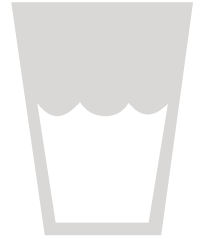




Water and Sanitation

Improving the human right to clean water and basic sanitation

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is crucial, not only for people's health and wellbeing, but also for poverty reduction and economic development. 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 financial support to the water and sanitation sector amounted to approximately SEK 778 million in 2015, accounting for around 4 percent of Sida's total disbursements that year.



MAIN AREAS OF SUPPORT

Universal access to safe drinking water and sustainable sanitation are essential for human survival, health and dignity. Careful management of increasingly scarce water resources is vital to ensure environmental safety and sustainable development in an increasingly volatile climate. Sida's support is grounded in the fact that access to safe water and sanitation are essential to the realisation of all human rights. Within the programs supported, the application of a pro-poor and a rights-based approach has continued to receive special focus during 2015.

Sida's support to the water sector focuses on two main areas:

- Water supply, sanitation, hygiene and waste management
- Water resource management.

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.

Lack of improved water and sanitation facilities is especially detrimental for children's lives and development. UNICEF estimates that globally, 2000 children under five years of age die every day from diarrheal diseases, and approximately 1800 of these deaths are linked to the lack of safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Stunting is another harmful result of the lack of sanitation facilities as the practice of open defecation, OD, puts faecal matter in the close environment affecting children's growth, as well as their cognitive abilities and impairs their start in life.

Having an inclusive approach in the design of program support is of utmost importance for Sida. For this, Sida uses an inclusive human rights based approach in the assessment of program support to make sure that the needs of marginalised and vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities are addressed. Examples within water and sanitation programs include, among other, securing that information and communication is inclusive, using visual aids for people with hearing impairments, or constructing ramps for wheel-chair accessibility. →

THE GLOBAL GOALS

The Global Goals for Sustainable Development include everyone - and we can all contribute. The goals are interdependent and therefore indivisible. Sida's main contribution is to implement development cooperation, thereby reducing poverty and saving lives. Together we can build a better future where no one is left behind.



Results

DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD

Since 1990, almost 2 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation facilities and the number of people with access to clean water has increased from 71 to 90 percent. Even though the millennium development goal on halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water was met in 2010, every ninth person, approximately 663 million people, still lack access to safe water of good quality. Although progress has been made within the area of water and sanitation, access to mobile phones greatly outnumber toilets in the world as more than a third of the population, 2,36 billion people still lack access to proper sanitation facilities, and 946 million still practise open defecation with detrimental consequences for the health and nutrition status as well as for national economies.

SWEDISH SUPPORT

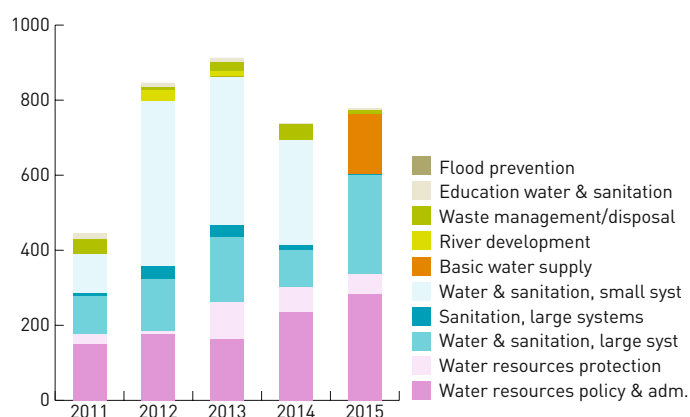
Over sixty percent of Sida's overall support to water and sanitation is distributed through global organisations. Sida's support to organisations such as the Water Supply Sanitation Collaborative Council, WSSCC, and its Global Sanitation Fund; the World Bank Water Global Practice - Water and Sanitation Program, UNICEF WASH, and WaterAid reflects Sweden's strong commitment to joint global efforts for achieving universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene, WASH, as well as reduced child mortality and improved maternal health. Menstrual Hygiene Management, MHM, is an important focus area within Sida's support to WASH programs. This focus is manifested through support to organisations specialising in MHM and WASH for schools programmes ensuring that schools have adequate, child friendly and gender sensitive WASH facilities as well as hygiene education for boys and girls. Sida also provides important financial support to global organisations working

Story of change

The Inner Delta of the River Niger in Mali is the second largest inland wetland in Africa and a major centre of diversification of many plant species with great value. The delta suffers from severe environmental stress and climate change related problems.

The objective of the Sida supported program Sustainable Development of the Inner Niger Delta (PDD-DIN) is to improve the socio-economic and environmental conditions in terms of food and livelihood security for poor small scale farmers in the river delta with a specific focus on women and young girls benefitting from income

SIDA'S DISBURSEMENT TO WATER AND SANITATION 2011–2015 (MSEK)



within Water Resources Management, Transboundary Water Management and Water Governance, as well as with over-all water supply provision and infrastructure. UN-Water, Stockholm International Water Institute SIWI, Global Water Partnership GWP, Water Integrity Network WIN, Stockholm Environment Institute SEI, 2030 Water Resources Group WRG, World Resources Institute WRI, and many other global, bilateral and regional organisations are among our important partners in this realm.



The Global Sanitation Fund has from 2008 until Dec 2015 enabled:
10.87 million people to live in OD free environments, **6.62 million** to access improved toilets and **15.69 million** to access handwashing facilities.

generating activities. Sustainable infrastructure such as solar-driven boreholes, water tanks and water pumps has been constructed and are implemented through the program. In addition, 40 000 water points were mapped in 2015 in Mali's first national inventory since 2003.



"One of the things that makes me happiest is coming to the garden knowing there's water"
Tahé Konta, Londena village, Mali