

MONITORING THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Report from the Sub-Regional Meeting

For Central Africa



“La tâche est énorme mais si on agit tous dans la même direction nous pouvons l’accomplir”

Dr. Kanangire Canisius, Executive Secretary, AMCOW

Contents

CONTENTS	2
MEETING OBJECTIVES	3
1. LAUNCHING THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE BASELINE RESULTS	4
2. INITIATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEER LEARNING & KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE WITHIN THE REGION	8
CASE STUDIES - SUMMARY	8
AGENCY PRESENTATIONS - SUMMARY	10
FEEDBACK FROM THE MAHATMA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL SANITATION CONVENTION	14
3. IDENTIFYING NATIONAL PLANNING PRIORITIES	15
4. IDENTIFYING LEARNING TO BE TAKEN FORWARD TO AFRICASAN5 THEMATIC SESSIONS	31

Figures

Figure 1: Central Africa sub-regional meeting participation (shown in blue)	3
Figure 2: Process flow of the interactive 3-day meeting.	4
Figure 3: Access to hygiene in Central Africa	5
Figure 4: Access to sanitation in Central Africa	6
Figure 5: Strategies to address inequity	11
Figure 6: WASH in school's access in West and Central Africa	12
Figure 6: Guide to reading the country dashboard	15

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 Central 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 17 representatives from government, within seven¹ countries in the region (see Annex 1 for a full list of participants). The Central Africa meeting was held in parallel with the Sub-Regional meeting for Western Africa, which presented the opportunity for several joint sessions.

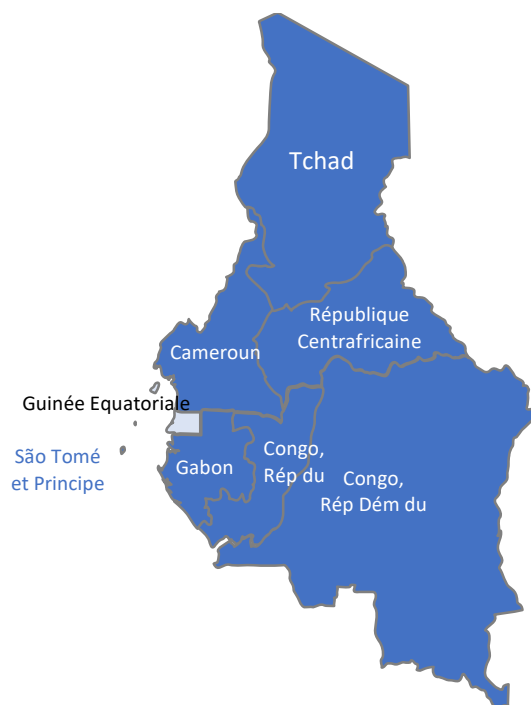


Figure 1: Central Africa sub-regional meeting participation (shown in blue)

¹ Participating countries are shown in blue: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo Brazzaville, Gabon, Sao Tomé & Principe, and Chad (Equatorial Guinea was not represented)

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.

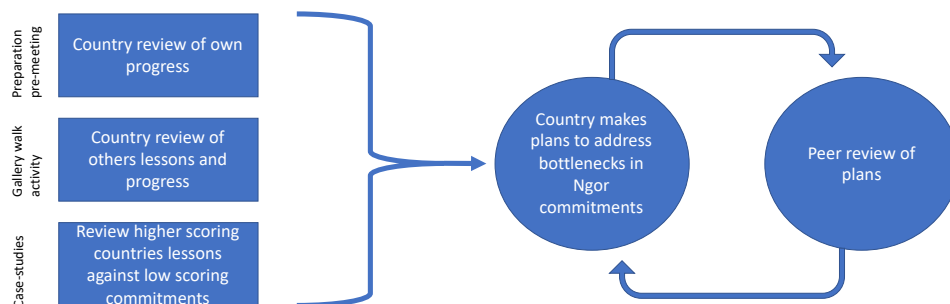


Figure 2: Process flow of the interactive 3-day meeting.

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.

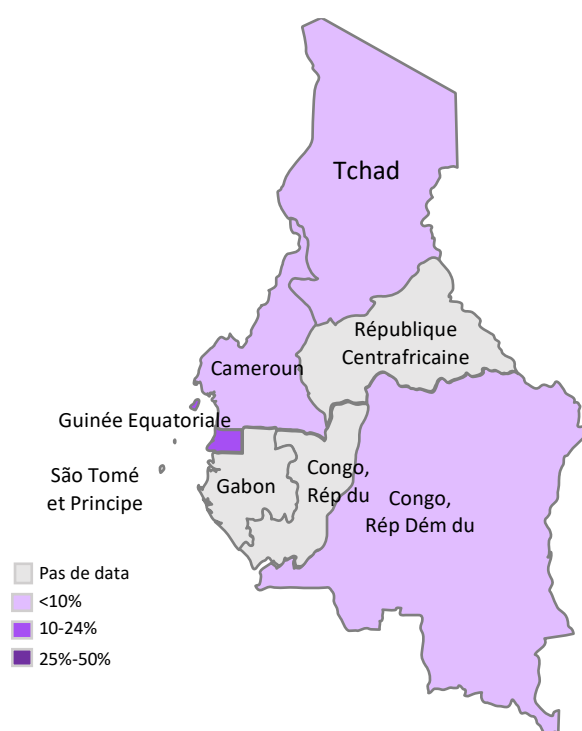
Ministers also called for commitment to the vision from all people living in Africa, as well as AMCOW, civil society, and others.

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 Central 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 indicators². The findings indicate that progress is off-track in Central Africa:

- **Only 15 percent of region's rural population, and only one third of the urban population** have access to at least basic sanitation².
- Open defecation is a predominantly rural issue in Central Africa, **30% of the rural population practice open defecation**. This average figure masks several countries much higher levels of open defecation (from 5% to 82%).
- Hygiene practices are also not widespread – only **2% rural and 8% urban households in the region have basic handwashing with soap facilities**³.

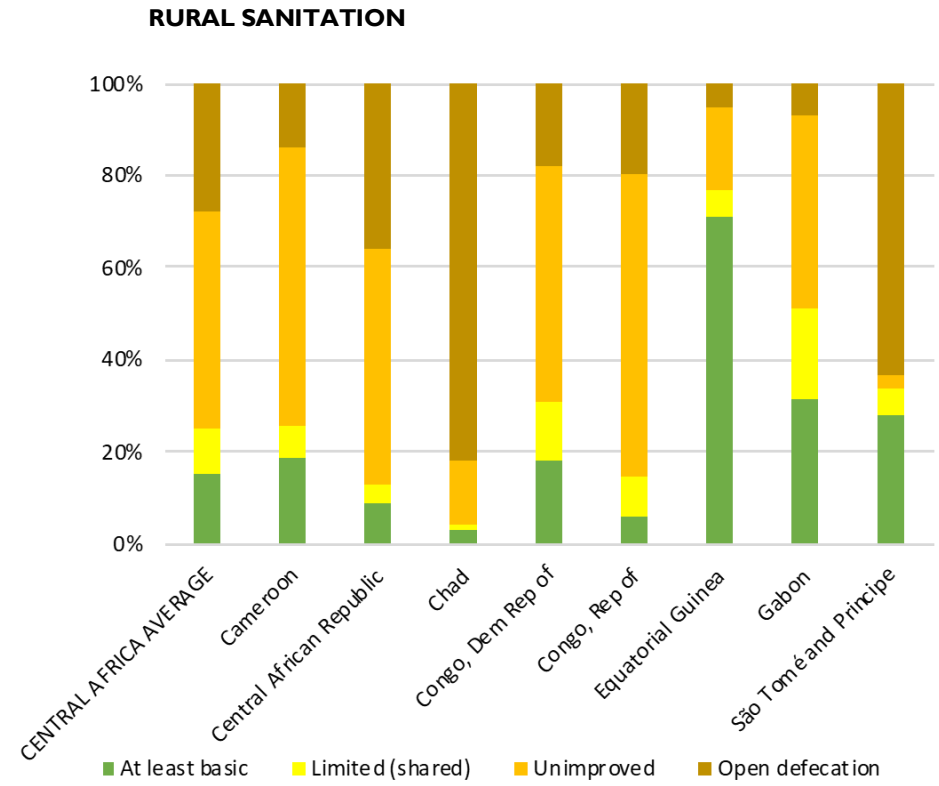
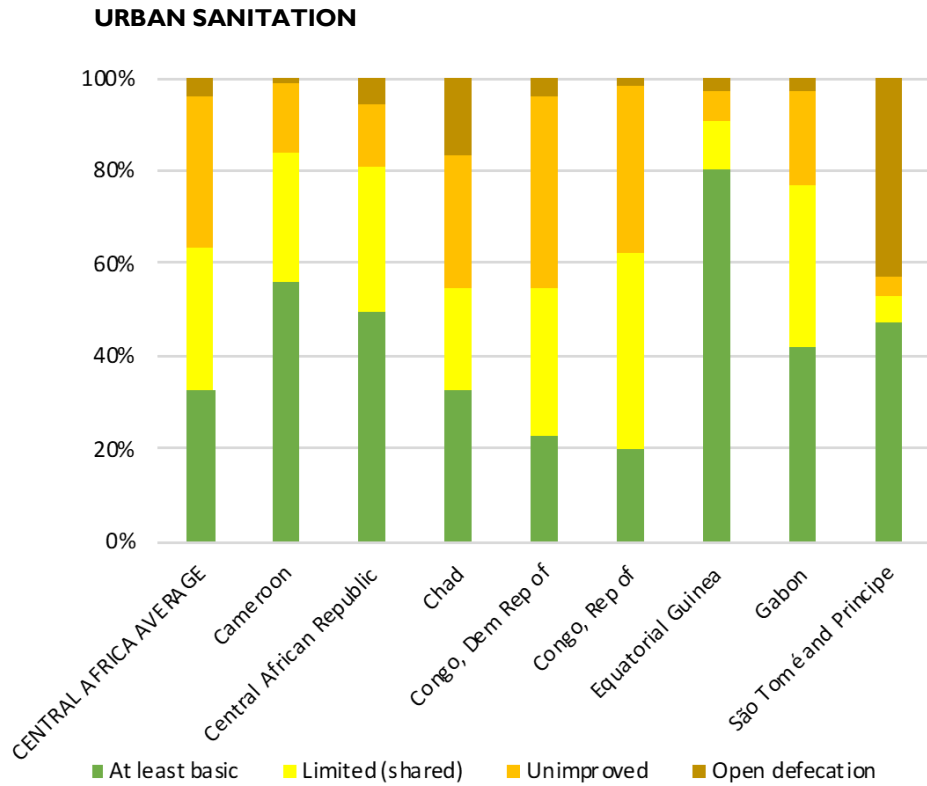
Figure 3: Access to hygiene in Central Africa



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 5 countries in the region with data available on handwashing with soap.

Figure 4: Access to sanitation in Central 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 Central Africa include:

- Across the region, **the commitment to put in place leadership and coordination structures has progressed better than others**, but much more needs to be done to provide leadership and coordination at all levels of government. This is a key area that promotes progress in the sector⁴.
- **Eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging its productive re-use is the least well-performing commitment in the region.**
- Other key bottlenecks include creating an enabling environment to eliminate inequalities and involve the private sector for the poorest and most vulnerable.⁵

Notes: The draft Ngor monitoring report and findings for Central 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 Central African participants can be found in annex 3.

⁴ Source: Monitoring the eThekweni Commitments on Sanitation endline report (AfricaSan 4 report, 2015)

⁵ The Sustainable Development Goal 6 2018 Synthesis Report. UN-Water, 2018

2. Initiating opportunities for peer learning & 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 activity⁶. 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, USAID-WALIS⁷, 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 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 marginalized and unserved aimed at progressively eliminating inequalities in access and use and implement national and local strategies with an emphasis on equity and sustainability. **Niger and Cameroon**

The commitment to eliminate inequities in access and use of sanitation and hygiene in Central Africa has made little progress. All but one country included the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable in the current strategic plans (even if they were not coherent and in the process of being implemented). But in most cases, this is not based on objective studies to identify the poorest and most vulnerable. Progress is hampered by a lack of attention to sustainability assessment and monitoring of 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%. Niger also presented an overview of their equitable funding mechanism which is based on a national survey to identify differential access rates. The

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.

⁷ The USAID Water for Africa through Leadership and Institutional Support programme

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: Mobilize support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritize sanitation and hygiene in national development plans. Gabon

In Central African countries, mobilization of support and resources for sanitation and hygiene has progressed. There is a high degree of alignment between national visions and sustainable development goals, and policies are well established. Funding and implementation of sub-national sanitation and hygiene plans, as well as timely sharing of progress information, remains to be addressed, and in all countries reporting progress targets, they are delayed.

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

Although progress has been made in rural areas, limited progress has been made in creating and monitoring budget lines for sanitation and hygiene. Only one country reported having an ongoing rural investment plan aligned with the two objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (1.4 and 6.2). Two countries have mechanisms to fully monitor sanitation and hygiene expenditures, and one of them has achieved the target of at least 0.5 percent of GDP.

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

In Central Africa, progress in eliminating untreated waste and encouraging its productive reuse has been poor and is the lowest performing commitment in the region. Four countries have in place regulations and regulations defining fecal sludge management standards, but in most cases these are neither comprehensive nor applied. No country in the region has a mechanism in place to monitor untreated waste in the environment. And there is an almost universal lack of regulations and certification processes for safe and productive reuse 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 innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services especially for the marginalized 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 marginalized and unserved aimed at progressively eliminating inequalities in access and use and implement national and local strategies with an emphasis on equity and sustainability

There has been little progress in the region 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.

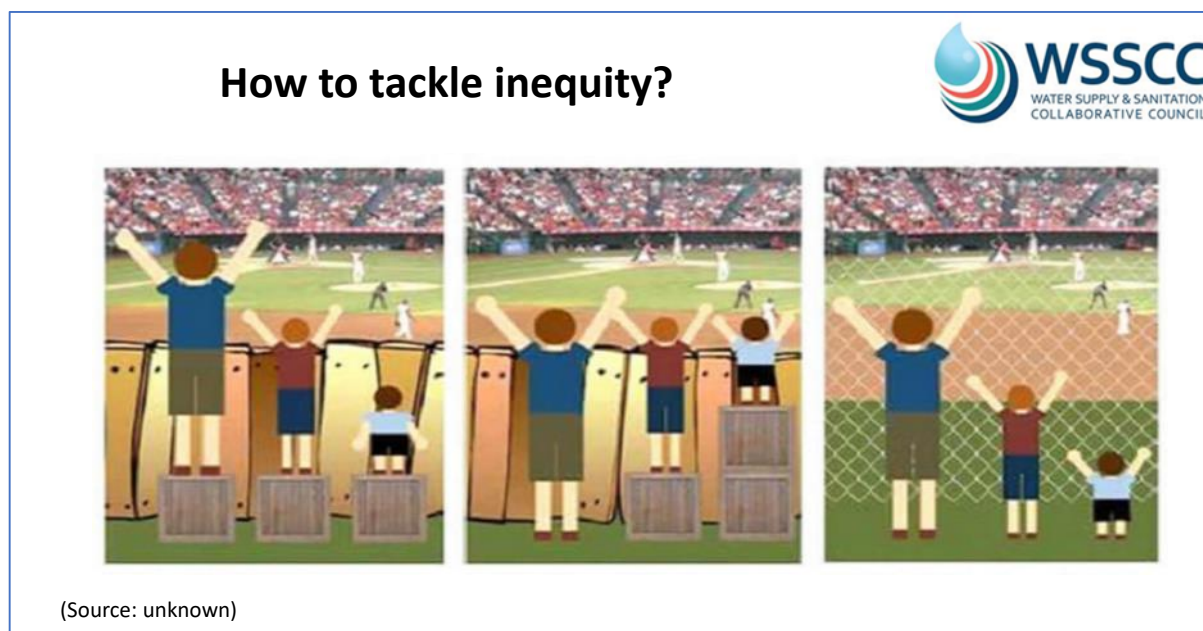


Figure 5: Strategies to address inequity

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 addressing sanitation HR gaps through assessing needs and establishing targets in Central Africa, progress is hindered by a lack of funding and implementation. 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.

Central Africa meeting participants suggested that related documents to be translated in African spoken languages. DRC expressed there is a problem of continuous education and this is very needed.

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

The SDG drive for universal WASH access includes WASH in institutional settings. Much like for household facilities, the Joint Monitoring Program (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*.

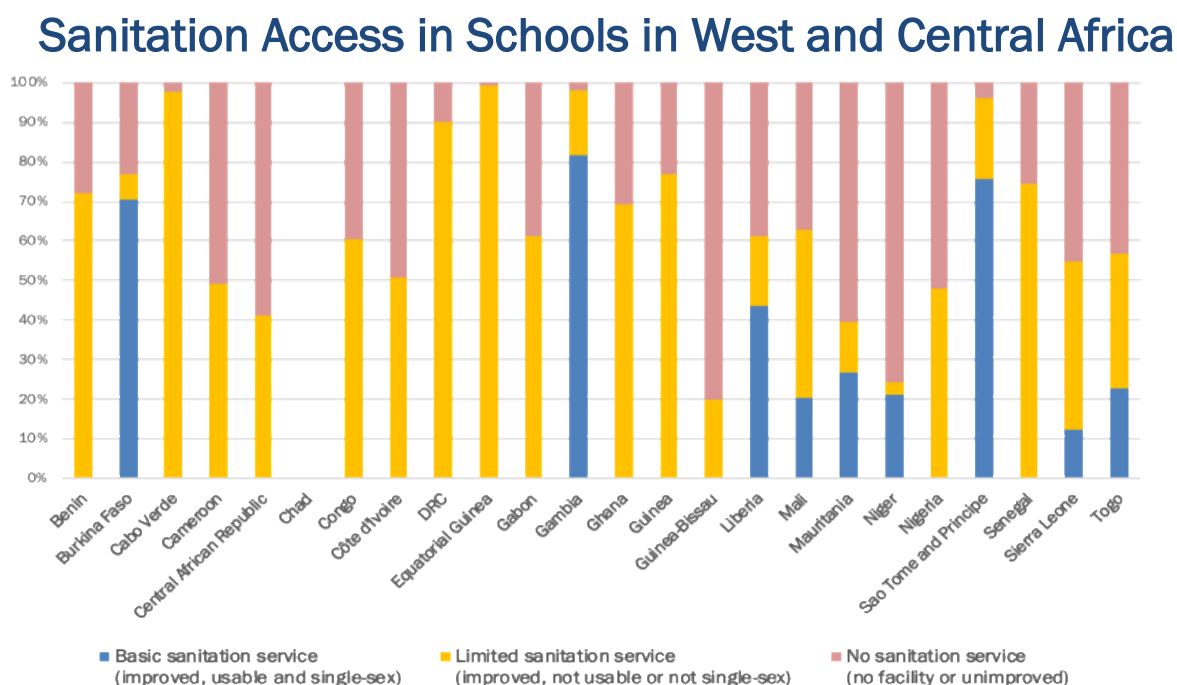
The baseline monitoring for West and Central Africa combined has found that only 3 countries in the combined regions have more than 50% of schools having access to basic sanitation services (see figure 6). For hygiene access is also low, Liberia is the front-runner with 50% of school children with access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

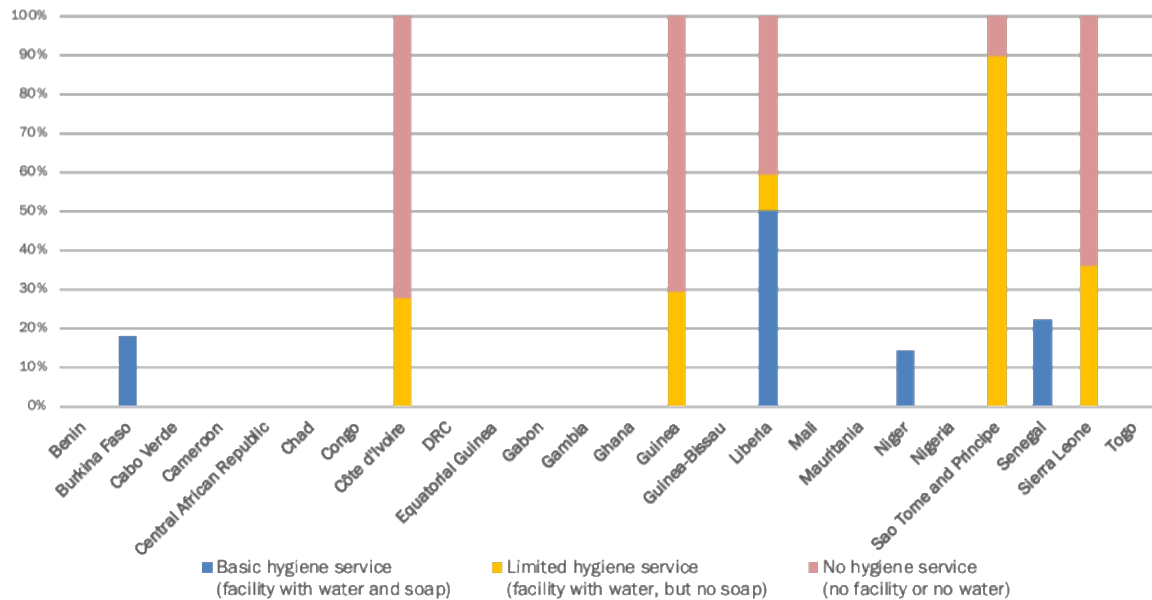
The presentation outlined several enabling environment actions required to accelerate access to WASH in schools including improving cross-sectoral coordination, ensuring WASH data is collected by sector lead (through the EMIS), developing national standards for WinS and including WinS in national education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

Full information can be found at the [JMP website](#).

Figure 6: WASH in school's access in West and Central Africa



Hygiene Access in Schools in West and Central Africa



In Central Africa, there are several ministries in charge of sanitation. Therefore, a participant suggested to involve other ministries, not only the Ministry of Education, as it is important to coordinate and circulate information between the different ministries involved in the sanitation sector.

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 country delegations from West & Central Africa. The aim of the Convention was to share sanitation success stories and lessons from India's Swachh Bharat Mission as well as other countries⁸.

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

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

"The high level of political commitment was really the standout lesson, the prime minister himself represented at the convention and the UNSG" – participant from Cameroon

"Gandhi said 'be the change you want to see in the world' – all of us here are sanitation advocates and we must be that change." – participant from Cameroon

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.

"India has galvanised the importance of sanitation with references back to Mahatma Gandhi as a national champion." participant from Chad

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

"India has received 1.5 billion USD from the world bank, the political support went hand in hand with financing." participant from Chad

"In India sanitation has become an economic and job-building sector." participant from Chad

4. Impact of NGOs and implementing partners in the sector.

"By working with local NGOs in our country, we were able to implement more appropriate solution and when there were security situations resulting in a 'red zone' it was only the local NGOs that could mobilize while partner projects could not proceed" – participant from Cameroon

5. Coordination issues with partners

"By working in concerted coordination through a platform led by the government and through the WASH Cluster active in our country, we managed to overcome coordination issues with partners" – participant from DRC

⁸ <https://www.mgiscindia.org/>

3. Identifying national planning priorities

Having reflected on their own progress against the Ngor commitments and 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 summarize 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 a 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 center of the target in the enabling environment diagram.

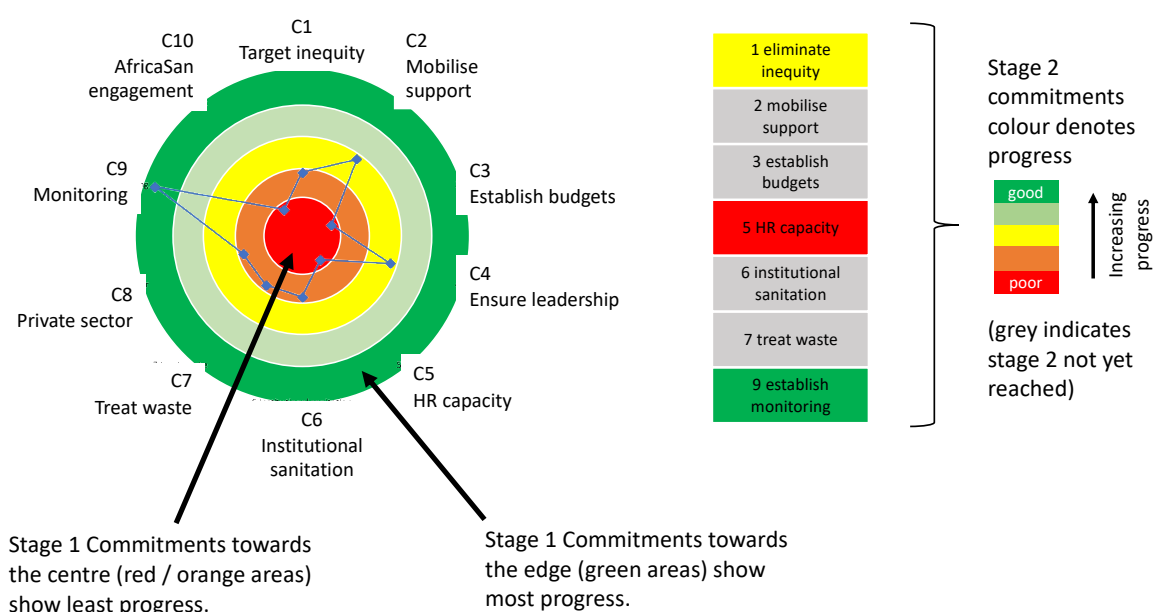


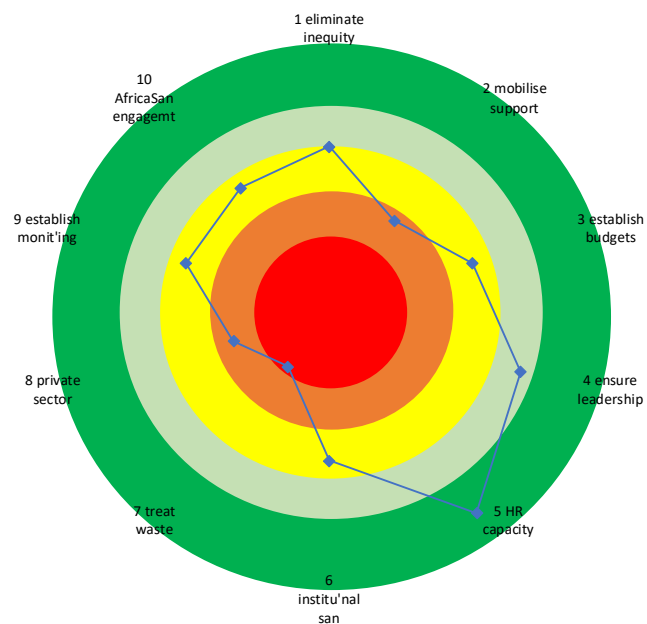
Figure 6: Guide to reading the country dashboard

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.

CAMEROON

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	56%	1%	4%
Rural	19%	14%	1%



Enabling environment summary
(stage 1 indicators)

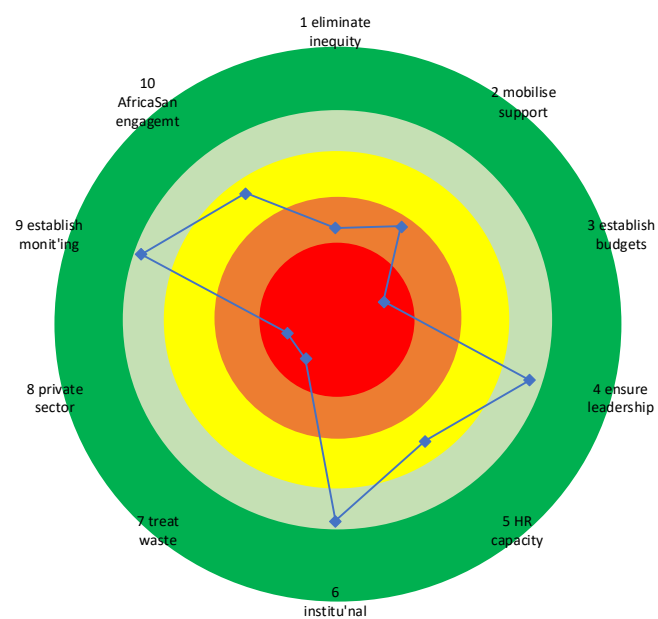


Progress summary
(stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1	Mettre fin à la DAL en milieu rural où se trouve l'essentiel des populations les plus pauvres, les plus vulnérables, celles qui sont le plus touchées par la malnutrition				2018-2022
2, 3, 8	Faire le plaidoyer pour une meilleure prise en compte des questions d'assainissement et d'hygiène à l'attention des : - Pouvoirs publics en charge de l'assainissement, de l'éducation, du développement rural, de la santé publique, des finances, et de la planification - Parlementaires - Exécutifs municipaux - Secteur Privé	Nov 2018			
4	Redynamiser la coordination nationale en révisant l'Arrêté n° 200 CAB/PM du 28 novembre 2011 portant création d'un Comité National de coordination et de suivi de l'initiative « Water, Sanitation & Hygiene »				2018-2019
5	Poursuivre la mise en œuvre de - SN-AL (EI; NF), - SN-ATPC (EI; NF), - SN WASH in Schools (EI; NF), - Lancer le chantier de la SN-WASH in Nut (NEI ; NF)				2010-2020 2018-2020 2017-2021
6	Organiser la campagne de plaidoyer et de sensibilisation				Chaque 15 octobre et 19 novembre
7	Accompagner les collectivités territoriales décentralisées à développer les plans communaux d'assainissement				2019

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	49%	6%	No Data
Rural	9%	36%	No Data



Enabling environment summary
(stage 1 indicators)



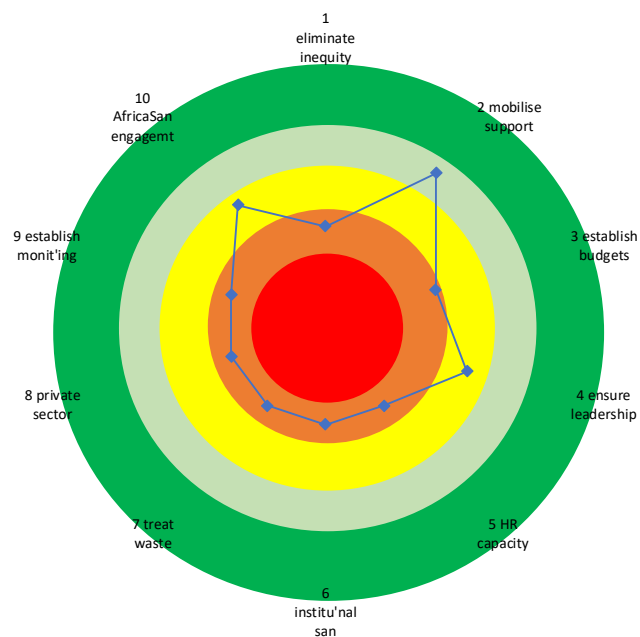
Progress summary
(stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1	Activité 1 : Réviser les documents politiques et stratégies du secteur AEPHA - Réaliser une étude représentative au niveau national sur les populations les plus pauvres et les plus vulnérables, en vue d'identifier les inégalités dans l'accès et l'utilisation des services d'assainissement et d'hygiène - Révision des Politiques et stratégies AEPHA en conformité avec les ODD			Mars 2019	Juin 2019
2, 3,	Activité 2 : Mettre en place des mécanismes de financement stable et régulier du secteur Assainissement et Hygiène - Elaborer des textes d'application du Code l'Eau (FNEA) - Créer une ligne budgétaire spécifique à l'assainissement & hygiène au sein du FNEA - Plaidoyer pour une augmentation du financement du sous-secteur AH	Déc 2018			Juin 2019
4	Activité 3 : Rendre fonctionnel la plateforme de coordination du secteur de l'AEPHA - Elaborer un plan d'action de la plateforme de coordination - Mise en œuvre du plan d'action - Diffusion des rapports et recommandations Activité 4 : Sensibiliser les partenaires & décideurs pour un engagement politique de haut niveau - Organiser un atelier de restitution (MGSIC) - Déclenchement institutionnel	Déc 2018			Déc 2019 En continu Déc 2019 Déc 2019
9	Activité 5 : Renforcement du système national de suivi et établissement de rapports sur l'assainissement et l'hygiène - Recruter un consultant international pour l'élaboration du manuel de S&E - Organiser l'atelier de validation, - Mettre en place le mécanisme de collecte au niveau déconcentré, de traitement et de centralisation des données suivant le manuel de S&E - Formation du personnel en charge du suivi des différents acteurs (Ministères techniques, Plan et partenaires de mise en œuvre)		Janvier 2019	Avril 2019	Juin 2019 Juillet 2019

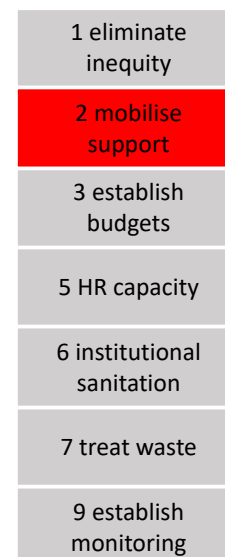
	- Production de rapports				Déc 2019
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CHAD

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	33%	17%	18%
Rural	3%	82%	2%



Enabling environment summary
(stage 1 indicators)

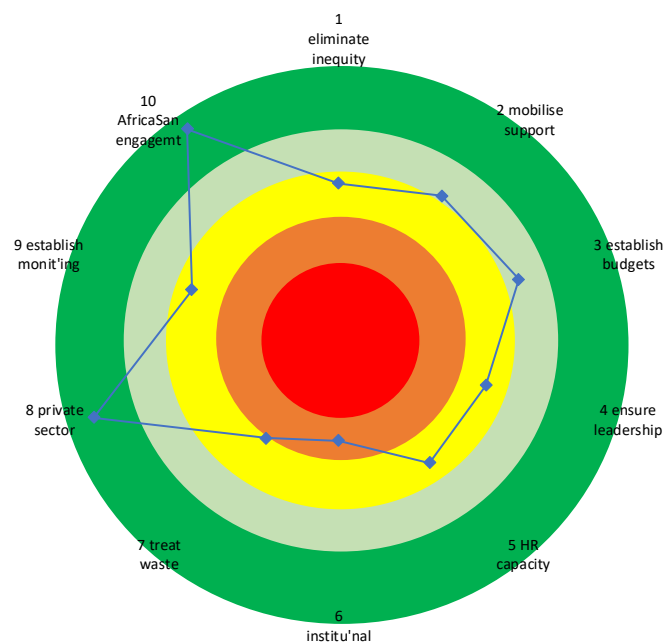


Progress summary
(stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1, 2, 3	- Faire du plaidoyer pour l'allocation d'une ligne budgétaire conséquente pour l'hygiène et l'assainissement - Diversifier les partenaires pour la mobilisation des ressources supplémentaires - Mettre en place un cadre d'échange entre l'INSEED, le Ministère impliqués dans le secteur de l'assainissement pour l'harmonisation des formules nationales d'enquête en tenant compte des indicateurs de Ngor, des ODD etc.		2 mois 2 mois		1 an
4	- Mettre en place des cadres de coordination (prévu dans la PSNA et la feuille de route)		3 mois		
9	- Mettre en place un système de suivi ; - Instituer une revue sectorielle - Mettre en place une base des données (prévue dans la PSNA et la feuille de route)				1 an

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	20%	2%	No Data
Rural	6%	20%	No Data



Enabling environment summary
(stage 1 indicators)

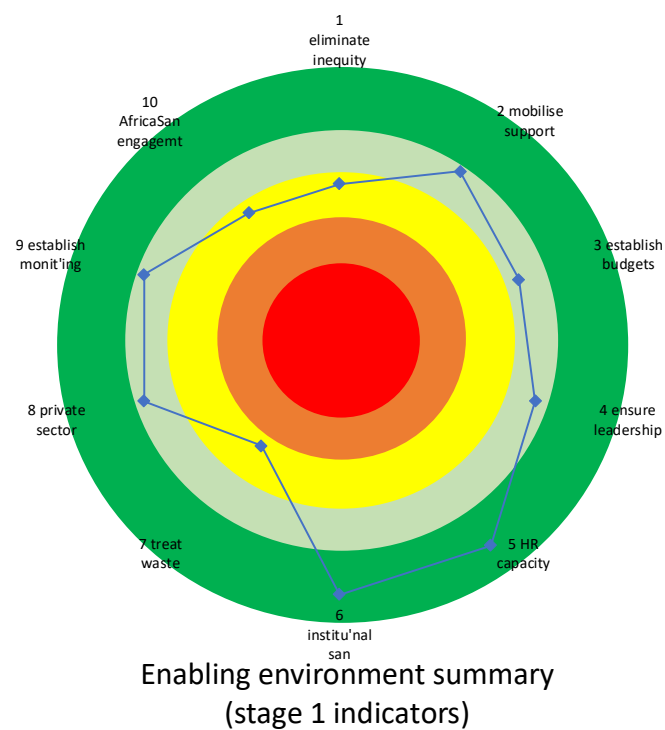


Progress summary
(stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1	- Opérationnalisation de la DGA - Etude critères de desserte assainissement (y compris atelier de validation participatif)				2019
2, 3	- Renforcement des capacités - Elaboration d'un guide pratique à destination des acteurs sectoriels - Définition du cadre de transfert de compétence eau et assainissement aux autorités locales (exploitation et maintenance des ouvrages) - Collecte des données sur les inégalités- mise en place d'un mécanisme de suivi				2019 2019 2020 2020
4	- Inventaire des opérateurs existants dans le secteur assainissement en milieu urbain + diagnostic des filières formelles / informelles existantes				2020
9	- Poursuite des approches ATPC et Village assaini - Lancement d'une campagne d'information sur la PNAE				2019

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	23%	4%	7%
Rural	18%	18%	2%



Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1, 4	- Finaliser la Loi sur l'Assainissement et l'Hygiène Publique ; - Elaborer les différents Edits dans les provinces, - Elaborer les mesures d'application de la Loi (Arrêtés et Décrets) sur la Gestion des déchets solides et des excréta en zones rurales et urbaines. - Vulgariser les mesures d'application. - Organiser les Réunions d'harmonisation des attributions des acteurs étatiques du WASH. - Former les formateurs des agents d'assainissement dans les ETD - Organiser les réunions d'harmonisation sur les interventions WASH avec les PTF			Mars 2019	Nov 2019 2019-2023 2019
2, 3, 5	- Mettre en place l'ECOTAXE dans la Loi des Finances				Nov 2019
6	-Sensibiliser les ETD sur les bonnes pratiques de gestion des excréta et des déchets solides				2019-2023
9	-Mettre en place un système de suivi des activités d'assainissement dans les ETD				2019-2023

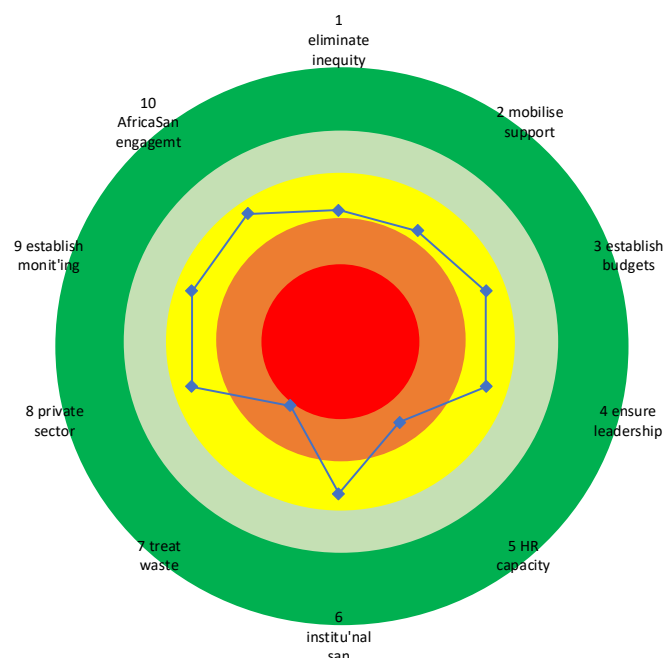
EQUATORIAL GUINEA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	80%	3%	26%
Rural	71%	5%	20%

Note: Equatorial Guinea did not submit a report to the Ngor Commitment baseline monitoring process and was not represented during the Sub-Regional meeting.

GABON

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	42	3	No Data
Rural	32	7	No Data



Enabling environment summary
(stage 1 indicators)

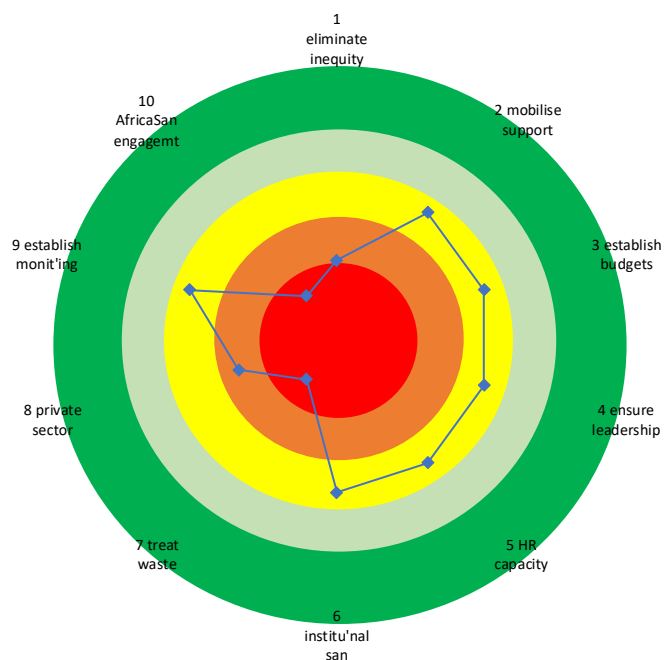


Progress summary
(stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity(ies) planned	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1, 2	Législation et réglementation - Adoption de la PNE ; - Elaboration du code de l'eau ; - Elaboration et actualisation des textes réglementaires ; - Mise en place de la Commission Nationale de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement.				2019
3, 4	Gouvernance et coopération - Faire l'inventaire des acteurs du secteur de l'Assainissement ; - Mettre en place une plateforme de collecte de données ; - Proposer un système de coordination et de concertation opérationnel ; - Etudier les mécanismes de mise en œuvre des engagements ratifiés par le Gabon dans le secteur de l'assainissement et veiller à leur application ; - Rechercher les financements pour le secteur de l'assainissement.				2019
7, 9	Planification - Contrôler et suivre l'exécution des travaux en cours ; - Mettre en place un programme de construction des infrastructures en assainissement en milieu urbain et rural ;				2019

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	47%	43%	39%
Rural	28%	63%	47%



Enabling environment summary
(stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary
(stage 2 indicators)

Note: On a last-minute notice, the sanitation officer for Sao Tomé and Príncipe could not participate and was replaced by one of his staff to participate to the meeting. For this reason, the country did not present a plan.

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 sessions⁹.

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 do you include the Ngor Commitments into the SDGs? • How do we advocate for high level political membership? • How to better involve women in the behavior change? • How to link local activities to the Ngor commitments? • Incentives of commitments to the entire population
2 – Policies, institutions and regulation	• How to align policies to SDGs national standards? • Case studies on managing conflicts of interest • How to manage sanitation in peri urban and informal settings? • How to make current institutional framework adapt to new expectations? • What are the links between sanitation policy frameworks and master planning?
3 – Monitoring and using evidence to improve hygiene & sanitation	• How to develop simple systems by integrating the indicators? • How to develop a data base management system? • How to develop indicators for monitoring sanitation and hygiene? • How to create the statutes for the creation of a water and sanitation database? • How to create a database management system around health and environmental vulnerability?

⁹ See annex 4 for full details.

4 – Building capacity and financing sanitation in Africa

- Technology for fecal sludge in rural and peri-urban areas
- Innovative financing for sanitation
- Transfer of competencies to local authorities
- Training on taxes use for sanitation
- Examples of successful sanitation and hygiene tax revenue
- Fundraising strategies for sanitation
- What are the existing financing mechanisms – especially innovative ones?
- How to ensure control in sanitation regulation?
- Integrated training adapted to our high schools for sanitation and hygiene

5 - Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)

- Lessons in the implementation of management of FS in urban AND rural areas
- How to involve private sector in FSM?
- How to establish small and medium enterprises in the areas of sanitation?
- How to manage FSM in rural areas?
- How to use FSM for productive purposes such as energy and agriculture?
- How to manage FSM in poorly organized informal settlements?
- How to improve knowledge in fecal sludge management?
- How to manage a sludge processing station?

Annex 1: List of participants

S/N	Name and Surname	Country
1	Mr Idriss KOUOTOU NJOYA	Cameroon
2	Mr. Blaise Laurent MANGA	Cameroun
3	Mr. Michel Jean Phillipe Clement	Congo Brazaville
4	Mr. Armel ALOUNA	Congo Brazaville
5	Mr. Michel-Ange LEBARAMO	Centrafricaine
6	Mr. Barnabé FALIBAI	Centrafricaine
7	Mr. Philip Mulenga Kabeya Katala	Congo Kinshasha
8	Mr. Steven Ntadi Kayiko	Congo Kinshasha
9	Ms. Pascaline MBANGU KIKUMBI	Congo Kinshasha
10	Mr. Mory Fode Seydou TRAORE	Guinee-Conakry
11	Ignabe Padacke	Tchad
12	Mr Haroun Abdou Mahamat	Tchad
13	Mrs. Francoise Naisseem Belemel	Tchad
14	Victor Boumono MOUKOUMI	Gabon
15	Carvalho Vela Cruz Gelsa	Sao Tome et Principe
16	Ibrahim Ahmed Aridi	Egypt
17	Hassan Dina Mamdouh	Egypt

Annex 2: Peer reviews of country plans

	Summary of feedback to plans given by the panel of peers
Chad	• Coordination. There are existing clusters for water and sanitation, but it is mainly for humanitarian response. In the plan there are 3 specific pilot bodies. In Chad there is no monitoring system for sanitation and hygiene, but the country wants to develop it. • Budget: there is no budget line for hygiene and sanitation. Is there a consultation framework for sanitation and hygiene? There is no budget tracking system in the plan. Chad has a dedicated budget line for water & sanitation, but Chad says it is important to separate budget lines between water and sanitation. • Conflict between water and sanitation sectors. How to establish a system that combines the two sectors? There doesn't seem to be a coordination body between the different stakeholders (donors, NGOs, government). There is still a lack of coordination and collaboration and many stakeholders – technical and financial partners and different ministries. Chad says there is a consultation framework there but not representative – it should include all those involved in sanitation. Water and Sanitation sit in the same ministry. • How to tackle the bottlenecks of trying to establish a database and monitoring system? • Action Plan: it is good that the plan addresses key issues identified in the country reports – it also identifies commitments, bottlenecks and who is to be held accountable. Some activities seem crosscutting i.e. advocacy for more resources is listed as progress towards commitment one but it also addresses commitment 3. You say there is not system in place to track sanitation, but we don't see in the plan how you will follow-up on this. Chad responded that regarding the monitoring system, there is a database for water but not for sanitation and hygiene – together we plan to reflect on how to deal with this. Monitoring system and tracking currently handled by UNICEF but other partners are not involved. As we establish a roadmap we will integrate all activities in Chad. We will have a single database for sanitation. • Partnerships with the private sector: is this not a priority for the next year? Is it something you want to be thinking about as you consider ways to diversify resources? Chad has an ecotax that will help to increase funding for sanitation and hygiene.
Democratic Republic of Congo	• Laws and Regulations. DRC wants to finalize a law on sanitation and public hygiene. The plan is well detailed and organized. However, DRC pointed out a lack of qualified human resources and leadership, but there is no action in the plan to address it. • Funding & Human resources. What are the activities for which DRC has funding? How is DRC going to solve the problem of lack of competencies and capacity building? Are there specialized schools for capacity building of sanitation staffs? • Coordination. It is good that actions are planned to improve coordination. It would be nice to have more details on implication at regional and communal levels, as the plan mentions national activities mainly. The plan needs to address progress tracking and mention activities that will be done in the next year vs those that will be done in the next 2-5 years. There is national committee for sanitation and

	hygiene to solve problems related to lack of competencies. This committee responds to the ministry of planning. There is also a coordination body for funding partners. There are three national institutions that train sanitation engineers. How will you manage to establish hygiene policy? How will Congo manage to solve this problem? DRC Response: • Capacity development – also links to SDGs. Want to train trainers, go to other countries to increase capacity. There is an institute for training sanitation engineers in DRC. • Still a lack of leadership – wants to boost the National Water and Sanitation planning committee. The leadership for this should come from the Ministry of Planning. • Lack of allocation of funds: create inter-donor-group convene all stakeholders for allocation of money for FTP. Recipients of money do not consider water and sanitation. • Plan. We will reform plan to meet Ngor commitments • Private sector. Want to introduce eco-tax to help improve the financing of the sector. Challenges regarding coordination remain – recently had a big forum to mobilize private sector investment in water in coordination with partners. All investors wanted to know about costs. 2-3 ministries had written different papers about it. They wanted a harmonized, single document. • Decentralized territorial agency.
Cameroon	• Open Defecation. Cameroon aims at ending open defecation in rural areas, as these are the most affected by malnutrition. Cameroon also aims at mobilizing more resources for sanitation and hygiene. Advocacy for a stronger involvement at state level regarding hygiene and sanitation related issues. Cameroon also plans to organize advocacy campaigns and raising awareness for inclusive sanitation and hand washing. Cameroon also wants to develop communal sanitation plans and plans for waste water treatment. The national strategy for WASH in schools is finalized but not yet funded. • Funding. Has Cameroon received funding support for advocacy (C2)? How is Cameroon planning to accompany public bodies? What are the specific actions to end open defecation? Cameroon needs to develop some targets and timeline. Cameroon needs to define clear actions to fund and implement the strategies that have been developed. Lots of activities mentioned, so perhaps prioritise a few to focus on in the next month, six months, year. Plans are very ambitious and broad – some more specific actions are needed – what are the key steps needed? Maybe you need to develop a road map or targets? Many times, there are good strategies, but the challenge is getting them implemented and financed. Nothing on monitoring which was a gap in your report card. Need to set up budget tracking system – showing how much you need; how much is missing and what you are currently spending. Cameroon Response: • Cameroon has funding support from UNICEF to run advocacy activities. Advocacy will be done in the field and through workshops with all stakeholders involved. For C2 we will go to decentralized institutions and discuss with them on the ground. 17 communes benefited from the communal plan in cooperation with the World Bank. Advocacy activities will be launched. Other advocacy efforts will happen at

	meetings with the stakeholders. How to support city halls? They are already in co-operation with the World Bank. Plan to expand this. • Commitment #1 – how to tackle the institutional problem is the most serious challenge. Minister in charge of sanitation should be involved. The Prime Ministers decree is not sufficient – needs reviewing and sent back to PM. M&E will be integrated into the strategy.
Central African Republic	Activities presented are for the short term, but it would be good to see action plan for mid and long-term. Activities presented mentions lead ministry but does not mention all stakeholders. Who are the other stakeholders involved in implementing the activities? Knowing them would help to understand better the action plan. CAR wanted to make a meeting post-India meeting – use this as an opportunity as the Minister was present. Could focus on this to improve appropriation of funds? It is good that the minister was present at the elaboration of the action plan to facilitate its implementation. It is good to have key actions and specific dates detailed in the action plan. What are the plans in the future to address sanitation and hygiene bottlenecks? The minister himself is the head of the coordination platform. Establishing a specific budget line is very interesting and if successful would be very good. What about long term plans for institutional sanitation? CAR Response: We have a more general plan but requested to see short term actions. All stakeholders are mentioned in other presentations. Coordination platforms will include all stakeholders – ministers and partners. Difficulty in creating a budget line that's why we will start with regulations as it is easier to get commitments. We will take on board Jolly Ann's comments.
Gabon	• Two ministries oversee the implementation of the plan, isn't there a risk of overlapping of activities? There is a problem of coordination and leadership at the sanitation sector level. The inter ministry coordination body set up will not have the power to take appropriate decisions as it is below the ministry. When and how is Gabon going to implement its plan? Would be nice to see the plan linked to the Ngor commitment. It is good to see the institutions mentioned in the plan. There is no data available for rural areas presented in the plan. There is overlapping between ministries. Sharing responsibility of different ministries does not facilitate good coordination. Experience from other countries that after the development of an action plan the commission turns into steering committee. • The problem of coordination and leadership will be addressed through the IWRM commission. This commission will oversee monitoring the Ngor commitments and the implementation of the code. Code of water still not drafted – a real problem for you. Gabon and Niger are in a similar situation and should tackle the issue together. Gabon wants to reinforce this coordination body. Great plans for long term vision but better to link to Ngor commitment. • C1 – rural sanitation: there is no data available, but this is not mentioned. Cannot see capacity development being addressed? Gabon response: • Confusion with responsibilities that sometimes prevents us from moving forward. Regarding leadership the inter-ministerial committee has been unsuccessful. Plan

	to establish National Commission that integrates ministries, private sector – all stakeholders. Will link to the Ngor commitments and SDGs. Remote area – we will study and have awareness campaign in rural areas and around cities.
Republic of Congo Brazzaville	To allow a better visibility, suggest putting priority actions in relation to commitments, and to set up deadlines. How were the related costs elaborated? Planned actions are mainly for reinforcing institutions, but there is nothing for behaviour change. Timing of activities – can you put it on monthly basis. Key gaps are on human resource capacity, but do you have a human resource national capacity plan? WASH in institutions and schools: when are you going to set up milestones for this? What are you planned actions to improve coordination and leadership? The strategic mechanisms to reinforce human resource capacity will be like those used for the water sector. Each section will present a status of their needs in terms of HR and Financing needs, then a call for tender will be made. Activities expected and costs – how did you calculate the costs? We didn't see emphasis put on other activities that can change behaviours and minds. Improvement in resources to meet the goal of 0.5% GDP mentioned yesterday but not mentioned in this action plan. It is good to have plan to update policy and regulation and that you include sustainability. Key gap in human capacity – is there a national strategy for capacity development overtime rather than one off trainings. Congo Brazzaville response: Capacity building – we will emulate what we did in the water sector. We will ask each division to provide strong points and weaknesses and recruit consultants. We just presented headlines – we have a big document dealing with the issue. We will integrate actions across Ngor commitments. Costs have been elaborated based on household surveys previously made at country level but will be updated. Public bodies will be given more power and autonomy, and this will be a continuous process, with the support of the World Bank.
Niger	What does presented colours 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 favourable 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? Niger response Commitment n.2. Not all the communes have plans for sanitation and hygiene in their local development plans. Colours are just to differentiate activities, that is all. Waste water treatment: one station has been constructed and will start soon. Treated waste water will be used for agriculture (orchards only) as soon as the station is operational.

	We went to Senegal to ask this if they use it on agriculture but still some pathogens there – explore use for energy and gas. Commitment n.3. Until now there is no strategy for C3, so it is difficult to quantify it. Niger has started to define actions to diversify funding sources for sanitation. Niger foresees to set up communal plans to facilitate funding at this level. Involvement of private sector – water is social sector, with time gradually it will become commercial. With water there is profit with sanitation there is nothing. When we talk about Rwanda we talk about basic – we need higher levels of sanitation. C3 – no statistics to share on GDP. In sector like rural development putting quantified indicators is not easy. Only in 2015 budget line for sanitation was established along with clean water line. Confirmed each year. Budget line is not important – currently reflecting on financing and innovation financing. Want to introduce tax – National Water and Sanitation Fund to be adopted by the government. Road map for Niger – program already validated – road map has certain number of pillars – all Ngor commitments are related to the pillars used in the road map. Not made any improvement, progress, now all about commitment 8 – capacity building. At this level there are some actions to be carried out – building up of CLTS, agenda, marketing and communication for sanitation. Hygiene for women. For Ngor commitment we have already started to work on sanitation. Commitment to private sector to produce new sanitation services esp. for poor urban areas and for fragile populations. Private entrepreneurship as local level – started marketing plan to lead to feasibility of involvement.
Guinea	• 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

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 “infrational” 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
- Guidance documents were clear and useful - AMCOW Webinar: The proposed hours were not convenient (too late/ problem of security in some countries) for central Proposition: associate an agency to the organization (e.g: UNICEF) to host in their office the webinar (better connection), take the webinar as a sector group (improved coordination) - Communication: there were a few problems of email errors, sometimes the focal point is unavailable... Proposition: for each country have at least 3 additional contacts including technical agency, ministries if shared responsibilities and CSO's. -Excel Sheet: it was heavy to have a lot of different sheet to find information on one indicator – it is easier to have in one sheet all the info about each indicator
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. • <u>Time – monitoring report</u> • One month is generally enough time for the in-country arrangements, especially for countries with small sectors (e.g. CAR), other countries felt that 2 months is better • Countries which liaised with sub- national units did so by phone which allowed them to respect the 1-month timeframe. • <u>Timing – monitoring report</u> • The timing during the month of August is not ideal as this is a time when many people take annual leave. • Having the reporting round at the start of the year (Jan/Feb) would allow people to report while their end-of-year sector reporting is still fresh in their minds. • <u>Sub-regional meeting preparation</u> • Request for posters preparation came late, needs to be a month in advance if sector stakeholders are to be involved. • One country reported that the focal point did not share the information in a timely fashion • <u>Communication</u> • Use the participants lists from the sub-regional meetings to make sure the correct people are copied in.

For AfricaSan 5

- AMCOW should send information to the FP well in advance (early December) on who should be invited to AfricaSan in addition to the ministers
- Country posters instructions need to be sent one month in advance

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 do we integrate AMCOW commitments into the SDGs?
- How do we advocate for high level political membership?
- How to promote technologies which are accessible to poor and vulnerable in rural areas
- How to better involve women in the behavior change
- Processes to achieve the SDGs
- What are the effective Hygiene program for the most vulnerable
- Sanitations in rural areas, but also in the peri-urban
- Tools to evaluate access to basic sanitation and hygiene
- Tools and strategies for BC with vulnerable people
- Incentives of commitments to the entire population
- How to link local activities to the Ngor commitments
- How to manage sanitation in informal settlements
- The concept of the last mile how to develop rural sanitation, for all the categories of populations

2 – Policies, institutions and regulation

- We need documents specific to sanitation
- We need texts that we can adopt for example for regulations
- We want institutional framework that are adapted to the new SDG paradigm
- How to align policies to SDGs national standards
- National planning for hygiene and sanitation and how to establish national planning
- National policy in sanitation and hygiene
- What are the steps in developing a database
- Case studies on the managing conflicts of interest
- How to avoid maximum conflicts of competencies
- How to manage sanitation in peri urban and informal settings
- Mechanisms for effective stakeholder coordination

3 – Monitoring and using evidence to improve hygiene & sanitation

- How to develop simple systems by integrating the indicators
- New technologies for data collection
- How to develop a data base management system
- What are the evaluation tools for rural populations (that they can do themselves)?
- How to establish data collection systems
- How to calculate sanitation and hygiene access
- How to develop indicators for monitoring sanitation and hygiene

-
- References on SDG and guidance for M&E linked to SDG
-

**4 – Building
capacity and
financing
sanitation in
Africa**

- Innovative financing for sanitation
 - Transfer of competencies to local authorities
 - Localization of sanitation system
 - Training on taxes use for sanitation
 - Examples of successful sanitation and hygiene tax revenue
 - Fundraising strategies for sanitation
 - What are the existing financing mechanisms, especially innovative ones?
 - Development of investment programs to finances the sanitation sector
-