

SUB-SECTOR SCORECARD

As part of the 'pathways to progress' project of the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), scorecards were developed to measure progress towards national targets and bottlenecks for the rural water, urban water, rural sanitation, and urban sanitation sub-sectors. Each of the four scorecards consists of nine 'building blocks' of service delivery which are classified into three categories or 'pillars': 1) enabling conditions for putting services in place, 2) actions that relate to developing the services, and 3) functions that relate to sustaining the services. Every building block is assessed against specific indicators (3 or 4 indicators per building block), which are different for each sub-sector. Indicator scores are converted into a building block score (from 0 to 3), which is also given a colour indicating the status of the building block and the extent to which remedial action is needed. The sub-sector scorecards are utilized in the context of an overall sector assessment, which includes a financial assessment component.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Target: National/state decision makers and planners, donors, implementing organisations.

Objective: To identify bottlenecks and build consensus on high-level priority actions for reform and to ensure that finance is effectively turned into accelerated and sustainable water supply and sanitation service delivery.

Areas: Enabling, developing, and sustaining services.

Indicators: Policy, planning, budget, expenditure, equity, output, O&M (water sub-sector only), markets (sanitation and hygiene sub-sectors only), uptake, and use.

Methodology: Indicator scores (0, 0.5, or 1) are assigned based on relevant resource documents (e.g. strategies, policies, reports) or WASH expert knowledge. Indicator scores are converted into a score (0-3) for each of the nine building blocks, which are subsequently colour coded (<1 = red, which means barrier to service delivery and requires immediate attention; 1-2 = yellow, hindering service delivery and requires attention; >2 = green, building block is in place and contributing positively).

Outputs: Score (0-3) and coloured graphic indicating the status of each service delivery building block.

Tool format and language: Excel files: English and Spanish. The score cards results are presented with the financial processes in a country Report, available in PDF.

Resource Link: <http://www.wsp.org/content/pathways-progress-status-water-and-sanitation-africa>



IMPACT AND FINDINGS

The financial flows assessment procedure and the sub-sector scorecard were initially developed as part of the Country Status Overview (CSO) project implemented by WSP in close partnership with the African Development Bank, UNICEF, WHO, and the governments of 32 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This initiative was replicated in seven countries in East Asia and the Pacific and two countries in South Asia under the title of the Service Delivery Assessment (SDA), and three countries in Latin America under the Monitoring Country Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation initiative (or MAPAS in its Spanish acronym). Sub-sectors scorecards were modified (primarily those for sanitation) to better represent the level of service provided in each region and the resulting methodology. Currently there are discussions with governments in Latin America with regard to integrating the process into national planning and monitoring cycles. WSP has recommended that – depending on country interest – the scorecard could be used every two years aligned with the government cycle of reviewing sector progress and as a needs diagnostic for development partner support.

Strengths	Limitations
Straight forward scoring and analysis processes.	Scorecard requires modification to include sub-national interests.
Sector-wide assessment that can be tailored to national context and targets.	Captures limited information at the sub-national level, which is needed especially in countries that are highly decentralised.
Strong focus on factors at the national level.	
Together with the score card it can be used to understand the financing bottlenecks and issues across sub-sectors.	