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Saharawi Rep, Tunisia

Data gathered through assessing faecal waste flows across 28 cities in Africa shows that 49% of the sludge produced by the population is not emptied. In some instances, the sludge is emptied but 19% is not delivered to treatment plants. As such, the lack of emptying and delivering to treatment plants prove to be the most common failure of sanitation efforts in cities, well above rates of open defecation or inadequate treatment<sup>10</sup>. In this context, indicator C7B measures the extent to which faecal waste management is included in definitions of ODF and other sanitation service standards.

Progress of Member States with respect to this indicator is as follows:

<sup>10</sup> An overview of the regulation of emptying and transport of faecal sludge in 20 cities and its implementation (Peal et al., 2020; Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA, 2021).



- 15 Member States (Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Sudan, and Gambia) have included faecal waste management in all definitions of ODF and sanitation service standards ensuring that excreta are safely disposed of and/or transported and treated off-site.
- 7 Member States (Gabon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, and Tanzania) have included faecal waste management in some definitions for ODF and other sanitation service standards, albeit not consistently across all definitions.
- Botswana, Central African Republic, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Uganda have not included faecal waste management in their definitions for ODF and other sanitation service standards.

### 3.8.3 SYNTHESIS

- i. Across Africa there is a significant disparity in tracking and monitoring faecal waste disposal, and in the inclusion of faecal waste management in definitions of ODF and other sanitation service standards.
- ii. Faecal waste contamination of the environment can lead to water pollution, soil pollution, and air pollution. This can have a negative impact on human health, ecosystems, and economic development.
- iii. The lack of progress in tracking and monitoring faecal waste disposal, and in the inclusion of faecal waste management in definitions of ODF and other sanitation service standards, is a barrier to achieving SDG 6.2: "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all."
- iv. As such, it is imperative to assess the challenges underlying Member States' limited provision of information on their progress in monitoring and treating faecal waste disposal. AMCOW, in collaboration with the WHO and UN-Habitat, will provide support to Member States in establishing and enhancing mechanisms to track and monitor faecal waste disposal, and in revising their definitions of ODF and sanitation service standards to include faecal waste management.
- v. The support of AMCOW and partners to Member States will involve: (i) developing training materials, providing guidance on the use of specific technologies, and assisting Member States in setting up and managing their systems; (ii) developing guidance on how to revise definitions, providing examples of best practices from other Member States, and assisting them in implementing their revised definitions; (iii) advocating for the inclusion of faecal waste management in definitions of ODF and sanitation service standards at the national and international levels.

### 3.8.4 CASE STUDY: ZAMBIA

#### TRACKING UNTREATED FAECAL WASTE

Like many countries, Zambia faces challenges related to untreated faecal waste disposal. This case study explores the mechanisms in place for tracking and monitoring untreated faecal waste in Zambia and the steps taken towards achieving safely managed sanitation services.

Zambia made significant strides in improving safely managed sanitation services:

- **Regulatory framework launch:** The country launched a Regulatory Framework for the Provision of Urban Onsite Sanitation Systems (OSS) and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM). This framework protects public health and the environment by addressing the entire sanitation service chain.
- **Standards and Code of Practice:** Zambia is developing standards and a Code of Practice for OSS and FSM to safeguard public health and protect groundwater. These standards consider the entire sanitation service chain.
- **Statutory Instrument:** A Statutory Instrument for OSS and FSM is being established to ensure that sanitation services prioritise public health and environmental protection.
- **Groundwater protection:** A draft regulatory mechanism is being produced to protect groundwater through safely managed sanitation.
- **Data collection efforts:** Zambia recognised the need for more data for safely managed sanitation and is actively working to overcome this challenge.
- **M&E framework:** The Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation, and Environmental Protection (MWDS) is creating a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework that includes the monitoring of safely managed sanitation.
- **Stakeholder coordination:** The institutional framework involves various organisations, such as the National Water Supply and Sanitation Council, Zambia Environmental Management Agency, Water Resources Management Authority, Local Authorities, and service providers, each with specific roles in monitoring sanitation services and untreated faecal waste.

Although Zambia currently lacks a dedicated mechanism for tracking untreated faecal waste, the ongoing initiatives and regulatory efforts reflect a commitment to improving safely managed sanitation services and addressing the issue of untreated faecal waste.







### 3.9 COMMITMENT 8

Enable and engage the private sector in developing innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services, especially for the marginalised and unserved.

Private sectors provide vital services across the entire sanitation service chain from waste collection, emptying, transportation, treatment, through disposal and reuse. They offer innovative solutions and sustainable business models to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions, thus contributing to and promoting the sanitation economy. To accelerate progress towards achieving the Ngor targets, it is paramount for governments to create an appropriate enabling environment and incentivise the private sector to thrive. Commitment 8 focuses on enhancing private sector engagement in developing innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services, in particular for marginalised groups. Member States' overall progress on the commitment is presented in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Member States' reported progress on commitment 8



### 3.9.1 KEY MESSAGES

- i. 10 Member States have developed strategies that incorporate private sector engagement into hygiene and sanitation practices. However, further incentives need to be provided to actively commence the production of sanitation products and provide related services.

- ii. Only 6 Member States have indicated that private sector engagement for sanitation and hygiene is included in the national sanitation and hygiene strategies, or in a standalone private sector engagement strategy with specific targets to reach marginalised communities.
- iii. Only 6 Member States have indicated that private sector inputs are at scale and sustainably reaching underserved populations.
- iv. Some Member States, including Togo, Niger, and Gambia, progressed from not including private sector engagement within their sanitation and hygiene strategies in 2021 to integrating private sector involvement either within the national sanitation and hygiene strategy or in a separate, dedicated strategy in 2023.
- v. 25 Member States could not provide information on the inclusion of private sector engagement in sanitation and hygiene strategies.
- vi. Libya, Madagascar, Tanzania, and Nigeria have successfully engaged the private sector in addressing sanitation and hygiene challenges. Consequently, private sector contributions in sanitation and hygiene are at scale and sustainably reaching marginalised and unserved populations.

### 3.9.2 MEMBER STATES’ PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 8 INDICATORS

#### » 3.9.2.1 INDICATOR C8A

Indicator C8A examines: “Is private sector engagement for sanitation and hygiene included in the national sanitation and hygiene strategy(ies), or in a standalone private sector engagement strategy, with specific targets for the marginalised and unserved?”

It measures the existence of a government strategy that incorporates the need to create private markets with appropriate regulation for sustainability and increase coverage to the marginalised groups.

*Table 19: presents the extent to which private sector engagement is included in national sanitation and hygiene strategy*

C8A: Is private sector engagement for sanitation and hygiene included in the national sanitation and hygiene strategy(ies), or in a stand-alone private sector engagement strategy, with specific targets for the marginalised and unserved?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C8A target	Member States
High 70-100%	
Private sector engagement for sanitation and hygiene is included in the national sanitation and hygiene strategy(ies), or in a standalone private sector engagement strategy. There are specific targets for the marginalised and unserved.	Egypt, Gambia, Madagascar, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia

Moderate 40-69%	
Private sector engagement for sanitation and hygiene is included in the national sanitation and hygiene strategy(ies), or in a stand-alone private sector engagement strategy. There are no specific targets for the marginalised and unserved.	Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, Zimbabwe
Low 0-40%	
Private sector engagement for sanitation and hygiene is not included in the national sanitation and hygiene strategy(ies) in a stand-alone private sector engagement strategy	Botswana, Central African Republic, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Liberia Uganda, Libya
Information not accessed	
	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Rwanda, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tunisia

Member States performance against this indicator is presented in Table 19 and summarised below:

1. 10 Member States (Egypt, Gambia, Madagascar, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, and Zambia) have developed strategies that included private sector engagement.
2. 7 Member States have not incorporated private sector engagement for sanitation and hygiene in relevant national sanitation and hygiene strategy. These Member States are Botswana, Central African Republic, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Liberia Uganda, and Libya.
3. Information was not accessed for 26 countries. Therefore, their progress status is unknown.
4. The Arab Republic of Egypt integrated private sector involvement either within the national sanitation and hygiene strategy or in a separate, dedicated strategy in both 2021 and 2023. Similarly, Togo, Niger, Zambia, and Gambia progressed from not including private sector engagement within their sanitation and hygiene strategies in 2021 to integrating private sector involvement either within the national sanitation and hygiene strategy or in a separate, dedicated strategy in 2023.
5. Botswana, Comoros, Libya, Uganda, and Gambia retrogressed from integrating private sector involvement either within the national sanitation and hygiene strategy or in a separate, dedicated strategy in 2021 to not including private sector engagement within their sanitation and hygiene strategies in 2023.



### » 3.9.2.2 INDICATOR C8B

Indicator C8B assesses: "Is the private sector engaged in addressing sanitation and hygiene especially for marginalised and unserved populations?"

*Table 20: Progress on private sector engagement in addressing sanitation and hygiene issues.*

C8B: Is the private sector engaged in addressing sanitation and hygiene especially for marginalised and unserved populations?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C8B target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
Private sector inputs are at scale and sustainably reaching marginalised and unserved populations.	Libya Madagascar Tanzania Nigeria, Senegal, Egypt
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
There are documented examples of private sector inputs successfully reaching marginalised and unserved populations.	Burkina Faso, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Comoros, Sao Tome & Principe
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
Private sector is not providing sanitation and hygiene products and services aimed at marginalised and unserved populations.	Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Botswana, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Guinea Bissau
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon Cape Verde, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tunisia

Indicator C8B measures the role of the private sector in addressing sanitation and hygiene issues, especially for marginalised and unserved populations. Table 20 states:

- In 9 Member States (Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Botswana, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Guinea Bissau), the private sector is not involved in provision of sanitation and hygiene products and services for the marginalised and unserved.
- 13 Member States have indicated that there are documented examples of private sector inputs successfully reaching marginalised and unserved populations, but there is no evidence that this is happening at scale or in a sustainable manner.
- Libya, Madagascar Tanzania, Nigeria, Senegal, and Egypt have developed a strategy for private sector engagement. As such, the private sector's inputs are at scale and sustainably reaching marginalised and unserved populations.

### 3.9.3 SYNTHESIS

- i. Ngor Declaration vision aims to achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminate open defecation by 2030. Within this framework, it is critical for governments to create an enabling environment which incentivises the private sector to produce innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services. These services must be adequate and available for marginalised and underserved groups.
- ii. In 2023, there was notable progress in Commitment 8, with an increased acknowledgment by governments of the private sector's potential to address hygiene and sanitation challenges. This progress is evident in the reporting of sustainable private sector involvement at scale by more Member States, including Libya, Madagascar, Tanzania, Nigeria, Senegal, and Egypt. In contrast, in 2021, only four countries had achieved similar progress.
- iii. Inadequate private sector engagements are reflected in lower coverage of sanitation and hygiene products, particularly in informal settlements. The consequences include migration of people from low service areas to urban areas which can lead to increased pressures on facilities, resources, and infrastructure.
- iv. A strategic approach is required to bring in significant levels of private sector participation into hygiene and sanitation. AMCOW will coordinate with relevant partners to collate, document, and disseminate profit margins associated with sanitation investments. This will generate interest among the private sector as well as enhance their desire to produce sanitation products and provide related services, always with strong consideration of the marginalised groups.
- v. AMCOW will collaborate with partners to support Member States to establish clear institutional frameworks and create policies that encourage the private sector to align their strategies towards achieving SDG 6.2. To begin, dialogues will be facilitated with the private sector during the AfricaSan 7 conference to highlight the business opportunity of providing sanitation-related services for the over 800 million people in Africa who currently lack access.

### 3.10 COMMITMENT 9

---

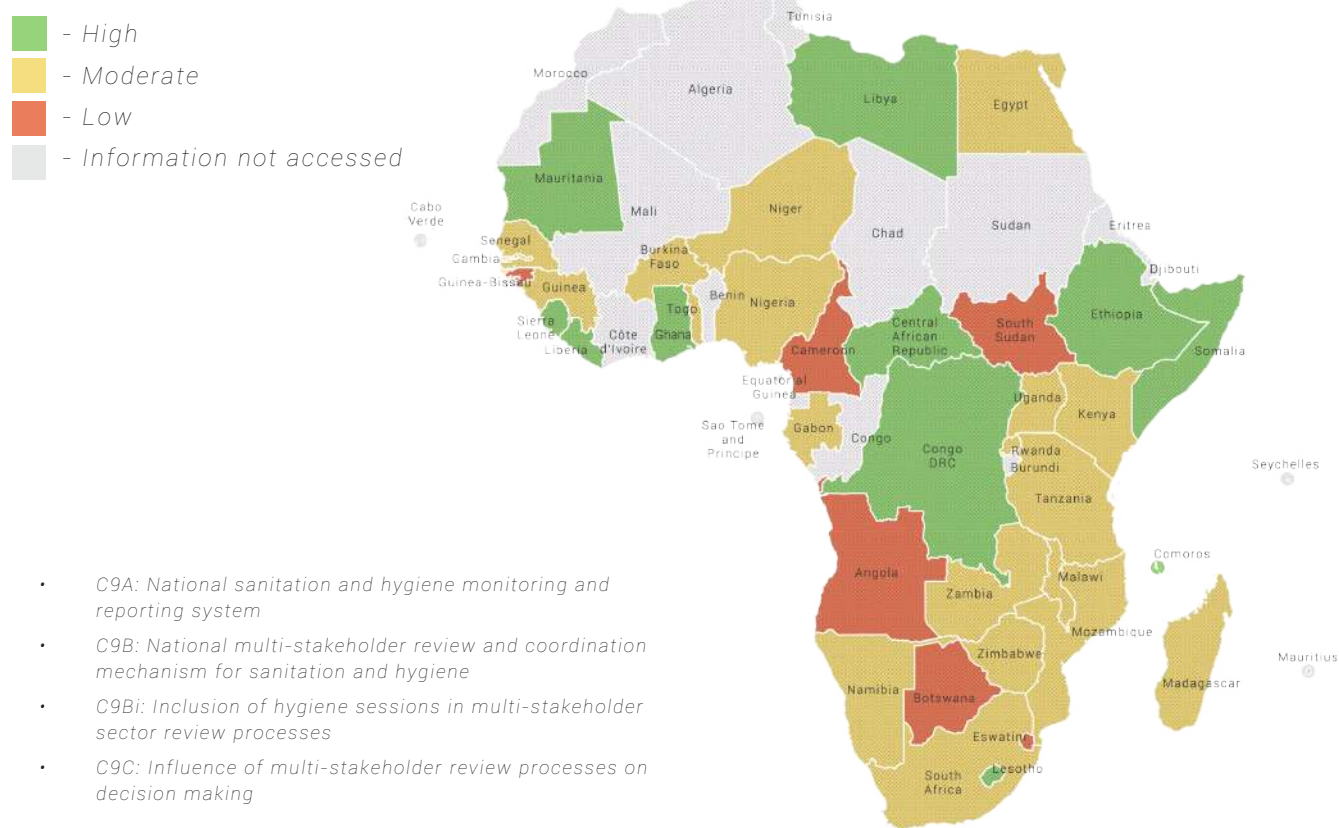
#### **Establish government-led monitoring, reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems.**

---

Government-led monitoring and review systems form the basis for evidence-based decision-making and contribute to effective governance. It enables governments to track progress on policy implementation, thus ensuring accountability, transparency, and efficiency of service delivery. Through the process of monitoring programme implementation, gaps can be identified and along with measures to correct and address them. Accordingly, establishing a monitoring and review system is a critical aspect of achieving the targets of the Ngor commitments.

Commitment 9 measures the existence of government-led monitoring, reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems for sanitation and hygiene at national and sub-national levels. Member States' performance is shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Member States reported progress on commitment 9



### 3.10.1 KEY MESSAGES

- 14 Member States established a sanitation and hygiene monitoring and reporting system available for use by government, stakeholders, and partners.
- Only 4 Member States (Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia) reported to have incorporated the recommendations from their monitoring and reporting exercise into relevant sector policies and strategies.
- The data of 48 Member States were not accessed. Therefore, it is not known whether the results of the multi-stakeholder review and recommendations are used to inform decision-making and the implementation of activities.

### 3.10.2 MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS ON COMMITMENT 9 INDICATORS

#### » 3.10.2.1 INDICATOR C9A

Indicator C9A investigates: "Is there a country sanitation and hygiene monitoring and reporting system in place and available for use by government stakeholders and partners?"



Table 21: Progress on the existence of country sanitation and hygiene monitoring and reporting system

C9A: Is there a country sanitation and hygiene monitoring and reporting system in place and available for use by government stakeholders and partners?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C9A target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
There is a country monitoring and reporting system for both sanitation and hygiene indicators covering the entire country. Monitoring data is immediately accessible for use by all government stakeholders and partners at national and sub-national levels.	Burkina Faso, Egypt, Gambia, Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Zambia
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
There is a sanitation and hygiene monitoring and reporting system in place. Monitoring data is not accessible to all government stakeholders and partners at national and sub-national levels.	Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, Togo, DR Congo
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
There is no sanitation and hygiene monitoring and reporting system in place.	Botswana, Central African Republic, Comoros, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Namibia, South Sudan
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Saharawi Rep, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tunisia

Indicator C9A measures the existence and accessibility of sanitation and hygiene data to relevant stakeholders for use in decision making, and planning. From Table 21, the following is observed:

1. 14 Member States have established monitoring and reporting systems which are accessible to stakeholders. These Member States are Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
2. 7 Member States (Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, Togo, and DR Congo) have established monitoring and reporting systems, although these are not accessible to all stakeholders. Information from 23 Member States was not accessed.
3. The Arab Republic of Egypt has consistently upheld for two consecutive cycles of the Ngor report monitoring process. This indicates sustainability in the operation and maintenance of national monitoring and reporting systems.

4. Member States including Botswana, Central African Republic, Comoros and Gabon decreased from a result range of 70% in 2021 to 40% in 2023 reporting cycle. Similarly, Member States including Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria, Niger, and Madagascar increased from a result range of 40% in 2021 to 70% in 2023.

### » 3.10.2.2 INDICATOR C9C

Indicator C9C asks: "Are the results of the multi-stakeholder review and monitoring data used to inform decision-making and the implementation of activities?"

*Table 22: Member States performance in conducting multistakeholder review and utilizing the information for decision-making*

C9C: Are the results of the multi-stakeholder review and monitoring data used to inform decision making and the implementation of activities?	
Score range and general interpretation to achieve C9C target	Member States
<b>High 70-100%</b>	
Plans and/or strategies are adjusted or maintained as per the review recommendations and the latest monitoring data available. Some adjusted activities are funded and implemented.	Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia
<b>Moderate 40-69%</b>	
Plans and/or strategies are adjusted or maintained as per the review recommendations and the latest monitoring data available. No adjusted activities are funded and implemented.	Kenya
<b>Low 0-40%</b>	
Report of the review is published but there is no evidence that country plans or strategies are adjusted per the reviewer's recommendation.	N/A
<b>Information not accessed</b>	
	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Saharawi Rep, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa

Indicator C9C measures whether Member States sanitation and hygiene policies, strategies and plans have been revised based on recommendations from the multi-stakeholder review. Data analysis shows that:

1. Overall, the information of 48 Member States was not accessed regarding this indicator.
2. Kenya indicated that the country adjusted its plans and strategies based on the review recommendations and monitoring data. However, unlike the higher-scoring nations, there is no evidence of funded and implemented activities stemming from these adjustments.
3. Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, and Zambia demonstrated proactive review of recommendations and monitoring data. They adjusted their plans and strategies according to the recommendations and the latest monitoring data available. Moreover, these Member States fund and implement some of the adjusted activities.
4. Since 2021, Malawi has progressed from adjusting its strategies based on review recommendations and the latest monitoring data available to a level where some adjusted activities were funded for implementation within a specific time frame.

### 3.10.3 SYNTHESIS

- i. The Ngor commitments require that indicator C9A's progress serves as the fundamental basis for achieving significant performance in indicator C9C. Therefore, the high score of C9A suggests that many countries have successfully implemented monitoring and reporting systems. The next phase involves utilising these systems for sector reviews and translating the resulting reports into policy statements.
- ii. It is paramount for Member States to strengthen national joint sector review (JSR) platforms so that they can conduct progress assessments of hygiene and sanitation on an annual basis. . The JSR should result in an agreed-upon action plan to implement sector priorities aligned with the Ngor commitments and SDGs, using the monitoring findings to shape these priorities.
- iii. AMCOW will collaborate with stakeholders to facilitate capacity-building initiatives to strengthen the skills of government stakeholders and partners in data analysis, interpretation, and utilisation of monitoring report recommendations for evidence-based planning and programming.

### 3.10.4 CASE STUDY: NIGERIA

#### ESTABLISHING A SANITATION AND HYGIENE MONITORING SYSTEM

■ This case study focuses on Nigeria's efforts to establish a comprehensive sanitation and hygiene monitoring and reporting system, specifically in line with indicator C9A. It showcases the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Information Management System (WASHIMS) and the innovative approach for assessing sustainability in the sector.



Recognising the need for effective governance and sustainable development, Nigeria has successfully established WASHIMS, which acts as a central data repository accessible to government stakeholders, partners, and other interested parties through a dedicated website ([www.washims.com.ng](http://www.washims.com.ng)). This system is a vital resource for tracking sanitation and hygiene progress by aggregating data from various sources, including WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping surveys.

Key initiatives and progress in the country include:

- Sustainability check: A national assessment was conducted which evaluated the sustainability of WASH services across households, schools, and healthcare facilities. This check revealed that 46% of WASH services in Nigeria are sustainable, based on WASH NORM 2021 data. Notably, Nigeria is the first country to produce such a comprehensive study and document.
- Government-led action planning: The Nigerian government is planning to convene a meeting aimed at developing clear and actionable steps to enhance sustainability in the WASH sector. This meeting will bring together key stakeholders, experts, and partners.

Nigeria's establishment of WASHIMS and its innovative sustainability assessment are significant steps toward ensuring data-driven decision-making and improved sanitation and hygiene services. The commitment to address sustainability gaps through a government-led action planning processes demonstrates a dedication to fostering sustainable development in the sector. These achievements underscore the vital importance of robust monitoring and reporting systems for sustainable sanitation and hygiene.

### 3.11 COMMITMENT 10

---

#### **Enable continued active engagement with AMCOW's AfricaSan process.**

---

The AfricaSan conference provides a unique continental platform for the sharing of knowledge and ideas between governments, private sector, civil society organisations and relevant sector actors. Engaging in the AfricaSan process allows Member States to highlight their progress toward achieving the Ngor Declaration targets and discuss challenges which affect the provision of safe and sustainable sanitation services. Through knowledge exchange, policy dialogues, capacity-building programmes, and technical support, participating Member States can enhance their governance structures, policy frameworks, and monitoring systems to improve hygiene and sanitation at the local, national and continental level. The conference also provides a physical space for governments to forge partnerships, with the potential to mobilise resources for the implementation of large-scale sanitation programming.

Commitment 10 is measured according to Member States' continued engagement in the Ngor monitoring and AfricaSan processes. The events and processes used to measure Member States' performance relating to this commitment include their participation in Ngor monitoring rounds, sub-regional meetings, and country dialogue events.

Assessment of commitment 10 in 2023 shows that Member States have demonstrated a continued interest and commitment in engaging in the AfricaSan and Ngor commitment monitoring processes. There has been a progressive increase to the number of countries participating in the Ngor monitoring cycle. Participation of Member States in the Ngor monitoring and reporting round consisted of 38 countries in 2019, 39 countries in 2021, to 40 countries in 2023. While all AU Member States are expected to provide data for progress on the implementation of the Ngor commitments, the current contribution from 40 countries is a testament of their dedication and commitment in the pursuit of achieving the targets of the Ngor Declaration.







# 4

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 CONCLUSION

Universal access to hygiene and sanitation services is indispensable for many reasons. Beyond being a fundamental human right, it enhances the quality of life for individuals and safeguards the well-being of entire communities. Hygiene and sanitation play an essential role in disease prevention and outbreak reduction, as demonstrated by the COVID-19 pandemic, these services are crucial in stemming the transmission of pathogens. Economically, effective sanitation and hygiene services foster greater productivity, reduce school, and work absenteeism, and contribute to development efforts. It is for these reasons why African ministers signed the Ngor Declaration and dedicated themselves to improving hygiene and sanitation across Africa.

Although approximately 800 million people in Africa still lack access to safely managed sanitation and basic hygiene services, and 18% still practice open defecation<sup>11</sup>, the 2023 AfricaSan Ngor reporting cycle has illustrated that encouraging general progress is taking place. Nonetheless, more detailed analysis reveals disparities in progress among Member States. This highlights the importance of translating achievements into tangible actions that can address weaker areas and extend sanitation and hygiene service coverage.

The 2023 monitoring and progress tracking on the implementation of the Ngor commitments was successfully conducted with the participation from 40 Member States. Analysis of the information provided by the Member States revealed the following:

**COMMITMENT 1:** NATIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR SANITATION AND HYGIENE ARE IN PLACE ACROSS MANY MEMBER STATES, BUT MORE SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS ARE NEEDED.

Efforts to ensure equitable access to sanitation and hygiene services are underway at the continental level. However, obtaining sustainable financing remains a challenge. To address this, enhanced collaboration between governments and financial institutions is imperative to develop sustainable financing models. Public-private partnerships should be promoted to attract investments, and innovative funding sources such bonds or levies should be explored by Member States.

---

<sup>11</sup> The 2022 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)),



**COMMITMENT 2:** HYGIENE PROMOTION AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE ARE ADVANCING, YET FOCUSED INVESTMENTS ARE NEEDED TO DRIVE BEHAVIOURAL SHIFTS EFFECTIVELY.

While progress regarding hygiene promotion and behaviour change is evident across Member States, targeted investments are crucial for bring about impactful behavioural shifts. Tailored and culturally appropriate hygiene promotion campaigns should be designed which leverage community influencers and modern communication channels. Research to understand behavioural determinants and school-based programmes to promote good hygiene habits to younger generations should be encouraged.

**COMMITMENT 3:** REGULATIONS AND MONITORING OF SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES ARE IMPROVING, YET MORE COMPREHENSIVE PLANS WITH MEASURABLE TARGETS ARE NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION.

While Member States have indeed developed relevant policies, strategies, and plans, a critical gap remains in the absence of concrete plans with clear milestones to achieve the desired outcomes. The lack of specific targets often inhibits the translation of policy progress into tangible improvements on the ground. Though there are visible advancements in terms of regulations and monitoring of sanitation and hygiene services, wastewater management requires more detailed attention. Regulatory bodies need strengthened to ensure compliance, and greater investment is needed in modern monitoring technologies. Comprehensive wastewater management plans and sustainable faecal waste management technologies should be developed and adopted. For sustainability and cost effectiveness, it is crucial to invest in locally made technologies.

**COMMITMENT 4:** ENSURING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE SERVICES IS ESSENTIAL FOR ALL, NECESSITATING A FOCUSED APPROACH ON MARGINALISED AND UNDERSERVED AREAS.

Most reporting Member States have successfully established monitoring and evaluation systems, ensuring accessibility to stakeholders. However, the true potential of these mechanisms is yet to be realised, as the recommendations generated from these evaluations have not been effectively utilised to inform policy and strategy development. It is crucial to bridge this gap by actively incorporating these recommendations into policy-making processes, ensuring that they drive meaningful improvements in sanitation and hygiene accessibility, especially in underserved areas. This requires a proactive approach in aligning evaluation outcomes with policy reforms and strategic actions, thereby guaranteeing equitable access to these vital services.

**COMMITMENT 5:** SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISMS ARE CRUCIAL FOR THE REALISATION OF SANITATION AND HYGIENE GOALS, REQUIRING INCREASED INVESTMENT FOR MEANINGFUL PROGRESS.

It is concerning that only two Member States, the Arab Republic of Egypt and Senegal, have reported reaching the target of allocating 0.5% of GDP for hygiene and sanitation. This suggests that the budgets assigned for the implementation of sanitation and hygiene action plans are consistently underfunded. It could also mean that the coordination of inflows to implement sanitation related activity needs to be strengthened. It is imperative to address this shortfall by establishing financial coordination mechanisms and advocating for increased investment in the sector.

**COMMITMENT 6:** PROGRESS IS BEING MADE IN ENHANCING INCLUSIVE SANITATION SERVICES WITHIN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BUT THE ABSENCE OF CLEAR GUIDANCE IN SOME REGIONS UNDERSCORES THE NEED FOR TARGETED POLICIES.

Inclusive sanitation services are improving, yet the absence of clear guidance suggests that more targeted policies are needed. Collaboration between Member States and international organisations can lead to develop the development of inclusive sanitation policies and associated implementation strategies with wider stakeholder engagement for diverse perspectives. Policy integration across sectors must be advocated to ensure inclusivity in integrated planning.

**COMMITMENT 7:** MONITORING MECHANISMS MUST BE STRENGTHENED FOR EFFECTIVE FAECAL WASTE MANAGEMENT.

The importance of managing untreated waste for environmental protection is evident, and developing robust monitoring mechanisms are necessary for effective faecal waste management. Investments in faecal waste treatment infrastructure and public-private partnerships for sustainable waste management are imperative for the achievement of commitment 7.

**COMMITMENT 8:** ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS ESSENTIAL, BUT STRATEGIES AND SUSTAINED INVOLVEMENT ARE NECESSARY TO ENSURE ACCESS FOR MARGINALISED POPULATIONS.

Involving the private sector is crucial for advancements in hygiene and sanitation across Africa, particularly in reaching marginalised populations. An enabling environment, characterised by clear policies and incentives for private sector involvement, should be established. Targeted initiatives could be implemented specifically to extend services to underserved communities, possibly through partnerships with non-profit organisations to maximise reach and impact.

**COMMITMENT 9:** MULTI-SECTORAL COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION ARE PROGRESSING WELL, HIGHLIGHTING THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUED EFFORTS IN FOSTERING HOLISTIC APPROACHES.

The evident progress in multi-sectoral collaboration and coordination is positive. Strengthening collaboration between relevant sectors and establishing platforms for regular information sharing and coordination among stakeholders are crucial steps to achieve the Ngor commitments. Joint initiatives to address complex challenges should be promoted for effective implementation.

Member States, with support from AMCOW Secretariat and sector partners, will accelerate progress towards achieving the Ngor commitments by aligning actions with the above guidance.

## 4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the 2023 AfricaSan Ngor monitoring and reporting analysis, the following recommendations are offered:

- 1.** AfricaSan International Task Force (AITSF) Involvement: The AITSF should actively engage and collaborate with Member States to drive collective actions and efforts towards achieving the Ngor commitments, including:
  - a.** Coordination and monitoring: Collaborate with Member States to set up monitoring mechanisms to track progress in Ngor commitment implementation, ensuring transparency and accountability.
  - b.** Engagement and advocacy: Engage in advocacy efforts with Member States to address challenges and mobilise support for sanitation and hygiene at national and regional levels, rallying collective action for improved outcomes.
  - c.** Knowledge exchange and peer learning: Facilitate platforms for Member States to exchange knowledge, share experiences, and learn from each other's successes and failures, fostering a collaborative and supportive environment for achieving the Ngor commitments.
- 2.** Africa Sanitation Policy Guideline (ASPG) implementation: The ASPG will act as a foundational document to guide Member States in developing and implementing comprehensive hygiene and sanitation policies. AMCOW Secretariat and partners will support its implementation through:
  - a.** Policy alignment and adoption: The AMCOW Secretariat shall facilitate and coordinate the utilisation of the ASPGs to support the enabling environments for sanitation and hygiene across the continent. This will further enhance progress on both stage one and stage two indicators of the Ngor commitments.
  - b.** Technical assistance in implementation: Technical assistance and guidance will be offered to Member States in translating the ASPG principles into actionable policy measures, for example by providing templates and frameworks for effective implementation.
  - c.** Periodic review and updates: It is important to conduct regular reviews and updates of the ASPG to reflect changing contexts, emerging challenges, and evolving best practices in sanitation and hygiene.
  - d.** Institutionalising monitoring and reporting: Advocate for establishment of a robust monitoring and reporting mechanism to track the progress on the outcomes of ASPG usage. This additional layer of monitoring will complement the tracking of the Ngor commitments, ensuring a comprehensive assessment of sanitation and hygiene efforts. It will address gaps in reporting for specific elements, providing a more nuanced and accurate representation of Member States' advancements in sanitation policies and strategies. By integrating this monitoring approach, Member States can gain deeper insights into the effectiveness of ASPGs in shaping their sanitation policies and make informed adjustments to enhance their impact and effectiveness. Effective monitoring and reporting on ASPG utilisation requires collaboration with sector stakeholders to establish data collection methods, indicators, reporting frequency, and dissemination procedures.



## 4.3 LOOKING AHEAD: A ROADMAP TO REALISING THE TARGETS OF THE NGOR DECLARATION BY 2030

The pathway to realising the targets of the Ngor Declaration calls for an integrated approach amongst Member States, intergovernmental institutions and development partners within the water, sanitation, and related sectors to deliver effective, efficient, and sustainable services for everyone. Coordination amongst sector actors is necessary to minimise duplication of efforts and maximise the use of limited resources.

Now more than ever, the vital role of the private sector must be harnessed, and all aspects of the sanitation service chain from capture through treatment and disposal must be prioritised.

The AMCOW Secretariat, African Union Member States and development partners, including the AITF and the Policy Coordination and Engagement Platform (PCEP) all have a role to play to ensure the achievement of the 10 Ngor commitments.

### 4.3.1 THE AMCOW SECRETARIAT

The AMCOW Secretariat has a unique role to coordinate relevant stakeholders and the Member States to ensure that the recommendations of the 2023 AfricaSan Ngor monitoring is achieved. The Secretariat can:

#### REVIEW OF THE AFRICASAN NGOR MONITORING

Considering the issues identified in the disaggregation and formulation of indicators during this reporting period, a comprehensive review of the current AfricaSan Ngor monitoring framework is essential. This review should consist of a rigorous assessment of the existing monitoring mechanisms, their efficacy, and the suitability of indicators in capturing a nuanced understanding of progress. The primary objective is to refine and tailor the framework, ensuring that indicators are both specific and measurable, leaving no room for ambiguity. This refinement process should also consider the varying contexts and capacities of Member States, promoting a more accurate and equitable assessment of progress towards the Ngor commitments. Key stakeholders, including Member States, non-governmental organisations, development partners, and relevant international bodies, will be engaged to ensure a holistic evaluation.

Upon completion of the review, recommendations for necessary adjustments, additions, or removals of indicators should be made. This is to streamline the monitoring process, making it more effective, efficient, and reflective of the diverse realities across African nations.

#### ENCOURAGE MEMBER STATES' PARTICIPATION IN THE AFRICASAN NGOR PROCESS

It is imperative to actively encourage the participation of the 55 African Union Member States in the AfricaSan Ngor process. Engagement efforts should include outreach programmes, capacity-development initiatives, and knowledge-sharing platforms. These should equip Member States with the necessary tools, understanding, and skills to effectively engage with the monitoring framework and to provide comprehensive and accurate data. Furthermore, the direct link should be highlighted between their involvement and the advancement of sanitation and hygiene within their respective nations. Member States should be made aware that their active

participation in the Ngor process not only strengthens the credibility of the monitoring framework but also directly contributes to informed policy decisions, targeted interventions, and overall improvements in sanitation and hygiene.

#### STRENGTHEN INTER-MINISTERIAL AND INTERSECTORAL COORDINATION

To enhance stakeholder collaboration, a national platform should be created or strengthened platform that brings together relevant ministries, such as ministries of water and sanitation, health, environment, urban and regional planning, and agriculture. This coordination platform will facilitate collaboration, information sharing, and decision-making across different sectors.

#### ESTABLISH A MONITORING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

A monitoring framework needs to be developed for tracking the impacts of ASPG utilisation. This will enhance data and information collection to address Ngor indicators related to the enabling environment and supply the necessary information for informed decision-making in Member States. This will enhance data and information collection to address Ngor indicators related to enabling environments and provide adequate information for informed decision-making by Member States. Baseline assessments will constitute a component of the monitoring framework to understand the current status of sanitation and hygiene environments across different Member States.

#### COORDINATE STAKEHOLDERS AND FACILITATE KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

AMCOW can coordinate with various partners, including government, civil society organisations and the private sector, and in particular AITF members, to leverage their expertise and resources to fast-track progress in achieving the Ngor targets. Knowledge exchanges and sharing of best practices can strengthen the skills of monitoring teams, government officials, and other stakeholders. This can be achieved through regional and continental events like the AfricaSan conference.

### 4.3.2 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Development partners are critical players in translating the recommendations of the 2023 Ngor report into action. They are instrumental in supporting:

**Technical expertise:** Development partners bring technical expertise in a multitude of areas related to sanitation and hygiene. They contribute their knowledge, skills, and experience to design and implement interventions aligned with the report's recommendations to accelerate access to achieving the Ngor vision. Their expertise covers various areas, including capacity building and providing essential information on components of the sanitation enabling environment such financing, regulation, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation and institutional arrangement.

**Continued engagement and advocacy:** The AITF should continue its active engagement with Member States. Advocacy efforts should be intensified to address the persistent and shifting challenges faced in the sanitation and hygiene sector. This includes rallying collective action for

improved outcomes and garnering political will for sustained progress.

**Resource mobilisation:** Development partners should also support the provision and mobilisation of financial and human resources required for the implementation of recommendations. They can incorporate the Ngor report's recommendations in their strategic priorities and allocate funds for specific interventions accordingly.

**Stakeholder mobilization and coordination:** Implementing partners with presence in Africa can collaborate closely with governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to ensure effective coordination and synergy among different actors. They can support the mobilisation of national focal points to increase the quantity and quality of data during the Ngor monitoring process. This will help largely to reduce the challenge of inaccessible data.

### 4.3.3 AFRICAN UNION MEMBER STATES

African Union Member States can effectively support the implementation of the 2023 Ngor recommendations and make significant progress towards improving national sanitation and hygiene targets across the continent in several ways. They can:

**Strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks:** in collaboration with AMCOW, Member States can develop and strengthen policies, strategies, and action plans that support the attainment of the Ngor vision and SDG targets. This should include clear roadmaps to accelerate inclusive and sustainable sanitation and hygiene service provision.

**Private sector participation:** The private sector plays an important role across the sanitation service chain to ensure provision of affordable technologies that support the sanitation circular economy. Governments can create an enabling environment for the private sector to thrive by establishing and implementing supportive policies.

**Institutional coordination:** Member States should establish and strengthen national coordination platforms, including inter-ministerial and intersectoral entities, to support the implementation and reporting of the Ngor recommendations. These entities can also develop joint action which plans clearly outline the roles and responsibilities for addressing the recommendations of the Ngor report with the overall objective of achieving the Ngor vision and SDG 6.

**High-level commitment:** Governments can show dedication and political will to realising the Ngor vision and SDGs by setting establishing clear and realistic goals, allocating resources and funding for implementing activities, and instituting routine monitoring and evaluation procedures to track progress against and make necessary adjustments. A valuable platform for reviewing progress is through the JSR, the institutionalisation of which is strongly recommended.

**Knowledge and information generation and sharing –** Member States should prioritise data collection and leverage regional, continental, and global platforms to disseminate progress achieved on national targets. This would provide an opportunity to meaningfully engage with donors and technical partners who could potentially support future sanitation and hygiene related interventions.



#### 4.3.4 FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES

Other areas which could drive action towards achieving the Ngor commitments include:

High-level meetings to raise the profile of hygiene and sanitation at the national, continental, and global scale:

- a. African Union Summits**
- b. National JSRs**
- c. AMCOW subregional meetings**
- d. AfricaSan conferences**
- e. World Water Forum**
- f. World Water Week**
- g. Faecal sludge management conferences**
- h. Africa Water and Sanitation Association Congress**
- i. Eastern and Southern Africa Regulators Association**

Governance and partnerships to strengthen sanitation and hygiene enabling environments, including institutional arrangements, regulations, financing, policy reforms, monitoring, and evaluation. This can be achieved by utilising and implementing:

- a. African Sanitation Policy Guidelines**
- b. WASH accounts, e.g., using TrackFIN**
- c. UNICEF sustainability check**
- d. National strategic plans**
- e. Sanitation and Water for All accountability mechanisms**

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: AFRICA SANITATION AND HYGIENE CONFERENCE

The seventh edition of the AfricaSan conference is scheduled to take place on 6-11 November 2023 in Swakopmund, Namibia. The conference will be hosted by the Government of Namibia through the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform in collaboration with AMCOW and the African Union Commission.

The primary objective of AfricaSan 7 is to enhance the pursuit of the Ngor Declaration targets on sanitation and hygiene by providing a platform for technical and political dialogue that resonates with the realities of Member States, as analysed in the Ngor data. To achieve this goal, the conference's theme and subthemes are based on insights derived from Ngor monitoring and reporting. The conference will feature discussions involving government representatives, decision-makers and sector stakeholders to advance the profile of sanitation and hygiene and find solutions to existing and emerging challenges.

The specific objectives for the AfricaSan7 conference include:

1. Strengthen partnerships and facilitate knowledge exchange for action on delivering safely managed sanitation and hygiene services.
2. Empower governments and stakeholders to fully leverage investment in sanitation and hygiene services.
3. Catalyse action on research and innovation, and promote capacity development for sustainable and equitable sanitation and hygiene solutions.
4. Encourage hygiene promotion and behaviour change initiatives, gender mainstreaming and inclusive policymaking.

These objectives are aligned with the conference's themes and subthemes. They will direct the technical sessions and discussions during AfricaSan 7 to ensure Member States; progress towards the achievement of the Ngor Declaration.



*AfricaSan conference theme and subthemes*

AfricaSan conference Programme	
DAY	ACTIVITY
5 Nov	Welcome reception
6 Nov	<b>Opening plenary:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unveiling of AfricaSan7 banner</li> <li>• Documentary about Namibia's culture, water, sanitation, and hygiene efforts</li> <li>• Introductory Statement by AMCOW Executive Secretary</li> <li>• Partner Interventions on sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>• Cultural entertainment, Namibian Youth's Choreography</li> <li>• Keynote address by African Union Commission</li> <li>• Video presentation on the AfricaSan movement and the 2023 Ngor report</li> <li>• Panel discussion on progress from the Ngor report to catalyse action on safely managed sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>• Conference Opening by the Minister for Agriculture, Water, and Land Reform, Republic of Namibia / AMCOW former President</li> <li>• Side event</li> <li>• AfricaSan country dialogue (parallel session)</li> <li>• Local authority dialogue (plenary)</li> </ul>
7 Nov	<b>Thematic sessions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic parallel sessions</li> <li>• Civil society dialogue (Plenary)</li> <li>• Side event</li> </ul>
8 Nov	<b>Thematic sessions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic parallel sessions</li> <li>• Development partners dialogue (Plenary)</li> <li>• Side event</li> </ul>
9 Nov	<b>Thematic sessions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic parallel sessions</li> <li>• Private sector dialogue (Plenary)</li> <li>• Side event</li> <li>• Ministerial gala dinner and AfricaSan award</li> </ul>
10 Nov	<b>Ministerial dialogue and Closing plenary</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentary about Namibia's culture, water, sanitation, and hygiene efforts</li> <li>• Introductory statement by AMCOW Executive Secretary</li> <li>• Welcome statement by Minister for Agriculture, Water, and Land Reform, Republic of Namibia / Former AMCOW President</li> <li>• Keynote address African Union Commission</li> <li>• Video presentation and launch of the AfricaSan movement and the 2023 Ngor report</li> <li>• Presentation of the annotated agenda - outcomes from subtheme coordinators, sector, and country dialogue representatives</li> <li>• Ministerial intervention on conference outcomes, recommendations, and proposed decisions</li> <li>• Presidential and Ministerial tour of the conference exhibition area</li> <li>• Goodwill messages</li> </ul>
11 Nov	<b>Field visits and excursions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanitation facilities, Swakopmund</li> <li>• Namib desert and flamingo sightseeing</li> </ul>
Exhibition – Open throughout the conference	



## ANNEX 2: INDICATORS FOR AFRICAN NGR COMMITMENT MONITORING

COMMITMENT	INDICATOR	STAGE
<b>COMMITMENT 1:</b> Focus on the poorest, most marginalized, and unserved aimed at progressively eliminating inequalities in access and use and implement national and local strategies with an emphasis on equity and sustainability (national & subnational)	C1A: Objective studies to identify vulnerable populations and inequalities	1
	C1B: Incorporation of needs of the poor and marginalised in national strategies and plans	1
	C1C: User satisfaction tracking at local level in rural areas	3
	C1D: Mechanism for lodging customer complaints and user satisfaction tracking in urban areas	3
	C1E: Mechanism for regular evaluation of institutional, financial, technical, social, and environmental sustainability	1
	C1F: Targets for reducing inequalities	2
<b>COMMITMENT 2:</b> Mobilize support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans	C2i: Presence of high-level political will to improve sanitation and hygiene	1
	C2A: Alignment of national vision to SDGs	1
	C2Ai: Development of sectoral policies on hand washing with soap (HWWS)	1
	C2B: Adoption of sanitation and hygiene policies at the highest political level	1
	C2C: Inclusion of sanitation and hygiene in sub-national development plans	1
	C2D: Public access to sanitation and hygiene information	1
	C2E: Legislative framework to support sanitation and hygiene policy implementation	1
	C2F: Implementation of sanitation objectives in national sector policies	2
	C2Fi: Implementation of hygiene objectives in national sector policies	2
<b>COMMITMENT 3:</b> Establish and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines that consistently increase annually to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP	C3A: Availability of investment plan for attainment of universal access to basic sanitation and hygiene	1
	C3B: Availability of investment plan for attainment of universal access to safely managed sanitation	1
	C3C: System for track sanitation and hygiene budgets and expenditure	1
	C3D: Sanitation and hygiene budgets have reached at least 0.5% of GDP	2
<b>COMMITMENT 4:</b> 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 (national and subnational)	C4A: Clear lead institution for sanitation management in the country	1
	C4Ai: Clear lead institution for hygiene management in the country	1
	C4B: Cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for sanitation	1
	C4Bi: Cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for hygiene	1

<b>COMMITMENT 5:</b> Develop and fund strategies to bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap at all levels (national and sub-national)	C5A: Human resources needs assessment	1
	C5B: Addressing sanitation and hygiene HR needs through national or sectoral HR strategies	1
	C5D: Progress in meeting human resource and capacity targets	2
<b>COMMITMENT 6:</b> Ensure inclusive, safely-managed sanitation services and functional hand-washing facilities in public institutions and spaces (national and sub-national)	C6Ai: Policies and guidelines on school sanitation and hygiene	1
	C6Aii: Policies and guidelines on sanitation and hygiene for health facilities	1
	C6Aiii: Policies and guidelines on sanitation and hygiene in public institutions	1
	C6Bi: Strategic plans for school sanitation and hygiene	1
	C6Bii: Strategic plans for sanitation and hygiene in health facilities	1
	C6Biii: Strategic plans for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions	1
	C6C: Progress on national targets for school sanitation and hygiene	2
	C6D: Progress on national targets for sanitation and hygiene at health facilities.	2
	C6E: Progress on national targets for sanitation and hygiene in public institutions	2
<b>COMMITMENT 7:</b> Progressively eliminate untreated waste, encouraging its productive use (urban, rural)	C7A: Mechanism for monitoring untreated faecal waste disposal	1
	C7B: Inclusion of Faecal Waste Management (FWW) in national sanitation service standards and monitoring plans	1
	C7C: Faecal sludge management regulations for rural and urban areas	1
	C7D: Faecal waste re-use regulations	3
	C7E: Certification processes for productive re-use of faecal waste	3
	C7F: National targets for elimination of untreated faecal waste disposal into the environment	2
<b>COMMITMENT 8:</b> Enable and engage the private sector in developing innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services especially for the marginalised and unserved (urban/rural)	C8A: Private sector engagement included in national sanitation and hygiene strategies	1
	C8Ai: Mechanisms and instruments for incentivizing private sector	1
	C8B: Level of private sector engagement in sanitation and hygiene service provision	2

<b>COMMITMENT 9: Establish government-led monitoring, reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems (national and sub-national)</b>	C9A: National sanitation and hygiene monitoring and reporting system	1
	C9B: National multi-stakeholder review and coordination mechanism for sanitation and hygiene	1
	C9Bi: Inclusion of hygiene sessions in multi-stakeholder sector review processes	1
	C9C: Influence of multi-stakeholder review processes on decision making	2
<b>COMMITMENT 10: Enable continued active engagement with AMCOW's AfricaSan process</b>	C10a: Participation in AfricaSan activities	1

## ANNEX 3: AFRICAN COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

### 2016 DAR ES SALAAM ROADMAP FOR ACHIEVING THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON WATER SECURITY AND SANITATION IN AFRICA

*In July 2016, the ministers responsible for water and sanitation affairs in Africa adopted the "Dar es Salaam Roadmap for Achieving the Ngor Commitments on Water Security and Sanitation in Africa" at the 10th Ordinary Session of the Governing Council on AMCOW. The roadmap underlines the Council's commitment to progress on water security and sanitation in line with the SDGs. It was officially adopted during the 6th Africa Water Week.*

*The Dar es Salaam Roadmap provides a comprehensive framework for improving access to safe water and sanitation services in Africa in line with the Ngor Declaration targets. It highlights the urgent need to prioritise water security and sanitation as essential components for sustainable development and emphasises the importance of political commitment, multi-sectoral collaboration, and capacity building. The components outlined in the roadmap include strengthening governance structures, mobilising financial resources, promoting hygiene and behaviour change, and climate change amongst others.*

*The "Dar es Salaam Roadmap for Achieving the Ngor Commitments on Water Security and Sanitation in Africa" added further impetus to the Ngor Declaration by offering an action plan for its implementation. It has also served as a vital framework for the AfricaSan Ngor monitoring across the continent.*

### 2015 NGOR DECLARATION ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

*At the fourth AfricaSan conference, hosted by the Government of Senegal, African Ministers and Heads of Delegations responsible for sanitation and hygiene came together to adopt the "2015 Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene". This declaration builds upon the knowledge gained from the implementation of the eThekweni declaration. As such, the Ngor Declaration supersedes the eThekweni declaration and outlines ten commitments aimed at "achieving universal access to adequate, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminating open defecation by 2030".*

*The document emphasizes the importance of development banks, donors, and partners to provide support to government-led initiatives for achieving universal access to sanitation and*



hygiene. Additionally, it urges AMCOW to establish a framework for monitoring and reporting progress on the implementation of the Ngor Declaration.

In response to the Ngor Declaration, the AITF developed a set of indicators to track the targets outlined in the Ngor commitments. Comprising the AMCOW Secretariat, Member States, and relevant sector partners, the AITF serves as a think tank by contributing to technical and financial processes for sanitation improvement. The task force is made up of three subcommittees: sanitation processes, AfricaSan Advisory subcommittee, and monitoring and learning. Together, these AITF subcommittees actively contribute to Ngor reporting by utilising national representatives to engage with sanitation focal points and encourage their participation in monitoring activities.

#### 2008 ETHEKWINI DECLARATION AND AFRICASAN ACTION PLAN

The eThekweni Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene, adopted at the second AfricaSan conference in Durban, South Africa in 2008, contained 11 commitments to improve the performance of the sanitation and hygiene sub-sector in Africa. The declaration also acted as a framework for achieving the Millennium Development Goals on sanitation.

The eThekweni Declaration was endorsed by African Heads of State at the 2008 AU General Assembly in Sharm El Sheikh, and reaffirmed in other declarations, such as the 2008 Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa. This high-level endorsement generated huge political interest that led to a continent-wide reawakening of the centrality of sanitation in the development agenda.

National level government adopted the declaration, hence developed corresponding action plans for its implementation. The implementation of the declaration was routinely monitored and reported upon leading to the advent of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Ngor declaration.

## ANNEX 4: TEN NGOR COMMITMENTS

Ngor vision	Ngor commitments
<b>"Achieving universal access to adequate, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminate open defecation by 2030"</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eliminate inequalities in access and use of sanitation and hygiene facilities</li> <li>2. Mobilise support and resources at the highest level</li> <li>3. Establish and track sanitation budget lines</li> <li>4. Ensure strong leadership and coordination</li> <li>5. Bridge human resource capacity gap</li> <li>6. Ensure equitable and inclusive sanitation services</li> <li>7. Waste treatment and reuse</li> <li>8. Private sector engagement</li> <li>9. Establish monitoring and review systems</li> <li>10. Engagement in the AfricaSan process</li> </ol>

## ANNEX 5: KEY AFRICAN STAKEHOLDERS IN SANITATION AND HYGIENE

### THE AFRICAN UNION SPECIALISED TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

The African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water, and Environment (STC on ARDWE) is a committee of the African Union that is responsible for promoting the sustainable development and management of natural resources on the African continent. The STC on ARDWE works to develop and implement policies and programmes related to agriculture, rural development, water, and the environment. It has a mandate to coordinate and harmonise the efforts of Member States, regional economic communities, and other stakeholders in the areas of its policies and programs.

### THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION DIRECTORATE OF SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND THE BLUE ECONOMY

The African Union Commission (AUC) Directorate of Sustainable Environment and the Blue Economy (AUC-SEBE) is a unit within the AUC that is responsible for promoting the sustainable development and management of the environment and the blue economy in Africa. The AUC-SEBE works to develop and implement policies, programs, and initiatives that support the sustainable use of natural resources, protect the environment, and promote economic growth on the African continent. The AUC-SEBE plays a key role in supporting the implementation of the African Union's Agenda 2063, a long-term vision for the development of the African continent.

### THE AFRICAN MINISTERS' COUNCIL ON WATER

Formed in 2002, the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) is an autonomous African intergovernmental body which provides a coordinating platform for water policy dialogue on the African continent and promotes sustainable management and development of the continent's water resources, with a focus on expanding access to water supply and sanitation services. AMCOW serves as the working group on water and sanitation of the STC on ARDWE as part of its responsibilities. At the African Union Heads of State and Government Summit of July 2008, the AMCOW Secretariat was mandated to annually report on progress achieved in implementing the African Union's commitments which were made in the 2008 Sharm El-Sheikh Commitments on water and sanitation. Several other international agreements need to be considered within this report, including the Africa Water Vision 2025, the Africa Agenda 2063, and SDG 6.

## CONTRIBUTORS

### MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC)

Mr. Djasrabe Nguemadjita (Tchad), Armelos Alouna (Congo Brazzaville), Mr. Amancio Bela Sebbe (Equatorial Guinea) Mr. Jocelyn Bouyou Mavoungou (Gabon), Ms. Ligia Barros (São Tomé et Príncipe) Ms. Gladys Wekesa (Kenya), Ms. Honorine Mugiraneza Cyuzuzo (Rwanda), Mr. Peter Mahal Dhieu Akat (South Sudan), Eng. Hisham Yousif Al Amer (Sudan), Mr. Robert K.M. Sunday (Tanzania), Mrs Benabderrahmane Linda Hacici (Algeria) Dr. Ms. Tahani Moustafa Sileet, (Egypt), Mr. Mokhtar Radi Salem (Libya), Khattry Mohamed Lemine (Mauritanie), Engr Ouasli Abderrahman (Tunisie), Mr. Manuel Quintino (Angola), Ms. Bogadi Mathangwane (Botswana),

Ms. Ndiyakupi Nghituwamata (Namibia), Ms Lindiwe Lusenga (South Africa), Ms. Flora Sikamundenga Simumba (Zambia), Kolawolé Saïd Hounponou (Benin), (Amb Alhagie Nyangado) The Gambia, Fátima Kassimo ASSAD (Guinee-Bissau), Khamada Baya (Niger), Dr. Nicholas Dumebi Madu FNSE (Nigeria).

#### MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL EXPERTS COMMITTEE (TEC)

Mr Vondou Madi, (Cameroon), Mr. Sylvain Guebanda (Central Africa Republic), Mr. Louis Lungu Malutshi (Democratic Republic of Congo), Mr Joseph Nimfasha (Burundi), Mr Said Kaireh Youssouf (Djibouti), Mr Zebene Lakew Teffera, PhD (Ehiopia), Mr Ahmed Mohamed Hassan (Somalia), Mr. Sewagudde Sowedi (Uganda), Amb Salem Buseif (Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic), Ms. Safaa Bahije (Kingdom of (Morocco), Mr. Lebohang Maseru (Lesotho), Mr. Andrianaritsifa Ravaloson (Madagascar), Mr. Prince Mleta (Malawi), Mrs. B. Kissoon-Luckputtya (Mauritius), Dr. Raúl Mutevúie Júnior (Mozambique), Mr. Frankie Dupres (Seychelles), Mr. Makhosinni Khoza (Swaziland), Mr. Tinayeshe Mutazu (Zimbabwe), Mr. Tizambo Wendemi Cyprien (Burkina Faso), Mr. Claudio Lopes Dos Santos (Cape Verde), Dr YEO Wonnann Eugène (Côte D'Ivoire), Engr. Kwabena Asare Gyasi-Duku (Ghana), Camara Ibrahim Sory (Republic of Guinea, Conakry), Amb Bobby Whitfield (Liberia), Mr Djoouro Bocoum (Mali), Mr. Niokhor Ndour (Senegal), Ing. Augustine Amara (Sierra Leone), Madame Tozo A. Abila (Togo).

#### SANITATION FOCAL POINTS

Mr kouotou idriss (Cameroon), Sale Backo (Central African Republic) Haroun Abdou Mahamat (Tchad), Mr Alouna Armelos (Congo Brazzaville) Ir. Ndaukila Muhinya Godefroid (Democratic Republic of Congo) Mrs. Estrella Matutina Oyono Abang (Equatorial Guinea), Mr Victor Boumono Moukoudi (Gabon) Ms Ligia Baros (São Tomé et Príncipe), Ms Jeanne Francine Nkuzimana (Burundi), Mr Moustapha Nour Usman (Djibouti), Dr. Zemui Alemu (Eritrea), Mr Tadesse Yared (Ethiopia), Kimanthi Kyengo (Kenya), Ms Marcelline Kayitesi (Rwanda), Abdisalam Ibrahim Hussein (Somalia), Mr Peter Mahal (South Sudan) Dr. Motwakel Mahmoud Ibrahim (Sudan), Mr. Khalid Massa (Tanzania), Mr Bob Amodan Omoda (Uganda) Mrs Linda Hacici (Algeria), Eng. Wafaa Mahmoud (Egypt), Mr Mokhtar f. Radi Salem (Libya), Ahmed Weddady (Mauritania), Mr. Hedi bouaoun (Tunisia), Mr Moustapha El Habti (Kingdom of Morocco) Ms. Elsa Ramos (Angola), Bogadi Mathangwane (Botswana), Mr. Lehlohonolo Ntlama (Lesotho), Mr Mandimbisoa Kleoni (Madagascar), Mr. Alick Kaumba (Malawi), Eng. Raúl Mutevúie Júnior (Mozambique), Dr. Elijah Ngurare (Namibia), Franky Dupres (Seychelles), Tabita Napakade (South Africa), Khanyakweze L. Mabuza (Swaziland), Eng. Zizwani Phiri (Zambia), Eng. Mutazu (Zimbabwe) Mr. Oussou Richard (Benin), Mr. Miguel Ângelo da Moura (Cape Verde), Mr. Seydou Coulibaly (Côte D'Ivoire) Mr Lamin M.Fadera (The Gambia), Mr. Tkseppetse- Akuamoah Kweku (Ghana), Ms. Fátima Kassimo ASSAD (Guinee-Bissau), Ms. Hadja Safiatou Diallo (Guinea Conakry), Amb. Bobby Whitfield (Liberia), Ms. Aissata Cissé (Mali), Ms. Ugoh Elizabeth (Nigeria), Mr. Omar SENE (Senegal), Dr Doris bah (Sierra Leone), Mr. Sani Amidou (Togo).

#### AMCOW SECRETARIAT

Dr Rashid Mbaziira, Ms Comfort Kanshio, Mr Patrice Leumeni, Mr Nelson Gomonda, Mr Obinna Anah, Mr Emmanuel Uguru.

#### TECHNICAL EDITORS: ONEWATER (FORMERLY WATER SCIENCE POLICY)

Maja Antič, František Ficek, Christian Fischer, Athénaïs Georges, Kseniia Gonjaeva, Eliana Harrigan, Alicja Plewako.







