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), facilitates 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 GLAAS, OECD CEX, CPA, and EITI. While these sources provide a significant amount of data for all countries and development partners, these profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from governments, external support agencies (including donors and multilateral organizations), civil society, research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at https://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.

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 are 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 to identify what may need more 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 address 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 2014/2015 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners identified in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2014/2015 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Guinea, one ESA provided feedback specifically on the country’s sector (i.e. that the ESA that responded to the GLAAS 2014/2015 ESA survey). Because not all countries and development partners in 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 the country profiles.

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

The ESA that provided country-specific data for Guinea in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey is: UNICEF.

The top 5 external support agencies that provided data on WASH in 2013–2015 disbursements from the ESA survey are: 1. EU Institutions; 2. International Development Association (World Bank); 3. German Development Bank (KfW); 4. International Development Agency (World Bank); and 5. International Finance Corporation (IFC). Donors are ranked on the basis of contributions to the water and sanitation sector as defined by ESA data. Financial contribution is measured by the amount of budget support disbursed to the country that is directly attributable to the WASH sector.

D1: Data not available

About development partners’ responses

A main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2014/2015 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners identified in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2014/2015 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Guinea, one ESA provided feedback specifically on the country’s sector (i.e. that the ESA that responded to the GLAAS 2014/2015 ESA survey). Because not all countries and development partners in 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 the country profiles.

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

The ESA that provided country-specific data for Guinea in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey is: UNICEF.

The top 5 external support agencies that provided data on WASH in 2013–2015 disbursements from the ESA survey are: 1. EU Institutions; 2. International Development Association (World Bank); 3. German Development Bank (KfW); 4. International Development Agency (World Bank); and 5. International Finance Corporation (IFC). Donors are ranked on the basis of contributions to the water and sanitation sector as defined by ESA data. Financial contribution is measured by the amount of budget support disbursed to the country that is directly attributable to the WASH sector.

D1: Data not available

About development partners’ responses

A main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2014/2015 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners identified in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2014/2015 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Guinea, one ESA provided feedback specifically on the country’s sector (i.e. that the ESA that responded to the GLAAS 2014/2015 ESA survey). Because not all countries and development partners in 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 the country profiles.

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

The ESA that provided country-specific data for Guinea in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey is: UNICEF.

The top 5 external support agencies that provided data on WASH in 2013–2015 disbursements from the ESA survey are: 1. EU Institutions; 2. International Development Association (World Bank); 3. German Development Bank (KfW); 4. International Development Agency (World Bank); and 5. International Finance Corporation (IFC). Donors are ranked on the basis of contributions to the water and sanitation sector as defined by ESA data. Financial contribution is measured by the amount of budget support disbursed to the country that is directly attributable to the WASH sector.

D1: Data not available

About development partners’ responses

A main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2014/2015 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners identified in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2014/2015 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Guinea, one ESA provided feedback specifically on the country’s sector (i.e. that the ESA that responded to the GLAAS 2014/2015 ESA survey). Because not all countries and development partners in 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 the country profiles.

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

The ESA that provided country-specific data for Guinea in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey is: UNICEF.

The top 5 external support agencies that provided data on WASH in 2013–2015 disbursements from the ESA survey are: 1. EU Institutions; 2. International Development Association (World Bank); 3. German Development Bank (KfW); 4. International Development Agency (World Bank); and 5. International Finance Corporation (IFC). Donors are ranked on the basis of contributions to the water and sanitation sector as defined by ESA data. Financial contribution is measured by the amount of budget support disbursed to the country that is directly attributable to the WASH sector.

D1: Data not available

About development partners’ responses

A main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2014/2015 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners identified in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2014/2015 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Guinea, one ESA provided feedback specifically on the country’s sector (i.e. that the ESA that responded to the GLAAS 2014/2015 ESA survey). Because not all countries and development partners in 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 the country profiles.

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

The ESA that provided country-specific data for Guinea in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey is: UNICEF.

The top 5 external support agencies that provided data on WASH in 2013–2015 disbursements from the ESA survey are: 1. EU Institutions; 2. International Development Association (World Bank); 3. German Development Bank (KfW); 4. International Development Agency (World Bank); and 5. International Finance Corporation (IFC). Donors are ranked on the basis of contributions to the water and sanitation sector as defined by ESA data. Financial contribution is measured by the amount of budget support disbursed to the country that is directly attributable to the WASH sector.
**INDICATORS**

**GOVERNMENT**

1. **Sanitation**
   - Data not available for other partners.
   
2. **Drinking water**
   - Data not available for other partners.

3. **Hygiene promotion**
   - Data not available for other partners.

4. **Institutionalizing school and healthwater use facilities**
   - Data not available for other partners.

5. **Public health and safety**
   - Data not available for other partners.

6. **Policy and plans target specific NPM goals**
   - Data not available for other partners.

7. **Participatory and inclusive development and policy processes**
   - Data not available for other partners.

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

8. **Financial and infrastructure development and policy processes**
   - Data not available for other partners.

9. **Relatability of water and sanitation ODA to support strengthening sector systems/capacity**
   - Data not available for other partners.

10. **Proportion of water and sanitation ODA where participatory development and good governance (PDGG) is specifically targeted**
    - Data not available for other partners.

**PARTNERS**

11. **Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies**
    - Data not available for other partners.

12. **Development partners actively support country planning processes and policies**
    - Data not available for other partners.

13. **Development partners to report on country public financial management systems**
    - Data not available for other partners.

14. **Development partners to report on country public financial management systems**
    - Data not available for other partners.

15. **Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise**
    - Data not available for other partners.

16. **Existence of payroll audits to identify control weaknesses and/or ghost workers**
    - Data not available for other partners.

17. **Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems**
    - Data not available for other partners.

18. **Quality of budget and financial management information**
    - Data not available for other partners.

19. **Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data**
    - Data not available for other partners.

20. **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**
    - Data not available for other partners.

21. **Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data**
    - Data not available for other partners.

22. **Quality of data collected through partner programs/funding led country monitoring systems**
    - Data not available for other partners.

23. **Use of information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi- stakeholder, government-led cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning**
    - Data not available for other partners.
**BEHAVIOUR 1**

**INDICATORS**

| 1.3a | Percentage of ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of sector planning processes as agreed in the national WASH plan through a mutual agreement (e.g. MoU, SWAp))
| 1.3b | ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of sector planning processes as agreed in the national WASH plan through a mutual agreement (e.g. MoU, SWAp))

**GOVERNMENT**

- Data not available

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- Data not available

**BEHAVIOUR 2**

**INDICATORS**

| 2.1a | Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted good practices
| 2.1b | Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies
| 2.2a | Development partners allocate more than 5% of their ODA budget toward supporting the establishment or strengthening of Government systems

**GOVERNMENT**

- Data not available

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- Data not available

**BEHAVIOUR 3**

**INDICATORS**

| 3.1b | Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH
| 3.2a | Development partners allocate more than 5% of their ODA budget toward strengthening or improving monitoring and evaluation systems

**GOVERNMENT**

- Data not available

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- Data not available

---

**Guinea — SAH Collaborative Behaviors Country Profile — 2017**

**INDICATORS GOVERNMENT BEHAVIOUR**

- Data not available

**BEHAVIOUR 4**

**INDICATORS**

| 4.1a | Government has defined clear plans for strengthening or improving public financial management systems
| 4.1b | Development partners allocate more than 5% of their ODA budget toward strengthening or improving procurement systems

**GOVERNMENT**

- Data not available

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- Data not available

---

**Sanitation**

- Data not available

**AFD, JICA**

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

**Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics**

- Data not available

**Japan**

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

**Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas**

- Public sector budget and expenditure reporting enables the number and cost of civil servants working at a specific level of government to be reported in a usable format

**Urban plan**

- Information and results are accessible to all stakeholders (i.e. data are reported in a usable format)

**Procurement methods**

- That are active and regularly participate in national coordination platforms

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

- Level of disaggregation allows for assessment of inequalities

**Cooperation process is documented and publicly accessible**

- Data not available

**Health care facilities**

- Data not available

**Rural plan**

- Data not available

**Urban plan**

- Data not available

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

- Data not available

**France**

- Data not available

**Public access to procurement information**

- Data not available
The mechanism applies evidence-based decision-making, including consideration of agreed indicators (e.g. access, quality of public sector management and quality of institutions, Supreme Audit Institution independence for Japan, Data not available for Germany and Switzerland). Procurement methods are active and regularly participate in national coordination platforms (France, Data not available).

Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise (UNICEF, 19% Significant), Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training (e.g. schools and health care facilities) (Japan, Data not available). Information and results are accessible to all stakeholders (i.e. data are reported in a usable format) (UNICEF).

Institutional WASH (e.g. schools and health care facilities) Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally (Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Data not available). Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data (UNICEF).

Data collected are used to inform decision-making (i.e. results are incorporated into country monitoring systems or policy, administration, education and training) (France, 5–10% of the Ministry of Finance). TOP 5 GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES/NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (in terms of WASH budget) (include Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests, Ministry of Town and Country Planning, Ministry of Finance, Data not available). TOP 5 EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements) (World Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, EU Institutions, Data not available).

Proportion of ODA going to improving country procurement capacity (%) (Guinea, Data not available for 2013–2015 disbursement). Development partners using country public financial management systems. Insufficient data for other partners (African Development Bank, Data not available for 2013–2015 disbursement). Data collected through partner programs (include country monitoring systems) (Partnership for Water and Sanitation, Data not available for 2013–2015 disbursement). UNICEF (2016). Use one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-stakeholder, government-led cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning (Austria, Data not available for 2013–2015 disbursement). The mechanism is aware of and contributes to system-wide information and learning (e.g. water, sanitation-related data, WHO figures). UNICEF.

The mechanism is aware of and contributes to system-wide information and learning (e.g. water, sanitation-related data, WHO figures) (UNICEF). Use one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-stakeholder, government-led cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning (Austria, Data not available for 2013–2015 disbursement). The mechanism is aware of and contributes to system-wide information and learning (e.g. water, sanitation-related data, WHO figures) (UNICEF).
**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 SWA 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, CSOs, CPA and IFAD. While these sources provide a significant amount of data across all countries and development partners, these profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies (including donors and multi-bi donor 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: glasaswebinfo@sanitationandwaterforall.org

---

**Behaviours**

1. **Number of donors providing general budget support**
   - Detail number of donors providing general budget support (including those that do not provide information).

2. **Number of donors using pooled funding**
   - Detail number of donors using pooled funding.

3. **Proportion of total spending published and shared with ministries**
   - Detail proportion.

4. **Donors providing financial and technical support**
   - Detail number of donors providing financial and technical support.

5. **Donors providing results of monitoring back to government institutions**
   - Detail number of donors providing results of monitoring back to government institutions.

6. **Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)**
   - Detail information availability.

7. **Donors providing financial and technical support**
   - Detail number of donors providing financial and technical support.

8. **Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)**
   - Detail information availability.

9. **Donors providing financial and technical support**
   - Detail number of donors providing financial and technical support.

10. **Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)**
    - Detail information availability.

11. **Donors providing financial and technical support**
    - Detail number of donors providing financial and technical support.

12. **Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)**
    - Detail information availability.

13. **Donors providing financial and technical support**
    - Detail number of donors providing financial and technical support.

14. **Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)**
    - Detail information availability.

15. **Donors providing financial and technical support**
    - Detail number of donors providing financial and technical support.

16. **Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)**
    - Detail information availability.

17. **Donors providing financial and technical support**
    - Detail number of donors providing financial and technical support.

18. **Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)**
    - Detail information availability.

19. **Donors providing financial and technical support**
    - Detail number of donors providing financial and technical support.

20. **Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)**
    - Detail information availability.

21. **Donors providing financial and technical support**
    - Detail number of donors providing financial and technical support.

22. **Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)**
    - Detail information availability.

23. **Donors providing financial and technical support**
    - Detail number of donors providing financial and technical support.

24. **Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)**
    - Detail information availability.

---

**Sanitation and Water for All**

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 set 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 discussion 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 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 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 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners were asked to provide data on the profiles from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Guinea, one ESA partner (Donors and multi-lateral organizations) did not respond to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. Because not all countries and all development partners responded to the GLAAS country surveys, the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from ESA partners to better show their work in the country.
**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 Collaborative 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, CSO, and FAO. While these sources provide a significant amount of data, the indicators are measured to ensure alignment.

These profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies (including donors and multi-beneficiaries), civil society, research and learning institutes. 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

---

**Geneva**

**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 opportunity and to encourage more efficient use of data.

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 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 catalyse discussions, and trigger action to address these gaps 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 ESA survey. All development partners that provide data on the profiles are from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Guinea, one ESA provided feedback specifically on the country (out of 25 ESAs that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESAs completed the ESA survey in Guinea (they were asked to select up to their top 4 countries), the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is needed to collect more data from ESAs to better show their work in Guinea.