### IV. Financing

#### National WASH Expenditure (US$ millions): 12.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Financing</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-profit organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Expenditure by Source of Financing

- **Government**: 9.1
- **Households**: 1.3
- **Non-profit organizations**: 0.8
- **Other sources**: 1.9

#### Expenditure reports available and analyse actual expenditure vs. planned spending

- **Government**: Full analysis available
- **Households**: Analysis available
- **Non-profit organizations**: Analysis available
- **Other sources**: Analysis available

### V. Equity

#### Governance

Plans for sustainable population groups: existence and level of implementation

- **Poor populations**: Yes
- **Indigenous populations**: Yes
- **Internally displaced persons and refugees**: Yes
- **Women**: Yes
- **People living with disabilities**: Yes
- **Populations with high burden of disease**: Yes

**Implementation of existence and level of implementation**

- **Poor populations**: Yes
- **Indigenous populations**: Yes
- **Internally displaced persons and refugees**: Yes
- **Women**: Yes
- **People living with disabilities**: Yes
- **Populations with high burden of disease**: Yes

#### Monitoring

Tracking of progress in access to services

- **Poor populations**: Yes
- **Indigenous populations**: Yes
- **Internally displaced persons and refugees**: Yes
- **Women**: Yes
- **People living with disabilities**: Yes
- **Populations with high burden of disease**: Yes

### VI. Affordability

Affordability strategy for vulnerable groups

- **Affordability not an operating issue**
- **Affordability strategies in place**: Yes
- **No changes made**

### VII. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Financing Plan

- **Figure 2**: National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)
- **Figure 3**: National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)

### Bhutan Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2016/2017 data

#### Demographic Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population (millions, 2017)</th>
<th>% Rural</th>
<th>% Urban</th>
<th>GDP (% of World)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Health Estimates

- **Infant mortality**: 37.4 deaths per 1000 births, 2017
- **Life expectancy at birth**: 73.9 years, 2015
- **Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 1 year of age, 2012**: 37,269
- **Under 5 mortality**: 1.02 deaths per 1000 live births, 2015

#### WASH Financial Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$)</th>
<th>Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sanitation and Drinking-Water Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>National WASH expenditure (US$ millions, current US$)</th>
<th>National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---


---

*WHO/CED/PHE/WSH/18.65*
I. Governance

NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY/PLAN</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTATION</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
<th>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED</th>
<th>NOT IMPLEMENTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water supply</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban drainage</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPLICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

- Increase focus on rural areas
- Enhance monitoring and evaluation systems
- Strengthen public-private partnerships

II. Monitoring

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
<th>Drinking-water</th>
<th>Hygiene</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy and strategy</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource allocation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status and quality of service delivery</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National standards</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response to WASH-related disease outbreaks</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health promotion for reducing diarrhea</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water safety planning</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation safety planning</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection prevention and control strategy</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DATA QUALITY AND RELIABILITY

- Improve data collection and reporting systems
- Enhance data analysis and interpretation

IMPLEMENTATION PLANS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION

I. Governance

SAFETY PLANNING

- Water safety planning
- Sanitation safety planning

COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION

- Mechanisms exist to coordinate WASH actors
- Mechanisms exist to coordinate WASH issues

DOES THE COORDINATION MECHANISM...

- Include drinking-water quality?
- Include drinking-water supply?
- Include sanitation?
- Include urban drainage?
- Include solid waste management?

COMMUNITY AND USER PARTICIPATION

- User participation defined in law/policy?
- Level of participation?
- Women’s participation defined in law/policy?

III. Human resources

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Coordination of helpers
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and implementation
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

INTERNATIONAL DONORS

- Improved water access for women and girls
- Reduced child mortality

INTERNATIONAL DONORS

- Improved water access for women and girls
- Reduced child mortality

UNICEF

- Improved water access for women and girls
- Reduced child mortality

UNICEF

- Improved water access for women and girls
- Reduced child mortality

BHUTAN

- Improved water access for women and girls
- Reduced child mortality

BHUTAN

- Improved water access for women and girls
- Reduced child mortality
I. Governance

UNICEF

Plans exist with high levels of implementation.

Government of India

• Glaas 2016/2017

Sustainability measures included in policy/plan

Urban sanitation

Includes measures to coordinate WASH actors

Rural sanitation

In a formal mechanism

Wastewater treatment

I. Governance (continued)

SAFETY PLANNING

Note: country planning

Sanitation safety planning

Level of development

COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION

Mechanisms exist to coordinate WASH actors

Level of development

Does the Coordination Mechanism include:

- Mechanism to coordinate WASH actors
- Have an allocated budget line
- Have documentation of the coordination process
- Base its work on a sectoral framework or national plan
- Apply evidence-based decision-making
- Include mutual review and assessment
- Include donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
- Include non-governmental stakeholders
- Include all governmental agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery

Top five development partners (as reported by country)

1. Government of India
2. WHO
3. Netherlands Development Organization
4. United Nations
5. International Red Cross

II. Monitoring

Joint Sector Review (JSR)

Year of most recent JSR: 2016

Sanitation

Hygiene

Data Availability for Decision-Making

Policy and strategy

Resource allocation

Status and quality of service delivery

National standards

Response to WASH-related disease outbreaks

Public health quality standards for reducing diseases

II. Monitoring (continued)

Regulatory authority responsible for setting tariffs

Legislation

Monitoring

Regulatory authority responsible for setting service tariffs

Collective agreement framework for service providers

Regulatory authority responsible for setting service tariffs under government

Regulatory authority responsible for setting tariffs under government

Funding independent of government budget

Ability to take punitive action against non-performers

YES

No.

Yes.

Partly.

Under development.

Yes.

Partly.

Low.

No.

Moderate.

Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity

Partially.

Small benefit.

Limited availability.

Impact of increased human resources capacity

Policy Development

Institutional coordination

National and local government WASH planning

Construction of facilities

Operations and maintenance

Community mobilization

Financial planning and expenditure

Enforcement of regulations

Health promotion

Monitoring and evaluation

Sustainable and affordable source of revenue.

National share over 5% for ministry of diverse.

Regulatory authority responsible for setting tariffs

Legislation

Monitoring

Regulatory authority responsible for setting service tariffs

Collective agreement framework for service providers

Regulatory authority responsible for setting service tariffs under government

Regulatory authority responsible for setting tariffs under government

Funding independent of government budget

Ability to take punitive action against non-performers

YES

No.

Yes.

Partly.

Under development.

Yes.

Partly.

Low.

No.

Moderate.

Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity

Partially.

Small benefit.

Limited availability.

Impact of increased human resources capacity
Under Sustainable Development Goal 4, there is a greater focus on safely managed sanitation services as well as wastewater treatment.

**URBAN SANITATION POLICY**

- Municipal wastewater
- Faecal sludge collection
- Compliance with national standards

Safely empty or replace latrines when full
Rehabilitate broken or disused latrines in schools
Increase reliability and continuity of urban water supply
Safe use of wastewater
Faecal sludge collection
Municipal wastewater

**COMMUNITY AND USER PARTICIPATION**

- Urban sanitation
- Rural sanitation
- Urban drinking water
- Urban sanitation
- Management and decision-making
- Data available and used for a majority of decisions.

**GOVERNANCE**

**Sustainability measures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>measurables</th>
<th>exist?</th>
<th>respoinsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>keep rural water supply functioning over the long-term</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve reliability and continuity of rural water supply</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation/disused drinking-water hand pumps</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation/disused latrines in schools</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity to explore latrines when full</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintained water systems and treatment facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure environmental sustainability of water resources</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve climate resilience</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation/disused WASH systems in health facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change drinking-water quality to meet national standards</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION**

- Mechanisms exist to coordinate WASH actors
- In a formal mechanism
- Stakeholders are notified

**I. Monitoring**

**DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING**

- Policy and strategy
- Resource allocation
- Status and quality of service delivery
- National standards
- Response to WASH-related disease outbreaks
- Public health priorities for reducing diseases
- Public health priorities for service delivery improvements

**II. Human resources**

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Construction of facilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and implementation
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>level of implementation</th>
<th>exist?</th>
<th>responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nationally</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**III. Human resources**

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Construction of facilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and implementation
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>level of implementation</th>
<th>exist?</th>
<th>responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nationally</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Safeguard drinking-water quality**

- Non-existence of hand pumps in Bhutan

**III. Human resources**

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Construction of facilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and implementation
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>level of implementation</th>
<th>exist?</th>
<th>responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nationally</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Safeguard drinking-water quality**

- Non-existence of hand pumps in Bhutan

**III. Human resources**

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Construction of facilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and implementation
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>level of implementation</th>
<th>exist?</th>
<th>responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nationally</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Safeguard drinking-water quality**

- Non-existence of hand pumps in Bhutan

**III. Human resources**

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Construction of facilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and implementation
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>level of implementation</th>
<th>exist?</th>
<th>responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nationally</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Safeguard drinking-water quality**

- Non-existence of hand pumps in Bhutan

**III. Human resources**

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Construction of facilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and implementation
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>level of implementation</th>
<th>exist?</th>
<th>responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nationally</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Safeguard drinking-water quality**

- Non-existence of hand pumps in Bhutan

**III. Human resources**

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Construction of facilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and implementation
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>level of implementation</th>
<th>exist?</th>
<th>responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nationally</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Safeguard drinking-water quality**

- Non-existence of hand pumps in Bhutan

**III. Human resources**

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Construction of facilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and implementation
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>level of implementation</th>
<th>exist?</th>
<th>responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nationally</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where development</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>LMc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Financing

- National WASH expenditure (US$ millions): 12.1
- Sufficiency of finance to meet national targets
  - Cost recovery strategies
  - Specific financial measures to increase access for:
    - Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups

V. Equity

- Plans for sustainable population groups: existence and level of implementation
- Budget and expenditure data are sourced from the GLAAS 2013/2014 and 2016/2017 data. GDP data and average exchange rates are from the World Bank World Development Indicators database (sourced from the International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics).
## V. Equity

### Governance

Plans for sustainable population groups: existence and level of implementation

- Poor populations:
  - Population having access to social services:
  - Population living in urban or rural areas:
  - Indigenous populations:
  - Internally displaced persons and refugees:
  - Women:
  - Ethnic minorities:
  - People living with disabilities:
  - Populations with high burden of disease:

**Monitoring**

Tracking of progress in access to services

### Finance

Specific financial measures to increase access for:

- **Sanitation**
  - Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups
  - Changes in budget allocations to target inequalities (past three years)

### Affordability

Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups

### Sufficient of Finance to Meet National Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH budget (US$ millions)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National WASH expenditure (US$ millions)</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Utilization of Available Funding (Absorption)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cover rate</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover rate of staff</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sufficient of Finance to Meet National Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH budget (US$ millions)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National WASH expenditure (US$ millions)</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Selective financial measures to increase access for:

- **Sanitation**
  - Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups
  - People living with disabilities
  - Populations with high burden of disease

### Sufficient of Finance to Meet National Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH budget (US$ millions)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National WASH expenditure (US$ millions)</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>