**BEHAVIOUR**

**4.1 Number of donors providing general budget support**
- Number of donors providing general budget support: 11
- Number of donors using pooled funding: 2 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Arab Emirates)

**4.2 Number of donors providing budget support**
- Number of donors providing budget support: 13
- Number of donors providing budget support through the treasury: 2 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Arab Emirates)
- Number of donors providing budget support through the national budget: 2 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Arab Emirates)

**4.3 WASH external support expenditure reports are available**
- WASH external support expenditure reports are available

**4.4 WASH government expenditure reports are available**
- WASH government expenditure reports are available

**4.5 WASH government expenditure data are available**
- WASH government expenditure data are available

**4.6 WASH budgeting and financial management is predictable**
- WASH budgeting and financial management is predictable

**4.7 Insufficient data**
- Insufficient data

**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) project, has been assessing the international community’s efforts to improve WASH since 1991. The 2014 GLAAS report found that while commitments exist, they are often not translated into action. As a result, the report called for a more strategic, coordinated, and effective approach to address the WASH crisis.

In response, the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) project was launched in 2013. The project provides a comprehensive overview of national policies, strategies, and actions related to WASH at the country level. It aims to support countries in their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to WASH.

**About development partners’ responses**

A main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESAs) survey. All development partner data in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Pakistan, four 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 same set of questions, the responses vary. Each ESA provided an overview of their approach to working in Pakistan. While some additional data was provided by other partners, the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from other ESAs to better show their work in countries.
A formal government-led multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism exists for sector planning and review. UNICEF’s mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups). Switzerland’s mechanism includes all ministries and government agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery.

- **Completeness of annual financial reports**: Data not available
- **Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise**: Data not available
- **Bolustan Province**: Policy and plan specific measures to reach vulnerable groups.
- **Switzerland**: Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems.

The coordination process is documented and publicly accessible. Switzerland and Japan are active and regularly participate in national coordination platforms. Data are timely, reliable and endorsed by a multi-stakeholder forum.

- **France**: ADB, UNICEF.
- **Japan**: Existence of payroll audits to identify control weaknesses and/or ghost workers.

Public access to procurement information.

- **Urban plan**: Data not available
- **Switzerland**: The mechanism applies evidence-based decision-making, including consideration of agreed indicators (e.g. access, participation).

**BEHAVIOUR 1**

**ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

- **Indicators**
  1. Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that reflect donor-accepted good practices.
  2. Development partners using country public financial management systems.

**Government**

- **Developments**
  - Data not available

- **Partners**
  - Data not available

**BEHAVIOUR 2**

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

- **Indicators**
  1. Percentage of ODA spending on water and sanitation policy and administration.
  2. Percentage of ODA spending on building and strengthening technical capacity.
  3. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to projects that improve the quality of services.
  4. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA where participatory development and good governance (PDGG) is a significant component.
  5. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA to support strengthening sector systems/capacity.

**Government**

- **Developments**
  - Data not available

**Partners**

- **ADB, BMZ, EC, JICA, Sida, Switzerland**: Data not available for routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision making.

**BEHAVIOUR 3**

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

- **Indicators**
  1. Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that reflect donor-accepted good practices.
  2. Development partners using country public financial management systems.

**Government**

- **Developments**
  - Data not available

**Partners**

- **ADB, BMZ, EC, JICA, Sida, Switzerland**: Data not available for donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems.
**BEHAVIOR 1**

Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes

**INDICATORS**

1. Properly reviewed, government-internal plan for WASH is in place and implemented
2. Scale and adequacy of the planning
3. Disaggregation allows for assessment of inequalities
4. Properly review, government-internal plan
5. Properly review, government-internal plan
6. Senior leadership is committed to WASH
7. Senior leadership is committed to WASH
8. Senior leadership is committed to WASH

**GOVERNMENT**

- Japan
- Switzerland
- United States of America
- France

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- ADB, UNICEF
- ADF, BMGF, DFID,

**BEHAVIOR 2**

Strengthen and use country systems

**INDICATORS**

1. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) budget is adequately funded
2. Level of disaggregation allows for assessment of inequalities
3. Policy and plan specific measures to reach vulnerable groups
4. Data are not available
5. Data are not available
6. Data are not available
7. Data are not available
8. Data are not available
9. Data are not available
10. Data are not available

**GOVERNMENT**

- Japan
- Switzerland
- United States of America
- France

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- ADB, UNICEF
- ADF, BMGF, DFID,

**BEHAVIOR 3**

Use one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-stakeholder, government-lead cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning

**INDICATORS**

1. A formal government lead multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists
2. Insufficient data
3. Insufficient data
4. Insufficient data
5. Insufficient data
6. Insufficient data

**GOVERNMENT**

- Japan
- Switzerland
- United States of America
- France

**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

- ADB, UNICEF
- ADF, BMGF, DFID,
SANITATION

Some information

Data not available

14

100%

Data not available

Japan

Data not available

Hygiene promotion

Data not available

France

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

Data not available

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

Data are timely, reliable and endorsed by a multi-stakeholder forum

United States of America

Switzerland

Information and results are accessible to all stakeholders (i.e. data are reported in a usable format)

Quality of budget and financial management information

France

Data not available

Amount of ODA allocated to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems

Partly

USAID

Data not available

APPR

21% Significant

www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/

Sanitation and Drinking-water (2014/15)

Drinking-water and Hygiene (2012/13)
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) initiative, 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 EWSI, OECD, CS, GPW, and UMI. While these sources provide a significant amount of data for each indicator, 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: http://www.sanitationwaterforall.org/about/partners.

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

PAKISTAN

The four ESAs that provided country-specific data for Pakistan in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey are: ADB, USAID, UNICEF, and the World Bank.

In the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey, the World Bank provided information on how it works in all countries. World Bank data in this profile are not specific to Pakistan.

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 Collaborative 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 in future rounds.

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 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 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 Pakistan, four ESAs provided feedback specificity on the core (i.e., 25 ESA) that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. Because not all ESA responded in the same year, the 2017 country profiles only reflects responses for those countries included in both the 2016 and 2017 surveys.

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.
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.

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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 a summary 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.

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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, ICP, CPA and ESA. While these sources provide a significant amount of data for 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-beneficiary agencies), civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at: https://www.waterapproach.org/new/20160629 воды

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The team that produced this country profile: Alika Fubara

The GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey is an initiative of the Global Sanitation and Drinking Water Partnership (SWA) supported by the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals (Financing for Development Forum) and the Helsinki Initiative for Water and Health (HIWH). The survey’s aim is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the financial inputs into WASH, with a special focus on external funding, to make sure the effort, results and resources are monitored and evaluated in all the countries where the WASH sector is active. The survey is implemented by the Government of Switzerland and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) through the UN Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) project. The project is supported by the Financing for Development Forum (FFDF) and the Helsinki Initiative for Water and Health (HIWH). The survey was conducted in 2016.

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaxas/en/

The data used in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey is based on the information provided by the external support agencies (ESAs) that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. The data has been verified by the ESAs and is the most recent available data. The data is not exhaustive and may be further refined moving forward.

The GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey is an initiative of the Global Sanitation and Drinking Water Partnership (SWA) supported by the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals (Financing for Development Forum) and the Helsinki Initiative for Water and Health (HIWH). The survey’s aim is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the financial inputs into WASH, with a special focus on external funding, to make sure the effort, results and resources are monitored and evaluated in all the countries where the WASH sector is active. The survey is implemented by the Government of Switzerland and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) through the UN Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) project. The project is supported by the Financing for Development Forum (FFDF) and the Helsinki Initiative for Water and Health (HIWH). The survey was conducted in 2016.

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