

# SWEDEN

## AID POLICY FOR WASH

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) is responsible for about two-thirds of the total Swedish aid programme. The priorities for the Swedish government are: democracy and human rights; environment and climate change; gender equality and women's role and empowerment in development.

Support to Water programs including WASH and IWRM<sup>1</sup> included approximately 2% of Sida's budget until mid-2013, at which point the Swedish Government announced the allocation of additional funds for the period 2013–2016. This additional support increases the annual budget for water and sanitation to SEK 410 Million.

The Government for 2013, emphasized the specific focus on securing improved access to water and sanitation for women and children in developing countries. Generally Sida programmes are not multi-sectorial; however, Sida has multi-sectorial support to the African Development Bank, ADB in Bangladesh (the City Region Development Project-CRDP on urban planning) includes WASH programs. Sida does not use criteria to determine which countries to support with aid for WASH programs.

### Specific Target

Sida is in the process of developing specific targets, but has indicatively allocated SEK 410 million for each year from 2014 to 2016 with a focus on women's and children's access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene.

<sup>1</sup> IWRM: Integrated Water Resources Management.

## ASPECTS OF WASH AID/TARGETS

Sanitation and Hygiene promotion are the priorities for global programmes, with Sida choosing to partner with international organisations that achieve positive results in the WASH sector. For bilateral programmes Sida responds to the priority of the particular recipient country.

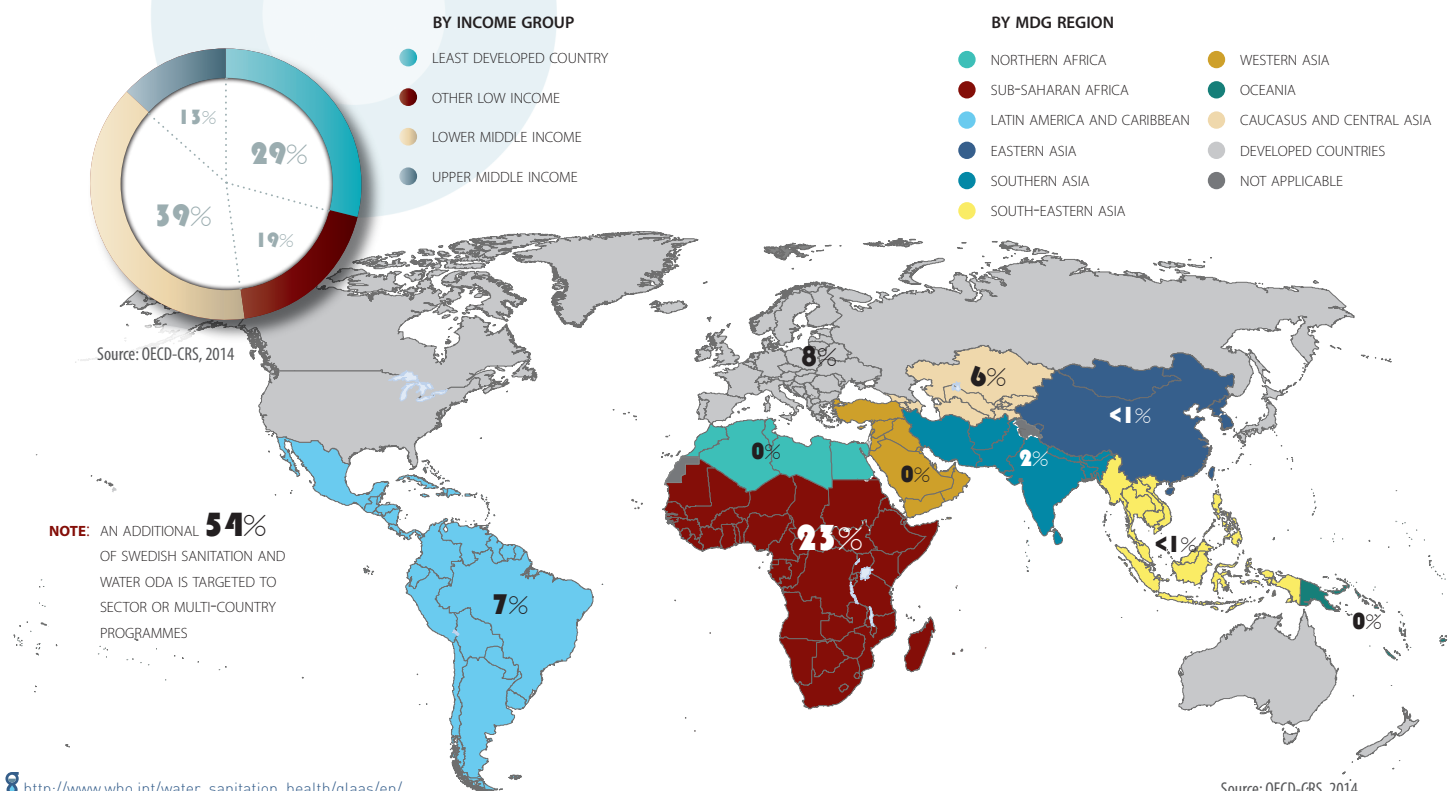
The majority of Sida supported water and sanitation programmes in Bangladesh and Bolivia have an integrated hygiene component in their programmes.

Part of Sida's global support to the World Bank Water & Sanitation Program (WSP) is dealing with wastewater issues. Sida has also financed a number of wastewater treatment programmes in several of the countries in former Eastern Europe, as well as in West Bank and Gaza. Studies on quantification and impacts of wastewater may be part of the pre-feasibility studies. All WASH programmes supported by Sida, bilateral as well as global through multilaterals or international NGOs must have climate change adaptation as an integral part.

## EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

The Swedish support to i) the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program and its development of edge knowledge products and methods as well as influence on sector reforms; ii) the Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) for its advocacy work and impact as well as the results achieved by its Global Sanitation Fund in short time; iii) the water and sanitation sector support for urban areas in Bolivia (PASAP) is worthy to highlight due to its design, and its focus on sustainable management of water resources and promoting water and sanitation systems that are resilient to climate change.

## WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID COMMITMENTS (2010–2012)



## ACCOUNTABILITY

### Reporting

Sida reports annually on WASH to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on request also in Sida's annual report to the Parliament. Sida also publishes annual portfolio briefs.

Sida is committed to maintaining dialogue with partners and donors regarding alignment and sustainability, as well as for ensuring accountability in various aspects including policy dialogue, capacity development, overall aid effectiveness and sustainability objectives for achieving universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

### Mutual Assessment Exercises

No information available.

## PREDICTABILITY

Sida provides general budget support to Tanzania and Mozambique. Most WASH programmes are supported for periods of four to five years, with possible extensions depending on progress and need.

## FOCUS ON EQUITY

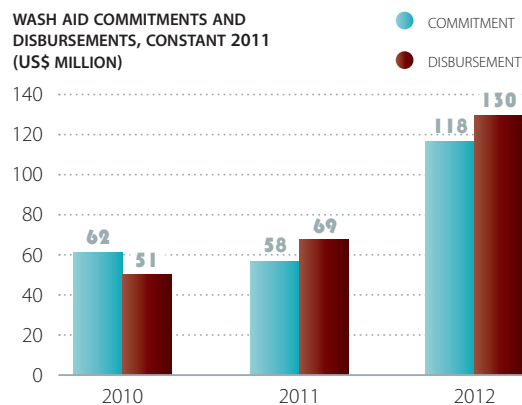
Global/core support provided through multi-lateral organizations and International NGOs (INGOs) for women and girls/children are a priority for Sweden. Sida supports the Global Sanitation Fund managed by the WSSCC given its focus on sanitation for vulnerable groups, as well as UNICEF for its work with children's access to WASH.

## OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

In case of slower disbursement than planned for different sectors financed by bilateral or regional votes, funds can be reallocated to relevant programs in the sector, such as to i.e. global WASH programmes.

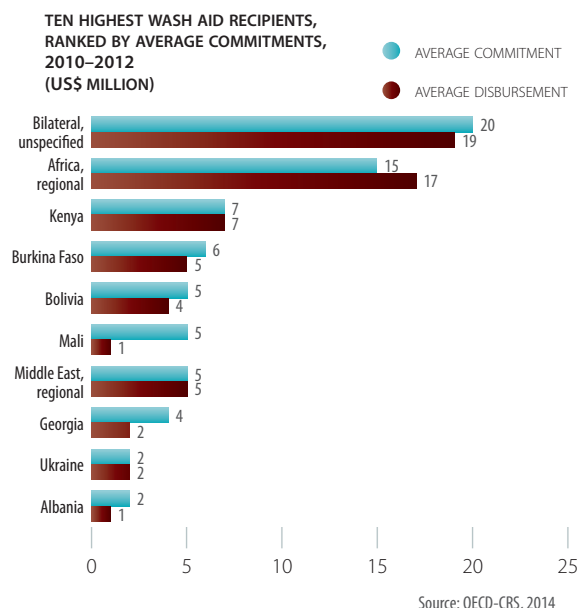
Slower than expected disbursement rates will be subject to dialogue and analysis with concerned government or organisation on the reasons behind, in order to ensure that programme outcomes not are endangered or will be jeopardized.

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, CONSTANT 2011 (US\$ MILLION)



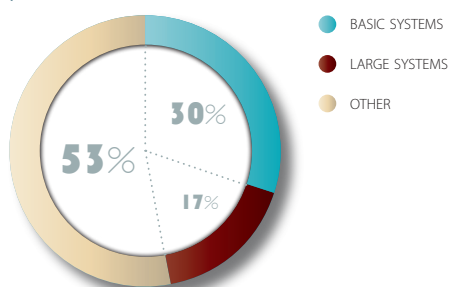
Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

TEN HIGHEST WASH AID RECIPIENTS, RANKED BY AVERAGE COMMITMENTS, 2010–2012 (US\$ MILLION)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

## BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2010–2012)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2014

## NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012)

[ No disaggregated data available. ]

## WATER VS. SANITATION (2012)

[ No disaggregated data available. ]

## ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

**GRANT VS LOAN**  
100% Grants.

### USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

The globally supported multilateral organisations all make use of countries own results frameworks, when these are available. On bilateral level Sweden/Sida is currently in the process of elaborating national "Result Strategies" providing a definition on Sweden's role for service delivery within specific sectors to be in accordance with the priorities and frameworks of partner countries.

### USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

Sida does not normally support subsidized access to sanitation, i.e. no hardware is financed for provision of latrines. Country procurement systems are to be used if reliable.

Swedish bilateral support to Burkina Faso is expected to end in 2014 and to Bolivia at a later date. The aim is to increase focus on fragile/post-conflict states and to increase global funding through multi-laterals and INGOs for WASH for at least the period 2013–2016, with a special focus on women and girls.

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit at the World Health Organization (WHO) in preparation for the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High-Level Meeting (HLM), April 2014.

Results contained in this 'ESA Highlights' have been compiled by the GLAAS External Support Agency (ESA) Focal Point and the GLAAS Team using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS)<sup>1</sup>, estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey, and interviews conducted with ESA representatives at World Water Week in Stockholm, September 2013.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

<sup>1</sup> OECD-CRS (2014) online database available: <http://stats.oecd.org/>

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