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

There is no general budget support for the WASH sector from the World Bank. WASH budgets are available from government ministries and institutions.

The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of service delivery, anti-corruption efforts, and the ability of governments to implement policies and programs effectively and efficiently.

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

Dimensions 1-3 and 6 are PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) scores, based on an A to D scale (https://pefa.org/content/pefa-framework).

Dimensions 4 and 5 are CPIA (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) scores based on a 1.0 to 6.0 scale.

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available for other donors

Finance or equivalent

EC, WB

ICA, Sida, AfDB;

Design and layout L’IV Com Sàrl, Villars-sous-Yens, Switzerland.

Notes that all World Bank investments and results are in the public domain.

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 IWSW, OECD, ECL, CPA and EDAF. While these sources provide a significant amount of data in 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-beneficiary organizations), civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at: https://sanitationandwaterforall.org/partners/

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

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 Collaborative Behaviours. 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 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 data available 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 behaviours 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 areas that may require more effort or resources.

Because of limitations in the availability of data, many of the profiles contain considerable data gaps. However, it’s hoped that they will still serve to catalyse discussion, and trigger an effort 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 included in the profiles were asked to complete the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey as part of a broader Behaviours survey. Because not all data are available for every country, some other information has to be filled in. For example, some ESA scores can apply only to a limited set of countries, while other country data are not necessarily country-specific.

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 country.
**BEHAVIOUR 1**

**ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

**INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Regularity increased, government institutionalized (i.e. the WASH is in place and implemented)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Institutional WASH (e.g. schools and health care facilities)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>If only planning coverage for specific WASH sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>If only specific measures to reduce public corruption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOVERNMENT**

| France | Data not available |

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

| Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation |

Data not available

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**BEHAVIOUR 2**

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

**INDICATORS**

| 1 | Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted good practices |
| 2 | Percentage of ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training |
| 3 | Development partners using country public financial management systems |
| 4 | Percentage of ODA spending using country procurement system(s) (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements) |
| 5 | Development partners using country public financial management systems |
| 6 | Development partners using country public financial management systems |

**GOVERNMENT**

| France | Insufficient data |

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

| AFD, WaterAid |

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**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 | Data collected through partner programs feedback on country monitoring systems |
| 3 | Data collected through partner programs feedback on country monitoring systems |
| 4 | Data collected through partner programs feedback on country monitoring systems |
| 5 | Data collected through partner programs feedback on country monitoring systems |
| 6 | Data collected through partner programs feedback on country monitoring systems |

**GOVERNMENT**

| France | Data not available for other partners |

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

| AFD, BMZ, EC |

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**REFERENCES**

http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/
**BEHAVIOUR 1**

**SHRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
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**BEHAVIOUR 2**

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

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**BEHAVIOUR 3**

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

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</tbody>
</table>
BEHAVIOUR 1
ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP ON SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES

INDICATORS

1. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes as a proportion of ODA
   a. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems
   b. Donor results are aligned with multi-stakeholder review mechanisms
   c. Evidence of using data to inform the planning process

2. Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data
   a. Data not available

3. Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll
   a. Data not available

4. Quality of personnel management and quality of institutions
   a. Data not available

5. Quality of budget and financial management information
   a. Data not available

GOVERNMENT

a. Ministry of Finance
b. Ministry of Health
c. Ministry of Rural Development

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

a. AFD
b. WaterAid

BEHAVIOUR 2
STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS

INDICATORS

1. Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted good practices
   a. Evidence of using data to inform the planning process

2. Government has direction and control systems to evaluate the performance of personnel records and payroll data
   a. Evidence of using data to inform the planning process

3. Electronic systems have been put in place for procurement and payroll
   a. Evidence of using data to inform the planning process

4. Data is regularly reported in a way that is accessible to the public
   a. Evidence of using data to inform the planning process

5. Evidence of data being used in decision-making processes
   a. Evidence of using data to inform the planning process

GOVERNMENT

a. Ministry of Finance
b. Ministry of Health
c. Ministry of Rural Development

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

a. AFD
b. WaterAid

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
   a. Data not available
   b. Data not available

2. Reviews are timely and robust
   a. Data not available

3. Data is collected through partner program reviews/monitoring country monitoring systems
   a. Data not available
   b. Data not available

4. Data collected through partner program reviews/monitoring country monitoring systems
   a. Data not available

5. Data collected through partner program reviews/monitoring country monitoring systems
   a. Data not available

GOVERNMENT

a. Ministry of Finance
b. Ministry of Health
c. Ministry of Rural Development

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

a. AFD
b. WaterAid

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

Data not available

Germany

Urban sanitation

Data not available

France

WASH budgets available from government ministries and institutions

Data not available

Denmark

Data not available

Data for this indicator are not currently collected at the global level.

25%

Data not available

EU Institutions

Data not available

Data for this indicator are not country specific. Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey question on if monitoring and evaluation is a priority for the ESA WASH strategy and/or activities in the WASH sector.

Data not available

Percentage and total amount shown is based on annual average disbursement from 2013 to 2015; Source: OECD-CRS, 2016.

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

Rural drinking-water

Aggregate score of sub-indicators. Level of achievement is based on score divided by possible total. Eighty per cent and higher (>=80%) is five stars; sixty (60%) to less than eighty per cent (<80%) is

Dimensions 4 and 5 are CPIA (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) scores based on a 1.0 to 6.0 scale.
The four ESAs that provided country-specific data for Burkina Faso in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey are: AFD, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Germany and WASH assistance is a) on treasury or b) on budget.

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 decision-making by line ministries.

Pooled funds aim to reduce the transaction costs of aid for recipients by channeling finance from multiple donors through one instrument (e.g. pooled or basket fund).

OECD-CRS, purpose code 51010. The eight donors are: AfDF, Denmark, EU Institutions, France, Germany, IMF (Concessional Trust Funds), Netherlands and Switzerland.

Data for this indicator are not currently collected at the global level.

Insufficient data

Drinking-water

France

Sweden

Data not available

Urban drinking-water

Aggregate score of sub-indicators. Level of achievement is based on score divided by possible total. Eighty per cent and higher (>=80%) is five stars; sixty (60%) to less than eighty per cent (<80%) is four stars; forty (40%) to less than sixty per cent (<60%) is three stars; twenty (20%) to less than forty per cent (<40%) is two stars; less than twenty per cent (<20%) is one star.

Access for vulnerable groups: specific measures exist for “poor populations” (GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey).

Dimensions 4 and 5 are CPIA (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) scores based on a 1.0 to 6.0 scale.

GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey short form does not include a question on complaint mechanisms. Results are from GLAAS 2013/14 country survey.

In the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey, the World Bank provided information on how it works in all countries.

Data not available

WASH budgets are available from government ministries and institutions.

Dimensions 1, 2 and 3 of the SN (Social Development Network) are not available.

Dimensions 1, 2 and 3 of the SSN (Social Services Network) are not available.

World Bank data in this profile are not specific to Burkina Faso.

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 who reported the profiles from the ESA survey are listed in the country profiles (including Norway). For Burkina Faso, the ESA survey provided feedback specifically on the country’s (not 20 ESA) that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. Because not all ESAs did not provide feedback (for example, some agencies do not report for all 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 country.