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 these 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 recent available data from GLAAS, OECD, UIS, CIPE and FAO. 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-organised systems), 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: glassexp@who.int or info@sanitationandwaterforall.org

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 provided side-by-side to highlight areas of success and 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 overview of how governments and development partners are working in the sector and a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviour to strengthen long-term sector 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 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 at country level in the profiles are the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Brazil, two ESAs provide feedback specifically on the country (out of 25 GDs that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESAs answered the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey for Brazil (they were each asked to answer for the top 14 countries) the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect this data for ESA survey to better show their work in countries.
## BRASIL — SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS COUNTRY PROFILE — 2017

### ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Presence of revised, government institutional plan for WASH in place and implemented</td>
<td>• S (High)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Deliberate water</td>
<td>• E (Excellent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Hygiene promotion</td>
<td>• E (Excellent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4</td>
<td>Institutional WASH (e.g. schools and health care facilities)</td>
<td>• E (Excellent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.5</td>
<td>Policy and plans for target-specific service levels</td>
<td>• E (Excellent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.6</td>
<td>Technical government-led multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism exists for sector planning and reviews</td>
<td>• E (Excellent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.7</td>
<td>Government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally</td>
<td>• E (Excellent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.8</td>
<td>Government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally</td>
<td>• E (Excellent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.9</td>
<td>Mechanisms established for development and government partners that don’t have a strong influence on service delivery</td>
<td>• E (Excellent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.10</td>
<td>Coordination is decentralized and participatory</td>
<td>• E (Excellent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.11</td>
<td>Development partners that are engaged in participation in institutional coordination platforms</td>
<td>• E (Excellent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>Proportion of ODA allocations that are captured in the national WASH plan through a mutual agreement (e.g. MoU, SWAp)</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2</td>
<td>Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and other partners</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3</td>
<td>Proportion of water and sanitation ODA where participatory development and good governance (PDGG) is a principal (and/or significant) objective</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4</td>
<td>Development partners that support country planning processes/national programs are aligned</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.5</td>
<td>Percentage of ODA spending using country procurement system(e)</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.6</td>
<td>Development partners that support country planning processes/national programs are aligned</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.7</td>
<td>Development partners that support country planning processes/national programs are aligned</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.8</td>
<td>Development partners that support country planning processes/national programs are aligned</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.9</td>
<td>Development partners that support country planning processes/national programs are aligned</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.10</td>
<td>Development partners that support country planning processes/national programs are aligned</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1</td>
<td>Mechanism to ensure that multi-stakeholder monitoring mechanism exists</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2</td>
<td>Government-led formal process to ensure that multi-stakeholder monitoring mechanism exists</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3</td>
<td>Government-led formal process to ensure that multi-stakeholder monitoring mechanism exists</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.4</td>
<td>Development partners that support multi-stakeholder monitoring mechanism</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.5</td>
<td>Development partners that support multi-stakeholder monitoring mechanism</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.6</td>
<td>Development partners that support multi-stakeholder monitoring mechanism</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.7</td>
<td>Development partners that support multi-stakeholder monitoring mechanism</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HYGIENE PROMOTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1</td>
<td>Percentage of ODA spending using country procurement system(e)</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2</td>
<td>Development partners that support country planning processes/national programs are aligned</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3</td>
<td>Development partners that support country planning processes/national programs are aligned</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4</td>
<td>Development partners that support country planning processes/national programs are aligned</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.5</td>
<td>Development partners that support country planning processes/national programs are aligned</td>
<td>• N (No)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DATA SOURCES FOR THE INDICATORS

- Ministry of Cities
- Ministry of the Environment
- Ministry of Social Development and the Fight against Hunger
- Ministry of Integration
- Ministry of Health
- United States of America
- Germany
- France
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Special Fund
- Ministry of Cities
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of the Environment
- Ministry of Social Development and the Fight against Hunger
- Ministry of Integration
- Ministry of Health
- United States of America
- Germany
- France
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Special Fund

For more information, please visit: [http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/](http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/)
PARTNERS

Sanitation

Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies

BMZ

Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally

Data not available

Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas

Policy and plan specific measures to reach vulnerable groups

Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise

Data not available

Japan

Development partners

15

Insufficient data

Germany

Data not available

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

France

Development partners

10 Data not available

Supreme Audit Institution publishes reports on WASH

5

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

AFD, BMGF, DFID, BMZ

Urban plan

10 Data not available

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

Other partners

7

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

USAID

Urban plan

11 Data not available

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

Other partners

4

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

USAID

Urban plan

12 Data not available

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

Other partners

3

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

USAID

Urban plan

13 Data not available

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

Other partners

2

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

USAID

Urban plan

14 Data not available

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

Other partners

1

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

USAID

Urban plan

15 Data not available

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

Other partners

0

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

USAID

Urban plan

16 Data not available

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

Other partners

Usage
Sanitation

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

Co-ordination process is documented and publicly accessible

Data not available

Development partners

Data not available

Data not available

Japan

NGO and civil society results are incorporated into country monitoring systems

A formal government-led multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism exists for sector planning and review

Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies

Drinking-water

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

Government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with

11 Data not available

Public access to procurement information

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

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

Data not available

Germany

Quality of budget and financial management information

Multi-sector coordination process bases its work on agreed national plan

Data collected are used to inform decision-making (i.e. results are incorporated into country monitoring systems or

BMZ

Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise

Data not available

Supreme Audit Institution independence

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

Data not available

Urban plan

Level of disaggregation allows for assessment of inequalities

Japan

Germany

6 that are active and regularly participate in national coordination platform

entre two
two
two

data not available

two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
two
tw
**Inequalities are assessed for “poor populations” (for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion) (GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey).**

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

**TOP 5 EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements):**

- **AFD, BMGF, BMZ, JICA,**
- **FAO, UNICEF,**
- **DFID, EC, Finland,**
- **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Special Fund,**
- **United States of America**

**Partly**

**Number of donors providing general budget support**

**20 donors**

**Details of the partners’ most recent and ongoing support**

**United States of America**

**Beijing, China; Frankfurt am Main, Germany; Brussels, Belgium; Paris, France; Tokyo, Japan; Washington, DC, United States of America; Bogotá, Colombia; and others.**

**DFID, EC, Finland,**

**A main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All**

**behaviours are monitored by the Collaborative Behaviours**

**in a set of profiles. The country profiles are intended as a reference for countries and development partners. While the profiles are complete, accurate and comprehensive, bringing together relevant available data they provide an overall summary of how both governments and development partners are working in the sector and are a catalyst for discussion on how to improve behaviours to strengthen long-term sector performance.**

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 ensure these gaps are addressed in future monitoring rounds.

**About development partners’ responses**

A main source of data for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners included in the country profiles are the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Brazil, two ESA’s provide feedback specifically on the country (out of 25 that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESA’s answered the GLAAS 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey (where they were asked to assess the top 14 countries) the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more detailed data sets to better show their work in countries.
Behaviour

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

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

Urban sanitation and urban drinking-water supply:

BRAZIL

2. Provision of drinking-water and sanitation services: satisfactorily provided

During the 1970s and 1980s, the public sector was responsible for almost all drinking-water and sanitation services. However, the privatization policy of the 1990s led to a significant decline in the provision of these services. In the last few years, the government has been investing in the sanitation sector, with the goal of increasing access to sanitation services. The government has implemented several programs, such as the National Program for Improved Sanitation (PNIES), which aims to increase access to sanitation services in rural areas.

The government has also been working to improve the quality of sanitation services. The National Program for the Improvement of Sanitation Services (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to improve the quality of sanitation services by ensuring that they meet minimum standards. The program has been successful in improving the quality of sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been investing in the construction of new sanitation facilities. The National Program for Improved Sanitation (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to increase access to sanitation services in rural areas. The program has been successful in increasing access to sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been working to improve the quality of sanitation services. The National Program for the Improvement of Sanitation Services (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to improve the quality of sanitation services by ensuring that they meet minimum standards. The program has been successful in improving the quality of sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been investing in the construction of new sanitation facilities. The National Program for Improved Sanitation (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to increase access to sanitation services in rural areas. The program has been successful in increasing access to sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been working to improve the quality of sanitation services. The National Program for the Improvement of Sanitation Services (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to improve the quality of sanitation services by ensuring that they meet minimum standards. The program has been successful in improving the quality of sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been investing in the construction of new sanitation facilities. The National Program for Improved Sanitation (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to increase access to sanitation services in rural areas. The program has been successful in increasing access to sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been working to improve the quality of sanitation services. The National Program for the Improvement of Sanitation Services (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to improve the quality of sanitation services by ensuring that they meet minimum standards. The program has been successful in improving the quality of sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been investing in the construction of new sanitation facilities. The National Program for Improved Sanitation (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to increase access to sanitation services in rural areas. The program has been successful in increasing access to sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been working to improve the quality of sanitation services. The National Program for the Improvement of Sanitation Services (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to improve the quality of sanitation services by ensuring that they meet minimum standards. The program has been successful in improving the quality of sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been investing in the construction of new sanitation facilities. The National Program for Improved Sanitation (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to increase access to sanitation services in rural areas. The program has been successful in increasing access to sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been working to improve the quality of sanitation services. The National Program for the Improvement of Sanitation Services (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to improve the quality of sanitation services by ensuring that they meet minimum standards. The program has been successful in improving the quality of sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been investing in the construction of new sanitation facilities. The National Program for Improved Sanitation (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to increase access to sanitation services in rural areas. The program has been successful in increasing access to sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been working to improve the quality of sanitation services. The National Program for the Improvement of Sanitation Services (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to improve the quality of sanitation services by ensuring that they meet minimum standards. The program has been successful in improving the quality of sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been investing in the construction of new sanitation facilities. The National Program for Improved Sanitation (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to increase access to sanitation services in rural areas. The program has been successful in increasing access to sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.

The Brazilian government has also been working to improve the quality of sanitation services. The National Program for the Improvement of Sanitation Services (PNIES) has been instrumental in this regard. The program aims to improve the quality of sanitation services by ensuring that they meet minimum standards. The program has been successful in improving the quality of sanitation services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of households with sanitation services.