AFRICAN MINISTERS' COUNCIL ON WATER
CONSEIL DES MINISTRES AFRICAINS CHARGES DE L'EAU
Sub-Committee of the AU Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment
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MONITORING THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Report from the Sub-Regional Meeting for West Africa

"La tâche est énorme mais si on agit tous dans la même direction nous pouvons l'accomplir"

["The task is enormous, but if we all work in the same direction, we will manage it"]

Dr. Kanangire Canisius, Executive Secretary, AMCOW

AfricaSan

Monitoring the Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene
Sub-regional Meeting for West Africa
October 24-26, Libreville, Gabon

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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 West Africa was hosted by AMCOW and the Government of Gabon in Libreville, Gabon between 24th – 26th October 2018. The sub-regional meeting brought together more than 25 representatives from government, development partners and civil society from twelve[1] countries in the region (see annex 1 for a full list of participants). The West Africa meeting was held in parallel with the Sub-Regional meeting for Central Africa, which presented the opportunity for a number of joint sessions. Participants from North Africa - Egypt and Mauritania -also participated in the West Africa meeting.

Figure 1: West 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.

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[1] Participating countries are shown in blue: Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo (Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde were not represented)
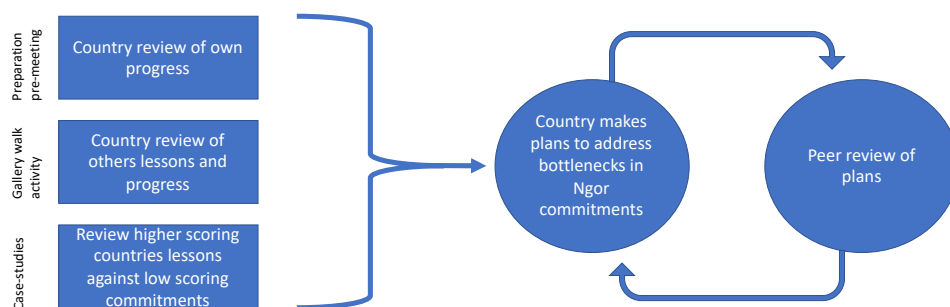
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Figure 2: Process flow of the interactive 3-day meeting.

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

On 27th 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 to produce a baseline report in advance of the AfricaSan5 conference. The draft Ngor monitoring baseline report for West Africa was shared at the meeting.

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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[2]. The findings indicate that progress is off-track in West Africa:

- **Less than 20% of region's rural population, and just less than 40% of the urban population** have access to at least basic sanitation[2].

- Open defecation is a predominantly rural issue in West Africa, **42% of the rural population practice open defecation**. This average figure masks several countries with considerably higher rates of OD (range 2%-85%)[2].

- Hygiene practice is also low – only **8% rural and 20% urban households in the region have basic handwashing with soap facilities**[3].

Figure 3: Access to hygiene in West Africa

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[2] 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

[3] Hygiene data presented refers to the 12 countries in the region with data available on handwashing with soap

Figure 4: Access to sanitation in West Africa

Urban sanitation

Rural sanitation

At least basic Limited (shared) Unimproved Open defecation

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 West Africa include:

- Across the region there has been **good progress against the commitment to establish leadership and coordination structures.** This is a key area which drives progress in the sector[4].

- **Eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging its productive re-use is the least well-performing commitment in the region**.
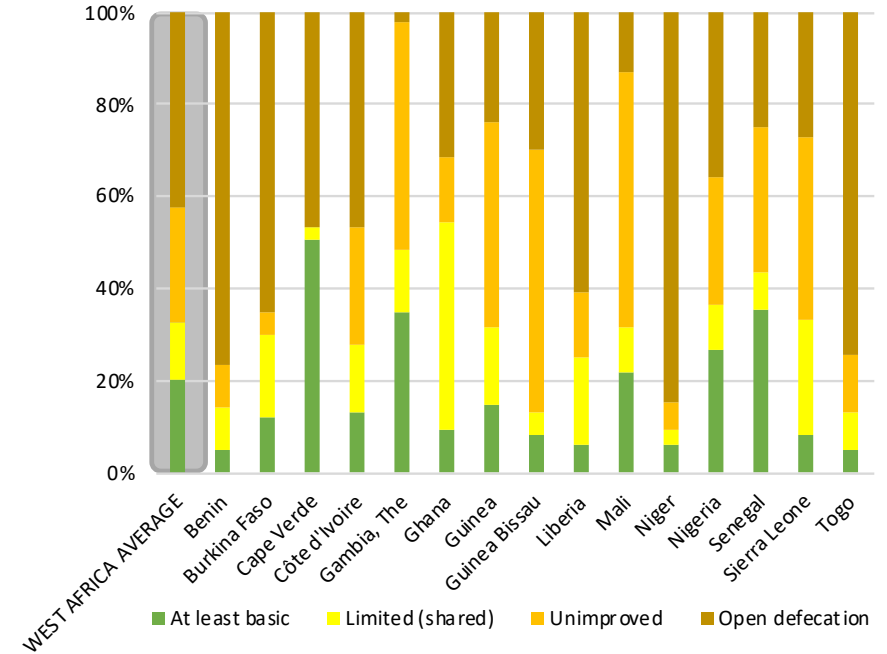
- Other key bottlenecks to progress include that the **private sector is not being effectively harnessed** for the benefit of the poorest in West Africa; **institutional sanitation implementation is slow**; and **budgets towards meeting the SDGs are not established and comprehensively tracked** (especially for rural sanitation and hygiene). Financing has been identified as a constraint to SDG 6 globally[5].

Notes: *The draft Ngor monitoring report and findings for West 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 to streamline and improve the process for subsequent rounds. A summary of feedback from West African participants can be found in annex 3.

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[4] Source: Monitoring the eThekwini Commitments on Sanitation endline report (AfricaSan 4 report, 2015)
[5] The Sustainable Development Goal 6 2018 Synthesis Report. UN-Water, 2018

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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[6]. The poster gallery provided space for in-depth, inter-country dialogue; countries had the opportunity to learn from their peers about new initiatives and activities undertaken.

Following the poster gallery, case-studies from different countries – chosen mainly because they have achieved progress in low-scoring commitments or indicators – allowed for more focused knowledge exchange. Holding the West and Central Africa meetings concurrently allowed there to be overlap between regions, and for three commitments one country from each region were paired to provide joint presentations.

After the country case studies, agency presentations from UNICEF, WALIS, the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) provided insights on WASH in schools, innovations in capacity development, and *last mile* programming respectively, each of which will be essential to the achievement of the Ngor commitments.

In early October 2018, 16 delegations from West and Central Africa participated in the Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Conference in New Delhi, India. The AfricaSan Sub-Regional meeting afforded the opportunity for participating countries to share their experiences from this event and discuss how the high-level commitments made in New Delhi relate to the Ngor Commitments.

Case Studies - summary

Commitment 1: Focus on the poorest, most marginalised and unserved aimed at progressively eliminating inequalities in access and use and implement national and local strategies with an emphasis on equity and sustainability.	**Niger and Cameroon**

In West Africa there has been some progress on eliminating inequalities in access and use to sanitation and hygiene services. Almost all countries have a strategic plan which addresses the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable populations, although not all plans have specific targets. More than half of countries have recently carried out a comprehensive assessment of inequalities, but no country is on track against their targets to reduce inequalities in access. Progress against the commitment is hindered by a lack of attention to user satisfaction.

Niger and Cameroon both presented their experiences in addressing inequalities through adoption of CLTS as an approach which necessarily touches every member of a community. Niger noted that the previous subsidized approach to sanitation left behind the poorest as even with an 80% cost subsidy the poorest could not afford the remaining 20%.

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[6] 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.

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Niger also presented an overview of their equitable funding mechanism which is based on a national survey to identify differential access rates. The MCF/PROSEHA (joint partner and state funds) is implemented on the principle of reducing inter- and intra-regional disparities, for example through redeployment of partner resources.

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.	**Gabon**

Across West African countries there has been some progress on mobilizing support and resources for sanitation and hygiene. Most countries report having approved and adopted policies, and half report having a supportive legislative framework in place. In most countries sanitation and hygiene plans exist at sub-national level, but implementation is hindered due to a lack of funding and progress against sanitation and hygiene policy objectives is off track.

The Gabon team shared the process of developing their Sanitation masterplan, known as the SDAL (Schéma Directeur d'Assainissement de Libreville). The plan was developed to respond to increasing flooding, as well as to better organise government activities between different infrastructure projects. The team shared valuable lessons on what they would do "different next time" – including that they would have carried out additional sector studies, developed policies, strategies and regulations to define what needs to be in place in sanitation.

Commitment 3: Establish and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines that consistently increase annually to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP by 2020.	**Mali**

Across the West African region some progress has been made in establishing and tracking budgets for sanitation and hygiene. Eleven out of 14 countries have established investment plans for sanitation and hygiene, but in only three cases do plans address both basic and safely managed sanitation targets (SDG 1.4 and SDG 6.2). Ability to track budgets is limited; only one country has a budget tracking mechanism in place which captures expenditure by all government bodies and sector stakeholders.

One country reported that the national sanitation budget is increasing, however across the region the 0.5% target is still out of reach.

Mali shared their experiences on budget planning and advocacy. Their strategy for overcoming low state budget allocations to sanitation, cumbersome disbursement mechanisms, and instability in the sector due to high staff turnover included a longer-term plan to build the capacity of staff, as well as an advocacy approach with parliamentarians, council of local authorities and Prime Minister for increased financial support to the sector.

Commitment 7: Progressively eliminate untreated waste, encouraging its productive use.	**Democratic Republic of Congo, The Gambia**

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Across West Africa the commitment to eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging productive re-use, has seen the least progress of all the commitments. Two thirds of countries have no mechanism in place to monitor untreated waste in the environment. Most countries have regulations governing FSM and disposal in rural and urban areas, although these are sometimes not comprehensive and enforced. A key bottleneck is the absence of regulations and certification processes for safe productive re-use of waste.

The Gambia and DRC teams shared their experiences. Although the Gambia has no mechanism for tracking untreated faecal waste in the environment, they have made significant progress in establishing regulatory frameworks. However, enforcement of regulations with the limited resources available is a challenge. DRC described how they have prioritized excreta management in the National Sanitation Policy. They noted that enforcement of regulations is weakened by lack of capacity and awareness around the regulations which is something they will address in the future.

Commitment 8: Enable the private sector in developing **Republic of Congo and Senegal**
innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services
especially for the marginalised and unserved.

In Senegal the private sector is of strategic importance as it contributes to investment in sanitation. The sanitation code was adopted in 2009, but the hygiene code and urbanization code were adopted earlier. Senegal is establishing a project to develop mechanical emptying of septic tanks. There is an ongoing study to compare public investment vs private investment and based on this the State will encourage private investment.

The Republic of Congo presented their experiences drawn from working with non-government actors on a public drinking water fountain and public toilet project and working with a private firm contracted by the government to undertake waste management. The Republic of Congo has a sanitation code under development that will address the regulations and government structures required to govern and promote the engagement of the private sector.

Agency presentations - summary

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

While there has been some progress in the regions towards Ngor commitment 1, gaps remain and no country in the region is on track against their targets to reduce inequalities in access. The session focused on identifying the "last mile" - the 10-20% of any population that remain unreached – and the importance of establishing specific strategies to reach them with targeted resources and services to eliminate inequalities.

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

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Figure 5: Strategies to address inequity

Sanitation HR Capacity: Ngor commitment 5 developing and funding strategies to bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap at all levels.

Whilst there has been some progress in assessing gaps and developing strategies to address sanitation and hygiene HR capacity gaps in West Africa, progress against targets is slow. Innovative ways of addressing human resource capacity shortages (staff numbers) and gaps (staff skills) are required.

The session presented the top line results from three feasibility studies for an African Sanitation Academy (ASA) concept focused on developing African sanitation leaders and managers. The presentation covered aspects of the study including:

- Demand for skills – whilst sanitation professionals feel secure in the technical aspects of their roles, they seek cross-cutting transferable leadership competencies such as advocacy and policy analysis.
- Influencing factors – relevance to job and quality of training are the most important factors which influence course selection, but staff in leadership positions do not have time to undertake long courses away from their office.
- Types of capacity development – there is a preference for using mentorship to build good leadership skills, however in most cases this is not formalised in the sanitation sector. Knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning are valued opportunities to learn from others who have experienced similar challenges.

West Africa meeting participants suggested the ASA was needed and could link with the African Union capacity building committees as well as government capacity systems.

WASH in Schools: Ngor commitment 6 ensuring inclusive, safely-managed sanitation services and functional hand-washing facilities in public institutions and spaces

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The SDG drive for universal WASH access includes WASH in institutional settings. Much like for household facilities, the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) has defined service ladders for WASH in Schools (WinS). The definition of basic access to sanitation in school settings is *improved facilities which are single-sex and usable at the school.*

The baseline monitoring for West and Central Africa combined has found that only 3 countries in the combined regions have more than 50% of schools having access to basic sanitation services (see figure 6). For hygiene access is also low, Liberia is the front-runner with 50% of school children with access to basic hygiene services in schools *(handwashing facility with water and soap).*

In terms of the enabling environment, in West and Central Africa two key bottlenecks exist. Firstly financing, especially having dedicated WinS budgets lines, having costing estimates and the availability of operating costs. The second key bottleneck is the sustainability of WinS facilities.

The presentation outlined several enabling environment actions required to accelerate access to WASH in schools including improving cross-sectoral coordination, ensuring WASH data is collected by sector lead (through the EMIS), developing national standards for WinS and including WinS in national education plans, and the inclusion of a specific budget line for WinS.

Full information can be found at the JMP website.

Figure 6: WASH in schools access in West and Central Africa

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Hygiene Access in Schools in West and Central Africa

Legend:
- ■ Basic hygiene service (facility with water and soap)
- ■ Limited hygiene service (facility with water, but no soap)
- ■ No hygiene service (no facility or no water)

Feedback from the Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention

The Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC) was a 4-day event organised by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, to coincide with the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Participants to the meeting were Sanitation Ministers and sector specialists from around the world, including 8 country delegations from West Africa. The aim of the Convention was to share sanitation success stories and lessons from India's Swatch Baharat Mission as well as other countries[7].

The West African countries that had participated at the MGISC provided feedback on the key outcomes of the convention, and how they plan the leverage the political momentum that the event generated. Three key takeaways were:

1. The political leadership in India is at the highest possible level, coming directly from the Prime Minister.

    "Change was from the top down all the way to the bottom" – participant from Cote d'Ivoire

    "It is the PM who is championing/leading the programme and since the programme has been established it has remained important" – participant from Niger

2. Linking the initiative to a narrative that will inspire people is very effective, other countries need to identify what could have the same effect.

    "Gandhi has been used to bring India together – what can bring Sierra Leone together in the way the image of Gandhi has been used?" participant from Sierra Leone

    "Is there a historical figure or ideal that the country can mobilise around?" participant from Niger

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[7] https://www.mgiscindia.org/

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3. Political will brings financing that the sector needs to achieve big results.

"We are ready and committed – once we have the money we know where to start" - participant from Cote d'Ivoire

"India has used its own money and mobilised partners to support the governments vision" – participant from Niger

4. Identifying national planning priorities

Having reflected on their own progress against the Ngor commitments and had having 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: Country 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.

BENIN

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	25%	28%	16%
Rural	5%	76%	6%

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(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
1	Faire adopter la nouvelle SNPHAB (rural) par le Gouvernement	Feb 19		�		
2	Préparer les supports de présentation des progrès en matière d'HAB (plaquettes, posters, cartes thématiques, page web, etc.)	Jun 19				▪
	Diffuser les supports (dissémination par affichage, publications sur site web, snieau ,etc.	Jun 19				▪

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5	Actualiser le Plan Intégré de Renforcement de capacités (HAB)	Apr 19				
6	Elaborer et faire valider un document de normes nationales et un référentiel unique des standards minimaux de description et de réalisation des ouvrages au niveau familial et institutionnel	Jun 19				
9	Elaboration du cadre de référence de suivi-évaluation pour le secteur					
	Mise en place d'un mécanisme de suivi de routine et de partage des informations avec tous les acteurs	Not given				

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BURKINA FASO

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	48%	7%	23%
Rural	12%	65%	7%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)

Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)
1 eliminate inequity
2 mobilise support
3 establish budgets
5 HR capacity
6 institutional sanitation
7 treat waste
9 establish monitoring

Note: Burkina Faso did not participate in the Sub-regional meeting and therefore have no plan.

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COTE D'IVOIRE

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	45%	4%	28%
Rural	13%	47%	10%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)

Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

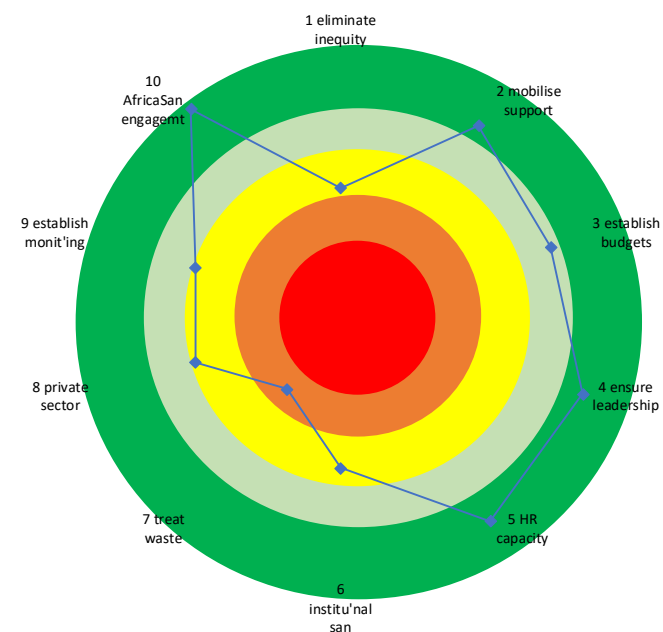| 1 eliminate inequity |
|---|
| 2 mobilise support |
| 3 establish budgets |
| 5 HR capacity |
| 6 institutional sanitation |
| 7 treat waste |
| 9 establish monitoring |

Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
4	Identification des intervenants et des intéressés					
	Développement de support d'informations sur l'organisation et la coordination du secteur assainissement et hygiène					
	Organisation des réunions de coordination					

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9	Mettre en place un protocole de la gestion informatisée en faveur du secteur assainissement et hygiène					
	Restructurer le site web du Ministère de l'Assainissement pour rendre accessible les documents stratégiques, programmatiques, rapports, publications, répertoires des acteurs, etc … Formation des administrateurs du site web du Ministère de l'Assainissement					

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THE GAMBIA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	46%	0%	12%
Rural	35%	2%	1%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)

Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)
1 eliminate inequity
2 mobilise support
3 establish budgets
5 HR capacity
6 institutional sanitation
7 treat waste
9 establish monitoring

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
4	A functional Interministerial task force established at policy level to monitor, advise and mobilise resources for the implementation of the National ODF Plan					
4	National CLTS task force strengthened to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the ODF Plan					
4	Regional CLTS taskforces organized and strengthened to deliver quality regional CLTS					

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5	Each district level to have operational MDFTs/CLTS facilitation teams Indicator: Number of operational MDFT (CLTS) team					
5	Improved capacities and involvement of natural leaders, community/traditional structures (Chiefs, alkalolu, WDC, VDCs, TCs and VSGs) to support and monitor the community ODF action plans.				▮	
2	Availability of operationalized bye- Laws to end OD in communities.				▮	
5	Improved capabilities of traditional leaders to monitor and support to end OD				▮	
9	All remaining communities are monitored and certified					▮
5	Each LGA to have sanitation and hygiene related law enforcement teams					▮
5	Capacities of artisans/masons improved to develop and promote use of appropriate sanitation technology for informal settlement in urban areas				▮	
6	Improve access to sanitation for public places and vulnerable population in informal settlements					▮
6	Toilet facilities and handwashing stations in all schools including registered madrasas practising open defecation (OD) are functional, well maintained and usable by children and teachers at all time					▮
6	Toilet facilities and handwashing stations in all unrecognised madrasas, daaras and Quran memorisation centres are functional, well maintained and usable at all time					▮
6	Toilet facilities and handwashing stations in all health centers are functional, well maintained and usable by patients, escorts and staff at all time				▮	
6	Toilet facilities and handwashing stations in all public places (e.g markets, lumoos, garages, ferry terminals) are functional, well maintained and usable by all at all time					▮

Note: The Gambia plan shown here includes only top level outputs, see the excel file for the detailed activities.

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GHANA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	19%	8%	25%
Rural	9%	31%	11%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)

Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

Progress summary
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(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
10	Administrative debriefing on this meeting	Nov 18	▓			
	stakeholders meeting and planning towards next year's Ngor commitment reporting	Jan 19		▓		
1	review studies done in 2013 and 2016 to inform our sanitation financing	Mar 19		▓		
	Present for stakeholder validation	Mar 19		▓		

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	provide evidence of training of natural leaders from partners	Mar 19				
	provide evidence of training of artisans from partners	Mar 19				
8	Develop Private sector strategy for sanitation	Sept 19				
9	Track sanitation data from SIS, ESICApps, BaSIS, DiMES	June 19				

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REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	34%	1%	12%
Rural	15%	24%	7%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)

Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)
1 eliminate inequity
2 mobilise support
3 establish budgets
5 HR capacity
6 institutional sanitation
7 treat waste
9 establish monitoring

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
	Diffuser/vulgariser le document de Stratégie nationale révisée (ATPC) en Guinée	Octobre–Novembre 2018				
	Poursuivre la mise à l'échelle de la mise en œuvre de l'Approche ATPC dans les 8 régions administratives de la Guinée	2018 - 2022				1yr ++

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	Poursuivre la construction/Réhabilitation des blocs de latrines dans les lieux publics et dans les écoles les plus défavorisées en matière d'accès aux installations d'assainissement	Octobre – Décembre 2018		▨		
	Poursuivre le plaidoyer au plus haut niveau pour le rehaussement du budget alloué à l'assainissement	Octobre 2018-Janvier 2019		▨		
	Promouvoir le Marketing de l'assainissement pour permettre à la population pauvre de construire des latrines hygiéniques durables	Octobre 2018-Janvier 2019		▨		
	Poursuivre l'approche ATPC – Changement climatique	Mai – juillet 2019				▨
	Promouvoir la collecte et la valorisation des déchets solides et liquides pour des fins agricoles	2019				1 yr +
	Renforcer les capacités des UGSPE et des services communaux de l'eau, l'hygiène et l'assainissement	Octobre 2018 février 2019		▨		
	Renforcer les capacités des acteurs de la filière wash assurant leur participation à des séminaires de formation continue	Janvier – décembre 2019				1yr +
	Célébrer les Communes rurales déclarées FDAL couplée avec la journée mondiale des toilettes	Novembre 2018	▨			

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LIBERIA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	28%	23%	2%
Rural	6%	61%	1%

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)

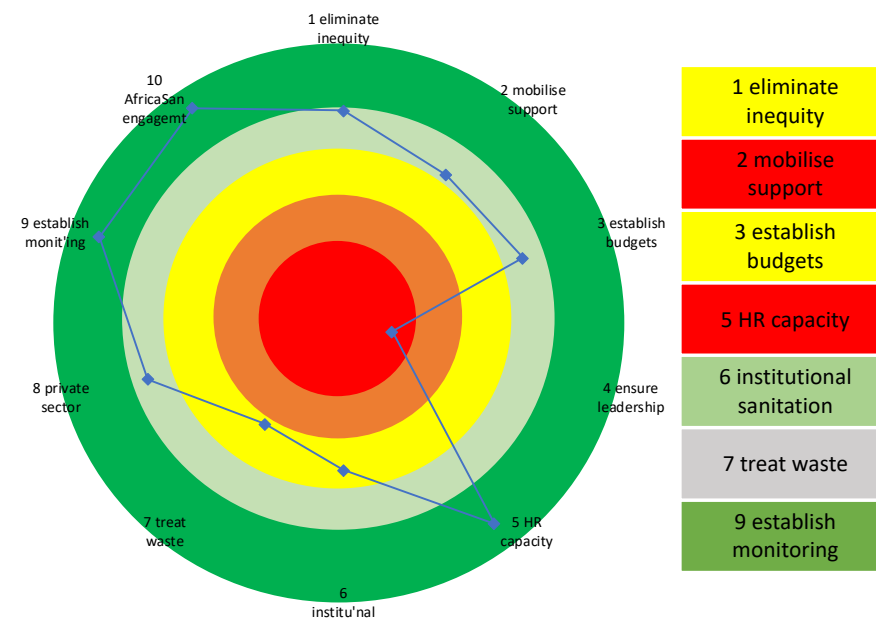| Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
1	Expand and advance CLTS triggering by building capacity of CHTs and CSOs. CLTS Teams, including CHTs and IPs, will engage new NLs at the initial triggering phase, continually providing trainings, supervision, and guidance over the course of the effort to become ODF.					
2	Advocacy meetings involving senior government official and donors in the WASH sector: Organization and carry out a national sanitation conference					

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3	Support GOL regulatory arm to address GOL staffing and logistics gaps to improve government WASH services.						
4	Facilitate community level linkages between health and WASH community structures. NPHIL will facilitate the inclusion of NLs into the CHCs and CDHCs, where available, to give WASH updates at facility-level meetings. In keeping with CHSD policy, which states that CHS should encompass advocacy and education around WASH, waste management, excreta/solid waste disposal, and water supply and safety – including protection of wells – NLs will facilitate community discussions around WASH in partnership with CHCs and CHDCs.						
5	Develop capacity of water and sanitation personnel to effectively manage water and sanitation infrastructure. WASH Commission Liberia will engage MOH, MPW, and MIA representatives at the sub-national level – including DEHTs, County Focal Persons, WASH Coordinators, and Pump Technicians –through trainings focused on appropriate water supply technologies and household water treatment and storage, as well as CLTS triggering and hygiene promotion strategies						
8	Liaise with MIA to promote WASH as an effective starting point for development. NPHIL and WASH Commission Liberia will build on available data to engage the private sector in the WASH sector by encouraging them to establish and operate sanitation tools markets						

Note: The Liberia team plan was not completed prior to presentation, this version is to be updated with completed plan.   See excel document for detailed activities.

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MALI

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	46%	1%	18%
Rural	22%	13%	16%

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(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
2	Finaliser la PNA et les plans nationaux associés conformément aux engagements internationaux (NGOR, SWA et ODD)			▓		
2	Dissémination et intégration de la PNA et ses plans nationaux associés dans les plans régionaux et locaux					▓
2	Plaidoyer budgétaire en faveur du secteur EAH					▓

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4	Organiser un atelier national de réflexion sur la coordination et la gouvernance du secteur Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène (EAH) qui est fragmentée entre plusieurs départements ministériels				▓	
4	Finaliser l'accord sectoriel sur les interventions Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène				▓	
5	Organiser une table ronde des bailleurs pour le financement du plan de renforcement des capacités de la DNACPN			▓		
5	Plaidoyer auprès de la primature pour le recrutement spécial en faveur du secteur Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène					▓

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MAURITANIA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	63%	10%	22%
Rural	17%	61%	10%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)

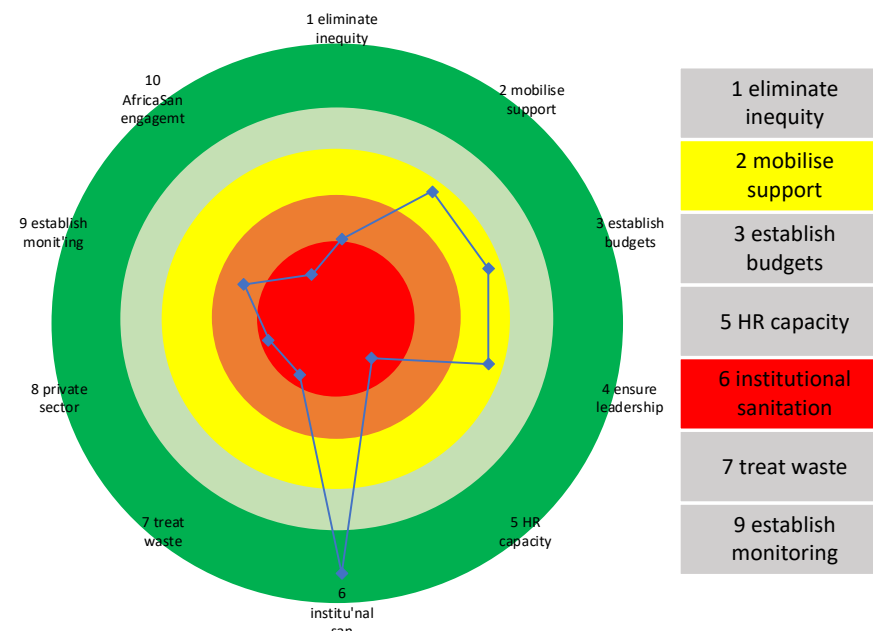Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
1	Contribuer à améliorer l'accès a l'assainissement de base des ménages les plus pauvres (1000 ménages)	Mars 19			x	
5	Mise à jour Plan de développement des capacités des ressources humaines du Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement	Mars 19			x	
7	Réalisation de l'étude de la filière de gestion des boues de vidange de Nouakchott	Mars 19			x	

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NIGER

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	44%	13%	No data
Rural	6%	85%	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(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
8	Etablissement et exécution d'un agenda et des modules de formation en DI et ATPC, en technique de communication, en marketing de l'assainissement et en design des ouvrages (GHM)					
8	Développement de l'entreprenariat privé local					
7	Mise en œuvre de l'ATPC dans les villages/quartiers/Communes					
7	Réalisation des stations de traitement des boues de vidange (STBV).					

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6	Réalisation des Edicules Publics tenant compte des besoins du genre, des filles, des femmes, et des personnes en situation de handicap.					

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NIGERIA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	39%	14%	19%
Rural	27%	36%	7%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)

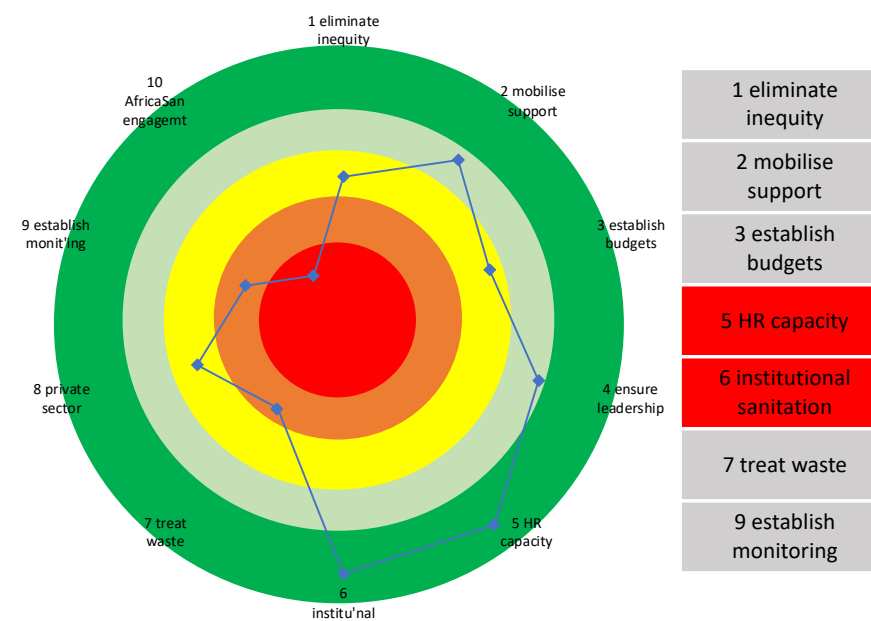Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)
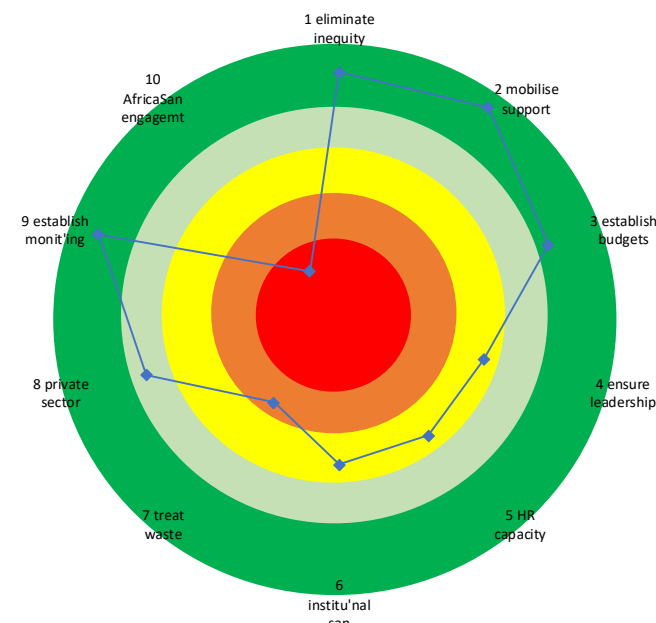
Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)
1 eliminate inequity
2 mobilise support
3 establish budgets
5 HR capacity
6 institutional sanitation
7 treat waste
9 establish monitoring

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	Date due	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
1	Review of the CLTS manual, ODF protocol and WASHIMS indicators to capture disaggregated data on disadvantaged and marginalised groups	Dec 18		███		
1	Implementation of ODF Road map Action Plan (training, CLTS, hygiene promotion, sanitation marketing)	Dec 19				███
1	Present a memo to National Council on Water Resources on legislation on ODF	Nov 18	███			

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1	Support CBOs and WASHCOMs to monitor user satisfaction at rural level	Dec 19				▦
1	Complete the development of policy and implementation guideline for waste water management	June 19				▦
2	Write follow up letters to States on ODF Action Plan	Nov 18	▦			
2	Support States with Action Plan with technical and financial resources to begin implementation	Dec 19				▦
2	Support States to establish and train STGS to strengthen capacity on advocacy, resource mobilization, budget tracking, etc.	Dec 19				▦
3	finalize mechanism and start off implementation of budget tracking	Feb 19			▦	
5	National launch of WASH Action Plan and ODF campaign with progressive allocation of N30billion over 6 years	Nov 18	▦			
5	Advocacy to States executives, parliamentarians, technocrats on prioritizing sanitation and hygiene	Dec 19				▦
5	Specification of targets and milestones (number, gender) for personnel to be engaged and trained with incorporation into the annual plan and budget for the implementation in LGA wide ODF plan	Feb 19			▦	
6	Hygiene Promotion Guidelines to be reviewed to include targets and milestones for safely managed sanitation	Feb 19			▦	
9	Produce and share quarterly/annual reports on states performance generated from WASHIMS and NORMS data	Dec 19				▦

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SENEGAL

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	66%	2%	23%
Rural	35%	25%	10%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)

Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

1 eliminate inequity	(red)
2 mobilise support	(orange)
3 establish budgets	(grey)
5 HR capacity	(grey)
6 institutional sanitation	(grey)
7 treat waste	(yellow)
9 establish monitoring	(green)

Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
1	Faire une enquête de satisfaction des usagers en milieu rural.	12 mois				
1	Acquérir le Registre National Unique élaboré par l'ANSD et systématiser son utilisation dans les prochains projets	12 mois				

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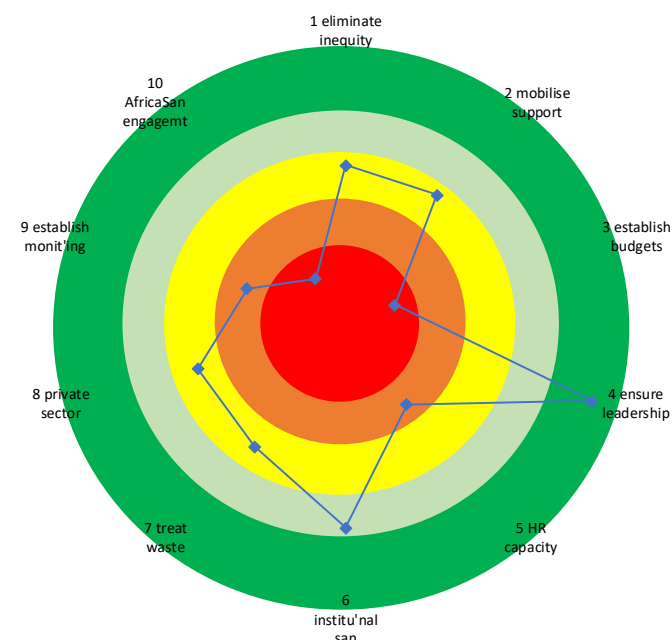|						
2	**Lancer le nouveau projet structurant de réalisation de 108 500 latrines pour booster l'accès en milieu rural ;** **Finaliser les réalisations de branchements à l'égout dans les villes secondaires.**	12 mois				
4	Finaliser la mise en place du cadre de concertation et d'échanges entre les acteurs de l'assainissement	06 mois				
7	Signature du décret portant organisation des activités de la vidange mécanique	12 mois				
7	**Entamer des discussions avec l'ASN pour élaborer des normes spécifiques à la réutilisation à des fins productives des boues traitées.**	12 mois				
7	**Elaborer une procédure de certification à la réutilisation à des fins productives des boues traitées. Et la partager avec tous les acteurs.**	12 mois				
7	Proposer des objectifs visant à éradiquer l'élimination des matières fécales non traités dans l'environnement	12 mois				
8	Finaliser l'initiative de WASHFIN qui comporte un volet d'accompagnement du secteur privé à trouver des fonds pour mieux intervenir dans le secteur.	12 mois				

Note: Bold text indicates prioritized actions

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SIERRA LEONE

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	24%	6%	No data
Rural	8%	27%	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(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
1	Conduct a national assessment of sanitation and hygiene inequalities focusing on access and use					
1	Develop policy with a clear vision towards universal sanitation in SL. eg.: (a) N-ODF Campaign Framework, (b) SL N-EHS Policy, (c) Protocol for					

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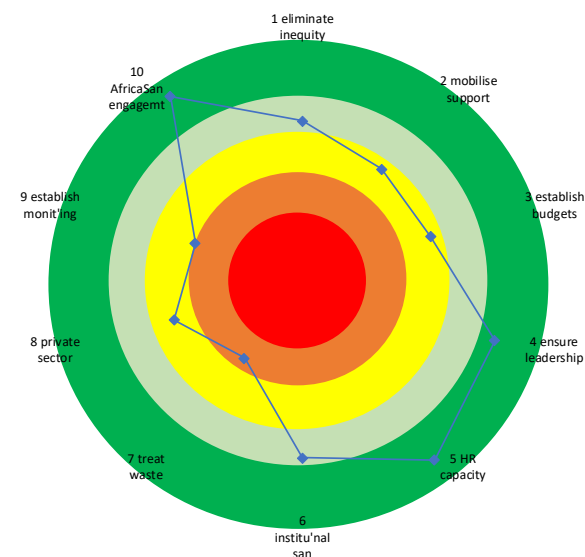
	Implementing Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in SL, (d) National Guidelines for the Verification and Certification of ODF Communities in SL.				▣	
1	Develop a strategic plan with a clear vision towards universal sanitation and hygiene in SL.				▣	
2	Lunching of the New Direction Vision for Sanitation and hygiene in SL by the President					▣
2	Advocate and centralize all Public funding, Alternative financing, and Credit financing for the New Direction Vision/ Mass People's Movement for Sanitation in SL				▣	
3	Develop a National Investment plan for sanitation and hygiene in SL, which addresses SDG 1.4, 6.2,				▣	
3	Conduct series of meetings, workshops, with key stakeholders to Strengthen Partnerships to raise fund for the clean Sierra Leone Campaine - through engage with development partners, NGOs, private sector, civil society, media, religious and traditional leaders		▣	▣	▣	▣
3	Construction of improved sanitation toilets, with funds allocated for construction of Improved sanitation toilets for the poorest, most marginalized and unserved					▣
4	Establish a coordinating team (including representatives from Health, Water, Nutrition, Education, Gender and Environment) with a clear mandate in sanitation and hygiene coordination					▣
5	Conduct an assessment to identify the HR Capacity Gap need in the sanitation and hygiene sector					▣
5	Recruit and train 200 PHAs					▣

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5	Advocate for the recruitment of 40 EHOs					
5	Train 2 EHOs in Sanitary Engineering					
7	Establish a team to track, monitor and report on the number of communities triggered, number of household toilets constructed across the country.					
10	DEHS to participates in all AMCOW organised workshops/conferences.					
10	AMCOW to support DEHS in capacity development of sanitation investment strategies, sanitation technical options, etc.					

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TOGO

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	28%	15%	20%
Rural	5%	75%	4%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)

Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)
1 eliminate inequity
2 mobilise support
3 establish budgets
5 HR capacity
6 institutional sanitation
7 treat waste
9 establish monitoring

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	Date	Timeframe			
			1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
1	Faire un zonage plus précis des personnes marginalisées dans la zone GSF			▉		
1	Créer une caisse de solidarité				▉	
1	Faire le suivi de la mise en œuvre					▉
2	Organiser la réunion de restitution des 2 conférences (New Delhi et Libreville)		▉			
2	Organisation du concours au Ministère de la Santé			▉		
2	Organiser la table ronde pour la mobilisation endogène et externe			▉		

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5. 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[8].

Participants would like the AfricaSan5 conference to showcase practical experiences with clear guidance, step-by-step roadmaps, and lessons from their peers across several of the commitment areas which fall into the planned AfricaSan5 sub-themes:

Sub-Theme	Key learning questions summary (details annex 4)
1 – **Sanitation, Hygiene and the SDGs: Leave no one behind**	- How to effectively identify and target the poorest and most vulnerable - How to secure universal access – especially in difficult contexts such as poverty, informal settlements, marginalised groups - Examples of success on institutional WASH
2 – **Policies, institutions and regulation**	- How to advocate for high level political leadership in the sector (examples of success) - How to develop national sector documents and harmonise national sector documents with international commitments including the SDGs and Ngor commitments. - How to establish sanitation and hygiene standards and regulations.
3 – **Monitoring and using evidence to improve hygiene & sanitation**	- Data – key sources, how to collect (including mobile technology) , how to use it - Indicators – what indicators to use - How to set up and fund M&E systems
4 – **Building capacity and financing sanitation in Africa**	- How to secure financial resources for sanitation – successful strategies - How to define, plan and track budgets to meet needs - How to identify capacity needs - How to bridge capacity gaps

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[8] See annex 4 for full details.

Annex 1:   List of participants

S/N	Name and Surname	Country
1	Bragori Epse Yocolly Helen	Cote D'Ivoire
2	Kouassi Kouadio	Cote D'Ivoire
3	Mr. Richard Dedenou OUSSOU	Benin
4	Hassan Dina Mamdouh	Egypt
5	Ibrahim Ahmed Haridi	Egypt
6	Njai Modou	Gambia
7	Sawaneh Ebrima	Gambia
8	Mr. Dembo Fatty	Gambia
9	Mr. Kweku Tsekpetse-Akuamoah	Ghana
10	QUANSAH KWEKU	Ghana
11	Mr. J. Leahown Tokpa	Liberia
12	Mr. Bobby Whitefield	Liberia
13	Tabalaba Boureima Belco	Mali
14	Keita Mamadou	Mali
15	Lavdal Dadde	Mauritanie
16	Gaye Assane	Mauritanie
17	Bobadji Ismaghil	Niger
18	Mrs Oluyemisi Akpa	Nigeria
19	Emmanuel Awe	Nigeria
20	Zuliatu Oyarekhua	Nigeria
21	Ababakar Mbaye	Senegal
22	Dr. Ansumana Sillah	Sierra Leone
23	Mr. Francis Koroma	Sierra Leone
24	Lawani Waidi	Togo
25	Mr. Amidou SANI	Togo
26	Ayite Komlan	Togo
27	ALVARENGA CRIS	Guinea-Bissau

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Annex 2: Peer reviews of country plans

	Summary of feedback to plans given by the panel of peers
Benin	• Monitoring and financing sanitation and hygiene are a priority for Benin. What are Benin planned activities for commitments that are at green and red stage? What are the bottlenecks of Benin? These are not mentioned in the plan. Why do the activities stop in 2019? What are Benin's plans to reach the poorest? Is there an investment plan in place for sanitation and hygiene in the coming years? • Activities have been planned for a maximum of one year up to now. Benin is working on terms of reference for sanitation infrastructures. Benin has just elaborated a sanitation and hygiene strategy with an action plan that needs to be approved by the government. When it is the case Benin will start activities.
Cote d'Ivoire	• Commended them on prioritising bottlenecks that will be essential to remove. It will be essential to take your advocacy as high as possible – even to the prime minister's office. • Requested more information on the C9 management protocol – as Mauritania is also planning the same so would like to learn from. • Agreed that the coordination of all stakeholders is essential, it is always a problem that NGOs have their own money and start implementing without the go ahead from government, or they are linked to the ministry of foreign affairs rather than the technical ministry. • What is the process for data management – who will you work with, who will the protocol be with. (Response that the protocol is not yet in place, information comes from many different sources) • Asked to consider also looking at C6 which is currently red, whilst noting that it is closely linked to the two commitments that Cote d'Ivoire have prioritised. (response – the team have prioritised getting the leadership in place before trying to address all the other commitments, however she sees that institutional sanitation is a huge issue particularly for women in market places).
The Gambia	• In rural outcome, a lot of focus on training of people on CLTS, but less on the involvement of communities • Why do you want to focus on rural communities while you have made important progress (low ODF rate)? • In the plan, there is a lot of meetings and reports – how would you ensure the analyse of the impact of those meetings, reviews? • what kind of mechanism to maximise the output of those processes? • Big and comprehensive plan, addressing CLTS and urban and institutions • One of the areas where you are scoring low is commitments 7 - you don't have a system to assess the amount of waste going to the environment; do you have any action addressing that? Do you plan to include any?
Ghana	• Panel commended Ghana for choosing the commitments where quick improvements can be made. • How will they be more active in AfricaSan processes – the administrative debriefing and stakeholders planning meeting is a very good start. • Would like to hear more about how Ghana intend to engage with the private sector within the one-year timeline (response – private sector in Ghana is very vibrant, what is lacking is looking at services, for example waste treatment services. All the policy and legal frameworks are in place so the enabling environment for private sector engagement is there, so they should be able to move swiftly)

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	• Commended on the good links between the country report and the plan put forward. • In addition to these "low hanging fruits" will there be a focus on a perhaps harder to reach commitments, for example C6 on institution sanitation. • Is there a link or medium-term activities to link the monitoring with the institutional sanitation? (high level partner meeting last week started to link different ministries on these issues – for example uploading the EMIS data to the SIS system)
Rep.of Guinea	• Priority is put for rural areas; are there actions planned for urban areas too? Are there actions planned for collective sanitation in urban areas? Suggested activities are linked to Ngor commitments; is there an implementation plan for the sanitation plan? Advocacy at the highest level; will the budget allocated allow to achieve the objectives that have been setup? To get to 0.5% is there a strategy to attract partners? Suggestion from Jolly Ann to structurally link the activities to the Ngor commitments for the long term. Country report cards: there is no strong leadership. What are the plans to build and reinforce human resources capacity? There are very specific activities mentioned such as CLTS and sanitation marketing, but it would be good to be flexible in terms of other possible activities to be implemented related to the issues identified on the ground.
Liberia	• Commended them for outlining the actors involved and responsibilities • They have identified the priorities well • They have identified priority actions for example training, monitoring, mobilising resources, mobilising private sector and coordination • The new WASH commission will help to regulate • Asked them to clarify more what the roles and responsibilities of the new WASH commission (the country responded that the WASH commission will ensure ownership and sustainability of the sector programme and results, established by a law as the principle govt entity on WASH activities throughout the country). • Would be useful to consider what the immediate actions that the country will take, because of this meeting and the monitoring process. • Would like to hear how Liberia selected the priorities. In Liberia c6 and c7 really need attention, so it would be good to maybe see in the plan how that will be addressed.
Mali	• The panel noted that it would be good to meet with Togo as they have similar activities; for example on HR recruitment and the roundtable, but Togo is a few steps ahead. • Recommended higher level of advocacy – to the prime minister's office for example. • Resource mobilisation was only targeting development partners, the panel requested Mali to also consider how they can mobilise their own government to allocate funds to the sector. • Like other countries in the region, Mali has reported low progress in C7 on untreated waste, the panel requested them to also consider some actions towards addressing this. (response – this has been discussed a couple of different time, there is a directorate that is concerned with this and the adopted sanitation guideline includes establishing so waste treatment plants which was challenged by lack of funds to secure the land)
Mauritania	• Good to see the links to the national policy • How to go about identifying the poorest in the community – what is your sample size? How are you going to target the 1000 households, will it be based on a study? Identification of household has been done with the support of the agency against inequality – The agency already has established a list of vulnerable people in 4 out of

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	the 13 regions (150,000 HH identified). And the UNCIEF project will target HH already part of the program of cash transfer living under the poverty line..
	• You did not mention the private sector at all, it is key to sustainability. The sanitation and hygiene services department was established in 2008, when it was created sanitation services were very low – now some services are ok, but pit emptying is lagging so the service will be privatised
	• Do you have a strategy in place to raise the financial resources for your plans (Mauritania has a good experience in fundraising from partners in the last few years, previously OD was totally taboo but in recent years there has been much more AFDB and WB have provided additional support, there is some improvements to make to get the govt to commit more)
	• The panel recommended that Mauritania doesn't wait until the ASA is in place to solve capacity issues what will you do in the meantime.
Niger	• What does related colors presented in the action plan refer to? Doesn't CLTS implementation also contribute to C1 (equity)? Waste water management; has Niger already secured implementation plans and funding? Commitment C8 (private sector engagement); is there a legal framework to facilitate the private sector engagement, such as the one existing in Rwanda? There are very specific action plans and key bottlenecks which is good. C3 – there is information collected but problem is analysis and consolidation. What are the steps to be taken for commitment n.3? Do you think activities will allow you to meet the target? Need to implement a legal framework so private sector can finance – when you take Rwanda – private sector is also there along with government. Creating a more favorable environment to attract private sector. C2 – not all communes/local governments have strategies and plans for WASH – what can sector do to ensure there are sanitation and hygiene local development plans?
Nigeria	• The panel commended Nigeria on the detailed plan, and the link to the specific indicators.
	• The plan tackles a lot of issues.
	• Requested clarification on the link between the roadmap and the data collection done in the same period, the data survey should have taken place before the roadmap is developed. (response - States and local government are responsible for implementation, the national roadmap will be localised)
	• The plan could go further to actually undertaking a survey is required to identify the vulnerable and marginalised. The system will be improved to make sure that the key questions are asked.
	• Under C9 – you mentioned that currently the system is linked to not all the states (22/36), is there a plan to expand the system? (yes, it will be done)
	• C1D and E – will the policy and implementation guideline really address these commitment indicators which are more concerned with sustainability and user satisfaction.
	• They have a HR plan in terms of number of staff units required to meet ODF in Nigeria, what we need to follow up is how to build the capacity
Senegal	• The panel commended the team for a detailed plan, but noted that to do all of this in 12 months was optimistic – maybe they could drill down onto the priority actions that are marked in red.
	• Also requested clarification as to whether the plan is aligned to the existing national plan. Some of the actions are not included in the national sectoral plan but aligns with the strategic plan aim of eliminating OD.

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	• The panel requested more information on whether there has been a mapping of the user demand and potential challenges in the O+M of the 100,000 latrines. And the user satisfaction. (response – these targets were made from a baseline survey which highlighted disparities in access (WB supported). To be able to achieve • Are the subsidised latrines public or are they for individual households, if for individual households how will this link to CLTS. (response – these are community latrines, but the communities will be triggered using CLTS, and now bringing in the private industrials that will made a prefab latrine which can be marketed. The remaining problem is the demand is not yet there, so the market strategies need to be developed first before the manufacturers will buy into the approach) • For private sector engagement – what enabling envt has been created? Do you have a plan / strategy for this?
Sierra Leone	• The targeted activities seem to reinforce the already strong areas of the enabling environment – the panel request them to also look at what can be done in weaker areas (he noted that the EE scores might be green but for example the coordination is green but not every sector is participating, the policy is in place but is very outdated – so they will address those issues first.) • When you are talking about addressing inequalities – this is vital, but it is not static and will need to be maintained as updated, in Senegal we have the statistics department that we work with to keep the system updated. • Your targets for 2023 are very ambitious given your access baseline currently – how will this be done? Do you have a great deal of finance or something? (response – they will use CLTS and accelerate activities, so it is really a peoples movement, the population is only 7million so it should be achievable within the 4 year time frame) • There was no mention of the private sector – is this not relevant in Sierra Leone. (response – people are using donor money to establish systems which are then handed to the private sector) • What is the number one top priority that Sierra Leone will do on their return home?
Togo	• Requested clarification on how they will carry out enforcement. • Requested more information on how they think the lessons from India will resonate in Togo. • More clarification on the community solidarity fund – what are the steps that will be taken, it would be interesting to hear their thinking, so others can learn from them (country response – under this CLTS will help achieve C1, as everyone is included. We also have microfinancing and community funding to help) • Recent census undertaken with support of UNICEF helped them to identify the poorest and most marginalised. • The country is requested to also reflect on their monitoring report, in addition to C1 and C2. Commitment 6 (institutional sanitation) remains a gap and it would be good to see some emphasis on that (country response – each new school being constructed now has to have toilets, the challenge is the back log but it is in hand). • C7 – eliminating waste (country responded that this is in fact undertaken already in Togo). (response - In addition to the Ministry of Health they have a dedicated national agency on waste). • C9 – monitoring – these were also a gap so would be good to see how these can be prioritised in the near future

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Annex 3:   Feedback on the commitments monitoring process

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 data 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
Non-inclusive process to develop indicators. Within each commitment there are multiple variables/indicators measured, hard to choose the most appropriate figure for the commitment; the break-down of indicators makes it hard to know the aggregate score.2nd level indicators are not precise against the key commitment/main indicator – e.g. for the indicator on eliminating untreated waste – what should be included, do we also look at rainwater management, wastewater re-use, what are we supposed to integrate under sanitation and hygiene? Indicators lacked common definition – need to be more precise, e.g. What is the private sector? Need a guide to explain content of the different indicators. Need to have a coordinated system for data collection within each country, to help explain to high level politicians how they arrived at the data reported. Commitment 10 on AfricaSan engagement – attendance at AfricaSan is not an objective indicator of accomplishment of commitment, need to consider an indicator on how a country is progressing against the commitments. Review indicators relevance/appropriateness as proxies for action/effectiveness – e.g. private sector inclusion in policy does not mean that they are being engaged or that the policy is being implemented. How we can review/edit these indicators when we already did the baselines? What does "infra-national" mean? (in indicator #4 or other indicators, participant said that this word appeared a few times and they don't know what it means. Hygiene doesn't come out well in indicators? Do we not have indicators to measure this? What do we want to achieve for hygiene? In the health sector they look at prevention of disease, in WASH sanitation and hygiene – where do we want to be? Need to increase our understanding on hygiene. What is the process of developing the indicators? Who is the team that developed these? Did they consult anyone? How was it communicated? There is a need to be more inclusive of the countries participating. Evaluation mid-way and follow-up process must be clear on the indicators; need to communicate the process widely. Must collect relevant indicators; also, how to link with other monitoring systems, such as GLAAS, SDG monitoring – with the Ngor monitoring? Need to harmonize between different requirements to not overburden countries. Must have partner for each country to help/work with government to collect the data so that it is an objective measure, not just the country to decide. MHM should be there, not just in schools. Indicator should be measurable; target and number should be clear for easy evaluation. SDG says safely managed – but solid waste management not well captured. There are too many indicators, need 1 indicator for each commitment but should be SMART.
Ngor Commitment monitoring guidance package
For webinars, some countries were notified too late and did not have enough time to prepare for it. Suggestion to inform of the dates of the webinars in advance. Some participants had difficulties to login with the codes provided, and to download the related app. Some participants requested to increase the number of webinars. Webinars were difficult to access due to internet connection issues in some countries. Country reports take a lot of time to be completed and are not always

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easy to use. Mauritania requested to update AMCOW's mailing list, as they did not receive emails related to the webinars and Ngor commitment documents. Easy to work with the Excel format.

Timelines and communications
Very short deadlines against requests. Not enough time given to realize the activities in the action plan. Give final date limit to counties who will then organize themselves. Timeline doesn't take into consideration budget constraints. The starting points are different depending on the country. Feedback given to countries a bit late (some days before the meetings). Define a period of the year devoted to evaluating the progress. Non-existence of global action plan.

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

Summary of brain-storming exercise.

1 – Sanitation, Hygiene and the SDGs: Leave no one behind	• How to identify the most vulnerable? • How to harmonise the interpretation of principles of CLTS at scale in countries? • How to address the other SDGS in addition to 6.2? • What is the link between sanitation and other SDGs? • Can you achieve the SDGs without quality education? • How can we involve everybody in accessing sanitation and hygiene services? • How can we sustain sanitation interventions without leaving no one behind? • What is the target in achieving sanitation for all? • Equity and non-discrimination focus • Assessing and defining marginalised and vulnerable groups/populations • Allocating resources for improving sanitation access for vulnerable groups • Appropriate technology solutions for vulnerable groups • Monitoring mechanism for tracking reduction of inequalities (document best practices for dissemination and scale up) • How can we bridge the gap of disparity across regions/locations/groups/populations? • How can we increase access to sanitation in rural areas? • How to realise the human right for sanitation for all Africans? • What are the instruments/tools that we must have to realise the right to sanitation? • What to do to make sanitation and hygiene infrastructure available in all establishments and in public places? • How do we engage the less privileged, economically marginalised and vulnerable populations? • What are the resources required for this intervention? • How can we bridge the gaps? • What mechanisms can be used to reach out to these people? • How to identify the marginalised population?
2 – Policies, institutions and regulation	• How to harmonise policy and strategies with international commitments? • What performance tools for the follow up/monitoring of policy implementation? • How can we harmonise country policies and regulations to achieve SDG targets in Africa? • How can we make the institutions comply with the regulations? • What strategies can we use to have political buy-in? • How often do we review our policies and regulations? • How do we attract CSOs and communities (people) to be involved with the SDG? • Policies and strategies to reach SDG 6 • Have lead ministry to drive sanitation • Develop clear PP strategy for basic sanitation • Roadmap for SDG 6.2 • How do we improve the legislative framework and standards for the sanitation service chain? • What to do to make politicians interested/prioritise the SDGs on sanitation? • What are the regulation mechanisms implemented by countries to reduce/eliminate inequalities? • How can policy makers be engaged to mobilise resources for implementation? • What regulations are in place and how they be harmonised?
3 – Monitoring and using evidence to improve hygiene & sanitation	• What indicators to use for hygiene and in addition to handwashing? • How to measure the quantity of non-treated waste? • How to succeed in follow-up at the decentralised levels? • What is the best way to monitor sanitation and hygiene interventions? • What are the main sources of data for sanitation and hygiene? • How do we fund M&E effectively and efficiently? • What are the strategies used to enhance resource mobilisation? • Establish national information systems for basic sanitation • Allocate resources for monitoring • Ensue updated, on time information • Utilise data to inform decision • Data quality assurance • How to develop a real-time information system that captures on the ground reality? • How to have a functional mechanism for real time monitoring of sanitation and hygiene? • What are the key data set to monitor? • How to collect the data? • How to disseminate and use data? How can data inform decision makers?

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| 4 – **Building capacity and financing sanitation in Africa** | What are the most effective strategies or models to enhance willingness to pay for sanitation services? How do we ensure that budget for sanitation are clearly defined to address sanitation in interventions/services? What is the capacity gap and how do we address the financial capacity gap in sanitation and hygiene? Identify capacity needs Strengthen technical/soft skills Allocation of budgets Budget tracking Enabling environments and funds to allow households to access sanitation funds Effective private sector engagement How do we effectively engage states/government to increase funds allocated to sanitation? How do we finance the gaps? What solutions are there to develop the performance and quality/quantity of human resources? What are the policy gaps? How to ensure full implementation? What are the human resources for implementation? What are the capacity gaps at all levels? What are the resource requirements for sanitation services/facilities? What strategy can be used to mobilise resources for sustainability? What are the possible innovative financing mechanisms in place? How can the identified capacity gaps be bridged? |