

Sweden (Sida)

AID PRIORITIES

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) is a government agency working on behalf of the Swedish Parliament and Government, with the mission to reduce poverty in the world. Through its work and in cooperation with others, Sida contributes to implementing Sweden's Policy for Global Development. Sida is also governed by the government's policy framework for the Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian assistance, which highlights the overall objective of creating prerequisites for better living conditions for people living in poverty and under oppression. Sida takes a multidimensional view of poverty, implying that poverty not only means lack of material resources, but also lack of power, voice and respect for human rights, lack of opportunities and choice, and/or lack of human security. Sida identifies four dimensions of poverty: 1) resources, 2) opportunities and choice, 3) power and voice, and 4) human security.

Sweden promotes efficient, fair and sustainable water use and management as well as improved access to safe drinking-water, basic sanitation and hygiene facilities. Sida's work with water supply, sanitation and hygiene aims primarily at improving direct access to services for poor unserved people and by encouraging more democratic and effective institutions. Support to waste management concentrates on setting up municipal services based on principles such as prevention, re-use, recycling and environmentally safe disposal.

Sida's support to water resource management focuses on establishing sustainable, equitable, participative and accountable management regimes. Since the majority of the world's water resources are shared by two or more countries, conflict prevention and cooperation are essential in Sida's work within the sector. Climate change and recurrent water-related disasters make risk reduction, adaptation and enhancing resilience critical and integrated aspects of the water and sanitation portfolio.

WASH PROGRAMME TARGETS/ OUTCOMES

Between the years 2016–2018 between 40–72% of Sida's overall support to water and sanitation has been distributed through global organizations. The total disbursement to all water sector programmes was approximately SEK 775 million in 2016 and SEK 1.2 billion in 2018. This represents an increase of Sida's total disbursements during this period from 4% in 2016/2017 to 5% in 2018. In 2018 Sida's support to basic water sanitation and hygiene programmes totaled SEK 778 million.

In December 2016, the Government adopted a policy framework outlining the direction of Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian aid. The policy framework does not include any specific global or regional targets for increasing access to water and sanitation services, but it relates to Agenda 2030. The policy framework guides all Swedish development cooperation – bilaterally, regionally, thematically, in multilateral organizations and in European Union development cooperation. WASH is mentioned as one focus area.

Sida SUPPORT TO WASH-PROGRAMMES

Sida's support to global water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes is guided by the Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in sustainable social development 2018–2022, which aims to contribute to sustainable social development through improved, equitable and gender-equal health, quality lifelong education, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and access to WASH. Sida's bilateral support to WASH is guided by country strategies, for example in Bangladesh, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Mali and Burkina Faso.

Approximately 70% of Sida's overall support to water and sanitation programmes is distributed through multilateral organizations. Sida's global support to organizations such as the World Bank Water Global Practice; Global Water Security & Sanitation Partnership; Thematic support to UNICEF-WASH Global Programs; WaterAid; the Water Supply Sanitation Collaborative Council and its Global Sanitation Fund reflects Sweden's strong commitment to joint global efforts for achieving universal access to WASH, as well as towards reduced child mortality and improved maternal health. In 2018 approximately 90% of all contributions within water and sanitation programmes had gender as a principal or significant objective.

Furthermore, Sida's support to global programmes focusing on water resources and water resources management are guided by the Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources. Reduced emissions, improved resilience to climate change, and more sustainable management of water, ecosystems and natural resources, are among the goals of Sida's development efforts. The strategy applies for the 2018–2020 period.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Sida's water sector programmes are implemented based on various strategies for bilateral, regional and global programmes. One of these strategies is:

Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in sustainable social development 2018–2022

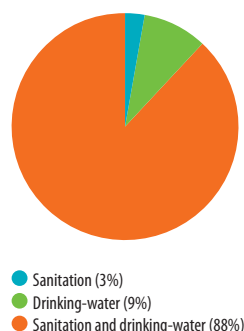
<https://www.government.se/country-and-regional-strategies/2018/11/strategy-for-swedens-global-development-cooperation-in-sustainable-social-development-20182022/>

BUDGET

Annual budget allocated within this strategy is approximately SEK 1.2 billion. These funds are distributed via support to global programmes in health, education, SRHR, WASH and other areas within social development delineated within the strategy.

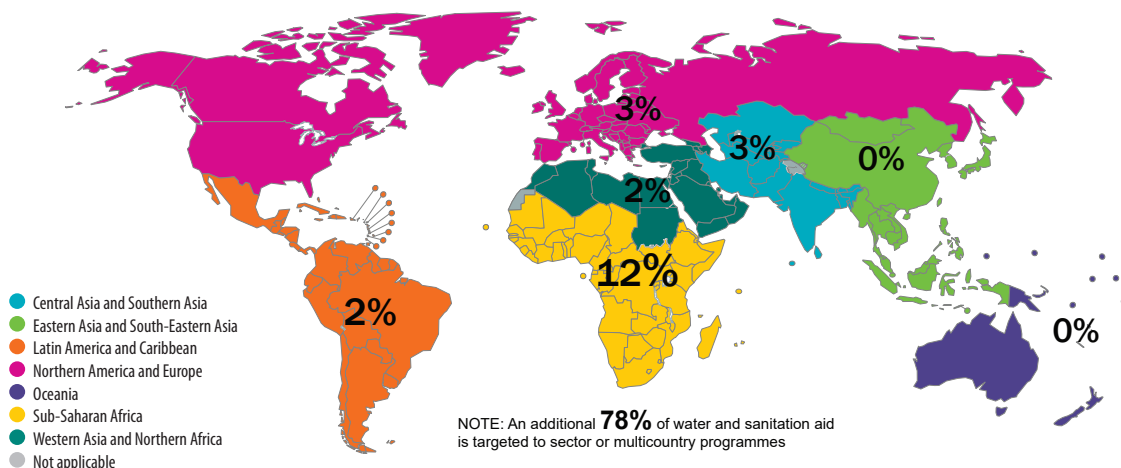
WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

By activity type in 2017



Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

By region in 2017

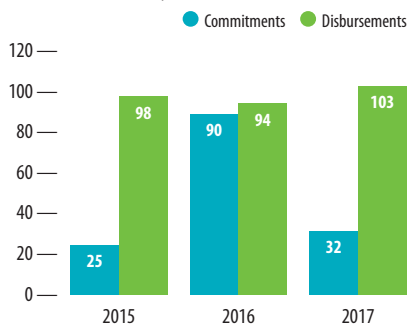


NOTE: An additional **78%** of water and sanitation aid is targeted to sector or multicountry programmes

Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Constant 2017 US\$ millions



Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

LEVERAGING OF AID

Sida's support to the World Bank Water programmes is provided via important trust funds within the World Bank Water Global Practice including the Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (GWSP) Multi-donor Trust Fund, in which Sida is a key donor since its start in 2016. Sida's contributions ensure that the GWSP can continually leverage innovative approaches for better, more sustainable development outcomes; as well as technical support and open dialogue in areas such as gender and inclusion, climate change, health, and natural resource management with the aim to ensure Swedish resources are used efficiently to bolster these aspects of World Bank lending programmes. At the start of the GWSP, Sida committed US\$ 28.43 million. In November of 2018, Sida committed an additional US\$ 8.5 million. These contributions are complemented by Sida's contributions to other water bilateral and regional trust funds in the World Bank such as Collaboration of International Waters in Africa (CIWA).

Sida is also an important contributor to financing part of the WASH Poverty Diagnostics which were conducted in 18 countries. They can be used as an instrument in which actors such as the World Bank can use facts and data from different countries in order to make a concrete case to policy leaders in various countries, such as ministers of finance, to prioritize funds to the sector.

Sida also provides support to the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Secretariat whose main efforts are on leveraging and encouraging increased financing to the sector.

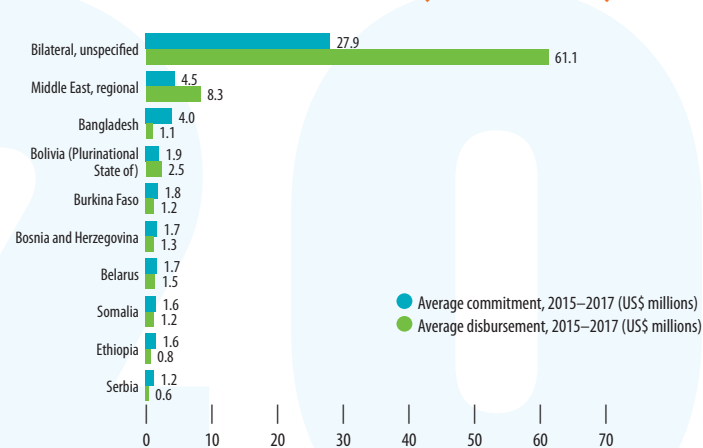
LESSONS/IMPACTS

Mali: Through Swedish support, UNICEF provides technical support and closely collaborates with the government where a priority is the level of funding to the WASH sector. UNICEF also works with the private sector to some extent, for example, through a marketing approach.

Burkina Faso: Through Swedish support, WaterAid is an active counterpart in support of the government where a priority is the level of funding to the WASH sector. WaterAid also works with the private sector to some extent.

Bangladesh: Through Swedish support, UNICEF interacts closely with the government where a priority is the level of funding to the WASH sector. WaterAid also actively conducts policy dialogue exchanges with government.

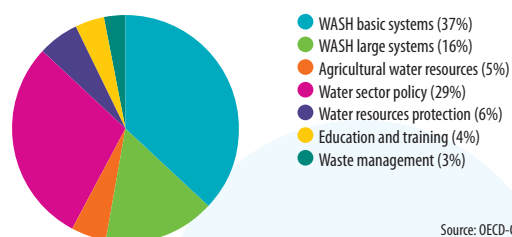
TOP TEN AID RECIPIENTS (2015–2017)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A breakdown of ODA disbursements for 2017 is provided below:

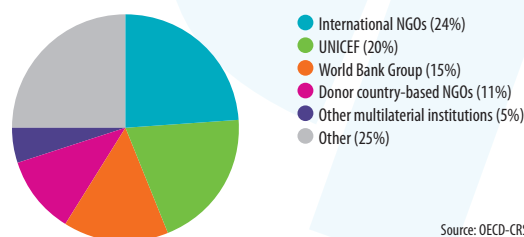


Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

US\$ 106.5 million

FUNDING CHANNELS

A breakdown of funding channels for 2017 aid disbursements is provided below:



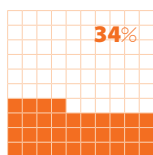
Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

US\$ 102.8 million

COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes

Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training (%)

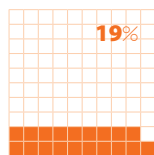


The median for all donors is 9%.

Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

Strengthen and use country systems

Percentage of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems (%)

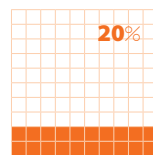


Based on three country programmes (Kenya, Mali and the Plurinational State of Bolivia).

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA survey

Use one information and mutual accountability platform

Active participation in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA survey

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies

Percentage of WASH funding published/information shared with Ministry of Finance (%)

Data not available

FUTURE OUTLOOK

In 2018, a Global Results Strategy in Sustainable Social Development for the 2018–2022 period was established and took over from the Global Results Strategy in Sustainable Development and Health. With this strategy, WASH is now to be seen as an integral building block for health as well as for and education. This will allow for a stronger dialog position vis-à-vis Sweden's and Sida's different partners on the need for integrated approaches to reach the SDGs.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit of the World Health Organization (WHO). Results contained in the ESA Highlights have been compiled by the ESA and GLAAS using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA survey.

WHO/CED/PHE/WSH/19.20

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8 http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/

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