**Sanitation**

The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of revenue estimates from tariffs are available from utilities or other service providers, and the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management systems, and timely training and development that will be provided, and how the budget will be allocated, etc.

**Rural drinking-water access for vulnerable groups:** Specific measures exist for “poor populations” (GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey).

43%

Source: Viet Nam GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey. Additionally, ADB states that 100% of its funding is through the treasury and all the World Bank Performance-for-Results financing, US$ 200 million, is included in the budget.

**Urban sanitation quality**

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.

**Finance plan exists and defines if operations and basic maintenance is to be covered by tariffs or household contributions**

1. Annex Development Bank S30 Special Fund

**Funding committed versus funding dispersed over the last three fiscal years**

Data not available.

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

1. ADB, Finland, WB

**4 donors

**Data not available

Japan

3. **OECD-CRS, purpose code 51010. The four donors are: EU Institutions, Japan, Switzerland and the World Bank.**

**Data not available

Australia

4. **ADB, Finland, WB**

**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) and World Health Organization (WHO) are 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, 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.

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

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

**INDICATORS GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
<th>Finance plan exists and defines if operations and basic maintenance is to be covered by tariffs or household contributions</th>
<th>Funding committed versus funding dispersed over the last three fiscal years</th>
<th>TOP 5 EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ADB, Finland, WB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. OECD-CRS, purpose code 51010. The four donors are: EU Institutions, Japan, Switzerland and the World Bank.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data not available**

### 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 readily available data, the country profiles provide an overview of how both the government and development partners are applying the Behaviour. Information regarding the government and development partners is presented 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 overall view of how governments and development partners are working in the sector and a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviour and 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 discussion, and trigger action to ensure these gaps are addressed at 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 (EQA) overview. All development partners included in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2016/2017 EQA overview. In the profiles, we have asked each agency (for their top four countries), the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from EQA partners to better show their work in countries.

**Viet Nam**

**SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS: COUNTRY PROFILES 2017**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sanitation</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Q uality of budget and financial management information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Drinking water</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Financing is agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hygiene</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Institutional linking (schools and health care facilities)</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Public service to target specific funding: public schools</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Public service to target specific funding: public schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Quality of public service management and quality of education</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Percentage of urban plan</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Existence of payroll audits to identify control weaknesses and/or ghost workers</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMPLETED

- 1. Sanitation: Australia
- 2. Drinking water: Finland
- 3. Hygiene: Brazil
- 4. Institutional linking (schools and health care facilities): Germany
- 5. Public service to target specific funding: public schools: Norway
- 6. Quality of public service management and quality of education: Japan
- 7. Percentage of urban plan: Spain
- 8. Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll: Australia
- 9. Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas: Finland
- 10. Existence of payroll audits to identify control weaknesses and/or ghost workers: Finland

### DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

- Q uality of budget and financial management information: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Financing is agreed: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Public service to target specific funding: public schools: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Quality of public service management and quality of education: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
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### SOURCES

- [Sanitation and Water for All](http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/)

### VIE T N AM — OBA COOPERATIVE BEHAVIORS COUNTR Y PRO FILE — 2017

### DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sanitation</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Q uality of budget and financial management information</td>
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<td>2. Drinking water</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Financing is agreed</td>
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- 1. Sanitation: Vietnam
- 2. Drinking water: Vietnam
- 3. Hygiene: Vietnam
- 4. Institutional linking (schools and health care facilities): Vietnam
- 5. Public service to target specific funding: public schools: Vietnam
- 6. Quality of public service management and quality of education: Vietnam
- 7. Percentage of urban plan: Vietnam
- 8. Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll: Vietnam
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- Existence of payroll audits to identify control weaknesses and/or ghost workers: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
**Sanitation**

A review mechanism is in place to assess progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon.

**Quality of budget and financial management information**

90%

Data not available

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

The mechanism applies evidence-based decision-making, including consideration of agreed indicators (e.g. access, education and training).

**Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation**

5

**Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll**

Bills and Melinda Gates Foundation

13

**A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with agreed national plan through a mutual agreement (e.g. MoU, SWAp)**

Insufficient data

**Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training**

Proportion of water and sanitation ODA where participatory development and good governance (PDGG) is principal or significant

Data not available for other partners

**Proportion of water and sanitation ODA that promoted S&H in Viet Nam**

Bills and Melinda Gates Foundation

Finland

**Proportion of water and sanitation ODA that promoted S&H in Viet Nam**

Bills and Melinda Gates Foundation

Finland

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

Insufficient data

**Bills and Melinda Gates Foundation**

6

**Foreign aid allocated to strengthening hygienic or developing the absence of sector planning processes as a result of the mechanisms**

1. Proprietary of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training

Data not available

**Development partners**

ADB, AFD, BMGF, DFAT, Finland, WB

**JE Smith-Beech**

5

1. Significant

<1% Principal

**Government-led formal/decisions that reduce the level and cost of civil servants working at central, regional and local levels to be estimated for different sectors**

1. Government-led formal/decisions that reduce the level and cost of civil servants working at central, regional and local levels to be estimated for different sectors

Data not available for other partners

**Proportion of water and sanitation ODA to support strengthening sector systems/capacity**

Proportion of water and sanitation ODA to support strengthening sector systems/capacity

Data not available for other partners

**Proportion of water and sanitation ODA that promoted S&H in Viet Nam**

Bills and Melinda Gates Foundation

Finland

**Other external support agencies that provided data on Viet Nam**

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

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (World Bank)

Japan

India

Republic of Korea

ADB

**International Development Association (World Bank)**

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India

Republic of Korea

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India

Republic of Korea

ADB

**International Development Association (World Bank)**

Japan

India

Republic of Korea

ADB
### VIETNAM — SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS COUNTRY PROFILE — 2017

#### INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Government leadership of sector planning processes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Donor results are incorporated into country monitoring systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Procurement methods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Public sector budget and expenditure reporting enables the tracking and cost of civil servants working at national, regional, and local levels (towards different STPs on STPs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Percentage of ODA spending on building capacity for water resources management and sanitation policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Development partners use country public financial management systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Reliable information is publicly available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Government has defined financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted good practices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Amount of ODA allocated to strengthening country systems compared to WASH infrastructure projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Donors have signed an agreement (i.e. MoU, compact) with the government that cites support to government-led cycle of planning, monitoring, and learning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Data collected through partner programs feeds into country monitoring systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Develop a multi-stakeholder review mechanism that assesses progress on a regular basis and results are acted upon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Data collected and used for decision-making (i.e. results are incorporated into country monitoring systems, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Develop a mechanism for internal audit(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>ODA Allocated to Sanitation and Water Specifications</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOP 5 GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES/NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN TERMS OF WASH BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry</th>
<th>Budget Share</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Health Care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Works and Transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOP 5 EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES IN TERMS OF WATER AND SANITATION AID, 2013–2015 DISBURSEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Total Disbursements</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB, BMZ, Finland, DFID, JICA, Sida, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development Association (World Bank)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank (ADB) Special Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Development Bank (JDB) Special Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

- http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Water available in homes, schools, and health care facilities and their contribution to the MDG agenda</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Institutional capacity for water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) management and service delivery</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. WASH sector coordination</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. WASH sector finance</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. WASH sector operation and maintenance</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Water supply and sanitation services and their contribution to the MDG agenda</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Water supply</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Domestic wastewater</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Water use efficiency</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Water tariffs</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Water access</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Sanitation</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Sanitation access</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Rural sanitation</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Urban sanitation</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sanitation access</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Drinking-water</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Water for health</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Water for agriculture</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Water for industry</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Water for environmental sustainability and ecosystem services</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Water for recreation and tourism</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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) has been monitoring the behaviours in the WASH sector. The Behavioural Indicators for 2017 report focuses on the six ESAs that provided country-specific data for Viet Nam in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey.

**BEHAVIOUR**

1. Access and use of latrines and good hygiene practices: Implementation. Source: Collect where available. The data table below provides the overall percentage implementation of latrines and good hygiene practices, type of latrine, and type of good hygiene practices. The table provides the overall percentage implementation of latrines and good hygiene practices, type of latrine, and type of good hygiene practices. The table provides the overall percentage implementation of latrines and good hygiene practices, type of latrine, and type of good hygiene practices.

**Source:** Viet Nam GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey. Additionally, ADB states that 100% of its funding is through the treasury and all the World Bank Performance-for-Results financing, US$ 200 million, is included in the budget.

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

**Drinking-water**

2. Drinking-water access | Data not available | Data not available |

**Sanitation**

3. Sanitation access | Data not available | Data not available |

**VETNAV**

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.

**SOWA 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 Collaborative Behaviours. Information regarding the government and development partners is provided by SWA and to improve long-term sector performance. For example, both countries and development partners can use the profiles to see how well they are and others are applying the Collaborative Behaviours.

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 both 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 are 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 be useful in catalyzing 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 Agency (ESAs) survey. All development partners provide feedback in the profiles as do companies and the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. 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 country, external support agencies (including donors and multi-beneficiary organizations), civil society, and research and learning institutions. A full list of partners can be found at http://waterandSanitationAlliance.org.

For additional information, please contact glaas@who.int or info@waterandSanitationAlliance.org.
**BEHAVIOUR**

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

#### a.Viet Nam

- **Drinking-water**
  - Data not available
  - **WASH assistance is a) on treasury or b) on budget**
  - Data not available
  - **All loans are signed by**
  - Data not available

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

**Urban sanitation**

- **GL AAS 2013/2014 ESA survey.** Donors indicated using pooled funding mechanisms: Sida and the World Bank. Donors did not provide country specific information.

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

**Data not available**

**Rural sanitation**

- **Viet Nam GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey indicates that 14 to 15 partners are reporting results of monitoring back to government institutions.**

### Indicator: Quality of budgetary and financial management

- **Assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management systems, and timely**

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

**Japan**

- **Domestic absorption**
  - **Source:** GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. ADB states 100% of its funding is included in the budget, Finland states 40% of its funding is included in the budget, and all the World Bank Performance-for-Results

### Indicator: Domestic absorption

- **Source:** GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. ADB states 100% of its funding is included in the budget, Finland states 40% of its funding is included in the budget, and all the World Bank Performance-for-Results

**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).**

**Country response indicated that 14 to 15 partners were active and participated in national coordination platform (Viet Nam GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey).**

### Indicator: Number of donors providing general budget support

- **Number of donors providing general budget support**

- **Data not available for**

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

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

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

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

- **THE VIETNAM PARTNERSHIP MAPPING AND POLICY INTERFACE (WASIP) project**

- **Other external support agencies that provided data on Viet Nam**

- **Viet Nam GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey**

- **Viet Nam GLAAS 2016/2017ESA survey**

### Indicator: Voluntary transfers (NGOs and foundations) (if applicable)

- **Voluntary transfers (NGOs and foundations) (if applicable)**

- **View www.who.int/water_sanitation_and_health/wws/Pages/about/partners.aspx**

**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://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/partners/**

### 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 ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, and WHO. 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 http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/partners.**

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

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**Viet Nam 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 presented side-by-side to highlights areas of success and encouraging 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 overall 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 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 effort as well as 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 source of data for development partners in the country profiles is the GLAAS 2016/2017 External Support Agency (ESA) survey. All development partners and donors that are listed in the profiles are from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey as otherwise stated. For lost data, on ESA**,** provided feedback specificity on the country (at least 25 ESA who responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESAs answered the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey (some of them may select to answer only their top 4–5 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 countries.