sustainable and secure drinking-water and sanitation services for all

1. SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL

2. 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.

3. In order to avoid placing a burden on countries, WHO has leveraged existing monitoring initiatives and data sources for the country profiles. Information for the profiles is drawn from the most recently available data sources from GLAAS, OECD, CSE, CPA and EFA. 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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5. For additional information, please contact: grace.privett@unwater.org or sanitationandwaterforall.org

Other sources of information include the Ministry of Finance or the World Bank, international development agencies (e.g., International Development Association (World Bank), International Development Finance Corporation (World Bank), Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Investment Bank (EIB), European Union, United Nations agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors, and other development partners).

Building Sustainable Water and Sanitation Sector Financing Strategies that Incorporate Financial Data from Taxes, Tariffs, and Transfers as well as Estimates for Non-Tariff Household Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WB loans are signed by Japan WB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 financial reporting and accountability. Data not available.

Drinking-water-WASH budgets are available from government ministries and institutions.

Insufficient data

Sanitation-Insufficient data

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

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

African Development Bank (AFDB)

Asian Development Bank (ADB) Special Funds

World Bank (WB) and non-lending assistance (e.g., grants, technical assistance, or advisory services) from government and development partners.

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).

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

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 support, and fiscal reporting.

Insufficient data

Insufficient data

Partners provide multi-sectoral guidance and offer additional support as an extension to budget or line-item contributions.

FINANCIAL DATA FROM TAXES, TARIFFS, AND TRANSFERS AS WELL AS ESTIMATES FOR NON-TARIFF

BEHAVIOUR ▶

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

4. WASH external support expenditure data are available

5. WASH external support expenditure reports are available

6. WASH government expenditure reports are available

VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS (NGOs and foundations) (if applicable)

IN INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC TRANSFERS (if applicable)

STATE/PROVINCIAL/GOVERNMENT

DATA AVAILABLE

Urban drinking-water supply:

89.18%

Urban sanitation:

88.6%

89.18%

92%
### ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1a</td>
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<td>Data not available</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.2a</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
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### STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
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<td>3.3b</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
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</table>

### 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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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Note:** The text in the image is not fully legible due to the quality of the image. Please refer to the full document for complete and accurate information.
## Sanitation

### Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data

Data not available

### Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally

Japan

### Data not available

Data not available

### All World Bank

Mechanism includes non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, civil society organizations, advocacy groups)

Japan

### Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

Ministry of Health

### Data not available

Data not available

### Japan

Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise

Data not available

### Data collected are used to inform decision-making (i.e. results are incorporated into country monitoring systems or policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas)

Policy and plan specific measures to reach vulnerable groups

Data not available

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

Coordination process is documented and publicly accessible

Data not available

Data not available

### Australia

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

12

### Data not available

5

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

Quality of budget and financial management information

Public access to procurement information

Hygiene promotion

Completeness of annual financial reports

Public sector budget and expenditure reporting enables the number and cost of civil servants working at...
Background on the SWA Collaborative Behaviours Country Profiles

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Indicators

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Government</th>
<th>Development Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Make available in time, hand, and well-endorsed contributions to the MDGs set</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Information available on subsidies and incentives provided to the private sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. WASH projects seen as a government priority and visible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. WASH projects are managed by the government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. There is a comprehensive and credible budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Effective financial management systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Timely financial management systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Policy-related data in the public domain</td>
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**Country profiles of Bhutan 2017**

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 Behaviour. Information regarding the government and development partners is provided in side-by-side tables 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 refined and reissued 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 both governments and development partners are working towards achieving 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 discussion, 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 ESA survey. All development partners were asked to fill in data from the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Bolivia, any ESA data provided feedback specifically on the country (out of 25 ESA’s) that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. Because not all ESA’s receive feedback data from all countries (these are each one has to select the country it only received feedback from), the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collate more data from ESA’s to better show their work in countries.
The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Special Funds

Sanitation Dimensions 4 and 5 are CPIA (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment) scores based on a 1.0 to 6.0 scale.

Sanitation 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).

Insufficient data GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey short form does not include a question on targets. Results are from GLAAS 2013/14 country survey.

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 training and development that will be provided, and how the budget will be allocated, etc.

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ADB

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