An introduction to the profiles

In 2016, the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) global partnership identified four Collaborative Behaviours that, if jointly adopted by governments and development partners, would improve long-term performance and sustainability in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. SWA has also developed a monitoring strategy with a set of indicators to assess progress on the four Collaborative Behaviours.

Based on publicly available data, the country profiles provide an overview of how both the government and development partners are applying the Behaviours. Information regarding the government and development partners is presented side-by-side to highlight areas of success and to encourage mutual accountability. The 2017 country profiles are the first round of profiles for the Collaborative Behaviours and they may be further refined moving forward.

Using the profiles

These profiles are intended as a resource for countries and development partners. While the profiles are not completely exhaustive, by bringing together relevant available data they provide an overall summary of how governments and development partners are working in the sector and a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviours to strengthen long-term performance. For example, both countries and development partners can use the profiles to see how well they and others are applying the Collaborative Behaviours and identify areas that may need more effort and/or resources.

Because of limitations in the availability of data, many of the profiles contain considerable data gaps. However, it is hoped that they will still serve to catalyze discussions, and trigger action to ensure these gaps are addressed in future monitoring rounds.

About development partners’ responses

A main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partner data in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated for Kenya, 2016/17*, which provided feedback specifically on the country’s (out of 21 ESAs) that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. Because not all ESAs answered the GLAAS ESA survey for all countries (they each select a few to answer their top 4 countries), the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from ESAs to better show their work in countries.

Behaviour 1

A clear and legally binding commitment to behaviour change is of critical importance to help countries demonstrate political will to change. As such, it is a prerequisite for progress on the other Collaborative Behaviours.

In order to avoid placing a burden on countries, SWA has leveraged existing monitoring initiatives and data sources for the country profiles. Information for the profiles is drawn from the most recently available data from GLAAS, OECD-CRS, CPIA and PEFA. While these sources provide a significant amount of information, the information is not available for all countries or development partners.

These country profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies (including donors and multilateral organisations), civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at http://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/profiles.

For additional information, please contact: glaas@who.int or info@sanitationandwaterforall.org

Background on the SWA Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector is facing a major funding gap. In 2015, the proportion of the global population lacking access to safe drinking water and sanitation was 10% respectively, and it is estimated that this will reach 3.5% by 2030. In order to reach ambitious global targets, more funding is needed. In 2016, the Global Sanitation Forum 2016 highlighted the need to double the amount of funding to reach the targets by 2030.

In order to achieve this, SWA is calling on governments, development partners and other actors to commit to a set of Collaborative Behaviours that will help to strengthen the WASH sector. The Collaborative Behaviours aim to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of WASH sector investment and bring together relevant available data they provide an overall summary of how governments and development partners are working in the sector and a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviours to strengthen long-term performance. For example, both countries and development partners can use the profiles to see how well they and others are applying the Collaborative Behaviours and identify areas that may need more effort and/or resources.

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* In the future, development partners should be encouraged to provide their own feedback for the profiles.
ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES

**INDICATORS**

1. **Increasing trend in government commitment (plan)**
2. **Government leadership of sector planning processes**
3. **Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training**
4. **Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training**
5. **Development partners using country public financial management systems**
6. **Partly**
7. **Proportion of water and sanitation ODA where participatory development and good governance (PDGG) is principal**
8. **Percentage of ERP running on country government computers**
9. **Development partners using country public financial management systems**
10. **Insufficient data**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

1. **BMZ, DGIS, Finland, Switzerland**
2. **AfDB, BMZ, EC, Water.org**
3. **Insufficient data**
4. **DGIS, JICA, Sida, BMZ, EC, Water.org**

**GOVERNMENT**

1. **BMZ, DGIS, Finland, Switzerland**
2. **AfDB, BMZ, EC, Water.org**
3. **Insufficient data**
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STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS

**INDICATORS**

1. **Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow for budgeting and tracking public expenditure**
2. **Performance management**
3. **Public sector procurement information**
4. **Quality of public financial management information**
5. **Insufficient data**
6. **Supreme Audit Institution publishes reports on WASH**
7. **Insufficient data**
8. **Development partners using country public financial management systems**
9. **Partly**
10. **Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

1. **BMZ, DGIS, Finland, Switzerland**
2. **AfDB, BMZ, EC, Water.org**
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USE ONE INFORMATION AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY PLATFORM BUILT AROUND A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER, GOVERNMENT-LED CYCLE OF PLANNING, MONITORING, AND LEARNING

**INDICATORS**

1. **A formal government-led multi-stakeholder decision-making mechanism exists**
2. **Remuneration and in-kind staff change management are in place**
3. **Reporting on results in multiple frameworks for monitoring (e.g., plans, WASH Strategic Framework, evaluation processes, and reports)**
4. **Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes**
5. **Insufficient data**
6. **Development partners using country public financial management systems**
7. **Partly**
8. **Data not available**
9. **Development partners using country public financial management systems**
10. **Insufficient data**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

1. **BMZ, DGIS, Finland, Switzerland**
2. **AfDB, BMZ, EC, Water.org**
3. **Insufficient data**
4. **DGIS, JICA, Sida, BMZ, EC, Water.org**

**GOVERNMENT**

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KENYA – SIDA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS COUNTRY PROFILE – 2017

http://sanitation4allforall.org
### Completeness of annual financial reports
- Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise
- Quality of budget and financial management information

Data not available

### Netherlands
- Public sector budget and expenditure reporting enables the number and cost of civil servants working at central, regional and local levels to be estimated for different sectors

### Japan
- Multi-sector coordination process bases its work on agreed national plan
- A formal government-led multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism exists for sector planning and review

### Procurement methods
- Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll
- Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data

### Governance
-完善和使用国家系统
- Development partners adhere to country planning processes and adaptive procurement
  - Percentage of ODA going using country procurement systems (%)  
  - ODA allocated to strengthening or developing (in the absence of) monitoring and evaluation systems

### Stakeholder, government-led cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning
- Insufficient data
- Use one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-stakeholder, government-led cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning

### Development partners adhere to country planning processes and adaptive procurement
- ODA allocated to strengthening or developing (in the absence of) monitoring and evaluation systems
- Stakeholder, government-led cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning

### Use one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-stakeholder, government-led cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning
- Data not available
- Insufficient data
- Use one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-stakeholder, government-led cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning

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**INDICATORS**

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<th>Completeness of annual financial reports</th>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td>Quality of budget and financial management information</td>
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**GOVERNMENT**

- Netherlands

**TOP 5 EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements)**

1. International Development Association (World Bank)
2. African Development Fund (AfDB)
3. USAID
4. BMGF, DGIS, WB
5. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

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<td>2.2</td>
<td>Proportion of water and sanitation ODA where participatory development and good governance (PDGG) is principal (and/or significant) objective</td>
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A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists

Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly agreed standards (e.g. MoU, SWAp)

Development partners adhere to country’s procurement systems and agree to use one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-stakeholder framework

Development partners adhere to country’s financial management systems

BMZ, DGIS, Finland

BMZ, DGIS, Finland

BMZ, DGIS, Finland, Switzerland

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Three country profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies (including donors and multi-beneficiary entities), civil society, and research and learning institutes. A full list of partners can be found at [http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/). For additional information, please contact [glaas@who.int](mailto:glaas@who.int) or [sanitationandwaterforall.org](http://sanitationandwaterforall.org).
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