

# Conférence internationale sur les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) : quel agenda pour le Sénégal ?

## Senegal National Workshop on Data Roadmaps for Sustainable Development

King Fahd Palace, Dakar, Sénégal - 12 et 13 octobre 2016



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## Impact of a crisis: human and economic terms



- 663 million people without improved water—though c.2 billion without safe water
- 2.4 billion without basic sanitation
- Inequality: rural/urban, rich/poor, marginalised, burden falling disproportionately on women and children
- Diarrhoea among the biggest killer diseases of children

**•80% of countries surveyed said that they had insufficient resources to meet their water and sanitation targets (GLAAS 2014).**

# Current indicators



Indicator 6.1: “Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services.”

Indicator 6.2.1 “Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand washing facility with soap and water.”

# What we should measure: Water

- **Disaggregating by service level**, so that we measure improvements in access to basic services such as community boreholes, as well as the higher level of household services, is essential to respond to the target language of equitable access providing basic services for those who have nothing is more important than upgrading access for those who already have a basic service.

## **This is also essential to support:**

- a. Target 11.1, as basic water services are used to determine whether housing is substandard or slum.
- b. Target 1.4, as basic services must include water.

# Still on water...

- **Disaggregating by location (eg. homes, schools, health centres)**, so that we measure access for people outside the home, particularly in healthcare facilities and schools where highly vulnerable people often spend a lot of time, is essential if the target of 'universal access' is to be reached.

## **This is also essential to support:**

- Target 4a for education, which specifically references basic water services in schools.
- Target 3.8 for health coverage, whatever targets are eventually agreed to monitor Universal Health Coverage (UHC), as quality healthcare cannot be delivered without water services to maintain a hygienic environment.

# On sanitation...

- **Disaggregating by service level** , so that we measure improvements in access to basic services such as household latrines, as well as the higher level of sewerered sanitation, is essential to response to the target language of equitable access.

## **This is also essential to support:**

- a. Target 11.1, as basic sanitation services are used to determine whether housing is Substandard or slum.
- b. Target 1.4, as basic services must include sanitation

# Still on sanitation....

- **Disaggregating by location (eg. homes, schools, health centres)** , so that we measure access for people outside the home, particularly in healthcare facilities and schools where highly vulnerable people often spend a lot of time, is essential if the target of 'universal access' is to be reached.

## **This is also essential to support:**

- a. Target 4a for education, which specifically references basic sanitation services in schools.
- b. Target 3.8 for health coverage, whatever targets are eventually agreed to monitor Universal Health Coverage (UHC), as quality healthcare cannot be delivered without sanitation services to ensure dignity and a hygienic environment

# Indicator 1.4.1

- Definition of basic service must include basic water and basic sanitation
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme already measures the proportion of population with access to these services
- To achieve the vision of Goal 1 to eradicate poverty everywhere in all its forms, basic services must include basic water service and basic sanitation service.



# Indicator 3.8.1

- **“Percentage of health care facilities with safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene.”**
- 3.8 should be tracked using two indicators covering i) financial risk protection and ii) service coverage.

# Some issues to clarify going forward

- The length of time is a concern. Member states (e.g. UK) are using this as an excuse not to report.
- Clarity over the process is also an issue between the PGA statement and UNGA in opening these up again for discussion
- Transparency in the process is also a concern. There is very little clarity on why some indicators have been opened up for deliberation and others have not.
- we still don't know from when data will be collected, i.e. what exactly will progress be measured against?)

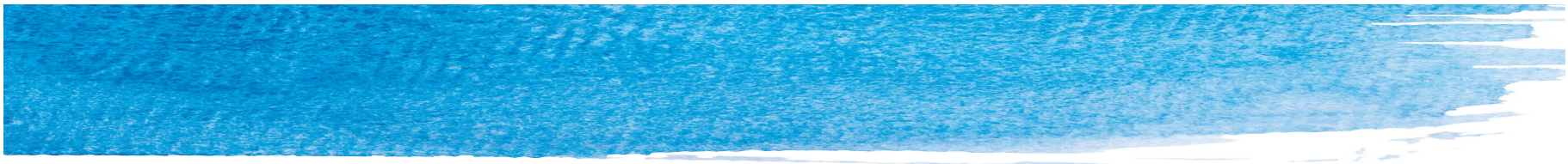
# National level actions...

- Harmonise, update and integrate data systems
- Data should be disaggregated to enable better planning, targeting and financing to reach the poorest
- Access should be enhanced to improve monitoring and follow up
- Baselines must be clear-where are you starting from?

# Summary of the issues



- Indicators for both water (6.1.1) and sanitation (6.2.1) require disaggregation by service level and by location (home, school, health centre)
- Definition of basic services under indicator 1.4.1 must include basic water and basic sanitation
- Tracer interventions under indicator 3.8.1 must include: “Percentage of health care facilities with safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene”



- **Let's make the change and leave no one behind**

- **Thank You**

**Thank you**

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