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 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 refined further in the future.

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 are 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 are 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 serve to catalyse discussions, and trigger action to close 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 Survey. All development partners as in the profiles are the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Ethiopia, non-GLAAS providers (such as DFID, EC, Finland, WB) have been included in the country profile.

For additional information, please contact: glas@euro.who.int or internationalhealthpartnership.net
BEHAVIOUR 1
ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES

INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Frequency of government budgeting and financial planning (e.g. budget documents, speeches)</td>
<td>UNICEF, DFID, USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Regularly reviewed, government-led national sector plan</td>
<td>DFID, USAID, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. No. of years since last reviewed</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data</td>
<td>Japan, Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Data collected are used to inform decision-making (i.e. results are incorporated into country monitoring systems or reviews and learning)</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
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BEHAVIOUR 2
STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS

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<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow for timely and efficient implementation of approved development budget at the national and sector planning levels</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Development partners’ support to strengthen sector systems/capacity</td>
<td>DFID, USAID, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEHAVIOUR 3
USE ONE INFORMATION AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY PLATFORM BUILT AROUND A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GOVERNMENT-LED CYCLE OF PLANNING, MONITORING, AND LEARNING

INDICATORS

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<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists for sector planning and review</td>
<td>Data not available for other partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A regularly reviewed, government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists for sector planning and review</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA to support strengthening sector systems/capacity</td>
<td>Data not available for other partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Data collected are used to inform decision-making (i.e. results are incorporated into country monitoring systems or reviews and learning)</td>
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ETHIOPIA — SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS COUNTRY PROFILE — 2017
http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/
**BEHAVIOUR 1**

**ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5a Regularly received, government initiated plan for WASH is in place and implemented</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5b Water (or water and sanitation) strategy and action plan is in place and implemented</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5c Human resources strategy to support implementation of water and sanitation policies is in place and implemented</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5d Strategic funding for WASH is defined and aligned with the overall national budget strategy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5e Relevant and strategic goals for water and sanitation are effectively articulated and publicly available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5f Government and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism exists for sector planning and review</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
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**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

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<tr>
<td>2.1a Percentage of national budget allocated to water and sanitation</td>
<td>25.65%</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1b 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</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1c Development partners accept country plans and strategies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1d Development partners adopt a country planning framework and policy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1e Development partners allow for country planning (expected timeframe)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1f Development partners agree on output targets for specific WASH activities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1g Development partners monitor Progress reports</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1h Development partners report on the extent to which commitment to specific WASH activities has been reached</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
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<td>2.2a Information and results are accessible to all stakeholders (i.e. data are reported in a usable format)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2b Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthening sector systems/capacity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>AFD, BMGF, DFID, Finland, WaterAid, WVI</td>
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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**

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<td>3.1a Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>3.1b Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>3.1c Proportion of ODA doing using country government programme (US$)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>3.1d Development partner support to country planning processes and policies</td>
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**ETHIOPIA — SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS COUNTRY PROFILE — 2017**

**http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/**
**Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes**

**Indicators**

1. Frequency of government (national/local) advisory fora for WASH (including meetings and implementation plans)
2. Whose advice is sought? (foreseeable in advance)
3. Level of participation and inclusivity
4. Human resources
5. Gender balance
6. Institutional environment (e.g., budget and health sector)
7. Policy implementation capacity (with feedback mechanisms)
8. Policy implementation specific needs (broad/lacklustre)

**Government**

- Yes
- No
- Insufficient data

**Development partners**

- Insufficient data
- Data not available

**Data not available**

**Strengths and use country systems**

**Indicators**

1. Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow it to be properly governed [goal 5.9]
2. System of performance indicators exists for sector planning and review
3. Government has established multi-criteria evaluation mechanism exists for sector planning and review
4. Regular budget and expenditure cycles in coordination with different organizations are in place with responsibilities for WASH
5. Ministry of finance approves all national development plans
6. Multidisciplinary teams (consists of ministry officials and government agencies) have the ability to produce an effective strategy
7. Membership and membership overlap with national development strategies
8. Membership in multi-sector working groups and working groups (e.g., UN, IFIs, NGOs)
9. Multidisciplinary team governance (in parallel with UN, IFIs, NGOs, etc.)
10. Dissemination and consultation with the public are well incorporated into national decision-making

**Government**

- Yes
- No
- Insufficient data
- Data not available

**Development partners**

- Insufficient data
- Data not available

**Data not available**

**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 relation mechanism exists to support decision-making (e.g., steering committees, etc.)
2. Sufficient mechanisms to support decision-making are in place
3. Public sector budget and expenditure data are available and can be estimated for different sectors
4. Regional and sub-regional levels are estimated for different sectors
5. Degree of alignment and integration between upcoming policy and data
6. Number of staff engaged in policy and budgeting
7. Internal control of changes to personnel records and the payroll
8. Existence of payroll audits to identify control weaknesses and/or ghost workers
9. A formal government-led multi-stakeholder relation mechanism exists to support decision-making (e.g., steering committees, etc.)
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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 behaviours to strengthen long-term performance. For example, both countries and development partners can use the profiles to see how well they are and others are applying the Collaborative Behaviours and identify areas that may need more focus and/or resources.

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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 Behavioural drivers of development in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. In order to avoid placing a burden on countries, SWA has leveraged existing monitoring initiatives and data sources for the countries profiles. Information for the profiles is drawn from the most recently available data from IWSA, OECD, CSW and IFAD. While these sources do not provide a significant amount of data on the indicators, some information is not available for all countries or development partners.

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

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