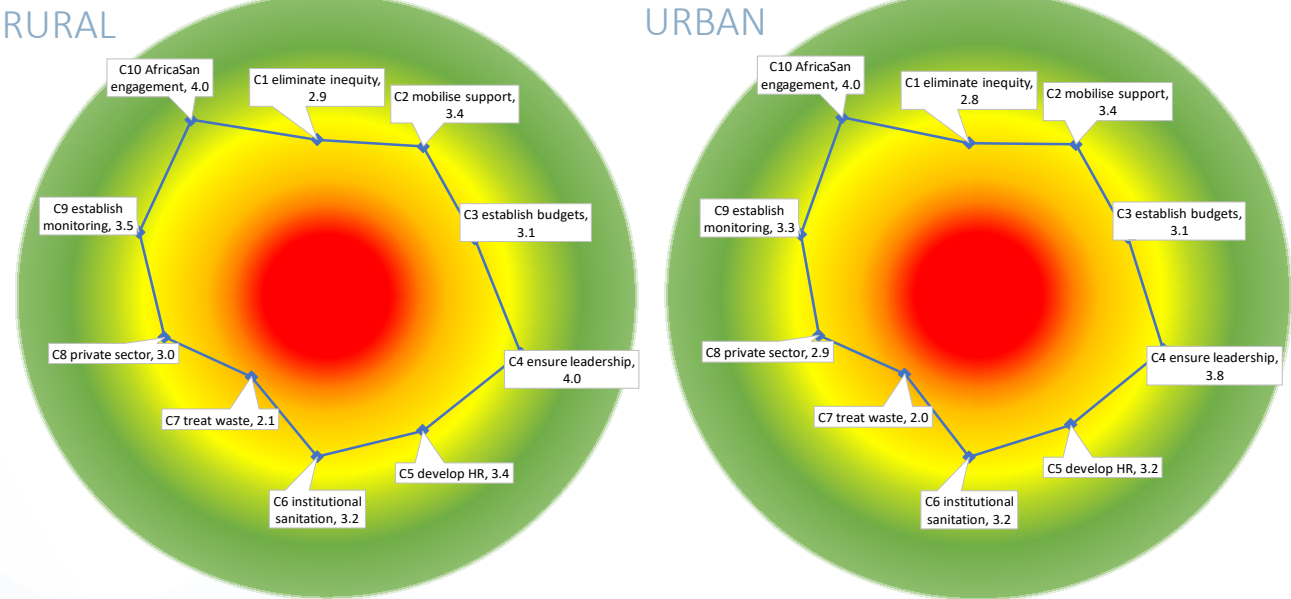
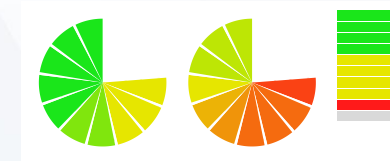




KEY TO UNDERSTANDING THE COMMITMENTS PROGRESS SYMBOLS:



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

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

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

Footnotes:
(1) Source: Monitoring the eThekwini Commitments on Sanitation endline report (AfricaSan 4 report, 2015)
(2) The Sustainable Development Goal 6 2018 Synthesis Report. UN-Water, 2018.
(3) Date source: Progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines. Geneva: WHO and UNICEF, 2017. See <https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2018-01/JMP-2017-report-final.pdf> for definitions
(4) Hygiene data presented refers to the 12 countries in the region with data available on handwashing with soap



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

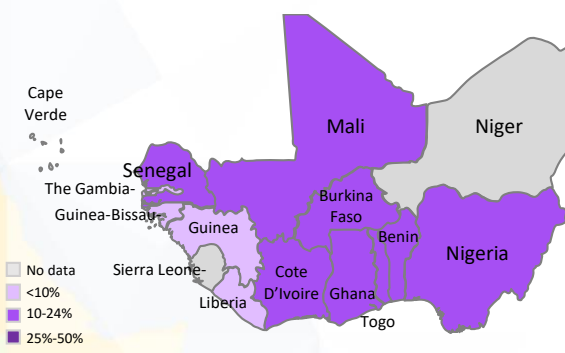
- Across the region there has been good progress against the commitment to establish leadership and coordination structures. This is a key area which drives progress in the sector⁽¹⁾.
- Eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging its productive re-use is the least well-performing commitment in the region. Eliminating inequality is also one of the worst performing commitments.
- 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⁽²⁾.

TRACKING THE NGOR DECLARATION VISION

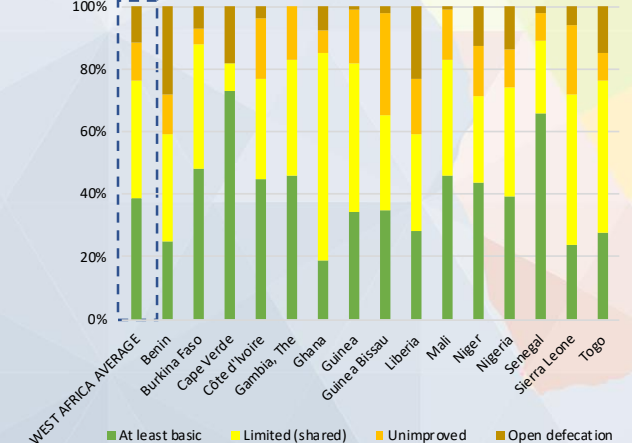
Achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminate open defecation by 2030

- The vision of the Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene predates, but closely aligns to SDG targets 1.4 and 6.2.
- Less than 20% of region's rural population, and 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^(2,3).

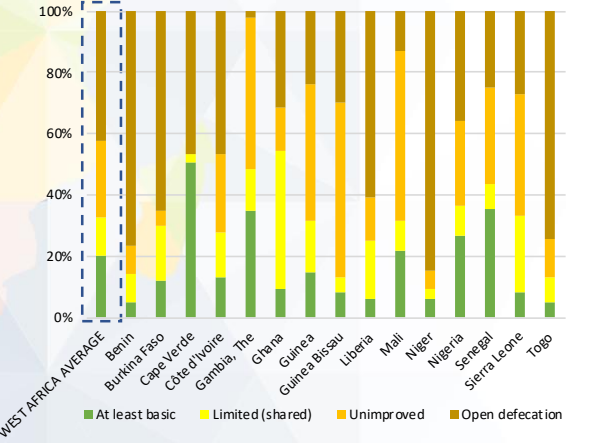
National coverage basic hand washing with soap



Urban sanitation



Rural sanitation



Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene

WEST AFRICA BASELINE PROGRESS OVERVIEW



THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PROGRESS AT A GLANCE
(Key pg 4)
En Env_t Progress

WHERE ARE WE NOW?
Summary of progress and bottlenecks across the region

Want to learn more? These countries have reported significant progress in this commitment.

1. Focus on the poorest, most marginalised and unserved aimed at progressively eliminating inequalities in access and use and implement national and local strategies with an emphasis on equity and sustainability		<ul style="list-style-type: none">In West Africa there has been limited progress on eliminating inequalities in access and use to sanitation and hygiene services reported by three countries.11 countries in the region have a strategic plan which addresses the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable populations, although only six have specific targets. Half of reporting countries have recently carried out a comprehensive assessment of inequalities.Progress against the commitment is hindered by a lack of attention to user satisfaction.No country in the region is on track against national targets to reduce inequalities in access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Niger✓ Senegal
2. Mobilise support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There has been some progress in mobilising support and resources for sanitation and hygiene across West Africa. Ten countries have approved and adopted SH policies, while four countries are awaiting approval. Half report having a supportive legislative framework in place.In 8 countries sanitation and hygiene plans exist at sub-national level, but implementation is hindered due to a lack of funding.However, of countries monitoring progress against sanitation and hygiene policy objectives, more than half are off track.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Ghana✓ Niger✓ Burkina Faso✓ Senegal
3. Establish and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines that consistently increase annually to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP by 2020		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Across the West African region some progress has been made in establishing and tracking budgets for sanitation and hygiene, however none have reached the 0.5% GDP target.Whilst 10 of 14 countries have established investment plans for sanitation and hygiene, only five countries have plans that 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.Of two countries reporting on progress in the region, only one reports that the national sanitation budget is increasing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Burkina Faso✓ Niger✓ Senegal✓ Liberia
4. Ensure strong leadership and coordination at all levels to build and sustain governance for sanitation and hygiene across sectors especially water, health, nutrition, education, gender and the environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none">In the West Africa region ensuring that leadership for sanitation is strong and coordination is effective at all levels has performed most strongly of all the Ngor commitments.Six countries report that leadership for sanitation and hygiene activities is clear at both national and sub-national level, and that coordination is effective and involves multiple sectors including water, health, education, nutrition, and others. Seven countries report leadership is clear at only national or sub-national level. Only one country reports lacking clear leadership at both levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Niger, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Burkina Faso
5. Develop and fund strategies to bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap at all levels		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There has been some progress in developing strategies to address sanitation and hygiene HR capacity gaps in West Africa. Six countries have carried out a full assessment of gaps and needs at both national and sub-national level within the last three years. All but one of these countries has HR needs addressed with specific milestones and targets in the sector strategy or a stand-alone strategy.However, of 6 countries in the region that are reporting on national targets, all but one report that less than half of HR targets are on track.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Niger
6. Ensure inclusive, safely-managed sanitation services and functional hand-washing facilities in public institutions and spaces		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Overall there has been some progress in institutional sanitation and hygiene, with most countries in West Africa having standards, targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene services in some, if not all, institutional settings.Four of the 14 countries have strategic targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene which cover all institutional settings.However, there is little progress in schools and health facilities: only five countries report being on track against targets in each. There is poor progress in other public institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Mauritania✓ Nigeria✓ Mali
7. Progressively eliminate untreated waste , encouraging its productive use;		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging its productive re-use has seen little progress, and is the least well-performing commitment in the region.Most countries have regulations governing FSM and disposal in rural and urban areas, although these are sometimes not comprehensive and enforced. Only four countries have conducted an assessment of untreated waste in the environment.Key bottlenecks include the absence of regulations and certification processes for safe productive re-use of waste and that there are no mechanisms in place to monitor untreated waste throughout the region.	
8. Enable and engage the private sector in developing innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services especially for the marginalised and unserved;		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There has been limited progress in engaging the private sector for sanitation and hygiene in West Africa (slightly better in rural areas that urban areas), but this progress is not yet benefitting the poorest.While almost all countries report having a private sector engagement strategy, only one included specific targets for the marginalized and unserved.Only one country reports private sector operating at scale to reach the poorest, while in 5 countries the private sector does not target products and services to the poorest at all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Senegal✓ Mali✓ Liberia
9. Establish government-led monitoring , reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems;		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is some progress in West Africa in establishing government-led monitoring and review systems. Almost half of countries report that monitoring systems are in place and data is accessible for use by government and partners.Almost half of countries report that sector reviews take place and are effective. However, over half of these could be more inclusive and/or better track all related SDG targets. Of countries reporting on progress three out of five report that review recommendations are funded and implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Niger, Mali, Senegal, Gambia, Liberia
10. Enable continued active engagement with AMCOW's AfricaSan process		<ul style="list-style-type: none">West African countries have a fairly strong history of active engagement in the AfricaSan movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Senegal, Mali, Togo, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Benin, Burkina Faso