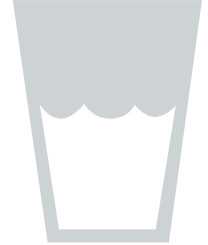




Water and Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Sida's financial support to the water and sanitation sector was approximately SEK 737 million in 2019, accounting for approximately 3 percent of Sida's total disbursements.



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 safe water and sanitation are essential to the realisation of all human rights. Contributions are characterized by poor peoples' perspectives on development and the rights perspective, as stated in the Policy Framework for Swedish Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid. This approach involves giving visibility to individuals and groups who are discriminated against, excluded or marginalised, to ensure that all individuals can enjoy their rights. Conflict, Gender Equality and Environment and Climate are also integrated in the water and sanitation programmes.

Sida's support to the water sector focuses on safe drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as well as support to water sector policy and administrative management. Sida also supports water resources conservation and rehabilitation of waters and prevention of water contamination. Sida's work with provision and access to water and sanitation, aims primarily at improving direct access to services for poor unserved people and by promoting more democratic and effective institutions. Support to water policy and administrative management focus on work

within legislation, planning and management as well as transboundary management of water; institutional capacity development and activities supporting the Integrated Water Resource Management approach (IWRM). IWRM is a cross-sectoral policy approach, designed to replace the traditional, fragmented sectoral approach to water resources and management that has led to poor services and unsustainable resource use. IWRM is based on the understanding that water resources are an integral component of the ecosystem, a natural resource, and a social and economic good¹.

Since most 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. The worsening impact of climate change and recurrent water-related disasters make risk reduction, adaptation and enhancing resilience critical and integrated aspects of the water and sanitation portfolio.

Sida also supports improved access to WASH in schools and healthcare facilities. Lack of access to adequate water and sanitation facilities can lower attendance and educational achievement in schools, and it is impossible to deliver quality health care services without reliable access to safe water and sanitation facilities.

¹ <https://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-CEE/about/why/what-is-iwrm/>

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 2000, 1.8 billion people have gained access to basic water services and 2.1 billion people gained access to at least basic sanitation services. However, while great progress has been made in the water and sanitation sector, significant challenges remain. Still some 2.2 billion people around the world do not have safely managed drinking water, 4.2 billion people lack safe sanitation services and 3 billion people still lack basic handwashing facilities at home.¹ Global goal 6 of the 2030 Agenda states that by 2030 universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water should be achieved for all. Although we face progress the investments required to reach the global objectives are massive. For example, ending open defecation (OD) has been identified as a top priority for reducing global inequalities in WASH and even though the global rate of OD has decreased from 21% to 9% since 2000, 673 million people are still practicing it.¹ This reality has extensive health, environmental, social, financial and other implications for achieving objectives for sustainable development. Nearly 900 million children worldwide lack a basic hygiene service at their school.² Globally 74% of health care facilities had basic water service in 2016 and 21% of the health care facilities had no sanitation service.³

SIDA'S SUPPORT

Sida has global regional and bilateral support to the water and sanitation sector. Approximately 50% of Sida's overall support to water and sanitation programmes is distributed through multilateral organisations and approximately 30% is through non-governmental organisations and civil society. 20% of the support is distributed through public-private-partnerships (PPPs), public sector institutions and Universities, Research Institutions etc.

Sida's global support to organisations such as the World Bank Water Global Practice; Global Water Security & Sanitation Partnership; UNICEF WASH; 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. In 2019 approximately 90% of all contributions within water

1 Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2017 for Household 2019, WHO/Unicef 2019)
 2 Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools: Global baseline report 2018, WHO/Unicef
 3 WASH in health care facilities: Global baseline report 2019, WHO/Unicef

and sanitation programs had gender as a principal or significant objective. Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) is an important focus area within Sida's support to WASH programmes. This focus is manifested through support to organisations specialising in MHM and WASH for school programmes that ensure that schools include access to adequate, child friendly and gender sensitive WASH facilities, as well as hygiene education for boys and girls.

Sida also provides important financial support to organisations working within Water Resources Management, Transboundary Water Management and Water Governance as well as with overall water supply provision and infrastructure.

UN-Water, Stockholm International Water Institute, Water Integrity Network, Stockholm Environment Institute, Global Water Partnership, World Resources Institute, and many other global, bilateral and regional organisations are among our important partners in this area. The distribution per sector within water and sanitation see table 1 and the geographical distribution see table 2.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION PER SECTOR WITHIN WATER AND SANITATION (MSEK)

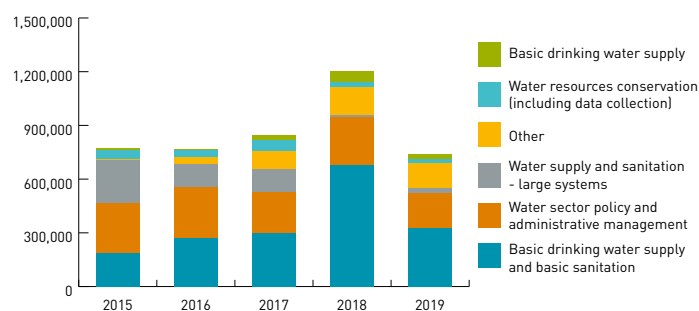


TABLE 2: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, %

