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Thoughts on achieving universal basic sanitation and progress against the Ngor Declaration

Analysis of country reports on the Ngor Commitment on Sanitation and Hygiene provides some insights that, whilst not necessarily causal, are interesting to consider going forward.

Across Eastern Africa countries, there is a correlation between access to (at least) basic sanitation levels and enabling environment scores of most commitments. Countries with higher enabling environment scores (stage 1 indicators) have higher access to (at least) basic sanitation.

Several countries had the enabling environment in place to be able to report on commitment progress (stage 2 indicators). For these, countries with higher basic sanitation levels reported more progress against several commitments including:

- Commitment 1 – eliminating inequalities
- Commitment 6 - institutional sanitation
- Commitment 7 - fecal waste treatment

KEY TO UNDERSTANDING THE COMMITMENTS PROGRESS

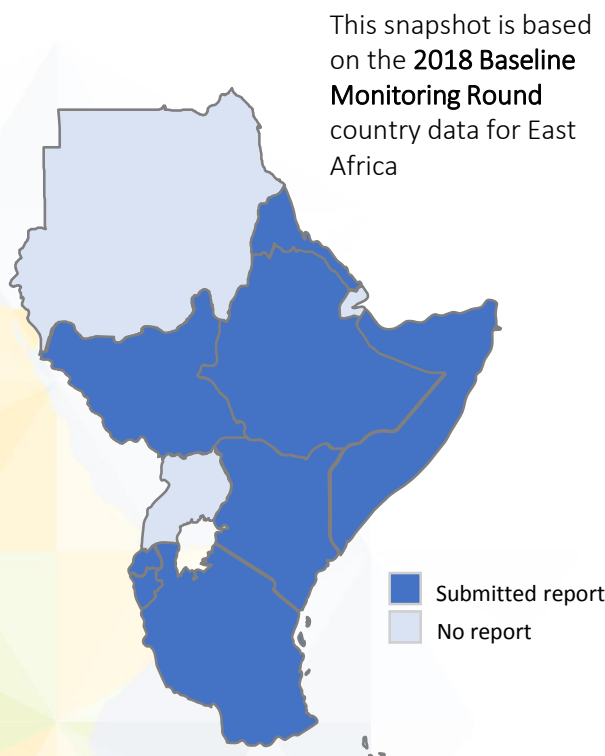
SYMBOLS:



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

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

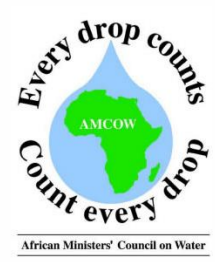
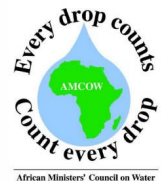
Progress against each commitment can be seen at a glance, mostly green segments or bars show good progress, whilst mostly red segments or bars show limited progress.



This snapshot is based on the **2018 Baseline Monitoring Round** country data for East Africa

- Submitted report
- No report

Footnotes:
 (1) Source: Monitoring the eThekweni Commitments on Sanitation endline report (AfricaSan 4 report, 2015)
 (2) Date source: Progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines. Geneva: WHO and UNICEF, 2017. See <https://washdata.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2018-01/JMP-2017-report-final.pdf> for definitions
 (3) Hygiene data presented refers to the 8 countries in the region with data available on handwashing with soap.



Eastern Africa Snapshot

MONITORING THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

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

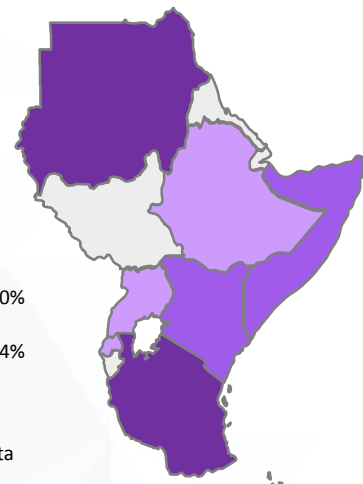
- Across the region there has been significant progress in commitments relating to establishing leadership and coordination structures, and government-led monitoring and review systems. These are key areas which drive progress (1).
- Establishing budgets for sanitation and hygiene, and developing and funding strategies to bridge the human resources capacity gap remain critical bottlenecks which threaten to undermine progress.
- Progress in eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging its productive re-use is also limited.

TRACKING THE NGOR DECLARATION VISION

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

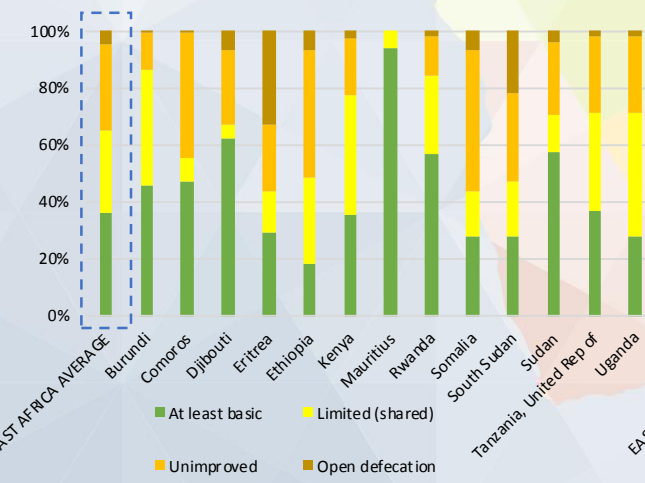
- The vision of the Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene predates, but closely aligns to SDG targets 1.4 and 6.2.
- Less than 20% of region's rural population, and only one third of the urban population have access to at least basic sanitation(2).
- Open defecation is a predominantly rural issue in East Africa, one quarter of the rural population practice open defecation. This average figure masks several countries with considerably higher rates of OD (60-90%)(2).
- Hygiene practice is also low – only 12% rural and 28% urban households in the region have basic handwashing with soap facilities(2,3).

National coverage basic hand washing with soap

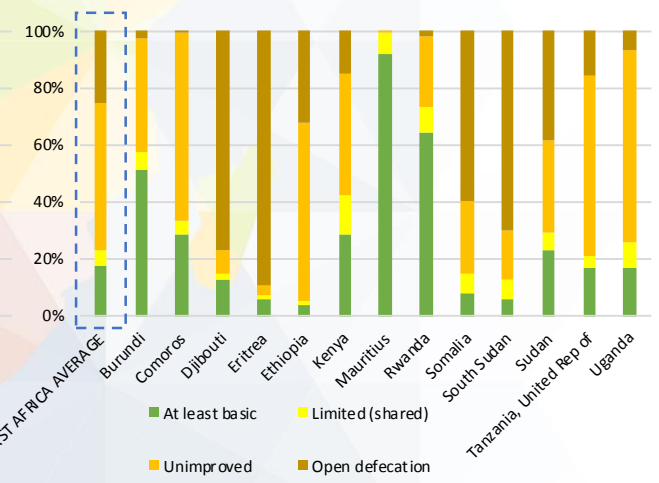


- 25%-50%
- 10%-24%
- <10%
- No data

Urban sanitation



Rural sanitation



Legend for Urban and Rural Sanitation:
 At least basic (green), Limited (shared) (yellow), Unimproved (orange), Open defecation (brown)

Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene

EAST AFRICA BASELINE PROGRESS OVERVIEW



THE NGOR COMMITMENTS ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PROGRESS AT A GLANCE (Key pg 4)

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Summary of progress and bottlenecks across the region

Want to learn more? In East Africa the following countries have reported significant progress in this commitment.

<p>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</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall there has been some progress on achieving this commitment in most countries. There has been slightly greater progress in rural areas than urban areas. Most countries have established sanitation and hygiene strategic plans which address the needs of the poorest, most marginalised and unserved populations, and some countries have established sustainability evaluation mechanisms. Progress against the commitment is hindered by a lack of objective studies against which to identify and target the poorest and most vulnerable populations with services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rwanda ✓ United Republic of Tanzania
<p>2. Mobilise support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Across East African countries there has been some progress on mobilizing support and resources for sanitation and hygiene in both urban and rural areas. There is a high degree of alignment between national visions and the SDGs, and sanitation and hygiene policies are well established. However funding and implementation of sun-national sanitation and hygiene plans is a limitation that remains to be addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ethiopia ✓ Rwanda
<p>3. Establish and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines that consistently increase annually to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP by 2020</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing budget lines for sanitation and hygiene remains a key challenge across East Africa. Only one country in the region reports having an investment plan for sanitation and hygiene which is aligned to both SDG targets (1.4 and 6.2). While some countries report that budgets allocations for sanitation are increasing, none have reached 0.5% GDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ethiopia
<p>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</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the East Africa region ensuring that leadership for sanitation and hygiene is clear and that coordination is effective at all levels has performed the most strongly of all the Ngor Commitments. Almost all countries in the region report that there is a government body with a clear mandate to lead and coordinate sanitation and hygiene activities, and half of countries reported that multiple sectors are engaged in coordination activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ South Sudan ✓ Rwanda ✓ United Republic of Tanzania ✓ Ethiopia
<p>5. Develop and fund strategies to bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap at all levels</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 both urban and rural settings. Only two countries report having carried out an assessment of needs, and having national targets and milestones which are implemented and on-track. Without accelerated action to address human resource capacity needs, progress in sanitation and hygiene will be undermined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Burundi ✓ Ethiopia
<p>6. Ensure inclusive, safely-managed sanitation services and functional hand-washing facilities in public institutions and spaces</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most countries in East Africa have made progress towards having standards, targets and milestones for sanitation and hygiene services in some, if not all, institutional settings. National targets for school and health facility sanitation and hygiene services are reported as positive in approximately half of countries, although not all targets are on track (no country reports being on track for all national institutional sanitation targets). Progress is less clear for sanitation and hygiene services in “other” public institutions and spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ethiopia ✓ United Republic of Tanzania ✓ Burundi
<p>7. Progressively eliminate untreated waste, encouraging its productive use;</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in eliminating untreated waste, and encouraging productive re-use is extremely poor in the region. While countries report that FSM is included in definitions and service standards, very few countries have comprehensive and enforced regulations in place to govern disposal or re-use of faecal waste even in urban areas. A key bottleneck to addressing this commitment is that no country in the region reports having a mechanism through which untreated fecal waste entering the environment is tracked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ethiopia ✓ United Republic of Tanzania ✓ Burundi
<p>8. Enable and engage the private sector in developing innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services especially for the marginalised and unserved;</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been some progress in engaging the private sector for sanitation and hygiene in the region, but this progress is not yet benefitting the poorest. While almost all countries report having a private sector engagement strategy, only three report having specific private sector targets for the marginalized and unserved. As a result, half of countries report that the private sector is not providing sanitation and hygiene products and services to the poorest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ United Republic of Tanzania ✓ Burundi
<p>9. Establish government-led monitoring, reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems;</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been strong progress in establishing government-led monitoring and review systems in the region. Almost all countries report having country sanitation and hygiene monitoring systems in place, although in some cases data is not yet fully available for use by all government and partners. Over half of countries report having an inclusive sector review process, which is aligned to the SDG targets, however this is not always linked to review recommendations being funded and implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rwanda ✓ Eritrea ✓ Kenya (also Ethiopia and Tanzania)
<p>10. Enable continued active engagement with AMCOW's AfricaSan process</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Africa has a strong history of active engagement in the AfricaSan movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rwanda ✓ Eritrea ✓ Kenya (also Ethiopia and Tanzania)