



**SANITATION
AND WATER
FOR ALL**

2013 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE 2012 SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL HIGH LEVEL MEETING COMMITMENTS



Based on reporting submitted by SWA partners, who made commitments at the 2012 Sanitation and Water for All High Level Meeting, the SWA Secretariat prepared this Progress Update:

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Executive Summary

At the second Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High Level Meeting (HLM), in April 2012, developing countries, donors and development banks made commitments to address barriers to delivering sustainable water and sanitation services. This progress update, issued by the SWA Secretariat, synthesizes the status of commitments as of April 2013.

Monitoring progress of the commitments is essential for accountability, and SWA partners agreed to report back annually. Some significant progress has been achieved. For instance, budget allocations have been increased, relationships among key ministries have been strengthened, better evidence has been developed and concrete results on sanitation have been achieved.

However, additional time, effort and support will be required to carry out structural changes that will improve the effectiveness and sustainability of service delivery.

Structural changes include strengthening institutional arrangements and financial systems, reducing sector fragmentation, addressing human resources gaps and linking evidence to national decision-making processes.

SWA partners believe that the HLM and its preparatory process strengthened the sector's political visibility overall and, for developing countries, dialogue with ministries of finance. The usefulness of the process is reflected by the high level of engagement of partners in tracking the progress of commitments.

Partners now look to the 2014 HLM to be a catalyst for strengthened national and global dialogue. The preparatory process for the 2014 meeting should support partners' advocacy efforts and accelerate progress towards meeting commitments made at the 2012 SWA HLM. Further, the preparatory process should result in new, more focused commitments that are more easily measured and better aligned with countries' priorities and plans.



Participants at the 2012 SWA High Level Meeting

Key findings

1. Good progress has been made; however, additional effort is needed to fulfil commitments by 2014.

By mid-2013, developing countries reported completion or good progress on almost 60 percent of commitments and donors reported completion or good progress on almost 80 percent. However, only 44 percent of country commitments and 42 percent of donor commitments are on track to be achieved by April 2014.

2. 'Quick-win' budget allocations have been made; however, progress towards structural changes in overall financing systems has been slower.

Nine countries have reported increased budget allocations. Longer-term structural changes, such as the creation of dedicated budget lines, are reported to be progressing significantly more slowly. Two donors have nearly fulfilled their major financial commitments made at the HLM and all donors are reporting good progress.

3. Substantial progress has been made in tackling open defecation but additional effort is required to achieve elimination.

Fifteen developing countries reported achieving good progress in tackling open defecation with community-based approaches. Four donors reported good progress on commitments to increase funding or to prioritize sanitation within their programmes. However, additional funds and further efforts on the part of all partners are still necessary.

4. Partners have taken mutual accountability seriously; however, inclusion of multiple stakeholders in the review could have been stronger.

All of the developing country governments and donors that made commitments at the 2012 SWA High Level Meeting submitted progress reports. Two thirds of developing countries consulted with development partners, but only ten percent included civil society and ten percent included the ministry of finance. Only one donor consulted with civil society on the review, however civil society has been engaged by donors around the commitments in other ways.

5. The SWA HLM positively influenced progress in sector visibility, financing and sanitation.

Developing countries reported better relationships between sector ministries and finance ministries which have resulted in increased budget allocations. Sector dialogue and coordination is stronger and donors report increased political support and visibility for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), particularly for sanitation.

Introduction

At the second Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High Level Meeting (HLM) in 2012, developing countries, donors and development banks¹ made commitments to address barriers to delivering sanitation and water services. Monitoring progress of the commitments is a key mechanism for mutual accountability within the partnership and partners agreed to report back annually. This progress update, issued by the SWA Secretariat, synthesizes the status of commitments as of April 2013, based on self-reporting by partners.

It describes:

- 1) findings on the progress of implementing commitments;
- 2) findings on the influence of the process of preparing for the HLM and the HLM itself on progress;
- 3) implications of the findings for the next SWA HLM and the SWA Partnership.

Over 80 ministers of development co-operation, finance, water and sanitation and representatives of the world's leading sanitation and water agencies attended the 2012 SWA HLM or were engaged in the SWA HLM preparatory process.

Thirty seven developing countries governments, ten donors and one development bank (from now, included within 'donors') tabled over 400 specific commitments to address the barriers currently preventing increased access to sustainable services.

Monitoring progress of the commitments made at the 2012 SWA HLM is SWA's key mechanism for strengthening mutual accountability, one of the partnership's main objectives. Additionally, communicating progress on commitments can also build or maintain political momentum between the biennial HLMs. The SWA Secretariat is mandated to compile, analyze and disseminate progress updates submitted by partners who tabled commitments at the 2012 HLM.

In addition to this report, the SWA Secretariat will develop complementary advocacy tools such as a template for country-specific briefs, web-based tools and media engagement guidelines designed to support partners to build momentum at national level and sensitize decision-makers around progress on commitments.



H.E. John Agyekum Kufuor, SWA Chair, and Mr. Jan Eliasson, UN Deputy Secretary-General.

1. Hereafter donors and development banks are referred to as 'donors'. Within the SWA partnership, development banks are not considered donors and in most cases are in fact lenders rather than donors. However, for the purposes of brevity in this report, donors and development banks are collectively referred to as 'donors' in order to indicate external agencies providing finance.

Methodology, data limitations and scope

Information provided in this report is based on self-reporting by partners. Self-reporting is a fundamental premise of Sanitation and Water for All, which is a partner-led and partner-governed initiative.

The SWA Secretariat, mandated by the SWA Steering Committee, facilitated the reporting process. Guidelines for reporting on progress and a common reporting format were developed by the SWA Secretariat, in consultation with partners. The guidelines were shared with developing country and donor focal points in March 2013. The reporting format was based primarily on a five-point colour-coded scale (i.e. 'traffic light scores') of 'complete', 'almost complete', 'good progress', 'slow progress' and 'no progress/major barriers'. Partners were also asked to state whether commitments were likely to be fully achieved by 2014 (i.e. on track), or likely with extra effort, or not designed with this aim.² Additional qualitative information was also requested.

Partners were encouraged to include and consult with other stakeholders in their tracking processes, in order to increase accuracy of information through triangulation and to increase credibility by reducing the subjectivity of reporting. Further, follow-up calls with key informants were carried out by the Secretariat to clarify the submitted information and obtain additional data.

To facilitate the analysis of data, commitments were organized and coded by the SWA Secretariat around the three SWA Priority Areas (political prioritization, evidence-based decision making and national planning processes) and 12 'categories' (see Annex 1).

Since commitments are highly context-specific, it was not possible to develop common indicators. Each partner used its own indicators upon which to report progress. Therefore, there are significant limitations to comparing achievements across countries and across categories.

However, by analysing the full body of 'traffic light scores' and qualitative information submitted, along with information gained through key informant interviews; it was possible to develop key findings both

on progress on commitments as well as on the impact of the SWA HLM and related preparatory process. A detailed description of the methodology can be found in Annex 1.

This report focuses on specific commitments that relate to inputs and processes which result in increased access to sanitation and water. At the 2012 SWA HLM, developing countries also formulated general commitments which relate to targets of increased access or outcomes. However, progress on increased access to water and sanitation is monitored through the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation and, therefore, these general commitments are not included in this report.

2. Most commitments were developed to be fully achieved by 2014, however some commitments were designed to be implemented over a longer time frame.

Overall trends

At the 2012 SWA HLM, 37 developing countries tabled 355 specific commitments and 11 donors tabled 60 specific commitments to improve sector processes. If these commitments are fulfilled, the improvement in sector processes should result in increased access to sanitation and water services and improved hygiene practices.

One year after the HLM, good progress is being made on the majority of commitments; however, additional effort will be required for commitments to be fully achieved by the next SWA HLM (2014), as less than half of the commitments are currently on track to be completed within the next year.³

Interim progress

Countries were asked to report on their current progress based on a five point scale: of ‘complete’, ‘almost complete’, ‘good progress’, ‘progress, but slow’ and ‘no progress/major barriers.’ Over half of developing countries’ commitments (58%, or 209 out of 355 commitments) are reported as completed, near completed or as making good progress. Of these, only a small percentage is reported as completed (6%). On the other hand, over one third of the commitments are making slow progress and only a small percentage (5%) are reported to be making no progress or facing major barriers.

Donors report completion, near completion or good progress on over two thirds (81% or 49 out of 60) of their commitments. None of the commitments from donors are reportedly making no progress or facing major barriers.

From here on, this report will refer to “good progress”, “near completion” and “completion” of commitments collectively as “good progress.” “Slow progress” will be used to indicate commitments making “slow progress” or “major barriers.”

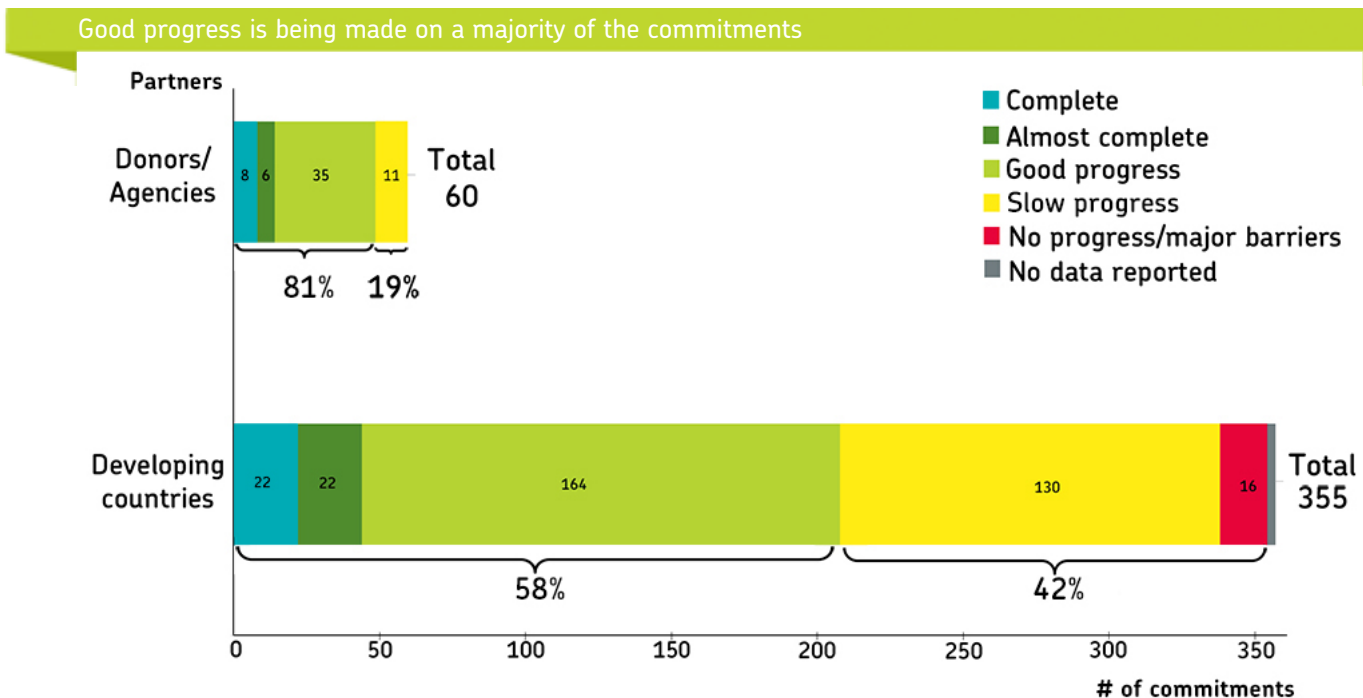


Figure 1: Overall progress on commitments

3. Most commitments were developed to be fully achieved by 2014, however some commitments were designed to be implemented over a longer time frame.

Outlook for 2014

Partners were additionally asked to rate the likelihood of commitments being achieved by 2014. While good progress is being reported, partners have indicated that fulfilment of commitments by the 2014 HLM is largely dependent on extra efforts. Developing countries report that less than half (44%) of their commitments are on track to be completed by 2014. A further 43 percent of are likely to be achieved 'with extra efforts', while eight percent are not likely to be achieved. Four percent were not designed with the aim of being achieved by 2014.

Donors report that less than half of their commitments (42 percent) are on track to be achieved by 2014 and a further ten percent are likely to be achieved 'with extra efforts'. Notably, 43 percent of donor commitments were not designed with the aim of being achieved by 2014²: many of the donor commitments set 2015 as their target or did not set a time-bound target at all.

Additional effort is required to fulfill commitments by 2014

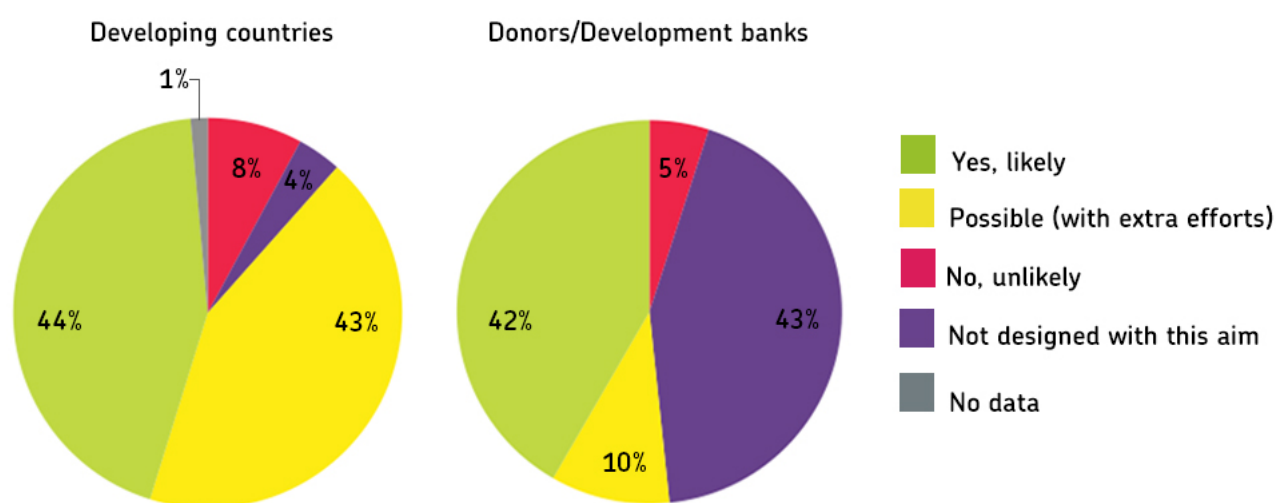


Figure 2: Developing countries and donors outlook for 2014

Good progress has been made on the majority of the commitments; however, additional effort is needed to fulfil commitments by 2014.

² Although HLM preparatory guidelines suggested that commitments be developed to be implemented over a two-year period, some partners did not intend a two-year implementation period for some commitments.

Political Prioritization

Political prioritization is one of SWA's three priority areas. By focusing on this area, the partnership aims to increase resource allocation and political support to the sector. Political prioritization includes commitments which address increased visibility of the sector, increased leveraging of private sector resources and improved financing.

Developing countries

Progress on commitments addressing visibility issues is above 50 percent, whereas commitments to leverage the private sector and to improve financing are progressing at a slower pace. Despite this, there are some impressive achievements being made within these categories. For example, within 'improved financing', notable increased budget allocations have been reported.

Notable progress is reported in political prioritization, but much remains to be done

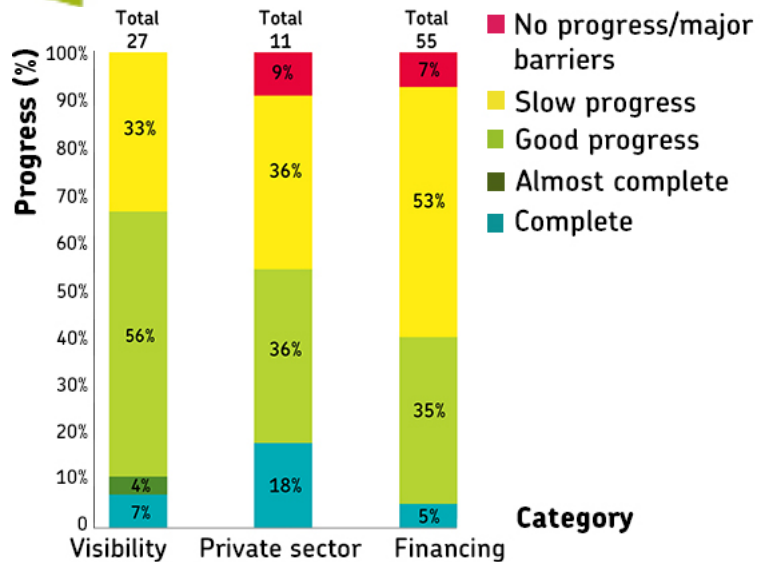


Figure 3: Developing Countries: progress of commitments by priority area: Political Prioritization

Most donor commitments in political prioritization are making good progress

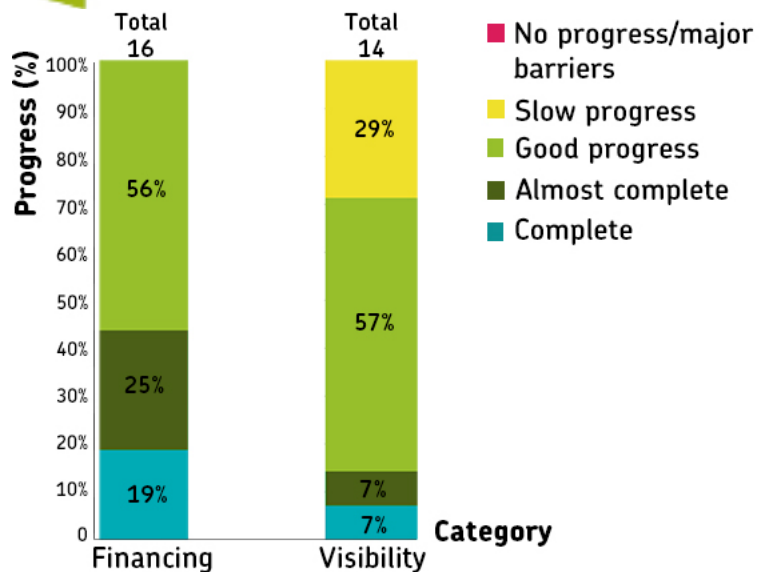


Figure 4: Donors: Progress of commitments by priority area: Political Prioritization

Rapid increases in current budget allocations have been made by both developing countries and donors. Progress to achieve structural changes in financing systems is moving at a slower pace.

Donors

Donors are reporting exceptional progress on their financial commitments. All of their commitments on financing are making good progress on being achieved, as are three quarters (78%) of their commitments to increase visibility of the sector. For the third issue in Political Prioritization, leveraging the private sector, there are no donor commitments.

1. Increase visibility

Eighteen developing countries made **27** commitments that concern improving visibility of the sanitation and water sector. Almost three quarters (70%) of these commitments are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Prioritize WASH in development plans:

In **Sierra Leone**, WASH was given a prominent place in the new Agenda for Prosperity (PRSP III).

Integrate WASH into other sectors:

In **Ghana**, WASH is now included in the annual education sector strategic plan.

Set targets to end open defecation:

In **Kenya**, one entire district was declared 'open defecation free'.

Seven donors made **14** commitments to increase visibility of the sanitation and water sector. Nearly three quarters of the commitments (71%) are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Advocate for the higher prioritization of the sector in the development agenda:

The **Netherlands** co-hosted the closing meeting and High Level Forum of the Thematic Consultations on the Post 2015 Development Framework on Water.

2. Leverage the private sector:

Eleven developing countries made **11** commitments that concern leveraging skills and resources of the private sector. Over half (54%) are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Improve service management:

Rwanda now has 65 percent of rural water schemes under private sector management in partnership with districts, surpassing the commitment of 50 percent by 2014.

Scale-up sanitation:

In **Lao PDR**, in **Sanavanakhet** and **Bokeo**, small sanitation enterprises have been engaged to deliver sanitation solutions.

Leverage financial resources:

Nigeria mobilized additional private sector resources for provision of WASH facilities in over 700 schools.

3. Improve Financing:

Improving sector financing was the largest category of commitments within the Political Prioritization area, with **Almost all** developing countries (33 out of 37) making **55** commitments. Less than half (41%) are making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Increase budget allocation:

Benin increased the government budget for water by 15 percent and the budget for sanitation and hygiene by 20 percent in 2013.

Create specific WASH budget lines:

Although **Liberia** reported slow progress, a budget line was created for water within the Ministry of Public Works. Sanitation and hygiene budget lines creation remains to be done.

Mobilize sector financing:

In **Nigeria**, President Goodluck Jonathan convened a high-level forum for innovative financing of the water sector. This event, attended by SWA Chair, His Excellency John Agyekum Kufuor, as well as many other national and international dignitaries, was highly influenced by the 2012 SWA HLM.

Nine donors made **16** commitments to increase financing for the sector. All are reported as complete, almost complete or making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Significantly increase sector allocations:

The **Netherlands** and the **United Kingdom** have disbursed and/or committed the first tranche of funding to UNICEF for safe water and improved sanitation for ten million of the world's poorest people. (The Netherlands has a particular focus on West and Central Africa).

Further analysis: Improved financing

Commitments to improve financing include both increased budget allocations and longer-term structural changes to strengthen financial systems. While below-average performance is reported by developing countries on commitments related to structural changes (only 41 percent are reported to be making good progress), there are some impressive achievements in terms of 'quick-win' budget allocations.

Structural changes: Six countries made seven commitments to increase the transparency of financing systems (such as commitments to create separate budget lines for sanitation and water). All seven commitments are reportedly making slow progress. However, half of these commitments are reported as likely to be achieved by 2014 and the other half to be achievable with extra effort. Liberia has already approved a separate budget line for the water sector, but a sanitation budget line remains to be created. In Bangladesh, the decision to create a separate budget line for sanitation is awaiting the approval of the Minister of Finance. The remaining 12 commitments made by ten countries relate to increasing the effectiveness and sustainability of overall financing mechanisms, such as creating dedicated WASH funds. Half of these commitments are reportedly making slow progress.

'Quick-wins': Success stories were reported in terms of increasing budget allocations to the sector. Twenty-three countries made 36 commitments to increase budget allocations and over half of these countries (13 countries) reported that they are making good progress on their commitments.

ACTIONS INCLUDE:

Country	Type of Action	Achievements reported
Benin	Percentage increases	The budget for the water sector increased by 15% in 2013, from 2012. The Sanitation budget increased by 20% in the same period.
Kenya	Percentage increases	The annual budget for the water sector increased by 30%.
Burkina Faso	Increases in specific amount	A budget allocation of 19.8 billion CFA was made for 2012; an allocation of more than 24.1 billion CFA is planned for 2013
Chad	Increases in specific amount	WASH budget increased from 4 to 23 billion CFA from 2012 to 2013
Niger	Increases in specific amount	Budget indicates 5 billion CFA while 2,5 billion has been allocated
Senegal	Increases by a factor	The water and sanitation budget multiplied by three
Mozambique	Increases by a factor	The water and sanitation budget multiplied by five
Cameroon	Generic increase	Increased sector budget (not specified)
CAR	Generic increase	Government contribution has been increased in 2013
Mauritania	Generic increase	Increased national contribution from donor-funded programs
Sri Lanka	Generic increase	Increased national allocation to the WASH sector
DRC	Actions towards increase	Created new structures and validated policies and strategies
Nigeria	Actions towards increase	Organized Presidential Summit on Water: Innovative Funding of the Water Sector

Countries indicated that the bottlenecks to making progress on financing commitments include fragmentation of the sector, competing priorities from other sectors (with the energy sector being explicitly mentioned) and the shrinking of external aid.



Evidence-Based Decision Making

Evidence-based decision making is SWA's second priority area. By focusing on this area, the partnership aims to strengthen decision making about resource allocations based on robust evidence. Commitments in this area address strengthened monitoring systems, increased transparency and use of evidence to improve decision making.

Developing countries

Positive steps are being made to implement commitments to strengthen national and global monitoring systems. However, commitments which address transparency on resource utilization, development of improved evidence and the use of evidence to make improved decisions (specifically on planning and targeting of resources) are reportedly making slower progress.

Monitoring is being strengthened while improvements in use of evidence are lagging

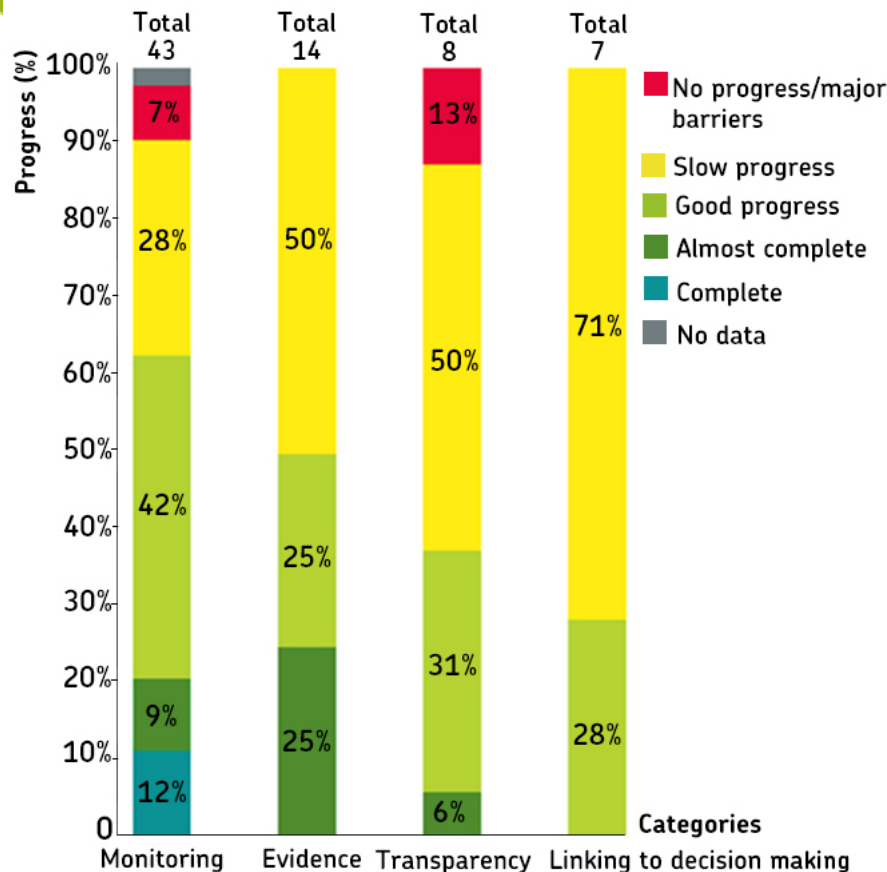


Figure 5: Developing Countries: Progress of commitments by priority area: Evidence-Based Decision Making

Donors

Donors reported that three quarters of commitments to support global monitoring, develop sector evidence and to link evidence to decision making are making good progress.

1. Strengthen monitoring systems:

Twenty-seven developing countries made **43** commitments concerning strengthening of national or global monitoring systems. Sixty three percent of commitments are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Carry out joint sector reviews: **Zambia** successfully carried a Joint Sector Review.

Mainstream WASH in other sectors' monitoring and evaluation activities:

Uganda developed formats to collect data on sanitation and hygiene through health inspectors.

Improve information systems:

Madagascar shared dynamic mapping tools and the Water Ministry's WASH internal database (BDEA) by making them available online.

Three donors made **5** commitments to strengthen global monitoring. Eighty percent are reported to be complete, almost complete or making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Increase support to global monitoring:

Australia, USA and the **Netherlands** have increased support to the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) and/or the JMP.



2. Develop evidence

Six developing countries made **8** commitments that concern equity issues, capacity gaps and the economic benefits of investing in WASH. Half those commitments are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Develop evidence:

In **Nepal**, best practices have been documented and resource centres established to disseminate information widely.

Understand equity issues:

The **Gambia** undertook a preliminary bottleneck analysis of the sanitation sector to identify barriers to equitable access.

Understand capacity gaps:

In **Afghanistan**, a 'Cluster Learning Needs Assessment' was carried out.

3. Improve transparency:

Ten developing countries made **14** commitments that concern improving transparency of their financial systems and accountability in general. Only 37 percent of commitments are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Benchmark institutions:

Zimbabwe established a national facility to benchmark performance of water service providers.

Introduce expenditure reviews:

Responding to **Ghana's** initiative, the World Health Organization (WHO) will include Ghana in the "TrackFin" pilot, which the global agency is conducting to track financial flows to the sector.

Improve stakeholder engagement:

Mauritania set up a communications unit within the Ministry of Water and Sanitation and assigned a coordinator.

4. Link evidence to decision making:

Six developing countries made **7** commitments that concern linking evidence to decision making. Only twenty nine percent of those commitments are reported to be making good progress.

Donors made **9** commitments to improve decision making based on evidence. Three quarters are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Linking global evidence to decision making:

USA's new water sector strategy is heavily influenced by the JMP data in terms of setting priorities.

Progress has been made in developing new evidence and strengthening monitoring, but utilizing evidence to better inform planning and resource allocations has not yet become a key focus for developing countries.

National Planning Processes

Strengthening national planning processes is SWA's third priority area. Commitments which address better planning, strengthened capacity, increased coordination and more effective decentralization are included here.

Developing countries

Commitments on strengthening planning, coordination and decentralization are reported to be making better progress than commitments addressing capacity, which are progressing at a slower rate.

Concrete actions to improve planning and to decentralize services are making the greatest strides

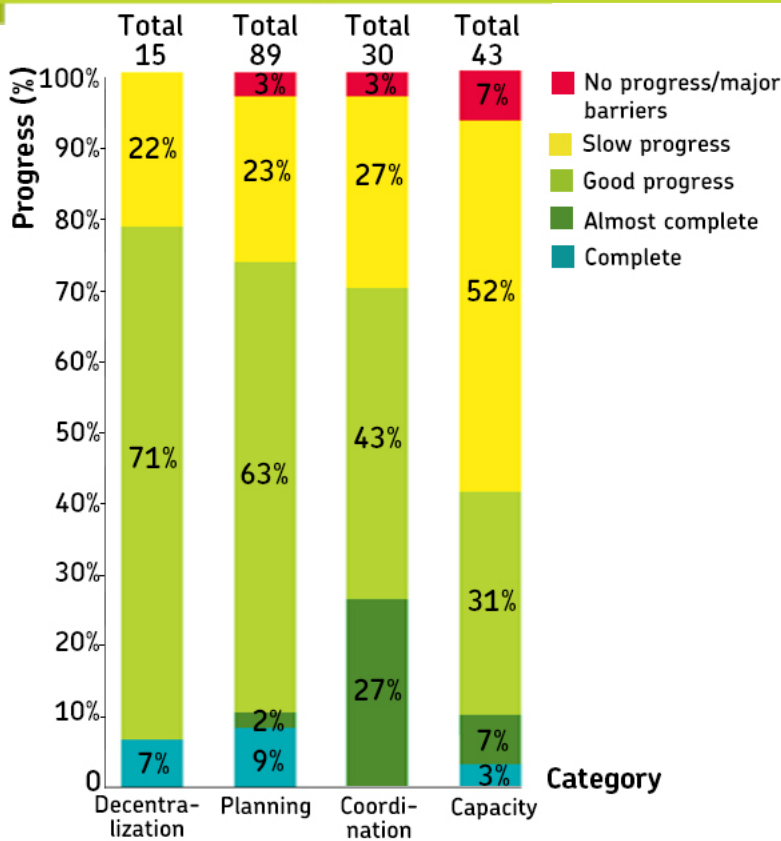


Figure 6: Developing Countries: Progress of commitments by priority area: National Planning Processes

Donors

Six donors made nine commitments that concern supporting or aligning with national planning processes, improving decentralization and capacity. Seventy percent of those commitments are reported to be making good progress.

1. More effective decentralization of services:

Twelve developing countries made **15** commitments that concern decentralization of services. More than three quarters of those commitments (78%) are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Transfer legal competencies: **Zambia** delegated responsibility and funding for WASH service provision to district local authorities.

Transfer capacity: **Burkina Faso** finalized a capacity development plan (based on a needs assessments in 49 municipalities) to support municipalities in taking over the supervision of WASH service delivery.

Transfer funds: **Benin** has transferred funding to 30 out of 77 municipalities in order that they can supervise WASH service delivery.



2. Strengthen strategies and plans:

Thirty developing countries made **89** commitments that concern strengthening planning processes. Three quarters of those commitments (74%) are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Introduce Sector Wide Approaches:

Rwanda established a SWAp secretariat and included a provision in the WASH policy to establish a WASH fund.

Develop strategies and plans:

In **Burundi**, a national sanitation policy and its implementation strategy were validated and are ready to be approved by the Cabinet.

Improve targeting:

Ethiopia has developed national self-supply policy guidelines and selected the priority areas for implementation.

Four donors made **7** commitments that concern supporting or aligning with national planning processes. Forty-three percent of those commitments are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Support regional bodies:

Germany supported the African Union Commission and AMCOV to develop an implementation strategy for the Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration.

Donors support SWA's National Planning Results Initiative (NPRI):

USAID has supported NPRI in selected countries and through partners.

3. Increase coordination:

Twenty four developing countries made **30** commitments that concern increasing coordination. Sixty-three percent of those commitments are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Create or strengthen inter-ministerial working groups:

In **Pakistan**, within the newly established federal Ministry of Climate Change, nominations and terms of references are under final review for three new WASH-related task forces (Scaling-up Sanitation, Disaster Preparedness and Response, Peri-urban/Urban challenges and Climate Change).

Promote partner coordination:

Sri Lanka holds a monthly stakeholder meeting chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage.

Define roles and responsibilities:

The Gambia has defined the Ministry of Health as the lead institution for sanitation in the validated draft sanitation policy, which is awaiting signature by Cabinet.

Donors promote in-country donor coordination:

France's 43 percent of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD)'s aid is disbursed through joint programmes. In line with this, a 'mutual reliance' initiative was signed in 2013 with KfW and EIB.

4. Build institutional and human capacity:

Four developing countries made **43** commitments that concern building institutional and human capacity. Forty-one percent of those commitments are reported to be making good progress. Types of actions being undertaken include:

Establish or strengthen institutions:

In **Liberia**, ministers requested the President to create an inter-ministerial board to address sector fragmentation and initiate long-term reforms.

Develop human resources capacity:

Rwanda signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with two vocational training institutions to mainstream WASH into the curricula.



Focus on Sanitation

Sanitation received a great deal of attention at the 2012 HLM. Several partners made commitments relating to sanitation across the three priority areas of the partnership. An analysis of these commitments shows that substantial progress has been made on achieving concrete results on the ground, especially on scaling-up community-based approaches to sanitation. Some countries made very ambitious commitments related to achieving “Open Defecation Free” status, however achieving these results will require additional effort.

Achievements:

Fifteen out of 16 developing countries which made commitments to scale up demand-based and community-based approaches to sanitation (Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Chad, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania) reported significant progress. This includes progress in terms of number of communities being declared Open Defecation Free (ODF); but also progress in creating the conditions for scaling-up, such as training skilled facilitators, mobilizing champions and community leaders and engaging the media. Reporting from Sierra Leone indicates that 20 percent of the total population now lives in ODF villages and Nigeria reports that the approach is being used by 36 states. Building on ODF progress, Nepal has now also developed a plan to sustain ODF status.

Two thirds (8 out of 14) of countries who set commitments to develop policies, strategies and plans for sanitation report good progress (Bangladesh, CAR, Ghana, Rwanda, Sénégal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda). Donors’ focus on sanitation has also increased: two donors have made progress in ensuring that sanitation is included within their water sector programmes (France, USAID) and two have increased funding allocated to sanitation (AusAID, BMGF).

The Government of Chad committed to scale-up sanitation using community-based approaches:

- Over 330,000 people in 451 villages have now achieved ODF status
- Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) was adopted in the national sanitation policy
- CLTS was adopted by key partners, such as the European Union and the Red Cross
- Civil society stimulated media engagement and ODF ceremonies are often captured by TV or radio

Batouma, Abeche is one of the 451 Open Defecation Free villages in Chad.



The Government of Afghanistan committed to scale-up sanitation using community-based approaches:

- National WASH policy has endorsed CLTS as one of the options for implementing sanitation programmes.
- Sanitation strategy developed
- CLTS and hygiene promotion module/concept developed and CLTS training manuals developed
- Over 650 communities declared ODF, and more than 50,000 latrines improved or newly constructed by the communities without subsidy
- Media has been involved.

The Government of Nepal committed to sustaining ODF status:

Nepal has developed a post-ODF strategy and has started to allocate resources for implementation of the strategy to ODF districts

Donors committed to increased support for sanitation:

88 percent of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation’s funding in the WASH sector is now dedicated to sanitation

Challenges: Four developing countries set targets to achieve Open Defecation Free status either nationally or for large regions. These countries have made huge strides: Kenya reports that 1886 villages have been declared ODF, Ethiopia reports that 28 percent of the rural population lives in ODF villages. However, three out of these four countries are reporting challenges in reaching their ODF ambitions. The main bottlenecks reported include challenges in securing large-scale financing, coordinating all partners around the same approach and mobilizing adequate trained personnel. Additionally, the five countries which made commitments to create distinct budget lines for sanitation (Bangladesh, Burundi, Liberia, The Gambia, Togo) are reporting slow progress.

Response rate of the reporting process

When partners tabled commitments at the 2012 SWA HLM, it was with the agreement that they would be held accountable to report annually on progress. Thirty seven developing countries and eleven donors made commitments at the 2012 HLM. As demonstrated by 100 percent of partners submitting progress reports in 2013, the accountability aspect of the HLM is being taken seriously.

Accountability was taken seriously: 100% of partners which made commitments in 2012 reported in 2013

Inclusiveness of the reporting process

Partners were encouraged to include and consult with other stakeholders during the reporting process, in order to increase credibility by reducing the subjectivity of reporting and increase accuracy of information through triangulation of views. While many developing countries involved partners in the progress reviews of commitments, few reviews included the Ministry of Finance.

Developing countries

Tracking progress on commitments in developing countries involved several actors. In terms of participation of government bodies, half of the countries (18 out of 37) included only the lead ministry, less than half (14 countries) included more than one ministry; and of these, four reported including the Ministry of Finance (Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Zimbabwe). Most developing countries (25 out of 37) consulted with partners to review progress on SWA HLM

commitments. Among development partners, UNICEF was the most involved (UNICEF was involved in 23 out of 37 reviews). International civil society was involved in 8 reviews (WaterAid was involved in 7 of these), however local civil society was included in only three review processes (Ghana, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia). Donors were involved in two countries: Ausaid and JICA were involved in the reviews in Timor-Leste and Rwanda.

Donors

Out of eleven donors, one (Germany) included civil society in the progress review process. Two donors (Germany and the Netherlands) reported having involved civil society more broadly in the commitment development and follow-up process.

Summary

While the inclusion of development partners in developing countries was strong, the inclusion of local civil society and of the ministry of finance in the tracking process was significantly lower. For donors, civil society involvement was low.

In developing countries, four out of 37 reviews included national civil society and four the Ministry of Finance

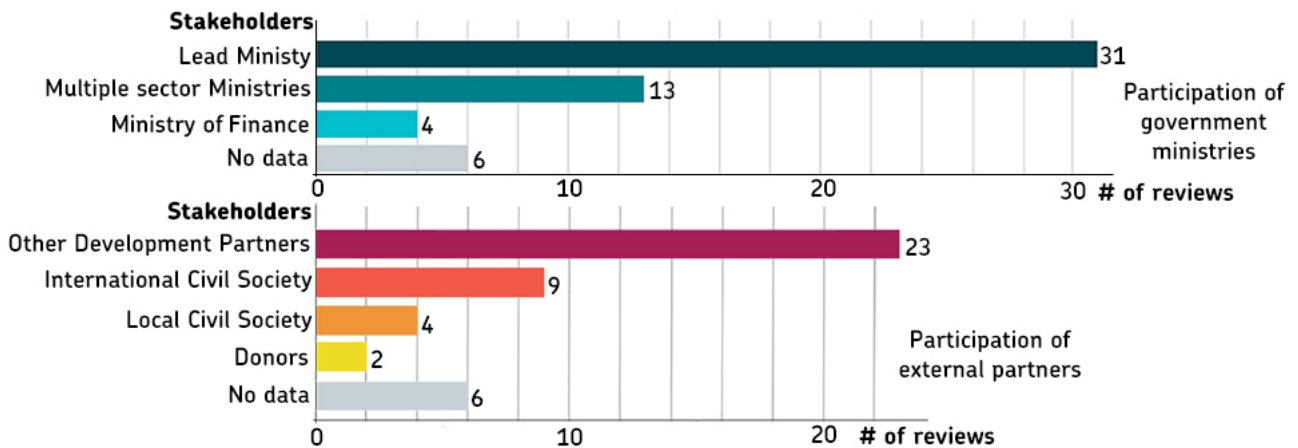


Figure 7: Participation in progress review processes, by stakeholder

Addressing inclusiveness

For developing countries, during the review and reporting phase, there were no national level civil society focal points in place to interact with the SWA Secretariat - only government and development partner focal points. In most countries, it appears that this lack of direct communication between the SWA Secretariat and civil society resulted in national level civil society representatives not being aware of the monitoring exercise. Since the monitoring exercise ended, civil society organizations (CSOs) have elected CSO focal points in the majority of SWA partner countries and the Secretariat will, from now on, communicate directly with these CSO focal points as well as continue to work with the government and development partner focal points.

Among donors, the short turn-around time (approximately one month) of the monitoring

with civil society. The tight deadline of the HLM commitment monitoring data generation does not provide time for the processes used by donors for involving civil society.

In the future, the Secretariat will work with donors and their national civil society focal points to find a solution to this problem earlier in the process. While this reporting exercise on commitments was carried out in a timeframe determined by the SWA Secretariat, in the future, efforts will be made to ensure the review and reporting could be part of what partners do during their own review processes.

The inclusiveness of the progress review process can be improved by aligning with countries and donors own review processes.

Influence of the HLM and its preparatory process

The 2012 SWA HLM is reported to have influenced progress for over two thirds (68%) of the commitments. Developing country partners report that the HLM “highly influenced” progress on 18 percent of commitments and had “some influence” on the progress of an additional 50 percent.

Overall, there appears to be better progress on commitments which were influenced by the HLM than those commitments not influenced by the HLM.

Commitments that were highly influenced by the HLM seem to have progressed further than those with no HLM influence

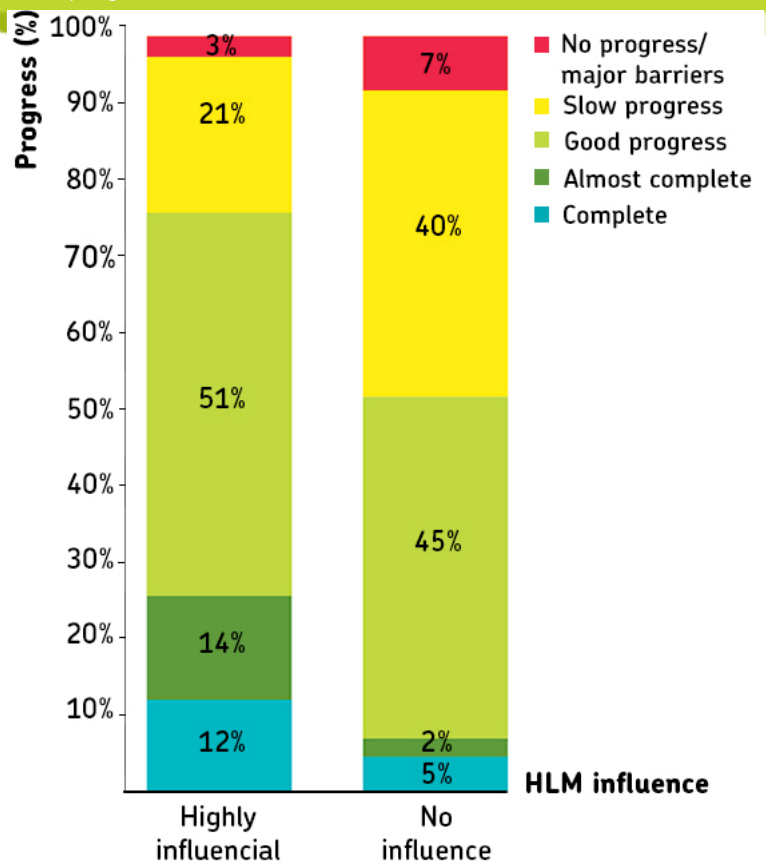


Figure 8: Progress on commitments by reported level of influence of HLM



Developing countries

In key informant interviews and in the qualitative information provided in reports, developing countries report influence of the HLM and/or of the preparatory process in the following areas of progress:

- **Strengthened relationships with ministries of finance** which have resulted in increased budget allocations and increased financial interest in implementation, including the absorptive capacity of the sector.
- **Increased prioritization of sanitation** which has resulted in further buy-in for and scaling up of community approaches to sanitation.
- **Strengthened visibility of the WASH sector within technical ministries** which has resulted in stronger support to the sector
- **Strengthened dialogue within the sector** which has resulted in improved coordination

These trends were reported in key informant interviews and, for short-term mechanisms (i.e. working groups), the data reaffirms this reported trend. However, data on longer-term coordination demonstrate less progress, which may indicate less influence in this area or that change in this area requires a longer time frame

The point of strengthened sector dialogue and coordination was also clearly reported following the first SWA HLM in 2010. Anecdotally, it appears that this trend still holds even for those countries which returned to the HLM for the second time in 2012. From the small number of countries interviewed, the HLM and preparatory process served to promote continuous dialogue and advocacy. The HLM also appears to have been useful during political transition. A small number of countries have reported using accountability towards international commitments to maintain the focus of new ministers on the WASH Sector.

Donors

In key informant interviews and in the qualitative information provided in reports, donors report influence of the HLM and/or of the preparatory process in the following areas of progress:

- **Increased political support and visibility for WASH** resulting in realigned aid priorities and in innovative partnerships
- **Increased prioritization for both sanitation and evidence**, resulting in realigned priorities and increased sector funding.

Views from developing countries

The following statements expressing the perceived influence of the HLM were provided by developing countries in the submitted reports.

Senegal

After our technical ministers talked to the Minister of Finance in Washington, all requests that were 'stuck' at the Ministry of Finance were approved and the national budget allocation for WASH multiplied by three.

The Ministry of Finance became interested in sanitation and agreed to increase funding specifically for sanitation provided we could provide an absorption plan.

The commitments made at the 2012 SWA HLM are important to advocate for continuity with the newly elected politicians. We hope that participation to the 2014 HLM will support us in our advocacy efforts with the new ministers.

Nigeria

The HLM resulted in increased focus and funding from the government to support on-going scaling up of CLTS in the country.

Central African Republic

This meeting showed the importance of national leadership in bringing about progress for the sector.

The Gambia

The focus of the HLM on equity and on addressing harmful sanitation practices was very critical for The Gambia to commit to a study to understand pockets of the population practicing open defecation.

Guinea Conakry

The HLM has supported progress on sanitation. The HLM convinced us that low-cost approaches to sanitation are the best for rural areas. Since the HLM, the Minister of Environment has pushed CLTS and the ministry has been engaging and training municipalities.

Sector coordination has really been strengthened after the preparatory process for the HLM. For example, in Labe region, all actors work together to scale up CLTS.

Mozambique

As a result of making public commitments at the HLM there was increased attention to the WASH sector. Our national budget allocation for WASH has multiplied by five. Collaboration between the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Public Works and Housing (responsible for WASH) has improved. WASH focal points were established at the Ministry of Finance and are regularly attending WASH joint review meetings. Our harmonized sector tools have been approved at the highest level within the Ministry of Public Works.

Views from donors

The following statements expressing the perceived influence of the HLM were provided by donors in the submitted reports.

Australia

The 2012 HLM strengthened the already existing high-level support for WASH. Public statements made by our minister on joining SWA also increased public awareness of WASH as a key component of the Australian aid programme. The new WASH global program includes partnerships that are more in line with the SWA objectives, such as support to SWA Secretariat, JMP and GLAAS.

The Netherlands

The HLMs' focus on sanitation attracted the attention of DGIS and led to an engagement with UNICEF for off-track countries in the West and Central Africa region.

USA

The high-level participation of development partners and the seriousness of the commitments was compelling to USAID leadership. This contributed to an increased visibility of the sector: Within USAID, water has been elevated to the status of Office. The focus on sanitation, equity and need for an evidence base were all compelling to Administrator Shah. As the new USAID Water and Development Strategy is implemented, these areas are given increased priority.

The United Kingdom

The 2012 HLM provided a high-level forum for the Secretary of State's announcement of DFID's scale-up of the WASH sector. Many of the countries that DFID supports are SWA partners so making the announcement at the HLM supports our aims of transparency and mutual accountability.

Switzerland

The HLM reinforced Government's attention to the water sector — as expressed in Federal Councillor Schneider-Amman's speech delivered at the HLM — and contributed to a better positioning of the water sector in the Swiss International Cooperation 2013-2016 foreign aid bill (frame credits).



Implications for the 2014 HLM

Partners reported that they found the 2012 HLM and its preparatory process valuable. Preparing for HLMs increases the visibility of the sector, catalyses dialogue with finance ministries and improves coordination within the sector at country level. One clear implication is that the HLM should remain as an important part of SWA activities.

Additionally, the lessons from the 2010 and 2012 HLMs, including what has been learned from monitoring commitments made at those meetings, should inform the preparatory process for the 2014 meeting. There are three key lessons for the 2014 HLM and its preparatory process:

1. Advocacy efforts should be focused on areas that are lagging behind

Partners reported that many of their commitments will not be achieved unless 'extra effort' is made. Partners need to work in the coming months to advocate for acceleration in the areas where progress is slow if commitments are to be achieved by the 2014 HLM.

2. 2014 Commitments should be focused and more measurable

Generally, strong advocacy is based on a small set of clear, focused messages – either at global or national level. If commitments were fewer in numbers, efforts to gain political action would likely be more successful. Further, developing commitments which are SMART - specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound – could strengthen the drive for results and facilitate tracking of these results. Guidelines prepared for the 2014 SWA HLM preparations should support the development of high quality commitments which are fewer in number and SMART.

3. Monitoring commitments should be aligned with existing monitoring and review processes

There was recognition that involvement of multiple stakeholders increases the accuracy and credibility of reporting, however the short timeframe of the 2013 reporting exercise limited the possibility of partners to involve other stakeholders effectively. In the future, with appropriate lead time, the SWA HLM commitment review process for developing countries and donors should, where possible, align with existing processes, such as joint sector reviews, portfolio reviews and preparatory meetings for regional sanitation conferences (such as AfricaSan, SACOSAN and EASAN) or regional platforms such as AMCOW.

In addition, partners have often reported that the time to prepare commitments was not long enough and that preparations by both developing countries and donors for an April SWA HLM should begin in the August or September before the meeting. The Secretariat should thus make guidelines available by August.

Conclusion

Partners who made commitments at the 2012 SWA HLM found the meeting and its preparatory process valuable. The HLM strengthened the political visibility of the sector and dialogue with ministries of finance, especially around resource allocations.

The usefulness of the process is reflected by the engagement of partners during the reporting period and by the good progress made on the majority of commitments. Some 'quick wins' have been achieved, for instance, budget allocations have been increased, relationships among key ministries have been strengthened, better evidence has been developed and concrete results on sanitation have been achieved.

However, additional effort, time and support are required to address commitments aimed at improving the effectiveness and sustainability of

service delivery. These structural changes include strengthening institutional arrangements and financial systems, reducing sector fragmentation, addressing human resources gaps and linking evidence to decision making. Change in these areas take a considerable amount of time and progress needs be monitored over several years.

Partners are looking forward to the 2014 SWA HLM and consider the related preparatory process as a tool to strengthen national and global dialogue around areas that require additional effort. In order to support this, the preparatory process for the 2014 meeting must support partners' efforts to accelerate progress on previous commitments and facilitate the development of new commitments that are more focused, better aligned with key bottlenecks, and that are more measurable.



Annex 1. Methodology

Information provided in this report is based on self-reporting by partners. Self-reporting is a fundamental premise of Sanitation and Water for All, which is a partner-led and partner-governed initiative.

The SWA Secretariat, mandated by the SWA Steering Committee, facilitated the reporting process. Guidelines for reporting on progress and a common reporting format were developed by the SWA Secretariat, in consultation with partners. The guidelines and reporting format were sent to donor/development bank and developing country government focal points in March 2013, as well as development partner focal points with a one month deadline.

The guidelines recommended that the progress reviews follow these principles:

- **Inclusiveness:** Partners were encouraged to include and consult with other stakeholders in their tracking processes in order to increase accuracy of information through triangulation and to increase credibility by reducing the subjectivity of reporting.
- **Alignment with other reviews:** Developing countries were encouraged, where possible, to align to review processes already planned for the month of March and April such as existing joint monitoring meetings, AfricaSan and SACOSAN preparatory meetings.

The **reporting format** was structured to provide three pieces of information based on a scaling system:

1. The status of progress of implementation of the commitment (five-point scale)
2. The perceived likelihood of full achievement of the commitment before the 2014 HLM (four-point scale)
3. The influence of the 2012 HLM on progress of implementation thus far (three point scale)

Additionally, the reporting format provided space for additional qualitative information such as:

1. Key achievements upon which the reported status was based
2. Remaining steps required to fully achieve the commitment

Scales provided in the report format

Progress status	Achievable by 2014 ?	Influence of 2012 HLM
Completed	Not designed with this aim	
Almost completed	Yes, likely	High influence
Good progress	with extra effort	Some influence
slow progress	No, unlikely	No influence
Major barriers		

In addition, where required, follow-up telephone calls were conducted with focal points to clarify or delve into more detail.

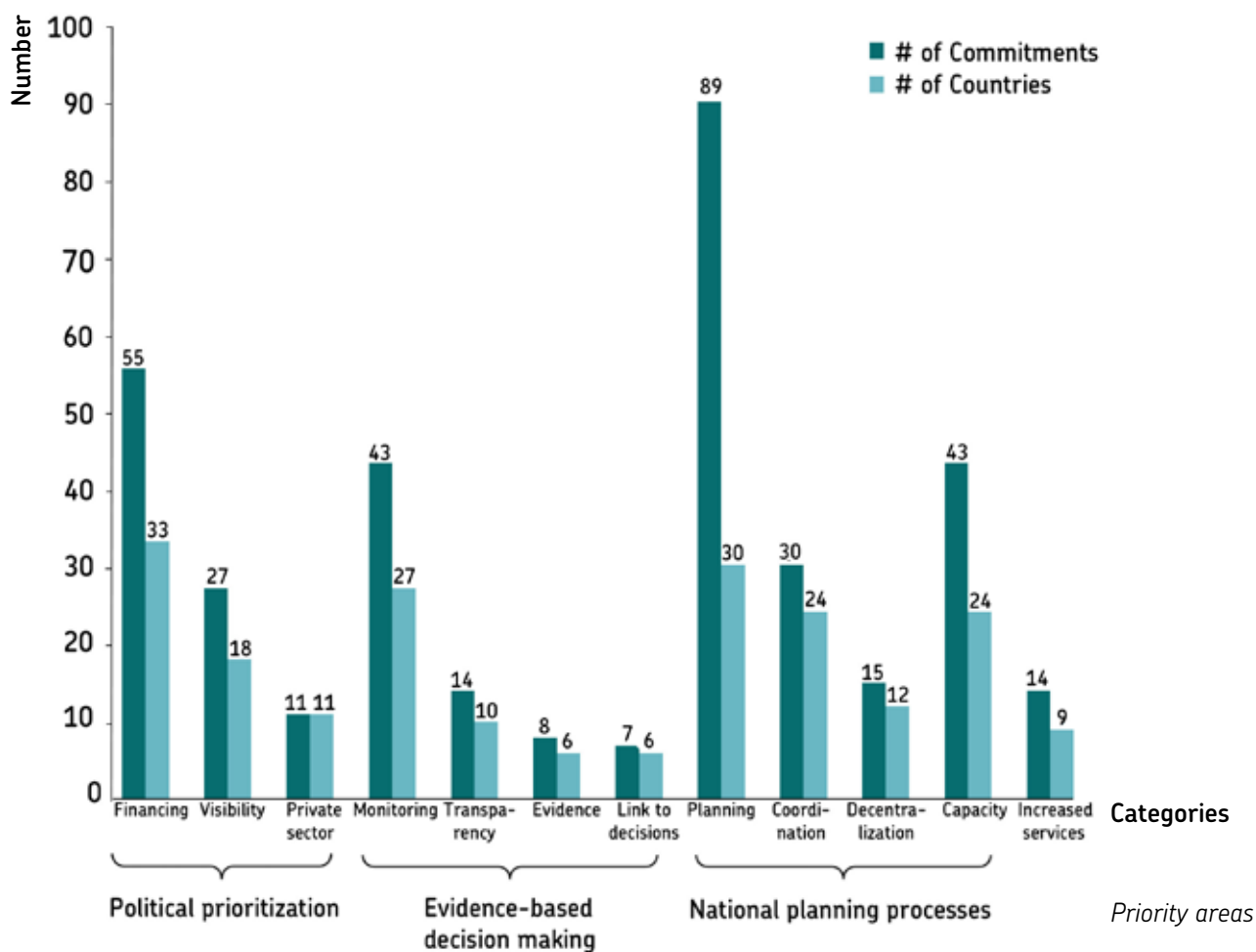
Follow-up calls: Key informant interviews with some country government focal points – as well as other supporting partners - were used to gather additional information and clarify the information submitted. A full list of participants interviewed by the SWA Secretariat is available in Annex 8

Analysis: In order to facilitate the analysis, the 355 specific commitments tabled by 37 developing countries and the 60 commitments tabled by 11 donors were grouped under the three SWA priority areas and further into 12 sub-categories⁴.

³ The SWA Secretariat communicates with teams of country-level SWA partners through a small number of government and development partner focal points, which are identified by partners on the ground. The intention is that these focal points convene the full team of SWA partners in a given country.

⁴ This categorization – into three priority areas and 12 sub-categories – was also used in the 2012 ‘Summary of 2012 SWA High Level Meeting Commitments’ report which was issued in June 2012. However, the figures published in the 2013 Progress Update are slightly different than the Summary of Commitments as some partners have provided clarification and added commitments during the reporting exercise. http://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/files/Summary_of_2012_SWA_HLM_commitments_August_2012.pdf

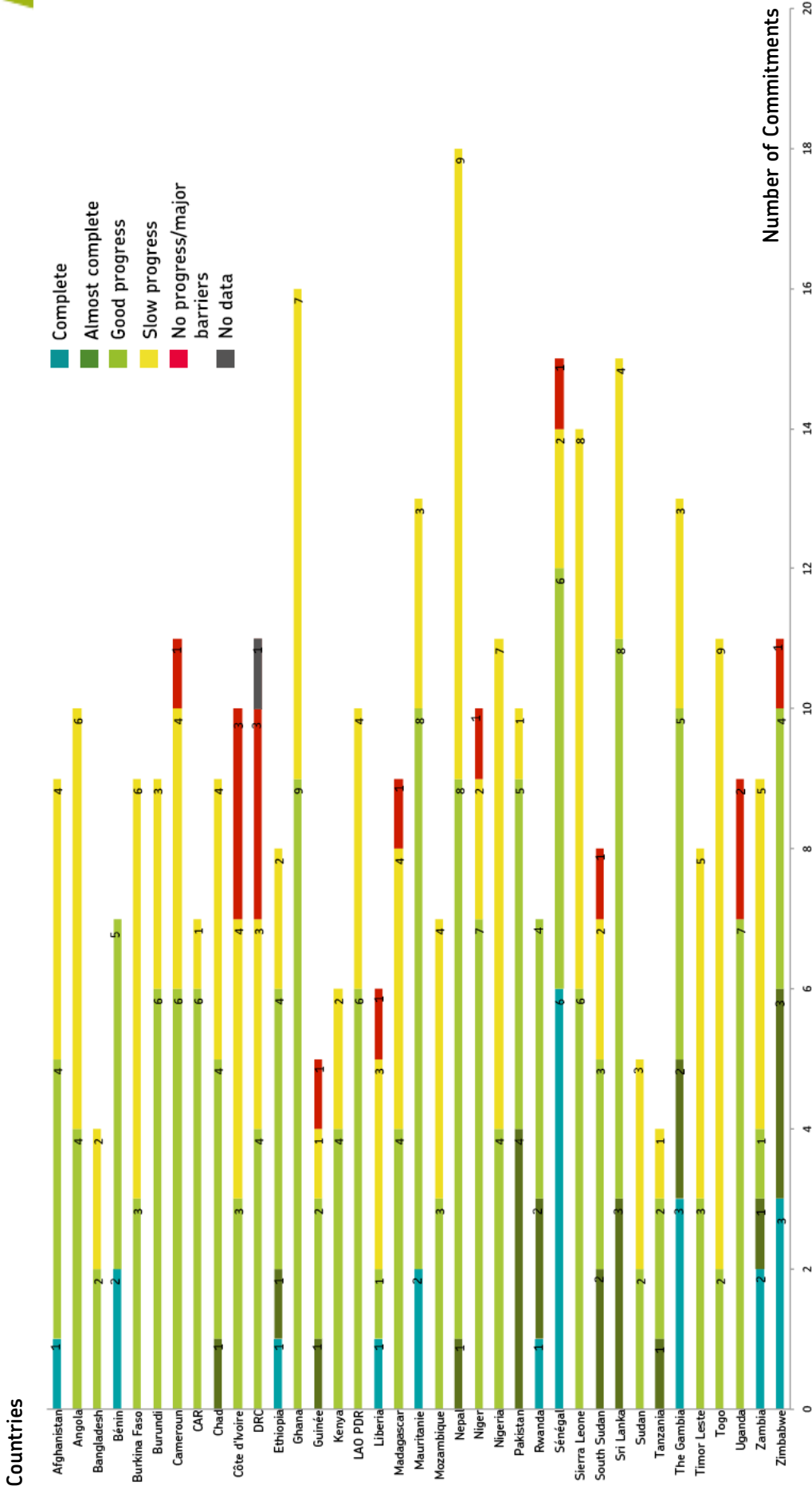
Figure 9: Number of commitments made by countries in each category

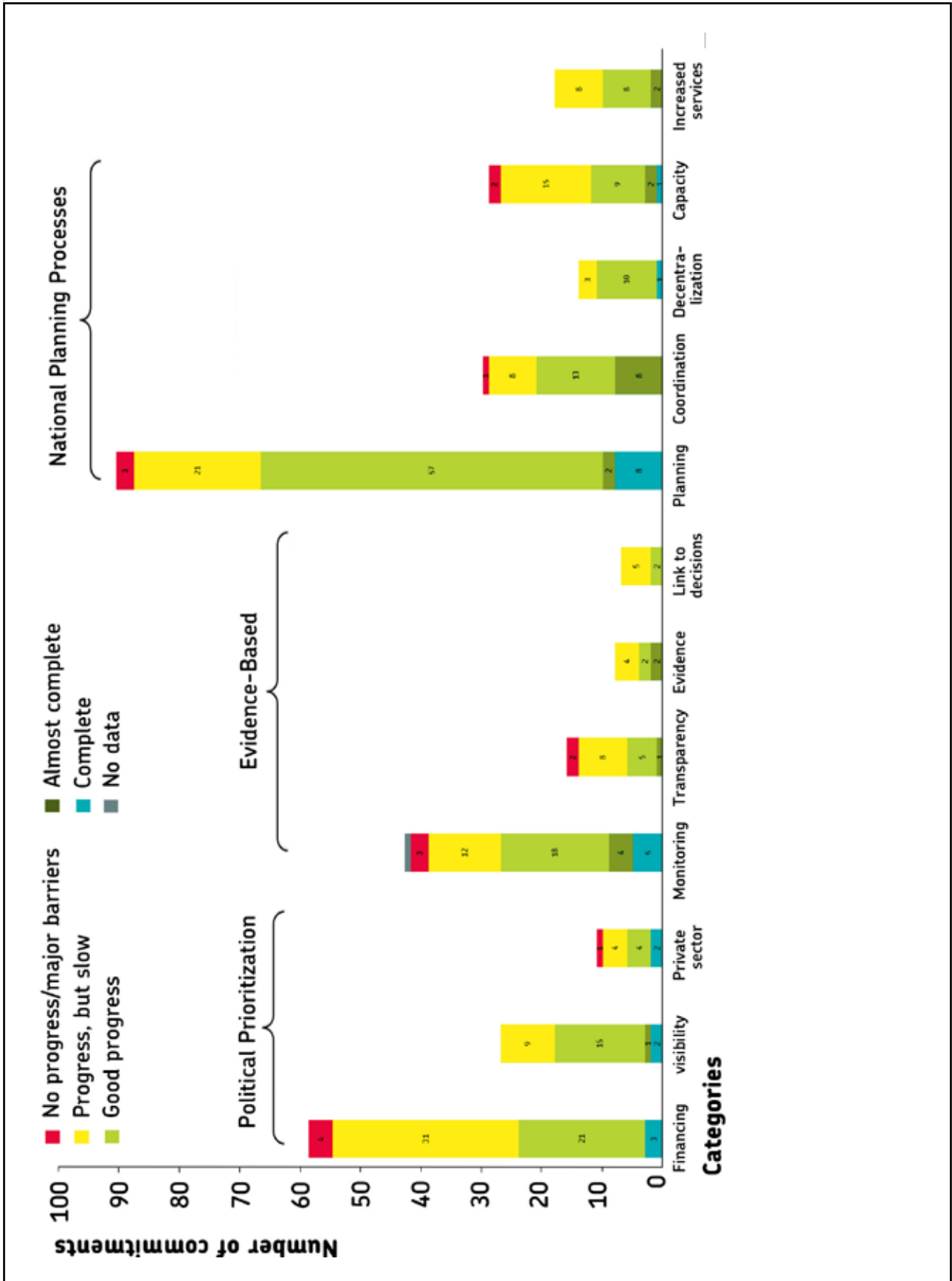


Since commitments are highly context-specific, it was not possible to develop common indicators. Each partner used its own indicators upon which to report progress. Therefore, there are significant limitations to comparing achievements across countries and across categories.

However, by analysing the full body of 'traffic light scores' and qualitative information submitted, along with information gained through key informant interviews, it was possible to develop key findings both on progress on commitments as well as on the impact of the SWA HLM and related preparatory process.

Annex 2. Developing countries: Progress status by country



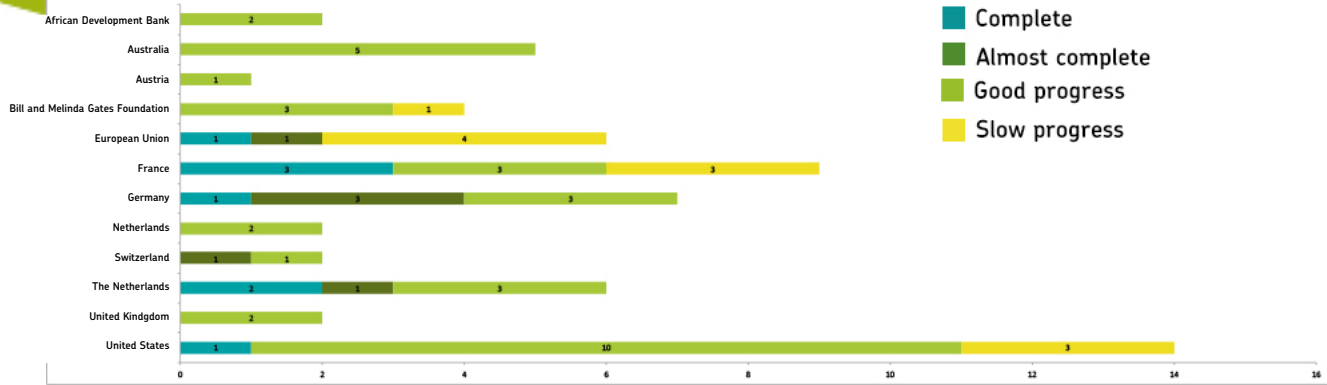


Annex 4. Developing countries: Mapping of countries by level of progress by category

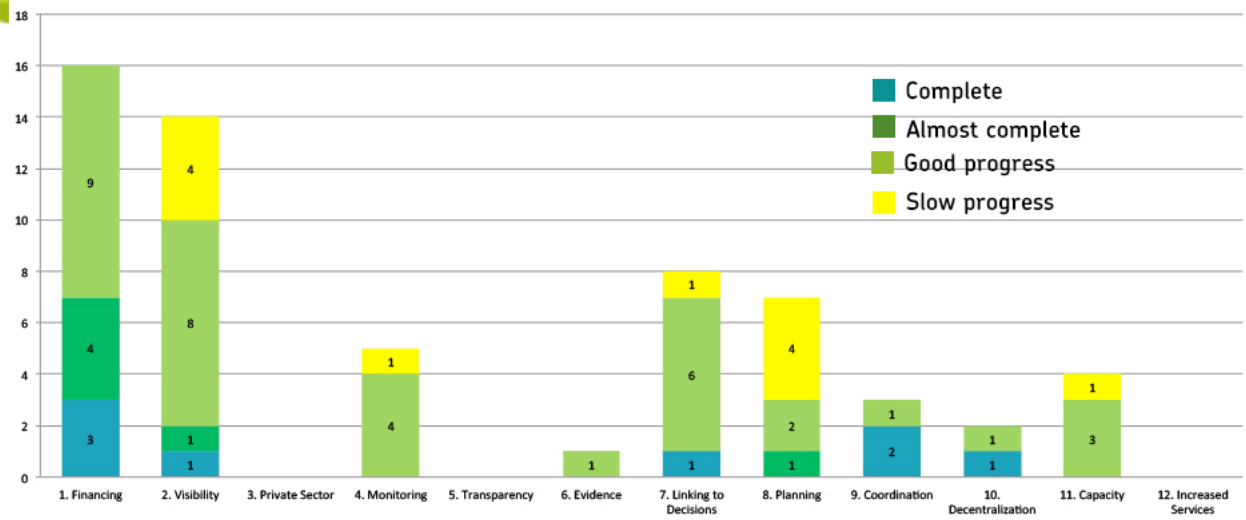
Categories	Completed	Almost completed	Good progress	Slow progress	Major barriers
1. Financing	Bénin Sénégal Zimbabwe	—	Bénin Burkina Faso Cameroun République Centrafricaine Chad DRC (2 Commitments) Kenya LAO PDR Mauritanie Nepal Niger (3 Commitments) Nigeria Pakistan Sénégal (2 Commitments) Sri Lanka (2 Commitments) Zimbabwe	Afghanistan Angola (2 Commitments) Bangladesh Burundi (3 Commitments) Cameroun Chad Côte d'Ivoire (2 Commitments) Ethiopia Ghana Guinée LAO PDR (2 Commitments) Liberia (2 Commitments) Madagascar Mauritanie Mozambique (2 Commitments) Pakistan Sierra Leone The Gambia Timor-Leste (2 Commitments) Togo (3 Commitments) Zambia	DRC Madagascar Niger Uganda
2. Visibility	Mauritanie The Gambia	Guinea Conakry	Bénin Burundi (2 Commitments) République Centrafricaine Chad Ghana Kenya (2 Commitments) LAO PDR Nepal Nigeria Pakistan Sierra Leone (2 Commitments) The Gambia Zambia	Angola Burkina Faso (2 Commitments) Chad Ethiopia Sierra Leone (2 Commitments) Zambia	—
3. Private Sector	Rwanda Sénégal	—	Afghanistan DRC LAO PDR Uganda	Burkina Faso Madagascar Nigeria Sri Lanka	Zimbabwe
4. Monitoring	Bénin Liberia Mauritanie The Gambia Zambia	Ethiopia Sri Lanka (2 Commitments) Zambia	Afghanistan Burundi Cameroun République Centrafricaine Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Liberia LAO PDR Madagascar (2 Commitments) Mauritanie Nigeria Pakistan Timor-Leste Uganda (2 Commitments) Zimbabwe (2 Commitments)	Afghanistan Angola Ghana Kenya LAO PDR Mauritanie Nigeria Sénégal Sierra Leone The Gambia (2 Commitments) Togo	Côte d'Ivoire (2 Commitments) South Sudan
5. Transparency	—	Zimbabwe	Angola Ghana Mauritanie (2 Commitments) Sénégal	Burkina Faso DRC Mauritanie Nepal Sénégal Togo Zambia	Côte d'Ivoire DRC
6. Evidence	—	Pakistan The Gambia	Ghana The Gambia	Afghanistan République Centrafricaine Ghana Nepal	—
7. Linking Evidence	—	—	Mauritanie Pakistan	Ghana Nepal (2 Commitments) South Sudan Timor-Leste	—

Categories	Completed	Almost completed	Good progress	Slow progress	Major barriers
8. Planning	Afghanistan Ethiopia Sénégal (4 Commitments) Zimbabwe (2 Commitments)	Rwanda South Sudan	Afghanistan (2 Commitments) Angola (2 Commitments) Bangladesh (2 Commitments) Bénin (2 Commitments) Burkina Faso (2 Commitments)- Burundi (2 Commitments) Cameroun (3 Commitments) République Centrafricaine (2 Commitments) Côte d'Ivoire (2 Commitments) Ethiopia (3 Commitments) Ghana (5 Commitments) Guinée Madagascar (2 Commitments) Nepal (2 Commitments) Niger Nigeria Pakistan Rwanda (3 Commitments) Sénégal (3 Commitments) Sierra Leone South Sudan Sri Lanka (2 Commitments) Sudan Tanzania The Gambia (3 Commitments) Timor-Leste (2 Commitments) Togo Uganda (4 Commitments)	Angola (2 Commitments) Bangladesh Cameroun Côte d'Ivoire (2 Commitments) Ghana Kenya Mozambique Nepal (4 Commitments) Niger Nigeria (3 Commitments) Sierra Leone Sri Lanka Timor-Leste Togo	Guinée Sénégal Uganda
9. Coordination	—	Nepal Pakistan (3 Commitments) Rwanda Tanzania The Gambia Zimbabwe	Angola Burundi Guinée Kenya LAO PDR (2 Commitments) Mauritanie Mozambique Nepal (2 Commitments) South Sudan Sri Lanka (2 Commitments)	Burkina Faso Cameroun Madagascar Mozambique Nigeria Sierra Leone Sudan Togo	DRC
10. Decentralization	Zambia	—	Bénin République Centrafricaine DRC Nepal (2 Commitments) Niger Sierra Leone Sri Lanka Tanzania Zimbabwe	Burkina Faso LAO PDR Sierra Leone	—
11. Capacity	The Gambia	South Sudan Sri Lanka	Cameroun Mauritanie Mozambique (2 Commitments) Rwanda Sierra Leone (2 Commitments) South Sudan Sri Lanka	Afghanistan Cameroun DRC (2 Commitments) Ghana Liberia Niger South Sudan Sri Lanka (2 Commitments) Sudan Tanzania Togo (2 Commitments) Zambia	Cameroun Liberia
12. Increased Services	—	Zimbabwe Chad	Chad (2 Commitments) Ethiopia Mauritanie Niger (2 Commitments) Sudan Togo	Chad (2 Commitments) Ghana Madagascar Nepal Sudan Timor-Leste Zambia	—

Annex 5: Donors: Progress status by donor



Annex 6: Donors: Progress status by category



Annex 7: Donors: Mapping of donors by level of progress by category

Categories	Completed	Almost completed	Good progress	Slow progress	Major barriers
1. Financing	EU France Germany	EU Switzerland Germany The Netherlands	African Development Bank (2 Commitments) Australia (3 Commitments) Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Switzerland Germany United Kingdom	—	—
2. Visibility	The Netherlands	Germany	Australia Germany The Netherlands (2 Commitments) USA (4 Commitments)	EU (3 Commitments) France	—
3. Private Sector	—	—	—	—	—
4. Monitoring	—	—	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation USA (2 Commitments) The Netherlands	USA	—
5. Transparency	—	—	—	—	—
6. Evidence	—	—	USA	—	—
7. Linking Evidence	France	—	Australia Germany United Kingdom The Netherlands USA (2 Commitments)	EU	—
8. Planning	—	Germany	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation USA	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation France USA (2 Commitments)	—
9. Coordination	The Netherlands USA	—	France	—	—
10. Decentralization	France	—	France	—	—
11. Capacity	—	—	Austria The Netherlands France	France	—
12. Increased Services	—	Germany The Netherlands	Australia Germany United Kingdom	—	—

Developing Countries

#	COUNTRY	CONTACT PERSON
1.	Guinea	Dr. Alpha Ibrahima Nabe Directeur Général Du Service National Des Points D'eau (SNAPE)
2.	Senegal	Amadou Diallo Coordonnateur Du PEPAM
3.	Mozambique	Messias Macie Ministério Das Obras Públicas E Habitação Direcção Nacional De Águas Gabinete De Planeamento E Controlo
4.	Burkina Faso	Denis Marie Sondo Directrice Générale De L'assainissement Des Eaux Usées Et Excréta(Dgaeue) Ministère De L'eau, Des Aménagements Hydrauliques Et De L'assainissement
5.	Chad	Moustapha Harouna WASH Specialist Unicef-CHAD
6.	Benin	Achille Aymard Kangni Kuessi Chef Du Service Qualité De L'Eau De Boisson Et Assainissement De Base Ministère De La Santé Du Benin
7.	Nepal	Nanda Khanal
8.	The Gambia	Sana Jawara Chief Public Health Officer Senior Divisional Engineer Ministry of Urban Development Ministry Of Health & Social Welfare
9.	Kenya	Benjamin Murkomen Wash Hub-M & E Officer (Wits Member). Division Of Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion Department Of Environmental Health. Ministry Of Public Health & Sanitation
10.	Burundi	Niyonzima Tite Dg Iha/ Mem/ Burundi
11.	Liberia	Abdul Hafiz Koroma National Coordinator National Water Sanitation And Hygiene Promotion Committee Ministry Of Public Works Complex
12.	Sri Lanka	Ananda Jayaweera Technical Adviser Water Sanitation Sector
13.	DRC	Boukari Tare Wash Specialist UNICEF Kinshasa DRC
14.	Cote d'Ivoire	Marie Claire Kabran Guehi Chef de Projet ATPC au Ministère de la Construction, de l'Assainissement et de l'Urbanisme Ingénieur Génie Civil Master en gestion de projets

Annex 8: List of Key informant interviews - Donors

Donors

#	DONOR	CONTACT PERSON
1.	Germany	Almut Nagel Desk Officer Water / Urban Development Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development German Development Cooperation
2.	Australia	Marcus Howard Senior Infrastructure Specialist -Water Economics, Rural Development, Infrastructure & Research Branch Australian Agency For International Development
3.	U.S.A	Heather Skilling Senior Water and Sanitation Advisor USAID Water Office
4.	Austria	Robert Burtscher The Operational Unit of the Austrian Development Cooperation Water and Sanitation

Annex 9: Compilation of self-reporting on commitments by donors and developing countries

The compilation of reports submitted by developing countries, donors and development banks is available in an excel table which can be found at:

<http://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/hlm2012statementscommitmentsandevidence.html>