### MEXICO

**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 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, CES, CPA, and IFAD. While these data sources provide a significant amount of data on the indicators, some information is not available for all countries or development partners.

Three country profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies (including donors and multi-lateral organizations), civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at: [http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/partners/](http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/partners/)

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

#### 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 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 data available 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 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.

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 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 Mexico, these ESA data provided feedback specifically on the country (out of 25 ESAs that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESA surveyed from any single ESA country (they each select a few to answer for their top 4 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 the country.
**GOVERNMENT**

A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists. Insufficient data

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- AFD, DFID, IDB, JICA

**INDICATORS**

1. A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with responsibilities for WASH: health, education, environment, poverty relief (e.g., USAID, BMZ, USAID, Oxfam)
   - Data not available

2. Multi-sector coordination processes have been agreed upon national plan
   - Data not available

3. Mechanisms of coordination and cooperation among government agencies exist that may be supported by international agencies or donors
   - Data not available

4. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
   - Data not available

5. Mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups)
   - Data not available

6. Coordination process is documented and publicly accessible
   - Data not available

7. Development partners that are active and regularly participate in international coordination platforms
   - Data not available

**ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

8. Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies
   - Data not available

9. Development partners are active and regularly participate in national coordination platform
   - Data not available

10. Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH
    - Data not available

11. Framework for coordinating drinking-water and sanitation activities was in place and implemented in 2011
    - Data not available

12. Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted good practices
    - Data not available

13. Development partners using country public financial management systems
    - Data not available

14. Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise
    - Data not available

15. Members of the public have an effective mechanism to file complaints regarding WASH services
    - Data not available

16. Level of disaggregation allows for assessment of inequalities
    - Data not available

17. Data collected through partner programs are fed into country monitoring systems
    - Data not available

18. Donors make an annual report on country monitoring systems
    - Data not available

19. BMZ allocates resources to strengthening or developing (in the absence of) monitoring and evaluation systems
    - Data not available

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

20. Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies
    - Data not available

21. Development partners are active and regularly participate in national coordination platform
    - Data not available

22. Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH
    - Data not available

23. Framework for coordinating drinking-water and sanitation activities was in place and implemented in 2011
    - Data not available

24. Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted good practices
    - Data not available

25. Development partners using country public financial management systems
    - Data not available

26. Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise
    - Data not available

27. Members of the public have an effective mechanism to file complaints regarding WASH services
    - Data not available

28. Level of disaggregation allows for assessment of inequalities
    - Data not available

29. Data collected through partner programs are fed into country monitoring systems
    - Data not available

30. Donors make an annual report on country monitoring systems
    - Data not available

31. BMZ allocates resources to strengthening or developing (in the absence of) monitoring and evaluation systems
    - Data not available

32. Donors provide BMZ support strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems
    - Data not available

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

**INDICATORS**

1. A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with responsibilities for WASH: health, education, environment, poverty relief (e.g., USAID, BMZ, USAID, Oxfam)
   - Data not available

2. Multi-sector coordination processes have been agreed upon national plan
   - Data not available

3. Mechanisms of coordination and cooperation among government agencies exist that may be supported by international agencies or donors
   - Data not available

4. Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
   - Data not available

5. Mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups)
   - Data not available

6. Coordination process is documented and publicly accessible
   - Data not available

7. Development partners that are active and regularly participate in international coordination platforms
   - Data not available

8. Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies
   - Data not available

9. Development partners are active and regularly participate in national coordination platform
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13. Development partners using country public financial management systems
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14. Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise
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15. Members of the public have an effective mechanism to file complaints regarding WASH services
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16. Level of disaggregation allows for assessment of inequalities
    - Data not available

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18. Donors make an annual report on country monitoring systems
    - Data not available

19. BMZ allocates resources to strengthening or developing (in the absence of) monitoring and evaluation systems
    - Data not available

20. Donors provide BMZ support strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems
    - Data not available

21. Donors make an annual report on country monitoring systems
    - Data not available

22. BMZ allocates resources to strengthening or developing (in the absence of) monitoring and evaluation systems
    - Data not available

23. Donors provide BMZ support strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems
    - Data not available
**BEHAVIOUR 1**

**ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

1. A government-led formal coordination mechanism exists to support planning and review activities.
2. Information and coordination process is documented and publicly accessible.
3. Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise.

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**BEHAVIOUR 2**

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

1. System for assessing and improving country systems in place and implemented.
2. Data on public financial management systems is available for all development partners.
3. Development partner self-assessment results are used to inform decision-making.
4. Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise.

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**BEHAVIOUR 3**

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

1. A formal government-led multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism exists for sector planning and review.
2. Data collected through partner programs feed into country monitoring systems.
3. Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise.
4. Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise.

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**INDICATORS**

**GOVERNMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

1. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and government national WASH plan through a mutual agreement (e.g. MoU, SWAp)
2. Percentage of ODA spending using country procurement system(s) (%)
3. Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems
4. A review mechanism is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon
5. Megachurch/NGO and civil society results are incorporated into country monitoring systems
6. Information and results are accessible to all stakeholders (i.e. data are reported in a usable format)
7. Percentage of ODA spending using country payroll data (e.g. IT systems)
8. System for assessing and improving country systems in place and implemented
9. Development partner self-assessment results are used to inform decision-making
10. Development partnership in country planning processes is adaptive

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

1. Germany
2. France
3. BMZ, EC, USAID
4. Inter-American Development (IDB) Special Fund
5. Global Environment Facility

** topsan.org **

8 **Data not available for other donors**

9,10 **Data not available for other donors**

11 **Data not available for other donors**

12 **Data not available for other donors**

13,14 **Data not available for other donors**

15,16 **Data not available for other donors**

17 **Data not available for other donors**

18 **Data not available for other donors**

**http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/ **
Insufficient data

1. Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

Percentage of WASH activities that are a) captured in the national WASH plan

Data not available

Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH

Data not available

Data not available

Amount of ODA allocated to strengthening country systems compared to WASH infrastructure projects

Data not available

BMZ

Data not available

Data not available

ODA allocated to strengthening/supporting or developing (in the absence of) sector planning processes as part of sector planning processes

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

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Insufficient data

Insufficient data

BMZ

Data not available

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**BEHAVIOUR 4**

1. **Funding committed versus funding dispersed over the last three fiscal years**
   - **GOVERNMENT:** Data not available
   - **DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS:** Data not available

2. **Number of donors providing general budget support**
   - **GOVERNMENT:** 21
   - **DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS:** 22

3. **Proportion of total water and sanitation-related ODA that is included in the national budget**
   - **GOVERNMENT:** Less than 50%
   - **DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS:** Less than 50%

4. **Proportion of total spending published and shared with ministries**
   - **GOVERNMENT:** Data not available
   - **DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS:** Data not available

5. **Number of donors providing public good-related shared services**
   - **GOVERNMENT:** Data not available
   - **DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS:** Data not available

6. **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).**
   - **Data not available**

7. **Mexico GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey indicates that one to five partners are reporting results of monitoring back to government institutions.**
   - **Data not available**

8. **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.**
   - **Data not available**

9. **AFD, BMZ, IDB, JICA,**
   - **Dimensions 1-4 are PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) scores, based on an A to D scale (https://pefa.org/content/pefa-framework).**
   - **Aggregate score of sub-indicators. Level of achievement is based on score divided by possible total. Eighty per cent and higher (≥80%) is five stars; sixty (60%) to less than eighty per cent (<80%) is four stars; forty (40%) to less than sixty per cent (<60%) is three stars; twenty (20%) to less than forty per cent (<40%) is two stars; and below twenty per cent (<20%) is one star. Aggregate score is not calculated for Indonesia because of limitations in data availability.**
   - **Data not available**

10. **Non-tariff household expenditure data (self-supply) on WASH are available**
   - **GOVERNMENT:** Data not available
   - **DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS:** 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) leading the monitoring of the 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 FAFA. 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-lateral organizations), civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at: https://sanitationwaterforall.org/countries/partners.

For additional information, please contact: glaasww.org or info@sanitationwaterforall.org
WASH budgets are available from government ministries and institutions. Data not available. Percentage and total amount shown is based on annual average disbursement from 2013 to 2015; Source: OECD-CRS, 2016. Development partners include civil society, nongovernmental organizations, donors and others involved in aid development. GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey short form does not include a question on complaint mechanisms. Results are from GLAAS 2013/2014 country survey.

Urban sanitation Data not available

Rural drinking-water GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey. Donor indicated using pooled funding mechanisms: European Commission. Donor did not provide country specific information.

Sanitation


Mexico GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey indicates that one to five partners are reporting results of monitoring back to government institutions.

Country response indicated that one to five partners were active and participated in national coordination platform (Mexico GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey).

Data for this indicator are not currently collected at the global level.

Domestic absorption

Partners committed to multi-year funding (three or more years) under a multi-year investment plan or strategy

Funding committed versus funding dispersed over the last three fiscal years

Number of donors using pooled funding

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

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

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

Information is available on national budgets and expenditures (taxes and transfers)