SWA Civil Society Constituency
2021 Annual Activity Report

A) About UNICEF hosted SWA fund-WaterAid Grant

The overall aim of the UNICEF hosted SWA fund-WaterAid Grant programme is to support the Civil Society Constituency's engagement within Sanitation and Water for All partnership and the implementation of CSO's activities in alignment with SWA's Strategic Framework including its objectives.

B) 2021 Executive Summary

From setting up a Civil Society Constituency Grant Architecture to strategic advocacy engagement with CSOs in priority countries[1] (see Annex 2), 2021 has been a 'year of firsts' for SWA Civil Society Constituency. Civil Society partners acted as advocacy enablers in many SWA priority countries to mobilize decision-makers, strengthen multistakeholder platforms by inviting missing actors and engage in evidence-based advocacy to hold government and themselves to account. SWA Civil Society partners built a strong narrative for climate justice to address access issues in the water, sanitation, and hygiene sectors for the first time. CSOs used this messaging at Climate Conference in Glasgow (COP26), Africa Water and Sanitation Week, and many national advocacy efforts. At the global level, key cross-sector champions such as Amref Health Africa, Habitat for Humanity, Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA) and White Ribbon Alliance joined the SWA supporter base. At the regional level, Civil Society engagement moved beyond South Asia for the first time to bring in new and engaged partners from Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Moreover, relationships and links extended with existing partners like Action Contre La Faim (ACF), Millenium Water Alliance (MWA), Water for People, Water Integrity Network to mobilize national action. Another first from a governance perspective, SWA Civil Society partners made a strong case at the Steering Committee to continue and increase the catalytic CSO funding support to the Constituency due to dwindling donor support and closing civic spaces in several partner countries. Their efforts were successful, with Steering Committee deciding to increase support to SWA CSO partners.

The following narrative report details the results of civic engagement in SWA objectives and highlights some significant outcomes due to CSO advocacy efforts in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector.

[1] In 2021, SWA identified priority countries that have received targeted support on the strategic partnership objectives such as engaging heads of the state, strengthening multistakeholder platforms and improving the sector's financial health. This helped to improve the focus of the SWA Secretariat, clarify specific areas of action for each country, provide dedicated support in sustained and predictable way for countries, and increase engagement with the partners. This enabled the Secretariat to showcase to others the type of support and value addition of the support. See the full priority country matrix in Annex 2

C) The Year in Review

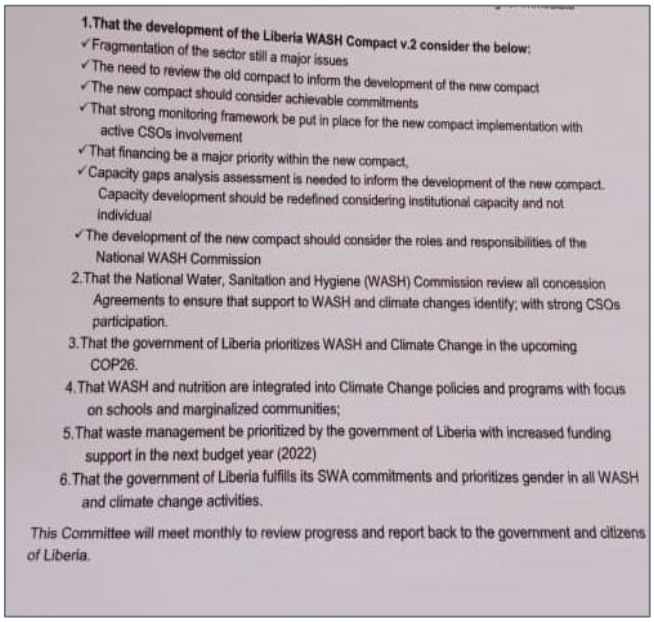
Objective 1 - Build and sustain political will to eliminate inequalities in water, sanitation and hygiene

Under this objective, the grant programme aims to empower the SWA CSO partners to advocate for sustained political will and prioritization of water sanitation and hygiene, especially for the most marginalized. Some of the key activities under this objective include opening spaces for civil society partners in key global events to share evidence on inequalities, engaging high-level decision makers, and promoting civil society engagement in SWA thematic advocacy areas such as gender transformative water, sanitation and hygiene programming, climate action and youth mobilization.

Key highlights

a) Civil Society acting as advocacy enablers to influence decision makers: engagement in SWA priority countries

The SWA Civil Society partners at the national level engaged with the decision-makers and influencers to mobilize political will for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector. In **Liberia**, CSOs supported the SWA partnership to establish connections with the Liberian Senate's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Legislative Caucus. Since then, the SWA Chief Executive Officer has met with the Chair of the WASH Legislative Caucus, Senator Jonathan Kaipay, about prioritization and financing for sector programs as part of the country's response to the COVID19 pandemic. The meeting also focused on the Presidential Compact for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Liberia, for which the Senator was supportive. Additionally, the CSOs have produced a Sinkor Declaration calling on the Government of Liberia to support the creation of the presidential compact in the country and have highlighted key gaps in the sector which should be included in the document.



1. That the development of the Liberia WASH Compact v.2 consider the below:
   - ✓ Fragmentation of the sector still a major issues
   - ✓ The need to review the old compact to inform the development of the new compact
   - ✓ The new compact should consider achievable commitments
   - ✓ That strong monitoring framework be put in place for the new compact implementation with active CSOs involvement
   - ✓ That financing be a major priority within the new compact,
   - ✓ Capacity gaps analysis assessment is needed to inform the development of the new compact. Capacity development should be redefined considering institutional capacity and not individual
   - ✓ The development of the new compact should consider the roles and responsibilities of the National WASH Commission
2. That the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Commission review all concession Agreements to ensure that support to WASH and climate changes identify; with strong CSOs participation.
3. That the government of Liberia prioritizes WASH and Climate Change in the upcoming COP26.
4. That WASH and nutrition are integrated into Climate Change policies and programs with focus on schools and marginalized communities;
5. That waste management be prioritized by the government of Liberia with increased funding support in the next budget year (2022)
6. That the government of Liberia fulfills its SWA commitments and prioritizes gender in all WASH and climate change activities.

This Committee will meet monthly to review progress and report back to the government and citizens of Liberia.

Excerpt from CSO Sinkor Declaration on Liberia Compact

In another SWA priority country, **Indonesia**, the SWA Secretariat brought in new Civil Society partners to initiate the process of engagement and high-level mobilization, especially in the context of the 2022 Sector Ministers Meeting in Jakarta.

In **Nigeria**, Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN) used SWA Civil Society Catalytic funds to launch a two-month-long advocacy campaign. This included a series of lobbying visits to the Federal Ministry of water resources, in-country donor offices, state assemblies, budget and planning offices and OPSWASH (umbrella private sector network) to establish National WASH-Fund and scale-up MIS (Management Information System) efforts as per the Nigeria 2019 country

brief developed with SWA and Mutual Accountability Mechanisms (MAM) commitments. During the lobby meetings, African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) pledged its commitment to support Nigeria in actualizing its SWA commitment to improving sanitation and hygiene by 2025. In addition, the meetings helped NEWSAN uncover information explaining the WASH Fund's delays and aided in identifying advocacy approaches that it can undertake to advance the WASH Fund.

EnviroNews nigeria
...for a healthy and pollution-free environment

African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) on Thursday, September 23, 2021 pledged commitment to support Nigeria in actualising its **Sanitation And Water For All (SWA)** commitment to improve sanitation and hygiene by 2025.

Minister of Water Resources, Mr Suleiman Adamu, speaking during the session

AMCOW Acting Executive Secretary, Mr Thomas Banda, said this while receiving members of the Society for Water and Sanitaion (NEWSAN) in Abuja.

b) Civil Society engagement via work themes for 2021

The SWA Strategy 2020-2030 mandates the partnership to establish horizontal inter-sectoral connections. So, in 2021, the partnership decided to work to enhance the linkages between water, sanitation and hygiene and climate action, pursuing a more integrated approach. Gender and human rights issues continued to hold a central position in discussions around water, sanitation, and hygiene within the SWA partnership. Moreover, the SWA partnership successfully finalized the SWA Youth Engagement Strategy. This section underlines various activities undertaken by CSOs on 2021 work themes such as Climate, Gender, Human rights and Youth Engagement.

Climate Action

i) Joint CSO messaging on Climate Justice and issues of access to services and engagement at COP26

At the global level, SWA Secretariat supported the development of a CSO joint advocacy message on Climate Justice and Human Rights to Water and Sanitation to inform advocacy efforts at COP26 and towards the Sector Ministers Meeting (SMM) in 2022. This advocacy document has

built a rights-based climate narrative for the water and sanitation sector to strengthen partners' advocacy efforts in 50 countries.

SWA Civil Society partners have actively profiled these messages in key political forums within a month of its publication. For instance, Africa Water and Sanitation NGO Network (ANEW) has used the messaging to prepare CSO inputs for the recently concluded Africa Water and Sanitation Week. Their recommendation on gender and climate is part of the official conference declaration. A German human rights organization, WASH United, shared the messages with the Missions of Germany and Spain at the General Assembly as civil society input to the negotiations on the resolution on the rights to water and sanitation. In Malawi, CSOs used the messages to prepare the country's interventions, especially preparing ministerial interventions at COP26 and to inform the country's Joint Sector Review.

In Zambia, CSOs have used these messages in their submission to Parliament on the 2022 budget, primarily to lobby for more funds for climate adaptation. Liberian CSOs, presented the messages to the Government delegation to the COP26 delegation and scheduled a further engagement with the team to strengthen collaboration between climate and water, sanitation, and hygiene issues. In Mexico, CSOs have prepared an article with climate messaging published in a widely circulated environment journal Jarocho Cuántico.

At the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), SWA partnered with 32 organizations on the first-ever Water for Climate Pavilion to highlight water's critical role in transformative climate action and deliver cutting-edge, science-based advice on mitigation and adaptation to climate decision-makers. **SWA Global CSO partner- Water.org, engaged actively in preparation for the Water Pavilion, specifically the climate financing session**.

Strategic engagement and visibility to SWA in cross-sectoral platforms via Amref Health and Alliance for Global Water Adaptation

Amref Health, the largest health development non-governmental international organization in Africa, joined the SWA partnership in early 2021 and has organized two events with SWA around the gender, climate, and water nexus. The first was during World Water Week, and it focused on how to build community climate resilience by mainstreaming gender into water, sanitation and hygiene and health interventions. **At this event, former Prime Minister of Senegal, Hon. Aminata Toure was interviewed by SWA CEO Catarina de Albuquerque.** This session advocated for putting African women in the driver's seat for a more inclusive and sustainable response to better health and climate. Observing that the African continent, which has 54 countries, counts only 13 female health ministers, "That's a real shame because women know how it works in practice and understands the direct consequences of

lack of water and climate change …They are the experts! But unfortunately, their voice is often not heard." The second was held at the virtual Health Pavilion of COP 26 and focused on Building Climate Resilient Health systems through community-based health interventions in Africa. **This event provided visibility to SWA partnership at a cross-sectoral Health Pavilion at COP26.**

The Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA) contributed to a global webinar organized by SWA on the successful integration of WASH into climate policy. Since then, the collaboration between SWA Secretariat (especially the Climate Adviser) and AGWA is crystalizing through the Water Action Tracker. More updates on the outcomes of this collaboration in 2022 will be reported in the next grant cycle.

SWA Climate Webinar Series: AGWA presenting opportunities for integrating WASH into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

ii) **CSO engagement in SWA Climate Action priority countries (see Annex 2)**

SWA supported CSOs in engaging with other sectors and participating in key relevant high-level events, particularly around climate action. SWA Secretariat facilitated climate action capacity building and dialogue sessions in 6 countries with the participation of CSOS as members of multistakeholder platforms (MSP). In the Dominican Republic, CSOs joined sessions focused on aligning climate and WASH policies/strategies and a risk analysis methodology in the sector. In Nicaragua, CSOs members of COMISASH (Government-led multistakeholder platform) also joined an introductory session on a risk analysis methodology, while in Honduras, Mali and Togo, CSOs worked with government agencies and development partners to align climate and WASH policies and strategies. Finally, in the Republic of Congo, CSOs contributed to developing a WASH-climate focused proposal with key assessment criteria.

iii) Advocacy activities on climate thematic under SWA CSO Catalytic grants

In an instance of pan-Africa advocacy, Africa Water and Sanitation NGO Network (ANEW) organized several workshops in Tanzania, Madagascar, Niger, Ghana, Mali, Liberia, Senegal and the Gambia to disseminate the SWA CSO Climate Messaging widely. As a result, the participating organizations agreed to continue working collectively and developing a set of political demands, including a focus on climate change and a statement on the necessity of adopting technologies

that will address climate change, e.g. developing climate-resilient WASH infrastructure. Read more on Civil Society regional advocacy efforts under SWA CSO Catalytic funding on page 18.

In the ECOWAS region, Young Volunteers for Water (JVE) Togo utilized catalytic funds to produce a study on how NDCs in SWA partners countries are addressing water, sanitation and hygiene. The study will be validated and disseminated in Q2 of 2022.

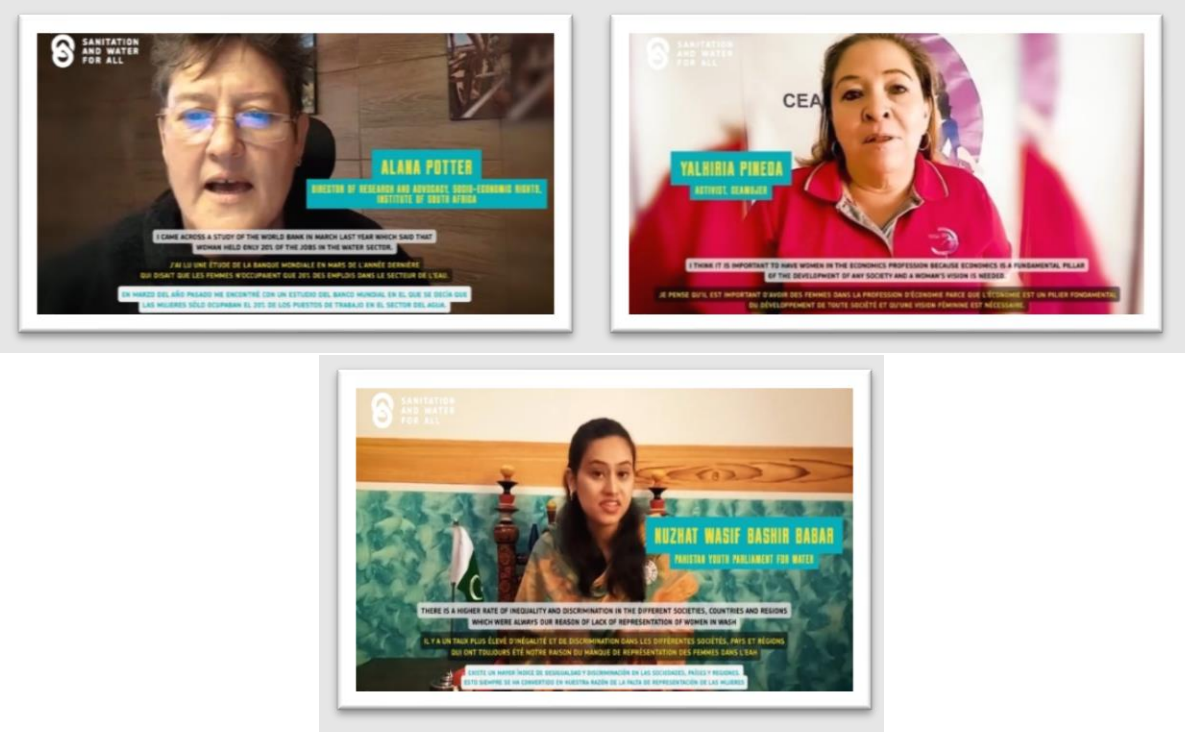
In Liberia, CSOs held a capacity building workshop with presentations from the SWA Secretariat, which focused on the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, a Human Rights-Based Approach for water and sanitation, and the impacts of climate change on water, sanitation and hygiene. The goal of the workshop was to empower CSOs to use human rights structures at global and national levels and use the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. **The workshop concluded with creating a Specialized Committee on WASH and Climate Change to ensure that climate change considerations are integrated into water, sanitation and hygiene programs and policies.** The Specialized Committee was also charged with engaging the national government to prioritize WASH while attending COP26 by issuing a position statement on the matter. The position statement was also followed by a CSO WASH and Climate Change Messages presentation to the Liberia Delegation to COP26.

How are CSOs using SWA Knowledge product on Climate and WASH integration?

At the national level, Uganda Water And Sanitation NGO Network has conducted a national assessment and analysis of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in the country to ensure sustainable service delivery through the integration of climate change in the water and sanitation sector. The terms of reference for this study is informed and guided by the SWA 'Discussion Guide for WASH and Climate Integration and Preparation of Country Overviews'. Similar studies based will be conducted by SWA CSO partner networks in Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia.

Advocacy on Gender mainstreaming

On March 8, the SWA partnership launched a **gobal campaign** on gender, primarily to raise awareness of the lack of women leaders in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector. The campaign, "Water and Sanitation: It's Women's Business", saw engagement from several CSO partners in Nicaragua, South Africa and the Pakistan Youth Water Parliament.



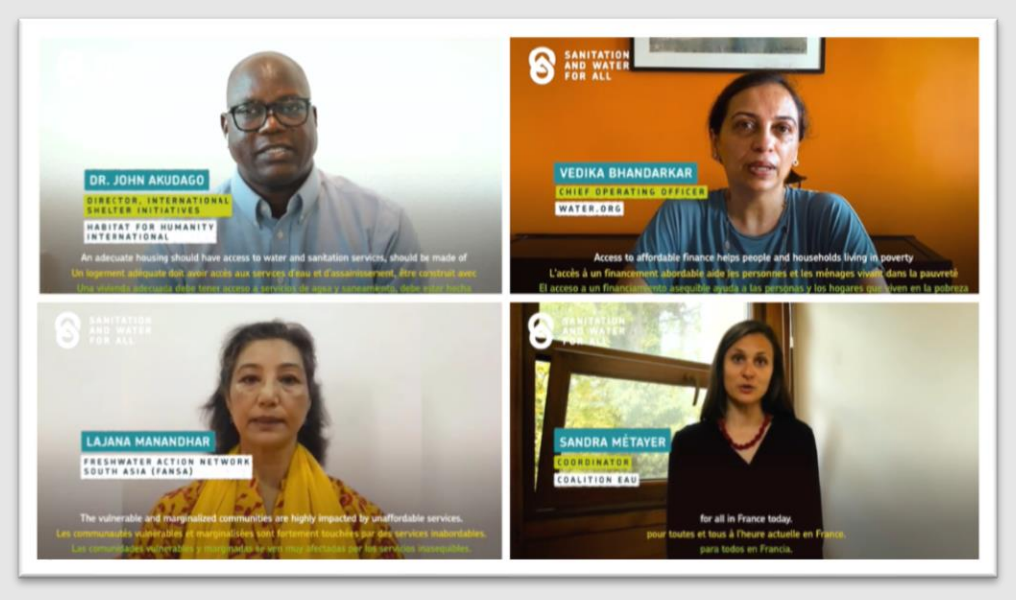
With help from SWA's catalytic funding for civil society organizations, at the **regional level**, the Africa Water and Sanitation NGO Network (ANEW) hosted a civil society organizations' forum at the Africa Water and Sanitation Week. It focused on civil society's role in advocating for the rights of marginalized or vulnerable people such as women and girls. The SWA partners helped develop the concept and content of the forum with ANEW, and SWA partners from Zambia, Ghana and Mali were presenters.

At the **national level**, in Malawi, SWA civil society partners engaged the country's Parliamentary Women Caucus to broaden the perspective and voices in the sector's multi-stakeholder partnership. In Paraguay, CSOs worked on gender mainstreaming in community management of services as part of their Mutual Accountability Mechanism commitments. And the SWA Secretariat supported Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA) to produce a policy brief that includes specific recommendations on women, girls, and transgender people. This policy brief is now being used as an advocacy tool for FANSA members in south-Asian countries. More on the FANSA policy brief on page 23.

Advocating for Human rights to water and sanitation

i) Engagement in SWA Global Affordability Campaign

2021 marks the eleventh year since the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 64/292, which explicitly recognized the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation. To celebrate this milestone, SWA promoted the importance of affordability. Globally, the SWA Secretariat interviewed SWA partners from all constituencies to highlight the benefits of affordable water, sanitation and hygiene services and how they can jointly design plans and strategies that consider affordability, not only for people who are able to access formal services but also those living in vulnerable situations.



Global CSO partner strengthens SWA Secretariat capacity on integrity and accountability

Water Integrity Network organized a brown bag session for the SWA Secretariat to discuss the ways each team could incorporate integrity, accountability, and anti-corruption in their activity plan and country discussions. As a result of this training, SWA Civil Society Constituency has included a workshop on integrity and accountability in climate adaptation and finance issues in the 2022 workplan.

ii) National Advocacy efforts to raise awareness on human rights to water and sanitation and build capacity for advocacy under the SWA Civil Society Catalytic funding:

In **Bangladesh**, Civil Society partners organized a consultation meeting with Local Government Institutions (LGIs) for generating evidence on gaps in access to influence budgets and sensitize communities on human rights to water and sanitation. This rights-based advocacy influenced a key INGO active in the impoverished Manikganj district to mobilize the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) to incorporate water and sanitation issues in their monthly coordination meeting agenda. As a result, Manikganj LGED has committed to keeping a WASH agenda in every monthly coordination meeting, and they decided to invite CSOs to attend.

Moreover, the INGO has installed a water plant to supply safe drinking water to the community and has formulated a policy to provide safe drinking water such similar communities at minimum cost. Additionally, CSOs took their advocacy to the national level by organizing a lobbying session with the honourable minister of Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD), Mr Tajul Islam, to prioritize investment in water, sanitation and hygiene to eliminate inequalities.

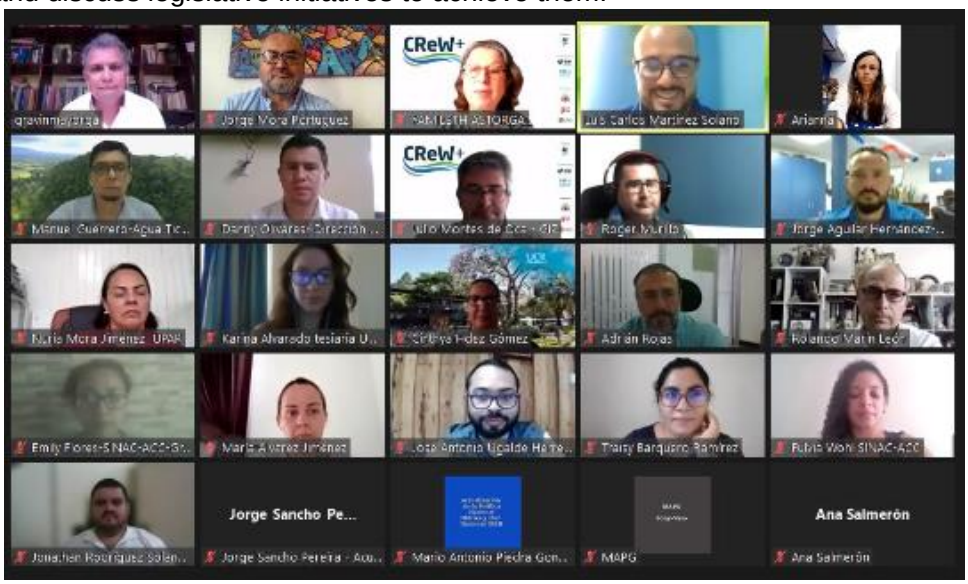
Bangladesh: CSOs present advocacy letters to parliamentarians

In **the Gambia,** CSOs developed a training manual on Lobbying and Advocacy (L&A) and policy development and subsequently organized a capacity-building workshop. This strengthened civil society, media, and NGOs' capacity to do rights-based advocacy to influence policies and legislative frameworks at local and national levels to promote water and sanitation rights for the most marginalized and vulnerable groups.

Gambian media coverage for CSO event on social accountability

In **Costa Rica**, CSOs engaged in coalition building with community-based organizations to promote the participation of local and grassroots community groups in the processes of advocacy and formulation of public policies around water, sanitation and hygiene at the national level. In Costa Rica, Freshwater Action Network Central America and National Alliance for the Defense of Water (ANDA), took the community messages to the Civic Environmental Parliament, which is an instance of the Congress of Costa Rica that brings together the main civil society organizations in

the country for the analysis and identification of the great challenges to achieve the SDGs and propose and discuss legislative initiatives to achieve them.



Costa Rica: Engagement in the National Water Policy discussion

Under SWA CSO Catalytic funding, FANSA generating evidence on 'Leave No one Behind'

In South Asia, FANSA members gathered the evidence on the gaps and best practices related to the realization of WASH commitments and service delivery to the most marginalized and vulnerable communities. In each country, FANSA members collected case studies from the most vulnerable populations identifying their challenges, key asks and recommendation to achieve their rights. The vulnerable groups included sanitation workers, people living in islands and hardest to reach areas, people with disabilities, estate workers, indigenous people, women and adolescent girls, tribals etc. The case studies reflected the hardships to access WASH services presented to the local authorities to put forward the demands to resolve their WASH issues. In some cases, the issues were resolved immediately, while in some cases, assurances were given by the authorities to resolve soon. An analysis from these case studies on the progress made, issues and challenges responsible for perpetuating inequities and actions needed were presented at the National multi-stakeholder engagement meetings.

Findings from the above analysis was shared with national-level stakeholders and sector partners through National and Regional level virtual meetings to identify more decisive actions needed to break barriers to achieving equitable and inclusive WASH progress. During the consultations, the voices of the vulnerable were also included. Responding to their key asks, Government authorities reiterated the need to work in collaboration with the CSOs to reach these most marginalized groups. The evidence building on inequalities and national and regional meetings has increased sharing, strengthened coordination structures, and harmonized effort among the sector partners toward equitable and inclusive WASH progress. These meetings will contribute to High-level dialogues of SWA, especially the 2022 Sector Ministers meeting and the 9th World Water Forum in Senegal.

Additionally, the findings will also be reflected at the SACOSAN VIII announced by the government of India.

Advocacy for Youth Engagement

i) Finalization of SWA Youth Engagement Strategy

SWA partnership has provided opportunities for youth CSO representatives to engage at high-level international, regional, and national events. After a small youth delegation attended the 2019 Sector Ministers' Meeting, there was an ask from the CSO constituency on streamlining youth engagement within SWA. Also, as the new Strategic Framework pushes for acceleration to achieve SDG6 and enhance mutual accountability, SWA youth partners have asked for better representation and engagement with the partnership. To support this process, in 2020-21, SWA Secretariat started the consultative process with over 15 youth-led, youth-focused civil society organizations and inclusion experts to identify the need and critical orientations for such a strategy. SWA supported the development of the Youth Engagement Strategy, which was finalized and presented at the June SWA Steering Committee Meeting. So, this strategy is a direct ask from civil society partners.

Cross-constituency collaboration on youth engagement

With interest from young professionals during the consultation process to develop the strategy, SWA Secretariat shared the draft version with the private sector constituency. Given the importance of cross-constituency and intergenerational perspective to achieve SWA mission and vision, the civil society and private sector co-propose this strategy, the Youth Engagement Strategy, to the 2021 June Steering Committee. However, this strategy starts an iterative process that will continue to engage other SWA constituencies depending on the strategic direction of different sector actors and the available resources.

ii) National-level youth mobilization

At the national level, the Latin America Youth Water Network Central America and SWA co-organized an Intergenerational Dialogue Event to promote an exchange of experiences between youth groups and professional organizations, strengthening relationships between different sectors, including climate and gender. This virtual meeting took place in July 2021 with the support of UNESCO San Jose, Interdisciplinary Program for Water Research and Management (PRIGA) of the National University, UNAl, Water Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), Costa Rican Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers (AyA) and the GIRH Network.

During the event, Oscar Izquierdo of AyA acknowledged the work of SWA, saying, "**I would like to point out that this activity is part of an effort being made with SWA, which is a worldwide organization that is also doing excellent work, and that in Costa Rica AyA and MINAE have been working in a coordinated manner**." To read more on this event, click here.

Civil Society Constituency contribution to SWA Global Communications Campaign

SWA has worked closely with CSO partners in SWA's 2021 communication campaign, particularly with Habitat for Humanity and Freshwater Action Network Mexico (FANMex), which have engaged in SWA Communications Advisory team to launch a campaign for non-WASH actors.

3. Increased visibility for Civil Society partners through SWA processes

The SWA partnership created the following opportunities for the civil society partners in the global advocacy space to share country and constituency experiences about their advocacy efforts to mobilize political will for water, sanitation and hygiene and share evidence on inequalities, especially in the context of an ongoing pandemic. In 2021, there has been a 10% increase in CSO speakers and panellists in SWA global and regional events from the previous year. In addition, SWA Secretariat continued providing support to the CSO partners to sharpen their messaging on SWA Guiding Principles such as Leaving No One Behind, multi-stakeholder collaboration, human rights to water and sanitation.

i) **High-level political forum 2021:** Civil Society partners from Liberia and Bangladesh participated as speakers at the 2021 SWA side-event High-Level Political Forum on "Impact of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High-Level Processes on Political Prioritization of WASH during COVID-19.

From Bangladesh, Zobair Hasan, Director, Research, Planning and Monitoring Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP), explained how at the beginning of the pandemic, a lot of the response budget was dedicated to the health service delivery part of the response. However, CSOs, who have a strong network, have subsequently organized TV appearances on talk shows and tried to reach the ministry of finance and planning and engage parliamentarians. This led to considerable allocation in the current fiscal year's budget for WASH with about 11 million dollars. **From Liberia, Timothy Kpeh,** National Executive Director, United Youth for Peace, Education, Transparency & Development, elaborated on how the SWA mission initiated a WASH compact in Liberia in 2011. This compact received the support of the then President Ms Ellen Johnson Sirleaf's putting the WASH sector on the right track. This was after an SWA mission to Liberia. The WASH compact also led to establishment of a National WASH Commission and increased opportunities for Civil Society advocacy in the sector. Now they are working towards a second WASH compact that will hopefully help in more prioritization for the achievement of SDG6, strengthening monitoring processes, regulatory rules, and participation through a process that involves legislative engagement and ministerial and presidential engagement.

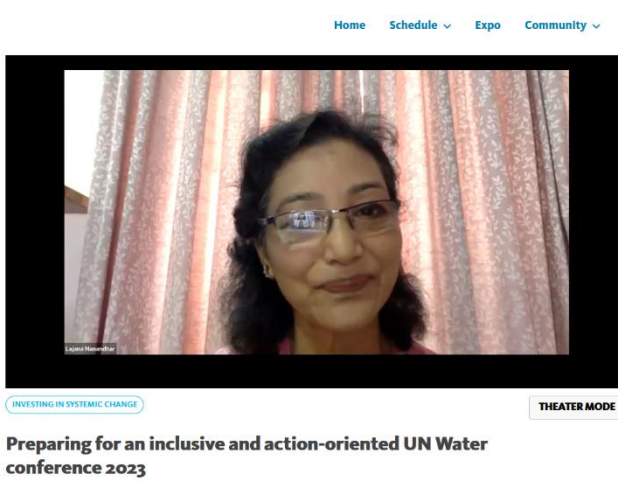
ii) **2021 Stockholm World Water Week:**

At the Stockholm World Water Week, SWA CSO partners were engaged in the following events:

- **Preparing for an inclusive and action-oriented UN Water conference 2023**

As part of the preparatory process for the UN-Water conference 2023, the co-hosts, the governments of the Netherlands and Tajikistan, organized a panel with representatives from different stakeholder groups to share their views on the desired process towards and key outcomes of the Conference. SWA Civil Society partner Lajana Manandhar, Regional Convenor for

Freshwater Action Network South Asia, said that their network would bring forward the voices of the vulnerable and the most marginalized to the Conference and their local knowledge in managing the water sustainably.



- **How accountability is accelerating progress on SDG6**

African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW), key regional CSO network and Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network co-convened a session with SWA, IRC and Water Witness International to discuss how accountability can strengthen systems to deliver accelerated WASH access and Water Resource Management.

Objective 2 - Strengthen national government-led multi-stakeholder collaboration to accelerate action towards Agenda 2030

Under this objective, the grant programme aims to strengthen Civil Society coordination, cross-learning, and advocacy strategies for engaging in multi-stakeholder platforms. This will enable SWA CSO partners to actively take part and make resourceful contributions within accountability and multi-stakeholder platforms and advocate for the regular and inclusive organization of multi-stakeholder sector reviews to achieve the water and sanitation targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Key Highlights

1. Strengthening multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) in SWA priority countries

SWA Civil Society partners have engaged in multistakeholder platforms in priority countries, particularly in Colombia, Peru, Nicaragua, Central African Republic, and Togo and Timor Leste. **Four new civil society organizations joined the partnership in MSP priority countries, and fourteen CSOs (including some global partners) engaged with SWA partnership in MSP discussions.** For instance, CSOs provided inputs in the workplan to reinstate Joint Sector Review in **Nepal** and make Technical Working Groups under the Ministry of Rural Development in **Cambodia** more multistakeholder.

In **Malawi**, the Civil Society focal points (from Water and Environmental Sanitation Network-WESNET and Water For People) led the MSP efforts and the government focal point. The national-level SWA task force, which is the multistakeholder platform, prepared an annual costed workplan and used it to engage with different actors to mobilize resources, including for sector coordination and convenings of the multistakeholder platform. In addition, the task force supported the SWA Secretariat in identifying missing constituents from the research and learning, private sector and utilities and regulators. These were added to the task force and multistakeholder process. Together, the newly inclusive team organized a meeting with parliamentarians to discuss the prioritization of the water, sanitation, and hygiene targets at the parliamentary level.

How CSOs supported SWA to map and engage in cross-constituency partners?

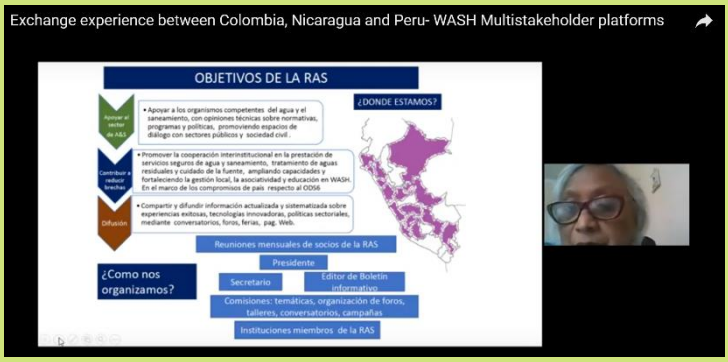
CSOs in Nepal, Malawi and Indonesia supported the SWA Secretariat to enhance cross-constituency engagement. They helped in identifying potential partners from Private Sector and Research and Learning organizations, among others.

In **Colombia**, CSOs worked with UNICEF and the Center for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST) to **support the SWA Secretariat in mapping existing multi-stakeholder efforts**. From the mapping, the Red de Sistema platform emerged as a relevant platform to advocate for the elimination of inequalities and address challenges faced by vulnerable communities. This platform is a development WASH platform led by UNICEF, Acción Contra el Hambre and CAWST and aims to include government, local CSOs, R&L, U&R and ESAS. Through work sessions with SWA, focal points of the leading organizations and the government determined and highlighted the importance of including new and underrepresented actors on the platform, such as the communities that have been left behind, which are the ones that have the most significant bottlenecks in accessing drinking water and sanitation services. In addition, through a peer-to-peer exchange meeting organized by SWA to share experiences from Colombia, Nicaragua and Peru, AQUACOL (an association of community organizations) expressed their interest to join the Red de Sistema platform. SWA is supporting AQUACOL and the Red de Sistema to formalize their engagement and develop some concrete areas of work.

Nicaragua has a national WASH platform led by the Government – COMISASH. The platform has four working subcommittees (including one on water, sanitation, and hygiene) and is mainly focused on SDGs 6.1, 6.2 and 6.5.1. SWA Global CSO partners active in Nicaragua supported the SWA Secretariat in understanding that one of the main challenges of the platform is that there is no involvement from ministries such as the MARENA (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), MINSA (Minister of Health) and Ministry of Education. These ministries and agencies are important in addressing the many intersectoral challenges related to WASH. Following government interest in climate, SWA strategically used climate work sessions to identify missing government stakeholders and encourage the focal points to invite them to the discussions. It has, however, proven difficult to mobilize the Government to get some local CSO partners engaged in COMISASH, but SWA Secretariat will continue its effort in this direction.

SWA CSO partners engage in multi-country MSP cross learning organized by SWA Secretariat

In Latin America, in September, the SWA Secretariat organized a successful exchange of experience, achievements, and challenges between multi-stakeholder platforms in Nicaragua, Colombia and Peru, where Government led platforms were highlighted, as well as the work of CSO platforms and other constituent groups as they



complement and support each other. Up to 61 participants joined the sessions representing government agencies, CSOs, ESAS, R&L organizations. Parallelly, much effort is taking place to ensure that CSOs are represented in the MSPs in the country, particularly in the case of CSO focal points that are local organizations. In addition, the SWA Secretariat has explored different entry points for CSO engagement, such as inclusion in specific working groups and committees.

In **Togo**, SWA Secretariat provided inputs into the Ministerial decree formalising "cadre de concertation", the sector coordination mechanism. This helped bring in actors like CSOs and academia and define their roles, making "cadre de concertation" progressively more multistakeholder, more ambitious and more strategic. The work session to discuss "why and how to collaborate" on climate thematic in the WASH sector, the cross-learning session with Mali and sessions with thematic experts on climate and WASH financing to build the capacity of the WASH actors. Civil society was integrally involved in all these activities via representation from CSO WASH Network- CCEABT, Young Volunteers for Water (JVE), PADI and the NGO STADD. The CSOs benefited from SWA's support in Togo, and at the same time, the CSOs enabled the success of this support.

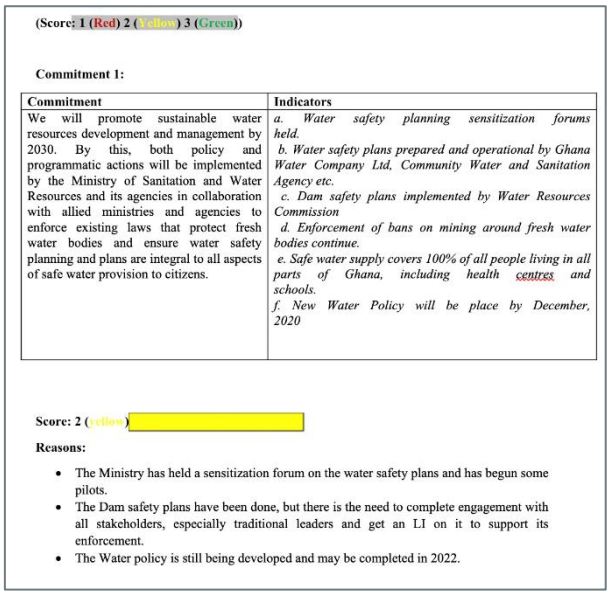
How CSO constituency supported SWA MENA Engagement Plan?

In 2022 the SWA Secretariat developed and enacted an engagement plan for the MENA region, which focused primarily on strengthening the engagement of existing partners in the region and bringing into SWA organizations from each of SWA's constituency groups in those existing partner countries. CSOs figured largely into the MENA engagement plan as, at the outset, CSOs were underrepresented in the region within SWA. The Secretariat's CSO Coordinator undertook desk research and outreach to connect with current CSO partners in the MENA region and develop a link with organizations to invite them. As a result, organizations such as ANEW, ACF and Environmental Initiative Organization for Sustainable Development in Sudan were supportive of the development of the engagement plan. In Palestine, CSOs part of the WASH Cluster, especially the WASH Advocacy sub-group, were briefed about SWA, and one organization has already submitted the form to join the partnership.

2. Promoting mutual accountability and sector commitments

In 2021, SWA partners reported on progress against 105 commitments tabled under the Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MAM). The civil society constituency is leading this step of the MAM process, having submitted 54 reports. In 2021, CSOs in eight countries – Kenya, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Paraguay, Nigeria, Sudan, and Zimbabwe (jointly reported by the Government) submitted progress reports on their commitments. In addition, in 2021, CSOs in Kenya, Sierra Leone and Uganda (1 joint with Government) has introduced nine new commitments.

In Ghana, the Civil Society partner network and focal point, CONIWAS, produced a scorecard for Government's MAM Commitment. CONIWAS in Ghana convened a policy dialogue with CSOs and NGOs, which considered the country's progress towards commitments made under the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. As a result, a traffic light system was created to score the commitments made in 2019 to create a civil society scorecard. The scorecard revealed that the government made progress on two of the three commitments but was behind in advancing its commitment focused on sector financing. The picture (right) shows analysis and CSO scoring for one of Ghana's commitments.



(Score: 1 (Red) 2 (Yellow) 3 (Green))

Commitment 1:

Commitment	Indicators
We will promote sustainable water resources development and management by 2030. By this, both policy and programmatic actions will be implemented by the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources and its agencies in collaboration with allied ministries and agencies to enforce existing laws that protect fresh water bodies and ensure water safety planning and plans are integral to all aspects of safe water provision to citizens.	*a. Water safety planning sensitization forums held.* *b. Water safety plans prepared and operational by Ghana Water Company Ltd, Community Water and Sanitation Agency etc.* *c. Dam safety plans implemented by Water Resources Commission* *d. Enforcement of bans on mining around fresh water bodies continue.* *e. Safe water supply covers 100% of all people living in all parts of Ghana, including health centres and schools.* *f. New Water Policy will be place by December, 2020*

Score: 2 (Yellow)

Reasons:

- The Ministry has held a sensitization forum on the water safety plans and has begun some pilots.
- The Dam safety plans have been done, but there is the need to complete engagement with all stakeholders, especially traditional leaders and get an LI on it to support its enforcement.
- The Water policy is still being developed and may be completed in 2022.

At the global level, the Civil Society Constituency was invited to be represented by Tanzania CSO Water and Sanitation Network (TAWASANET) in the MAM Advisory Group created in 2021 due to their work towards the promotion of accountability in Tanzania. One of the group's roles was in advising the draft of the **2021 MAM Global Report**.

How Mutual Accountability Mechanism is used as an advocacy tool by Civil Society?

In **Malawi**, the Mutual Accountability Mechanism process has helped increase engagement and improve joint responsibility in the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector. The MAM has also helped actors identify areas for improvement in coordination and collaboration, particularly as part of the country's Joint Sector Review (JSR) process. The introduction of commitments to the JSR process has helped actors focus of strategic areas of action and responsibilities to move forward and implement changes. The inclusion of MAM to the JSR process also advanced cross-sectoral coordination primarily led by CSOs, engaging peers representing people living with disabilities, and prisoners, and involving the health, education and justice sectors in water and sanitation sector dialogues for the first time.

In **Bangladesh**, the Mutual Accountability Mechanism is inspiring strategic sector conversations and advocacy for water, sanitation and hygiene. These discussions have facilitated collaboration and action in a context of urgent development and humanitarian needs, and where coordinated efforts are critical to ensuring that services reach everyone. For civil society organizations, the process has provided a seat at the table to enable conversations with decision-makers. It has also meant that such conversations can be framed consistently around agreed priorities, moving beyond general requests to increase budgets to more strategic discussions – for example, on how to improve services for hard-to-reach communities and excluded groups. More broadly, the Mutual Accountability Mechanism has also helped to create a stronger sense of continuity for the sector. Zobair Hasan from DORP Bangladesh, who is also a member of 'Network of Networks', believes that the mechanism has "helped to operationalize and demystify accountability" from an abstract concept, sometimes viewed with suspicion, to a tool for

advocacy that improves outcomes. The mechanism, he explains, has "provided focus and a vehicle for accountability". Ultimately, **the Mutual Accountability Mechanism has played a significant role in elevating the relevance of the sector in Bangladesh.** In line with its commitment to 'increase Government's yearly budget by US$ 250 million for the water sanitation and hygiene sector, reducing the budget gap by 50% in each fiscal year', the Government has greatly surpassed this goal and increased the budget by 75 percent, raising it from approximately US$ 795 million in 2018-2019 to US$ 1.4 billion in 2021-2022.

In **Kenya**, Tobias Omufwoko of WASH Alliance Kenya strongly believes that **"accountability processes should include a wide array of stakeholders to ensure marginalized and excluded groups are equally involved and that their voices are heard".** Kenya's approach to submit MAM commitments has meant that the country is now one of the few SWA partner countries with commitments tabled by all constituencies. The Government and the other stakeholders now aim to bring this national-level process to counties, replicating the Mutual Accountability Mechanism at a local level.

Paraguay's Mutual Accountability Mechanism commitments are perceived as a clear way to outline priorities to achieve SDG 6. The existence of shared goals has provided focus, a visible structure and increased political visibility for the sector. The clearer sense of priorities and strategy has helped DAPSAN, CEAMSO, UNICEF and other actors to build what **Claudia Zapattini of CEAMSO (CSO partner) describes as a "working synergy" to coalesce around**. The experience of Paraguay shows how the Mutual Accountability Mechanism can provide a structure, increased visibility and most importantly, a sense of shared purpose, consistency, and clear responsibilities to the sector. Read more, here.

3. SWA CSO Catalytic funding strengthens civil society advocacy to promote accountability for good governance and build stronger CSO coalition

The **Gambian** civil society network Young Volunteers for the Environment (YVE) used its catalytic funds to help support the WASH national programs, build the capacity of community members and stakeholders, and make more visible at a national level the challenges facing various communities. The activities were designed to improve understanding of ambiguous government policies, thereby empowering communities to participate in high-level stakeholder discussions and help them recognise the need for investment in providing clean water or toilet facilities and then using these resources once available. To carry this out, YVE held consultation meetings with government ministries and developed:

- a training manual on advocacy and a training manual on social accountability, which were used and disseminated during a capacity building workshop
-created Terms of Reference for a multistakeholder forum that promoted learning, exchange, and best practices in Climate Resilient WASH development
- held workshops for CSO, Media and NGO Capacity Building on WRM/WASH data research, organisational Lobby and Advocacy (L&A) strategy and policy influencing and
- hosted a National Multi-Stakeholder Forum on WASH, data gap identification and lobbying strategies

In **Nigeria**, NEWSAN – the Society for Water and Sanitation – focused its catalytic funds to advocate for establishing national-level WASHFund, the scale-up of water, sanitation and hygiene programs and plans at the state level, inclusive budgeting, and transparency, accountability and coordination amongst stakeholders. As a result, NEWSAN was able to undertake direct advocacy at the national, state and local levels and hold consultative roundtable with CSOs and WASH stakeholders. Their work identified bottlenecks to advancing the WASH Fund, developed a strategy to move the WASH Fund forward, a united advocacy platform on the need for the WASH Fund and its structure, and strengthened relationships with Ministries, departments and agencies, and state-level parliamentarians.

SWA Catalytic funding strengthens pan-African CSO network's advocacy efforts on WASH financial reform, policy and legal implementation

ANEW received catalytic funding to support its pan-African network of CSOs in 12 countries across Africa (Madagascar, Rwanda, Senegal, Kenya, Ghana, Zambia, Sudan, Burundi, Liberia, Gambia, Tanzania, Mali and some members of francophone CSO Network- AAFEA). The aim was to support its members and other CSOs and NGOs active in water-related issues, voice their views at a higher level, and influence decision-makers for positive, ambitious, and concrete systemic changes in water and sanitation. ANEW convened its national and regional platforms to lead CSO input to SWA processes regarding access to WASH services in the context of adaptation to climate change and terms of country mutual accountability mechanisms and monitoring the allocation of investment in services for vulnerable and under-serviced populations.

ANEW also developed consolidated CSO WASH messages, scorecards, and policy briefs that prioritise WASH financial reform, policy and legal implementation, and demand for change based on data and evidence from national networks. **The catalytic funds supported the establishment of working relationships between members across Africa, 11 of which were identified for an intensive collaboration with a focus on implementing the Africa Regional Roadmap**. **The participating CSOs agreed to continue convening multistakeholder platforms at the national level while keeping each other informed on possible areas of collective advocacy.** The members also agreed on key strategies to strengthen WASH sector development, including programmatic approaches, a greater focus on hygiene and sanitation; advocacy for increased sector financing; capacity building, and strengthening the monitoring of national commitments under the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. In addition, the member CSOs created a set of political demands and ANEW has planned three more country consultations and three regional meetings bringing together all members across Africa.

In 2021, United Youth for Peace, Education, Transparency and Development in Liberia (UYPETDL) and the **Liberia** WASH CSOs Network are currently engaging the Government of Liberia to prioritize WASH financing and promote sector performance monitoring for good governance. With the catalytic funding, UYPETDL held a CSOs Capacity Building workshop, tracked the CSO and government commitments under the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, worked with Liberia's WASH Legislative Caucus to advocate for the needs of Liberia's WASH sector, and held a media awareness campaign to highlight the country's commitments and engagement in SWA high-level meetings. These projects increased the capacity of over 30 CSOs in rights-based advocacy, private sector and research and learning institutions through a two-day capacity building workshop, provided opportunities to better understand the links between WASH and Climate Change and increased CSOs' engagement with the national government on WASH and Climate Change issues.

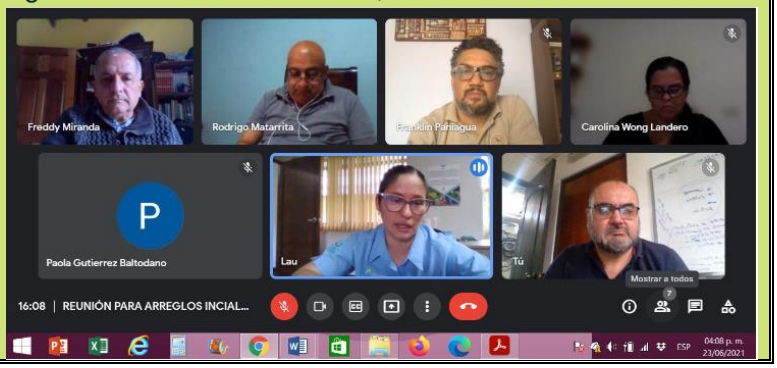
Liberia Capacity Building Workshop: Presentation from SWA Secretariat

In **Nicaragua**, CEAMUJER used catalytic funding to increase the visibility of civil society organizations that work directly with rural communities and strengthen their connection to the

Government of Nicaragua. CEAMUJER also wanted to raise the visibility of CSOs broadly with a mass media campaign, especially around their work in rural areas on WASH, and to promote the involvement of academia to make possible the human right to water, sanitation and health. CEAMUJER carried out activities with three critical sectors, seven civil society organizations, 14 media/journalists, and ten academic institutions located in the Northern Region of Nicaragua. The events publicized the SWA platform, the framework, the Regional Roadmap for Latin America and a media plan for the coverage of the activities. The work resulted in a greater awareness amongst civil society organizations, higher education institutions and the general population of the SWA platform, its objectives, multistakeholder approach and the Roadmap for Latin America. The initial seed has been planted for a multistakeholder platform, which will work to promote joint activities under common objectives. In addition, CEMAUJER successfully created a channel of communication between civil society and the research institutions involved in promoting access to water, sanitation and hygiene. And finally, the CSOs opened a dialogue with the Government of Nicaragua over the review and proposal for Nicaragua's fulfilment of the commitments acquired in water, drinking, sanitation and hygiene issues and compliance with SDG6.

Latin America Regional CSO coordination strengthened and South American network revived

SWA Civil Society Catalytic funding led to the creation of a regional coordination structure to strengthen Latin American Civil Society advocacy and the revival of the South America CSO Network. A formal coordination structure for Latin American water networks has been formed with a regional coordination structure, made up of nine CSO representatives and three sub-regional coordination structures in Mexico, Central America and South America. This model will support CSOs to have better tools to roll-out joint advocacy and mobilization campaigns for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector. A first financing proposal has been formulated to strengthen the functioning of this regional coordination structure, and the issues have been identified for other financing proposals.



“During the first and second decade of this century, civil society organizations in Latin America were united and organized, as were those in Asia and Africa, in a broad

network called FAN (Freshwater Action Network). These networks allowed tens and hundreds of civil society and community-based organizations to have a presence at the national, regional and global levels playing a critical role in discussions on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation, Climate Change, the 2030 Agenda, as well as in the World Water Forums, and other global spaces. Unfortunately, when FAN global disappeared due to lack of funding around 2015, these regional networks suffered a sharp decline and weakening, and in Latin America, the cooperation was significantly reduced. However, they continued to exist and do their work with conviction, dedication and commitment. SWA partnership has become a new opportunity to strengthen these civil society networks again. It is precisely on that path we are currently on," said **Jorge Mora Portuguez, ARCA/FANCA**.

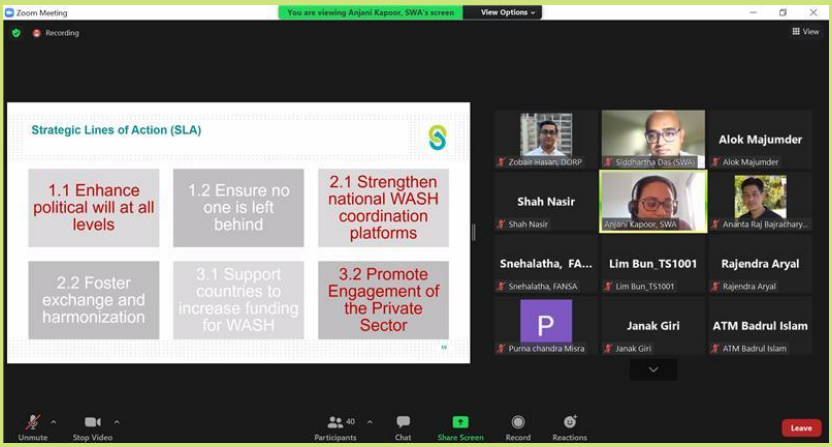
In **Pakistan**, CSOs started a two-month capacity building initiative to support community-based organizations and NGOs in creating rights-based advocacy strategies in four provinces of Pakistan. To identify, organize and capacitate the local and national NGOs, the SWA Civil Society focal point, IRSP, contacted the CSOs having experience in the sector and willingness to be part of the campaign that may bring positive changes in the policy development. Subsequently, a series of capacity building workshops were arranged in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan, and over 160 CSOs participated. IRSP also discussed the SWA framework and Civil Society messaging on human rights for sector analysis. As a follow-up action, CSOs have formed provincial core groups to track progress on SWA commitments and other Governments from a human rights perspective.

Working collaboratively to inform policy and decision making:

South Asian CSO network conducts multiple workshops to internalize *SWA Asia Pacific Regional Roadmap*

In collaboration with SWA Civil Society Coordinator, Freshwater Action Network-South Asia (FANSA) Regional Secretariat organized a regional level webinar on the SWA Asia-Pacific Regional Roadmap to orient the network's regional Steering Committee members. Similar webinars were scheduled by the FANSA National Convenors in each country to orient its National Steering Committee members and network members on the SWA Regional road map in their local languages to deliver the key messages from the Regional Road Map effectively.

The regional road map orientation helped FANSA members and the Government representatives who were part of this initiative. The Case studies and stories of change from the countries have excellent information and evidence on the challenges, issues and concerns and the efforts made by the concerned CSO working with them to address the same. But at the regional level, one of the salient outcomes of this effort is to partner with the networks and Organizations working for similar causes at the regional and country level. Further getting introduced to East Asia colleagues has opened good learning and sharing opportunities and opened the doors for collaborative approaches. Though Covid restrictions have limited activities in many ways yet the importance of WASH has been realized by all the stakeholders, especially the Governments, to allocate increased budgets.



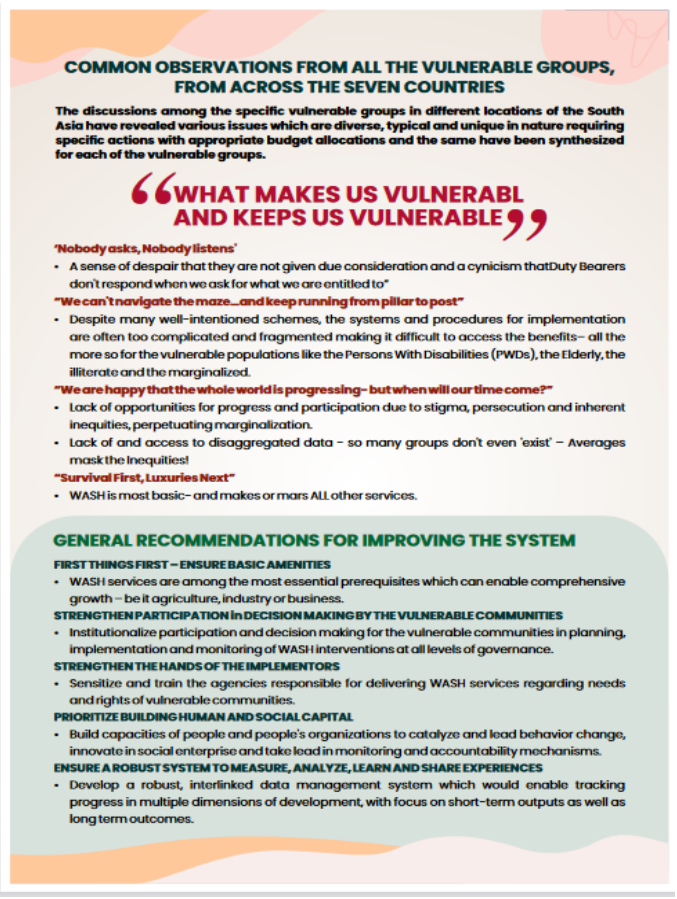
FANSA has collaborated with all the Donors and INGOs at the regional level. The joint webinar series was organized, and the lessons learnt from these activities were shared during those webinars. FANSA regional Secretariat will be taking these learnings to the SACOSAN, WWF, Sector Ministers meeting and other regional and global events.

Objective 3 - Building the CSO capacity on WASH finance literacy, to engage with Finance Ministers, and advocate on Finance for WASH

The Secretariat has worked with CSOs to build their capacities with increased resources and advocacy for more coordinated and transparent financing of water and sanitation systems.

i) Regional Policy briefs as a follow-up action to the 2020 Finance Ministers' Meeting

With the financial and technical support from the SWA secretariat, the Freshwater Action Network- South Asia (FANSA) - in partnership with other key sector stakeholders – facilitated the development of a policy brief to guide decision making on financing for water, sanitation and hygiene services. The policy brief captures and amplifies the most vulnerable and marginalized voices in the South Asia region to ensure that funding is channelled towards water, sanitation and hygiene services that will secure health, quality of life, and economic development for all. Similarly, Africa Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW) has produced a policy brief on financing gaps in the African region. The policy brief examined the current finance for WASH, the status of countries with plans for funding and financing WASH priorities but also discussed what finance ministers and CSOs could do to work towards closing the finance gap.



COMMON OBSERVATIONS FROM ALL THE VULNERABLE GROUPS, FROM ACROSS THE SEVEN COUNTRIES

The discussions among the specific vulnerable groups in different locations of the South Asia have revealed various issues which are diverse, typical and unique in nature requiring specific actions with appropriate budget allocations and the same have been synthesized for each of the vulnerable groups.

"WHAT MAKES US VULNERABL AND KEEPS US VULNERABLE"

'Nobody asks, Nobody listens'

- A sense of despair that they are not given due consideration and a cynicism thatDuty Bearers don't respond when we ask for what we are entitled to"

"We can't navigate the maze...and keep running from pillar to post"

- Despite many well-intentioned schemes, the systems and procedures for implementation are often too complicated and fragmented making it difficult to access the benefits– all the more so for the vulnerable populations like the Persons With Disabilities (PWDs), the Elderly, the illiterate and the marginalized.

"We are happy that the whole world is progressing– but when will our time come?"

- Lack of opportunities for progress and participation due to stigma, persecution and inherent inequities, perpetuating marginalization.
- Lack of and access to disaggregated data – so many groups don't even 'exist' – Averages mask the Inequities!

"Survival First, Luxuries Next"

- WASH is most basic– and makes or mars ALL other services.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE SYSTEM

FIRST THINGS FIRST – ENSURE BASIC AMENITIES

- WASH services are among the most essential prerequisites which can enable comprehensive growth – be it agriculture, industry or business.

STRENGTHEN PARTICIPATION in DECISION MAKING BY THE VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

- Institutionalize participation and decision making for the vulnerable communities in planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH interventions at all levels of governance.

STRENGTHEN THE HANDS OF THE IMPLEMENTORS

- Sensitize and train the agencies responsible for delivering WASH services regarding needs and rights of vulnerable communities.

PRIORITIZE BUILDING HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

- Build capacities of people and people's organizations to catalyze and lead behavior change, innovate in social enterprise and take lead in monitoring and accountability mechanisms.

ENSURE A ROBUST SYSTEM TO MEASURE, ANALYZE, LEARN AND SHARE EXPERIENCES

- Develop a robust, interlinked data management system which would enable tracking progress in multiple dimensions of development, with focus on short-term outputs as well as long term outcomes.

ii) Civil Society Engagement in priority countries for SWA Objective 3 on Finance

At the Global level, FANSA, WASH Integrity Network (WIN), Water.org, and Water for People have actively taken part in the Systems and Finance Working Group of SWA. The two main objectives of the 'Systems and Finance Work Group' are to mobilize a global and regional SDG6 financing agenda and to strengthen (financing) partnerships between relevant stakeholders and SWA partners in specific countries by seeking an in-depth understanding of the core financing bottlenecks and mobilize joint efforts to overcome them. The work group convening global and country-focused meetings and engages some Civil Society partners, especially at the global level and on need-basis at the national level.

In 2021, two countries received help from SWA's support on Objective 3 via the Systems and Finance Work Group (SFWG) in Mali and Benin. In both cases, the SFWG brought together representatives of Ministries of WASH and Finance to identify one specific and crucial bottleneck that prevents WASH from enjoying the financial attention it deserves. These bottlenecks were - tariff reforms in Mali and political advocacy in Benin. As a result, both countries sent proposals - which were accepted for financing by SFWG - that would allow addressing these bottlenecks. A tariff reforms study has been completed in Mali in the former case. The work will now focus on sensitizing both the polity and the public about the need for such reforms and how to go about them, especially on the principles of LNOB (Leaving No One Behind) and human rights. In the case of Benin, work has started on formulating the key political messages that the sector's "spokesperson", the ANSSP, could then use to advocate for more allocations, especially for sanitation and hygiene. In both Mali and Benin, the CSO partners - CN/CIEPA in Mali and PNE in

Benin have been instrumental in rolling out the above activities. They are working closely with the WASH Ministry officials and the financial and technical partners to carry out these activities.

iii) Peer Exchange and Webinar on inclusive budgeting

SWA CSO partners, DORP, FANSA, and ANEW, joined forces with International Budget Partnership to organize a webinar on Budget Tracking and Accountability from a gender and disabilities perspective. The webinar "Leaving no one behind – How to influence budgets to include gender, age and disabilities?" took place in June 2021 and went beyond budget tracking, addressing how CSOs can influence budget allocations for those left behind. The speakers brought examples from districts and countries that have succeeded in influencing budgets and generated an impact on gender, age, and disability-inclusive budgets.

iv) National advocacy activities on WASH finance under SWA CSO Catalytic funding

COMMENT REDUIRE LES INÉGALITÉS D'ACCÈS AU SERVICE WASH ?
La Société civile fait des propositions

In Mali, the CSO WASH NEtwork (CN-CIEPA) prepared an advocacy note for financing to better consider inequalities in access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. The note was widely circulated through the media and newspapers. CN-CIEPA also mobilized the DNPD National Directorate of Development Planning (DNPD), General Directorate of Budget (DGB) on the possibilities or opportunities to increase the budget allocated to the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector for a better consideration of the specific needs of vulnerable people. Additionally, to sustain Civil Society advocacy efforts in Mali, CN-CIEPA organized a meeting with the Financial and Technical partners (PTF) Technical Group to develop a fundraising strategy for mobilizing funds from PTF to support the actions of WASH CSOs, which has been validated and shared with members of PTF.

In **Honduras**, the funding supported the SWA CSO focal point, AHJASA, to build the capacity of three pilot communities to develop strategic and operational sector plans to raise local investments to build self-sustainability and quality of services. The training sessions were facilitated by AHJASA – a local organization with decades of experience delivering water & sanitation projects specifically designed for rural communities. AHJASA's community-level development model has shown positive results in the community of Vallecito, wherein over five thousand dollars were raised at the local level with the participation of this remote indigenous community to find an immediate solution to their water and sanitation problems. The community expects to receive external support in the future. Still, the process has allowed them to develop a vision for the future, make plans, identify local resources, and everyone starts to work to improve their living conditions. Similar results are observed in communities replicating this AHJASA model.

Participants of the community Los Carbones Sabanagrande Francisco Morazán

Developing the community vision

Creating awareness through Media channels

v) Government mobilization and accountability

CSOs in **Liberia** and **Nigeria** are supporting with outreach to the Ministry of Finance and engagement with Senators to prioritize WASH for budget allocations. In Nigeria, partners are exploring access to green bonds for WASH finance. In June 2021, the CSO focal point in Nigeria facilitated a meeting between the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Water Resources, local partners and the SWA Secretariat. As a result, it was agreed that they would be working on a proposal in line with the identified gaps in finance. In **Madagascar**, detailed discussions took place in September with sector actors – Secretary Général of Ministry, UNICEF, EU, CSOs, former Minister Voahary and director of R&D Cell in MoWASH to identify sector financing challenges for the new WASH Policy and absorption capacity of WASH.

Objective 4 – Civil Society Organization participate effectively in the governance of SWA and workstreams

The SWA Secretariat works towards strengthening CSOs' coordination and substantive engagement with SWA governance processes. The following activties and follow-up actions were taken:

i) Advocacy with SWA Steering Committee to strengthen Civil Society Constituency

In 2021, SWA CSO partners and CSO southern steering committee representatives provided key recommendations at the Steering Committee meeting to strengthen the support provided to the Civil Society constituency in achieving the new SWA Strategic framework 2020–2030. This note is built on recommendations provided by an external evaluation study on the engagement of the CSO

constituency within SWA and two external factors, namely- dwindling donor support for CSO advocacy and closing civic spaces in SWA partner countries.

The Steering Committee decided in favour of Civil Society Constituency and asked the SWA Secretariat to:

- Play a more active role in promoting CSO engagement and activities within SWA and advocating for greater investments by SWA partners through the MAM or other opportunities, towards strengthening the advocacy and coordination capacities of CSOs (through direct funding, joint studies, or joint capacity building activities).
- Increase in 2022, the catalytic financial support provided to CSOs and their national and regional WASH networks to engage in specific SWA related advocacy activities and engage more effectively with SWA.
- In the coming two years, commission a study that evaluates the rationale for and the possibility of creating a resource pool fund with other organizations to support CSO WASH advocacy efforts and activities.

This provided a significant boost to the SWA Civil Society Constituency and started a series of processes to put in place a Grant Architecture structure for transparent disbursement of catalytic grants.

How SWA is creating additional funding opportunities to support Civil Society Advocacy?

In 2021, SWA also created a MAM Catalytic Support to strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms and engagement with the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. Following an open call for proposals in August 2021, catalytic support is being provided to seven countries – Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Republic of Congo and Senegal. This support is going to projects where CSO and Research and Learning (R&L) partners come together to strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms and, consequently, their engagement with the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. The R&L partner is responsible for investigating the enabling factors required for effective sector collaboration. Activities started in November 2021 and range from CSO training to the mobilization of new actors and the development of MAM commitments. More details will be presented in the following grant report when activities are concluded.

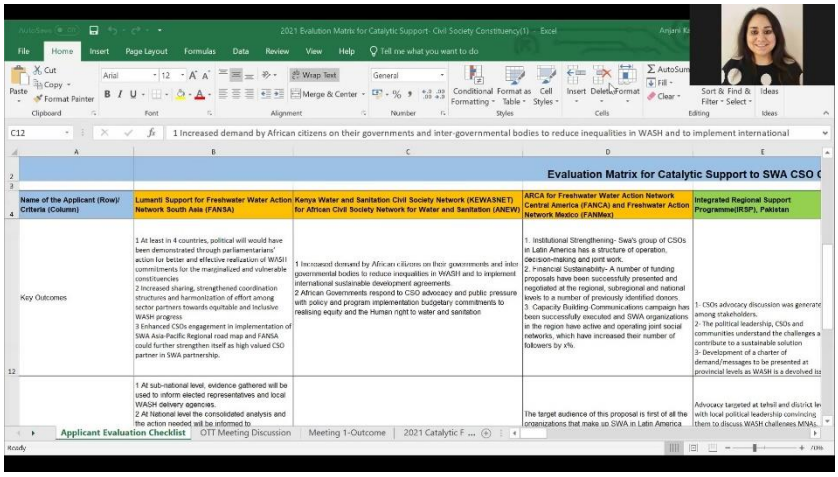
The proposals receiving this support seek to strengthen multi-stakeholder processes through different entry points to broaden their partnerships and mobilize and prepare more stakeholders to participate in future Joint Sector Reviews and the 2022 Sector Ministers' Meeting.

They are also working to increase the prioritization of water and sanitation through engagement with the media, parliamentarians, and other decision-makers, among other activities. For example, **in Congo, civil society and research and learning partner organizations were selected for the MAM Catalytic Support to strengthen coordination towards securing climate-related commitments from the country. In Niger, using the MAM Catalytic Fund, the WASH collective of CSOs, R&L organization and WASH Journalists' Network held a "Parliamentarians' Day" to help build understanding and capacity of parliamentarians on the issues of WASH.**

In 2021, SWA also seized opportunities to secure catalytic funds through other resources. For example, the **Roddenberry Foundation** approached SWA to partner on identifying local and national agencies doing impactful work on COVID and water, sanitation, and hygiene in Africa. This included agencies focusing on system strengthening. The Secretariat contacted partners across Africa and held multiple country-by-country meetings to identify the right partners with the right experience and contribution to multi-stakeholder processes. SWA Secretariat identified about 30 organizations through this process and submitted them to Roddenberry Foundation. **Through this collaboration, seven partners in Africa received catalytic grants to support their work. SWA's direct contribution was identifying the partners and preparing them for this support, including by supporting them to package their existing work contributing to the SWA strategy.** SWA noticed that this support bridging our partners to external resources helps to achieve activities in the work plans of partners and contributes to strengthening partner engagement.

ii) Setting Up of SWA Civil Society Grants Review Committee

The Secretariat set up a Civil Society Constituency Grant Architecture for a more transparent funding allocation for CSOs to engage in advocacy activities. An Oversight Task Team for CSO grants was constituted under the SWA Governance and Finance Sub-Committee. The funding criteria for grants allocation were prepared and presented to SWA's Steering Committee. The



Oversight Task Team comprises SIMAVI (Chair), Speak Up Africa, UNDP, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil and End Water Poverty/WaterAid. SWA Secretariat launched the call for proposals to all national Civil Society focal points, prepared an evaluation matrix with 26 proposals. The matrix was presented to the Oversight Task Team, which selected ten CSOs for advocacy activities to be implemented at the country level and three CSO networks for regional proposals.

iii) Rethinking engagement with the Community Based Organizations

In 2021, SWA Secretariat presented a note to the Steering Committee to discontinue the seat given to the Community based organization (CBO) representative at the Steering Committee to

rethink their engagement within the partnership. This note was built on the discussions during the workshop with the SWA CSO Steering Committee members in July 2020 and the subsequent external evaluator's study on CSO engagement in the partnership and orientations of the SWA Strategic Framework 2020-2030. The external evaluators' study underlined that "SWA partnership… is at the national, regional and global level. … It is extremely difficult for CBOs to have the capacity to coordinate with other CBOs to reflect their voice effectively within the SWA Steering Committee. The focus should be for CBO partners of SWA to work with national networks and larger national CSO networks and international CSOs… it follows from this as well that there does not need to be a seat for a CBO representative on the SWA SC." Taking note of the recommendations, the SWA Steering Committee made the following recommendation:

- Refocus engagement of CBOs at the national level and in SWA High-Level Meetings:
  - SWA Secretariat to encourage National CSO focal points to bring the messages from CBOs into joint constituency messages for HLMs, amplify their messages in the national multi-stakeholder process
  - SWA Secretariat to work with national CSOs or international networks of CBOs to identify powerful CBO speakers for SWA HLMs
- Discontinue CBO Seat at the Steering Committee

iv) Managing partner engagement

In June 2019, Steering Committee decided that SWA Secretariat would "ask CSOs that have joined the partnership and are inactive for more than two years to: justify this lack of activity, explain why they cannot engage and if they still wish to remain in the partnership." As a result, from March- to October 2020, SWA Secretariat mapped non-active partners, sent partner feedback surveys, targeted emails on follow-ups. SWA Secretariat submitted the findings from this outreach process to the Governance and Finance Sub-committee. Subsequently, a note was presented to the Steering Committee in January 2021 with the recommendation to discontinue the partnership status for the 24 organizations as they have not been active in the partnership for two years. The Steering Committee approved the proposal, and the 24 partner organizations have been informed about the termination of partnership status.

Based on the recommendation 2020 External evaluator study of civil society engagement in SWA, the SWA CSO Coordinator started working on the Rules of Engagement Booklet. It is in its draft form, and the work has been briefly paused on that document due to staff shortage in the CSO constituency.

v) SWA Civil Focal Point selection process

In 2021, SWA Civil Society focal points, with some exceptions, in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Northern region ended their three-year mandate. As per the new SWA Strategy 2020-2030, the SWA Secretariat updated the Terms of Reference for the CSO focal point for main and alternate positions. The nomination forms were revised, updated, and made available in three languages- English, Spanish French. The SWA Secretariat launched and facilitated the selection process of new Civil Society focal points with the support of National WASH networks. As a result, 66 main and alternate CSO focal points were welcome to a new term starting October 2021-October 2023. SWA Secretariat organized the training sessions for new focal points to introduce them to SWA partnership and help them identify clear entry points for an engagement at the national, regional and global levels.

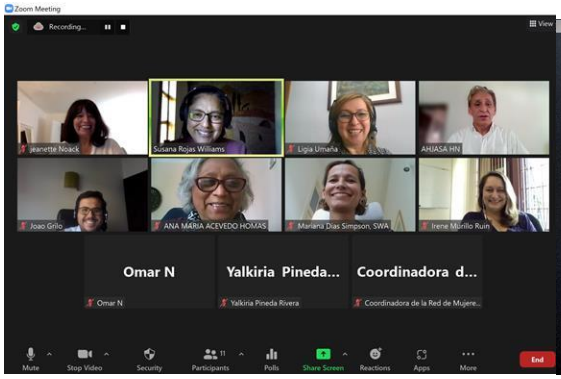
vi) Due Diligence process within the Civil Society Constituency

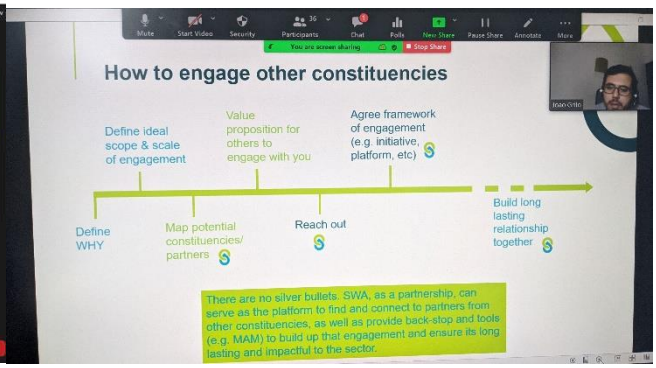
The SWA Secretariat conducted a due diligence process with 52 potential partners. The Due Diligence process includes reviewing new applicants on the following criteria:

- Needs to be an officially registered NGO/CSO organization within the country
- Needs to have some form of online visibility, unless it is a community-based organization (CBO)
- WASH or interrelated sectors are mentioned in the organization's mission and vision statement
- An advocacy-focused organization with proven past experiences of engaging in national review mechanisms, accountability mechanisms, or multi-stakeholder platforms
- Needs to prove its engagement or connection with other CSO organizations in the country
- The organization can engage in SWA's activities and initiatives and provide time for SWA activities (webinars, working groups, not connecting with CSO focal points at the country level, Steering Committee, CSO calls etc.)
- Organization does not exclude any groups or individuals (e.g., the organization does not serve only members of one faith or political view)
- Organization has not been convicted for human rights violations or corruption, or, in case this has happened in the past, it can show how it addressed the situation.

Additional documents like annual reports, financial statements and organization details are requested by the SWA Secretariat. This information and recommendation is then submitted to the SWA Steering Committee.

In 2021, SWA Secretariat conducted due diligence assessments for 52 potential CSO partners who wanted to join SWA for the January, June, and December Steering Committee Meetings. 37 new CSOs joined the SWA global partnership, out of which five were influential INGOs, four were national NGOs in the countries where the civil society partners were not engaged, and 3 CSOs joined from non-SWA countries such as Singapore, Guatemala, and Malaysia. Induction calls for new partners in Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Northern regions occurred in March and October 2021.





vii) Civil Society Engagement in SWA Results Framework

This is the first year implementing SWA's new results framework. This is SWA's tool to enable the partnership to show and track its impact. The results framework is also a critical part of holding ourselves accountable as a Secretariat and Partnership. The Secretariat presented the results framework to all partners during regional webinars, and 15 countries have been trained so far on

the country monitoring portion of the results framework. In 2021, Seven countries completed their country self-assessments -- Afghanistan, Liberia, Costa Rica, Lesotho, Eswatini, Maldives, and Zimbabwe.

In six countries, CSOs act as country monitoring champions for SWA's Results-based framework. In Liberia, CSOs supported and guided a two-day Country-Level Self-Assessment using SWA's Results Monitoring Framework. Timothy Kpeh, SWA country monitoring champion and CSO focal point in Liberia, contributed to identifying gaps and challenges in the WASH sector and areas of opportunities to inform government decision-making processes. The assessments were sponsored by the National WASH Commission and at the request of Minister Tweah from the Ministry of Finance, who had been engaged after his participation at the 2020 Finance Minister Meeting. SWA Country Monitoring Champion has committed to ensuring participatory processes and timely review of the country monitoring indicators on WASH. **During the self-assessment meeting, the Executive Director of the WASH Commission referred to the results framework as a means of filling in the WASH data gaps of Liberia. Moreover, the WASH Legislative Caucus stressed the importance of updated WASH data to inform planning and decision-making.**

viii) Collaborative platforms and information management

The SWA CSO Coordinator has provided CSOs with collaboration platforms such as quarterly regional calls for four regions- Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Africa and Northern- bilateral calls have been done with the priority countries or based on need due to limited staff capacity in 2021. Furthermore, SWA provided CSOs with regular email updates from the SWA partnership. Additionally, SWA Secretariat staff Supported CSO Steering Committee representatives to participate and engage effectively in SWA's Steering Committee. Four calls were organized with SWA Steering Committee representatives to ensure effective participation in SWA SC meetings or any urgent constituency related issue. In addition, the SWA CSO coordinator provided knowledge management advisory support to the SWA Secretariat for the CSO constituency and supported the development of the SWA knowledge management strategy until June 2021.

To track the Civil Society workplan, CSO Coordinator maintained Monday.com as a project management tool and carried quarterly expense reports on a Microsoft Excel sheet. The vendor was hired for communication and translation services, and invoices were timely submitted and processed with the support of WaterAid.

Objective 5 – Capturing experiences on Civil Society COVID-19 Response

As part of its mandate to mobilize political will at the highest level, in 2020 SWA launched the World Leaders' Call to Action to prioritize water, sanitation, and hygiene in response to COVID-19. The Call to Action was endorsed by more than 70 global leaders heading national governments, UN and other international organizations, civil society, international finance institutions, private sector, and the academia. As a result, there was a huge groundswell of support at the country level.

More than 17 heads of international NGOs and southern civil society organizations (CSOs) signed the pledge, and CSOs included the pledge in their national advocacy activities. Many SWA partners contacted the Secretariat for advice on using the Call to Action at the national level to create momentum.

As part of the follow-up, the Secretariat provided support to CSOs in South Asia, Niger, Benin, Liberia, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Sierra Leone in raising awareness with both communities and governments on the links and importance of WASH in the COVID-19 response and prevention. This, for example, included supporting partners in engaging, as a follow-up of the Global Leaders Call to action, in running radio talk shows and engaging with national media outlets to call for their national leaders' attention and raise awareness.

Several CSOs promoted the World Leaders' Call to Action and raised awareness within local communities on the importance of WASH as a critical part of the COVID-19 response. The Secretariat continues to offer a one-on-one help desk support function on how to best use the Call. The experiences and lessons on this objective are published as a blog which can be accessed on this link.

Annex 1: Indicators

Due to the postponement of the Sector Ministers' Meeting, travel restrictions due to COVID19 and to include the work on 31 SWA priority countries, the workplan for the partnership was revised and approved by the SWA Steering Committee. Hence, the following indicators for the Civil Society Constituency reflect those updates:

WaterAid-UNICEF Deliverables (as mentioned in GLC Project Document)	**WaterAid-UNICEF Deliverables under the revised 2021 workplan as per the approval of SWA Steering Committee**	**2021 Results for SWA CSO Constituency**
Objective1- Promote high-level political prioritization of water, sanitation and hygiene		

•Organization of CSO delegation (7 delegates) that participates and prepare for the Sector Ministers Meeting (SMM) – January 2021 – October 2021 •Develop joint CSO advocacy messages, 3 case studies, and communication to influence the Sector Ministers Meeting - January 2021 – October 2021 •Mobilize all CSO focal points to engage in the country preparation process for the Sector Ministers Meeting – March to October 2021 •Mobilize CSO representatives to present and participate in 2 key leading international events on WASH and inter-related issues such as Climate Change, gender or Finance)– January to December 2021. •Along with SWA Comms team, launch Annual Youth Reporter Scholarship', and will work closely with youth representatives to give more visibility to the youth voice within SWA – January 2020 to December 2021 •Support 1 youth representatives to participate at the Sector Ministers Meeting, and 5 youth-led or youth focuses CSO at country-level to engage in SMM preparation meetings or reviews of SWA commitments – June to October 2021 •Support at least 10 CSOs to engage in SWA 2021	•Mobilize CSOs in 2 SWA priority countries (Liberia and Indonesia) for Head of State Engagement (Q1-Q4) •2 CSOs engaged in for the development of Parliamentarian Handbook and the engagement workplan (Q3 and Q4) •3 CSOs provided with technical and financial support to engage with parliamentarians •Finalization of SWA Youth Engagement Strategy (Q2/Q3) •5 youth-led or youth-focused organizations are engaging with CSO focal point at country level (Q2-Q4) •Launch the Sector Ministers' Meeting preparatory process in the SWA Civil Society Constituency (Q4) •Civil Society prepares messaging on climate justice for COP26 and begins the process for joint messaging for Sector Ministers' Meeting (Q3-Q4) •Support 3 CSOs to participate and prepare specific messages informed by data and focus on specific issues such as inequalities from Civil Society	•2 CSOs mobilized in Liberia and Indonesia for HoS Engagement. In Liberia, CSOs acted as advocacy enablers for SWA Secretariat to determine entry points for dialogue (engagement with Liberia WASH Legislative Caucus) and created a declaration of demands to be included in presidential compact •3 CSOs (Zambia, Bangladesh and Water Integrity Network) actively involved in preparing the SWA Parliamentarian Handbook and the Engagement plan. •3 CSOs (Liberia, Malawi and Bangladesh) engaged with parliamentarians as part of the CSO Catalytic funding programme and SWA Objective 2 workplan. •SWA CSO Coordinator finalized and engaged CSO and private sector constituency to jointly present at SWA Steering Committee. The Strategy is approved for launch in Jan 2022. •4 Youth partners (Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Costa Rica) engaged at the national-level and 1 at the global level in SWA activities. SWA Youth partners in Costa Rica took the initiative to host national intergeneration dialogue in collaboration with SWA and invited SWA Government focal points and other key sector actors. This activity is in line with SWA Youth Strategy. SWA Secretariat will use the 2022 Sector Ministers Meeting preparatory process to broker connections between CSO focal points and youth partners. •4 regional workshops organized for CSO-partners in Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Africa and Norther region to launch the SMM preparation process •Climate Justice Messaging document

communication campaign and global leader's mobilization activities i.e. Call to Action– January to December 2021	Constituency in SWA-related global event, such as HLPF (Q3), World Water Week (Q3) and COP26 (Q4) •Support 5 CSOs to engage in SWA's Communication campaigns focused on Gender, Human Rights to Water and Sanitation and Climate Change (Q1-Q4)	prepared and widely shared at global, national and regional forums. The documents is repurposed and adapted to the SMM triple crisis theme •10 CSOs participate in SWA-related global events with strong community-focused messaging •10 CSOs engage in SWA's Communication campaigns focused on Gender, Human Rights to Water and Sanitation and Climate Change
Objective 2-Strengthen government-led multi-stakeholder collaboration to accelerate action towards Agenda2030		
•Map out CSOs in 6 countries where there is no CSO focal point and reach out to 6 new country CSO focal points to bring more CSO focal points in the partnership – January – December 2021 •Outreach to influential CSOs within regions – January – December 2021 •Renewal of CSO country focal points mandate - July 2021 •Funding support to 3 regional CSOs networks to implement key selected activities from regional roadmap and hold regional CSO focal points meeting– January to December 2021 •Support to CSOs per-country (notably the 10 CSOs which will receive seed funding) to engage in accountability or multi-stakeholder platforms at country level, with an emphasis	•Support CSO engagement in 11 priority countries for creating or strengthening national multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs). This activity includes bringing new CSO partners in priority countries where they are missing and working with SWA Government engagement team to mobilize governments to open spaces for CSOs in MSPs (Q1-Q4) •3 influential INGOs and 6 influential national NGOs in countries where there are no CSO SWA partners join the SWA partnership (Q1-Q4)	•New CSOs joined SWA partnership in MSP priority countries-Cambodia, Palestine, Peru, Timor Leste and Togo. In Colombia, CAR and Nicaragua, INGO partners such as Action Against Hunger and Water For People engaged. In Malawi, CSO network took the lead in preparing the MSP workplan and have brought in partners in other constituencies. In Nepal and Cambodia, new CSO focal points engaged with governments on MSP workplans. In LAC, much effort is taking place to ensure that CSOs are represented in the MSPs in Peru and Nicaragua. In Palestine, new CSO engaged, and challenges faced in Egypt despite regular outreach efforts. •5 influential INGOs (Amref Health, AGWA, Habitat for Humanity, Aga Khan Foundation, White Ribbon Alliance) and 6 influential NNGOs (PNBESTL Timor Leste, CCPHI Indonesia, Jejaring Network Indonesia, CCEABT Togo, PADI Togo, CNAPE, Guinea) have joined. In total, 37 new CSOs joined SWA

on supporting maximum 5 CSOs networks in 5 countries that are preparing for their Joint Sector Review or strengthening their multi-stakeholder platforms for SDG6 – January - December 2021 •Supporting 6 CSOs to report back on commitments ending in December 2021 and 14 CSOs to table new commitments – January 2021 – December 2021	•Renewal of mandate or selection of CSO country focal points. Organize induction workshop for new CSO Focal Points (Q3-Q4) •Set up grant architecture for allocation of 2021 catalytic funding to the CSO constituency (Q2-Q4) •10 CSO receive financial support to engage in SWA processes and in national multi-stakeholder processes (including MAM commitments follow-ups) (Q2-Q4) •Support three regional networks to develop one or two precise advocacy activities related to SWA regional roadmaps (Q2-Q4) •Support CSOs to engage in the Mutual Accountability mechanism by mobilizing CSOs in 6 countries to report back on existing commitments with 2021 deadline and engage 5 CSOs take new commitments (Q2-Q3)	partnership in 2021 •66 main and alternate CSO focal points started Oct 2021- Oct 2023 and received training on SWA partnership. •TORs prepared for the CSO Grants Oversight Task Team (OTT) and funding criteria note prepared by SWA CSO Coordinator and approved by the SWA Steering Committee. As a result, OTT constituted, CSO Coordinator reviewed 26 applications and prepared an evaluation matrix on proposals, which was used to make the decision on grantees. Impact reporting forms created and sent to all the grantees. •10 CSOs received grants in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mali, Nigeria, Liberia, Gambia and Togo •3 SWA CSO Regional Networks received grants to institutionalize SWA Regional Roadmaps in their network's advocacy work plans or carry out activities as aligned with Regional Roadmap •CSOs in 7 countries (Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Paraguay, Nigeria, Sudan, Zimbabwe) submitted progress reports and CSOs in 3 countries (Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda) submitted 9 new commitments.
Objective 3-Building the CSO capacity on WASH finance, to engage with Finance Ministers, and advocate on Finance		

•Organization of 2 webinars for CSOs with key other stakeholders such as the International Budget Partnership for learning and peer to peer exchanges between CSOs on social accountability, finance advocacy and budget tracking – TBC • Support with seed funding the e-learning training on Advocacy for Finance training IRC – January – December 2021 • Technical support, on demand, at the country level for CSOs to engage with the line ministries on advocacy for WASH Finance – January to October 2021 • At least 3 CSOs mobilize parliamentarians in their prioritization of WASH, review of budgets and allocations for the sector by organizing events, letters of mobilization, media campaigns directed to parliamentarians– January to December 2021	•Organization of Civil Society-led Budget tracking for social inclusion webinar where best practices, peer-to-peer learning, and impact will be showcased during the SWA June Finance Webinar Series (Q2) •Mobilizing CSOs to engage in SWA Systems and Finance Work Group and provide inputs/support during country technical assistance process (Q2-Q4) •Support regional networks in Asia and Africa to finalize and roll out post-FMM policy briefs from Civil Society Constituency to build targeted messaging on leave no one behind (Q2-Q3) •Discussing feasibility of Finance Advocacy training for the SWA CSO constituency (Q1-ongoing)	•SWA CSO Constituency partnered with the International Budget Partnership to organize a webinar on Budget Tracking and Accountability from a gender and disabilities perspective. SWA Secretariat organized two sessions for the webinar (one for Asia-Pacific and Africa and another for LAC) covered case Studies from FANSA (regional network), Bangladesh, Senegal, Bolivia, Argentina. In addition, a Research and Learning partner from the University of Costa Rica also presented in the webinar. Both sessions of the webinar were open to all SWA partners across six constituencies and were attended by 231 people. •3 CSOs engaged in the Systems and Finance Work Group globally and 2 CSOs (Benin and Mali) engaged in country-level discussions in SWA priority countries on Objective 3 •FANSA and ANEW finalized the post-FMM policy brief. FANSA organized a regional webinar by inviting MPs to present evidence and ANEW used the policy brief outcomes in their preparation of Africa Water and Sanitation Week • IRC training was a tentative activity depending on funding availability. So, due to limited funding, this activity couldn't go ahead; however, several discussions happened between IRC and SWA Secretariat to find ways. IRC WASH has already launched a Finance course which has been shared with the CSOs.
Objective 4: Civil Society constituency coordination		

•Mapping of 6 key influential CSOs to join the partnership and reach out to 2 influential INGOS so they join partnership – January to March 2020 •Support CSO engagement in SWA sub-committees, and working groups – January to March 2020 •Regular monthly information to CSOs on SWA activities and updates on opportunities to engage – Monthly •Regional quarterly CSO constituency calls – quarterly •CSOs in key countries under review for the results-based framework engage in the process – TBC •Quarterly CSO Steering Committee representatives' calls – quarterly •CSO engagement booklet – January - March 2021 •Develop 8 - 10 CSO impact stories/blogs - January – December 2021 •Participation of 4 CSO steering committee representatives at the steering committee meetings – (depending on timing of Steering Committees) •Financial reporting of CSOs activities and annual activity reporting – November - December 2021 •Due diligence of new CSOs – before steering committees •Induction for new SC members and new CSO partners - ongoing •Review of non-active CSO-	•Management of UNICEF/SWA Civil Society Grant at WaterAid (Q1-Q4) •Prepare Guidance notes on 'Strengthening financial support to CSO Constituency', 'Non-active CSOs' and 'Rethinking CBO engagement in SWA' for January Steering Committee and follow-up steps (Q1 and Q2) •Conduct due diligence assessments on new partner applications (Q1-Q4) •Induction workshop of new CSO-partners including INGOs, NNGOs, CSOs and CBOs (Q1 and Q3) •Coordination support and platform provided to SWA CSO Steering Committee representatives and CSO-partners to effectively engage in SWA processes (Q1-Q4) •Support the engagement of CSO constituency in SWA results-based framework (Q2-Q4) •Prepare of Rules of Engagement booklet for SWA Civil Society Constituency (Q3 and Q4)	•Grant Management workplan and budget updated and finalized for 2021, disbursement of grants to 13 CSO (including 7 additional chapters in South Asia), vendors hired, and payments processed •Guidance notes on 'Strengthening financial support to CSO Constituency,' 'Non-active CSOs' and 'Rethinking CBO engagement in SWA'. CBO Steering Committee seats dissolved, and non-active partners informed on the termination from SWA partnership •Due Diligence process done for 52 new potential SWA partner applications •Induction calls for new partners in Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Northern regions held •3 of pre-Steering Committee briefing calls arranged with the SWA Steering Committee CSO representatives. 12 regional calls organized for Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Africa and Norther region in Q1, Q2 and Q4. In terms of bilateral calls linked with SWA-priority countries, over 40 bilateral calls arranged. •Supporting SWA Monitoring Specialist to identify CSO country champions (if delegated to CSO by Governments) for Results-based framework, where needed •Draft Rules of engagement booklet prepared, and work paused due to staff shortage •12 CSO stories published on SWA website and CSO Webpage updated. 2021 CSO Activity sheet created and updated on Smartsheet and Monday.com. Knowledge Management planning and support for CSO constituency provided to SWA Secretariat. •Finalization and submission of 2020

partner membership – January 2021 •Regional visit for regional focal point training from CSO supporting staff – TBC •Secretariat meeting and participation of CSO supporting staff – TBC •Run CSO Steering Committee 2021 elections – September 2021	•Lead on Internal and External Communications for the Civil Society Constituency, which includes gathering CSO-case studies, preparing CSO-related communications, creating/managing CSO Activity Reporting, updating SWA CSO webpage and support the preparation of SWA knowledge management strategy (Q1-Q4) •Finalization and submission of 2020 SWA Grants narrative and financial reporting (Q1) •2021 SWA Grants Reporting process begins (Q4)	SWA Grants narrative and financial reporting •2021 SWA Grants Reporting process started
Objective 5 – Capturing experiences on Civil Society COVID-19 Response		
Capturing experiences on Civil Society COVID-19 Response	Capturing experiences on Civil Society COVID-19 Response	Case Studies recorded from South Asia, Niger, Benin, Liberia, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Sierra Leone in raising awareness with both communities and governments on the links and importance of WASH in the COVID-19 response and prevention

Annex 2: Country matrix for SWA 2021 Priority Countries

Activity	Africa-Francophone	Latin America	MENA	Africa-Anglophone	Asia-Pacific

Multi-stakeholder platforms	Central African Republic, Togo	Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia	Palestine	Malawi	Timor-Leste, Nepal, Cambodia
Finance	Benin Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar	Honduras Paraguay Mexico	Jordan Egypt	Zimbabwe Nigeria Mozambique	Philippines, Pakistan
Head of State Engagement				Liberia	Indonesia
Climate Change Engagement	Mali Cote d'Ivoire Burundi, Congo	Peru, Dominican Republic Honduras, Nicaragua		Eswatini, Zimbabwe Mozambique Sao Tome and Principe	Indonesia Fiji Pakistan
Parliamentarians	Mali Burundi	Costa Rica		Liberia Zimbabwe Malawi Eswatini	Bangladesh, Pakistan