“Our ambition is nothing less than to set a course of action that will bring an end to the sanitation and water crisis”

- His Excellency John Agyekum Kufuor, speaking at the SWA 2012 High Level Meeting (HLM)
Foreword by H.E. John Agyekum Kufuor, Chair of SWA

The dream of universal access to safe water and sanitation is one of the most compelling, achievable, and yet neglected ideas in human development.

We have the resources and knowhow in the world to help every family in every village, town and city to have safe water and live in a dignified and hygienic environment. We need a tremendous increase in political will, adequate resources and coordinated effort to get us there.

I passionately believe in the power of strong leadership, good governance and economic investment to effect positive change and that is why I committed to leading the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Partnership in 2011.

Our achievements in 2011 and 2012 are impressive. The SWA High Level Meeting, convened by the World Bank and UNICEF, in Washington DC in April was unprecedented in attracting such a large number of high-level decision-makers and in tabling over 400 commitments. Much of 2011 was spent preparing for the meeting, both at the national and global level. Measuring commitments tabled at the HLM is an essential component of the entire process and is key in maintaining the credibility of SWA. Now, we must hold ourselves accountable. We know that we will be judged by our actions, not our words.

At the end of 2012, SWA held its first Partnership Meeting. A clear message from the meeting was that, to realize our potential, partners must lead. The Steering Committee and I have recommitted ourselves to supporting the Partnership and to turn our common dream into reality.

Looking forward, we have an exciting year ahead. We will focus on increasing visibility in global political dialogue through pushing sanitation and water high up the post-2015 agenda and in preparing for the 2014 High Level Meeting. We will continue to strengthen mutual accountability, through monitoring progress on the 2010 and 2012 commitments and sector monitoring systems. We will work to align monitoring initiatives at the global level and across regional and national levels and we will strive to realize results on the ground through closer collaboration between partners and the implementation of our National Planning for Results Initiative (NPRI). Finally, we will continue to strengthen sector advocacy through a consistent, clear and positive set of messages shared through a series of timely and well-coordinated activities.

Sincerely,

John Agyekum Kufuor

May 2013
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Background

Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) was first conceptualized in 2007 by a number of sector stakeholders keen to address the widely recognised obstacles to improving access to sanitation and drinking water: low political prioritization, inadequate policy and planning frameworks at country level, poorly targeted and insufficient financing, a lack of reliable and comprehensive data, and low levels of mutual accountability.

Over the course of the year, a series of preliminary discussions took place amongst potential partners. In 2008, a number of developing country governments, donors, civil society organisations and UN agencies officially joined hands to establish the first global political alliance with the goal of sustainable sanitation and water for everyone. Initially, SWA was named the Global Framework for Action (GF4A). Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) was formalized with an agreed Governance Document and structure in September 2010.

A key activity of SWA has been the biennial High Level Meeting (HLM), which brings together Ministers of Finance from developing countries, Ministers of Development Cooperation from donor countries and high-level representatives from development banks and other development partners to address the lack of priority given to sanitation and water as a development intervention. The first HLM, held in April 2010, attracted representatives from 19 developing country governments, 13 donors, seven UN agencies and three civil society networks. The second HLM, held in April 2012, gained a considerably higher level of attention, with almost three times the participation.

The growth of SWA has been significant. Following an initial Partnership Drive in mid-2010 (when 61 Partners joined), additional Partners continued to join, bringing the total to 91 by January 2013.

Together, SWA Partners work to:

Through these activities, SWA aims to:

- **Increase political prioritization** for sustainable access to sanitation and drinking water through activities such as high level events that review progress, catalyze coordinated action, and focus on the impacts of access to sanitation and drinking water on economic growth and human development.
- **Promote evidence-based decision making** on sanitation and drinking water by compiling, analyzing and promoting information about what works to scale up sustainable delivery of services.
- **Strengthen strong national planning processes** and capacity to guide the development and implementation of sustainable sanitation and drinking water services.
- **Increase the impact of resources** as a result of generating high level support for improved targeting and use of existing and additional resources, with a focus on marginalised populations and countries that are most off-track to meet the MDG targets related to sanitation and water.
- **Strengthen mutual accountability** as a result of building political will, supporting strong national processes, and creating a forum for discussion on sustainable access to sanitation and drinking water for all.
Highlights of 2011 and 2012

Sanitation and Water for All has grown significantly in the past two years. Not only in the number of Partners, but also in terms of recognition inside and outside of the sector. This section highlights some of the key areas of impact over the past two years:

Increasing political prioritization of WASH

The second SWA High Level Meeting (HLM) helped renew high-level political commitment to the sector. Convened by UNICEF and hosted by the World Bank in Washington D.C. on 20 April 2012, the meeting was attended by over 80 Ministers of development cooperation, finance, sanitation and water; plus representatives of the world’s leading sanitation and water agencies.

The HLM resulted in a significant number of tangible commitments to speed up global access to water and sanitation, which could potentially extend access to sustainable sanitation facilities and improved drinking water sources to millions of people.

Overall, a total of 402 specific commitments were made by 37 developing countries and 10 donors/development banks. This compares to a total of 239 commitments made by 19 developing countries and 13 donors/development banks at the first SWA HLM in 2010.
Hon Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Minister of Finance for Nigeria, brought the reality from the ground alongside solid economic analysis. In a speech inspired by personal experience, she demonstrated that sanitation and water are not an academic exercise but a real issue for millions of people around the world. She urged her colleagues to look at how they can better define and prioritise sanitation and water expenditure in their budgets.

“I sense a fundamental shift in how the global community views water, sanitation and hygiene – it is being recognised as a cornerstone of development, security and well-being, and a key to the welfare of the citizens of the countries you represent.”

–Ambassador Jan Eliasson, now-UN Deputy Secretary-General

Impact at country level

Follow up to the 2010 High Level Meeting in 2011
Tracking progress on commitments made at the High Level Meetings is an essential component of the Partnership framework. Follow up actions from the 2010 HLM both influenced sector progress and action at country level in 2011. A variety of stakeholders – government, civil society and development partners – report that the 2010 HLM strengthened relations between WASH Sector Ministries and Finance Ministries, triggered stronger sector coordination in many countries, created a crucial context for advocacy on sanitation and encouraged political and financial decision-makers to use evidence for better decision-making.

2012 Preparatory Process
The preparatory process for the 2012 HLM focused on developing a new round of commitments to be tabled to a global audience. Concrete actions were identified and provided in-country multi-stakeholder technical teams with an opportunity to engage Ministers responsible for WASH or the Finance Ministry.

For countries that had already attended the 2010 HLM, preparing for the second HLM was very effective. Ghana, a country represented at the 2010 HLM, reported that the impetus of attending a second international meeting where previous public commitments were reviewed provided the opportunity to renew high-level attention to the water and sanitation sector, while it is otherwise difficult to gain attention on these issues. In
Sanitation and Water for All: 2011-2012 SWA Partnership Report

many countries, such as Benin, the preparatory process ignited a sector-wide planning exercise, which has resulted in more effective government-led national planning processes.

**Strengthening national planning processes: National Planning for Results Initiative (NPRI)**

SWA’s vision is that countries lead the development of WASH services and are accountable to their citizens. NPRI aims to catalyze the acceleration of WASH coverage in countries that lack strong and well-performing sectors by bringing together donor and developing country governments, as well as other sector partners to support the constituent elements of an effective and comprehensive sector framework and planning process.

Where governments and their development partners make a clear case that existing aid modalities are ineffective at building country processes and systems, there is a sound rationale to request additional support from a global partnership mechanism, such as SWA’s NPRI. The SWA Country Processes Task Team (CPTT) - the SWA Steering Committee’s Task Team overseeing NPRI - has agreed a process in order to examine such requests, which can trigger a time-limited collective action effort.

Whilst SWA’s work in Liberia has set a precedent for this kind of government-led collective action, the country has not yet seen an upsurge in sector funding. Thus, replicating the level of country demand and leadership shown by Liberia and following through the initial enthusiasm with actual investment has been a challenge.

In 2011, the CPTT set out to determine which countries to target for NPRI. However, it was not clear what resources were available. Throughout 2012, the team worked to refine the NPRI vision and, by the end of 2012, the discussion had moved away from country selection and towards responding to explicit country demands for assistance. Requests for NPRI support were received from five additional countries in 2012 leading to exploratory dialogues in three (Chad, Niger, Togo) as well as continued engagement with Liberia.

The CPTT priority for 2013 is to formalise the NPRI process and focus on improving aid effectiveness in five countries. Truly collaborative support is clearly central to building country processes and systems. It will be essential to seek Partner agreement around how the goodwill of a collective response should be attributed and accounted for. The NPRI vision paper can be found on the SWA website.

http://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/countryprocesses.html

**Addressing the global monitoring framework**

Conceptualized initially in 2008 alongside SWA, UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Water (GLAAS) report is a key tool used to inform the political dialogue. Since its first report in 2010 and again in 2012, the biennial GLAAS report has been used in the preparations for the SWA HLMs. The report charts the flow of investments, provides economic analysis on the gains made from investing in sanitation and water and the costs associated with inaction; thus providing the strong evidence base which SWA seeks to promote.

In 2012, GLAAS provided the evidence to produce individual country profiles, laying out a snapshot of the sector in each country attending the HLM. Similar profiles were provided on External Support Agencies. The
2012 GLAAS report galvanised country and donor attention to maintain and sustain WASH services based on a solid global assessment. It is coordination at country level through the linked GLAAS/SWA HLM processes that arguably added the most value; pushing countries to discuss and critically review issues in a multi sectoral format to respond to the GLAAS survey provided essential information to provide evidence and prepare commitments to be tabled at the 2012 HLM.

Towards the end of 2012, a growing recognition of the huge number of monitoring initiatives reached a critical mass. The Partners of SWA recognize that the existence of SWA as a sector-wide partnership offers huge opportunities in terms of coordination and rationalization of these monitoring initiatives and the potential for the use of streamlined sector monitoring to improve global accountability and provide the basis for powerful global advocacy.

When Partners came together at the first Partnership Meeting in November 2012, they agreed to take advantage of SWA’s wide membership to undertake the development of a shared monitoring framework. Partners will begin developing this framework in 2013 with the aim of increasing coordination and efficiency; supporting national processes such as planning and periodic reviews; aligning global, national and sub-national monitoring; and contributing to the evidence base for powerful advocacy for the sector. The SWA Steering Committee will create a Global Monitoring Task Team in 2013 to take this work forward.

First Partnership Meeting

The first SWA Partnership Meeting, held in South Africa in November 2012, brought together over 110 SWA Partner representatives. This meeting was situated at a critical point in the development of the Partnership and provided an opportunity to celebrate achievements, take stock of lessons learnt and to set out a path for the future.

Partners brought the following main points of consensus and areas for further development to the Steering Committee, who met the following day to set a course of action for the future:
Sanitation and Water for All: 2011-2012 SWA Partnership Report

- **SWA Framework**: Maintain the current SWA Framework consisting of Three Priority Areas and Two Outcomes. Continue to focus on ‘off-track’ countries whilst being strategically selective in engaging additional influential partners to build SWA’s global credibility.

- **Political Dialogue**: Continue with a strong focus on the biennial High Level Meetings with an emphasis on improving the impact of the HLMs by strengthening the on-going in-country discussions in the lead up to and follow up from the Meetings. In particular, Partners recognised the importance of sustaining the political dialogue between HLMs.

- **Global Monitoring Landscape**: A major new area where SWA has a role to play is in streamlining the global monitoring landscape, particularly around input and process monitoring, strongly linked to supporting national systems.

- **Country Processes**: National Planning for Results Initiative (NPRI) will focus on delivering results on the ground in focus countries.

**Partner Perspectives**

This section provides some examples of the way in which SWA Partners and Constituencies contribute to SWA and how the Partnership adds value to their work

**Developing Countries – Liberia**

Liberia became an SWA Partner at the inaugural SWA HLM in 2010 and requested the engagement of SWA Partners to help accelerate access to WASH, leading to the Liberia-SWA Joint Mission in May 2011. The backing of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf gave the SWA Joint Mission the high-level political platform it needed to galvanise action and engage the four ministries involved in the sector, alongside SWA partners, the SWA Secretariat and many of Liberia’s development partners as well as those in Ghana.

“Working together [through] the Liberia [Joint Mission] has brought us closer and made us more interdependent, realizing the capacity gaps in human resources...In the past, we had donors and partners. Today, we consider ourselves as development partners with a single voice...The SWA process is a catalyst to our current efforts to bring improvements to the sector.” George Yarngo, Assistant Minister, Public Works, Liberia.
During the Joint Mission, four areas were identified as major obstacles to progress: institutional issues; service provision priorities and equity of outcomes; data gaps, monitoring and evaluation; and financing mechanisms. These obstacles became the focus of the Liberia Compact, a two-year plan which provided a clear focus for all stakeholders in the Liberia WASH sector that was drafted and endorsed as a result of the Joint Mission. The Compact has improved coordination and alignment across the WASH sector in Liberia, increasing the effectiveness of program implementation, and consequently greatly increasing optimism about the achievability of the Government of Liberia’s vision for the WASH sector.

**Development Partners – WaterAid**

WaterAid, a founding Partner of SWA, is committed to the Partnership because it offers the possibility of reaching agreement on the central challenges along with solutions that will deliver a step-change in the performance of the sanitation and water sectors.

The Partnership’s vision is in line with WaterAid’s own; a world in which all have access to basic sanitation and safe drinking water, focusing first and foremost on those countries and communities where the needs are greatest, the resources least and progress is most off-track.

WaterAid contributed significant resources to the SWA 2010 and 2012 High Level Meetings because they offered the opportunity to bring together leaders with the authority to make the necessary strategic decisions that will help deliver WASH for all. Since the High Level Meetings, WaterAid has continued to play a significant role: supporting multi-stakeholder follow-up meetings, encouraging timely reporting of progress by government partners, and using civil society tools such as WASHwatch.org to validate official data. WaterAid is shifting focus to ensure that countries with fewer planning resources are supported to build sector strategies that can help us attain the goal of universal WASH coverage.

“By providing a forum for tackling critical barriers in the sector, the Sanitation and Water for All Partnership can accelerate progress at the global level, and bring water and sanitation services to the poorest of the poor.”

– Barbara Frost, Chief Executive, WaterAid
Donors and Development Banks

Donors and Development Banks demonstrate their commitment to the principles of SWA through advocacy and specific activities at global, regional and country levels.

The 2012 HLM provided an opportunity for donors and development banks to develop common messages and to publicly commit to new and aggressive coverage targets, with additional focus on sanitation. For example, the UK Secretary of State for International Development attended the 2012 High Level Meeting and announced a doubling of the results the UK had committed to in the sector, to reach 60 million people by 2015.

The level of participation of donors/development bank in the 2012 HLM was evidence of the sustained and increased political commitment of this constituency to the goal of global sector advocacy. The 2012 HLM also provided the occasion to announce that AusAid (Australia) and USAID (USA) were joining SWA.

Monitoring and evaluation of commitments is a subject of increased attention from SWA’s partners and its Steering Committee; who are working, with donor engagement, to enhance the process for reporting and monitoring commitments and developing the GLAAS report. Switzerland, on behalf of the donors, hosted the GLAAS evaluation meeting in October 2012 in Bern.

At a regional level, the donors/development banks have created opportunities for harmonised and effective approaches, consistent with SWA. One such example is the Regional Coordination Committee (RCC), which the African Development Bank (AfDB), together with other members of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative, formed to raise the profile, effectiveness and efficiency of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation services delivery in Africa. The RCC facilitates advocacy for resource mobilization, while providing a platform for African countries to demonstrate and enhance their accountability for transparent, equitable sector planning, budgeting and financing; as well as a peer to peer information exchange.

At the country level, donors continue to work with governments to better reach sector targets. An important achievement was the launch of the Liberia Sector Investment Plan which fulfils a commitment made in the WASH Compact, which shows that SWA can create sustained momentum in country, leading to tangible change.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

SWA has inspired CSOs to engage in more sustained and strategic advocacy at the national, regional and global level. Following the 2012 HLM, a number of national CSO networks developed country briefings, which are being used as awareness-raising and lobbying tools to maintain the pressure on governments to uphold their HLM commitments.
The influence and visibility of civil society has gradually increased at the global level through links with SWA. Lajana Manandhar (pictured), a representative from Lumanti, an NGO working on sanitation and water in Nepal, gave a speech during the SWA High Level Meeting (HLM) 2012 meeting in Washington D.C.

Twelve CSO representatives actively participated at the SWA Partnership Meeting. In addition, three new committed CSO representatives have been elected to the Steering Committee, ensuring civil society's voice is represented on this key decision-making body.

CSO understanding of SWA and how to contribute has been improved with the help of an Advisor sitting in End Water Poverty (EWP) to provide support to civil society globally. A training program has been developed for better CSO engagement as well as SWA-specific web pages on EWP's new website, including photos, blogs, briefings and resources as a key platform for showcasing CSOs work, sharing effective advocacy tools and getting more networks involved.

“Raising the profile of the HLM commitments gives our people an opportunity to know what the governments brought to the HLM and reminds governments to walk the talk; to continue to prioritise WASH and be accountable to their people.”
– Lajana Manandhar, FANSA Nepal

Governance and Steering Committee

The SWA governance arrangements define three spheres of the Partnership: Partners from the seven constituencies undertake the majority of activities, the Steering Committee (SC) assumes overall leadership and directs SWA activities; and the Secretariat supports the SC and Partners.
SWA is governed by a 23-member Steering Committee (SC), elected by Partner constituencies. The SC meets regularly and takes all key decisions about the Partnership’s direction and drives the initiative forward. The SC creates Task Teams where tasks require specific and ongoing attention. The main activities supported by Task Teams in 2011 and 2012 were the CPTT and the HLM.

In 2011 and 2012, SWA held 12 SC meetings and hosted one Partnership Meeting. SC elections have been held each October, consistent with governance rules to bring fresh members to the committee, whilst retaining experience.

### Steering Committee Membership

**2011-12 Members:**

- **Vice-Chair to Partnership:** Darren Saywell*
- **AMCOW:** Salisu Abdulmumin
- **Kenya:** Kepha Ombacho
- **Nepal:** Sudha Sharma
- **Pakistan:** Jawed Ali Khan
- **Rwanda:** Anita Gaju
- **South Africa:** Lindiwe Lusenga
- **Uganda:** Dissan Ssozi
- **AFDB:** Oswald Chanda
- **WSP/World Bank:** Dominick de Waal
- **CEDARE:** Khaled M. AbuZeid
- **UNICEF:** Paul Edwards*, Sanjay Wijesekera*
- **WSSCC:** Jon Lane*, Amanda Marlin*
- **Netherlands:** Dick van Ginthoven
- **Switzerland:** Johan Gély
- **UK:** Sanjay Wijesekera*
- **UK:** Lily Ryan-Collins *
- **ANEW:** Rudy Amenga-Etego
- **EWP:** Rolien Sasse
- **FANSA:** Yakub Hossain
- **IRC:** Erma Uytewaal
- **IWA:** Ger Berkamp
- **WaterAid:** Henry Northover
- **Leading Spokeswoman:** Ebele Okeke

**2012-13 Members:**

- **Vice-Chair to Partnership:** Darren Saywell
- **AMCOW:** Salisu Abdulmumin
- **Ghana:** Yaw Asante Sarkodie
- **Madagascar:** Miely Raveloarison
- **Nepal:** Vijaya Shresta
- **Pakistan:** Jawed Ali Khan
- **South Sudan:** Peter Dhieu
- **AFDB:** Oswald Chanda
- **WSP/World Bank:** Dominick de Waal
- **UNICEF:** Sanjay Wijesekera
- **WSA:** Idrissa Doucoure*, Peter Ryan*
- **WSSCC:** Chris Williams
- **Netherlands:** Dick van Ginthoven
- **Switzerland:** Johan Gély
- **UK:** Lily Ryan-Collins
- **United States:** Heather Skilling
- **ANEW:** Baker Yiga
- **EWP:** Thilo Panzerbieter
- **FANSA:** Dibalok Singha
- **IRC:** Erma Uytewaal
- **UCLGA:** Bev Pretorius
- **WaterAid:** Henry Northover
- **Leading Spokeswoman:** Ebele Okeke
Secretariat Report

The SWA Partnership has decided to have a small Secretariat which provides strategic support to key activities and provide substantive and administrative support to the Steering Committee and to the entire Partnership.

The Steering Committee tasks and oversees the Secretariat on four mandated areas: management of the high-level Chair, facilitation of the on-going High Level Commitments Dialogue (HLCD), provision of technical and administrative support to the SC and development of communications for impact.

UNICEF, at the request of the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Steering Committee (SC), hosts the SWA Secretariat (Secretariat), in coordination with WSSCC to manage communications and advocacy activities. The Secretariat was formally established in September 2010 and has incrementally built in size to the current body of five staff members and two part-time consultants. The Chief of WASH at UNICEF is responsible to the SC for the Secretariat.

UNICEF-based Secretariat staff include the Secretariat Coordinator; Monitoring and Outreach Specialist; Events and Protocol Manager; and Administrative Assistant. The remaining staff position (the Advocacy and Communications Specialist) is hosted by the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). The Secretariat regularly employs two senior consultants in order to provide strategic advice on monitoring, governance and political processes. In addition, when increased demand occurs, the Secretariat hires additional consultants with the relevant skill set.

In 2011 and 2012, the Secretariat:
- Produced the 2011 Progress Report on the 2010 SWA High Level Meeting Commitments
- Led the 2012 HLM preparatory process with over 45 countries and supported 16 donors and development banks in their preparation for the 2012 SWA HLM
- Organised and delivered the 2012 SWA High Level Meeting and Global Sector Ministerial Dialogue
- Coordinated inputs into the 2012 GLAAS report, including examples of HLM commitments and the progress countries were making on them. In the latter part of 2012, SWA Partners assisted the GLAAS team to review its achievements so far, and develop a new vision for the 2014 report
- Planned and organised the first SWA Partnership Meeting in 2012
- Coordinated communications activities at key events such as the 2012 SWA HLM, Stockholm World Water Week and the SWA Partnership Meeting, and developed key communications tools such as SWA brochure, regular Partner newsletter, SWA briefings and maintained and updated the website
- Provided technical and logistical support to the Steering Committee to hold productive meetings, enable decision-making and strengthen governance.

The Governments of the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation providing funding in the amount of $2,707,000 over the two years (2011 and 2012). The approximate split of the funds spent was: 44% for staff costs, 32% for travel costs, and 24% for other costs.

### Financial Snapshot

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Partner List

**Developing Country**
1. Afghanistan
2. African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)
3. Angola
4. Bangladesh
5. Benin
6. Burkina Faso
7. Burundi
8. Cameroon
9. Central African Republic
10. Chad
11. Cote d'Ivoire
12. Egypt
13. Ethiopia
14. The Gambia
15. Ghana
16. Guinea Bissau
17. Kenya
18. Lao PDR
19. Lesotho
20. Liberia
21. Madagascar
22. Malawi
23. Mali
24. Mauritania
25. Mongolia
26. Mozambique
27. Nepal
28. Niger
29. Nigeria
30. Pakistan
31. Palestine National Authority
32. Paraguay
33. Rwanda
34. Senegal
35. Sierra Leone
36. South Africa
37. South Sudan
38. Sri Lanka
39. Sudan
40. Tanzania
41. Timor Leste
42. Togo
43. Uganda
44. Zimbabwe

**Donor**
1. Austria – ADA
2. Australia – AusAID
3. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
4. France – MAEE and AFD
5. Germany – BMZ
6. The Netherlands – DGIS
7. Switzerland – SDC
8. United Kingdom – DFID
9. United States – USAID

**Multilateral**
1. CEDARE
2. WSA
3. GWP
4. UNICEF
5. UNDP
6. UN-HABITAT
7. UNU
8. WSSCC

**Research and Learning**
1. ISF-UTS
2. IRC
3. IWC
4. Skat Foundation
5. SEI
6. SIWI
7. EAWAG
8. WEDC
9. WRC
10. The Water Institute at UNC

**Civil Society**
1. ANEW
2. EWP
3. FANSA
4. MWA

**Development Bank**
1. AfDB
2. WSP
3. World Bank

**Other Sector Partner**
1. AfWA
2. AquaFed
3. AWC
4. CARE
5. GWC
6. CEWAS
7. IWA
8. Plan International USA
9. PSI
10. UCLA
11. WaterAid
12. WSUP
13. Water for People

1A list of the partners with the full name of the organizations can be found on the SWA Website:
http://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/partners.html