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 been tracking 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 convergence and divergence, and to support learning and improvement.

About development partners’ responses

A main data source for development partners in the country profiles is the GLASS 2016/2017 External Support Agencies (ESAs) survey. All development partners listed in the profiles were included in the GLASS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. For Lao People’s Democratic Republic, two ESAs provided feedback specifically on the country (out of 12 ESAs that responded to the GLASS 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESAs responded to the GLASS 2016/2017 ESA survey for each country, 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.
**BEHAVIOUR 1**

**ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Freely reviewed, government-activated plan for WASH is in place and implemented
- Insufficient data
- Data not available

2. Development water
- In place

3. Health services
- In place

4. Institutional WASH (e.g. schools and health service facilities)
- Insufficient data

5. Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas
- Insufficient data

6. A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with responsibilities for WASH (health, education, environment, public works, etc.)
- Asia Development Bank (ADB); Japan

7. Provision of water and sanitation ODA allocated to support strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems
- Insufficient data

8. Percentage of RQD spending using country procurement systems (%)
- Data not available

9. Data collected are used to inform decision-making (i.e. results are incorporated into country monitoring systems or reviews and acted upon)
- Data not available

10. Existence of payroll audits to identify control weaknesses and/or ghost workers
- Data not available

11. Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies
- Insufficient data

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

13. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA where participatory development and good governance (PDGG) is targeted
- Data not available

14. Insufficient data

15. Top 5 external support agencies (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements)
- Switzerland

16. Data not available

17. Data not available

18. Data not available

19. Data not available

20. Data not available

21. Data not available

22. Data not available

23. Data not available

24. Data not available

25. Data not available

**BEHAVIOUR 2**

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow for high-level budgeting and tracking**
- Insufficient data

2. Public sector budget and expenditure reporting enables the number and cost of civil servants working at different, regional and local levels to be estimated for different sectors**
- Data not available

3. Reviews and acted upon (Drinking-water and sanitation 2015; Hygiene 2012)
- Data not available

4. Regional and sectoral plans provide a useful organization for WASH
- Data not available

5. Data are timely, reliable and endorsed by a multi-stakeholder forum
- Data not available

6. Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies
- Insufficient data

7. Insufficient data

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

19. Data not available

20. Data not available

21. Data not available

22. Data not available

23. Data not available

24. Data not available

25. Data not available

**BEHAVIOUR 3**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Multi-stakeholder monitoring and evaluation mechanism in place (e.g. districts, provinces, clusters, official or non-governmental organizations)
- Data not available

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

3. Basic core WASH indicators are monitored and reported by all stakeholders
- Data not available

4. Data not available

5. Planning and budgeting frameworks for WASH are in place and used to inform decision-making
- Data not available

6. Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to strengthen or develop national WASH planning processes
- Japan

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

19. Data not available

20. Data not available

21. Data not available

22. Data not available

23. Data not available

24. Data not available

25. Data not available
**LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS COUNTRY PROFILE — 2017**

**BEHAVIOUR 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Partially reviewed, government initiated plan for MIDP is in place and implemented</td>
<td>Partially reviewed, government initiated plan for MIDP is in place and implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Donors have signed an agreement (i.e. MoU, compact) with the government that cites support to government’s national plan</td>
<td>Donors have signed an agreement (i.e. MoU, compact) with the government that cites support to government’s national plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Development partners are promoting development in the absence of sector planning processes as appropriate of GM</td>
<td>Development partners are promoting development in the absence of sector planning processes as appropriate of GM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEHAVIOUR 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow for timely and adequate payments to WASH beneficiaries</td>
<td>Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that allow for timely and adequate payments to WASH beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Dr. Jean Drach, Director, Ministry of Public Works and Transport</td>
<td>Dr. Jean Drach, Director, Ministry of Public Works and Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEHAVIOUR 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Data collected through partner programs feed into country monitoring systems</td>
<td>Data collected through partner programs feed into country monitoring systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**LAO PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS COUNTRY PROFILE — 2017**

**ENHANCE GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP OF SECTOR PLANNING PROCESSES**

**STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

**USE ONE INFORMATION AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY PLATFORM BUILT AROUND A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER, GOVERNMENT-LED CYCLE OF PLANNING, MONITORING, AND LEARNING**
**Behavior 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>1.1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Asia Development Bank (ADB) Special Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3a</td>
<td>Percentage of WASH activities that are a) captured in the national WASH plan or b) aligned with a government national WASH plan through a mutual agreement (e.g. MoU, SWAp)</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3b</td>
<td>Percentage of WASH activities that are captured in the national WASH plan or aligned with a government national WASH plan through a mutual agreement (e.g. MoU, SWAp)</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Behavior 2: Strengthen and Use Country Systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1a</td>
<td>Government has defined public financial management and procurement systems that adhere to broadly accepted principles</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1b</td>
<td>Government and donors have defined and agreed processes for WASH (health, education, environment, public works, etc.)</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2a</td>
<td>Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2b</td>
<td>Amount of ODA allocated to strengthening country systems compared to WASH infrastructure projects</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Behavior 3: Use One Information and Mutual Accountability Platform Built Around a Multi-Stakeholder, Government-LED Cycle of Planning, Monitoring, and Learning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1a</td>
<td>Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1b</td>
<td>Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2a</td>
<td>Data collected through partner programs reflect country monitoring systems</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2b</td>
<td>Data collected through partner programs reflect country monitoring systems</td>
<td>Insufficient data</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), 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.

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, CSO, CIFF, and IFAD. While these sources provide a significant amount of the indicators, some information is not available for all beneficiaries or for all countries. A full list of partners can be found at https://sanitationandwaterforall.org.

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

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 partners use this resource with the GLAAS 2016–2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated for the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, two ESA’s provided feedback specifically on the country (Out of 20 ESA’s that responded to the GLAAS 2016–2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESA’s answered the GLAAS for every country they were each asked to assess for their 14 in-country, the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from ESA’s to better show their work in countries.

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 been developing 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.

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 are a starting point for discussions on how to improve behaviours 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 discussion, and trigger action to address these gaps. Additional information is available in the future monitoring report.

An introduction to the profiles

COUNTRY PROFILES 2017

SWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS: COUNTRY PROFILES 2017

In the 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 been developing 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 available data they provide an overview 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 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 discussion, and trigger action to address these gaps. Additional information is available in the future monitoring report.

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 partners use this resource with the GLAAS 2016–2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated for the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, two ESA’s provided feedback specifically on the country (Out of 20 ESA’s that responded to the GLAAS 2016–2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESA’s answered the GLAAS for every country they were each asked to assess for their 14 in-country, the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from ESA’s to better show their work in countries.

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 been developing 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 available data they provide an overview 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 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 discussion, and trigger action to address these gaps. Additional information is available in the future monitoring report.

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 partners use this resource with the GLAAS 2016–2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated for the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, two ESA’s provided feedback specifically on the country (Out of 20 ESA’s that responded to the GLAAS 2016–2017 ESA survey). Because not all ESA’s answered the GLAAS for every country they were each asked to assess for their 14 in-country, the country profiles do not capture all development partner activity in the country. Further work is required to collect more data from ESA’s to better show their work in countries.
The two ESAs that provided country-specific data for Lao People’s Democratic Republic in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey are: ADB and DFAT.

100% of ADB funding is stated in the national budget.

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

The World Bank GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey indicates that 10 to 20 partners are reporting results of monitoring back to government institutions. The World Bank GLAAS 2016/2017 country survey states that 100% of ADB funding is stated in the national budget.

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

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 budgetary and financial management system, and they may be further refined moving forward.

The 2017 country profiles are the first round of profiles for 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.

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 database from GLAAS (OECD, CSR, CPA and EFA). While these sources provide a significant amount of the data, some information is not available for all countries or development partners.

Country profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies (including donors and multi-disciplinary 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: glaas@WHO.int or info@sanitationandwaterforall.org

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 database from GLAAS (OECD, CSR, CPA and EFA). While these sources provide a significant amount of the data, 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-disciplinary 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: glaas@WHO.int or info@sanitationandwaterforall.org

SAWA COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIORS: COUNTRY PROFILES 2017

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 been developing 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 available data they provide an overall view of how governments and development partners are working in the sector and are 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 are 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 partners in the profiles are those that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey unless otherwise stated. The Asian Development Bank, two ESA’s (provided feedback specifically on the country (out of 25 ESAs that responded to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey). Because of limitations in the availability of data, many of the profiles contain considerable data gaps. 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.