



SANITATION
AND WATER
FOR ALL

ANNUAL
REPORT
2018

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Who We are, Our Vision, Objectives and Approach

SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL:
a global, inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder partnership for water, sanitation and hygiene

OUR CONVICTION:
government-led multi-stakeholder processes lead to better governance, which in turn results in more equal and sustainable access to water and sanitation services

OUR VISION:
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL, ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE.

OUR OBJECTIVES

- Increase political prioritization for water, sanitation and hygiene;
- Strengthen government-led national processes;
- Develop and use a strong evidence base to support good decision-making;
- Follow up and review progress in implementing the SDG targets in water, sanitation and hygiene.

OUR APPROACH

The SWA global partnership is a multi-stakeholder platform for water, sanitation and hygiene. Established ten years ago, it is unique in the sector. It has grown to include more than 200 partners, including 74 governments, civil-society and private-sector organizations, UN organizations, research and learning institutions, and bilateral donors.

SWA's mission is to address obstacles to universal access to clean water and safely managed sanitation services. Obstacles include low political prioritization, insufficient and inadequate funding, a lack of credible decision-influencing data, weak and inadequate governance structures, an absent or weak enabling environment and a deficiency or lack of accountability between stakeholders. Taken together these represent a weak water, sanitation and hygiene delivery system. There is a critical need to improve understanding of these problems and their scale by using more reliable data in decision-making and by fostering partnerships to achieve results; and to use this understanding to support systems strengthening agenda.

The partnership's goals have focused from the outset on universal and sustainable access. The goals are also encapsulated by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and frame SWA's urgent mission.

THE SWA FRAMEWORK

The SWA partnership came into being when a group of various organizations agreed that a multi-stakeholder platform was needed in the sector. Together, they agreed on several foundational values that later became the **SWA Guiding Principles**. These include sustainability, inclusiveness, collaboration, transparency, Leaving No One Behind, and evidence-based actions.

Partners also agreed on ways of working together that would make the sector more efficient. These became the five **Building Blocks** – what partners need to put in place to ensure a strong and efficient sector – and the four **Collaborative Behaviours** – how partners work together to deliver services.

Together, these three components make up the SWA Framework or strengthening national and local WASH systems. Partners’ efforts are focused on increasing understanding and application of the Framework at country

level, by all national stakeholders, with governments leading the process to ensure that implementation corresponds with national priorities. The SWA Framework is put into practice in all partnership activities.

This approach is based on the belief that transparency, accountability, sustainability and participation improve when different stakeholders work together. The same approach is encouraged by the SDGs, which underline the importance of co-operation in reaching their targets and of global partnerships in helping to accelerate progress. With this in mind, SWA partners created the **SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism** which anchors work around the Framework in specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timely commitments and actions. It also reinforces the multi-stakeholder decision-making approach that is central to the Framework.

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The *values* partners have in common and that guide all joint action.



Multi-stakeholders efforts



Sustainability of service and actions



Leaving no-one behind



Transparency and accountability



Evidence-based decision-making



Human Rights to water and sanitation



International collaboration and aid effectiveness

THE COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS

How partners work together to put in place the Building Blocks.



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

THE BUILDING BLOCKS

What partners are jointly putting in place to achieve an effective sector.



Sector Policy / Strategy



Institutional arrangements



Sector Financing



Planning, monitoring, and review



Capacity development

THE ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM

Joint initiative that grounds the Framework in specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timely actions.

It re-enforces multi-stakeholder decision-making and mutual accountability among partners at national, regional and global level.

Message from SWA High-Level Chair

By the **Honourable Kevin Rudd**

As we enter the final decade of the 2030 Development Agenda, overcoming the challenges to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water, Sanitation and hygiene must be found through strong partnerships between governments and other stakeholders. This includes providing opportunities to learn from each other, and holding ourselves accountable. In 2018 we took a critical step in this direction, rolling out our Mutual Accountability Mechanism. So far, 47 governments and 18 global institutions have tabled over 300 commitments, fostering a collective sense of purpose towards jointly identified priorities consistent with SDG6. In 2018 SWA was proud to help prepare countries for the highly successful 2019 Sector Ministers' Meeting hosted by Costa Rica. This preparation catalyzed the first wave of commitments and ensured that SWA partners and ministers came to the Meeting well-prepared and focused.

SWA's strong country-level engagement is forging much stronger bonds between the constituencies – governments, civil society organizations, private sector actors, research and learning institutions, and external support agencies. One highlight in this past year was welcoming India into SWA, who have made great strides in reducing deaths from diarrhea and protein energy malnutrition through their Swachh Bharat initiative. SWA's country-level engagement is an indispensable factor for achieving sustainable solutions to achieve water, sanitation and hygiene for all, including the most vulnerable.

This has been a successful year of transition for Sanitation and Water for All as an entity. We appointed a Chief Executive Officer, boosting SWA's ability to raise and leverage political momentum; we appointed a growing number of Regional Coordinators; we strengthened the Secretariat's management structure; and we fundamentally transformed the SWA partnership into an autonomous entity with a UNICEF-hosted trust fund. These changes



ensure that SWA is an agile and responsive partnership, sensitive to the needs of all its stakeholders, and fit for purpose to catalyze action to achieve SDG 6 and related targets of the 2030 Development Agenda.

Despite progress, the challenges faced in every country to achieve SDG6 remain serious. Our successes in 2018 and our renewed sense of purpose as a partnership call on us to double down on mobilizing political leadership to create real, long-lasting and fundamental change everywhere – to provide access to water, sanitation and hygiene for everyone. Our mission is urgent – millions of children are at risk of dying before they turn five because of preventable diarrheal disease. Almost a billion people must defecate in the open every day because they lack access to basic sanitation facilities. Millions of women and girls cannot fully explore their potential for lack of sanitation in schools, markets and hospitals – or simply because they do not have access to sanitary pads for menstruation. We must continue to focus on building the sector as an investable financial asset, to overcome the drain of billions of dollars spent on curative health services due to poor sanitation, water and hygiene services. With this in mind, I encourage the development of a practical finance handbook for policy makers to apply to their own circumstances, using successful case studies and best practices as their guide. Our environment is seriously impacted too – we must stop the damage that waste and untreated fecal sludge is doing to our watercourses and ecosystems. Lack of attention to water, sanitation and hygiene priorities is environmentally risky, economically wasteful, socially and politically unsustainable.

Our SWA partnership has shown during 2018 that it can successfully reinvent itself to meet the challenges of the next decade. I have no doubt that this innovative and dynamic partnership will be a crucial actor in realizing the human rights to water, sanitation and hygiene. I look forward to SWA breaking new ground and moving us ever closer to these goals in 2019.

Message from SWA Chief Executive Officer

By **Catarina de Albuquerque**

2018 was a year unlike any other to date. It was marked by the SWA Steering Committee's agreement on a new cycle for High-level Meetings and a dedicated focus on strengthening partner engagement at country level. SWA also underwent a process of governance review and change that made us stronger and more fit for purpose.

Throughout the year I saw partners, leadership and Secretariat work closely on better defining the SWA Framework and understanding how it was relevant to them. The examples from Eswatini, Pakistan and Uruguay, which you can read about in this Annual Report, were especially inspiring. Together, we developed tools that respond directly to the requests and needs of our partners – the Tools Portal, for example, and the Collection of Resources on WASH Financing.

Central to this engagement was the launch of the Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MAM). It was my first year as SWA's Chief Executive Officer, after two years as Executive Chair, so I witnessed the national, regional and global exchanges that shaped it. I am confident that the MAM is a worthy successor to the previous commitments process and that it mirrors the evolution of SWA itself. The Mutual Accountability Mechanism is more aligned with national processes than its predecessors and reflects the spirit of the SDGs and an environment where all sector actors are accountable. I look forward to seeing the Mechanism in action.

This was also a year of firsts: the first country visit by SWA's leadership, the first multi-constituency SWA Focal Point mapping, a first outlining of SWA's terms of reference. We also tested innovative ways of engaging ministers, most notably through two ministerial webinars on finance – something we hope will become a permanent feature of our annual series.



The governance review was also a game-changer for SWA. Among other improvements, it established clear reporting lines to the Steering Committee, created the new position of Chief Executive Officer and allowed us to hire SWA Regional Coordinators. It also strengthened the Secretariat's regional reach by encouraging the decentralization of several positions, allowing for the creation of six positions held by SWA partners. It is to be hoped that this will further strengthen the link between the Secretariat and SWA partners.

Partners are showing a strong interest in holding positions. I see this as evidence of their belief in and increasing commitment to SWA. The same commitment is also apparent in the intense activity of the Working Groups and their almost daily interaction with the Secretariat; in the number of candidates in the Steering Committee elections, and in the impressive number of countries that have volunteered to become Mutual Accountability Mechanism Pioneers.

The partnership will celebrate its tenth anniversary in 2019, and I am confident we will enter the next decade stronger than ever. A warm thank you to our partners for their commitment to SWA throughout 2018, and their conviction that we walk faster and farther if we walk together.

4

2018 – the Highlights

1

January



Launch of “Country Story: Mauritania - Sector Strengthening through Collaborative Approaches”

3

March

Following a presentation at the 2017 High-level Meeting, the Nigerian Government invites India to share experiences at the Nigeria National Sanitation Conference



Launch of the first 37 Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles



SWA partners agree on a cycle of High-level Meetings up to 2030



8th World Water Forum - SWA delegation focuses on human rights and inequalities; first Mutual Accountability Mechanism Information and Consultation Workshop (Latin America)

4

April

Nicaragua joins SWA

SACOSAN VII - Second Mutual Accountability Mechanism Information and Consultation Workshop (Asia)



Special SWA webinar supports countries submitting voluntary national reports to the 2018 High-level Political Forum (focus on SDG 6)

5

May

Uruguay joins SWA

SWA partners from Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini and UNICEF gather at Mbabane to agree on the implications of the SDGs for planning, financing and monitoring, and on how the SWA Framework can strengthen that work

“SWA enabled Eswatini to strongly advance initiatives on issues of Sanitation, Water and Hygiene. The country is greatly honoured to be a member of this rich and diverse institution with multiple gains for the benefit of the people of Eswatini.”

The **Hon. Ms Jabulile Mashwama**, Minister for Natural Resources and Energy, Eswatini

SWA Focal Points from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe convene in Lusaka to agree on how to strengthen collaborative dialogues at country level

“This SWA meeting triggered the need for dialogue among key sector stakeholders. It emphasized the importance of relaunching the Technical Working Groups and pushing for the joint sector planning meeting to be organized. For the first time since 2014, the Joint Water Sanitation and Environmental Sector Review was organized by the Zambian Government in September 2018.”
Bubala Muyovwe, Coordinator, WASH Forum Zambia



First SWA ministerial webinar focuses on challenges of making strategic use of existing financial resources – ministers from Nigeria and Eswatini present and answer participants’ questions

6

June



SWA Executive Chair visits Bhutan to discuss prioritization of water, sanitation and hygiene

"I was inspired by the government's commitment to the happiness and wellbeing of its people, and the acknowledgement by decision-makers of the key contribution of safe water and sanitation. I hope that Bhutan's involvement with SWA proves to be mutually enriching for the Kingdom and other countries around the world."

Catarina de Albuquerque, SWA Executive Chair

SWA kicks off initiative to increase mobilization, engagement and capacity of national Focal Points

7

July

SWA and its partners launch joint review of national accountability mechanisms for SDG 6



"The government's accountability is demonstrated in many ways through the commitment to global monitoring [and] active involvement with international partnerships such as SWA."

"SACOSAN and SWA [...] have the greater potential for effective participation of CSOs."
Respondents of Accountability Review

Catarina de Albuquerque appointed SWA's first Chief Operating Officer

8

August

Partners discuss how international financing institutions can close the WASH financing gap at Stockholm World Water Week

Governments volunteer to become pioneer countries for the implementation of the mutual accountability mechanism



Regional South East Asian CSO workshop, at which SWA and other partners help the CSOs in the region shape their common advocacy strategy for the upcoming three years, particularly with regard to accountability and the Mutual Accountability Mechanism

9

September

Haiti joins SWA

SWA joins UN-Water, the coordination mechanism for over 30 United Nations organizations working on water and sanitation issues

USAID commits more funds to SWA partnership

SWA Tools Portal is launched

Steering Committee approves new SWA Governance Document

11

November

Launch of the SWA financing package: "An Overview of Resources of Financing of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector"

Secretariat kicks off preparatory process of the 2019 Sector Ministers' Meeting with new webinar series focusing on Leaving No One Behind

Partners elect new SWA Steering Committee



SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism is officially launched with Pioneer Countries Workshop

Catarina de Albuquerque recruited as SWA's first CEO

10

October

African Water Week – third Mutual Accountability Mechanism Information and Consultation Workshop (Africa)



Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention – SWA High-level Chair delivers address on political leadership and sanitation at opening plenary; SWA Ministerial Consultation gathers representatives from 14 countries to agree ways to take MGISC learning forward



Second ministerial webinar focusing on development effectivity

12

December



Private-sector partners organize Innovate4Water Abuja to foster new relationships with other constituencies with the aim of achieving SDG 6

5

Progress on Our Objectives in 2018

2018 was marked by the SWA Steering Committee’s decision to focus on strengthening the engagement and collaboration of SWA partners on a national level. This allowed partners around the world, the Secretariat, leadership and Work Groups to work together on better understanding and defining the SWA partnership and its Framework. Partners also had the opportunity to determine the relevance of the Framework to each country and to develop tools and initiatives that respond directly to their needs, making 2018 a year of firsts: the first Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles; the first multi-constituency Focal Point mapping with new terms of reference, the first country visit by SWA’s leadership, the first Briefing Paper (on Leaving No One Behind), the launch of the Tools Portal, and the first edition of the Financing for Water and Sanitation Package.

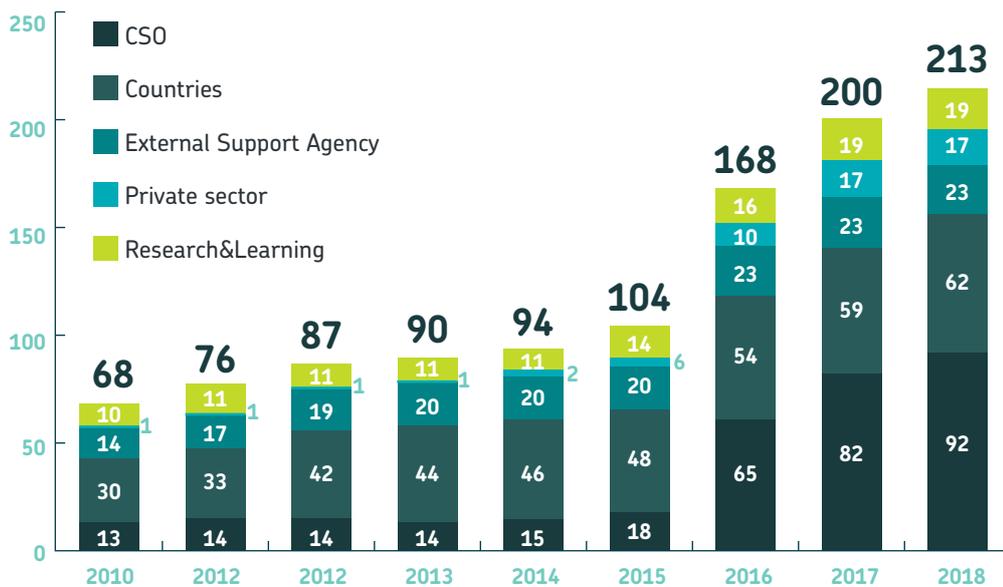
The partnership also tested innovative ways of engaging ministers, most notably through two ministerial webinars which may become a permanent feature of the annual SWA webinar series.

Internally, 2018 saw the conclusion of the governance review, which led to clear improvements in the way all bodies of the partnership work together. For instance, the review strengthened the leadership role of the Steering Committee, created the position of Chief Executive Officer, and allowed the creation of Regional Coordinators positions in the Secretariat, further promoting country- and regional-level coordination among partners.

GROWTH OF SWA PARTNERS

THREE NEW COUNTRY PARTNERS: HAITI, NICARAGUA AND URUGUAY

Total Constituencies by Year



OBJECTIVE 1:
INCREASE POLITICAL PRIORITIZATION FOR WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Inadequate high-level political commitment has been the main obstacle to progress in the sector. Together, SWA partners seek to increase willpower and commitment at political and decision-making levels – working, for instance, to clarify institutional roles and improve long-term strategies and plans, and dedicated budget lines.

In 2018 partners promoted discussions on accountability, multi-stakeholder strategic dialogues for SDG progress and political leadership as a catalyst for progress at strategic moments and events.

Country Visit to the Kingdom of Bhutan

The government of the Kingdom of Bhutan invited the SWA Executive Chair to speak at the annual meeting of the water, sanitation and hygiene multi-stakeholder planning and review group and to meet key ministers and development partners.

Ms Catarina de Albuquerque met His Excellency Lyonpo Namgay Dorji, Minister of Finance and Her Excellency Dorji Choden, Minister of Works and Human Settlements. She also met representatives of the Gross National Happiness Commission, UNICEF, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. They discussed the importance of sanitation and hygiene for the achievement of the country's Water Flagship Programme, and agreed that political prioritization and coordination within this sector are crucial to achieving other development goals such as health, environmental protection and education.

Bhutan expressed an interest in using the WASH SDG costing tool to estimate the financing necessary to achieve its water, sanitation and hygiene targets by 2030 and gauge the funding gap. As a follow-up, the Secretariat organized online training for Bhutan and invited other countries and partners to join the online dialogue on the use of the costing tool.

SWA Briefing Paper # 1 – Leaving No One Behind

In a cross-constituency consultative process, SWA partners produced the first SWA Briefing Paper, dedicated to Leaving No One Behind. As the partnership increases its focus on country-level action, SWA is receiving requests from partners for more guidance on implementing the principle of Leaving No One Behind and eliminating inequalities.

The Briefing Paper offers SWA partners concrete suggestions on possible steps and approaches they could take to put the principle into practice. The Paper functions as a practical tool for partners who are working towards eliminating inequalities in access to WASH and ensuring that the most disadvantaged and hardest to reach are prioritized.

ABOUT THE SWA BRIEFING PAPERS

The SWA Briefing Papers analyse key development issues that are relevant for the partnership, explore how these issues can be better understood and propose specific actions that can be integrated into the collaborative work of SWA's partners. Planned Papers for 2019 will focus on gender and finance.



I used the SWA Briefing Paper on Leaving No One Behind to train our team and partners. It was a good and easy reference document that demonstrated that our WASH governance and sector strengthening work offers good opportunity to focus on inequalities.”

CHILUFYA CHILESHE – REGIONAL ADVOCACY MANAGER, WATERAID SOUTHERN AFRICA

High-Level Visibility for Key Partnership Topics

In addition to the country visit, SWA's leadership – CEO, High-level Chair – also represented the partnership at various events, discussing priority topics for the partnership with key decision-makers. Topics in focus at high-level engagements throughout 2018 included accountability, multi-stakeholder strategic dialogues for SDG progress, and political leadership as a catalyst for progress. In 2018, four global events and three regional events have been selected for their strategic importance.

Eighth World Water Forum (WWF) – Brasilia, Brazil, 18-23 March



SWA partners meet to discuss the Mutual Accountability Mechanism

During the WWF, the SWA delegation had over 30 engagements including speaking opportunities, bilateral meetings, interviews and networking events – all designed to put evidence in the hands of decision-makers and to discuss with ministers and senior leaders from governments and partner organisations on critical topics such as financing, the state of SDG plans and policies, and the implementation of the SWA Framework, including the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. The eighth WWF significantly increased the partnership's visibility, as SWA doubled its social-media interactions during the Forum, and the Executive Chair was featured in major national and regional media outlets, including *El País*, *Globo* and the *Folha de S. Paulo*. Discussions with ministers from Paraguay and Morocco highlighted the challenges these countries are facing in the area of water and sanitation funding, and the initiatives they are working on to improve this. The exchanges with those countries also helped to strengthen their engagement with the partnership.

High-Level Political Forum 2018 (HLPF), New York, USA, 9-18 July

At the 2018 HLPF, which reviewed progress towards realizing SGD6, SWA worked to demonstrate the multi-sectoral nature of water, sanitation and hygiene. SWA co-organized three activities with sister partnerships in the health and nutrition sectors, such as Scaling Up Nutrition and Global Partnership for Education:

- CSO exchange on accountability: “Why robust multi-stakeholder national accountability mechanisms are essential for achieving SDG 6”
- “Driving gains in health and nutrition through WASH”
- “Partnering for People: Collaborating across sectors & actors to achieve the SDGs: A dialogue showcasing country experiences on scaling up the impact of WASH”

In the weeks preceding the HLPF, SWA hosted its first virtual dialogue for countries preparing voluntary national reviews – among other things, on SDG 6. In the discussion, which was jointly led by SWA and UN DESA, several countries identified ways to incorporate water, sanitation and hygiene into their ongoing review processes.

Stockholm World Water Week, Stockholm, Sweden, 26-31 August

SWA's event at the 2018 SWW – “Making the Best Use of WASH Finance: a Conversation with International Financial Institutions” – engaged international finance institutions in strategic talks on WASH financing for the SDGs. The conversation was moderated by the SWA High-level Chair Kevin Rudd and was attended by the CEO and leaders from governments, development banks, the private sector and civil society. Participants offered insights into how international finance institutions can accelerate progress towards the SDGs – by increasing financial flows, for instance, or developing more effective financing. Other bilateral meetings between the CEO and current and potential partners, donors and journalists offered opportunities to introduce the Mutual Accountability Mechanism and promote the 2019 Sector Ministers' Meeting.



“SWA helped to open up spaces for CSOs in regional bodies such as LatinoSan. For the first time, civil society organizations are a part of the high-level group that defines the strategy and agenda of the upcoming LatinoSan, which gathers key Latin American ministers of water and sanitation. This was done through the support and influence of SWA.”

– VANESSA DUBOIS, CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR WATER AND THE ENVIRONMENT (ARCA)

Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC), New Delhi, India, 29 September–2 October



Meeting of SWA ministers at the MGISC

At the MGISC, the SWA High-level Chair delivered a keynote speech on political leadership and its relevance for improving sanitation. He also called on India to join SWA, which it did two months later. After the Convention, the High-level Chair called a meeting of SWA sector ministers which attracted over 40 participants from 17 countries and provided an opportunity to discuss the outcome of the MGISC – what ministers had learnt and which issues remained unresolved and needed more support from SWA partners.

The SWA Chair agreed with SWA ministers that a ministers' handbook should be produced containing practical suggestions for how political leaders can address some of the urgent challenges and priorities in the sector. The first part of this ministerial handbook will focus on finance and is scheduled to be launched at the 2020 Finance Ministers' Meeting.

SWA also co-hosted a round-table discussion for sanitation business leaders, "Beyond CSR: Transformation to the Sanitation Economy". This discussion, too, was chaired by the SWA High-level Chair.

Preparations for LatinoSan 2019, San José, Costa Rica, 8 January

SWA was invited to the preparatory meeting of LatinoSan which was held in early 2018. It also sponsored CSO representatives, making this the first time that civil society was involved in the planning of this regional meeting. Also in early 2018, the CEO held bilateral meetings with government representatives from various countries, an important move in encouraging Uruguay and Nicaragua to join the partnership.

SACOSAN VII, Islamabad, Pakistan, 11–13 April



SWA Focal Points from Nepal

SWA's delegation to SACOSAN VII made a presentation at a session hosted by Sri Lanka on sanitation funding, where the SDG costing tool was introduced. SACOSAN VII also provided a platform for discussing the SWA's Mutual Accountability Mechanism in South Asia, at an SWA-hosted side-event. This session was attended by the Pakistani Minister of Information and chaired by the Government of Afghanistan and featured speakers from UNICEF and WSSCC. SWA also held bilateral meetings with partner countries Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. These bilateral discussions focused on the use of the Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles, the role of Focal Points and the use of the costing tool.

African Water Week, Libreville, Gabon, 28 October–2 November

As several of the countries which volunteered to be pioneers for the roll-out of the Mutual Accountability Mechanism were from the African region, SWA organized a seminar during Africa Water Week to discuss the Mechanism's implementation. Africa Water Week also provided an opportunity for gathering insights into the use of the Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles. SWA Country Processes Work Group partners USAID, WHO and the governments of South Sudan and Kenya organized a session where AWW participants submitted input on their work on the Behaviours in general and, more specifically, their use of the profiles.

OBJECTIVE 2: STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT-LED NATIONAL PROCESSES

SWA supports government-owned and SDG-aligned national plans for water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as strong national processes supported by clear input and regular multi-stakeholder participation.

Launch of the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism

The SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism was officially launched in 2018 after a development and consultation process which kicked off in 2017. It involved intense collaborative work between partners and attracted considerable interest from external stakeholders. The main events concerned with the Mutual Accountability Mechanism in 2018 were:

- Three information and consultation meetings in three regions, including side-events at the World Water Forum, SACOSAN and Africa Water Week, attended by a hundred and ten participants from all constituencies.
- Call for and selection of the Pioneer Countries. Interest was higher than the had initially been anticipated, and eleven countries were selected representing all regions, income levels and languages.
- The Lisbon Mutual Accountability Mechanism Meeting held in November 2018 provided an opportunity for representatives of the pioneer countries to discuss their plans to put the Mutual Accountability Mechanism into operation. The twenty-six participants included representatives from all the SWA constituencies, with government representatives from eight different countries. Besides ensuring that participants understood the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, the meeting was, crucially, able to set out country-level plans of action, outline how to familiarize constituencies and other SWA partners with the Mechanism, and point out the relevant multi-stakeholder processes for identifying commitments.
- Several webinars and virtual meetings dedicated to the Mutual Accountability Mechanism were held in the course of the year, including webinars dedicated and adapted to each of the different constituencies.
- Development of communication materials such as a dedicated presentation, website and brochure.

THE MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM

The SWA partnership expects all partners to collaborate in making commitments for the Mutual Accountability Mechanism; these are to be presented, discussed and reported on at regional and global High-level Meetings. It is important that the commitments are jointly selected from existing national plans and monitored through existing planning and review process (e.g. Joint Sector Reviews). Together, partners identify the support each can provide to achieving the governments' commitments, thus strengthening multi-stakeholder national and subnational processes.

The commitments will also be presented on a dedicated page on the SWA website.

WHO ARE THE 11 MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM PIONEER COUNTRIES?

The Pioneer Countries will be the testing ground for the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. These countries, which represent various aspects of the SWA partnership, will work with each other and the Secretariat to document challenges, successes and lessons learnt from implementing the Mutual Accountability Mechanism.





Launch of the Mutual Accountability Mechanism - Lisbon, June 2019

“The Mutual Accountability Mechanism is important for the Government of Nigeria because it will give traction to ongoing initiatives for improving service delivery in the WASH sector; it will bring all stakeholders together and we all become committed to achieving the national targets.”

AKPA OLUYEMISI, FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, NIGERIA



“The Mutual Accountability Mechanism is a way for all stakeholders to work together and hold each other accountable for the commitments we have made in our national plan for SDG 6.”

NGUYEN THANH HIEN, UNICEF VIET NAM

ZAMBIA: SWA TRIGGERS MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE

by Bubala Muyovwe, Coordinator, WASH Forum Zambia

In May 2018, SWA organized a meeting with partners in Zambia to present the SWA Framework and look at concrete ways of strengthening national collaborative dialogues. It was agreed that despite the many sectoral reforms in Zambia, such as the new Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection and the launch of the Seventh National Development plan (7NDP), WASH actors were unable to engage effectively with the government. The 7NDP should have led to better coordination between government line ministries and provinces, but when the health and education sectors were involved, WASH actors often took a back seat in the Cluster Advisory Groups (CAGs), official platforms for multi-stakeholder dialogue.

In this context, the SWA sector partners' meeting provided civil-society representatives and other development partners with an important opportunity to voice their concerns to the government and identify major governance

bottlenecks such as the long-overdue Joint Water Sector Review, the lack of planning and reporting platforms, and the absence of boards in many commercial utility companies. Since the meeting, the NGO WASH Forum has made rapid strides with the Ministry. **THE SWA MEETING TRIGGERED THE NEED FOR DIALOGUE BETWEEN KEY SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS AND HIGHLIGHTED THE IMPORTANCE OF RELAUNCHING THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS AND PUSHING FOR A JOINT SECTOR PLANNING MEETING.**

In September 2018, the Joint Water Sanitation and Environmental Sector Review was organized by the Zambian Government for the first time since 2014. The NGO WASH Forum coordinated NGO participation and, with the support of the SWA CSO advisor and SWA partner End Water Poverty, organized a meeting in line with decisions made at the SWA High-level Meeting 2017.

On World Toilet Day, the Zambian Government took an

unprecedented step in organizing its first-ever National Sanitation Summit, where it launched the National Strategy against Open Defecation. The launch of the national ODF strategy and the government's resolve to prioritize the WASH sector was a big win for the CSO's advocacy efforts.

In the future, the WASH Forum will work with the Zambian Government on national commitments made at the Joint Sector Review and Sanitation Summit. These commitments, which will be presented at the SWA 2019 Sector Ministers' Meeting, will help to hold all sector partners accountable.



Bubala Muyovwe (right) during Water Action Month 2018.

Credit: End Water Poverty / NGO WASH Forum / Kiana Alavi

Promoting Exchanges Between Partners

SWA partners, especially governments, take advantage of the partnership to learn from each other. Following talks at the 2017 High-level Meetings, for instance, the Government of Nigeria invited the Government of India to share its experiences at the Nigeria National Sanitation Conference. Also, Uruguay approached the SWA Secretariat to request examples of national sanitation plans. The Secretariat has compiled examples from various partners and organized online meetings between Uruguay and Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru.

SWA also supported and facilitated a consultative meeting in Lusaka for ten Focal Points from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, including those of governments, civil society, donors, and other constituencies (see box).



“Issues of accountability in the WASH sector have been an issue in the country in that we have several partners working within the sector, but it doesn't have to be only the government that is accountable. The SWA Mechanism will provide us with an opportunity to balance this since we have representatives from all constituencies in the Mutual Accountability Taskforce.”

**EMMA MBALAME,
DIRECTOR OF WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
IRRIGATION AND WATER DEVELOPMENT,
MALAWI**

How are Countries Applying the Collaborative Behaviours?

In March, SWA launched Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles for 37 countries. The Country Profiles were developed using data from sources such as GLAAS, PEFA and OECD-CRS and provide an overview of how both governments and development partners are applying SWA's Collaborative Behaviours.

Partners are encouraged to use these profiles to increase dialogue at country level, identify ways of improving synergies, agree on the changes they would like to work towards and the steps necessary to implement those changes. The profiles also play a critical role in advocacy and accountability – both between partners and to the general public.

To support this work, a virtual gathering of partners was organized to discuss how they can make use of these profiles. The brochure “How to use the Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles” served as a basis for the meeting.

Global Review of Accountability Mechanisms for SDG 6



In July, SWA supported an End Water Poverty study on national accountability mechanisms for implementing SDG 6. The study was conducted in 25 countries and based on more than 1,000 interviews, surveys and validation meetings with stakeholders working on water resources, drinking water and sanitation. The report concluded that

the standards for the institutionalized participation of civil society in the international and national voluntary review processes for SDG 6 have not yet been set.

The results of this study include significant insights into existing in-country mechanisms and what they mean for SDG 6, providing SWA partners with tools for holding their governments accountable for reaching SDG 6 targets and reporting meaningfully on progress. It cites examples of positive experiences of participating in existing accountability mechanisms, but also identifies the greatest gaps and challenges in accountability mechanisms, from the perspective of civil society, governments and other stakeholders.

MAURITANIA: SECTOR STRENGTHENING THROUGH COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES

Under government leadership, Mauritania has taken an increasingly collaborative approach to water, sanitation and hygiene sector work.

A recent initiative illustrates this government-led multi-stakeholder collaboration. The sector ministry organized a workshop on “Follow-up of the SWA Finance Ministers’ Meeting: Financing, Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs”. Participants included technical and financial partners, and representatives from the government, private sector and civil society. General presentations on SWA and the sector were followed by discussions.

At the end of the workshop, participants formulated joint recommendations on the SWA's Building Blocks to improve sector performance. These strong multi-stakeholder collaborations are starting to yield significant results. The sector benefits from strong synergy in various advocacy efforts. There has also been great acceleration in the consensus-building process for strategic orientation in the sector.

Public financing for the WASH sector has significantly increased in the recent past, notably with infrastructure projects for water, a new dedicated line for the national budget sector, and the mobilization of funding for sanitation from technical and financial partners.

Support to Development of CSO Advocacy Strategies

SWA also supported three national CSO networks and SWA partners – Zambia WASH Forum, NEWSAN in Nigeria, and WESNET in Malawi – in their commitment to national advocacy and the Mutual Accountability Mechanism and their attempts to strengthen accountability mechanisms for the SDGs by actively participating in platforms such as the Joint Sector Reviews.

Thanks to their strategies in Malawi and Zambia, CSOs have been influential in the Joint Sector Reviews, identifying recommendations that could be presented as SWA commitments for the 2019 SMM and as priorities in their advocacy.

SWA also supported three regional CSO networks – Fresh Water Network South Asia and Central America (FANSA and FANCA) and Africa Civil Society Network for Water (ANEW) – in their development of regional advocacy strategies concerning accountability and in their participation in regional meetings and SWA sessions at SACOSAN, Africa Water Week, and the preparatory meetings for LatinoSan.



SWA TASK FORCE: TALKING ABOUT STRENGTHENING SYSTEMS IN MALAWI

By Kate Alinafe Harawa,
Chair of Board, WESNET

In 2018 Malawi made modest efforts to go beyond discussing SDGs and finally implement them. We at Water and Environmental Sanitation Network (WESNET) see evidence for this in the way SWA is pushing for talks about strengthening the sector systems for regulation, government-led planning, accountability mechanisms, sustainable financing, and monitoring and evaluation systems.

With the support of SWA, WESNET has pushed to integrate the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism into the processes and outcomes of the Joint Sector Review (JSR). In Malawi there has been a dedicated effort on improving JSR processes. Various organizations have taken part in discussions about improving the way our sector collects, manages and shares M&E information. Even the topic of the 2018 Joint Sector Review, “Accelerating Attainment of SDGs through Sector Accountability”, reflected the recent drive for improvement – not business as usual, but an attempt to make a change, to tackle the major bottlenecks in a different way. WESNET believes that if we don’t address the issue of accountability – on a government level and on the level of civil society – it will be difficult to reach the water, sanitation and hygiene-related SDGs.

In order to organize and coordinate the efforts of WASH NGOs in Malawi, we have adopted the SWA Framework at WESNET, making use of the CSO data collection tool to incorporate the SWA Building

Blocks and Collaborative Behaviours. The results of this were published in the 2018 Malawi Performance Report for WASH Civil Society Organizations. With the SWA Collaborative Behaviours in mind, WESNET asked the organizations to indicate whether they are contributing to system strengthening or whether CSOs are simply operating parallel to government and other national systems.

WESNET is also raising awareness of the SWA Framework among key development partners, including high-level government officials, district-level officials and other CSOs. We have made presentations at the regional WESNET chapters, donor partner meetings, a district-wide Approach Workshop (organized by Water for People), and at Red Cross data ecosystems on the SDGs.

All these are just examples of how our sector is slowly shifting away from the discussion and implementation of WASH projects towards a future of sustainable service delivery. Never before have we been as committed to working together with the government, or the government with us. To build on these efforts, WESNET actively participated in the multi-stakeholder preparatory process for the 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting. If 2018 was the year to change mindsets in Malawi, 2019 must be the year to take action.

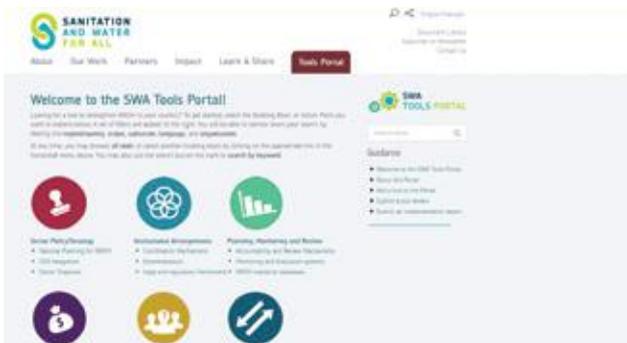
OBJECTIVE 3: DEVELOP AND USE A STRONG EVIDENCE BASE TO SUPPORT GOOD DECISION-MAKING

High-quality, up-to-date information is critical for enabling decision-makers to make appropriate and timely decisions – for instance on what services are needed where, when and by whom. SWA creates opportunities and platforms for learning and exchange between partners to ensure a continuous flow of information.

Launch of the Tools Portal

The SWA Tools Portal is home to more than 30 tools from diverse organizations which aim to help governments and partners to strengthen the water, sanitation and hygiene sector. The tools are organized according to SWA's Building Blocks and Crosscutting Areas, e.g. sustainability, advocacy and the reduction of inequalities.

SWA partners are continuously developing useful tools and resources. The Portal aims to make such tools and resources more accessible and easier to navigate.



The 2018 SWA Webinar Series

The Secretariat continued its webinar series in order to improve understanding of the costing tool and to support partners using the SWA Framework. In 2018 there was a series of seven webinars covering topics such as SDG financing, the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, the use of the Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles, the SWA Tools Portal, and the 2018 Voluntary National Reviews.

The webinars were held in English, French and Spanish and attracted more than 200 participants from 55 countries including 50 SWA partners. A particular highlight was the ministerial webinar on sector financing, which had more than 80 registrants from more than 30 countries. The ministerial webinar on development effectiveness featuring ministers from Nicaragua and Liberia was also popular; it was watched by an in-person audience of more than 250 people and a livestream audience of 176. The webinars help us to provide information and training to countries using the costing tool and to support those participating in the Voluntary National Reviews. They also allow us to continue to call attention to the sector's financing needs.



“In 2017, the SWA WASH SDG costing tool] allowed the estimation of the cost of SDG 6 (amounting to \$162 million) for basic services and \$668 million for safely managed services.

“Thanks to the SWA webinars, which are widely followed in Mali, the actors are sensitized to the initiatives for financing and reduction of inequalities. [Sector] stakeholders are increasingly adhering to the SWA process and are working better together through National Monitoring Committee meetings.

“The roadmap for the implementation of the Mutual Accountability Mechanism and the preparation of the Meeting of Ministers of the Sector is beginning to be implemented with a planned acceleration in February 2019. This same monitoring committee prepares AFRICASAN 5.”

**DJOUROU BOCOOM, MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND WATER,
DIRECTOR OF HYDRAULICS, MALI**

Defining the Crucial Role of the SWA Focal Points

In 2018 the SWA Secretariat launched the first multi-constituency Focal Point mapping, which highlights coverage and gaps in representation.

This exercise provided a first clear definition of the roles of Focal Points by setting out clear and practical terms of reference. The national Focal Points of each constituency are responsible for increasing that constituency's commitment to SWA. They also play an important role, at country level, in reinforcing national systems, using the SWA Framework to provide guidance and impetus. The Terms of Reference were updated following cross-constituency and Working Group consultations.

In the course of this process, the Secretariat called a consultative meeting in Lusaka for ten Focal Points from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe and other constituencies. The meeting was attended by government and civil-society representatives and by donors (see page 13).

“Thanks to the SWA webinars, we are able learn about the efforts that are being made in other countries. This allowed us to draw inspiration from these examples that are very much ahead, and to make contributions for policy improvements in order to alleviate the suffering of people wherever they are.

“SWA webinars have revealed the urgency of diversifying the sources of funding for the reduction of inequalities, to share experiences and documentation in the field, and to pool efforts.

SWA webinars have also allowed us to better understand the state of the sector in our respective countries and the commitments of countries to improve the sector. Contributions from different CSOs are highly useful to measure the state of engagement of public and private partners”

MOUSSA MONTERO, CSO PARTNER, MEMBER OF FORUM SOCIAL SÉNÉGALAIS AND LEADER OF THE PROJECT “PROMOTION OF CITIZEN CONTROL AND THE RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION”, SENEGAL

WHAT ARE SWA FOCAL POINTS?

In order for SWA's objectives to be achieved, the partnership between SWA and its partner countries must be functional and effective on a national level. Focal Points are individuals from partners organizations responsible for increasing country-level commitment, reinforcing an understanding of the SWA Framework and improving integration between constituency partners.

SWA Focal Points support existing structures and do not duplicate national-level processes. This is important. For example, SWA Focal Points use existing sector platforms and coordination structures and encourage partners to consider incorporating the SWA Focal Point role into an existing position such as the development partner WASH sector lead.

SWA PARTNERS SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF ESWATINI'S WASH INVESTMENT PLAN

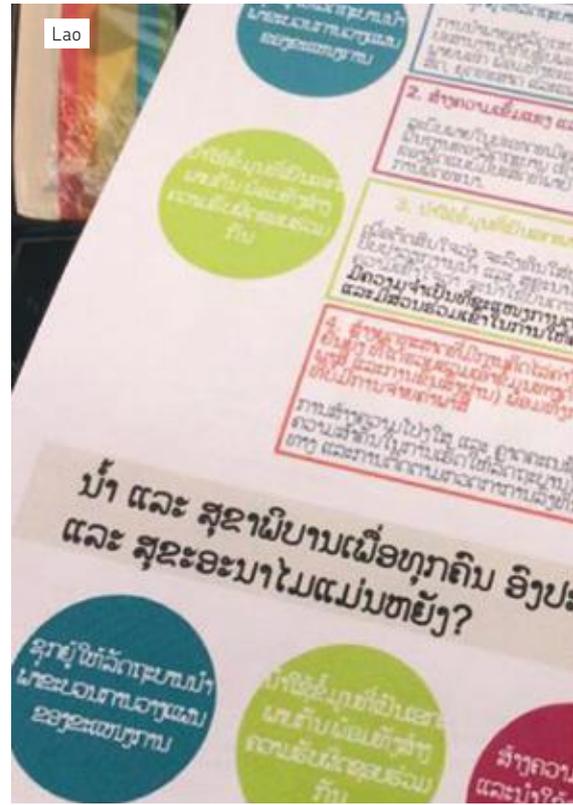
In May 2018, SWA co-convened a workshop to support and reinforce the SDGs. Hosted by the Government of Eswatini, the workshop included multi-stakeholder delegations from Lesotho, Namibia and Comoros. During the meeting, each of the country delegations developed several time-bound follow-up actions on how the SWA Framework could be used to ensure progress towards implementing their national SDG plans.

Eswatini actions included consolidating the information required to develop a nationwide WASH investment plan. To this purpose, SWA partners in Eswatini agreed to carry out a national feasibility study in order to get a picture of the overall development of the investment plan. The partners also agreed to use existing sector-performance analysis and WASH needs assessments as evidence in the development of a WASH resource mobilization strategy. To ensure long-term support in the use of data and evidence in decision-making, partners (through government leaders) pledged to establish a monitoring and evaluation unit, and WASH sector-wide approach coordination. Over the course of 2018, Eswatini was able to lay the groundwork for the monitoring and evaluation unit, and the sector-wide approach, and started to develop its WASH resource mobilization strategy.

Similarly, partners in Lesotho planned to conduct a comprehensive WASH sector capacity assessment to gauge processes for resourcing the sector. This sector-wide assessment will rely on results from an analysis of bottlenecks in the sector. Lesotho linked this work to its national Joint Sector Reviews and pledged to update the reviews.



Zambia



Lao



Eswatini



Nigeria



Mali



Afghanistan



Gambia



“Thanks to SWA, we have been able to understand that there is organized international solidarity to help countries that are lagging behind in access to drinking water and sanitation, to accelerate progress towards the SDGs.”

ANDRÉ PATINDÉ NONGUIERMA, MINISTRY OF WATER AND SANITATION, COUNTRY PARTNER, DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL DE L'ASSAINISSEMENT, BURKINA FASO

OBJECTIVE 5: FOLLOW UP AND REVIEW PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE SDG TARGETS IN WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

SWA accelerates progress in implementing national water, sanitation and hygiene plans through its multi-stakeholder intergovernmental platform, which links to issues and sector beyond WAHS, such as water resource, health, nutrition and education.

Launch of the Preparatory Process for the 2019 Sector Ministers' Meeting

In November 2018, SWA launched a dedicated six-month preparatory process for the 2019 Sector Ministers' Meeting (SMM), which is to take place in Costa Rica on 4-5 April 2019. The process included the joint selection and prioritization of commitments based on national plans and developed under government leadership, which are to be tabled under the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism.

The preparatory process built on national processes and dialogues to promote strategic commitment to provide the leadership and funding required to eliminate inequalities.

The main purpose of the preparatory process was to ensure that ministers arrive at the SMM with a thorough knowledge of the progress their countries have made towards achieving national WASH targets and the state of inequalities in service provision.

In 2018 SWA partners, led by governments, started working together to develop:

- A country statement which is to include the state of progress with emphasis on inequalities, priorities for the country and, where possible, the commitments jointly agreed by the government and partners; and
- A ministerial briefing which is to include a presentation on the minister's intervention in ministerial dialogues at the SMM.

To support the preparatory process, SWA implemented a Leaving No One Behind webinar series that began in 2018 and continued until after the Sector Ministers' Meeting in 2019.

Alignment with Other Sectors

Throughout 2018, SWA partners participated in several joint activities with other sectors, in particular health and nutrition.

- **Nutrition.** Bilateral meeting between the SWA CEO and SUN Movement Coordinator to discuss joint country visits, information about the SWA cycle of meetings, and joint WASH nutrition events at the World Health Assembly, World Water Forum and High-level Political Forum (see Objective 1 for more details).
- **Health.** SWA was invited to be part of the International High-level Advisory Group on Global Health created by the Government of Japan as it prepared to take over the G20 presidency in December 2018. This group acts as an ad-hoc expert consultative mechanism, providing input to the Japanese Government and influencing the G20 Agenda. SWA's input focuses on WASH's key role in addressing some major preventable health issues and on SWA's experience in bringing together finance ministers and implementing the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, both of which are of possible interest to the Health Sector.

Water and sanitation in the Sustainable Development Goals



PAKISTAN: MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ACCOUNTABILITY IN ACTION

Pakistan is a long way ahead in its implementation of the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. The country initially developed targets for the WASH SDGs at its provincial Joint Sector Reviews and these targets were then discussed at country level at a national Joint Sector Review. In response to these initiatives the government has since set up a nationwide movement with a very strong WASH focus.

Pakistan mobilized all constituencies to table commitments in support of these government priorities, using a variety of tools and processes, including the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. A pioneer country for the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, Pakistan started discussions in 2018 to engage all stakeholders, including the private sector, research and learning agencies, external support agencies and civil society. The Mechanism and the country's commitments were discussed at the December 2018 Joint Sector Review.

Pakistan was also one of 30 countries to use the SWA WASH SDGs costing tool to estimate the financial needs and funding gap that must be addressed in order to achieve the SDG targets. The government began this process on a provincial level before progressing to national-level estimates in 2017 and 2018. This process helped the provinces to plan budgets in line with the SDG targets.

CREATING AN INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE IN COSTA RICA

In 2018, Costa Rica volunteered to become a pioneer country for the Mutual Accountability Mechanism and the government took major steps towards reforming and improving the governance structure in the water sector.

A platform for integrated water resources management was formed to promote better living conditions for citizens. Its objective is to encourage dialogue and exchange in order to allow civil society, public institutions, academia and the general public to participate in the management of water resources. The platform covers key aspects of the SDGs – drinking-water (SDG 6.1), sanitation and hygiene (6.2), wastewater and water quality (6.3), water use and scarcity (6.4), water management, and ecosystems.

This platform is part of the newly-created governance Framework. The Framework was organized in a two-step process. Like Pakistan, Costa Rica began by setting up a regional consultation, before progressing to country-level discussions at the National Forum. At the 2018 National Forum, a quarter of the participants represented public institutions, 19% non-governmental organizations, 17% civil society and 11% academic institutions.

The SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism provides Costa Rica with the impetus to bring all its partners together, in order to identify and align national priorities and periodically review progress together. The governance Framework is a channel that allows partners to gain a better understanding of national priorities, contributes to national agenda-setting and works to improve transparency and accountability.



Pakistan Minister is briefed about the 2019 Sector Ministers' Meeting by SWA Focal Point

GOVERNANCE:
A PARTNERSHIP FIT FOR PURPOSE

In the area of governance, 2018 was marked by the SWA Governance Review, which had a significant impact on the ways in which the Steering Committee, partners, leadership and the Secretariat work together and are accountable. Changes included:

- the creation of a Chief Executive Officer position;
- the clarification of the accountability roles of the Secretariat, Secretariat host(s), and Steering Committee;
- the creation of Regional Coordinator positions, to be held by different SWA partners in the regions;
- the formation of an Executive Oversight Committee for more flexible operational decisions and of two Sub-committees to coordinate and guide the activities of the different Work Groups.

The New Steering Committee

In August and September 2018, the partnership held elections for half the seats on the Steering Committee. During 2018 the Steering Committee met four times: two in person (Marrakesh, Morocco and Lisbon Portugal) and two times virtually.

HOLDERS OF THE REGIONAL COORDINATOR POSITIONS

After a selection process involving representatives from all constituencies, three partners were appointed as holders of the recently-created SWA Secretariat positions of Regional Coordinators:

African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) will hold the position of Regional Coordinator Africa

Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA) will hold the position of Regional Coordinator Asia

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) will hold the position of Regional Coordinator Latin America



The New Steering Committee



Chair of the Steering Committee

Mr. Patrick Moriarty
IRC



SWA Chief Executive Officer

Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque
SWA

Countries

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA



Mr. Kepha Ombacho
Kenya



Ms. Nompumelelo Ntshalintshali-Motsa
Eswatini/Swaziland



Mr. Khalid Massa
Tanzania

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA



Mr. Pie Djivo
Benin



Mr. Djoouro Bocoom
Mali



Mr. Andre Patinde Nonguierma
Burkina Faso

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN



Ms. Haydee Rodriguez Romero
Costa Rica



Mr. Hugo Ramón Ruiz Fleitas
Paraguay

SOUTH ASIA



Mr. Tej Raj Bhatta
Nepal

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC



Ms. Nguyen Thi Lien Huong
Viet Nam

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



Ms. Rabab Gaber Hassan Abbas
Egypt

INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES



Ms. Alexandra Carvalho
Portugal

The New Steering Committee

EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES



Ms. Lisa Schechtman
United States Agency for
International Development



Mr. Hans Olav Ibrekk
Norwegian Ministry of
Foreign Affairs



Ms. Sue Coates
Water Supply and
Sanitation
Collaborative Council
(WSSCC)

CIVIL SOCIETY



ASIA
**Mr. Mohammad Zobair
Hasan**
Development Organization
of the Rural Poor (DORP)



AFRICA
Ms. Sareen Malik
African Civil Society
Network on Water and
Sanitation (ANEW)



NORTHERN
Ms. Lotte Feuerstein
Water Integrity Network
and End Water Poverty
(EWP)



LATIN AMERICA
Ms. Vanessa Dubois
(Steering Committee Vice
Chair)
Asociación Regional
Centroamericana para el
Agua y el Ambiente (ARCA)



**COMMUNITY-BASED
ORGANIZATIONS**
Ms. Fatema Akter
Nagar Daridra
Basteebashir Unnayan
Sangstha (NDBUS)

PRIVATE SECTOR



Mr. Neil Dhot
Aquafed



Dr. Nicholas Igwe
Zenith Water Projects

SECRETARIAT HOST (EX OFFICIO)



Ms. Kelly Ann Naylor
United Nations Children's
Fund (UNICEF)

HOST OF HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS



Mr. Dominick De Waal
World Bank

OBSERVERS



Mr. Federico Properzi
UN-Water



Mr. Bruce Gordon
WHO



Mr. Canisius Kanangire
AMCOW

RESEARCH & LEARNING



Ms. Erma Uytewaal
IRC-WASH



Ms. Anna Virginia Machado
LabGEA

Priorities for 2019

These strategic priorities crosscut all SWA Objectives and will guide the joint work of partners in the year ahead.

DEEPENING ENGAGEMENT AT COUNTRY-LEVEL

In each of our partner countries, SWA must have multi-stakeholder forums that regularly discuss topics related to water, sanitation and hygiene. These forums should include partners of all five constituencies. In 2019 we will continue to strengthen and scale the national-level work started in 2017. To ensure this, SWA will continue to put in place Regional Coordinators to support the operationalization of the SWA Framework in country. Other planned activities include undertaking further country visits by SWA leadership to promote political leadership and prioritization of the sector, as well as multi-stakeholder involvement, engagement in regional platforms such as Africa Water Week, LatinoSan and SACOSAN, and, as well as further development and promotion of the Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles and country stories/case-studies.

These exchanges and learnings will be at the core of the preparatory process for the 2020 Finance Ministers' Meeting, which will begin in the second semester of 2019.

SUCCESSFUL SECTOR MINISTERS' MEETING AND PREPARATORY PROCESS WITH IMPACT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

The most visible part of SWA's 2019 activities will be the Sector Ministers' Meeting in April. Success indicators for the Meeting include a high-level of involvement by partners in the preparatory process, that engages many SWA partners in country as they develop Country Briefs and Mutual Accountability Mechanism's commitments together, attend SWA webinars, and collaborate within their constituencies to select their delegations and develop joint messages.

Following the feedback from previous High-level Meetings, it is one of our priorities to make sure that partners involved in the development of the strategy, concept and agenda for the Sector Ministers' Meeting will also focus on greater inclusion of all constituencies in the process. SWA partners have also called for a larger representation from External Support Agencies both during the preparatory process, as well as during the Ministerial Meeting, in particular bilateral donors, and this is also be a priority for the 2019 Meeting. Since the engagement with different stakeholders, financing and aid effectiveness are such important topics for the sector, the increased engagement of bilateral donors and external support agencies will equally be a priority.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SWA MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM

Accountability has always been a central part of SWA's work and is one of its Guiding Principles. An updated Mechanism was rolled-out at the end of 2018 with the selection of Pioneer Countries. In 2019 governments and their partners will table the first commitments as part of their national planning cycle. A special focus will be given to commitments related to Leave No One Behind as that will be the central theme of the Sector Ministers' Meeting. The expectation is that at least 20 countries submit commitments by more than one constituency, developed through a multi-stakeholder process.

It is also likely that the first progress reports will also be made public in 2019 – conclusions and lessons from that process will be given visibility among partners and external stakeholders.

Financial Report

In 2018, following the SWA governance and organizational review, the Secretariat started implementation of the approved staffing plan. The recruitment procedure for the Chief Executive Officer was completed, and she took up her duties in mid-September. Recruitment procedures for the Chief Operating Officer, the Governance and Partnerships Engagement Specialist, and the Regional Coordinator for Asia were also completed, while recruitments for Regional Coordinators for Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa were initiated. The Secretariat also recruited temporary surge capacity (consultants and staff on loan) to manage the elevated workload relating to the Sector Ministers' Meeting in Costa Rica in April 2019. The Secretariat aims to complete the recruitments required for full implementation of the Secretariat staffing plan during 2019.

DONOR COMMITMENTS

| Donor | Opening Balance in 2018 | Received in 2018 | Available in 2018 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| SDC- Switzerland | | | |
| USAID | \$ 875,956 | \$925926**** | \$ 1,801,882 |
| GATES | \$ 500,000 | \$ 500,000 | \$ 1,000,000 |
| DFAT (Australia) | \$ 26,177 | | \$ 26,177 |
| DFID (United Kingdom) | \$ 824,959 | \$ 544,872 | \$ 1,369,831 |
| SIDA (Sweden) | \$ 922,060 | | \$ 922,060 |
| DGIS (The Netherlands) | \$ 555,555 | | \$ 555,555 |
| BMZ- Germany | | | |
| TOTAL | \$ 4,083,917 | \$ 1,890,170 | \$ 5,974,087 |

SWA SECRETARIAT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018 (IN US\$)

| Income | Credit | Planned Expenditure | Actual Expenditure |
|--|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Opening Balance | \$ 4,083,917 | | |
| Donor funding received in 2018 | \$ 1,890,170 | | |
| | \$ 5,974,087 | | |
| Expenditures | \$ 3,523,504 | | |
| Balance | \$ 2,439,302 | | |
| Staff | | \$ 2,358,067 | \$ 764,522 |
| Objective 1 – Increase political prioritization for water, sanitation and hygiene | | \$ 804,538 | \$ 174,194 |
| Objective 2 – Strengthen government-led national processes | | \$ 2,293,280 | \$ 1,288,441 |
| Objective 3 – Develop and use a strong evidence base to support good decision | | \$ 360,438 | \$ 36,043 |
| Objective 5 – Follow-up and review progress in implementing the SDG targets in water, sanitation and hygiene | | \$ 1,080,646 | \$ 17,043 |
| Governance – Increase effectiveness of governance to ensure the partnership reinforce the work of its partners | | \$ 1,243,545 | \$ 982,261 |
| 8% indirect cost | | \$ 651,321 | \$ 261,000 |
| TOTAL | | \$ 8,791,835 | \$ 3,523,504 |

ANNEXE 1: RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2018

Results Framework 2018

The SWA Results Framework was approved by the Steering Committee in 2017. It is a graphic representation of the partnership’s strategy to achieve its vision, and how different results lead to the achievement of the Objectives. It also lists the success indicators for each result.

The first official report on the Results Framework was part of the Annual Report 2017. Since then there have been no JMP or GLAAS updates. As these are the Framework’s biggest data sources, this 2018 update of the Results Framework remains mostly the same as in 2017. Only Objective 5 has been updated.

The SWA Secretariat used the following criteria to estimate the Status of progress by mid-2019

-  Results have been achieved (100%)
-  Result has been nearly achieved (>75%)
-  Significant progress toward the result (>50%)
-  Some progress on the result (25-50%)
-  No progress towards the result (0-25%)
-  n/a: non-applicable

| Vision: Sanitation, hygiene and water for all, always and everywhere | | | |
|---|-------------|---|---|
| RESULTS | 2018 STATUS | SUCCESS INDICATORS BY 2020 | 2018 RESULTS / BASELINES |
| Progress towards achieving water, sanitation and hygiene-related SDGs | | <p>Increasing proportion of population of SWA country partners using (i) basic and (ii) safely managed drinking-water and sanitation services, disaggregated by rural/urban split, gender, wealth quintile and disability, based on a 2016 baseline – progress being compared with non-SWA country partners from the same regions.</p> <p><i>Note: The SWA Steering Committee did not establish a target for Vision</i></p> | <p>Sanitation*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just over 1 billion people in SWA countries (the ‘SWA region’) lacked a basic sanitation service in 2015, 305 million of whom practice open defecation. In 2015, 69.2% of the urban population and 39.9% of the rural population used a basic sanitation service. In 2015, 3.5% of the urban population and 21.8% of the rural population practiced open defecation. Safely managed sanitation estimate is available for 10 countries in the region. <p>Water*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 511 million people in the SWA region lacked a basic drinking water service in 2015, 83% of whom live in rural areas. In 2015, 91.9% of the urban population and 65.4% of the rural population used a basic drinking water service. Urban coverage of basic drinking water services exceeds 50% in 60 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 41 countries <p>Hygiene*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 billion people in the SWA region lacked a basic handwashing facility in 2015, 724 million of whom had no facility. Urban coverage of basic handwashing facilities exceeds 50% in 12 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 7 countries. |

Objective 1: Increase political prioritization for sanitation, hygiene and water

Expenditure of Objective 1 as at 16 May 2019: US\$ 462,594.51

Outcome 1.1 Key policy and decision-makers – including development partners – convene at a global level to assess sector progress, identify financing shortfalls, and agree necessary reforms

| RESULTS | 2018 STATUS | SUCCESS INDICATORS BY 2020 | 2018 RESULTS / BASELINES |
|--|-------------|--|--|
| 1.1.1 Regular, successful cycle of Finance Ministers' Meetings | | At least 50% of SWA partners participate in preparatory webinars in run up to the 2017 and 2019 FMM. | Ahead of the 2017 HLM, 60% of all SWA partners participated in the preparatory webinars, including 81% of SWA country partners. |
| | | At least 50% of SWA country partners are represented by their Ministry of Finance in the 2017 and 2019 FMMs, with at least 25% represented at ministerial level. | During the 2017 HLM, 22% of SWA partners were represented by their Ministry of Finance. 19% of partners were represented at ministerial level. |
| | | At least 50% of SWA External Support Agencies (bilateral donors) participate in each FMM, with at least 25% represented at ministerial or Head of Agency level. | 55% of SWA External Support Agencies participated in the FMM, 25% represented at Head of Agency level. |
| | | At least 75% of participating SWA partners report that they perceive the 2017 FMM process to have been successful at assessing sector progress, identifying financial shortfalls and agreeing necessary reforms. | See Outcome 5.1.1: one evaluation was done for the preparatory process for both meetings. |
| 1.1.2 Agreed actions to address financing shortfalls as part of a transparent financing strategy | | At least 50% of SWA country partners report that they have sector financing plans agreed and that they are consistently followed, with financial expenditure reports easily accessible to the public. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 SWA partner countries (59% of total SWA country partners) provided this data to GLAAS in 2017 • Of those, 9 countries (24% of SWA country partners) indicated that they have financing plans agreed and consistently followed. |
| 1.1.3 Increased funding available for the WASH sector | | At least 50% of country partners increase the government budget allocated to WASH. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29% of total SWA country partners (17 SWA country partners) provided this data to GLAAS in 2017. • Of those, 12 countries, 20% of SWA country partners, indicated increased government budget allocated to WASH. |
| | | At least 50% of country partners receiving external support report that 50% or more of external support agency funds are aligned with the national WASH plan. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 SWA partner countries (29% of total SWA country partners) provided this data to GLAAS in 2017 • Of those, 12 countries (20% of SWA country partners) indicated increase the government budget allocated to WASH |

Outcome 1.2 The WASH sector is collectively organized, and all stakeholders make harmonized inputs to achieve universal access and eliminate inequalities

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1.2.1 Multi-stakeholder dialogue at global and country level | | 50% of SWA country partners hold an annual WASH Joint Sector Review (JSR) resulting in an agreed set of priority actions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 SWA partner countries (53% of total SWA country partners) conduct joint sector reviews. Of those, 21 countries (36% of SWA country partners) reported priority actions set by the review process |
| | | 25% of SWA country partners report that formal mechanisms (in addition to an annual WASH JSR) are used to facilitate inter-sectoral coordination for water, sanitation and hygiene. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 SWA partners countries (64% of SWA country partners) provided data on this to GLAAS 2017 • Of these, 35 (59% of SWA country partners) reported that a formal mechanism exists to coordinate the work of different ministries, institutions, and organizations with responsibilities for WASH. Of the 31 SWA country partners that conduct JSRs, 27 (46% of SWA country partners) have a formal coordination mechanism |
| 1.2.3 National WASH plans focus on the elimination of inequalities (including gender-based inequality) | | At least 75% of SWA country partners are implementing a plan that specifies or includes specific measures to reach the most vulnerable/marginalized. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 SWA partners countries (64% of SWA country partners) provided data on this to GLAAS 2017 • Of these, 34 (58% of SWA country partners) reported they are implementing plan that specifies or includes specific measures to reach the most vulnerable/marginalized |

Objective 2: Strengthen government-led national processes

Expenditure of Objective 2 as at 16 May 2019: US\$ 1,297,092.20

Outcome 2.1: Inputs to strengthen national processes are harmonized

| RESULTS | 2018 STATUS | SUCCESS INDICATORS BY 2020 | 2018 RESULTS / BASELINES |
|---|-------------|--|---|
| 2.1.1 Government-owned national plans for WASH aligned with the SDGs, developed with multi-stakeholder consultation | n/a | At least 75% of partner countries have WASH national plans aligned with SDG 6 indicators and milestones. | GLAAS did not collect data on these indicators for 2016/2017 cycle. |

Outcome 2.2: Partners align behind the Collaborative Behaviours and progressively improve the development effectiveness of the sector

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|
| 2.2.1 Reports on performance against the Collaborative Behaviours | n/a | At least 75% of SWA country partners have government-led assessments of the state of collaboration with WASH partners using GLAAS data and other sources (OECD, WB) | GLAAS data is was not available for this indicator in the 2016/2017 cycle. The 2018 survey included questions about Joint Sector Reviews and how many development partners are involved, which will be used to track this indicator, in conjunction with question on coordination mechanisms. |
|---|-----|---|---|

Objective 3: Develop and use a strong evidence base to support good decision-making

Expenditure of Objective 3 as at 16 May 2019: US\$ 107,556.15

Outcome 3.1 - Global monitoring demands are harmonized, and centred around strengthening and use of country results frameworks

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|--|
| 3.1.1 SWA members contribute to evidence base | | At least 75% of SWA country and ESA partners complete the GLAAS surveys on time. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41 SWA partner countries (69% of SWA country partners) contributed data on this for GLAAS 2017 37 SWA partner countries (63% of SWA country partners) contributed data on this for GLAAS 2017 on time 15 SWA partner external support agencies (65% of SWA ESA partners) contributed data on this for GLAAS 2017** |
| 3.1.2 Coordinated monitoring mechanisms at national and international level | n/a | 75% of SWA country partners have a national WASH monitoring framework with indicators aligned with those defined by SDG 6 (linked to Result 2.1.1) and used by JMP. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GLAAS data is not yet available on this indicator. |
| 3.1.3 Evidence-based decision-making at country level | | 75% of SWA country partners use data from the WASH monitoring system to inform strategic decisions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 SWA partner countries (63% of SWA country partners) contributed to GLAAS 2017 Of these, 13 (22% of SWA country partners) reported that their WASH monitoring system informed the government's strategic decisions, while 19 reported that the WASH monitoring system partly informed the government's strategic decisions. |

Objective 5: Follow-up and review progress achieved in implementing sanitation, water and hygiene targets of the SDGs

Expenditure of Objective 5 as at 16 May 2019: US\$ 814,294.00

Outcome 5.1: Progress in implementing national WASH plans is assessed globally via a multi-stakeholder intergovernmental platform that links to the water resource, health, nutrition and education sectors

| RESULTS | 2018 STATUS | SUCCESS INDICATORS BY 2020 | 2018 RESULTS / BASELINES |
|---|-------------|---|---|
| 5.1.1 Regular, successful WASH Sector Ministers Meetings (SMMs) which bring together water, health, nutrition and education sectors | | At least 75% of SWA partners engage in preparations for the 2019 SMM. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time of 2019 SMM, SWA had 221 partners, 64 of these were governments. During the 2019 SMM preparatory process, the webinars registered over 360 individual participants. Some of these as a group of partners operating in specific countries and used the opportunity of the webinar to jointly plan their next actions. This is a record since attendance we started recording participation of webinars. Throughout the preparatory process, the Secretariat also had 76 bilateral calls with partners, supported and organized 3 face-to-face multi-stakeholder meetings which also focused on the preparations for the SMM, such as Cape Town, during the AfricaSan 5 conference, Bangkok at the UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific Region meeting and in Mali during their Joint Sector Review ahead of the SMM. In total these events were attended by more than 150 people. Ahead of the SMM, 43 governments participated in the preparatory process; 71 organizations, including CSOs, External Support Agencies, Research and Learning and Private Sector joined the preparatory process webinars; 38 country briefs were prepared by partners led by governments and covered the theme of the SMM. |
| | | At least 75% of invited SWA partners participate in the 2019 SMM, with at least 25% represented at ministerial or Head of Agency level. | <p>SWA invited all 64 partner countries to the SMM, as well as the 12 bilateral countries. Of these, 50 participated representing 78% of the country partner constituency. 44 countries were represented at ministerial level, of these, 36, representing 56% of the country partners attended at ministerial level. All the invited SWA partners in the research learning and private sector constituency participated and all but one of the invited CSOs participated.</p> <p><i>Although this target was achieved, it is important to note there was no participation at Head of Agency level.</i></p> |
| | | Content of 2019 SMM reflects multi-sectoral nature of WASH, including water, health, nutrition, and education sectors. | Non-WASH topics were not formally part of the agenda of the 2019 SMM, however, topics related to broader water management, climate change, gender, nutrition and health were topics that were highlights by several speakers (e.g. UNICEF and WHO, UNFPA) during plenary and Ministerial Dialogues. One of the strongest feedbacks from participants was the further integration of climate change in future High-level Meetings. |
| | | At least 75% of participating partners report they perceive the 2019 SMMs to have been successful. | The Secretariat collected 89 SMM evaluation forms (36% of participants). 80% of those described the SMM a "very successful". |

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| 5.1.2 Discussions at the UN, including at the High-level Political Forum (HLPF), informed by SWA's Mutual Accountability Mechanism | n/a | SWA utilizes its Mutual Accountability Mechanism to inform the UN's Follow-up and Review (FUR) of the SDGs | At the 2019 SMM, 47 partners tabled over 300 commitments. However, the report-back on these commitments will not come in time to inform the work of the 2019 HLPF. |
| 5.1.3 Enhanced linkages between WASH and related sectors | | Every year, SWA undertakes joint activities with 2 other partnerships or platforms representing other sectors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the High-level Political Forum 2018, SWA, the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, Every Woman Every Child and the Global Partnership for Education, organized an interactive breakfast discussion which showcased country experiences of multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder policies and programs, especially across WASH, nutrition, health and education. • - SWA also supported WaterAid in the organization of webinars for member agencies of ICAN (International Coalition for Advocacy on Nutrition). • - The CEO was also a speaker at World Water Forum WASH-Nut event: "Synergies beyond SDG 6: access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for improved nutrition and public health" and during her time in Geneva had a bilateral meeting with SUN Movement Coordinator to discuss possible joint country visits and share information about SWA cycle of meetings. • - The CEO was invited to join an Independent Advisory Group on Global Health aimed at supporting the Japanese Presidency of the G20 in 2019. The Group was mainly composed of health experts, but also counted on the participation of the Executive Director of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN). The objective of SWA's and GAIN's participation was to integrate WASH and Nutrition into the G20 agenda for 2019. • - The Coordinator of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement had a prominent role in the 2019 SMM, bringing the WASH-Nutrition link to the discussions. |

* JMP does not provide data disaggregated by gender

** Water.org, CARE International and WaterAid also responded to the GLAAS as External Support Agencies (ESAs). These three organizations are part of the SWA partnership, but in the Civil Society Organizations and Research & Learning constituencies, respectively, not SWA's ESA constituency.



**SANITATION
AND WATER
FOR ALL**





BEHIND
LEAVE NO ONE



SWA's partners in 2018

COUNTRIES

- Afghanistan
- Angola
- Bangladesh
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Brazil
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Costa Rica
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea Bissau
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Indonesia
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Lao PDR
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Maldives
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mexico
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Nepal
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Palestine National Authority
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Portugal
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- The Gambia
- Timor Leste
- Togo
- Uganda
- Uruguay
- Vietnam
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

- ACF - Action Contre la Faim
- African Water Association (AfWA)
- Akvo Foundation
- Alliance for Water and Sanitation Revolution In Africa
- ANEW
- Arab Water Council (AWC)
- Association des Nations Unies de Cote d'Ivoire (ANU-CI)
- Association Nationale pour la Promotion de l'éducation et la Culture (ANPEC)
- Associazione Culturale Paese dell'Acqua
- Bar Association Arifwala
- Bureau d'Informations: Formations, Echanges et Recherches pour le Développement (BIFERD/ASBL)
- CARE
- Children and Young People Living for Peace
- Chipembere Community Development Organisation (CCDO)
- Christian Outreach Justice Mission Sierra Leone (Comin-SL)
- Daniel Iroegbu Global Health Foundation
- Dramer Poverty Alleviation Program (DPAP)
- Durable Management and Resources Valorization (DMRV)
- Emerging Leadership Initiatives
- European Sanitation Initiative (EuSAIN)
- EWP
- Faith in Water
- FANSA
- Fantsuam Foundation
- Fast Rural Development Program
- Federacion Nacional de Cooperativas de Servicios Sanitarios Ltda (FESAN)
- Foundation for Urban & Rural Development (FURD)
- Freshwater - Malawi
- Freshwater Action Network - Central America (FANCA)
- Freshwater Action Network Mexico (FAN-Mex)
- Fundación Neotrópica
- Gateway Health Institute
- Gender Equality and Women Empowerment for Development (GWEFODE)
- German Toilet Organization
- German WASH Network
- Global Water Challenge (GWC)
- Hallmark Media, Commonwealth Africa Journal
- Health and Rural Development Services Foundation (HRDS)
- Human Initiative Network (HIN)
- Initiative: Eau
- Institute of Sustainable Development (ISD)
- International Centre for Water Management Services (CEWAS)
- International Transformation Foundation, Kenya
- International Water Association (IWA)
- Juhoud for Community and Rural Development
- La Confederación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones Comunitarias de Servicios de Agua y Saneamiento (CLOCSAS)
- Millennium Development Institute
- MWA
- Nana Sahab Development Society (NSDS)
- New World Hope
- Nirman Foundation
- One Drop
- OSSEDI Malawi
- People Serving Girls At Risk
- Plan International USA
- Plumbers Without Borders
- Population Services International (PSI)
- Portuguese Water Partnership (PWP)
- PSS Educational Development Society
- Ravi Sustainable WASH Development Organization
- Reaching Hand
- Roshni Development Organization
- Rujewa Integrated Efforts to Fight Poverty (RIEFP)
- Rural Infrastructure and Human Resource Development Organization (RIHRDO)
- Sadayanodai Ilaingar Narpani Mandram (SINAM)
- Sanitation First
- Serving Humanity Foundation
- Shine Africa Foundation-Teso (SAF-TESO)
- Shohratgarh Environmental Society (SES)
- Sindhica Reforms Society Pakistan
- Slum Dwellers International (SDI)
- Speak Up Africa
- Tanzania Youth with New Hope in Life Organisation
- The Coastal Rural and Urban Poor Development Association (CRUPDA)
- The Unforgotten
- Udyama
- United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLGA)
- WASH Resource Center Network Nepal (WASH-RCNN)
- WASH United
- Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)
- Water for People (WFP)
- Water Integrity Network (WIN)
- Water Underground
- Water.org

- Wherever the Need India Services (WTNIS)
- World Plumbing Council
- Yoto River Waterkeeper
- Younglink Foundation
- Youth Association for Development (YAD)
- Zambia WASH Advocacy Network

EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES

- AfDB
- African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)
- Australia - AusAID
- Austria - ADA
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- CEDARE
- France - MAEE and AFD
- Germany - BMZ
- Global Water Operators' Partnership Alliance (GWOPA)
- Japan - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Norway - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Switzerland - SDC
- The Netherlands - DGIS
- UN-HABITAT
- UNDP
- UNESCO
- UNICEF
- United Kingdom - DFID
- United States - USAID
- Water & Sanitation for Africa (WSA)
- World Bank
- WSP
- WSSCC

PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

- AquaFed
- Association of Water Well Drilling Rig Owners and Practitioners (AWDROP)
- Banka BioLoo Pvt Ltd
- CEO Water Mandate
- ECOLOO AB
- Ekam Eco Solutions Pvt Ltd
- FairWater Foundation
- GARV Toilets by SnpEX Overseas
- Global Handwashing Partnership
- Mendetech Ltd
- Sanergy
- SoaPen Inc.
- Svadha
- Unilever
- Vites Evides International
- Water On
- Waterpreneurs
- Zenith Water Projects Ltd

RESEARCH AND LEARNING ORGANIZATIONS

- African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)
- Association Aquashare
- Emory Center for Global Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Fundación Avina
- Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology (ISF-UTS)
- International Water Centre (IWC)
- IRC Supporting water sanitation and hygiene services for life
- Laboratório de Gestão Ambiental
- Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil
- Red Regional de Agua y Saneamiento de Centroamérica y el Caribe (RRASCA)
- SKAT Foundation
- SNV
- Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
- Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
- Swiss Federal Institute for Aquatic Science and Technology (EAWAG)
- The Water Institute at UNC
- United Nations University (UNU)
- University of California, School of Public Health
- Water and Land Resources Center
- Water Research Commission
- Water, Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC)
- WaterAid

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