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 EFA. While these sources provide a significant amount of data on the indicators, 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://www.glaas.org/en/sota/country-profiles/behaviours-partners.

For additional information, please contact glaastraining@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 Behaviour. 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.

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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.

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Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH.

Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly internationally recognized standards.

Amount of ODA allocated to strengthening country systems compared to WASH infrastructure projects

A regularly reviewed, government-led national plan

Amount of ODA allocated to strengthening or developing (in the absence of) monitoring and evaluation systems

ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes as a share of the total ODA allocated to WASH

Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and capacity building **</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with responsibilities for WASH (e.g. health, education, environment, municipal, public safety etc.) **</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mechanism includes all ministries and government agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery **</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally **</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups) **</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas **</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Policy and plan specific measures to reach vulnerable groups **</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Policy and plan are regularly reviewed and updated **</td>
<td>**</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Completeness of annual financial reports **</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll **</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Internal controls of changes to personnel records and the payroll **</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Quality of budget and financial management information **</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Quality of public sector management and quality of institutions **</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Supreme Audit Institution independence **</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Supreme Audit Institution publishes reports on WASH **</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Members of the public have an effective mechanism to lodge complaints regarding WASH services **</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Donors providing ODA to support strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems **</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. NGO and civil society results are incorporated into country monitoring systems **</td>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Data collected through partner programs fed into country monitoring systems **</td>
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Data collected through partner programs fed into country monitoring systems

WASH ODA annual average 2013 to 2015 (US$ 27 million)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. TOP 5 EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements) **</td>
<td>**</td>
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</table>
| 2. Insufficient data
| 3. Data not available
| 4. Data not available
| 5. Data not available

 handleChange() { this.setState({ open: !this.state.open }); }
1. A regularly reviewed, government-led national plan \(1^{\text{a}}\) for WASH is in place and implemented

- a. For policy, administration, health care facilities
- b. For education and training

2. A government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists to review and assess progress

- a. In ten-year cycles

3. Development partners that are actively engaging participants in national coordination platforms

4. Top 5 external support agencies (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements)

- a. BMZ
- b. USAID
- c. EU Institutions
- d. Inter-American Development Bank
- e. World Bank

5. Proportion of ODA spent on strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes

- a. Government national WASH plan through a mutual agreement (e.g. MoU, SWAp)
- b. Aligned with a proportion of ODA

6. Data not available

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Data not available
Sanitation
Urban sanitation
Rural drinking-water
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
Access for vulnerable groups: specific measures exist for “poor populations” (GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey).

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.

Urban drinking-water
Insufficient data
Rural sanitation
Insufficient data

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.

Sanitation
Insufficient data
Drinking-water

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).

BMZ, IDB, JICA, USAID
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; and below twenty per cent (<20%) is one star. Aggregate score is not

S ource: Costa Rica GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey.

Insufficient data

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**Institutional:** Global Partnership for Water for All (WASH) (including governments, development partners, and other partners)

**Online:** http://www.watersectorpartners.org/about/partners (including partnership 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 data on the indicators, some information is not available for all countries or development partners. These profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies (including donors and multi-benefited organizations), civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at: http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/partners/)

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**INDICATORS**

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| MFR | 2. Data available in terms: handwashing, and food preparation or consumption in the household or public place |
| MFR | 3. Data available in terms: handwashing, and food preparation or consumption in the household or public place |
| MFR | 4. Data available in terms: handwashing, and food preparation or consumption in the household or public place |
| MFR | 5. Data available in terms: handwashing, and food preparation or consumption in the household or public place |

**GOVERNMENT**

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**BEHAVIOUR D**

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**SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS: COUNTRY PROFILES 2017**

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