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 harmonized 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, CEU, CPA, and EMA. 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 countries, official development assistance agencies (excluding donors and multiple bilateral assistance agencies), 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.

ZIMBABWE

SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIORS: 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 Behaviours. Information regarding the government and development partners is presented side-by-side to highlight areas of strength and weakness. The country profiles are the first step in identifying areas that may require enhanced focus and/or resources.

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 discussion on how to improve behaviors to strengthen long-term sustainability. 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 require enhanced focus 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 2014-2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners make the profiles from the GLAAS 2014-2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Zimbabwe, three ESA’s (the European Union, the Netherlands and the Government of Switzerland) provided data to the GLAAS 2014-2017 ESA survey. Because not all ESA’s provided data to the GLAAS 2014-2017 ESA survey (for example when one or more partners did not respond to the survey for their top 14 countries), the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from ESA’s to better show their work in the country.

The profile of change in drinking-water in urban areas, however, should be interpreted with caution. Because of data limitations, the results are based on expert assessment and ECNi surveys. In the European Union, the Netherlands and Switzerland, the data is based on a survey conducted in selected cities.

For additional information on the Collaborative Behaviours, please visit: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaxaas/
Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes

Strengthen and use country systems

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

Indicators

Government

Development Partners

1. Completeness of annual financial reports

☑️

☑️

2. Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll

Data not available

100%

17

3. A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with responsibilities for WASH

Sweden

Data not available

Data not available

Switzerland

100%

14

4. Procurement methods

Donors providing ODA to support strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems

Australia

Switzerland

UNICEF

Germany

0%

59%

5. Level of disaggregation allows for assessment of inequalities

 nivel de desagregación de inequidades

Data not available

Data not available

6. Data collected are used to inform decision-making (i.e. results are incorporated into country monitoring systems or reviews and donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems)

Level of disaggregation allows for assessment of inequalities

Sweden

Data not available

Data not available

7. National assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment)

Sweden

Data not available

Data not available

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

5

8. Urban plan

Sweden

Data not available

Data not available

9. Strengthening or development of WASH systems as appropriate (in terms of WASH maintenance and management)

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

8

10. Development partner support for country plans/programmes as appropriate (in terms of WASH maintenance and management)

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

13

11. Development partner support for country plans/programmes as appropriate (in terms of WASH maintenance and management)

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

8
**BEHAVIOUR 1**

**ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

**INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regularly reviewed, governmentabilisation plan for WASH is in place and implemented</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Water, sanitation, hygiene</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Drinking water</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Higher provision</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Institutional WASH e.g. health and school sanitation</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Policy implementation enters budget process</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Policy implementation seeks broader ownership</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEHAVIOUR 2**

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

**INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow to clearly identify governance gaps</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Implementation of procurement principles</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Procurement methods</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Public access to procurement information</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Quality assurance management standards</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Adequate internal resource management and quality of authorities</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Assurance for timely payment of suppliers</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEHAVIOUR 3**

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

**INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A national government-led multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism exists for sector planning and review</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities (e.g. MoU, SWAp) with responsibility for WASH</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Development partners using country public financial management systems</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mechanisms of coordination and peer review agencies (national and multilateral) are operational and effective</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mechanisms of coordination and peer review agencies provide information on progress and deliverable outcomes</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mechanisms of coordination and peer review agencies provide information on constraints and challenges</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mechanisms of coordination and peer review agencies provide guidance and advice to governments</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Development partners that are new and popular participate in national coordination platforms</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of GOV spending using country government systems (%)</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Routine collection of data on water and sanitation services</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A review mechanism is in place to assess progress</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. An independent, accountable, and transparent mechanism exists</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Data are timely, reliable and endorsed by a multi-stakeholder forum</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Routine data collection and analysis</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Data collection through partnership programs (United monitoring systems)</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Reuse of data collected in other systems</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Routine coordination on data collection and analysis</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ZIMBABWE — SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIORS COUNTRY PROFILE — 2017**
**BEHAVIOUR 1**
Enhance Government Leadership of Sector Planning Processes

**INDICATORS**

1. Regularly reviewed, government-driven institutional plan for WASH is in place and implemented

2. Drinking water

3. Recreation of water

4. Higher provision

5. Institutional WASH e.g. staff and health sanctioned

6. Policy change capacity index of health services

7. Policy analysis specific meets to health services

**DATA**

**GOVERNMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

**BEHAVIOUR 2**
Strengthen and Use Country Systems

**INDICATORS**

1. Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow to timely implementing projects

2. Implementation of performance management

3. Detailed procurement methods

4. Public procurement information

5. Qualities change internal management systems

6. Quality check in management and quality of initiatives

7. Internal controls of changes to personnel records and the payroll

8. Programmes that include harmonization of national and sector indicators

**DATA**

**GOVERNMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

---

**INDICATORS**

1. Data collected through program partners focused on country monitoring systems

2. Data collected through program partners focused on country monitoring systems

**DATA**

**GOVERNMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

---

**INDICATORS**

1. Policy and plan specific measures to reach vulnerable groups

2. Development partners adhere to country planning and execution guidelines

3. Percentage of ODA spending using country government systems (%) - Torres, M., Governmental and Other External Support Agencies in terms of water and sanitation aid, (2011–11 disbursements)

**DATA**

**GOVERNMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

---

2. Development partners adhering country public financial management systems - Torres, M., Governmental and Other External Support Agencies in terms of water and sanitation aid, (2011–11 disbursements)

**DATA**

**GOVERNMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

---

3. Proportion of ODA allocated to strengthening country systems compared to WASH infrastructure projects - Torres, M., Governmental and Other External Support Agencies in terms of water and sanitation aid, (2011–11 disbursements)

**DATA**

**GOVERNMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

---

**BEHAVIOUR 3**
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 review mechanism exists

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

3. Developing innovative strategies to support inclusion of different stakeholders

4. Donor-driven monitoring and evaluation systems

5. Use of sectorial and institutional frameworks for monitoring systems

**DATA**

**GOVERNMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

---

2. Monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH

3. Monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH

4. Data collected through program partners focused on country monitoring systems

5. Data collected through program partners focused on country monitoring systems

**DATA**

**GOVERNMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

---

1. Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow to timely implementing projects

2. Development partners adhere to country planning and execution guidelines

3. Percentage of ODA spending using country government systems (%) - Torres, M., Governmental and Other External Support Agencies in terms of water and sanitation aid, (2011–11 disbursements)
Background on the SWA Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) are leading the monitoring of the 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 AGLAS, OECD, CSOs, UNICEF and traditional surveys. 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 countries, external support agencies (including donors and multi-bi-lateral agencies), 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:玻璃水土保持办公室@联合国组织水土保持办公室

ZIMBABWE
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.

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 behaviors 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 source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2016/17 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners – as the profiles are from the GLAAS 2016/17 ESA survey unless otherwise stated – for Zimbabwe, free ESA(*) provided feedback specifically on the country (out of 21 ESAs that responded to the GLAAS 2016/17 ESA survey. Because not all ESAs included in the GLAAS 2016/17 ESA survey, for reasons other than providing adequate feedback, the remaining 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 these areas.

Note: (*) ESA, External Support Agency.

For more information, please visit: http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/partners/
**Behaviour**

**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 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 a broad overview of how governments and development partners are working in the sector and a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviors 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 gaps 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 partners (as well as the profiles from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated) for Zimbabwe, five ESAs (21–25) have provided feedback to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. Because not all ESAs responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey (for example, some did not provide feedback for Zambian country profiles), the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from ESA’s 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 GLAAS, OECD, CSO, CPA and ESA data. 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 countries, external support agencies (including donors and multiple bilateral agencies), civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at: http://www.sanitationwaterforall.org/estado.html

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

---

**Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>