



**SANITATION  
AND WATER  
FOR ALL**

# **SWA RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

- > Analyze impact
- > Make informed decisions
- > Accelerate efforts





# About the SWA Results Framework

The SWA Results Framework has been developed by a task team of monitoring and evaluations experts within SWA partners organizations. It is a management and communication tool that allows the partnership to track the impact of its work and ensure greater accountability. Collecting information through the Results Framework will allow SWA to analyze impact, make better informed decisions, and accelerate its efforts.

The Result Framework is a management and communication tool that allows the partnership to track the impact of its work and ensure greater accountability.

Our Results Framework is organized as follows:

**GOAL: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for all, always, everywhere**

**OBJECTIVE 1: Build and sustain political will to eliminate inequalities in water, sanitation and hygiene**

- > High-level Outcomes
- >> Intermediate outcomes
- >>> Outputs

**OBJECTIVE 2: Champion multi-stakeholder approaches towards achieving universal access to services**

- > High-level Outcomes
- >> Intermediate outcomes
- >>> Outputs

**OBJECTIVE 3: Rally stakeholders to strengthen system performance and attract new investments**

- > High-level Outcomes
- >> Intermediate outcomes
- >>> Outputs

Through the lenses of SWA's three strategic objectives, the Results Framework assesses and sheds light on the partnership's contribution to change in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, and towards its vision of water, sanitation and hygiene for all, always and everywhere.

## Measurement

SWA measures change at four levels: output, intermediate outcome, outcome, and vision.

**Outputs** are the direct results of the partnership's activities – for example, the high-level meetings, the support we provide to our partners, or the work groups we facilitate. We assess these results through data that we rigorously collect, such as the level of satisfaction of participants to our activities or the number and type of public commitments that our partners take.

**Outcomes** are the changes that we expect to see in SWA countries and globally in the sector as a result of our outputs. We ask SWA countries and partners to hold a discussion on country progress regarding SWA objectives and to organize a multi-stakeholder self-assessment every year. We triangulate the richness of the information coming from our partners with existing data sources such as GLAAS, OECD or the United Nations Universal Periodic Review.

Progress towards our vision is measured using the WHO/Unicef Joint Monitoring Programme which has been reporting estimates of progress on water, sanitation and hygiene since 1990.

Every six months, the latest data available will be collected, reviewed, and analyzed by the SWA Secretariat, Steering Committee and partners to ensure continuous reflection and timely adaptation of our workplans, short and long-term objectives. Yearly results and achievements will be published in the SWA Annual Report and website.



# SWA Results Framework 2020–2030

|   | DATA SOURCE**   | LEVEL            |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>GOAL: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL, ALWAYS, EVERYWHERE</b>  |                 |                  |
| <b>GOAL 1</b> – JMP disparity analysis on access to water, sanitation and hygiene between wealth quintiles, regions and rural/urban | JMP (bi-annual) | Global, national |
| <b>GOAL 2</b> – JMP trend analysis - rate of change of access to basic water and sanitation services                                |                 |                  |
| <b>GOAL 3</b> – JMP ladders of access to water, sanitation and hygiene (in households, schools and health facilities)               |                 |                  |

## OBJECTIVE 1: BUILD AND SUSTAIN POLITICAL WILL TO ELIMINATE INEQUALITIES IN WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

**Outcome 1: Sustained political will ACCELERATE resilient performance for water, sanitation & hygiene services at all levels**

| TOC ELEMENT*   | INDICATOR     | DATA SOURCE**  | LEVEL   |                  |
|--|---------------|--|---|------------------|
| <b>&gt; HIGH-LEVEL OUTCOMES OBJECTIVE 1</b>  |               |  |   |                  |
| Political leaders prioritize water, sanitation and hygiene (including connection with broader agendas) | <b>HL 1.1</b> | % of recommendations supported by under-review states related to the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation (HRWS) from the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) | 1. UPR database<br>2. NDC-SDG Connections (DIE/SEI project)<br>3. JMP<br>4. GLAAS (bi-annual) |                  |
|  | <b>HL 1.2</b> | # of Nationally Determined Contributions of the Paris Agreement that link to SDG 6   |   |                  |
|  | <b>HL 1.3</b> | Proportion of population with access to limited water and sanitation services (>30m to water sources and shared sanitation)  |   |                  |
|  | <b>HL 1.4</b> | Government funded water, sanitation and hygiene budget per capita  |   |                  |
| Political commitment to eliminating inequalities   | <b>HL 1.5</b> | # of countries with measures targeting vulnerable groups for water, sanitation, and hygiene  | 5. GLAAS (bi-annual)  | Global, national |

## >> INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES OBJECTIVE 1

|   |        |  |                                      |          |
|---|--------|--|--------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>IO 1.1</b><br>High level dialogue mobilizes political will that leads to commitment and action | 1-20   | Political dialogue is held regularly (at least annual) and focusing on water, sanitation and/or hygiene.   | Self-assessment by national partners | National |
|   | 21-40  | Government is convening, structuring and leading sector political dialogue. Sector political dialogue is regular and predictable and involves multiple stakeholders.                         |                                      |          |
|   | 41-60  | Government's key decision makers (highest level and top decision makers, elected or appointed - e.g. Ministers, parliamentarians) participate and lead on reviewing priorities and progress. |                                      |          |
|   | 61-80  | Dialogue leads to concrete and public commitments (including direction of more resources) towards improvement of water, sanitation and hygiene.  |                                      |          |
|   | 81-100 | Government commitments are written into costed action plans and implemented.   |                                      |          |



| TOC ELEMENT*   | INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE**  | LEVEL                                |          |
|--|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>IO 1.2</b><br>High level dialogue rallies leaders and connects with other SDG agendas (i.e. gender, climate, humanitarian response, nutrition, health, education, and human rights) | 1-20      | water, sanitation and hygiene sector participates in national discussions around achieving the SDGs.   | Self-assessment by national partners | National |
|  | 21-40     | Inter-sector government dialogue (that includes water, sanitation and hygiene as a topic) is structured and regular (at least once a year).                                |                                      |          |
|  | 41-60     | Inter-sector government dialogue results in water, sanitation and hygiene national plans being implemented and reviewed in coordination with other sectors.                |                                      |          |
|  | 61-80     | Inter-sector government dialogue leads to water, sanitation and hygiene being integrated in other sectors' national plans or becoming a greater overall national priority. |                                      |          |
|  | 81-100    | Overall spending and investment in water, sanitation and hygiene is increasing as a result of joint efforts and commitments from other sectors.                            |                                      |          |

### >>> OUTPUTS OBJECTIVE 1

|  |               |   |  |                   |
|--|---------------|---|--|-------------------|
| Effective High-level Meetings meet stated objectives                                   | <b>OP 1.1</b> | # of participants in SWA High-level Meetings  | Secretariat activity monitoring system | Global, national  |
|  | <b>OP 1.2</b> | # of Ministers and heads of cooperation agencies (by portfolio and by sex) attending SWA High-level Meetings  |  |                   |
|  | <b>OP 1.3</b> | # of women planned as speakers in High-level Meetings   |  |                   |
|  | <b>OP 1.4</b> | Level of participant satisfaction with High-level Meetings  |  |                   |
|  | <b>OP 1.5</b> | # of partners (per constituency) engaged in preparatory and follow-up process for High-level Meetings         |  |                   |
| Targeted efforts increase awareness and support advocacy towards reducing inequalities | <b>OP 1.6</b> | # of trainings, webinars, meetings, events organised by SWA and specifically focused on reducing inequalities | Secretariat activity monitoring system | National, partner |
|  | <b>OP 1.7</b> | # of organizations supported to engage at national level and advocate for reducing inequalities               |  |                   |

### OBJECTIVE 2: CHAMPION MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACHES TOWARDS ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SERVICES

**Outcome 2: MULTISTAKEHOLDER approaches systematically used to resilient achieve water, sanitation and hygiene services for all**

| TOC ELEMENT*   | INDICATOR     | DATA SOURCE**   | LEVEL   |          |
|--|---------------|---|---|----------|
| <b>&gt; HIGH-LEVEL OUTCOMES OBJECTIVE 2</b>            |               |   |   |          |
| Systematic multi-stakeholder approaches are used       | <b>HL 2.1</b> | # of countries with government-led Joint National Reviews         | 1. GLAAS (bi-annual)<br>2. GLAAS (bi-annual)<br>3. MAM database | National |
|  | <b>HL 2.2</b> | Indicators listed in the Collaborative Behaviour Country Profiles |   |          |
|  | <b>HL 2.3</b> | % of MAM commitments achieved                                     |   |          |
| Knowledge is exchanged and used across the partnership | <b>HL 2.4</b> | # of good practices shared and replicated among SWA members       | 4. Secretariat reports and Knowledge Management tools           | Partner  |



| TOC ELEMENT*   | INDICATOR   | DATA SOURCE**  | LEVEL                                |          |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>&gt;&gt; INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES OBJECTIVE 2</b>  |   |  |                                      |          |
| <b>IO 2.1</b><br>Governments establish, strengthen and lead multi-stakeholder platforms and exhibit collaborative behaviours   | 1-20  | Government-led national dialogue platforms related to water, sanitation and hygiene take place regularly (at least annually) and include at least 2 constituencies.                  | Self-assessment by national partners | National |
|  | 21-40   | Multi-stakeholder platforms include at least 3 constituencies, and are making efforts to increase participation from additional constituencies.                                      |                                      |          |
|  | 41-60   | Multi-stakeholders platforms are structured, with clearly defined attendees, agenda and frequency of meetings. All participating constituencies attend regularly.                    |                                      |          |
|  | 61-80   | Multi-stakeholder platforms are used to make joint decisions on how to improve water, sanitation and hygiene access for SDG6. ALL participating stakeholders have their voice heard. |                                      |          |
|  | 81-100  | Decisions made in these platforms are followed through. Participating stakeholders jointly monitor actions taken and course correction takes place.                                  |                                      |          |
| <b>IO 2.2</b><br>Partners are informed about the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism, see its value and use it to provide political prioritization and hold each other accountable | 1-20  | Some of the SWA partners are aware of the Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MAM) promoted by SWA.   | Self-assessment by national partners | National |
|  | 21-40   | Some partners have registered their commitments in the Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MAM) promoted by SWA.  |                                      |          |
|  | 41-60   | At least 2 non-government constituencies have commitments within the MAM that are supportive of government commitments and plans.  |                                      |          |
|  | 61-80   | National commitments registered in the MAM are regularly reviewed and discussed through a multi-stakeholder dialogue.  |                                      |          |
|  | 81-100  | Partners review each others progress and hold each other accountable to the commitments in the Mutual Accountability Mechanism.  |                                      |          |
| <b>&gt;&gt;&gt; OUTPUTS OBJECTIVE 2</b>  |   |  |                                      |          |
| SWA mobilises its partners to strengthen multi-stakeholder approaches  | <b>OP 2.1</b> # of countries with 5 active focal points (one for each constituency)<br><b>OP 2.2</b> # of partners supported to strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms at national level<br><b>OP 2.9</b> # of new partners joining SWA   | Secretariat activity monitoring system   | National, partner                    |          |
| Commitments tabled under the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism can be used for accountability  | <b>OP 2.5</b> # of tabled commitments (per constituency)<br><b>OP 2.6</b> # of tabled commitments that meet SMART criteria<br><b>OP 2.7</b> % of commitments reviewed following a multi-stakeholder process<br><b>OP 2.8</b> # of countries where at least 3 constituencies have tabled commitments<br><b>OP 2.10</b> # of countries identifying gender/inequalities in their commitments | MAM database   | National                             |          |
| Effective match-making and exchange connects leaders on all levels, across sectors and constituencies  | <b>OP 2.3</b> # of knowledge products published on SWA website<br><b>OP 2.4</b> # of knowledge exchange events organised by SWA   | Secretariat activity monitoring system   | Knowledge product                    |          |



## OBJECTIVE 3: RALLY STAKEHOLDERS TO STRENGTHEN SYSTEM PERFORMANCE AND ATTRACT NEW INVESTMENTS

### Outcome 3: Well performing systems attract investments and strengthen existing financial flows

| TOC ELEMENT*  | INDICATOR  | DATA SOURCE**   | LEVEL                                |          |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>&gt; HIGH-LEVEL OUTCOMES OBJECTIVE 3</b>   |  |   |                                      |          |
| Attracting investments and strengthening financial flows  | <b>HL 3.1</b> Amount of government budget for water, sanitation and hygiene<br><b>HL 3.2</b> Amount of government expenditures for water, sanitation and hygiene<br><b>HL 3.3</b> Amount of Aid commitments for water, sanitation and hygiene<br><b>HL 3.4</b> Amount of Aid disbursements for water, sanitation and hygiene<br><b>HL 3.5</b> # of countries with sufficient financial resources to implement their plans<br><b>HL 3.6</b> # of countries with effective multi-stakeholder coordination platforms that address foundational issues and bottlenecks to attract additional finance to the sector | 1-2. GLAAS (bi-annual)<br>3-4. OECD<br>5. GLAAS (bi-annual)<br>6. Report from System and Finance Working Group (SFWG) (only for countries participating in the SFWG)  | Global, national                     |          |
| Finance is targeting those left behind  | <b>HL 3.7</b> Existence and use of mechanisms that make access to water, sanitation and hygiene more affordable to vulnerable groups<br><b>HL 3.8</b> Existence of fair and efficient subsidies to the sector  | 7. GLAAS (bi-annual)<br>8. Report from SFWG (only for countries participating in the SFWG)  | Global, national                     |          |
| <b>&gt;&gt; INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES OBJECTIVE 3</b>   |  |   |                                      |          |
| <b>IO 3.1</b><br>Costed finance strategies to reach the country goals on water, sanitation and hygiene lead to an increase in funding to the sector   | 1-20   | A multi-year finance strategy is in place for any of the water, sanitation, and hygiene sub-sectors.  | Self-assessment by national partners | National |
|   | 21-40  | The sources and amounts of finance required for some parts of the strategy have been clearly identified.  |                                      |          |
|   | 41-60  | A multi-year finance strategy is in place for all sub-sectors.  |                                      |          |
|   | 61-80  | The finance strategy has been implemented and funding has been mobilised, leading to significant additional funding allocations in comparison to previous years.  |                                      |          |
|   | 81-100   | Funding increases and funding allocations are on track to meet country goals on all water, sanitation and hygiene subsectors and achieve SDG6.  |                                      |          |
| <b>IO 3.2</b><br>Mapping and understanding who is being excluded from accessing basic services leads to increased funds for the most marginalized and reduction in inequalities in accessing basic services | 1-20   | Underserved or/and marginalized population groups have been identified and recognised as important to prioritise with regards to reducing inequalities in access and quality of services.   | Self-assessment by national partners | National |
|   | 21-40  | There are specific targets in place to reduce inequalities and reach the populations identified as underserved/marginalized.  |                                      |          |
|   | 41-60  | Gaps and progress toward reaching underserved populations and marginalized populations (with respect to their access and quality of water, sanitation and hygiene services) are tracked in national registries and reports.   |                                      |          |
|   | 61-80  | A plan, including budget allocation, is in place for targeting the reduction of inequalities and improving the water, sanitation and hygiene services received by underserved or/and marginalized groups.   |                                      |          |
|   | 81-100   | Over the past 1-3 years, there has been an increase in funding allocated specifically to reducing inequalities and targeting improved water, sanitation and hygiene services for underserved or/and marginalized groups. (e.g. subsidies targeting least-served groups, pro-poor programmes, cross-subsidisation, etc). |                                      |          |



| TOC ELEMENT*  | INDICATOR   | DATA SOURCE**                          | LEVEL                         |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| <b>&gt;&gt;&gt; OUTPUTS OBJECTIVE 3</b>   |   |  |                               |
| Effective learning and exchange around efficiency of finance systems, including Finance Ministers, decision-makers, civil society and experts | <b>OP 3.1</b> # of events organized by SWA on finance topics, allowing for peer-to-peer knowledge exchange  | Secretariat activity monitoring system | Global, regional and national |
| Targeted support to countries increases cooperation with Ministries of Finance  | <b>OP 3.2</b> # of countries reporting increased cooperation between Ministry of Finance and Line Ministers<br><b>OP 3.3</b> # of countries represented (and actively engaged) at the SFWG with at least one high level representative/counterpart from the Ministry of Finance<br><b>OP 3.4</b> Global (and Regional) influencing strategies on finance are updated annually | Secretariat activity monitoring system | Global, national              |

# SWA Framework



values

## THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

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



Multi-stakeholders efforts



Sustainability of service and actions



Leaving no-one behind



Transparency and accountability



Evidence-based decision-making



Human Rights to water and sanitation



International collaboration and aid effectiveness

how

## THE COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS

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



Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes



Use one information and mutual accountability platform



Strengthen and use country systems



Build sustainable water and sanitation sector financing strategies

what

## THE BUILDING BLOCKS

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



Sector Policy / Strategy



Planning, monitoring, and review



Institutional arrangements



Capacity development



Sector Financing

actions

## THE MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM

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

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



# Connections between Framework & Indicators

