

# MONITORING THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Report from the Sub-Regional Meeting for Eastern  
Africa



“We want, not just a slogan, but a pragmatic guide to transforming the  
sanitation landscape in the continent”

Dr. Kanangire Canisius, Executive Secretary, AMCOW

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## Meeting Objectives

1. To launch the Ngor monitoring baseline results (and review the process)
2. To initiate opportunities for peer learning and knowledge exchange within the region
3. To identify national planning priorities / milestones
4. To identify country learning to be taken forward to the AfricaSan5 thematic sessions

The AfricaSan Sub-Regional meeting for East Africa was hosted by AMCOW and the Government of Kenya in Nairobi, Kenya between 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> September 2018. The sub-regional meeting brought together more than 20 representatives from government, development partners and civil society from eight<sup>1</sup> countries in the region (see annex 1 for a full list of participants).



Figure 1: East Africa sub-regional meeting participation (shown in blue)

The meeting was part of the broader AfricaSan process and was designed to enable country self-analysis, learning from others, reflection, and planning as shown in figure 2.

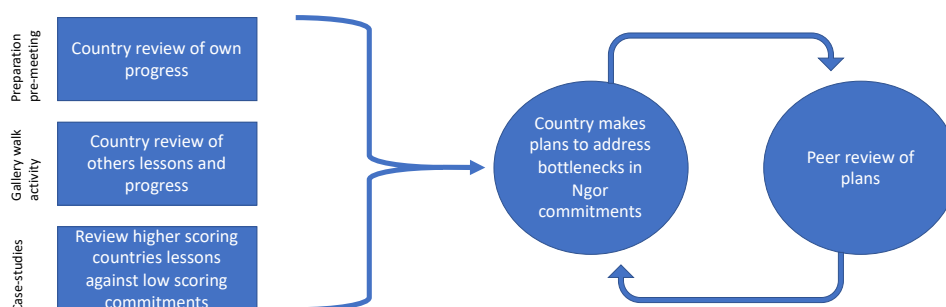


Figure 2: Process flow of the interactive 3-day meeting.

<sup>1</sup> Participating countries are shown in blue: Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania (other countries in the region - Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritius, and Sudan - were not represented)

## 1. Launching the Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene baseline results

On 27<sup>th</sup> May 2015, at AfricaSan4, in Dakar, Senegal, African Ministers responsible for Sanitation and Hygiene adopted the **Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene**. The Ngor Declaration outlines 10 specific commitments towards an overall vision to achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminate open defecation by 2030. Click here for the [full declaration](#).

### The Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene:

Vision: To achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminate open defecation by 2030.

1. Focus on the poorest, most marginalised and unserved aimed at progressively eliminating inequalities in access and use and implement national and local strategies with an emphasis on equity and sustainability;
2. Mobilise support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans.
3. Establish and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines that consistently increase annually to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP by 2020;
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;
5. Develop and fund strategies to bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap at all levels;
6. Ensure inclusive, safely-managed sanitation services and functional hand-washing facilities in public institutions and spaces;
7. Progressively eliminate untreated waste, encouraging its productive use;
8. Enable and engage the private sector in developing innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services especially for the marginalised and unserved;
9. Establish government-led monitoring, reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems;
10. Enable continued active engagement with AMCOW's AfricaSan process.

Ministers also called for commitment to the vision from all people living in Africa, as well as AMCOW, civil society, and others.

In order to capture progress against the Ngor vision and the Ngor commitments at country level a monitoring system has been established by AMCOW. The first monitoring round took place during July 2018 in order to produce a baseline report in advance of the AfricaSan5 conference. The draft Ngor monitoring baseline report for East Africa was shared at the meeting.

Although made in advance of the SDGs, the vision of the Ngor declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene closely aligns to the SDG sanitation and hygiene targets. Therefore, for the purposes of the baseline monitoring report, SDG monitoring data is used to report vision level indicators<sup>2</sup>. The findings indicate that progress is off-track in East Africa:

- Less than 20% of region's rural population, and only one third of the urban population have access to at least basic sanitation.

<sup>2</sup> Progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines. Geneva: WHO and UNICEF, 2017. See <https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2018-01/JMP-2017-report-final.pdf>

- Open defecation is predominantly a rural issue in East Africa, one quarter of the rural population practice open defecation. This average figure masks several countries with considerably higher rates of OD (60-90%)
- Hygiene practice is also low – only 12% rural and 28% urban households in the region have basic handwashing with soap facilities (of 8 countries in East Africa with handwashing data available).

Figure 3: Access to sanitation in East Africa

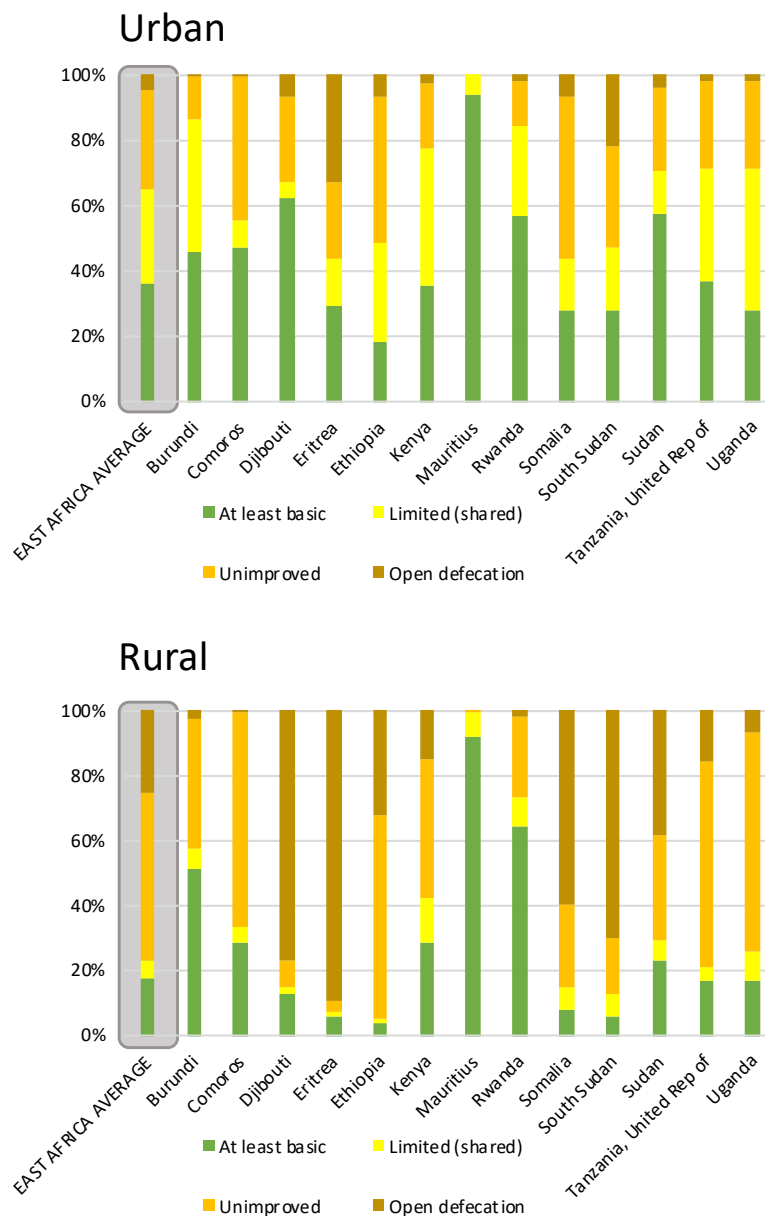
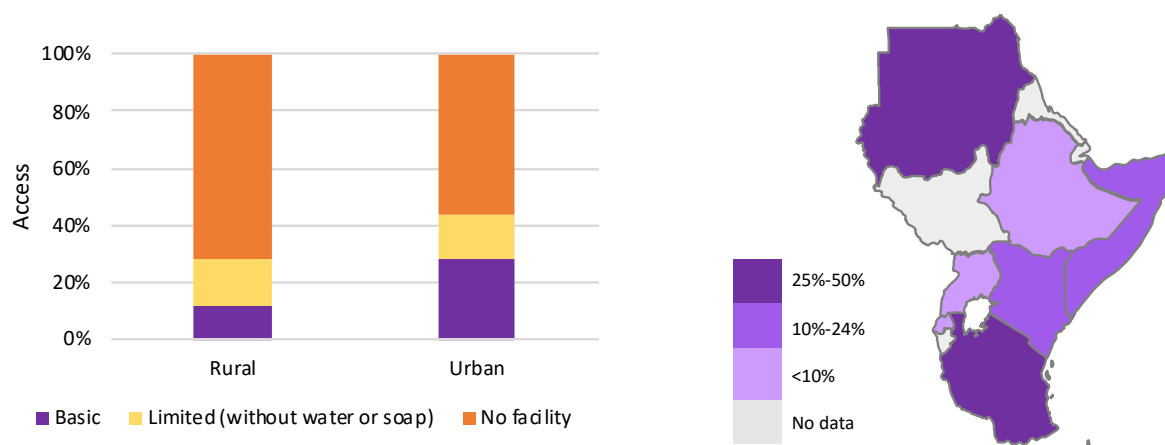


Figure 4: Access to hygiene in East Africa



In addition to the overall vision of the Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene, the Ngor monitoring system measures progress against commitments both in terms of whether the building blocks of the enabling environment are in place, and subsequently progress against country-specific targets. The key findings of the (draft) baseline monitoring in East Africa include:

- Across the region there has been **significant progress in commitments relating to establishing leadership and coordination structures, and government-led monitoring and review systems**. These are key areas which drive progress<sup>3</sup>.
- **Establishing budgets for sanitation and hygiene, and developing and funding strategies to bridge the human resources capacity gap remain critical bottlenecks** which threaten to undermine progress.
- Progress in **eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging its productive re-use is also limited**.

*Notes: The draft Ngor monitoring report and findings for East Africa are based on the submitted Ngor monitoring reports for each country, these will be revised with feedback from countries before the final baseline report is shared at AfricaSan 5.*

*Feedback on the Ngor monitoring process was solicited from participating countries in an effort to streamline and improve the process for subsequent rounds. A summary of feedback from East African participants can be found in annex 3.*

<sup>3</sup> Monitoring the eThekweni Commitments on Sanitation endline report (AfricaSan 4 report, 2015)



## 2. Initiating opportunities for peer learning and knowledge exchange within the region

In the interim period between the last AfricaSan conference in 2015 and now, countries have made progress in the sector, having taken steps to strengthen the enabling environment for sanitation and hygiene at national and sub-national level. This progress and the lessons learnt along the way, while not always linear, provided the basis for the poster gallery activity<sup>4</sup>. The gallery walk provided space for in-depth, inter-country dialogue; countries had the opportunity to learn from their peers about new initiatives, and activities undertaken.

*“AMCOW should have a role as a knowledge broker, to share lessons from member states that have moved further ahead”*

Mr S Chelugui, Cabinet Secretary, Water and Sanitation, Kenya

Following the gallery walk, case-studies from four countries - chosen mainly because they have achieved progress in low-scoring commitments or indicators – allowed for more focused knowledge exchange. Lastly, agency presentations from the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) provided insights on *last mile* programming, which will be essential to the achievement of Ngor commitments.

**Rwanda case study:** Ngor commitment 2 mobilising support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans

Across East African countries there has been some progress on mobilizing support and resources for sanitation and hygiene, with well-established policies and a high degree of alignment between national visions and the SDGs. However, funding and implementation of sub-national sanitation and hygiene plans is a limitation that remains to be addressed.

Political will for sanitation and hygiene in Rwanda has led to SDG-aligned targets being included in the 7-year plans of the government. The sanitation sector in Rwanda has also formed diverse alliances to support sanitation and hygiene, for example linking with national army week, and police week. The Rwanda representative shared how having a separate sanitation policy has allowed government and partners to specifically allocate substantial funds for sanitation – currently USD 130M.

**Ethiopia case-study:** Ngor Commitment 3 to establish and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines that consistently increase to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP by 2020.

Having a costed plan in place for sanitation in hygiene is the basis for advocating for increased resource allocation. Ethiopia is the only country in East Africa that reported having an investment plan for sanitation and hygiene which is aligned to the sanitation related SDG targets (1.4 and 6.2).

The case-study presentation outlined Ethiopia’s recent experiences carrying out a detailed sanitation microplanning exercise for each woreda nationally. The microplanning has allowed Ethiopia to

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<sup>4</sup> During the poster gallery session, sanitation and hygiene activities, innovations, results, and challenges from each country are showcased using posters. Participants circulate in the “gallery” and engage one another in conversations around the content of the posters. The poster gallery is a useful tool for networking and knowledge sharing.

develop a full analysis of sanitation coverage, from the lowest administrative unit, and the aggregated costs needed to meet the national and SDG targets.

**Uganda case study:** Ngor commitment 5 developing and funding strategies to bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap at all levels

Having a skilled pool of human resources is pivotal to sector progress, however having defined and funded strategies for bridging the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap is critically under-performing in the region.

The case study outlined the steps Uganda has taken since 2012 to address sanitation and hygiene human resource needs. The team shared how a 2014 capacity development plan was not fully implemented due to a lack of funding. The new Environmental Health Strategic plan 2018-2023 clearly articulates the resources needed and strategies for addressing the gaps. Going forward, human resource requirements are also included in the national sanitation and hygiene investment plan, 2017-2025.

**Kenya case-study:** Ngor commitment 9 to establish government-led monitoring, reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems

While there has been strong progress across East Africa in establishing government-led monitoring and review systems, there are few examples of systems that are available for use, and used by, all levels of government and partners.

Kenya shared their experiences of moving from a paper-based monitoring system for the national ODF strategy and roadmap, to developing an open source, web-based monitoring system which spans administrative units from the village to national government. The case study also outlined the current initiative to improve the overall user experience and better align system with the global targets (basic sanitation and safely managed sanitation) and regional commitments as well as national plans.

**AMCOW ASPG:** Ngor commitment 2 Mobilising support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans

The Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPG) initiative aims to support African countries to develop inclusive sanitation policies, implementation strategies and legal frameworks for achieving safely managed sanitation and hygiene services across the continent. The ASPG will strengthen existing efforts to increase access to sanitation by providing foundational and progressive policy and legal frameworks that can be actively used and adapted by individual countries. It will create an enabling environments in which African governments, stakeholders and partners can set priorities and allocate resources to achieve their national and global sanitation targets for safely managed sanitation and eliminating open defecation in the continent.



**The Last mile:** Ngor commitment 1 focusing on the poorest, most marginalised and unserved aimed at progressively eliminating inequalities in access and use and implement national and local strategies with an emphasis on equity and sustainability

A key bottleneck to achieving Ngor commitment 1 is the lack of objective studies against which to identify and target the poorest and most vulnerable populations with services. Only by having a clear picture of who exactly *are* the poorest, most marginalised and unserved in any situation will governments and other stakeholders be able to target resources and services to eliminate inequalities.

The session challenged participants to consider context and interconnectedness of vulnerability, and the different strategies to address inequity.

*"The world will not change unless we address the severe inequalities that exist"*

Dr. Kanangire Canisius,  
Executive Secretary,  
AMCOW

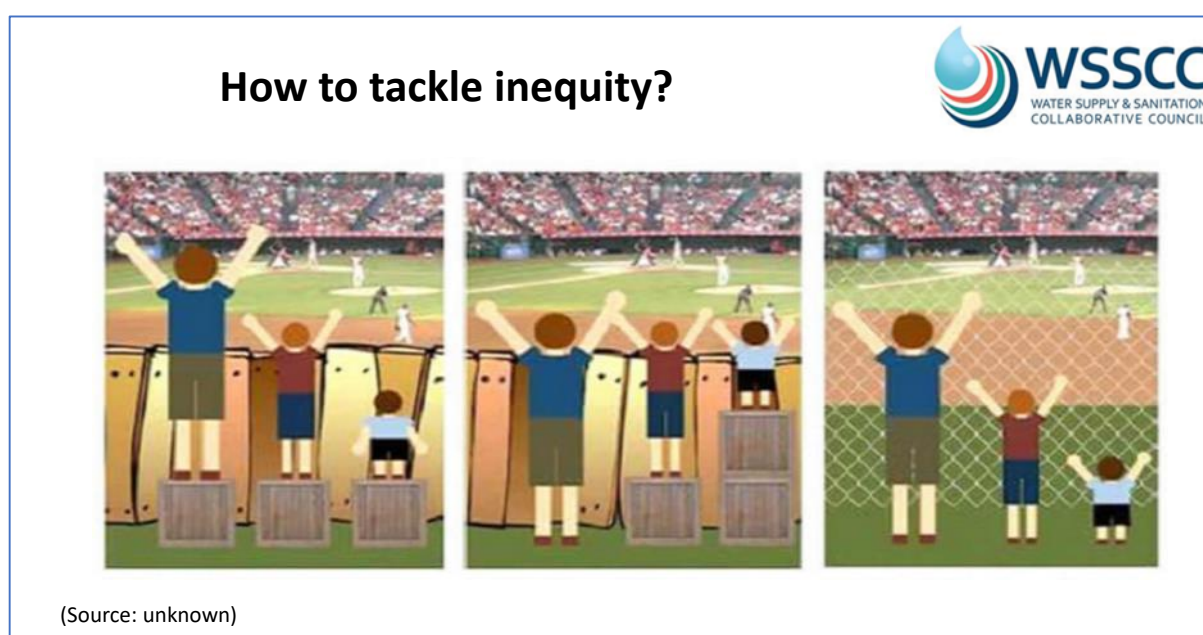


Figure 5: Strategies to address inequity

The cross-country dialogue and connections initiated at the sub-regional meetings, will continue once participants return to work with several plans already in place for follow-up knowledge exchange after the meeting:

- Tanzania will continue learning from Kenya on the electronic M+E system
- Eritrea will learn more from Uganda on the process of introducing the sanitation marketing strategy as they intend to do the same.

*"What we need is a knowledge sharing hub or platform – we want to be able to access tools and resources at the click of a button"*

East Africa meeting  
participant

### 3. Identifying national planning priorities

Having reflected on their own progress against the Ngor commitments, and had the opportunity to learn from others who have identified workable solutions to shared challenges, country participants developed prioritized plans for the next 12 months to address the Ngor commitments. The following pages summarise the plans shared by each country. Progress against these plans will be discussed during the country dialogue sessions of the AfricaSan 5 conference.

For each country an Ngor “dashboard” is presented as a reference. The dashboard provides an overview of the Ngor vision indicators, progress against the enabling environment indicators (stage 1 indicators), and country-specific progress indicators (stage 2). See figure 4 for explanation. Country plans should ideally address weaker commitment areas i.e. those that appear to be closer to the centre of the target in the enabling environment diagram.

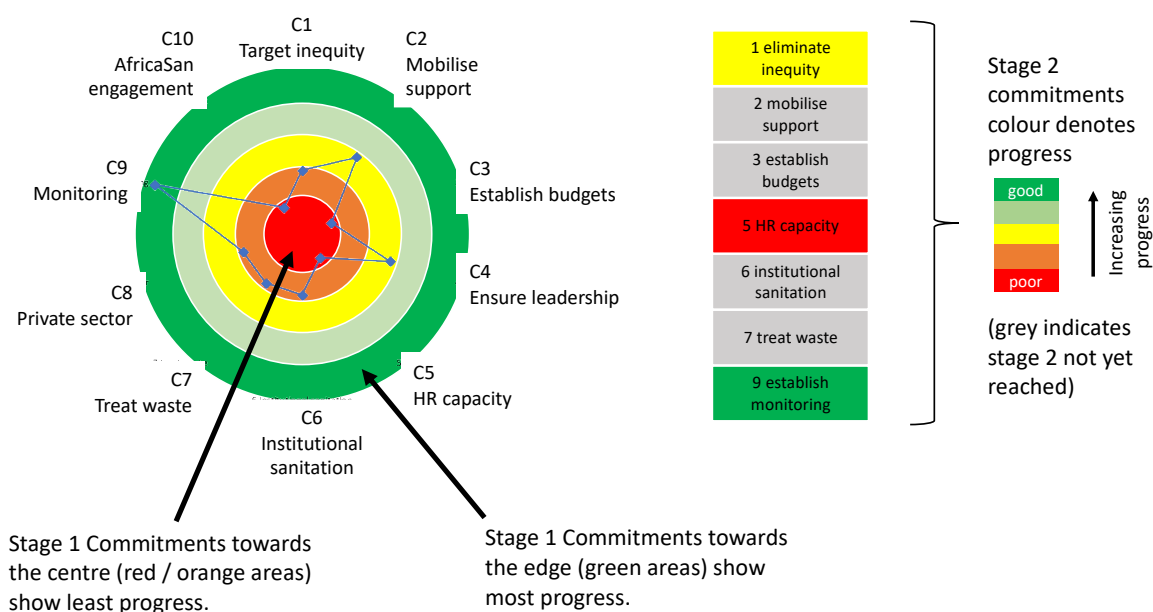


Figure 6: Guide to reading the country dashboard

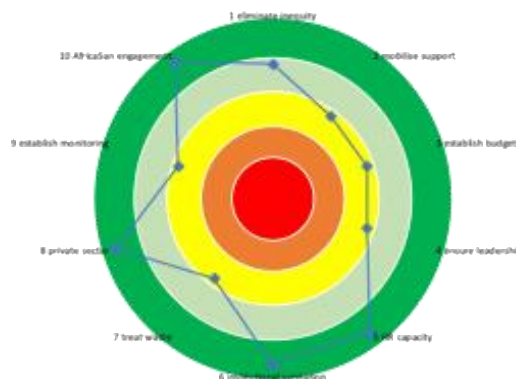
*Notes: County dashboards are based on the original Ngor monitoring reports for each country, these will be revised with feedback in subsequent reports.*

*Feedback on each country plan from the panel of peers can be found in annex 2.*

## BURUNDI

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	46%	1%	No data
Rural	51%	3%	No data

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

1 eliminate inequity
2 mobilise support
3 establish budgets
5 HR capacity
6 institutional sanitation
7 treat waste
9 establish monitoring

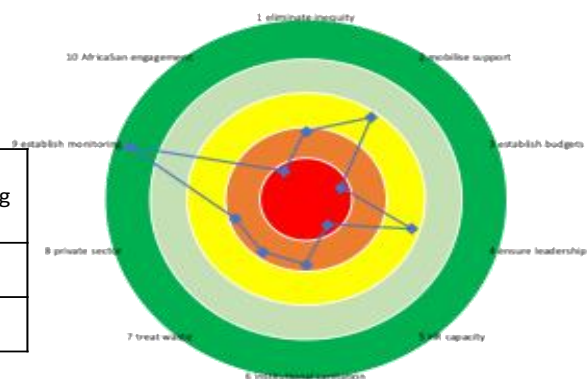
Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
1	Elaborate the ToRs for a study on inequalities in access and use of sanitation and hygiene				
1	Elaborate a national strategy on equity and sustainability				
3	Track the sanitation and hygiene funds				
3	Lobby for the increase of the budget allocation				
3	Hold a sanitation fundraising campaign				
4	Implement and strengthen the coordination mechanism				
7	Make basic analysis of the situation, strength and weakness in waste treatment				
9	Establish a strong Government led Monitoring system				

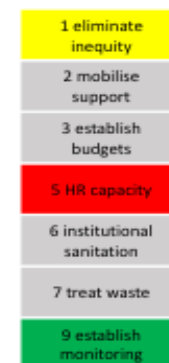
## ERITREA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	29%	33%	No data
Rural	6%	89%	No data

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

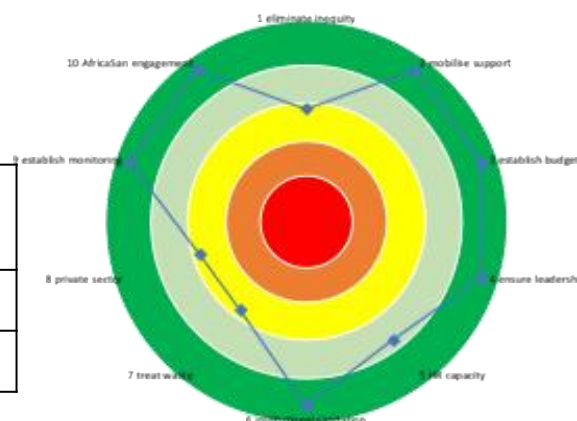
Ngor comm #	Activity planned*	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
10	Documenting activities against the Ngor activities				
10	High level advocacy to promote the Ngor and SDG, make sure people are aware of Ngor				
8	Introducing social marketing strategies to increase sanitation and hygiene services				
5	HR capacity building on hygiene and sanitation activities at all levels – public health professionals at different health facilities particularly on monitoring.				
1	Focus on ODF sustainability to prevent slippage				
9	M+E the 5 year strategic plan				
	Household water hygiene mobilisation – relying on all sectors				

\* Note that these activities were captured from facilitators notes in the absence of a copy of the Eritrea team plan.

## ETHIOPIA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	18%	7%	5%
Rural	4%	32%	0%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
9	Counter check the Hygiene and Environmental health report of JMP with EDHS data				
10	Organizing the workshop outcome report and submit for the Ministers				
2	Conducting regional advocacy workshop on formulated and endorsed HEH and IUSHS				
5	Woreda HEH transformation training for (Urban, Agrarian and pastoral woredas)				
9	Reviewing woreda health facilities morbidity and mortality data				
9	Auditing woreda HEH performance				
2	Conducting evidence based advocacy for woreda cabinet				
	Conducting evidence based mass health education				
4	Strengthening environmental health steering and technical committee				

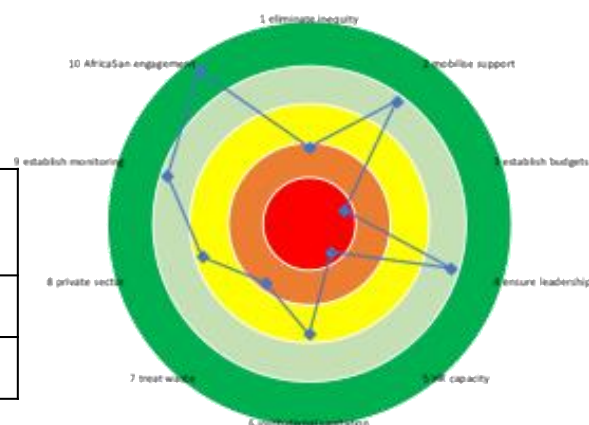
	Familiarize Hygiene and Environmental health hard ware design options for full implementation				
5	Training on woreda transformation will be conducted at four clusters universities				
9	Hygiene and Environmental health base line survey will be conducted				
5	Environmental health professionals' development road map will be established				
5	Cascading of Hygiene and Environmental health structure to all Regiones, Zones. Woredas and Health facilities				
	Strengthening vertical and horizontal communication with AMCOW and other sectors				
3	Mobilizing funding mechanisms to fulfill HSTP and SDG targets budget requirement				
9	Standardizing 13 Hygiene and Environmental health performance monitoring indicators and M&E system				
V	Strengthening PODF and SODF and sanitation marketing tasks for improved latrine coverage increment for rural, urban and Pastoral communities				



## KENYA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	36%	3%	26%
Rural	28%	15%	10%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

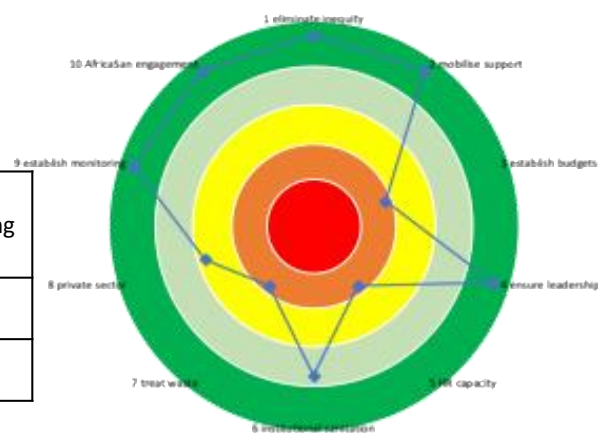
Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
10	Feedback to TWG/ EHS interagency coordinating committee. Finalize the Ngor country questions posted by AMCOW secretariat				
2	Finalize Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene Bill, and Launch MHM Policy				
1	Lobby for financial support from Partners to address C1: To carry out baseline study for the poor, marginalized and Vulnerable				
7	Development / Incorporate Faecal sludge in the upcoming Ministry of water Policy document.				
9	Upgrade CLTS Real time Monitoring and align with ADG, SWA, Ngor commitments				

4	Initiate Mutual Accountability Mechanism Joint Plan with WASH partners				
2	Decentralize the NGOR Commitments Monitoring to 47 Counties				
10	Preparation for AfricaSan 5				

## RWANDA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	57%	2%	13%
Rural	64%	2%	2%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



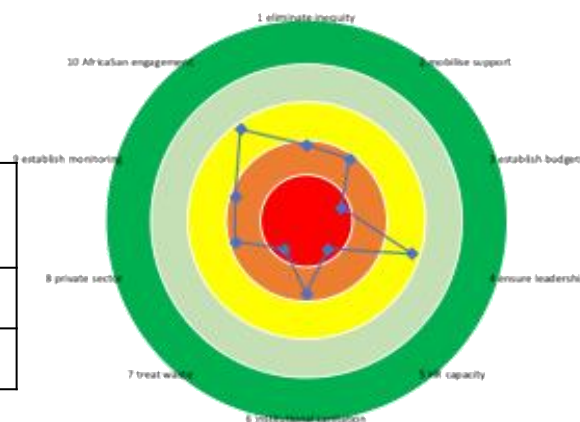
Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

NB. The Rwanda representative requested time to liaise with her counterparts before inclusion of the Rwanda plans

## SOMALIA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	28%	7%	12%
Rural	8%	60%	8%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



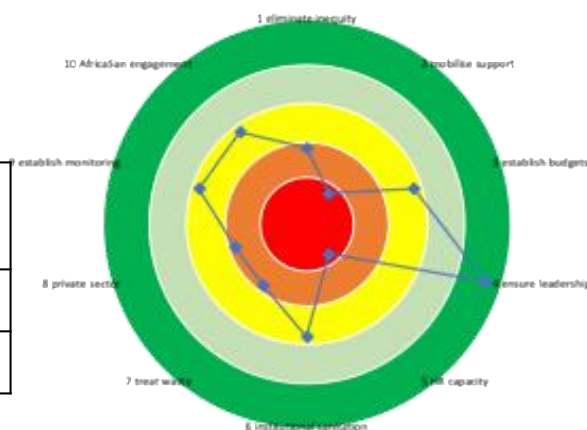
Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
2	Finalize national WASH policy through state level consultation meetings (Oct-Dec 2018).				
2	Finalize wash sector strategy plan (3months)				
1	Translate all CLTS materials in to local language (Somali language) to adopt CLTS and operationalize the protocol.				
9	Strengthening the accountability and sustainability of sanitation and hygiene interventions by WASH partners.				
9	Develop Sanitation and Hygiene Annual Report Format with details on progress, challenges and lessons learned.				
4	Establish state level WASH steering committees.				
9	Conduct Annual WASH review meetings among the stakeholders.				

## SOUTH SUDAN

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	28%	22%	No data
Rural	6%	70%	No data

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

1 eliminate inequity
2 mobilise support
3 establish budgets
5 HR capacity
6 institutional sanitation
7 treat waste
9 establish monitoring

Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
10	Brief the Sanitation and Hygiene Technical Working Group (SHTWG) on the outcome of the Nairobi Regional Validation workshop on the Ngor Commitment				
8	Mobilize Public Private Partnership to scale up Sanitation and Hygiene in the Country and eliminating Open Defecation in line with Ngor Declaration and the global Sustainable Development Goal 6.2				
4	Through the SHTWG call for a meeting convened between Ministries responsible for Sanitation and Hygiene as line institutions with their respective partners				
4	Develop MoU between the WASH Partners and MWRI/MLHUD/MoH and Environment and Forestry on Sanitation and Hygiene disaggregating the role by each department concern				

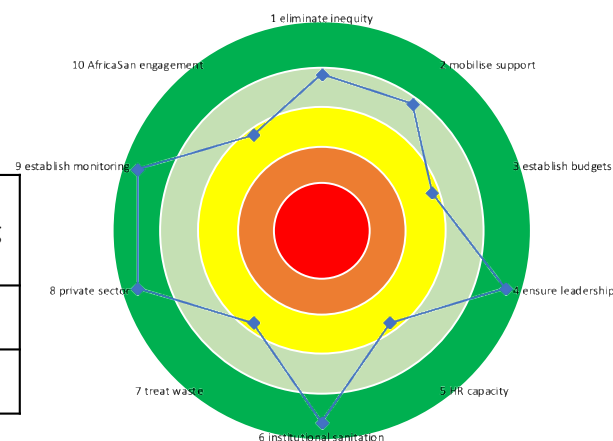
3	Lobby for new Separate Funding Code for Sanitation and Hygiene				
2	Develop a concept note on new Sanitation and Hygiene Policy, Strategy and Action Plan. Submission to the higher leadership in the Cabinet for approval				
5	Operationalize Human Resources Need Assessment on Sanitation and Hygiene across the country to identify the right staffing				
3	Financial Resource Mobilization with the participation from partners				
2	Develop a concept note to review existing inadequacy in the Sanitation and Hygiene in the existing Water Policy and Water Bill, WASH Strategy and regulation				
2	Outsource a consultant firm to conduct [review of existing sanitation and hygiene in policy] and submit reports and recommendations to MWRI/MLHUD/MoH for submission to the Cabinet for approval				
2	Prepare a new draft on Sanitation and Hygiene Policy, Bill and regulations for the development and management of solid and liquid waste				



## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	37%	2%	63%
Rural	17%	16%	40%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

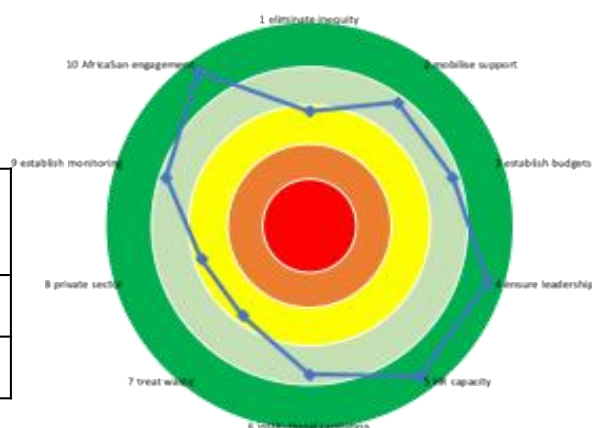
Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
9	Review data collection and recording process from community up to district level				
9	Upgrade National Sanitation Management Information System for better data processing and interpretation				
8	Enter into discussion with Lixil – a private entity on promotion of sanitation marketing – pilot project in two districts				
3 +10	Organise stakeholders meeting to inform on plan to collect information from ministries and partners on funds allocated for sanitation (in this same meeting provide feedback on the outcome of the Nairobi baseline progress overview meeting)				

3	Data collection on ministries and stakeholders budget allocation for sanitation, consolidate the information, share with stakeholders for validation, prepare final report and submit to ministries management				
6	Participation of Tanzania in the international w/shop on WASH in health care facilities in Ghana				
7	Engage a consultant to search for all existing regulations and bi-laws governing FSM				
7	Organise technical team meeting to go through the collected regulations and bi-laws and decide if need to be revised or not – if need review, commission the activity. When review completed to be disseminated				
5	Review and update capacity needs assessment carried out in 2013				
5	Prepare capacity development plan				

## UGANDA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	28%	2%	15%
Rural	17%	7%	6%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
10	Share outcomes of sub-regional meeting with the National Sanitation Working Group				
2	Finalize the Procurement process for Consultant to develop the ODF road map				
2	Conduct the Global Hand washing Day				
2	Conduct WASH media awards				
	Inception report on the ODF road map consultancy				
9	Finalise the TOR for consultancy to develop a web-based sanitation and hygiene Management Information system				
9	Initiate the procurement process of consultant for the web-based sanitation and hygiene Management Information system				
10	Hold preparatory meetings for AfricaSan				

9	Finalize the procurement process of the consultant for the web-based sanitation and hygiene Management Information system				
9	Validate the annual environmental health report				
9	Start implementation of the undertaking agreed at the annual Joint Sector Review (FSM)				
10	Participate in AfricaSan meeting in Abidjan, Ivory Coast				
	Receive and Discuss ODF Roadmap report				
9	Develop phase 1 of the web-based sanitation and hygiene Management Information system				
2	Develop of the National Sanitation Marketing Strategy				

#### 4. Identifying learning to be taken forward to AfricaSan5 thematic sessions

The thematic sessions of AfricaSan5 are designed to facilitate Africa-focussed knowledge exchange and shared learning on innovations and solutions to key sector bottlenecks. The sub-regional meeting ended with an opportunity to look forward to the AfricaSan5 conference and to brainstorm what key learning areas should be taken forward to the conference thematic sessions<sup>5</sup>. Above all participants would like the AfricaSan5 conference to showcase what works in sanitation, using replicable examples from the ground. Several broad themes emerged:

- **How to capture the broader vision of the Ngor declaration** with particular reference to **hygiene** and **institutional sanitation**. The meeting tended to focus on sanitation in terms of household sanitation, whilst paying less attention to hygiene and institutional sanitation which are equally part of the Ngor vision and commitments on sanitation and hygiene. Without specific focus from the outset, hygiene risks becoming a brake acting on sector progress.

- **How to address key commitment bottlenecks in the region**. Countries would like to see real examples and pragmatic solutions to challenging commitments identified across the region. For example, commitments on **financing** sanitation and hygiene, and eliminating **untreated waste**.

Within commitments there are also challenges that countries would like to take forward to AfricaSan5, for example how to better identify and target **vulnerable populations**, and how to secure sustainable systems and services.

- **How to engage with others for sanitation and hygiene**. Examples of countries that have advanced collaborative approaches to sanitation and hygiene for real **cross-sector integration**, as well as innovative approaches to **engaging the private sector and other non-traditional actors**.

Above all participants would like the AfricaSan5 conference to showcase what works in sanitation, using concrete examples from the ground.

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<sup>5</sup> See annex 4 for full details.

## Annex 1: List of participants

S/N	Name	Country	Organization
1	Ms Julian Kyomuhangi	Uganda	Ministry of Health
2	Mr Stephen Wandera	Uganda	UNICEF
3	Ms Martha Naigaga	Uganda	Sanitation Coordinator, Ministry of Water & Environment
4	Dr. Khalid Massa	Tanzania	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
5	Mr. Anyitike Philip Mwakitalima	Tanzania	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
6	Mr Rowland Titus	Tanzania	WASH Specialist, UNICEF
7	Abdirizak Mohamud Yusuf	Somalia	Ministry of Health and Human Services
8	Dr. Ahmed Adam	Somalia	Ministry of Health
9	Mr Yared Tadesse	Ethiopia	Federal Ministry of Health
10	Mr Dagne Abey	Ethiopia	Federal Ministry of Health
11	Netsanet Kassa Belay	Ethiopia	UNICEF
12	HATEGEKIMANA Emmanuel	Rwanda	Ministry of Infrastructure
13	Marcelline Kayitesi	Rwanda	Ministry of Health
14	Mr. Leonidas MISAGO	Burundi	Ministere de de la sante Publique et de la Lutte Contre le Sida
15	Apollinaire SINDIHEBURA	Burundi	Ministere de l'Hydraulique, de l'Energie, de l'Energie et des Mines
16	Aimable Irakoze	Burundi	Ministere de l'Hydraulique, de l'Energie, de l'Energie et des Mines
17	Monsieur Remegie NZEYIMANA	Burundi	UNICEF
18	Mr. Benjamin Murkomen	Kenya	WASH-EVH, M & E, Ministry of Health
19	Dr. Andrew Trevett	Kenya	UNICEF, Kenya
20	Mr. Adam Ali	Kenya	Ministry of Health
21	Mr Peter Mahal Dhieu	South Sudan	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
22	Mr Repent Taban Yesia	South Sudan	Nile Sustainable Development Organization (NSDO)
23	Morris Jeremiah Wani	South Sudan	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
24	Dr. Zemui Alemu	Eritrea	Ministry of Health
25	Mr. Hagos Milkias Berhe	Eritrea	Ministry of Health
26	Mr. Mohammed Mohammedsaleh Ahmed	Eritrea	Ministry of Health
27	Hisham El-Amir.	Sudan	Ministry of Health
28	Dr. ASYA AZRAG DAHAB BR	Sudan	Ministry of Health
29	Ms. Hanan E. Muddathir Elhassan	Sudan	CSO partner for UNICEF
30	Ms Sophie Hickling	Kenya	USAID – WALIS
31	Mr Theophane Boutrolle	Senegal	USAID-WALIS
32	Mr. Emmanuel Chimezie	Nigeria	AMCOW



33	Kitchinme Bawa	Nigeria	AMCOW
34	Mr Bala Taham	Nigeria	AMCOW
35	Mrs. Jennifer Mbama	Nigeria	AMCOW
36	Mr. Joseph Adeleye	Nigeria	AMCOW
37	Dr. Bernard Keraita	Kenya	UINCEF-ESARO
38	Mr. Sahr Kemoh	Sierra Leone	UNICEF-ESARO
39	Jessica Senyonjo	Easter Africa	WaterAid
40	Pilip Okot	Uganda	WaterAid

## Annex 2: Peer reviews of country plans

	Summary of feedback to plans given by the panel of peers
<b>Burundi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The panel would like to see additional details on how the national strategy on equity and sustainability will be elaborated.</li> <li>On financing the suggestion is that the budget tracking will start early so that it informs the govt lobbying for funds.</li> <li>Also on financing, the panel recommended that Burundi try to be more specific on who will be the target audience for the fund raising</li> <li>The panel and others look forward to hearing more about Burundi's plan and situational analysis of untreated waste.</li> </ul>
<b>Eritrea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The panel commended the Eritrea team for focusing on the HR capacity building plan as this is a gap identified in the Ngor monitoring.</li> <li>The panel noted that the activities in the plan need to be more specific and actionable.</li> <li>Activities are quite ambitious, for example building the capacity ALL staff in one year</li> <li>The panel advised that as a low scoring commitment in Eritrea, addressing untreated waste needs more emphasis in the plan.</li> <li>Another gap in the Eritrea Ngor landscape is that the financing commitment is currently red, the team were asked to consider including raising funds in their plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The panel noted that the plan has many actions and advised to prioritise the key actions.</li> <li>The panel would have liked to have seen which partners would be supporting the GoE to carry out the activities.</li> <li>It was noted that the Ngor commitments for sanitation facilities in public institutions, and for eliminating untreated waste had some shortfalls along the pathway in the country report, that were not addressed in the plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Kenya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The panel noted that Kenya should be commended on using the existing mechanisms in the country to engage with the Ngor monitoring process. Lessons from devolving the Ngor commitments to county level and streamlining the data collection process so that there is an alignment with the existing systems will be interesting for all countries in the continent.</li> <li>It is also commendable that Kenya is planning to address the shortfall in the Ngor commitment on eliminating untreated waste.</li> <li>The panel highlighted the planned activities on budget tracking and mutual accountability as very exciting for others to learn from in the region.</li> <li>The panel noted that the country report indicates shortfalls in the commitment to build human resource capacity, and urged the Kenya team to more specifically reference this in the planned activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The panel were very interested in Rwanda's CBEHPP strategy and tools</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The panel noted that, as there are several strategies in the pipeline, it may be more effective to try to combine these.</li> <li>• The low scoring commitment on financing score poorly in Rwanda and is earmarked for action in the plan, the panel advised that this might be a longer term action for beyond one year</li> <li>• The team were urged to be more specific on how they intend to strengthen working with the private sector</li> <li>• It was noted that Rwanda has a plan in place to address the problem of faecal waste.</li> </ul>
<b>Somalia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The panel noted that there is clearly political will in Somalia, which is a key building block for the enabling environment.</li> <li>• It was also noted that there is a strategy for resource mobilisation so that is commendable, and the sector has a base to work from.</li> <li>• The panel requested more precision in how the preparation of WASH policy and strategic plan will link the water and health sectors.</li> <li>• The panel also requested clarification on the frequency of reporting to the epidemiological surveillance system which includes 7 indicators for WASH (response: weekly).</li> <li>• Finally, the panel noted that there is missing data on the Ngor monitoring for Somalia, and encouraged them to report more fully.</li> </ul>
<b>South Sudan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The panel noted that the South Sudan team had really looked closely at their Ngor commitment monitoring report and had addressed it. A lot of what needs doing is heavy political work and lobbying, we hope to see South Sudan gain some traction on these issues by the time we meet again in AfricaSan5.</li> <li>• It was noted that the plan to carry out the capacity work to aim for a shift within a short timeframe is commendable but ambitious.</li> <li>• Private sector engagement and equity also need work.</li> <li>• Finally, the panel noted that there is missing data on the Ngor monitoring for South Sudan, and encouraged them to report more fully.</li> </ul>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The panel noted that although the commitment reporting for Tanzania is very green, the plan shows that the team have reviewed the work still to be done.</li> <li>• The panel noted that some of the planned activities such as budget tracking from the various stakeholders, and the waste water assessment will help to address the gaps in the Ngor monitoring report.</li> <li>• It was noted that the planned update of the HR capacity assessment will help achieve Ngor.</li> <li>• The panel noted that the timeline for the private sector engagement activities are quite ambitious (UNICEF supported cross-country LIXL artnership), but that this will provide useful learning for other countries in the region. It will be interesting to hear further on progress when we meet again in AfricaSan.</li> <li>• The panel suggested that the team consider whether the timeline for data review realistic.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The panel requested further details on how the MoH plans to partner on the PPP being piloted / adopted in a few districts.</li> </ul>
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The panel noted that Uganda's existing joint sector review is something the rest of the region should learn from.</li> <li>The Uganda team were commended for developing the marketing strategy as regionally engaging the private sector is not showing great progress.</li> <li>Eritrea would like to learn more from the process of introducing the sanitation marketing strategy as they intend to do the same.</li> <li>The Uganda team were urged to address the shortfall in commitment 1, which is currently not explicitly addressed in their plan.</li> <li>The panel advised that the consultant on the roadmap should also be able to develop an investment plan for the same.</li> </ul>

### Annex 3: Feedback on the commitments monitoring process

In an effort to improve subsequent rounds of the Ngor Commitment monitoring participants provided feedback on three specific aspects:

1. Ngor Commitment monitoring guidance package (including guidance docs 1 & 2, the excel daa input sheet, webinars and help desk)
2. The Ngor Commitment monitoring indicators (clarity, alignment with country data)
3. The timelines given for country monitoring and reporting.

The Ngor Commitment monitoring indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries requested that we widen the scope of sanitation and hygiene to environmental health program; the need to develop hygiene and environmental health strategy based on African health facilities morbidity and mortality data; the need to standardize hygiene and environmental health performance indicators that captures hardware, software promotion.</li> <li>• Participants urged AMCOW to reduce the number of indicators, they are a bit too much</li> </ul>
Ngor Commitment monitoring guidance package
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical input against the indicator excel sheet seems a bit confusing with so many information. However, the system is simple.</li> <li>• Gathering Stakeholders remains a big challenge</li> <li>• Guidance is ok but excel sheet needs a lot of time to input data because it is lengthy. Explanation needs to be given on WASH policies and what is required</li> <li>• Some activities should be explicitly described in relation to the Ngor commitments.</li> </ul>
Timelines for country monitoring and reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline of 2 months to collect, validate and report data is ok but suggest to organize 1 or 2 webinars before every AfricaSan Conference</li> <li>• Webinar application connection is not good, use normal skype or a better virtual application instead</li> <li>• The process is heavy and takes time to fill, give more notice by continuously reminding people, secretariat has been silent for 3years before now.</li> </ul>

## Annex 4: Country learning to be taken forward to the AfricaSan5 thematic sessions

Summary of brain-storming exercise.

<i>Financing</i>	What are the proven strategies for financing sanitation?
<i>Hygiene</i>	How do we better capture hygiene in the Ngor Commitments monitoring and in our work?
<i>Untreated waste</i>	What are the lessons in service provision for untreated waste?
<i>Targeting the vulnerable and marginalized populations</i>	What are the deliberate and actionable steps required to target the vulnerable and marginalized with services?
<i>Sustainability</i>	What are the lessons on sustainability of systems and services?
<i>Private sector and non-traditional actors</i>	What are the successful innovations in involving non-traditional actors including the private sector?
<i>Leadership and political commitment</i>	What are the successful examples of countries having secured leadership and political commitment?
<i>Cross sector integration</i>	More than just collaboration, what is the nexus of cross sector integration? Which countries have been successful and how?

General comments on AfricaSan5:

- The conference should showcase what works in sanitation, using concrete examples from the ground
- AMCOW should provide for regular monitoring of Ngor and share updates and priorities identified.
- There is demand for a knowledge hub for sanitation, such as a knowledge platform – we want to access tools, resources at the click of a button.
- If there will be a political process, how can it be brought out in the open to be consultative and participative?