

MONITORING THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Report from the Sub-Regional Meeting for Southern
Africa



“We need to look for African solutions, developed by Africans, for the African Region”

Dr. Mamohloding Tlhagale, WRC

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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 first job is what we are doing here; the bigger job is maintaining and expanding this network once you return home"

Tiyani Chauke, WRC

The AfricaSan Sub-Regional meeting for Southern Africa was hosted by AMCOW, Water Research Commission, and the Government of South Africa in Johannesburg, South Africa between 25th – 27th September 2018. The sub-regional meeting brought together more than 25 representatives from government, development partners and civil society from nine¹ countries in the region (see annex 1 for a full list of participants).

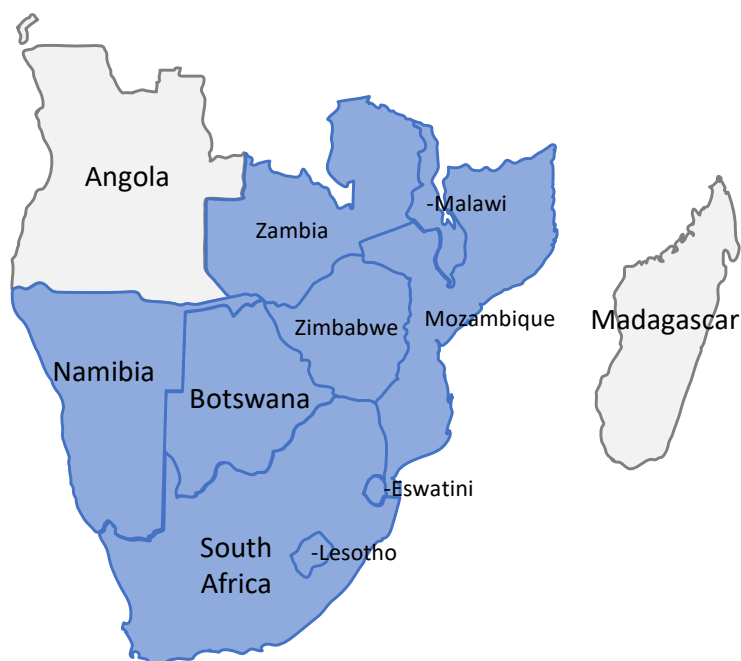


Figure 1: Southern Africa sub-regional meeting participation (shown in blue)

¹ Participating countries are shown in blue: Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe (Angola and Madagascar were 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.

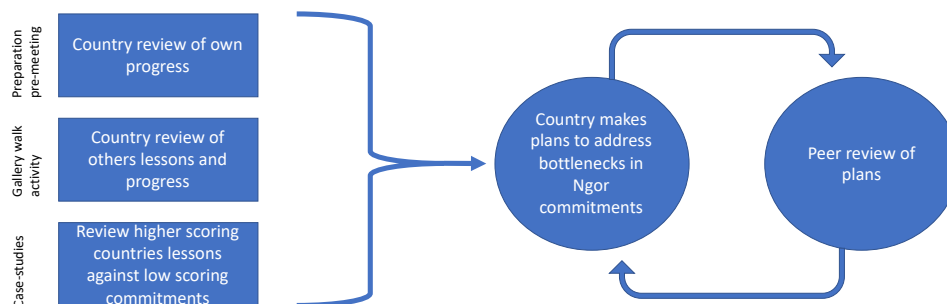


Figure 2: Process flow of the interactive 3-day meeting.

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.

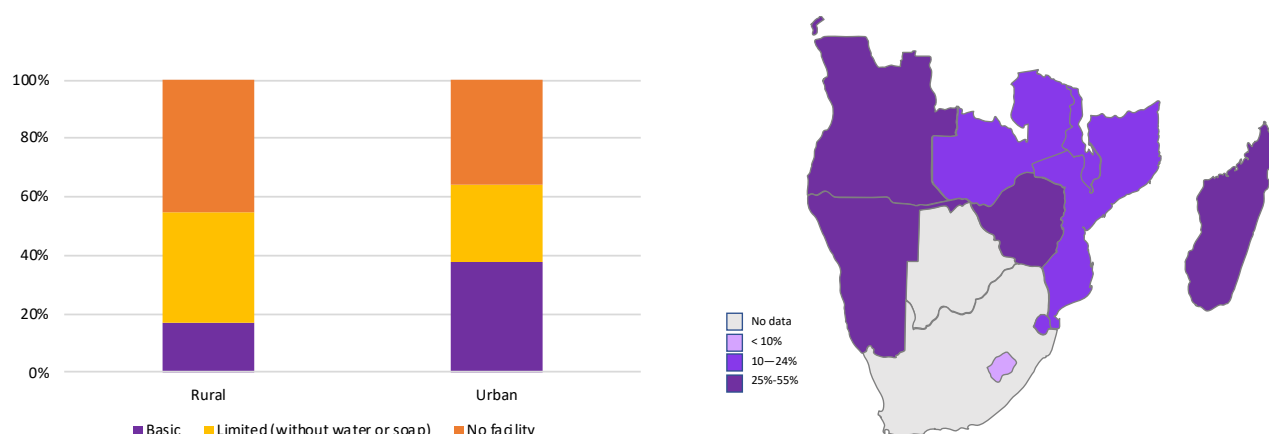
Ministers also called for commitment to the vision from all people living in Africa, as well as AMCOW, civil society, and others.

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

- Approximately **one third of region's rural population, and 60% of the urban population have access to at least basic sanitation**.
- Open defecation is predominantly a rural issue in Southern Africa, **one third of the rural population practice open defecation**. Three countries in the region have rural open defecation rates over 50%.
- Hygiene practice is also low – **only 17% rural and 38% urban households in the region have basic handwashing** with soap facilities³.

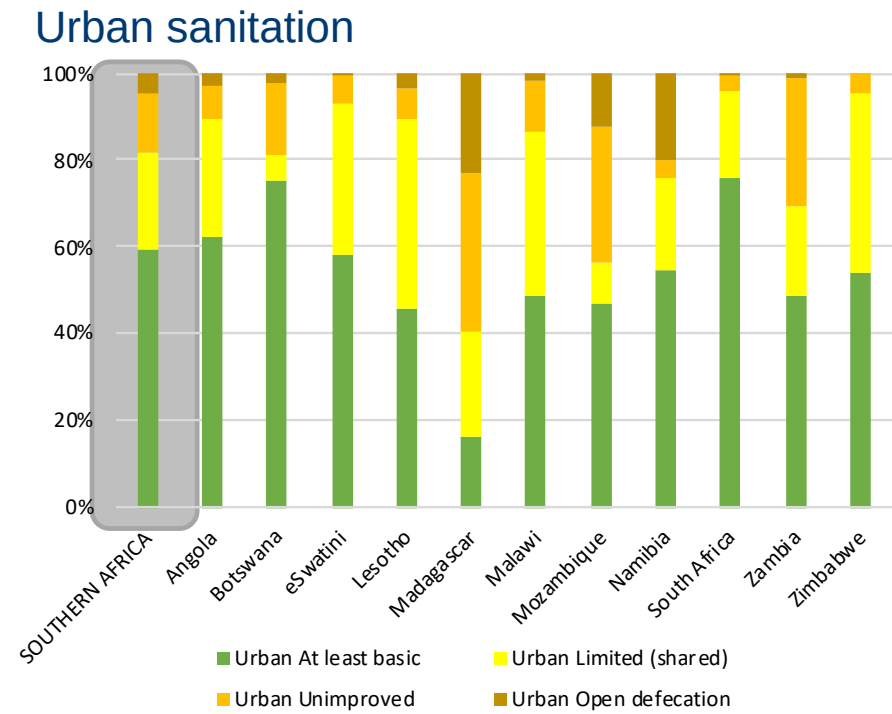
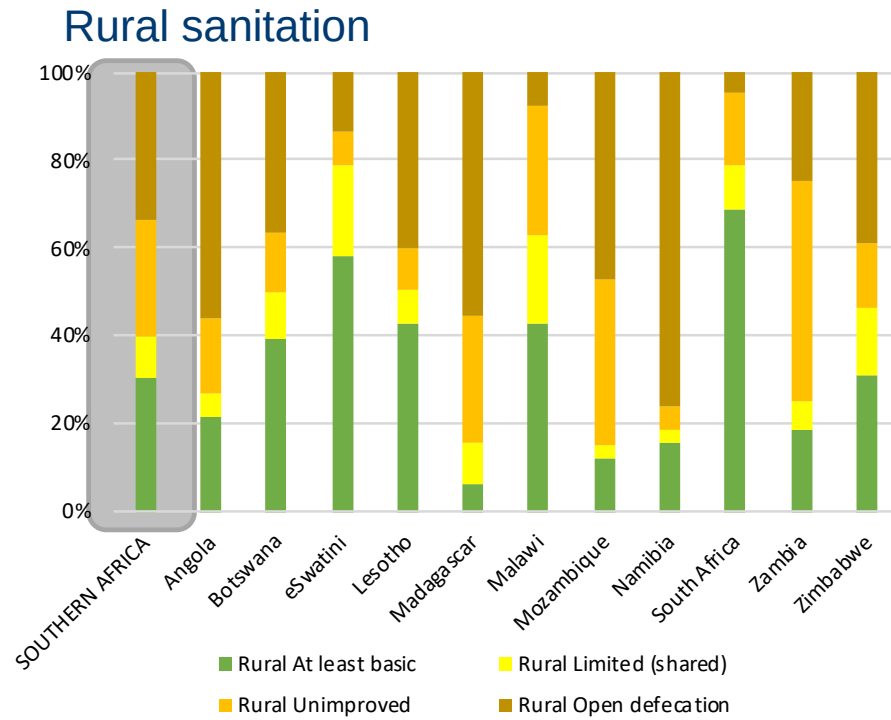
Figure 3: Access to hygiene in Southern Africa



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 Of the 9 countries in the region with handwashing with soap data available.

Figure 4: Access to sanitation in Southern 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 Southern 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 sector⁴.
- The commitment to **develop and fund strategies to bridge the human resources capacity gap, and to establish budgets for sanitation and hygiene remain critical bottlenecks** which threaten to undermine progress in Southern Africa. Financing and capacity have both been identified as constraints to SDG 6 globally⁵.
- Progress in **eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging its productive re-use is also limited**.

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

⁴ 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 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 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 four countries - chosen mainly because they have achieved progress in low-scoring commitments or indicators – allowed for more focused knowledge exchange. Lastly, agency presentations from UNICEF, WaterAid, the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) provided insights on WASH in schools, the hygiene policy environment, and *last mile* programming respectively, each of which will be essential to the achievement of Ngor commitments.

Case Studies - summary

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

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

The Department of Water and Sanitation team shared how South Africa has undertaken a review to align sanitation legislation, policy and strategy. The formulation of policy and strategy requires commitment at the highest level of government. Policy and strategies require both an action plan and a clear investment strategy to ensure implementation. South Africa's forthcoming master plan development exercise will take a *whole-system-in-the-room* approach designed to increase engagement from stakeholders including the private sector. The master plan will comprise three documents: a call to action plan which deals with the enabling environment, the master plan itself which includes addressing human resource challenges and shortages, and a financing plan.

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

As a region Southern Africa has made little progress in establishing budget lines for sanitation and hygiene, most countries report that the sanitation budget is not increasing and has not reached 0.5% of GDP. Investment planning and budget tracking is poor - half of Southern African countries reported having no sanitation investment plan at all.

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.

Zambia is one of only two countries which reported having an investment plan for sanitation and hygiene which is aligned to SDG targets (1.4 and 6.2). The Zambia team shared their experiences of using the Integrated Financial Management System (known as the yellow book) to ensure that the National Budget includes dedicated budget lines for sanitation and hygiene which can be tracked. Having a clear investment plan enables the sector to request funds during the annual budgeting process. Once approved by the Ministry of Finance, activities are entered into the yellow book and expenditure can be tracked against them using integrated codes. The codes also ensure that allocated funds cannot be used for other activities.

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

Having a skilled pool of human resources is pivotal to sector progress, however addressing the sanitation and hygiene capacity gap with well-defined and funded strategies is the least well-performing of all the Ngor commitments in the region.

In Malawi establishing and maintaining adequate human resources for sanitation and hygiene is an issue, there is a 40% vacancy rate for WASH roles, and the sector struggles with staff retention due to the lack of incentives. The Malawi team shared the steps they have taken to understand HR capacity shortages and gaps through a consultative HR capacity assessment undertaken by the department of human resource management and development.

The WASH sector in Malawi uses a multi-approach strategy to build HR capacity using in-service trainings, knowledge sharing forums and knowledge exchange visits, mentoring, and academic scholarships.

Zimbabwe case-study: Ngor commitment 7 to progressively eliminate untreated waste, encouraging its productive use

Across Southern Africa there has been limited progress in eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging productive re-use, especially in urban areas. While countries report that faecal sludge management (FSM) regulations are in place to govern disposal or re-use of faecal waste they are not enforced, and FSM is not consistently included in ODF and other sanitation service definitions.

The Zimbabwe team shared their experiences of the Small Towns WASH Programme, which is targeting 14 towns and aims to improve access to financially sustainable sewerage connection and treatment systems. There is some enforcement in the area of fecal waste disposal and re-use, and plans are in place to have independent regulation of the sector in the future.

Like other countries in the region Zimbabwe has not yet established a mechanism through which untreated fecal waste is tracked.

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

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

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

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

Dr. Kanangire Canisius,
Executive Secretary,
AMCOW

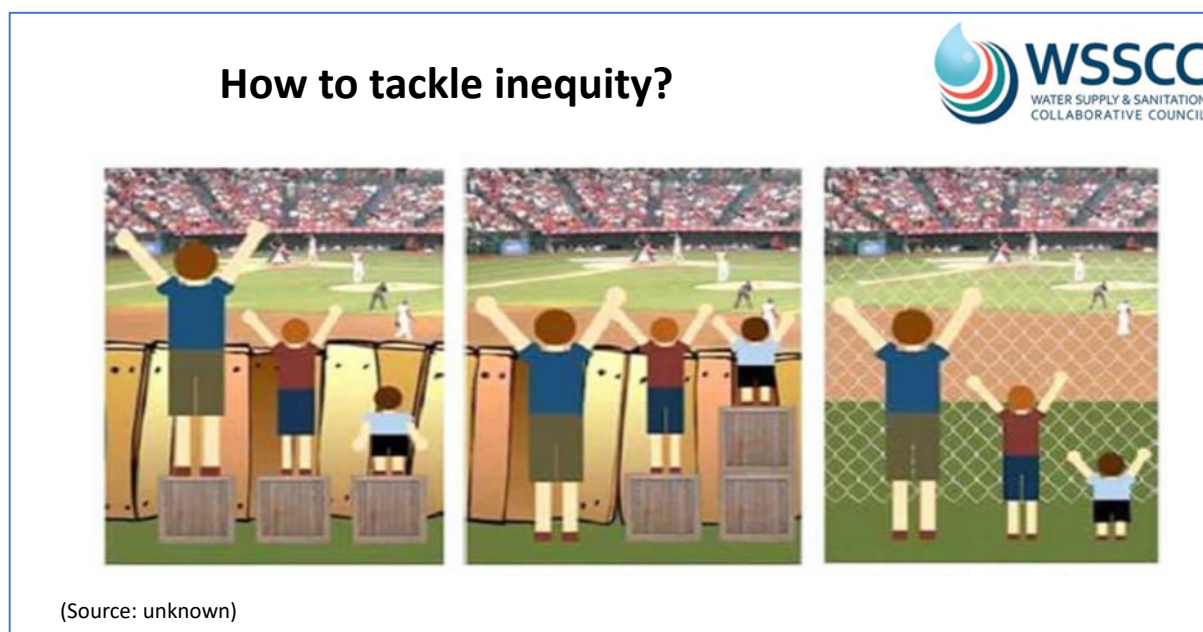


Figure 5: Strategies to address inequity

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

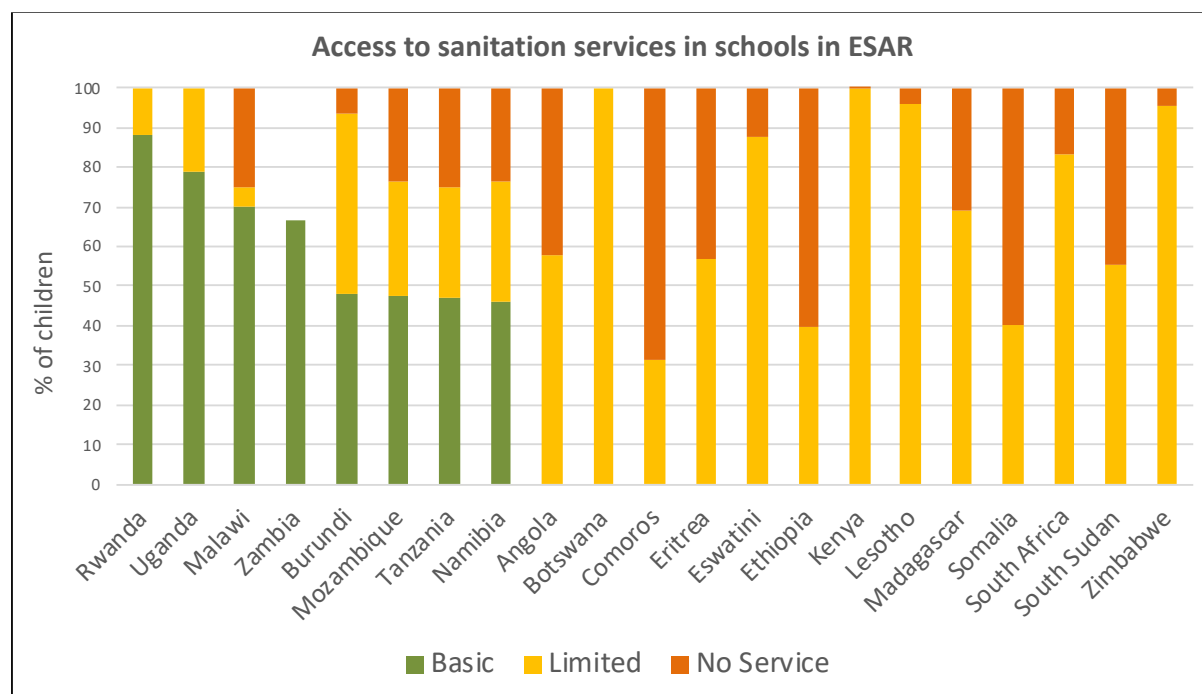
The Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPG) initiative aims to support African countries to develop inclusive sanitation policies, implementation strategies and legal frameworks for achieving safely managed sanitation and hygiene services across the continent. The ASPG will strengthen existing efforts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

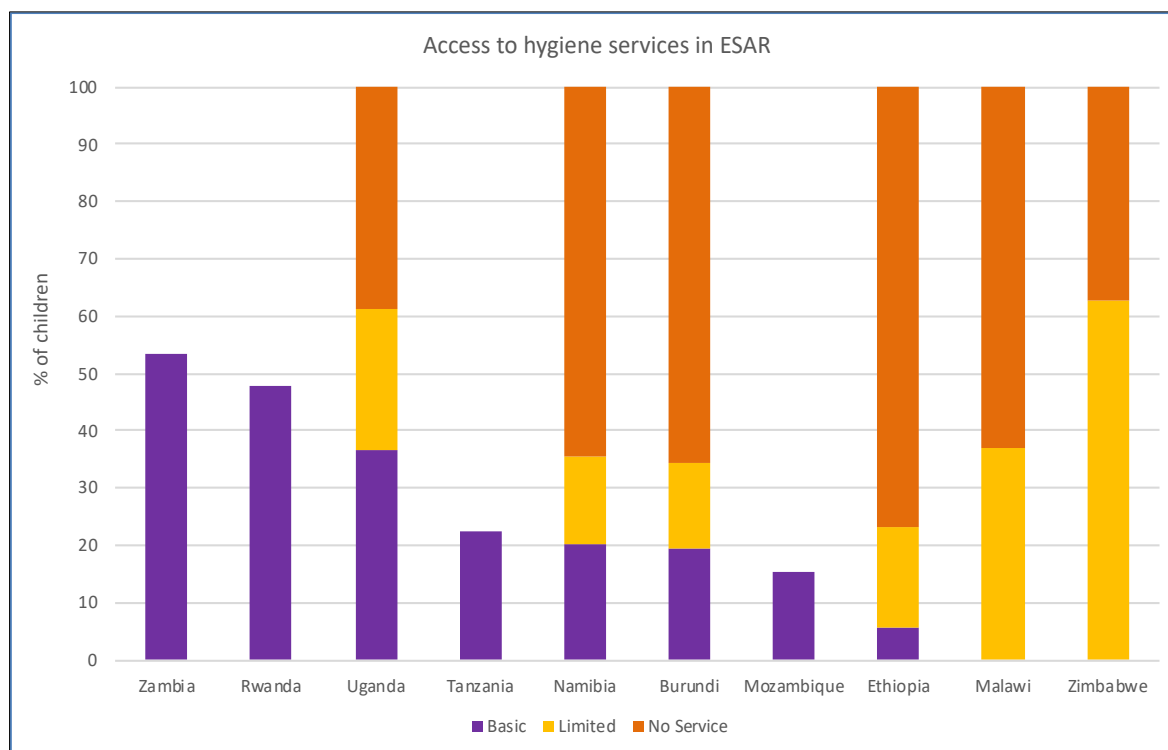
WASH in Schools: Ngor commitment 6 ensuring inclusive, safely-managed sanitation services and functional hand-washing facilities in public institutions and spaces

The SDG drive for universal WASH access includes WASH in institutional settings. Much like for household facilities, the joint monitoring 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 East and Southern Africa combined has found that only 25% of school children have access to basic sanitation services in schools (see figure 6). For hygiene only 12% of school children have access to basic hygiene services in schools (*handwashing facility with water and soap*). In terms of the enabling environment in Southern Africa 2/3 of countries in the region have a validated WinS policy or one under review for adoption. Sector financing remains the greatest bottleneck to sustainable WinS programming.

Figure 6: WASH in schools access in East and Southern Africa





Hygiene in Southern Africa: The Ngor commitments refer to both hygiene and sanitation and yet hygiene is often overlooked in planning and reporting.

The *State of Hygiene in Southern Africa* study was commissioned by WaterAid to gather evidence regarding: the status of hygiene practice in the region; the enabling environment and institutional arrangements for the promotion of hygiene behavior change; and key policy and programme bottlenecks for the prioritization of hygiene. Whereas SDG monitoring for hygiene considers only handwashing with soap, the WaterAid study took a broader definition which included five components of hygiene: 1) Handwashing with soap and water, 2) Safe and hygienic sanitation, 3) Household drinking water treatment and safe storage, 4) Food hygiene, 5) Menstrual hygiene management.

The study found that hygiene is scattered under different policies, and across different line ministries. Sanitation was the only hygiene practice that is consistently included in objectives and targets of policies and strategies across all countries. Menstrual hygiene management is the least well represented hygiene practice.

The study identified three key bottlenecks in the enabling environment which inhibit prioritization of hygiene. Firstly hygiene is deprioritised in government led sector coordination platforms which only include hygiene as a component of WASH. Secondly financial allocations for hygiene are inadequate. And thirdly there is a lack of hygiene data for decision making notably food hygiene, and menstrual hygiene.

3. Identifying national planning priorities

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

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

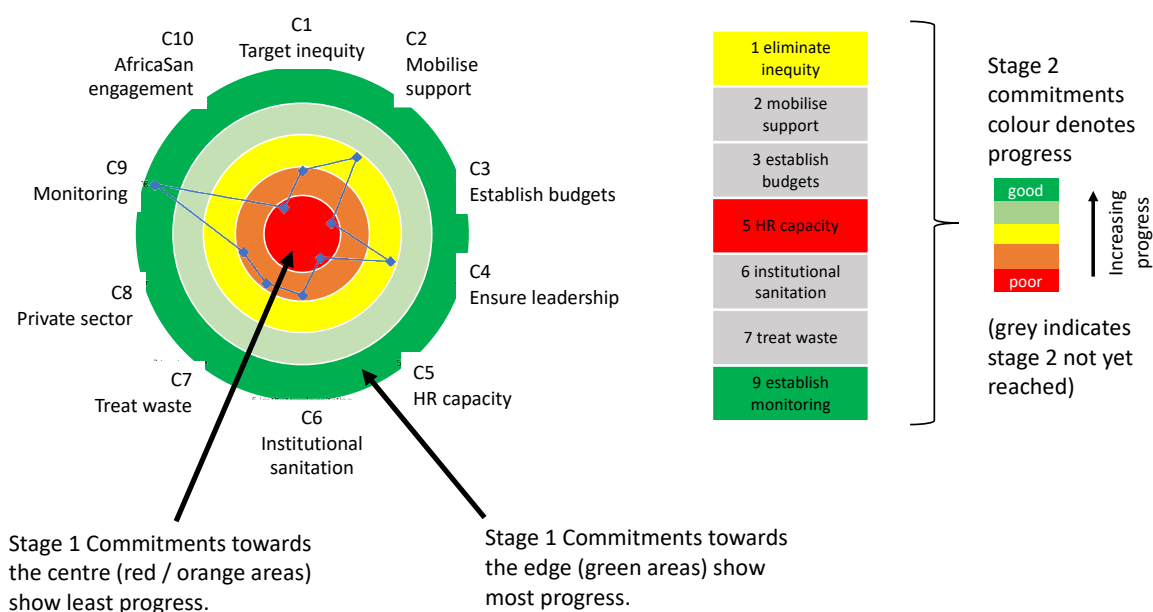


Figure 6: Guide to reading the country dashboard

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

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

BOTSWANA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	75%	2%	No data
Rural	39%	36%	No data

NO DATA

NO DATA

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)

Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)

Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

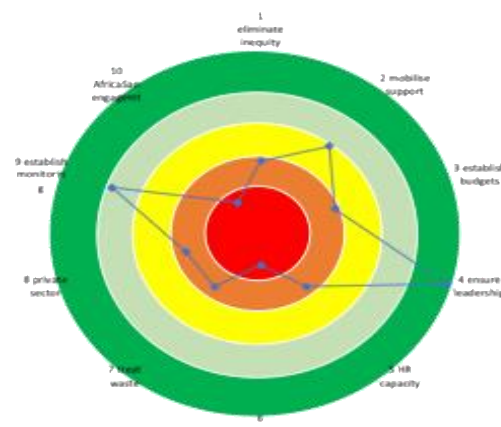
Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
C10	Prepare Back to office report for submission to PS office in regard to Johannesburg Ngor workshop				
C10	Host a half a day Meeting to debrief WASH team about the Ngor 2018/2019				
C10	Stakeholders Engagement for sensitization and commencement of data collection				
C10	Dissemination of Survey tool to relevant stakeholders requesting for data and Making follow-ups				
C10	WASH Team compile/ consolidation of Ngor Survey Report				
C10	Submission of Ngor Survey Report to AMCOW				

*Note that Botswana had not yet engaged in monitoring the Ngor commitments, however they intend to carry out monitoring in advance of AfricaSan 5 as indicated in their plan.

ESWATINI

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	58%	1%	48%
Rural	58%	14%	17%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

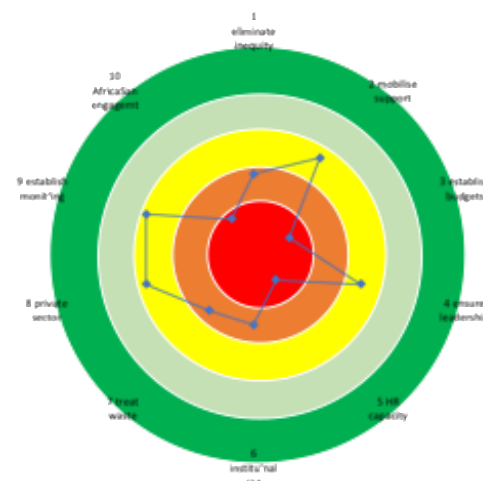
Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
C2	Facilitate the approval of National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy				
C3	Mobilize government to improve sanitation and hygiene budget				
C2	Finalize National Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy				
C2	Develop CLTS Protocols				
C9	Facilitate the incorporation of WASH SDGs indicators in MICS survey 2019				
C2	Develop Sanitation and Hygiene Regulations				
C2	Roll out CLTS throughout the country				
C2	Mobilize traditional leaders to enforce the provision of sanitation facilities in their areas of jurisdictions				
C9	Conduct a survey on WASH services coverage in schools and health facilities				

	Review Sanitation manual				
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LESOTHO

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	46%	4%	6%
Rural	43%	40%	1%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



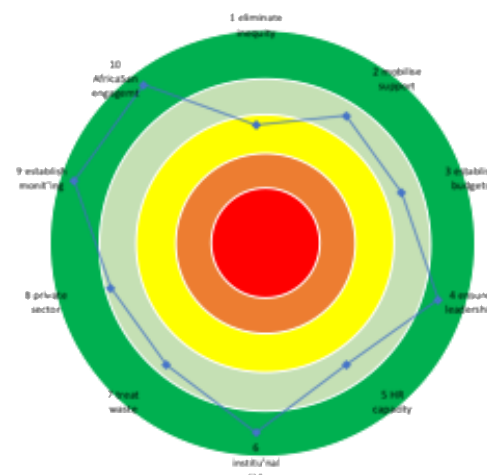
Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
C3	Sanitation financial tracking				
C3	Advocate for budget line for hygiene in the MoH				
C2	Fast track development of rural sanitation strategy				
C1	Develop National Sanitation and Hygiene services Standards and Guidelines				
C6	Develop National Sanitation and Hygiene services Standards and Guidelines – for institutions				
C4	Establish WASH Sub Regional Forum				
C7	Develop Waste Water Standards and Guidelines to eliminate untreated waste (by June 2020)				
C9	Finalise M&E and Reporting Framework for the water sector				

MALAWI

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	49%	2%	18%
Rural	43%	7%	8%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



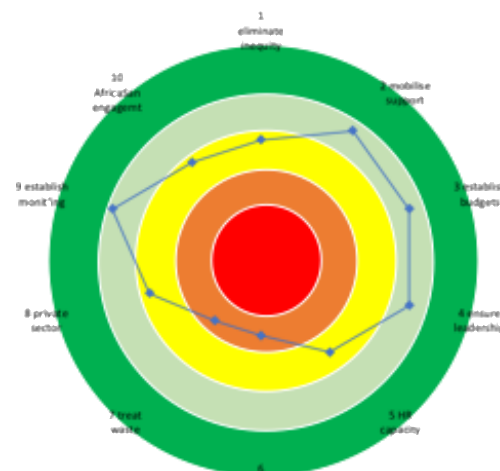
Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
C1	Facilitate the inclusiveness in latrine design and promotion across the nation				
C2	Lobby for increased financing of the WASH budget with Authorities				
C4	Strengthen the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordinating Unit by a way of developing a road map on how the coordination will be done				
C4	Strengthen the District Coordinating Team through mentorship and coaching visits				
C5	Engage the department of human resource management to provide posts warranty to fill in existing vacancies				
C8	Facilitate the buy in meetings with private sector to invest in unserved population in country				

MOZAMBIQUE

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	47%	12%	21%
Rural	12%	47%	8%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

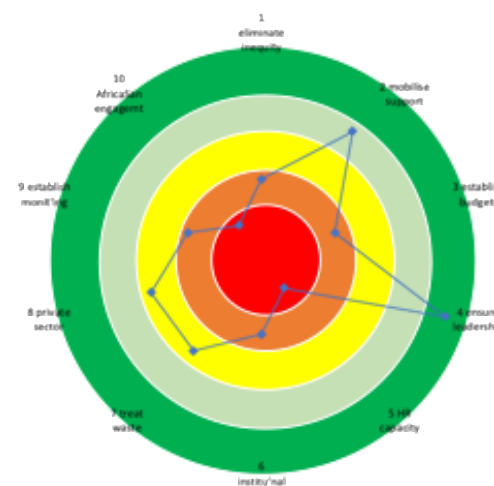
Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
C3	Advocacy for a Sanitation Budget line and learning from Zambia Experience;				
C10	Share with the Multisectoral Sanitation Group the learnt experiences from this Sub-Regional Meeting;				
C5	Continue dialogue with Ministry of Health on Rural Sanitation Strategy. Especially on the role of the Community Health Workers (APEs);				
C2	Participate in the International Convention of Sanitation – India October 2019				
C9	Pilot data collection of the new National Water and Sanitation Information System				
C2	Finalize and present (technical level) Rural Sanitation Strategy, currently on-going;				
C9	Analyze the data from the National Water and Sanitation Information System (Data Base);				

C9	Coordinate data collection and monitoring between The National Directorate For Water Supply and Sanitation and Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Administration Agency;				
C10	Advocacy for Mozambique participation in AfricaSan 5;				
C2	Start the elaboration of Communication Strategy for Behavior Change aiming Open Defecation Eradication;				
C6	Advocacy with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health to establish norms and standards for WASH at Public Institutions, Schools and Heath Centers;				
C1	Equity analyses of WASH access based on 2017 General Population and Housing Census				
C2	Submit the Rural Sanitation Strategy for Ministers Council approval;				
C5	Start Institutional Arrangement Revision regarding to Sanitation Services Provision and Strengthen Capacity Building in Municipal (Maputo, Quelimane, Tete and Nampula) and National Level (National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation), including Sub-National Level (District); services organization models;				
C6	Technical Support to finalize norms and standards for WASH at Public Institutions, Schools and Heath Centers				
C10	Participate in AfricaSan 5				
C2	Operationalization of the National Rural Sanitation Strategy				
C9	Establish a new base line from 2017 General Population and Housing Census for monitoring the SDG's Progress				
C3	Advocacy to increase Sanitation budget allocation				
C2	Operationalization of the Communication Strategy for Behavior Change aiming Open Defecation Eradication				

NAMIBIA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	55%	20%	62%
Rural	15%	76%	27%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

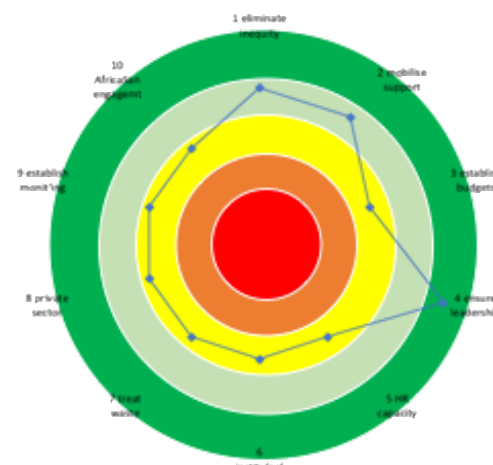
Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
C1, C3 & C4	Facilitation of Strategic meeting with principals of key line ministries				
C4	Identify a WASH champion at political level				
C2	Sensitize WASH Line Ministers on high level platforms on WASH (Coordination, financing, reporting)				
C4	Establish a Technical Task Force on WASH sector to accelerate WASH Ngor and SDGs				
C1	Review the national sanitation strategy				
C6	Launch and roll-out a national ODF advocacy campaign				
C6	Intensify roll-out of CLTS/SLTS				

C10	Advocate for high Level participation at at the AfricaSan				
C1, C9	Develop a WASH sector plan				
C3	Establish required financing needs and gaps for WASH SDGs (Investment Case)				
C9	Develop a joint monitoring system for the WASH sector (WSSIS)				
C1, C9	Complete the data collection and analysis of the WASH survey				

SOUTH AFRICA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	76%	1%	No data
Rural	69%	5%	No data

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

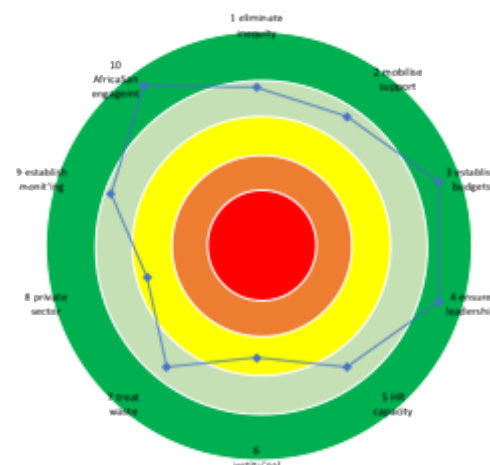
Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
C1	Improve focus on hygiene strategic plans				
C1	Promote more successful approaches to H&H – especially health clubs				
C2	Engage CoGTA to improve support to WSA to plan for sanitation targets (information strategy for wider access)				
C2	Guidelines for Integrated Development Plans (IDP) process to incorporate sanitation targets (JMP type progress reports, action plans to meet policy objectives)				
C4	Re-establish Provincial Sanitation Task Teams and MOU for the National Sanitation Task Team				
C5	Finalise and cost action plan in the National Water & Sanitation Master Plan				

C6	Engage with Department of Basic Education regarding progress on sanitation				
C6	Establish guideline for public toilets (non – schools) (Engage with Dept of Health on maintenance of facilities, engage with district municipalities re inspection of public facilities)				
C7	Strategy to assess environmental risks				
C7	Check list for environmental risk				
C7	Regulatory tools to assess level of risk (guidelines on productive re-use)				
C8	Give substance to Industrial Policy Action Plan (Guidelines for private sector use on operation and maintenance)				
C9	Alignment of the SDG reporting				
C9	Improve data presentation for decision making				

ZAMBIA

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	49%	1%	26%
Rural	19%	25%	5%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



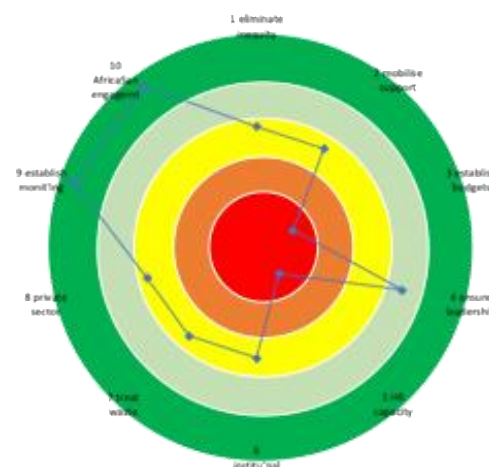
Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
C1	Develop TORs to assess the need to undertake nationally representative study/ assessment, of the poorest and most vulnerable populations to identify inequalities in sanitation and hygiene access and use				
C2	Identify platforms for public sharing of national sanitation and hygiene progress - Develop formats for sharing of national sanitation and hygiene progress				
C2	Follow up Policy Development and review of the Act				
C3	Map existing investment in 7NDP Implementation Plan, NUWSSP and NRWSSP to the SGDs (SDG 1.4)				
C3	Develop formula / calculation for establishing sanitation and hygiene percentage to GDP and use for tracking				

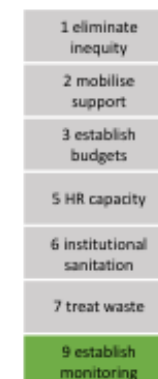
ZIMBABWE

	Population with access to basic sanitation	Population practicing open defecation	Population with basic handwashing with soap
Urban	54%	0%	46%
Rural	31%	39%	24%

Ngor vision summary (vision indicators)



Enabling environment summary (stage 1 indicators)



Progress summary (stage 2 indicators)

Ngor comm #	Activity planned	Timeframe			
		1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
C10	Meeting with key Ministers/PS/PD/Directors/Deputy Directors to present the report from the AfricaSan Sub- Regional Meeting				
	Development of Terms of reference for consultancies needed for Tools development & Evaluations etc				
C1	Design tools for carryout a representative study/assessment of the poorest & most vulnerable populations to identify inequalities in sanitation & Hygiene in both Urban & Rural Area s				
C1	Carryout the study on identifying the poorest & most vulnerable populations to identify inequalities in sanitation & Hygiene in both Urban & rural areas				

C1	Design tools to assess user satisfaction for rural areas to include the poorest & unserved populations				
C1	Development of a framework for regular evaluation of Institutional/financial/technical/social/environmental factors for the sustainability of Sanitation Services & National & Sub-national Levels				
C2	Establishment of a platforms for sharing data on Sanitation Progress with the public(national/sub-national/local level)				
C3	Finalisation & sharing of the WASH sector plan which addresses SDG1.4 & 6.2				
C3	Establishment of a Financial Tracking System to monitor expenditure on Sanitation & Hygiene across government bodies & NGOs				
C5	Review of the National S & H strategy to ensure that it addresses human resources needs				
C5	Develop a tool to assess HR capacity gaps in Sanitation & Hygiene across all bodies that deal with Sanitation & hygiene				

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 sessions⁷.

Southern African participants noted that the Ngor commitments remain very relevant and that there is scope to maintain the political commitments whilst expanding their reach in three ways:

- 1) To a **higher** level, exploring potential form endorsement through the AU Summit,
- 2) To **cascade** the Ngor commitments to lower levels of government
- 3) To a **broader** engagement, by securing commitments from other stakeholders such as NGOs / CSOs, private sector, and others.

Participants would like the AfricaSan5 conference to showcase scalable and systems-based lessons on low scoring commitment areas and cross-cutting bottlenecks including:

- **Financing:** Information and experiences from countries that have been successful in developing sanitation investment cases and used them for resource mobilization. Lesson from countries who have established mechanisms for tracing budgets.
- **Moving beyond the enabling environment** to securing change, from policy implementation to measuring progress and impact against the SDG targets.
- **Engaging with others for sanitation and hygiene.** Models of effective engagement with non-traditional WASH actors, for example incentives for private sector engagement in sanitation and hygiene beyond simple contracting, and opportunities for engagement with research and development organisations.
- **How to capture the hygiene aspects of the Ngor declaration** activities have focused on sanitation in terms of household sanitation, whilst paying less attention to hygiene. Without specific focus from the outset, hygiene risks becoming a brake acting on sector progress.

⁷ See annex 4 for full details.

Annex 1: List of participants

S/N	NAME AND SURNAME	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
1	Robert mutepta	MEWC	Zimbabwe
2	Daison Rodrecks	Ministry of health zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
3	ABIGAIL TEVERA	UNICEF	Zimbabwe
4	Chilufya chileshe	water Aid	Zambia
5	Shuuya mathew	UNICEF	NAMIBIA
6	Mamohloding thagate	WEC	South Africa
7	Alleshi wesley	DWC	RSA
8	Holystone kafanikhale	ministry of health malawi	Malawi
9	Asayire kapira	WESNet	Malawi
10	Jamie myers	IOS	U.K
11	Tyler cloud	WRC	South Africa
12	Alcino luisnhamme	DNAAS/MZ	Mozambife
13	Jaime carlos muhate	DNAAS/MO	Mozambique
14	Chengetani kangangwaw	ministry of healht botswana	Botswana
15	Ian pearson	Dept water & sanitation	South Africa
16	IREEN mandilola	DWA	Botswana
17	Sudhir piuay	WRC	South Africa
18	B mommen	UNICEF	Mozambique
19	Robert kampata	water Aid	South Africa
20	Sophie hickling	USAID WALIS	Regional
21	Theoplous bantalle	USAID WALIS	Senegal
22	edward dlamini	MOH	swaziland
23	Daaniel sithole	MOH-EHD	Eswajini
24	Duduzile twayi	MOH-EHD	DWS
25	uguru emmanuel C	AMCOW	Nigeria
26	Joe adeleye	AMCOW	Nigeria
27	Motebele setefane	water commisssions	Lesotho
28	Mosepeli ratikane	MOH-EHD	Lesotho
29	Felix malaehamela	ministry of water	Lesotho
30	George s thahenry	MWLS DWS	Botswana
31	Buchuzya soko	MWDSEP	Zambia
32	Davy NG'oma	water aid	Zambia
33	Douglas singanga	MWDSEP	Zambia
34	Kitch bawa	AMCOW	Nigeria
35	Dennis behvmann	DWS RSA	South Africa
36	Jabwani thadzi	MSAIWD	Malawi
37	Theopolina L. nantanga	MAWF-DWSSA	Namibia
38	Phillip T. Uushona	MAWF	Namibia
39	Bernaid keraita	UNICEF	Kenya
40	Nicolas dickson	IRL	NL
41	Thomas banda	AMCOW	Nigeria
42	T shemuis malalwane	DWS	South Africa

Annex 2: Peer reviews of country plans

	Summary of feedback to plans given by the panel of peers
Botswana	- It was noted that Botswana had not yet engaged in monitoring the Ngor commitments, however they intend to carry out monitoring in advance of AfricaSan 5 as indicated in their plan. - When the Ngor monitoring takes place the panel recommend that efforts to include civil society in the process be identified. The panel recommended that Botswana identify the ample learning from other countries at the sub-regional meeting on the monitoring process. - The panel would be interested to hear whether the plan will be developed to include key lessons from this sub-regional meeting
Eswatini	- The panel would have liked to see more directly how the planned activities relate to the commitments, and to have more details (for instance regarding the advocacy tool for mobilising budgets) - The panel noted that Eswatini's Ngor monitoring shows that many enabling environment factors are still in red for example human resources, which should be addressed. - The plan could be strengthened by including activities on commitment areas related to institutional sanitation and FSM which were gaps in the report. - There is no activity included to evaluate sustainability, the panel recommended the Eswatini team include a sustainability check.
Lesotho	- The panel noted that the plan addressed the strengths and challenges in Lesotho, but requested further clarification on whether the financial and human resources are already available (and if not, what the plan to mobilise them is) - The panel recommended that the Lesotho team Look at budget tracking tools such as Trackfin and GLAAS which could provide support to government accountants.
Malawi	- The panel noted that the plan should be more specific, with a more detailed timeline and list of responsibilities. It would be good to focus on what is important for Malawi and put more detail into the key priorities - The panel wished to know on what basis the Malawi team would lobby for additional funds. - Regarding HR capacity, the plan mentions only vacancy filling, the team were asked to consider what are the critical gaps, and whether hiring new people or the training and capacity development of existing staff was required. - Malawi has not achieved progress on certain areas of commitment 7 (untreated waste), the panel recommends a specific activity on this. - Tracking user satisfaction is also a gap in the Ngor monitoring which the Malawi team were asked to consider.
Mozambique	The Mozambique team were commended for planning to learn more from other countries in the region particularly on the budget process from Zambia.

	• The team were asked to consider how the activities planned at national level will trickle down to trickle down to sub-national level and service providers • The team were requested to verify the chronology of activities especially regarding advocacy efforts which seem to pre-date the completion of the communication strategy. • What co-ordination spaces and platforms are in place that can be used to support advocacy efforts? • The panel noted that there are still red areas in Mozambique's Ngor monitoring report around commitment 5 on HR capacity, commitment 7 on waste treatment, and commitment 8 on engagement of the private sector. The Mozambique team were encouraged to more specifically address this in their plan (and at sub-national level)
Namibia	• The team were commended for presenting a very clear plan with clear follow-up, however it was noted that some of the timeframes in the plan are over-ambitious. They panel would also like to see the corresponding cost estimates and budget sources. • Regarding support and co-ordination, setting up a task force seems a critical part to kick start other thing i.e. human resources, tackling inequity
South Africa	• The panel recommended several areas where the plan could be strengthened with greater details: • Under Commitment 4 there is scope to include an assessment of the cause of inactivity of task teams, so that the problem can be addresses. • Establishing budget came up in Ngor monitoring report for South Africa – is there a sense of what that gap is? What are the costs of the actions presented? • Commitment 8, Private sector engagement - is there a role in improving engagement and making sanitation a higher priority • Commitment 7 on waste treatment, the panel would like to see whether there are plans around monitoring of faecal sludge entering the environment • Addressing inequalities in rural areas – are there actions needed to be taken for that?
Zambia	• The panel noted that in Zambia the Enabling environment is very successful. It would be good to reflect on what the trigger is / has been for progress, and at the same time identify which aspects of the EE still need to be addressed. • The task now is to move from a string EE to “getting the work done” to operationalize the targets. • The EE for institutional sanitation is an areas that is not performing as well as others in Zambia, the panel requested details on how this would be addressed in the plan. • Although the Zambia team plan to undertake a survey to identify the poorest, the panel noted that this could be costly and recommended that the Zambia team make use of local authority knowledge, which can often provide this information. • It would be good to have more information on the process of sharing information on progress to those who would like to hear it

	Finally on the activity to develop the investment calculation/formula, the panel commended the Zambia team on this initiative and requested that they share the formula once they come up with it.
Zimbabwe	- The panel noted that the activities in the plan are targeted towards addressing the weaker areas of the Ngor commitment monitoring for Zimbabwe. They would like to understand more clearly what the bigger picture is in terms of other national priorities that exist. - The panel would like to see more detail on the tools and approaches to be used to lobby the Ministry of Finance for additional funds. - The panel also had questioned regarding the institutional arrangements in Zimbabwe in terms of donor support, government support and civil society? And how various stakeholders will be engaged so that a complete and representative report is produced. - The panel noted a shortfall in the plan around commitment 5 on addressing HR capacity gaps, and recommended that the Zimbabwe team address this as an area that underpins sector progress.

Annex 3: Feedback on the commitments monitoring process

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

1. Ngor Commitment monitoring guidance package (including guidance docs 1 & 2, the excel 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
• Overall countries were positive about the indicators and guidance • It was felt that the urban / rural division was useful even when there was much overlap and similar results. It was suggested by South Africa to include an aspect for slums/informal settlements • There is a need to explain the vision indicators • There should be clear links between the commitments and the SDGs. It was noted that this provided in the guidance documentation and that the vision level indicators that are not listed in the guidance have also been aligned to the extent possible with the relevant SDGs • Some countries expressed that there are many reporting processes and fatigue around meetings such as those used for the AfricaSan reporting process. It would be easier if the various international initiatives to monitor from AMCOW, GLAAS, JMP, etc. were harmonized. Some ideas included having an information system with all the results, having the same focal points, and addressing differences in wording. At an international level, it was explained that some harmonization has been ongoing and the Ngor Vision and Commitment indicators and guidance materials draw links between these indicators and those from GLAAS and JMP. Ultimately, there were no specific changes to indicators suggested. Related comments on the tools during the indicator discussions: • The staging of indicators in the input sheet could be clearer • The criteria should be more explicit to score accordingly. This could be addressed by making the criteria available directly on the input sheet. • The availability of a help desk was not clear for countries, it was felt very little time was provided to fill in the data, and the lack of training was challenge (e.g. when to fill NA vs insufficient information etc.). • It was felt that it would be important to include the participant lists and entities involved in reporting and not just the focal point.
Ngor Commitment monitoring guidance package
• Excel Drop-Down menu is not working (Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique) • Translation French-English in the Excel tool not complete (South Africa) • A clear differentiation between Not applicable and Insufficient data is required (eSwatini) • 2016 Column: it is not clear what it is meant to do (Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa) • The difference between internal comment vs. public comment is not clear (Zambia, Namibia, Mozambique) • The guidance documents are quite impressive (Mozambique, Zambia) • Stage 1 vs Stage 2 indicators were not very clear on the Excel tool (Zimbabwe). It is suggested to close / hide Stage 2 indicator if Stage 1 is not achieved. • What is the frequency of the reporting?

- Challenge: information required to inform the Excel tool is not available, as the country is not prepared for it; there is an alignment issue.

Timelines and communications

- Help Desk details need to be more clearly communicated (countries did not know)
- Webinar: there were issues accessing the webinars and a last minute announcement. It is recommended to improve the communication around the webinar & recording and to update the mailing list. There was a suggestion to use a different platform for the webinar (Zimbabwe, Zambia)

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

Summary of brain-storming exercise.

<i>Financing</i>	Financial resources for sanitation Investment cases - developing Tracking budgets Budget lines Resource mobilization
<i>Hygiene</i>	Where is hygiene?
<i>Untreated waste</i>	What works in productive re-use of waste?
<i>Private sector and non-traditional actors</i>	What is the role of R+D in sanitation and hygiene? What are the new innovations and how do we rate whether they are effective / usable / workable? What is the role of the private sector? How can we incentivize the private sector to engage in sanitation?
<i>Leadership and political commitment</i>	How do we establish the political environment for change? Examples of success. How do we move from policies to implementation?
<i>WASH in institutions</i>	Examples of success
<i>SDGs</i>	Progress monitoring, where are we, what is the impact

Recommendations for AMCOW and AfricaSan5 – participants made the following comments

- Lessons shared should be scalable and systems based
- Conference sessions should target learning and sharing on low scoring commitments
- The conference should have a community voice, from the ground to tell us what is really happening at the interface.
- Is there scope for taking the commitments to a higher level – such as through the AU Summit to get endorsement from the heads of state?
- We need commitments from other stakeholders – not just political commitments, but thinking about the for example how NGOs commit
- We need to make sure that the commitments filter down to lower levels of government.