2009-2019
10 YEARS OF A PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Thank you partners and institutional donors
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SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL (SWA)

SWA is a United Nations-hosted global multi-stakeholder partnership for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector. It comprises governments, as well as partners from civil society, the private sector, United Nations agencies, research and learning institutions, development banks and the donor community. The partnership acts as a catalyst for change, highlighting the importance of human rights, gender equality, integrity, transparency and mutual accountability in all its work. Partners share the belief that government-led, collaborative and multi-stakeholder decision-making leads to more effective and sustainable solutions.

SWA’s strategy is focused on the development of strong systems and adequate sector capacity to achieve transformational change. All of its work is centred around five key elements for a well-functioning and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene sector. These are SWA’s ‘Building Blocks’: Sector policy and strategy, institutional arrangements, sector financing, planning, monitoring and review, and capacity development.

Together, our partners stimulate high-level political dialogue (at country, regional and global levels) and coordinate and monitor progress toward the water, sanitation, and hygiene-related targets of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The partnership uses its convening power to galvanize political leadership, and advocates for coordinated action on water, sanitation and hygiene. The cornerstones of SWA’s year are its High-level Meetings (HLMs), which bring ministers and other high-level influencers from around the world together. Sector Ministers’ Meetings (SMMs) gather together ministers responsible for water, sanitation and hygiene to discuss experiences, bottlenecks and good practices, agree on actions and report on progress, and Finance Ministers’ Meetings (FMMs) provide ministers of finance an opportunity to come together to explore how to make better use of resources to strengthen the sector.

Ultimately, SWA’s work focuses on encouraging and motivating partners, to increase political prioritization of water, sanitation and hygiene, ensure adequate financing, and to build better governance structures, systems and institutions to achieve SDG 6 by the year 2030.

The SWA partnership is led by a Steering Committee, supported by a Secretariat, headed by Catarina de Albuquerque, SWA’s Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Global Leadership Council, a group of high-level SDG 6 champions, is headed by its ‘High-level Chair’, the Honourable Kevin Rudd.
MISSION

The mission of the SWA partnership is to eliminate inequalities in realizing the human rights to water and sanitation – by raising political will, ensuring good governance, and helping to optimize financing. The partnership focuses on the hardest to reach and most vulnerable individuals, communities, countries and regions, and puts women and girls at the centre, regarding them not simply as passive recipients, but as dynamic agents of change. SWA works by harnessing the collective power of its partners, to support government-led, multi-stakeholder action at national, regional and global levels.

OBJECTIVES

1. To build and sustain the political will to eliminate inequalities in water, sanitation and hygiene
2. To champion multi-stakeholder approaches towards achieving universal access to services
3. To rally stakeholders to strengthen system performance and attract new investments

CONSTITUENCIES

Governments
Civil society organizations
External support agencies
Private sector organizations
Research and learning institutions

VISION

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL, ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The SWA partnership was established through agreement on a set of core values that guide it throughout its life, irrespective of changes in its goals, strategies, type of work, or leadership. These ‘Guiding Principles’ are what bind all partners together, forming the basis of all SWA activities and initiatives:

Multi-stakeholder efforts
Sustainability of services 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 2019 Annual Report reports against the objectives in place prior to SWA’s new long-term strategy for 2020-2030, which was developed by partners throughout 2019 and approved by the Steering Committee in December that year. More on SWA’s strategy 2020-2030 can be found on page 42.

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MESSAGE FROM THE HONOURABLE KEVIN RUDD

The Hon. Kevin Rudd
Chair, Sanitation and Water for All
26th Prime Minister of Australia

At the time of writing, in May 2020, the devastating coronavirus pandemic is still unfolding. Many of you might be reading this still under some form of lockdown. Other colleagues and partners will be risking their safety to carry out essential work. Poor communities in particular will be facing growing threats to their health.

Usually, my Annual Report message is restricted to the previous year, but I feel the COVID-19 crisis would be too conspicuous by its absence from my opening remarks.

Witnessing this ongoing, worsening human tragedy and feeling our own, individual sense of vulnerability is profoundly shocking. A vaccine is many months away. Testing is only being done effectively in limited areas. Indeed, at the time of writing, the best protection we have against this killer disease is social distancing and good hygiene – which of course is reliant on access to water and sanitation.

As the virus moves into the poorer parts of society who lack these basic human rights, it is cruelly exposing people's defenslessness. More than that, as infection rates soar across all communities, it shows that we are only as healthy as our most vulnerable fellow citizens.

Now, more than ever, we need urgent, coordinated action to strengthen water and sanitation systems and expand sustainable services to everyone in the world. The fight against COVID-19 and future pandemics can only be won by establishing and protecting public health. That means governments prioritizing effective, resilient, universal water and sanitation systems for all.

Since SWA’s creation in 2010, we have convened and collaborated with partners at the highest levels. Our collective aim since 2015 has been on achieving SDG 6: water and sanitation for all by 2030.

By fostering commitment among sector and finance ministers and establishing the ‘SWA Framework’ to help strengthen national systems and governance, we have been able to play a positive role in driving progress, especially in access to sanitation. As we mark our ten-year anniversary, we acknowledge that there are ten years of even harder work ahead of us.

The current global trajectory towards SDG 6 is falling well short. The immediate response to the coronavirus emergency will inject new impetus into this effort but that energy – and the concomitant finance – must be sustained for the rest of the decade until everyone is reached with water, sanitation and hygiene.

SWA’s new strategy to 2030, developed in the latter half of 2019, opens our doors to new partners working towards SDGs in gender, climate, nutrition, health, education and human rights. All of the SDG agendas are interdependent. The centrality of water, sanitation and hygiene to the stability and development of global society is clear now for all to see.

Everyone has a vested interest in the health and well-being of their neighbour. We will only be able to contain COVID-19 and restart our lives and our work by integrating our efforts. The sureties of 2019 now seem like a long time ago. We are incredibly grateful that we can count on our partners to chart a course through this pandemic and build a new, more sustainable and equitable future.

MESSAGE FROM CATARINA DE ALBUQUERQUE

Catarina de Albuquerque
CEO, Sanitation and Water for All

Every year, as I prepare this message for the Annual Report, I look back over the previous year and I am proud of what we have achieved. This year is no exception.

We already had high expectations for 2019 as we made our plans to celebrate 10 years of the partnership. And the year was indeed packed. SWA hosted a landmark Sector Ministers’ Meeting, we rolled out the Mutual Accountability Mechanism and developed our new strategy, making us fit for purpose right to the end of the SDG era.

The Sector Ministers’ Meeting, our first to take place in Latin America, was a resounding success, attended by over 50 ministers responsible for water and sanitation, and a further 250 high-level representatives of our external support agency, civil society, research and learning and private sector partners. The critical issue ‘Leave No One Behind’ was considered from broad perspectives, from financing and budgeting to planning and monitoring progress, in plenary sessions and ministerial dialogues. Addressing inequalities remained our priority throughout the year.

At that Sector Ministers’ Meeting, SWA partners tabled their first commitments under the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, with 53 government partners and 50 other partners making over 300 commitments. This far exceeded our expectations, demonstrating how all our partners value both accountability and collaboration for better progress towards meeting the SDGs.

I visited three countries in 2019, Peru, Colombia and Viet Nam, meeting with government ministers and other partners, learning from their efforts to increase political visibility for sanitation and water.

In 2019, all SWA partners rolled up their sleeves to prepare a new ten-year strategy that will bring us to 2030, the target date for the SDGs. The Steering Committee started the process in December 2018 and throughout 2019 we gathered ideas and inputs from all partners through international and regional workshops, online surveys and interviews. Over the course of 2020, SWA partners will translate the global strategy into regional roadmaps.

Writing in 2020, I must also write about how the SWA partnership is tackling the challenges that are faced by the whole world through current COVID-19 crisis. Our focus on inequalities in 2019 was prescient, as it becomes clear that people living in poverty, those who are marginalized, and disadvantaged are bearing the brunt both of this disease and the measures taken to address it. The pandemic also underlines why SWA has been lobbying for the political prioritisation of water and sanitation over the last ten years. We must seize the unexpected opportunities that this global crisis is presenting to push for access to water and sanitation for all – not just for this emergency, but in the long-term. We are seeing that partnership is the best way to exercise leadership and that without collaboration we cannot successfully protect people from this and other pandemics. SWA relies on all partners’ engagement to amplify our work and to bring the critical messages to their constituencies. We therefore continue to be grateful for the ongoing financial support from our donors Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Achieving SDG 6 may be more challenging as a result of this pandemic, but together we will achieve this goal for global health and prosperity.
In 2019, 36 new partners joined SWA.

- Government: 66 +3
- Civil society: 108 +17
- Research and learning: 30 +6
- External support agencies: 25 +2
- Private sector: 25 +8

A focus on ‘leave no one behind’

Throughout the year, SWA partners advocated for the end of all forms of discrimination in access to water, sanitation and hygiene. Through joint events, campaigns, and the development of knowledge products, partners explored the symptoms of exclusion and shared ways to overcome inequalities.

“To achieve the SDG targets in water, sanitation and hygiene by 2030, the Bangladesh Government is investing more than US$3 billion in the next five years. The multi-stakeholder approach of SWA will create the enabling environment to expedite the achievement of these ambitious targets. The ‘Pro-poor Strategy’ for water, sanitation and hygiene which was recently revised to be in line with the SDGs to ensure no one is left behind, is consistent with the SWA Framework and its process of sector strengthening.”

The Hon. Tazul Islam, Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Bangladesh
Engagement with heads of state

SWA embarked on a series of activities to increase engagement with heads of state or heads of government, since high-level political commitment from these leaders is likely to be pivotal to achieving the WASH-related targets of the SDGs. For example, SWA’s High-level Chair met Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari at the sides of the 74th UN General Assembly. More on page 26.

The President of Costa Rica, Carlos Alvarado Quesad, the first Head of State to open a Sector Ministers’ Meeting, opened the Sector Ministers’ Meeting stating: “There is no need to have a universal social security system if at the origin, in the prevention, we fail. Even the return on investment is much greater in completing sanitation, access to water and access to hygiene than having a universal social security service.”

The SWA ‘MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM’

The Mutual Accountability Mechanism was officially launched in 2018 and has been the focus of vast joint mobilization and advocacy among partners. By the end of 2019, 53 countries and 50 organizations from the other SWA constituencies had tabled 300 commitments. All commitments are available on SWA’s website and are regularly monitored. The mutual accountability was the topic of dozens of events, including side-events and meetings around the world, including at AfricaSan, Stockholm World Water Week, and at national meetings in Cameroon, Mali and Pakistan. More on page 31.

“Ghana has fully adopted and embraced the SWA’s Mutual Accountability Mechanism.”
Hon. Cecilia Abena Dapaah, Minister for Sanitation and Water Resources, Ghana
From June to December 2019, partners worked together to develop a new strategic framework for the partnership. The consultations included four regional face-to-face meetings, in-depth interviews within and outside the sector, and online surveys. The new SWA Strategic Framework 2020-2030 was approved by the Steering Committee in December. The updated strategy is the most ambitious to date, focusing on outward-looking connections with health, climate change, human rights, education and other related sectors. It also includes a new, high-level objective dedicated to increasing sector finance.

Colombia, Peru and Viêt Nam invited SWA’s CEO to undertake official country missions, meeting with high-level government officials and other partners to help raise the political visibility of the sector. The visit to Viêt Nam was undertaken in conjunction with the SWA Steering Committee Chair, Patrick Moriarty. Discussions focussed on inequalities in access, the collection and use of reliable data, and accountability between governments and other actors. The Government of Colombia has since joined SWA. More on page 22.

Several partners used the SWA platform for South-South learning and experience exchange. Specifically, Cambodia, Bhutan, Viêt Nam and Kenya participated in virtual learning initiatives, focusing on the development and strengthening of monitoring and information management systems. SWA also organized three wider global dialogues on South-South learning, in which 22 countries participated. More on page 27.

Driven by the Sector Ministers’ Meeting, which captured much attention on social media, SWA’s social media presence saw remarkable increase across all platforms. Facebook gained over 66k followers, a 1,375% increase compared to 2018, and Twitter gained 5,627 followers, a 95% increase. SWA’s LinkedIn profile increased its followers by 255% to 1,652, and on YouTube SWA increased its subscribers by 60%.

A new hashtag for the partnership #SWAinAction

### Digital Communications

**A Defining Year**

**INCREASE IN FOLLOWERS**

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1 English version. Also available in French here, and in Spanish here.
PAKISTAN
Commitments from the bottom-up
Pakistan’s government selected their commitments for the Mutual Accountability Mechanism through their provincial Joint Sector Reviews, which fed into a set of targets for the country’s national WASH Joint Sector Review. More on page 30.

COLUMBIA
In her official visit to Colombia, the SWA CEO recommended the prioritization of communities impacted by the influx of refugees, small towns and rural areas. Subsequently, the government engaged and developed joint actions with the Agencia de Renovación del Territorio (ART) which is predominantly focussed in post-conflict areas.

MALI
Civil society advocates for strengthening sector coordination and accountability
In preparation for the 2019 SMM, SWA civil society partner CN-CIEPA undertook various advocacy activities to mobilize the government to participate at the highest level. They have also developed a common plan for monitoring government actions on the implementation of the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism. More on page 39.

UGANDA
CSOs strengthen their accountability through SWA commitments
Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET) used the Mutual Accountability Mechanism to strengthen the accountability of civil society organizations in the country. More on page 31.

ESWATINI
Using GLAAS data in preparation for 2019 SWA Sector Ministers’ Meeting
In February 2019, the Department of Water Affairs in Eswatini engaged key sector stakeholders during the workshop to validate data for the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of drinking Water and Sanitation (GLAAS). This data was then used as the basis for the country’s ministerial briefing developed for the 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting. More on page 39.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
Sector strengthening through multi-stakeholder commitments
The Democratic Republic of Congo drafted and validated a National WASH Framework Programme. Since its origin, SWA partners have been involved in national consultations about the programme; the close links forged during this process led to a tabled commitment by the government of DRC as part of the SWA’s Mutual Accountability Mechanism. More on page 32.

FRANCOPHONE AFRICA
How francophone countries prepared for 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting
In the preparations for the 2019 SMM, francophone countries made significant, innovative and collaborative strides which contributed to the strengthening of national multi-stakeholder sector dialogue. More on page 38.

GUINEA
Peer-to-peer learning around Leave No One Behind
Guinea built on SMM’s ‘Leave No One Behind’ theme and requested technical support from SWA partners on how to analyze and address inequalities, including examples on how other countries have managed to raise the profile of this theme with their ministers. More on page 38.

UGANDA
CSOs strengthen their accountability through SWA commitments
Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET) used the Mutual Accountability Mechanism to strengthen the accountability of civil society organizations in the country. More on page 31.

INDONESIA
Using the SWA Building Blocks to plan universal sanitation in 2019
To achieve universal access to sanitation in the country, Indonesia adapted the SWA Building Blocks around in sector planning, coordination, financing and monitoring. Measures include a coordination forum which is organized at national, provincial and city/district levels, as well as a near nine-fold increase in budgetary allocation for sanitation. More on page 27.
4.1 INCREASE POLITICAL PRIORITIZATION FOR WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

A lack of high-level political commitment has been the key blockage for progress in the sector. Together, SWA partners seek to increase political will and engagement at the highest levels, working to improve, for instance, long-term strategies and plans, clear institutional roles and dedicated budget lines.

In 2019 partners produced knowledge products and increased their focus on accountability, multi-stakeholder dialogues for SDG progress, and political leadership.

CEO country visits

Peru and Colombia

The SWA CEO Catarina de Albuquerque undertook official visits to Colombia and Peru in September, after invitations from the countries’ respective governments. The mission helped encourage momentum in the region following Peru’s joining of SWA in early 2019. In both countries, the visit generated opportunities for multi-stakeholder and inter-ministerial dialogues, around the importance of having the SWA constituencies working together to accelerate progress towards the WASH-related targets of the SDGs.

Partners in both countries identified areas where they requested other SWA countries to share their knowledge, including alignment of sub-national to national-level planning processes, and the disaggregation of data to enable deeper analysis of bottlenecks and progress towards the SDGs. Both governments showed strong leadership on water, sanitation and hygiene, and support for the SWA approach and partnership. Colombia has since joined SWA as a formal country partner, and both countries have tabled commitments as part of SWA’s Mutual Accountability Mechanism (see page 31).

After the visit, civil society organizations in Peru had three meetings to discuss how to strengthen the sector’s multi-stakeholder platforms with the government. There has also been progress on Peru’s commitment regarding the development of regional plans and how to reduce inequalities.

Both countries are also making progress in aligning national indicators to the SDGs, a key topic discussed during the CEO’s visit, drawing lessons from preliminary activities in the Latin America and Caribbean Observatory.

The country visits were covered live through a dedicated live blog, which can be found here.

Viêt Nam

The SWA CEO and Chair of the SWA Steering Committee (Patrick Moriarty) made an official visit to Viêt Nam following an invitation from the Vietnamese government. The December 2019 Steering Committee meeting was also held in Hanoi, Viêt Nam. The visit aimed to raise the political visibility of the sector, with a focus on the challenges faced by vulnerable and marginalized communities, including ethnic minorities, women, children and the poor. The visit was an opportunity to promote multi-stakeholder approaches and inter-agency collaboration among government agencies, bolstered partner support for government-led priorities, and helped to mobilize the finance minister’s welcome participation in the 2020 Finance Ministers’ Meeting.

The CEO and Chair met with the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, as well as a wide range of WASH sector stakeholders and partners. Since the visit, SWA has received a number of expressions of interest from civil society and research organizations in Viêt Nam to join the partnership.

Colombia: closing inequalities in access following CEO visit

During the country mission to Colombia, the SWA CEO recommended the prioritization of communities impacted by the influx of refugees, small towns and rural areas. This is a message consistent with SWA’s focus on elimination of inequalities and Leave No One Behind. The message was welcomed by the authorities and partners in Colombia. Subsequently, the government engaged and developed joint actions with the Agença de Renovación del Territorios (ART) which is predominantly focussed in post-conflict areas. This was done in the second half of 2019 and was integrated in the implementation of the Programa Agua para el Campo, a wash program which is focussed on rural areas. The joint actions developed with the ART include investments for new and rehabilitation of wash delivery systems. These new investments are aimed at helping to close the remaining gaps in service between urban and rural populations. This also demonstrates progress on one of the commitments made by the Colombian government in 2019.

By the end of 2019, Colombia submitted a request to formally join SWA and the WASH authorities have joined several online and face-to-face dialogues including the regional consultation for the SWA strategy, and several dialogues on COVID-19 where Colombia has shared a lot of their experiences in the response plan to the crisis. Colombia also submitted a case study for the Finance Ministers’ Meeting focusing on “closing the gap through innovations in regulation”. The case study summarized the innovation in the WASH law 142 which is considered one of the most advanced in Latin America and Laminice. The law mostly stressed service provision in urban areas and Colombia is now working on new and innovative changes which include most of the most vulnerable from peri-urban and rural areas.
Global and regional visibility

Partners represented the partnership at numerous key global and regional events during the year, reaching political leaders and key decision-makers, both to introduce SWA to potential partners and promote key strategic areas to existing ones. These included cross-country and multi-regional discussions on themes such as inequalities, accountability, multi-stakeholder strategic dialogues towards progress to the SDGs, and political leadership.

AfricaSan (February)

SWA hosted a side event on the Mutual Accountability Mechanism at the annual AfricaSan conference. Representatives from the governments of Pakistan and Malawi shared their experience on developing commitments with other partners, the benefits of that process, and how it can complement work around the continent’s Ngor Declaration. SWA was also represented on panels during official AfricaSan sessions on government and donor processes.

UNICEF’s East Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting (March)

The East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) of UNICEF worked with SWA to organize a week-long workshop for current and potential SWA partners in the region. The purpose of the meeting was to mobilize political action on WASH and to introduce the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. It served as a platform for knowledge sharing and peer support in developing commitments on WASH. It was attended by senior government officials and UNICEF staff from 12 countries: Cambodia, China, North Korea, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Viet Nam. Cambodia and Papua New Guinea joined the SWA partnership following the meeting.

LatinoSan (April)

The Latin-American Sanitation Conference (LatinoSan) took place in Costa Rica, in the days preceding the SWA Sector Ministers’ Meeting. Together, these events presented a powerful opportunity to stress the importance of the strategies and principles of SWA to catalyze progress towards the WASH targets of the SDGs in Latin America. SWA was able to provide key support to civil society organizations preparing to participate in LatinoSan, advocating for multi-stakeholder decision-making, including in the planning for the meeting itself. The LatinoSan conference taking place back-to-back with the SMM meant increased ministerial participation in both meetings.

UNICEF’s East Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting (March)

Stockholm World Water Week (August)

250 people attended SWA’s session on the progress of the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. It included presentations from different constituencies, including ministers from Ghana and Colombia. The civil society constituency organized a session on their role as change makers and allies of governments towards reaching SDG 6. All SWA sessions were covered by a dedicated live blog.

Scaling Up Nutrition Global Gathering (November)

SWA organized a session on WASH and nutrition at this event in November, working with the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN) and WaterAid. Two SWA government representatives from Afghanistan and Mali participated as speakers. The session was about the integration of WASH in nutrition policies and programmes, with examples from different countries. A joint blog was written by Gerda Verburg from SUN and SWA’s Catarina de Albuquerque, discussing the crucial link between nutrition and WASH ahead of the SUN ‘Global Gathering’ for 2019, in Nepal.
4.2 STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT-LED NATIONAL PROCESSES

A platform for learning

In August 2019, SWA organized a South-South peer learning initiative, focusing on sector monitoring and information systems. The dialogue comprised 22 countries, with 11 countries offering their experiences and what worked for them. As a result of this, Bhutan, Cambodia and Kenya asked SWA to organize a follow-up session. Cambodia and Bhutan have reported the session has helped them to improve the planning of the next phases of their sector information systems, by learning how to develop and incorporate a comprehensive mapping of their respective WASH sectors, and through a multi-stakeholder planning approach to managing the sector’s information in the future.

The SWA Secretariat supported the countries in exchanging experiences, designing questionnaires and the methodology for the mapping of the information landscape, convening all stakeholders, planning multi-stakeholder workshops, and providing appropriate key resources to the countries when required or requested.

United Nations General Assembly (September)

On the sides of the UNGA, SWA’s High-level Chair, the Hon. Kevin Rudd, met Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari. The president stated that the government has demonstrated political will on water and sanitation and would soon step up advocacy on the issue. He added that, given Nigeria’s stage of development, clean water and sanitation were very important for a big country with vast population, as many “…diseases are water-borne. That is why we spend so much on healthcare and infrastructure.” Kevin Rudd stated that SWA will continue to support countries, telling the president, “We value the political commitment you have to SDG 6, and will do all we can to support you.”

UNC Water and Health Conference (October)

The Research and Learning constituency of SWA hosted an event at the UNC conference, called ‘How can research and learning institutions become key stakeholders in national and global WASH decision-making?’ It gathered over 45 participants, a large majority of which represented research and learning institutions. The session included a discussion on the experiences of research institutions that engage with and influence national WASH processes, policies, regulation and planning.

UNECE’s Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health (November)

SWA’s CEO, Catarina de Albuquerque, was a keynote speaker during the High-level Session, where she gave a presentation to representatives of 40 European countries and their partners about SWA and the human rights to water and sanitation. Following the event, she was elected as a new member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health Compliance Committee.

Indonesia joined SWA in 2017 and is now on a steady path to provide universal sanitation access in the country. Indonesia has adapted the SWA Building Blocks for effective convergence in sector planning, coordination, financing and monitoring. Sector policy and planning has been strengthened through making universal access to sanitation mandated by law, in Indonesia’s ‘National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025’, as well as it being outlined in the ‘Presidential Regulation on Acceleration of Provision of Drinking Water and Sanitation’. And the country’s cities and districts are currently developing local sanitation plans through the ‘City Sanitation Strategy’ – a decentralized government plan that guides investments in domestic sanitation and wastewater and sludge treatment facilities at district or city level.

On WASH institutional arrangements, a ‘WASH Forum’ is organized at national, provincial and city/district levels. The forum works to build consensus on targets and indicators for sanitation (including for the SDGs), improve WASH programmes, mobilize funding, and offer inputs to formal planning and budgeting process. Indonesia’s ministry with responsibility for water, sanitation and hygiene is also supporting capacity development, with planned training and workshops on awareness building, advocacy and horizontal learning.

Sector financing has been boosted in the country, by a near nine-fold increase in budgetary allocation announced by the central government for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector as a whole (from around US$183 million between 2005-2009 to around US$1.3 billion for 2015-2019). Additionally, new and innovative financing mechanisms are being explored, such as performance-based sanitation grants, the potential use of zakat (religious blended finance), microfinance, special allocation funding, and use of village funds.
Virtual exchanges and networking

The SWA Webinar Series

The 2019 SWA Webinar Series consisted of seven webinars, most focussed on the year’s main theme of ‘Leave No One Behind’. Some of the specific webinars were: ‘Unpacking the meaning and implications of Leave No One Behind’, ‘Accountability and Leave No One Behind’, and ‘Financing to Eliminate Inequalities’.

About 550 participants attended the 2019 webinars. In total, 99 SWA partners were represented in the webinars, 60 of which were governments.

Constituency capacity and coordination

Partners coordinated and worked with others both within and outside their own constituency groups in several ways through the year – focussed in many cases on the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, for example. There are far too many examples to go into detail here, but some examples are highlighted below.

Governments. The SWA Secretariat’s Regional Coordinators team, set up in 2018-2019, has contributed to strengthening partners’ focal point system. In 2019, SWA continued to improve its focal point system leading to nearly all the 68 partner countries identifying focal points at an appropriately senior level. Regional focal points have strengthened peer-to-peer learning, mobilization of partners in sector dialogues including ahead of regional consultations and sector ministers meeting.

Civil society networks in more than 17 countries, including Kenya, Bangladesh, Togo, Pakistan, Mali, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia, and Burkina Faso organized national civil society meetings to develop commitments for the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, and collaborated with governments around their commitments. They used this opportunity as well as the SMM to engage with sector ministers on reaching those left behind, by sharing joint messages, recommendations and evidence.

Private sector partners developed a new engagement strategy to further expand and enrich the constituency membership. One of the work streams of this strategy is for SWA private sector partners to pro-actively reach out to governments to offer expertise and solutions. The constituency members also tabled a wide range of commitments under the Mutual Accountability Mechanism and were the only SWA constituency to table commitments to the mechanism as a group. Their approach has seen some encouraging early results, such as the development of the ‘OPSWASH’ programme in Nigeria and establishing an SWA private sector network in Viet Nam.

Research and learning partners initiated the design and development of research on the impact of the Mutual Accountability Mechanism at country level. The research itself will start in 2020. Collaboration with other constituencies led to the development of a new series of ‘Collaborative Behaviour country profiles’ that are expected to be published in 2020. The constituency also worked to increase their visibility and illustrate the key role they play with government partners, including the preparation and dissemination of joint advocacy messages. These messages supported other constituencies’ participation in several SWA events through the year, including at the UNC Water and Health Conference (see page 26).
Commitments were submitted throughout the year. They were added to the database and are shown on the SWA website. By the end of 2019, 53 governments and 50 organizations from other constituencies had tabled commitments.

Ten ‘pioneer countries’ met on the sidelines of the Sector Ministers’ Meeting. Each country had representatives from all constituencies and took stock of the progress towards completing their commitments, discussing experiences from their national processes on tabling and implementing their commitments.

For the 2019 SMM, SWA partners in Pakistan used the Mutual Accountability Mechanism to develop constituency-specific commitments. These commitments are aligned with the country’s national plans and targets, including the ‘Clean Green Pakistan’ plan, and were inspired by other regional priorities (such as SACOSAN) and international commitments such as the SDGs. Provincial Joint Sector Reviews provided bottom-up contributions and targets for WASH which fed into Pakistan’s National Joint Sector Review in December 2018, and which informed the commitments process for the 2019 SMM. Reflecting SWA’s Collaborative Behaviours, Pakistan is using newly devised processes and outcomes of provincial and national dialogues to open up and expand decision-making spaces to various stakeholder groups, including the SWA constituencies: the private sector, research and learning bodies, civil society organizations and external support agencies.

Ugandan CSOs use SWA commitments to strengthen their accountability

For the 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting, Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET) made a commitment to strengthen the accountability of over 200 of its members in the country. In the last seven years, UWASNET has developed an annual WASH NGO and CSO performance assessment, which is now used to formalize commitments to prioritize the SWA Collaborative Behaviours. The UWASNET performance assessment strengthens Uganda’s WASH sector NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) by establishing better coordination and collaboration among them and with other sector stakeholders. The process included identifying all active NGOs and CBs in the sector, meaning UWASNET can effectively coordinate with them, build their capacity, and encourage them to report annually on their progress supporting the national government’s focus on leaving no one behind. It has also provided an overview of the WASH accessibility gaps within the country, and the identification of NGO and CSO contributions to the sector.

The SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism was officially launched in 2018. It has been the focus of intense joint work among partners and has gained a high level of interest from external stakeholders. In essence, it supports and strengthens countries multi-stakeholder planning and review processes for the SDGs. Main activities on the partnership’s Mutual Accountability Mechanism this year:

- Commitments were submitted throughout the year. They were added to the database and are shown on the SWA website. By the end of 2019, 53 governments and 50 organizations from other constituencies had tabled commitments.
- Ten ‘pioneer countries’ met on the side lines of the Sector Ministers’ Meeting. Each country had representatives from all constituencies and took stock of the progress towards completing their commitments, discussing experiences from their national processes on tabling and implementing their commitments.
- Partners in the Research and Learning constituency developed research projects to examine the implementation of the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, in two specific areas. The first project considers what are the successes, challenges and other impacts of participating in the mechanism at country level. The second is an analysis of all commitments submitted to the database, to examine whether they are ‘SMART’ (Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic, and Time-Bound).
- Other communication materials were also prepared for the partnership on the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, including a brochure and a presentation.

While the Mutual Accountability Mechanism is still in its infancy, the sense from SWA partners is that they are excited about the opportunities that it brings. The 10 pioneer countries have been particularly helpful in understanding how the mechanism has been approached and implemented to date. Of additional special interest are those countries where more than three constituencies have worked together to make mutually reinforcing commitments – such as in Mali, Nigeria and Pakistan.

In keeping with the year’s theme of ‘Leave No One Behind’, in 2019 the Mutual Accountability Mechanism saw 22 countries make commitments to eliminate open defecation, and nine countries making specific commitments to eliminate inequalities. Other popular commitments were on financing and on planning – two of SWA’s key focus areas – with 25 and 30 commitments respectively. Collaboration and cooperation were the subject of commitments for 17 countries.
Promoting Integrity, Accountability, Transparency and Participation to Eliminate Corruption

This briefing note explores how Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partners can promote integrity, accountability, transparency and participation in order to eliminate corruption. The SWA Framework offers concrete suggestions on the steps SWA partners can take and approaches they can embrace at global, regional and national levels to transform these principles into a more tangible reality.

Monitoring of the SWA ‘Collaborative Behaviours’

The second round of monitoring the Collaborative Behaviours started in 2019 and aimed to produce 55 country profiles by early 2020. The Collaborative Behaviours country profiles provide information on the performance of governments and partners on each of the four Collaborative Behaviours, and some of the new profiles will be broadened to include an analysis of the wider SWA Framework, including the status of application of the SWA Building Blocks, and the SWA Guiding Principles.

The previous cycle was in 2017 which was followed by a series of dialogues on how the profiles can be used. Countries used the profiles to prepare for the 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting and others used them as input in the discussions for the mutual accountability mechanism. For example, Kenya used the Collaborative Behaviours to support dialogues among partners and promote sub-national leadership in the sector.

Increasing evidence-based decision-making through the GLAAS Report 2019

The GLAAS team organized four SWA webinars following the launch of the 2019 report. These webinars brought together more than 120 participants, which listed steps they will take to use the report in decision making.

SWA Briefing Paper 2: Integrity, Accountability, Transparency and Participation

The wider partnership added to the SWA Briefing Series in 2019 with the second of its Briefing Papers. Promoting Integrity, Accountability, Transparency and Participation to Eliminate Corruption offers concrete suggestions and approaches that SWA partners can take at global, regional and national levels to transform these principles into a more tangible reality. The Briefing Paper was developed in collaboration across the partnership.

A third Briefing Paper focusing on climate change is being developed for publication in 2020.
The 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting
- San José, Costa Rica, 4-5 April
Aligning with the 2019 focus set by the UN for the SDGs, SWA dedicated its 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting (SMM) to ‘Leave No One Behind’. Identifying and eliminating inequalities has always been central to the SWA partnership, and at this High-level Meeting, ‘Leave No One Behind’ became the lens through which all efforts towards achieving the SDGs were discussed.

The meeting was hosted by the Government of Costa Rica and was co-convened by UNICEF and the InterAmerican Development Bank. The President of Costa Rica, His Excellency Carlos Alvarado Quesada opened the meeting. More than 50 ministers, and leaders from external support agencies the private sector, civil society and research and learning institutions made up the over 300 participants from 74 countries who attended the Sector Ministers’ Meeting.

All plenary speakers and panels embodied SWA’s multi-stakeholder approach, with every region of the world, and women, better represented than ever before at an SWA High-level Meeting. This is also a welcome reflection of the expanding partnership and the increasing numbers of women in positions of authority – as ministers, as well as within organizations and institutional partners.

Plenary sessions were interspersed with Ministerial Dialogues, which allowed for smaller multi-lingual groups discussing specific topics, following presentations by ministers. These dialogues have always been a highlight of Sector Ministers’ Meetings, providing an opportunity to delve a little deeper into the issues that matter to ministers and other stakeholders, to share experiences between countries and development actors, and to build stronger links across the partnership.

4.4 FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN IMPLEMENTING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE TARGETS OF THE SDGs

The evaluation of the SMM showed participants on average rated their satisfaction with the event at 4.7 out of 5. Eighty-one per cent of respondents felt the topics covered in the meeting will support them in responding to the challenges to achieving the SDG targets. Eighty per cent said that the preparatory process gave their delegation the necessary tools to participate in the Sector Ministers’ Meeting. Seventy-three per cent of government representatives found the process to develop and table commitments for the Mutual Accountability Mechanism very satisfactory, along with 100% of the External Support Agencies, and 50% of private sector representatives.
A partner-led Sector Ministers’ Meeting

This SMM was jointly developed by partners, from planning to reporting. The process was led by a Work Group representing all constituencies and managed the elaboration of the concept note and agenda for the meeting, revolving around ministerial dialogues – all under the theme of ‘Leave No One Behind’. Each SWA constituency was responsible for developing different sessions of the Meeting.

“Lack of water is deadlier than bullets and bombs. (…) There is no excuse for failing to act, so let us combine our ideas and our efforts, let us learn from one another, let us hold each other accountable for our commitments and let us make the coming decade one of action, results and progress for this critical sector.”

Henrietta Fore, Executive Director, UNICEF

“Costa Rica is deeply committed to developing actions for the environment, water and sanitation. This makes us SWA’s natural partners, which is why, with national support at the highest political level, we hosted the 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting. Our alliance with SWA allows us to work efficiently with our partners, exchanging information and knowledge with other countries and actors in different regions of the world.”

His Excellency Carlos Alvarado Quesada, President of Costa Rica

“The SWA ministerial gatherings have been a unique platform for us to have exchanges with peers who are also committed to achieving universal access in our lifetime. The recent meeting between my president and the SWA High-level Chair provided an opportunity for Nigeria to confirm our ambition at the highest political level and for SWA to show its readiness to keep us to our word. I am truly honoured to be part of such a partnership. With such multi-stakeholder energy and our continued political drive, we should be able to bend the arc of history towards services for all in our lifetime.”


“We need to move from conventional solutions to, not non-conventional solutions, but to more optimal solutions that put people first rather than infrastructure.”

Sergio Campos, Water and Sanitation Division Chief, Inter-American Development Bank

“What makes SWA stand out is its convening power. We saw it in the 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting – ministers from over 50 countries. I think it is unrivalled. SWA has also been crucial for us to close the gaps in understanding or sometimes misunderstanding and building knowledge about the private sector.”

Mamadou Dia, President, Aquafed
In the preparations for the 2019 SMM, francophone countries made significant, innovative and collaborative strides which contributed to the strengthening of national multi-stakeholder sector dialogue. Key highlights from some of their preparatory processes were:

• Guinea recognizing the relevance of the SMM’s theme of ‘Leave No One Behind’, requesting technical support on how to analyze and address inequalities, including examples on how other countries have managed to raise the profile of this theme with their ministers. The importance of the theme became very clear when the partners provided data for GLAAS. The core committees were comprised of SWA focal points from the Government, ESA and CSO constituencies, and were formed very early in most francophone countries, and quickly engaged with the sector ministers – this helped obtain confirmations of ministers’ participation in the SMM.

• The core committee in Togo and Guinea meeting their relevant sector ministers in person, to submit the outputs of the preparatory process; in Benin, these outputs were presented to the Council of Ministers. In Cameroon, the core committee organized two meetings with the responsible minister, to discuss the country’s priorities and successes in the sector.

• In Burkina Faso, DRC and Madagascar, the government focal points acting as the anchors in a rapidly evolving political landscape, ensuring that ministers were informed and interested in the SMM.

• Inter-ministerial groups such as those in Burundi, Guinea, Mali and Mauritania – all formed for better sector coordination and/or in response to specific regional and reporting commitments – being the priority avenue for the preparation of SMM.

• Alignment with national processes increasing sector effectiveness – creating opportunities for better preparation: examples of countries linking the Mutual Accountability Mechanism to their national or sector plans were: Mauritania (three-year sector plan of action, 2019–2022); Chad (Plan National de Développement); Burundi (National Development Plan, 2018–2027); Cameroon (strategies on hygiene and CLTS); Morocco (updated strategic documents such as their Plan National de l’Eau); and Guinea’s updated (Programme National de Développement Économique et Social).

• Countries inspired each other: Haiti is particularly inspired by Mali’s clear, strong and multi-stakeholder preparation.

In preparation for the 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting, SWA civil society partner CN-CIEPA (a national coalition of twelve WASH CSO networks in Mali) undertook various advocacy activities, including joint meetings with key sector stakeholders and a media campaign, to mobilize the government to participate in the Costa Rica meeting and present clear commitments for the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism. CN-CIEPA committed to support government commitments made under the mechanism, and submitted an additional commitment itself, to advocate for universal access to WASH services within the framework of the current constitutional review. As well as involving the Government, CN-CIEPA involved other civil society actors, communities and the private sector, to help ensure meaningful participation and buy-in to the country’s SWA mutual accountability priorities. The CN-CIEPA has also developed a common plan for monitoring progress on the implementation of SWA mutual accountability commitments.

Mali: Civil Society advocates for strengthening sector coordination and accountability

Eswatini: Using SWA guiding principles in preparation for 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting

The Department of Water Affairs in Eswatini engaged key sector stakeholders in February 2019, as part of the data validation stakeholder workshop for the submission of information to the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of drinking Water and Sanitation (GLAAS) survey. The evidence and analysis generated from the GLAAS workshop informed the development of Eswatini’s country brief, which was used to brief the minister responsible for WASH on the progress made on past commitments and make recommendations for his representation during the 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting (SMM). Eswatini’s preparatory process for the SMM shows how the country is using SWA Guiding Principles to support their efforts in the sector.
As ever, the Sector Ministers' Meeting was the culmination of a considerable amount of work in all partner countries, even in countries where ministers were not able to attend the actual meeting. This preparation process started long before the first invitation letters for the meeting were sent, with webinars to inform partners about the main themes of the meeting, and how each country could engage with the meeting. The webinars enabled sector discussions focused on key topics particularly relevant to the ‘Leave No One Behind’ theme, such as financing, data and leadership.

Identifying commitments under the Mutual Accountability Mechanism was a significant part of the preparation process for the first time this year, with many countries using the opportunity to strengthen multi-stakeholder discussions on priorities and targets for achieving the SDGs. Countries submitted a ‘Country Brief’, which summarized the context and identified critical issues that the country and other stakeholders hoped to address in the next couple of years. There was a significant increase not only in the number of countries engaging in the preparation process, but also in the quality of Country Briefs submitted.

All commitments and Country Briefs are available on the SWA website. The follow-up process in the months after the Sector Ministers’ Meeting will be as significant for participating countries as the preparation process was, supporting partners to put learning and commitments made at the Sector Ministers’ Meeting into practice.
LOOKING BACK

Ten years of the SWA partnership

The SWA partnership was established in 2010, created as a powerful convening platform to galvanize political leadership, and advocate for coordinated action on WASH.

By 2015, the partnership had made clear progress increasing the visibility and demonstrating the importance of increasing financing for the sector, as well as in improving access to sanitation. To realize the ambitions and commitments made during these global ministerial gatherings, it was evident they must be supported by action at national level. The partnership was determined to improve collective advocacy efforts; to sharpen the effectiveness of commitments and ensure they aligned with countries’ priorities and plans.

LOOKING FORWARD

The new SWA Strategy to 2030

From June to December 2019, the partners worked together to develop a new SWA strategy. The consultation included four regional face-to-face meetings, in-depth interviews within and outside the sector, and online surveys. The new SWA Strategic Framework 2020-2030 was approved by the Steering Committee in December 2019.

The new SWA Strategy creates a stronger, simpler shared narrative and pathway towards 2030, for which all partners are accountable. It pushes the partnership towards a more concerted and sustained effort. It calls for a more focused approach to remove bottlenecks and enable stronger systems. It creates clearer points of entry for new partners, fostering strong connections with broader agendas such as gender, climate, humanitarian response, nutrition, health, education, and human rights. And it recognizes the need for more efficiency and transparency in financing – including the creation of a new high-level objective dedicated to finance – so that we might mobilize existing and new resources better, to achieve the partnership’s mission.

Special focus on those who are off-track and falling behind

The SWA partnership has a global mandate to progressively eliminate inequalities in access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Every country has a unique context, which needs to be reflected in the balance of effort – political prioritization, systems strengthening and finance, and collaboration. The most off-track and vulnerable people, communities and countries will require additional support; a special focus to help them overcome barriers and achieve progress at the rate required. This additional support will be reflected in SWA activities at national, regional and global levels.
THE STEERING COMMITTEE IN 2019

In 2019, the SWA Steering Committee witnessed an evolution and institutionalization of its structures emanating from the 2018 Governance Review. It officially elected its first Chair, Mr. Patrick Moriarty and Vice Chair, Ms. Sareen Malik under the new governance structure. It also approved the first Terms of Reference and workplans defining the scope and mandate of the two newly established Sub-Committees.

The group met four time throughout the year, twice virtually and twice in person: Berlin, Germany in June and Hanoi, Viet Nam in December.

The Steering Committee also led the way for identifying the roadmap to a new SWA Strategy 2020-2030. A discussion that was initiated in the March Steering Committee meeting and followed through within the Strategy and Programme Sub-committees and the Strategy Work Group, leading to the approval of the SWA Strategic Framework 2020-2030 during their December meeting in Hanoi.

A number of key documents were reviewed, discussed, and approved by the Steering Committee during the year including the Private Sector Constituency Principles of Engagement and Membership Structure, a new Code of Conduct and the Secretariat Terms of Reference to complete the Governance Document, as well as the Concept Note for the Finance Ministers’ Meeting.

Throughout the year, the Steering Committee demonstrated clear leadership and guidance for the partnership. It has effectively played its role as the main decision-making body governing the partnership, and this was clearly demonstrated in the anonymous evaluation conducted by the SC chair at the end of the year.

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SWA SECRETARIAT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2019 (IN US$)

The continued support from donors allowed a successful implementation of the partnership’s 2019 workplan. In September 2019, the SWA Steering Committee approved a budget revision to increase the 2019 budget by USD 712,000 for programmatic expenditure in order to facilitate the rapidly expanding work of the partnership. All donor grants expiring in 2019 were fully utilized.

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<th>Income</th>
<th>Credit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Donor funding received in 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Available balance in 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
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<td>Closing balance of 2019</td>
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<td>Objective 2 - Strengthen government-led national processes</td>
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<td>780,419</td>
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<td>Objective 3 - Develop and use a strong evidence base to support good decision-making</td>
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<td>269,051</td>
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<td>Objective 4 - Follow-up and review progress achieved in implementing water, sanitation and hygiene targets of the SDGs</td>
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<td>8% indirect cost</td>
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<td>368,024</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>4,968,326</td>
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</table>

DONOR COMMITMENTS

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<th>Donor</th>
<th>Opening Balance in 2019</th>
<th>Received in 2019 (USD)</th>
<th>Available in 2019</th>
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</thead>
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<td>DFID (United Kingdom)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,131,180</td>
<td>3,844,663</td>
<td>7,975,843</td>
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ANNEX 1
SWA RESULTS FRAMEWORK REPORT 2019

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

Reporting on the Results Framework draws on data from several sources, including Secretariat reports and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP). The main source of data for the SWA Results Framework is UN-Water’s Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water initiative (GLAAS). The first official report on the SWA Results Framework was included as part of the Annual Report 2017.

For this 2019 Results Framework update, 55 out of the 64 SWA partner countries (86%) participated in the GLAAS process. However, not all of those 55 country partners responded to every question that feeds into the SWA Results Framework. There was a high degree of variation; the number of countries responding to a question relevant to the Results Framework was as low as 16 in some cases, and in others all the 55 countries participating responded. The number of countries that provided data on each question has therefore been included for each indicator, to provide extra clarity on the analysis of each result.

Information on the Finance Ministers’ Meeting for Result 1.1.1 has not changed, because SWA did not hold an FMM in 2019.

The SWA Secretariat used the following criteria to estimate the status of progress by the end of 2019:

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

The SWA Secretariat used the following criteria to estimate the status of progress by the end of 2019:

- Expenditure of Objective 1 as of 11 November 2019: US$ 610,421,000
- For this 2019 Results Framework update, 55 out of the 64 SWA partner countries (86%) participated in the GLAAS process. However, not all of those 55 country partners responded to every question that feeds into the SWA Results Framework. There was a high degree of variation; the number of countries responding to a question relevant to the Results Framework was as low as 16 in some cases, and in others all the 55 countries participating responded. The number of countries that provided data on each question has therefore been included for each indicator, to provide extra clarity on the analysis of each result.

Information on the Finance Ministers’ Meeting for Result 1.1.1 has not changed, because SWA did not hold an FMM in 2019.
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.

**Urban drinking water**
- 54 SWA partner countries (98% of SWA country partners participating in GLAAS process) provided this data to GLAAS in 2019.
- Of those, 19 countries (35% of those responding to this question) indicated that they have financing plans agreed and consistently followed.

**Rural drinking water**
- 53 SWA partner countries (96% of SWA country partners participating in GLAAS process) provided this data to GLAAS in 2019.
- Of those, 15 countries (28% of those responding to this question) indicated that they have financing plans agreed and consistently followed.

**Urban sanitation**
- 54 SWA partner countries (98% of SWA country partners participating in GLAAS process) provided this data to GLAAS in 2019.
- Of those, 14 countries (26% of those responding to this question) indicated that they have financing plans agreed and consistently followed.

**Rural sanitation**
- 52 SWA partner countries (95% of SWA country partners participating in GLAAS process) provided this data to GLAAS in 2019.
- Of those, 10 countries (19% of those responding to this question) indicated that they have financing plans agreed and consistently followed.

**Hygiene**
- 52 SWA partner countries (95% of SWA country partners participating in GLAAS process) provided this data to GLAAS in 2019.
- Of those, 10 countries (19% of those responding to this question) 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.

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.

At least 50% of 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.

1.1.4 Annual stakeholder consultation

- 54 SWA partners countries (98% of SWA country partners) provided data on this to GLAAS 2019.
- Of those, 36 (64% of the responding) reported priority actions set by the review process.

1.1.5 Consultation mechanisms (in addition to an annual WASH JSR) are used to facilitate inter-sectoral coordination for water, sanitation and hygiene.

- 54 SWA partners countries (98% of SWA country partners) provided data on this to GLAAS 2019.
- Of those, 36 (64% of SWA country partners responding to the question) reported that a formal mechanism exists to coordinate the work of different ministries, institutions, and organizations with responsibilities for WASH. Of the 41 SWA country partners that conduct JSRs, 20 (49% of SWA country partners) have a formal coordination mechanism.

1.2.1 Multi-stakeholder dialogue at the 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.

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.

1.2.2 Partners align behind the Collaborative Behaviours and progressively improve the development effectiveness of the sector

At least 75% of SWA country partners have WASH national plans aligned with SDG 6 indicators and milestones.

2.1.1 Government-owned national plans for WASH aligned with the SDGs, developed with multi-stakeholder consultation

Objective 2: Strengthen government-led national processes

Expenditure of Objective 2 as of 31 November 2019: US$ 3,193,084,000

**Outcome 2.1: Inputs to strengthen national processes are harmonized**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Success indicators by 2020</th>
<th>2019 results / baselines</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>Government-owned national plans for WASH aligned with the SDGs, developed with multi-stakeholder consultation</td>
<td>At least 75% of partner countries have WASH national plans aligned with SDG 6 indicators and milestones.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Urban drinking water**
- 54 SWA partner countries (98% of SWA country partners responding to the GLAAS process) provided this data to GLAAS in 2019.
- Of those, 47 (9% of SWA country partners responding to this question) reported that they are implementing a plan that specifies or includes specific measures to reach the most vulnerable/marginalized for drinking water.

**Sanitation**
- 50 SWA partner countries (91% of SWA country partners responding to the GLAAS process) provided this data to GLAAS in 2019 for sanitation.
- Of those, 46 (92% of SWA country partners responding to this question) reported they are implementing a plan that specifies or includes specific measures to reach the most vulnerable/marginalized for sanitation.

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

Expenditure of Objective 3 as of 31 November 2019: US$ 359,937,000

**Outcome 3.1: Global monitoring demands are harmonized, and centered around strengthening and use of country results frameworks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Success indicators by 2020</th>
<th>2019 results / baselines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1</td>
<td>SWA members contribute to evidence base</td>
<td>At least 75% of SWA country and ESA partners complete the GLAAS surveys on time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**countries**
- 55 SWA partner countries (86% of SWA country partners) contributed data for the 2018/19 GLAAS cycle.
- 14 SWA country partners report external support agencies (58% of SWA ESA partners) contributed data for this on 2018/19 GLAAS cycle.

**ESA**
- 14 SWA country partners report external support agencies (58% of SWA ESA partners) contributed data for this on 2018/19 GLAAS cycle.
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 participate in the 2019 SMM, with at least 25% represented at ministerial or Head of Agency level. 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, and of these, 36, representing 56% of the country partners, attended at ministerial level. All the invited SWA partners in the Research and Learning and Private Sector partners 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 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 as “very successful”. The Secretariat also had 76 face-to-face bilateral calls with partners, supported and organized 3 face-to-face multi-stakeholder meetings which also focussed on the preparations for the SMM, such as in Cape Town, during the AfricaSan 5 conference, in Bangkok at the UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific Region meeting and in Mali during their Joint Sector Review, ahead of the SMM. At the time of 2019 SMM, SWA had 221 partners, 64 of these were governments. 53 countries made a total of 120 commitments.

5.1.2 Discussions at the UN, including at the High-level Political Forum (HLPF), informed by SWA’s Mutual Accountability Mechanism

Every year, SWA undertakes joint activities with 2 other partnerships or platforms representing other sectors. 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.

5.1.3 Enhanced linkages between WASH and related sectors

53 countries made a total of 120 commitments.

- 4 global research and learning institutions and 1 national research and learning constituency made a total of 11 commitments.
- 6 global ESAs and 5 national ESAs made a total of 26 commitments.
- 3 global and 3 national private sector organizations made a total of 11 commitments.
- 3 global and 25 national CSOs have made a total of 63 commitments.

SWA utilizes its Mutual Accountability Mechanism to inform the UN’s Follow-up and Review (FUR) of the SDGs. **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.**