behaviour

1. Behaviour is consistent with the "joint priority" for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. The World Health Organization (WHO), through the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) survey, assesses countries' progress in improving WASH services. These profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies, donors and other development partners. The eight ESAs that provided country-specific data for Nigeria in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey are: AfDB, BMGF, BMZ, JICA, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

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, CDS, CPA and EDA. While these sources provide a significant amount of data on the indicators, some information is not available for all countries or donor partners.

These country profiles have been produced by SWA partners, including representatives from countries, external support agencies, donors and other development partners. The eight ESAs that provided country-specific data for Nigeria in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey are: AfDB, BMGF, BMZ, JICA, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

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Sanitation

Data not available

Public sector budget and expenditure reporting enables the number and cost of civil servants working at

Data not available

Internal controls of changes to personnel records and the payroll

Data not available

UNICEF

African Development Fund (African Development Bank)

Policy and plan specific measures to reach vulnerable groups

Data not available

Mechanism includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally

Data not available

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Data not available

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

Data not available

Supreme Audit Institution publishes reports on WASH

Data not available

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

Data not available

NGO and civil society results are incorporated into country monitoring systems

Data not available

40%

Timeliness of changes to personnel records and the payroll

1.2%

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

0%

DFID, UNICEF

Public access to procurement information

Policy and plan coverage targets for specific WASH areas

UNICEF

Coordination process is documented and publicly accessible

Data not available

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

Financing is agreed

Drinking-water

Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data

0%

Urban plan

France

Data not available

Urban plan

France

Data not available

100%

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

6 that are active and regularly participate in national coordination platform

Insufficient data

100%

Data not available

Development partners

Data not available

France

Supreme Audit Institution independence

Data not available

56%

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

Data not available

Data not available

Members of the public have an effective mechanism to file complaints regarding WASH services

Data not available

UNICEF

Data not available

Data not available

Q uality of public sector management and quality of institutions

BEHAVIOUR

1.3a Percentage of WASH activities that are a) captured in the national WASH plan

1.1 A regularly reviewed, government-led national plan for WASH is in place and implemented

Yes

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

2.1b Development partners adhere to country planning processes and policies

2.2b Amount of ODA allocated to strengthening country systems compared to WASH infrastructure projects

2.2a Development partners’ principal (and/or significant) objective

2.1a A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists

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1.
Sanitation

Routinely collected data are available on sanitation and drinking-water

Quality of public sector management and quality of institutions

Members of the public have an effective mechanism to file complaints regarding WASH services

African Development Fund (African Development Bank)

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

56%

Development partners using country public financial management systems

African Development Fund (African Development Bank)

Level of disaggregation allows for assessment of inequalities

France

Policy and plan specific measures to reach vulnerable groups

DFID, WaterAid, United States of America

A government-led formal mechanism exists to coordinate activities of different organizations/sectors with responsibilities for WASH related disease, WASH finance)

Internal controls of changes to personnel records and the payroll

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

Data not available

UNICEF

Data not available

Data not available

1.2%

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

DFID, UNICEF, WB

Proportion of water and sanitation ODA where participatory development and good governance (PDGG) is accepted good practices

21

1.1 A regularly reviewed, government-led national plan for WASH is in place and implemented

Yes

1.3a Percentage of WASH activities that are captured in the national WASH plan through sectoral participation (e.g. MoUs, MoMs)

Data not available

Data not available

1.2

1.1a Top 5 External support agencies (in terms of water and sanitation aid, 2013–2015 disbursements)

DfID, UNICEF, WB

Development partners that indicate being part of a mutual assessment exercise

Insufficient data

Donors have signed an agreement (i.e. MoU, compact) with the government that cites support to government-led national plan through sectoral participation (e.g. MoUs, MoMs)

0%

1.4a A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists

Yes

1.2a Routine monitoring systems provide reliable data to inform decision-making in WASH

No

1.5a Routine planning at the national level

No

1.6a Level of detail of financial management information

Data not available

Data not available

Insufficient data

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0%
## Sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sanitation</td>
<td>[43x728]</td>
<td>[46x169]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Drinking water</td>
<td>[170x793]</td>
<td>[421x415]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hygiene promotion</td>
<td>[638x789]</td>
<td>[641x228]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Institutional capacity (school and health service facilities)</td>
<td>[643x331]</td>
<td>[646x57]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Civic compliance and adherence to specific national laws.</td>
<td>[663x507]</td>
<td>[664x193]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Civic compliance with specific national regulations.</td>
<td>[672x193]</td>
<td>[672x205]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quality of public sector management and quality of institutions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. International Development Association (World Bank)</td>
<td>[40%]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public sector budget and expenditure reporting enables the number and cost of civil servants working in control, management or support tasks to be estimated**

<table>
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<th>INDICATORS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Government-led formal evaluation seeks to identify and reduce different types of fraud and mismanagement in the diverse national tax system.</td>
<td>[67%]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Multi-sectoral coordinating bodies in the national tax system.</td>
<td>[2.5%]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Performance measurement and information systems that verify taxpayer income or service delivery.</td>
<td>[12.5%]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mechanisms or procedures that contribute to WASH in a transparent manner.</td>
<td>[1.3%]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Accountability mechanisms exist that are independent of the General Account.</td>
<td>[1%]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Development partners support to country planning frameworks and policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Percentage of ODA activities that are aligned to national WASH plan and that aligned to a government-managed WASH plan through sectoral planning (e.g., MOH, MIN).</td>
<td>[10%]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Top Government officials are committed to WASH (in terms of water and sanitation).</td>
<td>[10%]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Federal Ministry of Health</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Federal Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Federal Ministry of Education</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Use one information and mutual accountability platform built around a multi-stakeholder governance process**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists</td>
<td>[No]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Insufficient data</td>
<td>[No]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
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</table>

**Government health and social development partners include a mechanism for social accountability**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>2. Insufficient data</td>
<td>[Yes]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other partners</td>
<td>[Insufficient data]</td>
<td>[Insufficient data]</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Use of information and mutual accountability platform**

<table>
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<td>3. Other partners</td>
<td>[Insufficient data]</td>
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**Supervision of public sector audit and accountability mechanisms**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Public sector audit and accountability mechanisms enable the number and cost of civil servants working in control, management or support tasks to be estimated</td>
<td>[10%]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
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**National assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available (year of latest assessment)**

<table>
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<td>1. National assessment for drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene is available</td>
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**Development partners’ assessments of WASH**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Degree of integration and reconciliation between personnel records and payroll data</td>
<td>[3]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
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</table>

**External support agencies that provided data on Nigeria**

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<th>INDICATORS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. <a href="http://www.AFD.fr">www.AFD.fr</a></td>
<td>[Insufficient data]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. <a href="http://www.BMF.de">http://www.BMF.de</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. <a href="http://www.INTERGUM.org">www.INTERGUM.org</a></td>
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<td>[Data not available]</td>
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<td>4. <a href="http://www.WB.org">http://www.WB.org</a></td>
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<td>2. Insufficient data</td>
<td>[Yes]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other partners</td>
<td>[Insufficient data]</td>
<td>[Insufficient data]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use of information and mutual accountability platform**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A formal government-led multi-stakeholder review mechanism exists</td>
<td>[No]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Insufficient data</td>
<td>[No]</td>
<td>[Data not available]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other partners</td>
<td>[Insufficient data]</td>
<td>[Insufficient data]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BEHAVIOUR

1.要有战略目标和计划，并建立一套监测和评估体系。具体操作内容如下：
2.没有足够的数据来表明在每个国家都得到了有效实施。
Behaviour

1. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) have released the first round of country profiles for the Collaborative Behaviours framework. These profiles provide an overview of how well governments and development partners are implementing the Collaborative Behaviours.

2. The profiles are intended as a resource for countries and development partners. While the profiles are not completely exhaustive, they bring together relevant available data to provide an overview of how well governments and development partners are implementing the Collaborative Behaviours.

3. The profiles are part of a broader effort to improve the health and well-being of people by strengthening health systems and improving access to quality health services. The Collaborative Behaviours framework is a key part of this effort.

4. The Collaborative Behaviours framework was developed by the Global Partnership for Water for All (G-PWA) and the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) and endorsed by a broad range of stakeholders.

5. The Collaborative Behaviours framework includes four key areas:

   a. Public sector management and institutions

   b. Water and sanitation utilities

   c. Sanitation and hygiene education and behaviour change

   d. Water and sanitation assistance

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

SWA 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 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 will 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, they bring together relevant available data to provide an overview of how well governments and development partners are implementing 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 catalyse 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. Development partners are asked to provide information from the GLAAS survey (or any other relevant survey) and SWA country (or any other relevant country) country survey.

The 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.

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

The Global Partnership for Water for All (G-PWA) was established in 2006 by a broad range of stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, development agencies, and businesses. G-PWA aims to increase the political and financial commitment to the WASH sector and support countries in advancing their own WASH strategies.

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 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 GLAAS, OECD CDE, 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, development agencies (including donors and multi-lateral organizations), civil society, and research and learning institutes. A full list of partners can be found at: http://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/country-profiles/partners.

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