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 (UN-Water), OECD, CSOs and DFID. 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-blot organisations), civil society, and 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

BEHAVIOUR

1. Insufficient data is on the importance of and budget allocation to sanitation and hygiene is predicted (SWA 2017 survey results).
2. China has 20% of its urban population with more than 20% is one star.
3. Aggregate score is not
4. China is a major donor to the Water and Sanitation for All (WASA) campaign.
5. Insufficient data is on the importance of and budget allocation to sanitation and hygiene is predicted (SWA 2017 survey results).
6. China has 20% of its urban population with more than 20% is one star.
7. Aggregate score is not
8. China is a major donor to the Water and Sanitation for All (WASA) campaign.
9. Insufficient data is on the importance of and budget allocation to sanitation and hygiene is predicted (SWA 2017 survey results).
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11. Aggregate score is not
12. China is a major donor to the Water and Sanitation for All (WASA) campaign.
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CHINA

An introduction to the profiles

In 2014, the Sanitation and all 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 common effort as well as 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 summary 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 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 require 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 discussion, and trigger action to ensure these gaps are addressed in future monitoring rounds.

About development partners’ responses

A main source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2016/2017 External Support Agencies (ESAs) survey. All development partners in the profiles are the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey partners. Otherwise stated for China, two ESAs provide 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 2016/2017 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 required to collect more detailed data from ESAs to better show their work in countries.
***BEHAVIOUR 1***

**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>1.2a</td>
<td>A regularly reviewed, government-lead (national) plan for CMDW is in place and implemented</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2b</td>
<td>Government-led multi-stakeholder national CMDW planning mechanisms exists to set planning and review agenda</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3a</td>
<td>A government-led (national) multi-stakeholder process exists to coordinate actions of different organizations in sectors with overlapping mandates (e.g. WASH, health, education, infrastructure, urban, etc.)</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3b</td>
<td>ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes as % of country ODA (US$ billion)</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1a</td>
<td>Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted good practices</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1b</td>
<td>Development partners using country public financial management systems</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2a</td>
<td>Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2b</td>
<td>Amount of ODA allocated to strengthening country systems compared to WASH infrastructure projects</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1a</td>
<td>A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1b</td>
<td>Process reviewed</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**BEHAVIOUR 2**

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>A regularly reviewed, government-lead (national) plan for CMDW is in place and implemented</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Government-led multi-stakeholder national CMDW planning mechanisms exists to set planning and review agenda</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Process reviewed</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
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</table>

---

**BEHAVIOUR 3**

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

<table>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>A government-led (national) multi-stakeholder process exists to coordinate actions of different organizations in sectors with overlapping mandates (e.g. WASH, health, education, infrastructure, urban, etc.)</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted good practices</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Process reviewed</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BEHAVIOUR 1

**Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Top 5 government ministers or national-level officials (e.g. MoH, MoW, MoE)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Existence of a government-level policy on integrated sector plans</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Existence of a national strategy or action plan for the sanitation and drinking-water sectors</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
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<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. National government-external coordination mechanism exists for the planning and review of sector plans</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A government-led forum involves sector stakeholders to coordinate actions of different organizational sectors with responsibilities for WASH (e.g., Health, education, environment, public works, etc.)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Multi-sector coordination mechanisms are not used to develop a national plan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mechanisms of collaboration and information-sharing that affect WASH implementation on the ground</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mechanisms that allow governmental accountability (e.g., Ombudsman, internal controls, etc.)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Coordination mechanisms are documented and publicly available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project and institutional development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise**

- Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD)
- National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC)
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) Special Funds

**Data collected through partner programs feed into country monitoring systems**

- Switzerland

### BEHAVIOUR 2

**Strengthen use country systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes (as a % of total ODA allocated to water and sanitation)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top 5 government ministries/national institutions (in terms of WASH budget)**

1. Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD)
2. National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC)
3. Ministry of Education (MoE)
4. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD)
5. Ministry of Finance (MoF)

**Top 5 external support agencies (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements)**

1. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
2. Asian Development Bank (ADB) Special Funds
4. OPEC Fund for International Development
5. Japan

**Data not available**

### BEHAVIOUR 3

**Enhance one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-stakeholder, government-led cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning**

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A national ODA audit overview revisits mechanism exists</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data (e.g. service delivery data, etc.)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A review mechanism is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
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**Data collected through partner programs feed into country monitoring systems**

- Switzerland

**Government’s WASH activities that are captured in the national (MoH/2016) plan, or that aligned with a government-led sector-level plan**

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) Special Funds
- OPEC Fund for International Development
- Japan
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

**Data not available**

### CHINA — SINK COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS COUNTRY PROFILE — 2017

**Data not available**
### Sanitation and Water for All: Behaviour and Use Country Systems

#### INDICATORS

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<td>2. Urban plan</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
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<td>3. Hygiene promotion</td>
<td>No information</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Institutional (e.g. schools and health care facilities)</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Partially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Policy and type targeting to ensure all NRMAs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Policy and type specific measures to reach vulnerable groups</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Realized environmental and social benefits</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Partially</td>
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#### Sanitation in Germany

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### Development and Use Country Systems

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#### Japan

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<td>Partially</td>
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### Conclusion

The document provides insights into the mechanisms and indicators used for monitoring and evaluation in the sanitation and water sectors across different countries. It highlights the importance of evidence-based decision-making, the role of stakeholders, and the need for transparency in budget and financial management. The document also underscores the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships and the integration of financial and procurement systems in enhancing accountability and improving service delivery.
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The World Health Organization (WHO), through the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) tool, is leading 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, CSO, CPA 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.

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**BEHAVIOUR 4**

1. Water and sanitation data are available from government ministries and institutions.

2. Data gaps are available from regions, sub-national units, and other sources.

3. Insufficient data on sub-national units and other sources.

4. Data not available.

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

6. Data not available.

7. Data not available.

8. Data not available.

9. Data not available.

10. Data not available.

11. Data not available.

12. Data not available.

13. Data not available.

14. Data not available.

15. Data not available.

16. Data not available.

17. Data not available.

18. Data not available.

**BEHAVIOUR 3**

1. Insufficient data on sub-national units and other sources.

2. Data not available.

3. Data not available.

4. Data not available.

5. Data not available.

6. Data not available.

7. Data not available.

8. Data not available.

9. Data not available.

10. Data not available.

11. Data not available.

12. Data not available.

13. Data not available.

14. Data not available.

15. Data not available.

16. Data not available.

17. Data not available.

18. Data not available.

**BEHAVIOUR 2**

1. Data not available.

2. Data not available.

3. Data not available.

4. Data not available.

5. Data not available.

6. Data not available.

7. Data not available.

8. Data not available.

9. Data not available.

10. Data not available.

11. Data not available.

12. Data not available.

13. Data not available.

14. Data not available.

15. Data not available.

16. Data not available.

17. Data not available.

18. Data not available.

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1. Data not available.

2. Data not available.

3. Data not available.

4. Data not available.

5. Data not available.

6. Data not available.

7. Data not available.

8. Data not available.

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WASH budgets are available from government ministries and institutions. This could include sector investment plans and medium-term expenditure frameworks. Data for this indicator are not country specific. Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey.

Drinking-water

Rural drinking-water

Dimensions 4 and 5 are CPIA (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) scores based on a 1.0 to 6.0 scale. 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 financial arrangements, development of regulatory framework, and governance of the sector.


Urban sanitation

Sanitation

Data not available

Rural sanitation

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).

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

Insufficient data

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). Percentage and total amount shown is based on annual average disbursement from 2013 to 2015; Source: OECD CRS, 2016.

Urban and rural drinking-water supply

Over 75% of urban and rural households had access to safe drinking-water (GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey). Source: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/.

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

Donors indicated using pooled funding mechanisms: Sida and the World Bank. Donors did not provide country specific information.

Insufficient data

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 WASH behaviors.

In order to avoid placing a burden on countries, WHO has streamlined 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, UN, 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.

The country profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies (including donors and multi-bilateral organizations), civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at: https://www.sustainablewaternet.org/partners.

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

**Behaviours**

1. Lenient: less than sixty per cent (≥60%) is four stars; between eighty (80%) and less than eighty per cent (<80%) is three stars; between sixty (60%) and less than seventy per cent (<70%) is two stars; and below sixty per cent (<60%) is one star. Aggregate score is not calculated if there is no data for a given category.

2. Number of donors using pooled funding (arranged in descending order)

3. Revenue estimates from tariffs are available from utilities or other service providers.

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

5. Insufficient data

6. Data not available

7. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

8. Over 75% of urban and rural households had access to safe drinking-water (GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey). Source: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/

9. Data not available

10. Data not available

11. Data not available

12. Data not available

13. OPEC Fund for International Development

14. Over 75% of urban and rural households had access to safe drinking-water (GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey). Source: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/

15. Data not available

16. Data not available

17. Data not available

18. JICA, Sida, Switzerland, The World Bank, Germany, OPEC Fund

19. Data not available

20. Data not available

**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 WASH behaviors.

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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 Collaborative Behaviours. Information regarding the government and development partners is a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviours 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 focus and funding.

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 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 partner data in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For China, two ESA surveys provide feedback specifically on the country (out of 50 countries that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because the rest of ESA answered the SWA country profile questionnaire (for which they were each asked to answer for their top 5-10 countries), the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data sources to better show their work in countries.