

THE ROADMAP FROM DAKAR TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS ON SANITATION AND WATER

The Urgency

- At any given moment, about half the world's poor are sick from diseases due to unsafe sanitation and water.
- The sheer frequency of disease in early childhood is the main cause of malnutrition, poor physical and mental growth, and early death.
- Lack of safe water supply and sanitation robs hundreds of millions of women and girls of dignity, energy and time.
- A third of the world lives in daily environment of squalor, smells and disease on the door step.
- Hygiene-related illness saps economic growth and costs billions of working days each year.

The Destination: the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- For Water: By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water.
- For Sanitation: By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation ¹

^{1/} Adopted as an additional goal at the UN World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, 2002

What is the Roadmap and How to Use It.

- The Roadmap is action-oriented, providing a means to move beyond rhetoric.
- It is a tool to assess whether a country is on track, moving in the right direction and using the right vehicle to achieve the MDGs. Depending on the situation and context, it can be used by stakeholder groups to undertake situation analysis, advocacy, planning, implementation, and monitoring of progress at all levels towards achievement of MDGs in any country.
- It is to be used by politicians, decision-makers, sector professionals, WASH coordinators and coalitions, and all other civil society stakeholders, including not least clients and service users, and the donor community. It requires that everyone accepts responsibility and accountability – especially and primarily at country level - for achievement of the MDGs for sanitation and water.
- The Roadmap is based on best practices emerging from the Global WASH Forum and the regional WASH consultations.
- Further it builds on important sector principles and approaches that have formed WSSCC's work to date, e.g. Vision 21, the Iguazu Action Plan (IAP, 2000), and targeted advocacy at World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Johannesburg, 2002), the 3rd World Water Forum (Kyoto, 2003), and the Commission on Sustainable Development 12th Session (CSD-12) (New York, 2004), and the report of the MDG Task Force on Water and Sanitation.
- The Roadmap comprises 22 critical signposts towards successful achievement of the MDGs for sanitation and water, and is presented as in checklist/matrix form.
- Every “No” must be worked on until it becomes a “Yes”. Only then can we say there is true (political) will to meet the MDGs for sanitation and water.

The Roadmap Stems from Dakar

The Global WASH Forum, 29 November – 3 December 2004, Dakar, Senegal

- The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Senegal, organized this Global WASH Forum.
- Overall theme of the Global WASH Forum: Water, sanitation and hygiene for all – solutions and actions: local and national, with special focus on four sub-themes: (a) finance, (b) coalitions, (c) local government, and (d) policy.
- Global WASH Forum participants: Some 500 politicians, donor representatives, and sanitation and water sector professionals both from public sector and civil society meeting from all over the globe.
- Common characteristic of all participants: A burning passion that the MDGs shall be met on time in sustainable fashion, leading to better health, achievement of other MDGs, poverty alleviation, and dignity for all women, men and children within our lifetimes.
- The outputs from the Forum: (1) The Dakar Statement, and (2) the Roadmap from Dakar (this document).

The Dakar Statement

We, the 500 people meeting here in Dakar for the First Global WASH Forum, managed by the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council and hosted by the Government of Senegal, encouraged by the resolve of the international community at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to implement practical actions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals on water, sanitation, and human settlements and by the decision of the Commission on Sustainable Development to focus on these issues as a priority,

- confirm our unswerving commitment to water, sanitation and hygiene as human rights and as vital components of sustainable human development;
- believe that the global Millennium Development Goal targets for water and sanitation are achievable, through special efforts on sanitation and in Africa;
- reaffirm the need to create genuine political will at the national and local levels to translate rhetoric into action;
- assert that the MDGs must form the basis both for national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) processes and WASH roadmaps and for international support through aid, trade reform and cancellation of the unpayable debts of the world's poorest countries;
- endorse the celebration of a Sanitation and Hygiene Week from March 15 through March 21 as an action oriented programme, leading into the World Water Day.

(for full text see www.wsscc.org)

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The Roadmap for Achieving the MDGs for Sanitation and Water

Signpost	Yes	No	If No, consider these good practices as starting points for action!
Political Will			
1. Are we willing to rise to the challenge ?			The essential question! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no, stop here
2. Do we have champions to drive the process?			Movers and shakers! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show decision-makers what it means to live without access to sanitation and water. Find influential advocates and leaders – get them on board – develop opportunities to speak out and take action. Get women to take a lead! Support the champions. Develop a spirit of partnership towards the fulfilment of the MDGs at local and national levels.
Enabling Framework – Policies and Strategies			
3. Is there a national MDG-based sanitation and water “roadmap”?			Make a national Roadmap <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make MDG-based Roadmaps at local and national levels (see guidance below). Make country-owned processes founded on consultations with stakeholders. Link with existing country-wide planning and budgeting systems (PRSP and MTEF). Recognize people’s right to water and sanitation – everyone has a right to access. What about everybody else - the other half?
4. Are we successfully integrating water, sanitation and hygiene with e.g. other health programs, education, agriculture, environment, etc. to ensure we achieve all MDGs and contribute to sustainable development?			Points of entry - make the links <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place water and sanitation at the centre of development Show how water and sanitation contribute to other MDGs and poverty alleviation. Integrate water, sanitation and hygiene work with disease-specific prevention (e.g. fluoride and arsenic). Learn lessons from, and link to, HIV/AIDS programmes. Promote school sanitation and school hygiene education. Give priority in water resources allocation to meeting basic human needs. Integrate sanitation in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and efficiency plans. Use a total waste management approach. Consider the whole shit and rubbish picture!
5. Is there good sector co-ordination ?			Work together <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure everyone is working together. Agree on roles, responsibilities and accountabilities. Listen to all stakeholders. Learn from past experiences – the good and the bad! Learn by doing – build capacity alongside implementation. Coordinate front-line staff (often from health and education) and technical staff (often in infrastructure or utilities). Develop norms, guidelines and technical standards.
6. Is good hygiene an integral part of water, sanitation and settlement pro-			WAS(s)H <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make the link between hygiene behaviour and water and sanitation

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grams?			tion by promoting good household and communal practices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlist public institutions (schools, clinics, etc.) as learning and demonstration centres for good hygiene. Build capacity to run behaviour change programmes. Focus on achieving good hygiene practice – not only education and information. Be a hygiene role model for children – change behaviour.
7. Do hygiene and sanitation have defined institutional homes at appropriate levels with dedicated staff and separate budgets?			Home! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and define the focal point for sanitation and hygiene at national and regional levels. Allocate enough resources and staff. Provide separate sanitation and hygiene budgets.
8. Do we actively target the poorest rural people and is this reflected in plans for meeting the MDGs?			Target the poorest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map the un-served poorest population. Allow different levels of service in line with preferences, willingness and ability to pay. Implement according to the “Some for all, not more for some” principle.
9. Do we actively target the poorest urban people and is access to services for dense informal settlements reflected in plans for meeting the MDGs?			Target the poorest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map the un-served poorest population. Co-ordinate with urban planning and establish appropriate building codes. Allow different levels of service in line with preferences, willingness and ability to pay. Recognise that people living in informal settlements also have the right to basic water and sanitation services.
10. Are we monitoring and reporting use of reliable services, rather than just access to infrastructure?			Measure ends not means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve national and sub-national capacity to monitor. Collect the right and timely information to make the right decisions. Measure use and impact – not just the existence of infrastructure. Improve and agree on reliable and appropriate indicators. Group specific, gender disaggregated and actively share information and data. Use simple monitoring tools – and bottom-up approaches, including community based self-monitoring.
Financing			
11. Before requesting additional resources, can we honestly say we currently use and transparently account for all our existing resources in the most cost-effective manner?			Get our house in order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spend scarce resources cost-effectively – maximize quality of life and health benefits to the greatest number of people at the lowest cost. Improve information and reporting systems to assess effectiveness of spending. Make service providers accountable to the users. Stop corruption and misuse of funds. Provide services on a business basis. Steer public funds towards stimulating demand for sanitation and hygiene promotion.
12. When we ask for money, do we have the right arguments to convince de-			Make the case! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link water and sanitation to poverty alleviation. Make PRSP's and medium-term expenditure plans consistent

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cision-makers to prioritize WASH capital and annual costs?			with achieving MDG's. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work within fiscal realities. • Assess the cost of in-action and cost-benefits of water, sanitation and hygiene investments. • Ensure cost estimates include O&M, capacity building and replacement costs. • See investments as opportunities for development.
13. Are we leveraging non-public resources into the sector?			Better leveraging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise contributions by the community. • Increase credit worthiness of public utilities. • Create incentives for private sector service providers. • Establish micro-credit policies and facilities for communities wishing to engage in sanitation and water initiatives. • Use local capital markets. Local currency financing reduces foreign exchange risk.
14. Do the tariffs cover the full cost of providing services?			Cover costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get accurate picture of full costs. • Ensure financial sustainability through collection of revenues from user fees and government transfers to cover full costs. • Match service standards and coverage targets to sector revenues. • Reduce costs by improving efficiency. • Implement tariff adjustments gradually. Avoid tariff shocks. • Make tariff structures appropriate and equitable.
15. Do we have targeted subsidies to cover the costs of providing basic services to those who cannot afford?			Subsidize the poor, not the rich <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify who should get subsidies and what should be subsidised. • Identify and select the source of subsidies. • Make subsidy programmes clear and transparent. • Shift from financing subsidies and grants for sanitation facilities to funding sanitation promotion and leveraging resources.
16. Have we ensured that those who can pay pay ?			Pay! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve billing, collection and accounting practices. • Governments must pay for services. • Enforce the disconnection policy.
17. Are we using people-centred, community-oriented policies and strategies to promote sanitation and hygiene for all?			People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the human development roles of both women and men at all levels. • Listen to grass-root based organisations and bring in marginalized groups. • Ensure community management. • Promote locally-appropriate, low-cost technologies for village and household levels. • Implement!
Coalitions and Partnerships			
18. Are we using networks and coalitions at all levels in our advocacy and capacity building efforts?			Work together <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find existing coalitions that add value. • Form coalition of active sector partners with shared goal, good communication and mutual respect. • Establish information needs and inform citizens of their rights and duties. • Report back to authorities when laws are broken.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share lessons and experiences.
19. Are women fully involved?			<p>Work with women not for women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design facilities to accommodate the needs of women. • Use women to influence the behaviour of children – agent of change. • Focus on women's health, dignity, privacy and security. • Ensure that the overall sanitation and hygiene framework is gender-sensitive. • Hire front-line staff with skills to work with women. • Invest in school sanitation. • Make every mother and child count (World Health Day 2005 slogan).
Local Governments and Local Action			
20. Are local governments and communities empowered, resourced and capable of planning and managing <i>demand-driven</i> water supply and sanitation services?			<p>Decentralization and capacity building hand in hand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolve resources along with responsibilities, and build capacity to get the job done. • Encourage bottom-up processes within national frameworks. • Allow local governments to tax and use resources. • Make explicit budget allocations for sanitation and hygiene to district and local governments. • Review local planning, regulations and by-laws to facilitate improving sanitation. • Make local government accountable to users.

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Signpost	Yes	No	If No, consider these good practices as starting points for action!
21. Is there an enabling framework for local private sector service providers for demand driven water and sanitation?			Profits! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put service provision on a business basis (e.g. ring-fenced department, autonomous statutory body, government-owned enterprise, and public-private partnership). • Review and modify laws, rules and regulations that constrain small-scale entrepreneurs, and create effective oversight function. • Establish local accountability and transparency to maintain quality and keep prices down. • Establish mechanisms to reduce political risk. • Maximize local income-generating potential of the sector by using local service providers.
22. Are we following an environmentally-sustainable total waste management approach?			What world do we leave our children? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote safe disposal and reuse of wastewater and wastes from pits, septic tanks, sewers and drains. • Ensure environmentally-friendly disposal of solid wastes. • Integrate sanitation in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and efficiency plans.
External Support Agencies			
23. Are we getting effective, coordinated support from donors and other external organizations?			Harmonize <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a clear framework for all donors to follow. • Harmonize programs among donors at country level • Fit donor programs into government strategy. • Demonstrate the cost-effectiveness and economic benefits of investments in water, sanitation and hygiene. Assess tradeoffs in the allocation of resources. • Use a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp). • Support development of local financial markets by providing risk mitigation and sub-sovereign lending instruments. • Stand up to the donors!

Guidance on How to Prepare National MDG-Based Roadmaps

Many countries have water and sanitation sector plans, however, many plans do not relate to the WSS MDG targets. Some countries have WSS MDG plans developed by external support agencies and these are not country-owned or have the necessary political endorsement. Furthermore, there is little consistency between countries, making it difficult to track progress on a regional and international scale.

What are WWS MDG-based Roadmaps? They are planning frameworks to align and accelerate existing country plans towards WSS/MDGs, they can assist steering and monitoring progress through the collection and sharing of comparative data, and they are long-term programs that will be carried out in phases. They should be country-owned and be built on consultations. They are not another set of Master Plans or a one-shot planning drive, not an easy way to get more donor funds, nor an imposed bureaucratic process unrelated to ongoing sector programs.

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A country-owned WSS MDG Roadmap process would: (1) support country achievement of WSS MDGs; (2) enable tracking, better learning and allocation of support.

Key Steps in Developing a National WSS MDG-Based Roadmap:

Main Steps	Main Outputs
1. WSS/MDG Review	Country WSS/MDG study
2. National consultation	National workshop reports
3. Consensus plan, targets and actions	Internally-owned WSS/MDG plan
4. Implementation	Investment programs (e.g., facilitation, capacity building, promotion, infrastructure)
5. Monitoring	TOP (Tracking Our Progress) reports every 2 years, periodic regional events