INVESTMENT IN WASH budgets are available from government ministries and institutions.

WB loans are signed by the Ministry of Finance.

Dimensions 1-4 are PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) scores, based on an A to D scale (https://pefa.org/content/pefa-framework).

Country response indicated that on average 20 or fewer partners were active and participated in national coordination platform (Liberia GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey).

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).

GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey short form does not include a question on complaint mechanisms. Results are from GLAAS 2013/2014 country survey.

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).

WASH assistance is a) on treasury or b) on budget.

Data not available.

Source: Liberia GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey.

Data not available.

Drinking-water

Domestic absorption

There is no general budget support for the WASH sector from the World Bank.

UNICEF

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 public service delivery, and quality of regulation.

Urban sanitation

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

Rural sanitation

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


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

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 thematic assessment for the country profiles.

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, ECS, CIWA and IFAD. 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 donor organizations), civil society, and research and learning institutes. A full list of partners can be found at http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/partners.

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

Using the profiles

These profiles are intended as a resource for countries and development partners. While the profiles are not completely comprehensive, by bringing together relevant available data they 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 service 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.

About development partners’ responses

A main-data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2016/17 External Support Agency ESA survey. All development partners have been present in at least two countries.

GLAAS is an initiative of the United Nations (UN) to improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of global efforts to achieve targets in the water and sanitation sector. GLAAS is a multi-stakeholder initiative that brings together governments, multilateral and bilateral donors, UN agencies, civil society organizations, research institutes and private sector organizations who work on or with WASH sector.

GLAAS launches a biennial Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) report to provide evidence-based information on WASH sector and to track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal for water and sanitation.

The 2016 GLAAS report can be downloaded at the following link: http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/item/61-glallows-2016-report

The GLAAS collaborative behaviours 2016/17 country survey is based on the GLAAS collaborativebehaviours country survey which asks respondents about their experience of collaboration with the country’s water and sanitation sector and how they see collaboration helping to improve performance.

In the GLAAS 2016/17 country survey, respondents were asked to rate their experience of collaboration on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being very ineffective and 5 being very effective and to indicate the overall effectiveness of collaboration within their country.

Data not available.

The survey was conducted with the participation of development partners from the following institutions: World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank and other donors and multilateral institutions.

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## Sanitation

Drinking-water

- Data not available
- Data not available
- Data not available

## Use Sanitation

### INTEGRITY GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES

**INDICATORS**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
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<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
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### STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS

**INDICATORS**

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

**INDICATORS**

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<td>3.2b</td>
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**SOURCES**: The primary author of the document is responsible for the accuracy of the information. If there are any inconsistencies, they should be addressed accordingly.
## Sanitation

A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with data not available. Public access to procurement information is 0%. Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water with data not available. The African Development Fund (African Development Bank) and Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data is 16.

Drinking-water

UNICEF

Mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups). Coordination process is documented and publicly accessible with data not available. The Supreme Audit Institution independence is data not available. Data collected are used to inform decision-making (i.e. results are incorporated into country monitoring systems or donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems).

## Public Sector

A review mechanism is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon with data not available. Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas are 23.

## Development Partners

ODA allocated to strengthening WASH is 20 million (US$ 20 million) and is 14% Principal, 3% Significant, 18% Significant, 3% Principal, 22% Significant, 4% Significant, and 4% Principal.

## Use of Information and Mutual Accountability Platform

A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists. There is no report publicly available. A review mechanism is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon with data not available.
## ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES

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</table>
1.1 | A regularly reviewed, government-led national plan for WASH is in place and implemented | | |
1.2 | Donors have signed an agreement (i.e. MoU, compact) with the government that cites support to government-led national plan | | |
1.3 | a) captured in the national WASH plan | | |
1.3b | b) aligned with a broader, government-led national plan | | |
2.1 | Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted good practices | | |
2.2 | Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies | | |
2.3 | Agreement of financial mechanisms needed to evaluate a variety of different organisations with responsibilities for WASH (health, education, environment, public works, etc.) | | |
2.4 | Multi-sector coordination processes have been reviewed and updated | | |
2.5 | Mechanisms/units tasked with the authority to review financial and procurement processes | | |
2.6 | Mechanisms exist to monitor and reinforce unitary financial and procurement systems | | |
3.1 | Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies | | |
3.2 | Development partners use country financial management systems | | |
3.3 | Development partners agree to share information on their respective plans | | |
3.4 | Development partners agree to share information on their respective plans | | |
3.5 | Development partners agree to share information on their respective plans | | |
3.6 | Development partners agree to share information on their respective plans | | |

## STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS

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</table>
4.1 | Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow for timely changes to personnel records and the payroll | | |
4.2 | Internal control systems exist in the Ministry of Finance | | |
4.3 | Electronic (or physical) audit trails are maintained | | |
4.4 | System is designed with a focus on internal control and risk management | | |
4.5 | Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies | | |
4.6 | Development partners use country financial management systems | | |
4.7 | Development partners agree to share information on their respective plans | | |
4.8 | Development partners agree to share information on their respective plans | | |
4.9 | Development partners agree to share information on their respective plans | | |
4.10 | Development partners agree to share information on their respective plans | | |

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

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</thead>
</table>
5.1 | A formal governance led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists | | |
5.2 | The review mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups) | | |
5.3 | The review mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups) | | |
5.4 | The review mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups) | | |
5.5 | The review mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups) | | |
5.6 | Development partners are involved in an external review | | |
5.7 | Development partners are involved in an external review | | |
5.8 | Development partners are involved in an external review | | |
5.9 | Development partners are involved in an external review | | |
5.10 | Development partners are involved in an external review | | |

## DATA COLLECTION AND USE FOR STRATEGIC PURPOSES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
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</table>
6.1 | Donors providing ODA to support strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems | | |
6.2 | Data collected through partner programs feeds into country monitoring systems | | |
6.3 | Data collected through partner programs feeds into country monitoring systems | | |
6.4 | Data collected through partner programs feeds into country monitoring systems | | |
6.5 | Data collected through partner programs feeds into country monitoring systems | | |
6.6 | Data collected through partner programs feeds into country monitoring systems | | |
6.7 | Data collected through partner programs feeds into country monitoring systems | | |
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6.10 | Data collected through partner programs feeds into country monitoring systems | | |

## REFERENCES

**Liberia**

**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 strengths and opportunities for improvement. 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 comprehensive, 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 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 catalyse discussions, and trigger action to address these gaps as a priority in future monitoring rounds.

About development partners’ responses

A main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLASS 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners who actively provided financial support to the water, sanitation and hygiene sector in Liberia between 2013 and 2015 were invited to respond to the survey. A list of the development partners who responded to the GLASS 2016/2017 ESA survey is available online. Each country profile was provided feedback specifically on the country’s (not ESA) responses to the GLASS 2016/2017 ESA survey. Because not all ESA’s responded to the GLASS survey in all countries (they were asked each to select those top 4), 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 countries.

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For additional information, please contact: glaas@who.int or info@sanitationandwaterforall.org
Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers) for Liberia. UNICEF, DFID, USAID, and UNICEF were the three ESAs that provided country-specific data for Liberia in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. Because of limitations in the availability of data, many of the profiles contain considerable data gaps. However, it is hoped that they will still capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from ESAs to better show their work and the sectors they are covering.

Domestic absorption

There is no general budget support for the WASH sector from the World Bank.

Donors going through national budget (disaggregated)

International Development Association (World Bank)

Data not available

Proportion of total water and sanitation-related ODA that is included in the national budget

Data not available

24

UNICEF

20

USAID

BMGF, JICA, Switzerland, UNICEF

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

Revoked estimates from tariffs are available from utilities or other service providers

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

Proportion of total water and sanitation-related ODA that is channeled through the treasury

Data not available

Urban drinking-water

Sector budget support to governments (not targeted to specific projects)

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

Agricultural SUPPORT AGENCIES THAT PROVIDE WATER AND SANITATION AID, 2013–2015

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

Rural sanitation

GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey short form does not include a question on targets. Results are from GLAAS 2013/2014 country survey.

Proportion of total water and sanitation-related ODA that is channeled through the treasury

Data not available

Occupational exposure indicators

Twenty (20%) to less than forty percent (<40%) is two stars; and below twenty per cent (<20%) is one star. Aggregate score is not computed if more than half of the responses are “Data not available”.

Revenue, tax and non-tax, for water and sanitation, as a percentage of total national revenue

The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health and other line ministries.

Main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partner data in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Liberia, three ESAs answered the GLAAS ESA survey for each country (they were each asked to answer for their top 14 countries), the country profiles do not

Revenue, tax and non-tax, for water and sanitation, as a percentage of total national revenue

The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health and other line ministries.

Main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partner data in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Liberia, three ESAs answered the GLAAS ESA survey for each country (they were each asked to answer for their top 14 countries), the country profiles do not

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 ensure these gaps are addressed in future monitoring and reports.

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 partner data in the country profiles are from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey, unless otherwise stated. For Liberia, three ESAs provided feedback specifically on the country (out of 25 ESAs that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. Because not all ESAs answered the GLAAS ESA survey for each country (they were each asked to answer 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 ESAs to better show their work in countries.