### BUILD SUSTAINABLE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR FINANCING STRATEGIES THAT INTEGRATE FINANCIAL DATA FROM TAXES, TARIFFS, AND TRANSFERS AS WELL AS ESTIMATES FOR NON-TARIFF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

#### INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Access to services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Income data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Behaviour data</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Data gaps and uncertainties</td>
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#### SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS: COUNTRY PROFILES 2017

**Background on the SWA Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles**

The World Health Organization (WHO), through the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) is leading the monitoring of the behaviours.

In order to avoid placing a burden on countries, SWA has 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, CSE, CSOs and EPA. While these sources provide a significant amount of data on the indicators, some information is not available for all countries or development partners.

These country profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from country, bilateral and multilateral NGOs, civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/partners.

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

#### 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 Collaborative Behaviours. The information regarding the government and development partners is presented side-by-side to highlight areas of success and encourage mutual accountability.

The 2017 country profiles are the first round of profiles to 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 overview of how both government and development partners are working in the sector and a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviors to strengthen long-term sector 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 the areas that may require 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 Maldives, no ESA provided feedback specifically on the country (out of 25 ESAs that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESA answered the GLAAS survey for Maldives (they were asked to select the 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 all countries.

#### Table 1: Target Setting and Data Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Financial targets</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Data collection guidelines</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 2: Data Collection Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Data availability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Data accuracy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Data reliability</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SANITATION

Japan

Data not available

Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems

Data not available

A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with

Data not available

France

Data not available

Data not available

Supreme Audit Institution independence

Data not available

Mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups)

Data not available

Public access to procurement information

Data not available

Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise

Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data

Supreme Audit Institution publishes reports on WASH

Existence of payroll audits to identify control weaknesses and/or ghost workers

Japan

International Development Association (World Bank)

Data not available

Completeness of annual financial reports

Data not available

4

Japan

Coordination process is documented and publicly accessible

Data not available

Public sector budget and expenditure reporting enables the number and cost of civil servants working at

Data not available

Hygiene promotion

Data not available

Donors providing ODA to support strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

Data not available

The mechanism applies evidence-based decision-making, including consideration of agreed indicators (e.g. access,

Quality of budget and financial management information

Institutional WASH (e.g. schools and health care facilities)

Data are timely, reliable and endorsed by a multi-stakeholder forum

Japan

International Development Association (World Bank)

Data not available

Insufficient data

Government national WASH plan through an informal arrangement (e.g. MoU, compact)

Donors have signed an agreement (i.e. MoU, compact) with the government that cites support to government-

Public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted good practices

Data not available

Percentage of ODA spending using country procurement system (%)

Development partners that adhere to country planning processes and policies

Data not available

Development partners adhere to country systems

No information

5

Data not available

7

Data not available

Rural plan

Rural plan

Schools

Schools

Rural plan

Rural plan

Schools

Schools

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## BEHAVIOUR 1

**ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Top-down government-led sector planning process</strong></td>
<td>Same level of effort</td>
<td>Same level of effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. A regularly reviewed, government-led national plan is in place and implemented</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. A government national water and sanitation plan is in place and implemented</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Public sector budget and expenditure reporting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The number and cost of civil servants are publicly accessible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The annual public expenditure report on WASH is publicly accessible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>Policy and planning processes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Policy and planning processes consist of clear communication mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Policy and planning processes consist of clear communication mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Policy and planning processes are transparent and publicly accessible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>Coordination process</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with responsibilities for WASH (e.g. Education, Agriculture, Health, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. A multi-sector coordination process is in place and agreed national plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. The mechanisms established for intersectoral cooperation are well-coordinated and work together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. A coordinated approach to sector planning is in place and agreed national plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Coordination processes are transparent and publicly accessible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## BEHAVIOUR 2

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow for financially sound investments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Compliance with financial rules and regulations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Approval processes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Public tender procurement procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Quality of financial reporting and management information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Quality of public sector management and quality of services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Supervision of financial systems</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Independent supervision of financial systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Internal controls of changes to personnel records and the payroll</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. <strong>Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Policy and plan coverage targets for rural plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Policy and plan coverage targets for urban plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Policy and plan coverage targets for schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>Development partners adhere to country planning processes and mechanisms</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Development partners adhere to country planning processes and mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. <strong>ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes as proportion of ODA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes as proportion of ODA</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. <strong>ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes as proportion of ODA</strong></td>
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</table>

## BEHAVIOUR 3

**USE ONE INFORMATION AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY PLATFORM BUILT AROUND A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER, GOVERNMENT-LED CYCLE OF PLANNING, MONITORING, AND LEARNING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Use of one information and mutual accountability platform</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. A national government-led data collection platform used to monitor outcomes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Is national level data for drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene available and is transparent?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Are routine monitoring systems in place and accessible?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Are data used to inform decision-making?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Data are collected on a regular basis and used to improve WASH systems</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d. The public sector budget and expenditure reporting enables the number and cost of civil servants working at the national level to be clearly identified</td>
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</table>

## MALDIVES — SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS COUNTRY PROFILE — 2017

http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/
SANITATION

1. A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with responsibilities for WASH.
2. Members of the public have an effective mechanism to file complaints regarding WASH services.
3. Multi-sector coordination process bases its work on agreed national plan.
4. Information and results are accessible to all stakeholders (i.e. data are reported in a usable format).
5. Properly defined and managed strategy target set.
6. The public sector budget and expenditure reporting mechanism enables the number and cost of public servants working in WASH activities to be estimated.
7. A formally established process is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.
8. The mechanism applies evidence-based decision-making, including consideration of agreed indicators (e.g. access, rural plans).
9. Internal audit and financial management systems are in place to ensure the sound management of public funds allocated to WASH as well as the accountability to health improvement.
10. Donors providing ODA to support strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems.
11. The mechanism has been operational for at least 10 years.
12. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).

GOVERNMENT

1. A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with responsibilities for WASH.
2. Members of the public have an effective mechanism to file complaints regarding WASH services.
3. Multi-sector coordination process bases its work on agreed national plan.
4. Information and results are accessible to all stakeholders (i.e. data are reported in a usable format).
5. Public sector budget and expenditure reporting mechanism enables the number and cost of civil servants working in WASH activities to be estimated.
6. A mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally.
7. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems.
8. The mechanism has been operational for at least 10 years.
9. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).
10. A formally established process is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.
11. The mechanism applies evidence-based decision-making, including consideration of agreed indicators (e.g. access, rural plans).
12. Internal audit and financial management systems are in place to ensure the sound management of public funds allocated to WASH as well as the accountability to health improvement.
13. Donors providing ODA to support strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems.
14. The mechanism has been operational for at least 10 years.
15. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

1. A formally established process is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.
2. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).
3. Data collected are used to inform decision-making (i.e. results are incorporated into country monitoring systems or donor results).
4. The mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally.
5. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems.
6. A formally established process is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.
7. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).
8. A mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally.
9. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems.
10. A formally established process is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.
11. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).
12. A mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally.
13. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems.
14. A formally established process is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.
15. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).

PARTNERS

1. A mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally.
2. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems.
3. A formally established process is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.
4. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).
5. A mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally.
6. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems.
7. A formally established process is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.
8. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).
9. A mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally.
10. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems.
11. A formally established process is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.
12. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).
13. A mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally.
14. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems.
15. A formally established process is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.
16. A national assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment).

BEHAVIOUR

1. 1.1 A regularly reviewed, government-led national plan for WASH is in place and implemented.
2. 1.2 A formal government-led multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism exists to set planning and review framework.
3. 3.3 The degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and the payroll data.
4. 4.3 The mechanism applies evidence-based decision-making, including consideration of agreed indicators (e.g. access, rural plans).
5. 4.6 The mechanism has been operational for at least 10 years.
6. 4.13 The mechanism has been operational for at least 10 years.
7. 4.14 The mechanism has been operational for at least 10 years.
8. 4.15 The mechanism has been operational for at least 10 years.
Background on the SWA Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles

The World Health Organization (WHO), through the UN Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) is leading the monitoring of the behaviours.

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

These country profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies (including donors and multi-beneficiary organizations), civil society, and research and learning institutes. A full list of partners can be found at http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/partners/

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

INDICATORS

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<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Make available to teams, training, and staff sources and feedback to contribute to the GLAAS data</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Information available in knowledge bases and repositories (main donor)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. WHO budget is available free of government ministries and institutions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. WHO government expenditure report on available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. WHO government expenditure report on available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. WHO government expenditure report on available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Data on water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Data on water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. WHO government expenditure report on available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>10. WHO government expenditure report on available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. WHO government expenditure report on available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS: COUNTRY PROFILES 2017

An introduction to the profiles

In 2014, 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 Behaviour. Information regarding the government and development partners is provided side-by-side to highlight areas of success and 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 overview of how governments and development partners are working in the sector and a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviour to strengthen long-term sector 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 those that may require 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 catalyse discussion, 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. While many of the data sources are from the GLAAS 2016/17 ESA survey unless otherwise stated for Bolivia, WHO has provided feedback specifically on the country (out of 21 ESAs that responded to the GLAAS 2016/17 ESA survey). Because not all donors answered the data survey, for each country (where each add-on answers for 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.
WASH budgets are available from government ministries and institutions in Japan. The percentage and total amount shown is based on annual average disbursement from 2013 to 2015; Source: OECD-CRS, 2016. There is no general budget support for the WASH sector from the World Bank. Data not available.

UNICEF

Inequalities are assessed for “poor populations” (for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion) (GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey).

Data not available.

WB loans are signed by WB. This could include sector investment plans and medium-term expenditure frameworks. Data for this indicator are not country specific. Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey.

A plan sets out targets to achieve and provides details on implementation (based on policies where these exist). It indicates how the responsible entity will respond to organizational requirements, type of service, and capacity constraints (Sanitation). In the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey, the World Bank provided information on how it works in all countries. World Bank has different methods for providing grants and loans to improve sanitation and hygiene, but it is not clear how they align with the Collaborative Behaviors.

Sanitation

Quality of budgetary and financial management assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management systems, and timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts. Source: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=country-policy-and-institutional-assessment, annual surveys.

To provide proper management and accountability, public expenditure management systems need to be transparent and accountable, and to ensure that expenditure follows policy and is not overspent in any way.

World Bank: The World Bank was established to help developing countries achieve sustainable development. The World Bank indicates that it supports the Collaborative Behaviors, particularly in the provision of technical support to member countries.

Ten reasons to support the Collaborative Behaviours (sanitation and water)

a. Information on how the Collaborative Behaviours (sanitation and water) work is available at: http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/partners/

b. Development partners include civil society, nongovernmental organizations, donors and others involved in aid development.

c. About development partners' responses

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 discussion, and trigger action to ensure these gaps are addressed in future monitoring rounds. In order to avoid placing a burden on countries, SWA has leveraged existing monitoring initiatives and data sources for the country profiles. Using the profiles, 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 both the government and development partners are working in the sector and a starting point for discussion on how to improve behaviors to strengthen long-term sector performance. For example, both countries and development partners can use the profiles to see how well they and others are applying the Collaborative Behaviors and identify those that may require 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 discussion, 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 (ESAs) survey. All development partner data are from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Walda, all ESA-ESAs provided feedback specifically on the country (out of 25 ESAs that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESAs answered the same ESA-ESAs survey, for each country the authors used the answers for their top 6-10 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.

Background on the SWA Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles

The World Health Organization (WHO), through the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) is leading the monitoring of the 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 the GLAAS, OECD, CEIS, CPAA and IFAD. While these sources provide a significant amount of data on the indicators, some information is not available for all countries or development partners.

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

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

SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS: COUNTRY PROFILES 2017

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.