

SWA 2017 High-level Meetings: The role of CSOs and how to engage your governments

Heloise Chicou

SWA CSO Advisor



February 2017 - heloisechicou@endwaterpoverty.org

What is the vision of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA)?



The vision of the SWA partners is:
Sanitation, hygiene and water for all, always and everywhere

Creating a high level political dialogue



What is SWA?



Global partnership working together to catalyse **political leadership** and action, to improve **accountability** and **use scarce resources more effectively**.

Countries ▶

Countries supporting their own domestic implementation of the objectives of SWA

External Support Agencies

Bilateral donors, multilateral organizations, foundations, financing institutions and external agencies that support countries' work in the attainment of SWA's objectives

Civil Society ▶

Non-profit organizations or networks active at national, international or regional levels that supporting SWA's objectives

Research and Learning

Academic institutions or agencies or networks with recognized technical and policy expertise and influence, and global and/or regional remit, undertaking or promoting research or learning in support of SWA objectives

Private Sector ▶

For-profit businesses or networks representing business constituencies with recognized commitment, influence and global and/or regional remit that work in support of SWA's objectives.

List of countries within SWA



Bangladesh
Chad
Cote d'Ivoire
Ghana
Afghanistan
Angola
Benin
Brazil
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroun
Morocco
Mozambique
Central African Republic

Costa Rica

Democratic

Republic of Congo

Egypt
Ethiopia
Guinea Bissau
Guinea
Kenya
Lao PDR
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mexico
Mongolia

Tanzania The Gambia **Timor** Leste Togo Uganda Việt Nam Zambia Zimbabwe

Facilitating exchange on the implementation of SDGs: 6.1, 6.2, 6.a, 6.b and links between WASH and other themes





Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water.

Goal 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Engaging on system change – Building Blocks – The WHAT!

 Sector building blocks provide a useful framework for identifying and strengthening the key components of a well performing sector.



Engaging on system change – Collaborative behaviours – The HOW!

Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes

Strengthen and use country systems

Use one information and mutual accountability platform

Build sustainable water and sanitation sector financing strategies

SWA Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles





OVERVIEW — SUMMARY OF COLLABORATIVE BEH

COLLABORATIVE REHAVIOUR

- Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes
- Strongthon and use country systems
- Use one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-statisheder, govern
- Build sus tainable water and samitation sector the anding strategies that incorporate the andial data and transfers as well as estimate siter non-tariff household way end ture

BURKINA FASO AFGHANISTAN

OVERVIEW - SUMMARY OF COLLABORATIVE BEI

COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOUR

- Enhance government leadership of sector planning precesses
- Strengthen and use country systems
- Use one information and marked accomplability platform built around a molti-statished by, go
- Build sustainable water and sanitation sector thranding strategies that incorporate thrandal d and transfers as well as estimate sitor over-tariff household was end turo

OVERVIEW — SUMMARY OF COLLABORA

COLLABORATIVE REHAVIOUR

- Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes
- Strengthen and use country systems
- planning, monitoring, and learning
- Belidisustainable water and sanitation sector financing strategies that inco and transfers as well as estimate sitor over-tariff household expenditure

COSTA RICA SIERRA LEONE

OVERVIEW — SUMMARY OF COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS

TILITIES DOINGS OF TOLDSON THE DESIGNATIONS		
COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOUR	GOVERNMENT	DEVELOPINE PARTNERS
Britan or government leadership of sector planning processes	****	Het available
Strongthon and use country systems	****	****
 Use was informative and murker a connectability platform built around a multi-stabeholder, government-is depote of planning, monitoring, and learning 	****	****
 Belifese talrable water and sanitation sector is and ny strategies that incorporate the and all data from taxes, tariffs, and transfers as well as estimate other needs off household unpenditure. 	***	****

BEHAVIOUR

ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR

- - Sanitation (including plans for urban and rural areas, sob or b, and b saith care facilities).
- b. Orbiting-water (lacked up plans for orban and mich areas, schools, and healthcam facilities)
- c. Hygiana premotibe discheding place for scheels, and healthcare facilities) d. Meith-sector coordination process bases its work on agreed eational plan
- TOP 5 GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES (in terms of WASH budget
 - a. Ministry of Water, Water Projects and Sanitation
 - b. Ministry of Spatial Planning and Decentralization
 - c. Ministry of Rock Education and Library
 - 6. Ministry of Higher Education
- TOP SEXTERMAL SUPPORT AGENCIES (in turns of 00A dishursed 2011-201)
- f. Bussean Cennizins
- e. International Servicement Accordation (White Rank)
- h. Agenca fizaçabo de délede ppersent (France)
- L. Danish Interestional Development Agency (Desmark) L. Reducal Ministry for Bransmic Consuration and Development (German 6)

BEHAVIOUR 1

ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTO

- A regularly reviewed, government-to dinational plan for WASH is in place and implemented
 - a. Sanitation (including plans for urban and rural areas, solumis, and health care facilities).

 - b. Orbiting-water Beckeling plans for orban and retaineess, schools, and healthcare facilities)
 - c. Hygiene premotibe (including plans for schools, and beauthcare facilities) d. Meith-sector encodination process bases its work on agreed national plan
 - Percentage of WASB activities that are a) captured in the national WASB plan or b) aliqued t national WAST plan
 - TOP 5 GOVERNMENT MUNISTRIES (In terms of WASH burked)*
 - a. Ministry of Rural Ruhabilitation and De sole power.

 - b. Ministry of Education c. Ministry of Public Health

 - TOP SEXTERMAL SUPPORE AGENCIES (in turns of ODA dish ursed 2011-2013)
 - e. Federal Ministry for Economic Comparation and Development (Germany)
 - f. Japan International Cooperation Agency (Is part

 - g. U.S. Agency for interestions (Downlopment (Balked States))

BEHAVIOUR 1 ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP (

- 1.1 A regularly reviewed, government-to dinational plan for WASH is in place:
 - a. Sanitation (lechding plans for urban and rural areas, solumb, and health care fa b. Orbiding-water Backeding plans for orbid and real areas, schools, and healthca
- c. Hygiene premotibe discheding place for schemis, and it califficate facilities) 6. Meill-sector coordination process bases its work on agreed national plan
- Percentage of WASB activities that are a) captured in the national WASB
- TOP 5 GOVERNMENT MUNISTRUES/INSTITUTION 5 On turns of WASH builded
- 2. Costs Rican Institute of Acquadects and Serwars b. Public Semios Requisitory Authority
- c. Public Services Company of Haredia
- a. Ministry of the Environment
- TOP SEXTERMAL SUPPORT AGENCIES (in turns of 90% dishursed 2011-2013)
- f. Japan International Cooperation Agency (Japan) g. Federal Ministry for Bransmic Conjuration and Development (Germany)
- h. Canadian International Bewingment Agency (Canada)

EN	HANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNIN	IG PROCESS	SES
INDIC	TATORS	60VERNMENT	DEVELO
1.1	Arrigidarly reviewed, government to disational plan for MASH is in place and implemented.	***** 17 autof 2 F	
	a. Sanitation (including plans for urban and rural areas, solver b, and b valids care facilities)	4ort of 51	
	b. Orbiting-water (including plans for orban and medianess, schools, and healthcam facilities)	4 out of 5	
	c. Hygiana premot be (including place for admits, and bushfinano facilities)	4 out of 5	
	4. Meill-sector cocodination process bases its work on agreed national plan	Sout of S	
1.2	Percentage of WASB activities that are a) captured in the eatheral WASB placer to aligned with a government eatheral WASB placer.	Bath set available	Bris write
	TOP 5 GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES (In terms of WASH budget)		
	a. Ministry of Water Resources	Bata set available	

e. Ministry of Rinance and Economic Development TOP SECTERORAL SUPPORT AGENCIES (in turns of 90% dish used 2011-2013)

- f. Department for international Development (British Singdom)
- h. Japan International Cooperation Agency (Japan) OPEC Rund for lateractic az I Bewelop ment.

b. Ministry of Hazikh and Sanitation

c. Ministry of Education Science and Technology

d. Ministry of Local Government and Russi Dove byment.

g. African Dave by most Feled (African Development Sanid

Spoorcan Commission

Barta wet awaita ble

Beta wet available

Beta wet available

http://www.who.int/water-sanitation-health/glass/ glaas@who.int

| National Committee of Survey of Su data from GLAAS, OECD and World Bank information available online



Overview of the High-Level Political Dialogue (HLPD) and the 2017 High-Level Meetings (HLMs)



2017 HLMs contribute to an ongoing HLPD





- Differences between MDG vs. SDG
- National strategies for WASH SDGs

April 2017 (Washington DC)

Finance Ministers' Meeting

Investment needs and funding for the SDGs

Sector Ministers' Meeting ("light")

Efficiency in sector financing; review Building Blocks and Collaborative Behaviours



The main objective

Vision: Sanitation, hygiene and water for all, always and everywhere

Result

Progress towards achieving water, sanitation and hygiene-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Objectives

- 1. Analyse the implications of the sanitation, water and hygienerelated targets of the SDGs, assess the current status of the sector and therefore determine the steps and change needed to achieve the SDGs.
- 2. Lay the foundation for appropriate responses by all SWA Partners by agreeing on the building blocks that ensure sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene for all.
- 3. Establish the steps that are needed to put in place adequate financing to achieve the sanitation, water and hygiene-related goals and targets of the SDGs.

Cross cutting activities

The evolution

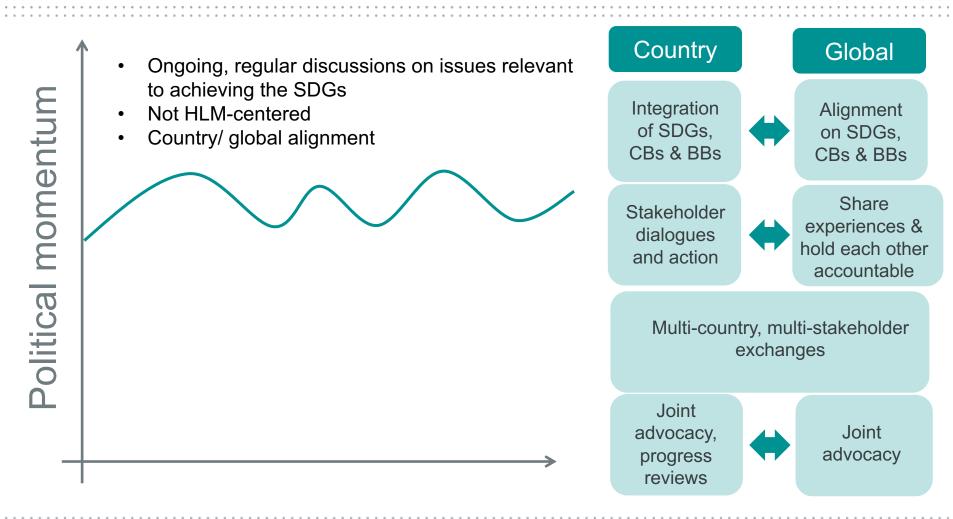


Building on the previous commitments towards strengthening country processes for implementation of Goal 6:

- The SWA High Level Meetings are a multi-stakeholder opportunity for country governments and other partners to report and exchange on country dialogues and progresses towards the implementation of the SDGs and the Collaborative Behaviours.
- They build on the SWA commitments: a review of the 2014 commitments will be published before the HLM meetings.
- SWA will focus on building a strong accountability mechanism between the different partners.

Priority: strengthening country-level processes







Sector Ministers' Meeting April 2017 – Washington D.C.



Sector Ministers Meeting – convened by UNICEF





Participation:

Minister(s) responsible for water, sanitation and hygiene (1 or 2 representatives per country).

Along with Senior representatives from External Support Agencies (ESAs) and leaders from civil society, the private sector and research and learning agencies.

Date: 19 April – TBC

What the ministers need to deliver and engage effectively



SDG synthesis

A synthesis of the country's plans for the SDGs – targets, strategies and resources (investments needs and financing gap).

Sector overview

An overview of the sector regarding the SWA Building Blocks and Collaborative Behaviours – both by government and partners.

Actions to be undertaken

Activities and plans that the country is planning to catalyse action on sector Building Blocks, Collaborative Behaviours – including on using resources more effectively and mobilising additional financing.

Sector Ministers' Meeting - anticipated outcomes



- Agreement on follow-up actions by SWA partners at country level that reflect the Building Blocks and Collaborative Behaviours discussed at the meeting.
- Shared understanding and agreement on a framework for action for the sector that includes an articulation of both what building blocks need to be put into place in countries, and how stakeholders should work together.

Indicative agenda



1.5 days before the FMM

- Challenge of achieving the SDGs
 - State of the sector, development effectiveness and sector efficiency.
- Ways forward
 - Performance reviews, accountability, private sector, case studies.
- Ministerial Dialogues
 - around the challenges inherent in the ambitious SDGs
- Keynote Address on financing
 - Link to the FMM



Overview of SWA: Policy Dialogue and Finance Minister Meeting 2017 – Washington D.C

The 2017 Finance Minister Meeting – hosted by the World Bank

5

- Who: 53 country government representatives (Ministers of finance and WASH sector ministers) will attend, including heads of development cooperation, development banks, United Nations partners, civil society and private sector representatives.
- Where: The World Bank, Washington D.C.
- When: A two hour meeting on or around 20 April 2017 (dates still to be confirmed).
- What: Financing universal access through a mix of efficiency gains and additional financing sources mobilised by countries.
- Why: To agree policy principles on sector financing.
- How: Extensive dialogue in-country and internationally between now and April 2017.

Defined by three substantive topics



Using existing resources more effectively

- How are tariffs and taxes currently being used in the sector?
- What are the key policy trade-offs by sector and subsector?
- How can service providers be made more efficient?

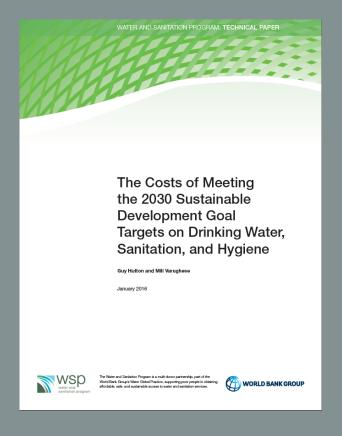
Estimating the magnitude of the challenge

- Why is SDG 6 important?
- What is the financing gap?
- Why has the gap not been filled?

Filling the financing gap for universal access to water and sanitation

Accessing new resources for the sector

- How can commercial finance help address the financing gap?
- How can commercial finance be leveraged?



The Costs of Meeting the 2030
Sustainable Development Goal Targets
on Drinking Water, Sanitation, and
Hygiene

- Implications for Africa

Results of a World Bank Study

1. The magnitude of the WASH SDG challenge



What is changing with the adoption of SDG 6?

 The big drop: Compare access to water and sanitation by sub-sector based on MDG coverage vs SDG coverage by country in 2016.

Why is it important to achieve SDG6?

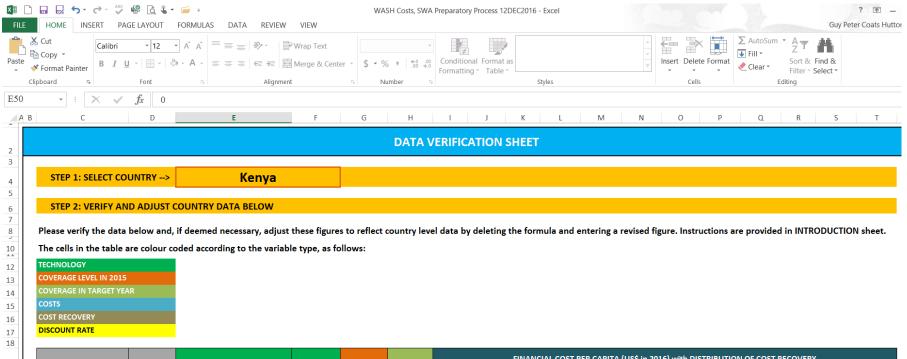
- The regret cost of not investing in WASH.
- The skewed nature of growth in access across different geographies (regions, urban/ rural), economic strata (wealthier/ poorer), different social groups and genders.

What is the financing gap?

 The capital investments required to achieve WASH SDGs amounts to an estiamted three times the current investment levels.

A Cost Analysis Tool - Data Verification Sheet: for more information: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hB-tS49ydqY





	RURAL /	TECHNOLOGY	HOUSEHOL DS WITH TECH. OPTION	SERVICE COVERAGE LEVEL 2015	COVERAGE TARGET 2030	FINANCIAL COST PER CAPITA (US\$ in 2016) with DISTRIBUTION OF COST RECOVERY											
SERVICE						CAPITAL COSTS (TOTAL)					MAINTENANCE COSTS (TOTAL)				OPERATING COSTS (ANNUAL)		
	URBAN					COSTS		COST RECOVERY (%)		COSTS		COST RECOVERY (%)		COSTS	COST RECOVERY (%)		
						CapEx	Software	Duration	Customer	Subsidy	CapManEx	Duration	Customer	Subsidy	OpEx	Customer	Subsidy
	Urban	Tubewell	50%	- 69%	100%	62.5	3.1	-20	20%	80%	18.8	-10	20%	80%	2.3	900/	0% 20%
		Dug well	50%			29.8	1.5	-10	20%		8.9	-5			1.4	80%	
Basic Water	Rural	Tubewell	50%	49%	100%	42.8	2.1	-20	20%	80%	12.8	-10	20%	80%	2.3	900/	80% 20%
	Kurai	Dug well	50%			8.1	0.4	-10	20%	00%	2.4	-5			0.4	0070	20%
Safely Managed Water	Urban	Safely managed water	100%	31%	100%	116.1	11.6	-20	20%	80%	34.8	-10	20%	80%	20.7	80%	20%
Safety Managed Water	Rural	Safely managed water	100%	4%	100%	43.9	4.4	-20	20%	80%	13.2	-10	20%	80%	15.5	80%	20%
Basic Sanitation (onsite	Urban	Septic tank	50%	31%	100%	671.0	134.2	-20	20%	80%	201.3	-10	20%	80%	51.8	80%	20%
		Pit latrine	50%	51%		43.6	4.4	-8			13.1	-4			2.9	00%	20%

2. Using existing resources more effectively



The water sector generates substantial funding at present, which could be used more effectively.

Defining a financial strategy for meeting the SDGs will require strategic financial planning to identify key trade-offs and better integrated use of:

- Tariffs and other household expenditure generate substantial amounts of funding and could be increased substantially, especially from wealthier households.
- Domestic taxes have been used inefficiently in the past and could be mobilised at a greater scale and used more effectively.
- International transfers (aid) are the only source that can be distributed among countries, and targeting could be improved.

3. Accessing new resources for the sector



SDG 6 will not be met without additional resources, including commercial finance.

- Leveraging commercial finance will require that service providers and users become credit-worthy.
- Commercial and concessional finance is not an additional source of revenue
 it must be repaid, but it can expedite effective delivery.
- Incremental approach: even in the most progressive capital markets, donor\
 public resources must begin to leverage commercial finance.
- Spectrum of commercial finance: microfinance, vendor\ service provider finance, commercial finance from banks and financial markets, equity etc.



Preparatory process



Objectives of the preparatory process



- Mobilise ministers and intended participants to attend the meetings.
- Prepare ministers on how they can make the most of the meetings and maximise impact/ outcomes.
- **Convene** country and constituency multi-stakeholder dialogues around the objectives of the HLMs.
- Identify country/ partners' experiences which can be shared at HLMs.

Elements of the preparatory process



Suggested content of ministerial briefs & country overview

i. SDG synthesis; ii. Sector readiness;

iii. Financial analysis; IV. Planned actions

Ministerial brief

Country snapshot

Ongoing country dialogues using coordination meetings, JSRs etc.

Nov Mar Dec Jan Feb Apr Webinar 3: Webinar 1: Webinar 2: **FMM** Collaborative Overview of **SDG Financing** 2017 HLMs **Behaviours** SMM

Briefing note for the HLMs

'Input paper'

Preliminary JMP data

SWA Collaborative Behaviors Country profiles

GLAAS Report

Proposed activities to help prepare ministers



Ministerial briefing paper

Multi-stakeholder dialogues

Inter-ministerial dialogues between sector and finance ministers

National and local level advocacy

Tools and materials



- Guidance note on the preparatory process.
- Background papers on sector financing for the SDGs from UNICEF and World Bank.
- Sample country brief overview.
- SDG WASH costing tool to calculate the financing gap.
- SWA Collaborative Behaviours country profiles.
- Preliminary JMP estimates for SDGs.
- Indicative questions to further assess the SWA building blocks.
- Summaries of preparatory webinars.

http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/news/preparatory-process-for-2017-hlms-kicks-off-with-webinar-series/

Country overview template



Achieving the SDGs targets for water, sanitation and hygiene

Summary

. . . .

. . . .

. . .

<Country> has a vision of achieving X% coverage of [safe] [basic] water supply by [year] and X% access to [safe] [basic] sanitation services by [year]. To achieve these targets, <country> will require \$ X billion dollars annually, with significantly higher investments in the [short] [medium] term. Currently, the financing gap is estimated as \$X billion. The ambition is highest for rural sanitation where coverage to basic level services are at X% and will require significant household participation to eliminate open defecation and progress to universal basic sanitation services. In addition, access to water and sanitation services is significantly lower in poorer communities and among vulnerable groups.

Five major actions to ensure an aggressive approach to progress include (Indicative):

- Channel adequate public and private resources to urban sanitation, rural water and sanitation and hygiene
- Scale-up strategies to eliminate open defecation in rural areas and improve access to basic sanitation levels
- Identify and better target resources to improve coverage for vulnerable groups
- Increase regulatory oversight in urban water supply and improve quality in order to achieve the new standards for safely managed services and enable utilities to be attractive for additional financing
- 5. Improve revenue collection and ring-fence financing for operating and maintenance costs.

(Additional examples include:

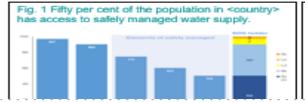
- Enhance the sector's capacity to continuously monitor WASH service delivery
- Enhance the sector's capacity for knowledge management and innovation for development of more cost- effective approaches and service delivery models)

Overview of the <country> vision and targets for the SDGs

The water, sanitation and hygiene sector in <country> is guided by the [national] [sector] plan and strategy (2015–2020). The strategy prioritizes the elimination of open defecation by <year> and achieving universal access to [safe] [basic] water services by <year> and [basic] sanitation by <year>.

In 2015, <country> achieved coverage of X% for water and X% for sanitation. This was [in] sufficient to achieve the [respective] MDG targets for <water> and/or sanitation. The more ambitious WASH targets and standards under the SDGs significantly raises the bar for what is required. <Country> will aim to achieve X% access to [safe][basic][safely managed] water supply and X% to sanitation by the year(s) X and Y respectively. The main challenges are lack of services or poor quality services for the poor in urban and rural areas, mainly in the area of sanitation and hygiene. Coverage and quality of services are significantly lower among vulnerable groups including the [categories of vulnerable groups e.g. disabled].

The critical bottlenecks to overcome include: weak sector governance and integrity, particularly the lack of separation of oversight from service provision; a heavy reliance on public financing and absorption challenges; human resource constraints; lack of a review mechanism to assess progress on a regular basis; limited multi-year funding agreements from partners which limits predictability of planning. If these are not resolved, progress will remain slow and the SDGs will be missed.







What can civil society organisations do?



What is the vision in 2017 for civil society engaging with SWA?



HLMs are key opportunities in your advocacy strategies!

- Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are proactive actors which should be part of national multi-stakeholder discussions and consultations at the **national**, **regional** and international levels around the implementation of the SDGs, the Building Blocks and the Collaborative Behaviours.
- CSOs want to push for the human rights to water and sanitation agenda as a way for implementing the SDGs and need for coherence between the two agendas.
- CSOs are experts and can table important case studies on a number of issues: Leave No One Behind agenda, integrity, transparency, social inclusion, accountability and others.
- CSOs are **communicators** to the media, to local communities, other organisations about the reality on the ground.
- CSOs are watchdogs they keep track and follow up on government activities to make sure they respect their commitments and follow up actions.

34

How can CSOs prepare for the HLMS?



At the international level

- Provide feedback and input from civil society on the consultations papers, working groups, webinars and Steering Committee documents to prepare for the orientations of the HLMs. Organise and define common messages on finance and the CC, and bring examples and case studies to the table.
- Provide ideas of subjects and sessions on key issues for SMM and FMM.
- Participate at the HLMs in April in Washington, D.C and be part of the civil society delegation – selection will be launched in February.
- Provide feedback on where civil society feel the consultations and collaboration around SDGs with government is at currently, through the End Water Poverty national context assessment survey: https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/agenda2030checklist

What CSOs can do to prepare for the HLMs?



At the national level

- 1. SWA National CSO focal points take the lead and coordinate with other SWA CSO organisations in your country.
- 2. Identify and reach out to key ministers (finance and sector ministers) to ask them to come to the HLMs and push them to hold national and multi-stakeholder consultations.
- 3. Meet and organise civil society consultation to prepare common positions.
- 4. Be part of national consultations and influence the country briefing papers.
- 5. Verify that the information shared at the HLMs by the government corresponds to local realities.

What CSOs can do to prepare for the HLMs?



At the national level continued ...

- 6. Link up with on-going SWA country case studies and bring out experiences on multi-stakeholder collaboration on human rights, taking into account the most marginalized. Prioritising integrity and inclusion has helped to drive the agenda forward.
- 7. Reach out to communities and to the media to communicate around the HLMs: write articles, blogs, tweets, social media, radio coverage!
- 8. Launch advocacy campaigns around the question of finance, social inclusion, transparency and integrity use the HLMs meetings as an opportunity to give visibility to your advocacy campaigns. Water Action Month and the World Water Day are opportunities to give visibility to your SWA related actions.
- 9. Organise and follow up after the HLM with your government to make sure they respect the actions they claimed at the HLMs they would undertake.

Reach out to your regional and national representatives and focal points for support and guidance!



There are four lead regional representatives within the SWA steering Committee - with four nominated alternates.



Africa CSO
Representative
Samson Shivaji
s.shivaji@kewasnet.co.ke



Asia CSO
Representative
Lajana Manandhar
lajana.manandhar@gmail.com



Latin America CSO
Representative

Jorge Mora Portuguez

jmorapo@arca.co.cr



'Northern' CSO
Representative
Thilo Panzerbieter
thilo panzerbieter@germantoflet.org

38 civil society national focal points are here to coordinate the CSO engagement at the national level with SWA activities and their governments.

Support material targeted to CSOs



- Tailored powerpoint presentations of how CSOs can engage.
- Dedicated webinar per region (to be confirmed by the CSO Advisor).
- Sample letter to reach out to government on the importance for them to participate to the HLMs.
- List of CSO contacts and national focal points, and calendar of SWA activities.
- Financial support (on a case to case basis and only on activities linked to the HLMs - contact the SWA CSO Advisor).
- SWA CSO brochure and description of the Collaborative Behaviours.
- Consult all SWA Webinars: http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/news/preparatory-process-for-2017-hlms-kicks-off-with-webinar-series/.

Reach out to us for support!



The SWA CSO Advisor is here to support you to:

- Engage at the national and international level.
- Share messages and gather good practices.
- Support on a case by case basis.
- Receive extra support to national focal points to reach out to SWA CSOs in their country.
- Communicate and inform regarding the preparatory process.
- Organise with regional CSO focal point the selection process for CSOs to attend the HLMs.
- Logistical support for participating at the HLMs.

Contact: heloisechicou@endwaterpoverty.org



EXTRA SUPPORT INFORMATION



List of SWA working groups that CSOs can join ahead of the HLMs



- Country Processes Coordinator: Clare Battle <u>ClareBattle@wateraid.org</u>
- Monitoring harmanisation and evaluation Coordinator: Jeff Goldberg jegoldberg@usaid.gov
- High Level Political dialogue Coordinator: Catarina de Albuquerque catarina.dealbuquerque@sanitationandwaterforall.org
- Private Sector Coordinator: Sanjay Banka sanjay.banka@bankabio.com
- Financing: To be confirmed
- Governance: To be confirmed
- SWA/Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Coordinator: Thilo Panzerbieter thilo.panzerbieter@germantoilet.org
- Global Architecture: To be confirmed

Timeline of major activities for CSOs



December 13 & 14

Webinar 2

- Tool to calculate investment needs and financing gap
- Background paper on sector financing
- Update on plans for the meeting

November 23

 Webinar 1 – overview of 2017 HLMs

2016

Timeline of major activities CSOs

9

February 7 & 8

- Webinar 3 preliminary discussions on results of financing tool
- Examples of SWA Collaborative Behaviours country profiles
- Reaching out to CSOs per countries / planning actions
- Running elections for participation

April

- Sector Ministers' Meeting
- Finance Ministers' Meeting
- Recommended: country level public event after HLMs
- CSO participation at the HLMs and follow up

End January

- Preliminary JMP estimates for SDGs shared for country consultation
- Benin regional Workshop
- First broad communication CSOs about how to plan for the HLM and what they can do at the national level
- Reaching out to CSOS per countries / planning actions

March

- Countries share snapshot of the sector briefing paper
- Additional SWA Collaborative Behaviours country profiles
- Recommended: advocacy activities around WWD
- Preparing CSO participation in HLM and link up at the national level with Water Action Month and Water Day

2017

Ways of working

At least 4 SWA SC meetings per year (2 virtuals, 2 physical)

SWA Steering Committee (SC) Meetings

 Virtual prep meetings and face-to-face Meetings; attended by 5 CSO SWA SC Reps

<u>Purpose</u>: Decision-making body guiding the strategic direction of the Partnership



Call 1-2 weeks before SWA SC meeting

SWA SC CSO Rep Call

•• Attended by 9 CSO SWA SC Representatives and alternates and chaired by the SWA CSO Advisor

Purpose: Coordinate and harmonise CSQ inputs on key SWA strategic decisions

Discussion 2-3 weeks before SWA SC meetings

Regional SWA Consultation - Asia

 All CSO SWA Country Focal Points (Asia); chaired by CSO SWA SC Rep (Asia)

Purpose: Gather inputs on SWA decisions from national level

Regional SWA Consultation - Africa

 All CSO SWA Country Focal Points (Africa); chaired by CSO SWA SC Rep (Africa)

Purpose: Gather inputs on SWA decisions from national level

Regional SWA Consultation – Northern

 All CSO SWA Country Focal Points (Northern); chaired by CSO SWA SC Rep (Northern)

<u>Purpose</u>: Gather inputs on SWA decisions from national level



3-4 weeks before SWA SC meetings

National SWA Consultation - Asia

 All WASH CSOs/Networks in each country; chaired by SWA CSO Country Focal Points (Asia)

<u>Purpose</u>: Gather inputs on SWA decisions at national level

National SWA Consultation - Africa

 All WASH CSOs/Networks in each country; chaired by SWA CSO Country Focal Points (Africa)

<u>Purpose</u>: Gather inputs on SWA decisions at national level

National SWA Consultation - Northen

 All WASH CSOs/Networks in each country; chaired by SWA CSO Country Focal Points (Africa)

<u>Purpose</u>: Gather inputs on SWA decisions at national level