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I am pleased to present to you this Annual Report, which reflects the work of the first full year of my engagement with the Sanitation and Water for All partnership. What a year it has been!

2015 was particularly significant for SWA on many counts, including the adoption of a new strategy, revised guiding principles, a revised governing document, as well as a successful Partnership Meeting involving almost 100 partners in The Hague in November. In 2015, we started work on a Results Framework for the partnership, and an ambitious budget for the next three years. We embarked on a global partnership drive and held elections for the Steering Committee. Finally, and most importantly, we also appointed a new Chair, the Hon. Mr. Kevin Rudd, who brings commitment and experience to SWA, and who will support us in realizing our strategy.

SWA’s Strategy 2015-2020 sets a new pace for our partnership. As well as focusing on incorporating the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SWA is promoting four Collaborative Behaviours, that include enhancing government leadership, strengthening country systems, using one information and mutual accountability platform, and building sustainable water and sanitation sector financing.

2015 was also an exciting time for the expansion of the partnership. We were pleased to welcome new partners from Latin America, including two countries, Costa Rica and Mexico, who bring a wealth of different experiences, pushing us into new challenges, new opportunities, and new ways of thinking. We also welcomed partners from the private sector, and more civil society and research and learning organizations.

Country partners continue to be firmly at the centre of our partnership. Governments are responsible for ensuring access to sanitation, hygiene and water for all, always and everywhere. SWA and the Agenda 2030 are in agreement that this can only be achieved through new ways of working together. It is essential that we make links between the different sectors (such as health, poverty, climate change, education and energy), as well as between partners (governments, civil society, development agencies and banks, research institutions and the private sector). Only through collaboration can we hope to achieve our vision, but this report demonstrates how SWA is already rising to the challenge!

Catarina de Albuquerque
2. Introduction: preparing SWA for the Agenda 2030

This year was the culmination of a global effort that started in 2000, when all United Nations Member States committed to achieve a set of Millennium Development Goals with targets designed to catalyse progress towards ending poverty by 2015. As the deadline came closer, Member States not only looked back to review progress but gathered lessons for the next stage, the so-called Agenda 2030. Negotiations began before 2015 but reached a peak as Member States and their partners prepared for the United Nations General Assembly in September, where the 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted.

Throughout 2015, the SWA partnership focused on carrying out extensive advocacy and advisory work to guarantee that the new framework recognized the critical role that water, sanitation and hygiene play in human development, and set clear and ambitious indicators. Further work was carried out to foster exchanges among partners on planning for and achieving this Goal.

Key activities:

- SWA convened and was represented in over 30 events and side-events at global and regional meetings. Topics ranged from how to adapt national plans to the SDGs, to monitoring progress, innovative financing and increasing capacity building. SWA high-level representatives also met bilaterally with many decision-makers and carried out individual press briefings with 15 journalists (page 7).

- SWA was represented in the WASH Sector Advocacy and Communications Working Group, one of the four technical groups that developed the “JMP Post-2015 WASH Targets and Indicators” Factsheets that were submitted to Member States as the joint recommendations of the sector (page 11).

- The partnership’s Country Processes Task Team (CPTT) led the development and launch of the four SWA Collaborative Behaviours. If adopted by countries and their partners, these behaviours have the potential to improve the way partners work together and the sector’s long-term performance. The CPTT also started working on a monitoring mechanism for the Behaviours together with the Global Monitoring Harmonization Task Team (GMHTT) (page 13).
The 2015 SWA Partnership Meeting gathered 96 participants from 38 countries in The Hague, The Netherlands, to discuss SWA’s position within the new global development context. Strengthening mutual accountability among partners and the SDG follow-up and review process were central to the discussions (page 9).

The preparation process for the 2016 SWA Ministerial Meeting kicked off in December. The objective was not only to secure the attendance of relevant ministers and technical staff, but also to trigger country-level activities to ensure their active and productive participation (page 16).

In line with the cross-sectoral approach of the SDGs, SWA’s leadership increased engagement with other sectors (including nutrition, health, energy, and gender) (page 11).

The Steering Committee led a review process that culminated in a new SWA Strategy for the period 2015–2020. The document aligns SWA to the SDGs and other relevant development policies and laws, and underlines the inclusive, partner-led and ambitious nature of the partnership. In 2015, nine new partners joined SWA, including two countries (page 17).
3. A platform for political dialogue, coordinated action, and advocacy

SWA acts as a global platform for intergovernmental dialogue and engagement between a large number of countries and organizations. The role of the partnership is to lead, galvanize, and facilitate international efforts towards alignment and exchange of learning and ideas.

3.1 Creating opportunities for exchange

During 2015, SWA created several opportunities for in-person meetings among partners and external stakeholders. These events were organized by either the Secretariat, the Task Teams or groups of partners. The vast majority of the events focused on preparation for the SDGs and the partnership’s role in the new framework. The most noteworthy included:

- Meeting the day after PACOSAN (Islamabad, Pakistan, 19 February) to discuss how partners could provide input for the ongoing Agenda 2030 negotiations and increase South Asia’s involvement in (and visibility within) the SWA partnership.

- Side-event at the World Water Forum (Daegu, South Korea, 13 April) on how countries can produce a clear roadmap towards reaching universal access to drinking water and how their partners can support this process.

- Eight AfricaSan events (Dakar, Senegal, 25–27 May), including one convened by the partnership, in which SWA’s high-level representatives were panellists and presenters. Topics included finance, capacity building, monitoring, and alignment between the Ngor commitments and those made at SWA’s High-level Meetings. The Secretariat produced a special report on the 2014 commitments focused on those made by African countries. The SWA communications team organized several meetings with journalists, produced daily information e-bulletins, and reported live from Dakar.

- Two side-events convened by SWA during the Third Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 13–16 July). The discussions focused on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all through domestic resource mobilization and innovative finance. A special report on the 2014 finance-related commitments was produced for the event.

- A strong presence from SWA at the Stockholm World Water Week (Sweden, 23–28 August), including a Vision Speech by the Executive Chair and panel representation in seven events. SWA launched the Mid-term Review of Progress Towards 2014 High-level Meeting Commitments at a well-attended press conference with speakers from the governments of Pakistan and South Sudan (see more on page 15).

- A side-event of the United Nations General Assembly (New York, USA, 29 September), moderated by the SWA Executive Chair, to discuss the importance of reaching universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene in order to achieve all SDG Goals.
- A side-event during the University of North Carolina’s Water and Health Conference (Chapel Hill, USA, 26-30 October) on the topic “Beyond ‘business as usual’: Changing behaviours to build sector systems that last”. Participants discussed the SDGs, innovation, resources, integration, and urbanization.

- Representation at the Innovative Financing for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in West & Central Africa Conference (Dakar, Senegal, 15-17 December). The aim was to find new mechanisms to raise the estimated US$20-30 billion the sector needs annually to bring universal access to water and sanitation to West and Central Africa.
3.2 Partnership Meeting

The Partnership Meeting in numbers

- **96** partners from **38** countries
- **11** stalls in the marketplace
- **30** panellists and presenters
- **4** languages spoken in plenary or group sessions

SWA’s third Partnership Meeting was held in The Hague, The Netherlands, on 3-5 November. It covered a wide range of topics relevant to the current position of the partnership within the global context of the SDGs and the new SWA strategy, including the adoption of the four Collaborative Behaviours (more on page 13), strengthening SWA’s accountability mechanism and mobilizing political support. These themes provided guidance for the Steering Committee meeting held the day after the Partnership Meeting.

SWA also announced that former Australian Prime Minister the Hon. Mr. Kevin Rudd was joining the partnership as Chair. He replaces H. E. Hon. Mr. John A. Kufuor, Former President of Ghana, who is standing down, having led SWA since its founding in 2010.

“Every day, a lack of clean water and sanitation contributes to the death of 800 children under-five. Through SWA we have the opportunity to change that, as well as help to address countless other health and societal challenges in some of the world’s communities most in need.”

The Hon. Mr. Kevin Rudd
Key messages from the Partnership Meeting

The SDGs: an opportunity for SWA

Participants at the Partnership Meeting noted that unlike the MDGs, where water, sanitation and hygiene had to fight for recognition, these topics are now addressed across many SDGs. It is key to ensure that SWA continues to be in close dialogue with other partnerships working towards Goals that cannot be achieved unless access to water, sanitation and hygiene is ensured.

‘People powered’ accountability

When reflecting on the importance of accountability in the SDG framework, partners felt that all SWA constituencies needed to be more accountable for the Collaborative Behaviours. Ideas put forward focused on the need for ‘people powered’ accountability mechanisms at country level. Accordingly, it was agreed that SWA should develop a solid monitoring mechanism for the Behaviours and explore the idea of a performance index.

Champions for political prioritization

Partners unequivocally pointed out that political mobilization also needs to be linked to the Collaborative Behaviours, accountability, and strengthening country processes. One way to bring these linkages together is to identify champions to promote change in all countries and constituencies and to develop clear advocacy plans.
3.3 Engaging with other sectors

The new SWA Strategy clearly states the need to catalyse progress by linking water, sanitation and hygiene to other sectors, such as water resources, health, nutrition and education. This was also one of the conclusions from the Partnership Meeting. Throughout the development of the Strategy and Results Framework (see page 17), other partnerships were consulted and asked to share their best practices, including Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), Sustainable Energy for All and the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH).

In order to strengthen these connections, SWA’s leadership joined the “Alliance of Alliances” movement that kicked off during the “Improving collaboration across Partnerships, Alliances & Movements” meeting (London, UK, 22 July). Organized by the PMNCH, this meeting gathered and identified practical ways to work better across sectors in the transition to the SDGs. Other sectors represented included nutrition, energy, health and gender.

These ties were further developed when SWA was represented at the Alliance of Alliances Breakfast and side-event on accountability, on the occasion of the UN General Assembly (New York, USA, 29 September). SWA’s Executive Chair also had the opportunity to introduce the partnership to participants at the Bonn WASH Nutrition Forum (Germany, 11-12 November).

SWA’s high-level representatives met on several occasions with representatives of the wider water sector to align efforts around Goal 6. This included participating in the Expert’s Consultation organized by the UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (New York, USA, 15 June).

Global sector coordination

In preparation for the Agenda 2030, SWA was represented in the Advocacy and Communications Working Group, one of the four technical groups that developed the “JMP Post-2015 WASH Targets and Indicators” Paper, that was submitted to the United Nations as the joint recommendations of the sector. The overarching objective of this Working Group was to provide input on ambitious, but realistic, targets and indicators for water, sanitation and hygiene and ensure the issues were featured as a priority in the Agenda 2030.
The Collaborative Behaviours were officially launched during Stockholm World Water Week, with a dedicated side-event, “Changing behaviours to build systems that last: SWA’s evolving strategy”, where participants explored how the Behaviours resonate with the reality of in-country work.

Experience from the health and education sectors, which have made greater progress on improving aid effectiveness, suggests that a global platform such as SWA has an important role to play in facilitating and monitoring improvements in collaborative behaviours across countries. Going forward, SWA is putting the Behaviours at the heart of its activities and processes.

4. The four SWA Collaborative Behaviours

SWA’s four Collaborative Behaviours were launched in mid-2015. Their development was led by the Country Processes Task Team, drawing on the findings of eight country case-studies, regional and global monitoring reports, as well as learning from other sectors. Based on this data, SWA partners identified four behaviours that, if adopted by both countries and their partners, will improve the way they work together to improve the sector’s long-term performance in what is needed to deliver sanitation, hygiene and water for all, always and everywhere.

By adopting the four Collaborative Behaviours, SWA partners agree to:

1. Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes
2. Strengthen and use country systems
3. Use one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-stakeholder, government-led cycle of planning, monitoring and learning
4. Build sustainable water and sanitation sector financing strategies that incorporate financial data on all 3Ts (taxes, tariffs and transfers), as well as estimates for non-tariff household expenditures
Tracking the Behaviours

Starting in 2015, the CPTT has been working in collaboration with the Global Monitoring and Harmonization Task Team (GMHTT) and the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) team to establish indicators and mechanisms for monitoring and reporting of performance against the Collaborative Behaviours. Building on the idea that we will achieve more by working together, each Behaviour will be monitored through indicators for both governments and development partners.

A preliminary set of indicators was identified and used to prepare five prototype country profiles (based on existing data from GLAAS and the World Bank), to be shared at the Technical Day in Addis Ababa in March 2016. Following the presentation of preliminary Behaviours profiles in Addis, the strategy for monitoring the Behaviours continues to be refined. In particular, Task Team members have been working with the GLAAS team to align the Behaviours monitoring with the wider review of the GLAAS surveys. The next round of GLAAS highlights (for both countries and external support agencies) will include data on the Collaborative Behaviours. The hope is that the data gathered will then inform SWA’s High-level Political Dialogue, and facilitate mutual accountability for improved behaviour among partners.
5. Strengthening the sector through the High-level Political Dialogue

The High-level Political Dialogue (HLPD) is SWA’s primary mechanism to engage high-level decision-makers to take action. It is designed to encourage on-going political dialogue at the national and global levels and is focused on achieving results on the ground.

The HLPD encompasses the preparatory process that partners carry out in advance of High-level Meetings, as well as the yearly reporting on commitments tabled there. Through this process, led by governments and involving multi-stakeholder consultations, country-level dialogues are strengthened among ministers, other government officials, technical staff, CSOs, donors, development agencies and banks, as well as citizens. During 2015, there were two main milestones in the HLPD: the publication of the Mid-term Review of Progress Towards 2014 High-level Meeting Commitments and the kick-off of the preparation for the Ministerial Meeting which was in Addis Ababa in March 2016.

5.1 Mid-term Review of Progress Towards 2014 High-level Meeting Commitments

The Mid-term Review is the summary and consolidation of SWA partners’ annual monitoring of the commitments tabled at the 2014 SWA High-level Meeting. The 2015 edition was launched during a press conference held during the Stockholm World Water Week in August. It revealed that countries increased the involvement of key stakeholders in the review of progress on the commitments: 22 countries had multi-stakeholder processes involving their lead sector ministry and other agencies; nine countries included their Ministry of Finance, and the participation of local civil society tripled from four in 2013 to 12 in 2015.
The Mid-term Review in numbers

Countries

- **10% of commitments** have been met or are almost completed.
- Partners have made **significant progress on 50% of commitments**, especially those focused on improving the visibility of the sector, developing and implementing national monitoring systems, and increasing institutional and human capacity.
- **Slow progress** was reported on less than **40% of commitments**, and major barriers are anticipated to achieving 7% of these.

Donors

- **Significant progress** has been made on **80% of commitments**, in particular those related to strengthening national monitoring systems.
- **Slow progress** was reported on **19% of commitments**, mostly on those related to increasing evidence and improving coordination and alignment.
- **Significant progress** has been made on **14 out of 15 of the donor commitments**.

5.2 Preparation for the 2016 Meeting of Ministers of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The 2016 Ministerial Meeting was designed to provide a unique opportunity for countries to plan and prepare for the implementation of the SDG targets related to sanitation, water and hygiene, and for development partners to understand how they can best provide support.

The content and timeline of the preparatory process was developed by the SWA Secretariat after consultation with partners. It kicked off in December 2015 and the objective was to help countries identify and organize case-studies to be shared, especially around linking the SDG Goals to sector outcomes and the Collaborative Behaviours. The preparation process was subdivided into “exchange modules” in the form of webinars.

In preparation for the SDGs, and considering learnings from the MDG period, the Steering Committee led a process of change within the partnership to adjust its strategy and governance structure to suit the post-2015 framework. This work included an independent review and wide consultation with partners, that culminated in the adoption of the new Strategy 2015-2020 in June.

SWA partners stated their commitment to play a pivotal role in contributing to and helping to shape the means of implementation, as well as the follow-up and review, of the water, sanitation and hygiene-related targets of the SDGs.

The new vision, objectives, role, and purpose outlined in the Strategy reflect the more universal and inclusive perspective of the Agenda 2030. For example, constituencies moved away from the “developing countries/donors” dichotomy; it was agreed to actively recruit partners from countries where inequalities persist and not just low-income countries; a private sector seat on the Steering Committee was created; and individual CSOs were allowed to join as partners where before they could only do so through networks.

6.1 New high-level leadership: Hon. Kevin Rudd

On 5 November, SWA announced that the Hon. Mr. Kevin Rudd was appointed as its new Chair. He replaced H.E. John Agyekum Kufuor, former President of Ghana, who stood down after leading SWA since its founding in 2010.

Kevin Rudd joined SWA after a distinguished political career in Australia, where he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and twice as Prime Minister.
6.2 New SWA Steering Committee

Following elections in October, SWA introduced its new Steering Committee:

**Executive Chair and Steering Committee Chair**: Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque

**Countries**

*Eastern and Southern Africa*
- Mr. Kepha Ombacho, Kenya
- Mr. Tinayeshe Mutazu, Zimbabwe
- Mr. Nilton Trindade, Mozambique

*West and Central Africa*
- Mr. Achille Kangni, Benin
- Mr. Samuel Ome, Nigeria
- Ms. Joséphine Baro-Ouédraogo, Burkina Faso

*South Asia*
- Ms. Lokuliyane Mangalika, Sri Lanka
- Mr. Ghulam Qader, Afghanistan

*East Asia & Pacific*
- Ms. Rechinsuren Batchimeg, Mongolia

*Latin America and Caribbean*
- Ms. Claudia Coria-Bustos, Mexico

*Middle East and North Africa*
- Mr. Amjad Ehmedat, Palestine National Authority

**External Support Agencies**

- Mr. Bai-Mass Taal, African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW)
- Mr. Dick Van Ginhoven, The Netherlands (DGIS)
- Mr. Leonard Tedd, United Kingdom (DFID)

**Civil Society**

*Asia*
- Ms. Lajana Manandhar, Lumanti and Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA)

*Africa*
- Mr. Samson Shivaji, KEWASNET and African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW)

*Northern*
- Mr. Thilo Panzerbieter, German Toilet Organisation and End Water Poverty (EWP)

*Latin America & Caribbean*
- Mr. Jorge Mora Portuuez, ARCA and Freshwater Action Network Central America (FANCA)

**Research and Learning**

- Mr. Patrick Moriarty, IRC

**Secretariat Host**

- Mr. Sanjay Wijesekera, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

**Host of the High-level Meeting(s)**

- Mr. Dominick de Waal, World Bank

**Standing Observers**

- Mr. Federico Properzi, UN-Water
- Mr. Bruce Gordon, World Health Organization (WHO)
6.3 Expanding the partnership (LAC, individual CSOs, private sector)

In 2015 SWA increased in its membership from 96 to 105 partners. Of the new partners, two are countries (Costa Rica and Mexico), three CSOs (WASH United, FANCA, FAN-Mex), three research and learning institutions (LabGEA, Fundacion Avina and SNV) and one private sector (The Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing).

SWA’s impact at country level

- **Afghanistan** developed a Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and a Social Environmental Safeguard Framework, integrated in their overall development strategy. The government reports that lessons learned from other countries at SWA meetings were of critical value in developing these national processes.

- **In Paraguay**, SWA’s influence is facilitating a change of paradigm in the water and sanitation sector, where government leads action and encourages participation from citizens, aid agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and local governments.

- **Benin** developed a national strategy which includes eliminating open defecation by 2020. The government reports that participation in the HLM was influential in raising political will on this topic and improved engagement with multiple partners.

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- **In Niger**, the Ministry of Finance created a budget line for sanitation in 2015. This followed discussions on the topic among in-country decision-makers after the 2014 HLM.

- **In Paraguay**, SWA’s influence is facilitating a change of paradigm in the water and sanitation sector, where government leads action and encourages participation from citizens, aid agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and local governments.

- **In Benin**, the government developed a national strategy which includes eliminating open defecation by 2020. The government reports that participation in the HLM was influential in raising political will on this topic and improved engagement with multiple partners.

- **In Vietnam**, the government reported an increase of 40% from the previous year’s budget.

- **In Benin**, the government reports that participation in the HLM was influential in raising political will on this topic and improved engagement with multiple partners.

- **In Paraguay**, SWA’s influence is facilitating a change of paradigm in the water and sanitation sector, where government leads action and encourages participation from citizens, aid agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and local governments.
## SWA Secretariat income and expenditures in 2015 (in US$)

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## Donor funding to the SWA Secretariat (in US$)

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* Funds committed in signed agreements
** Funding subject to availability