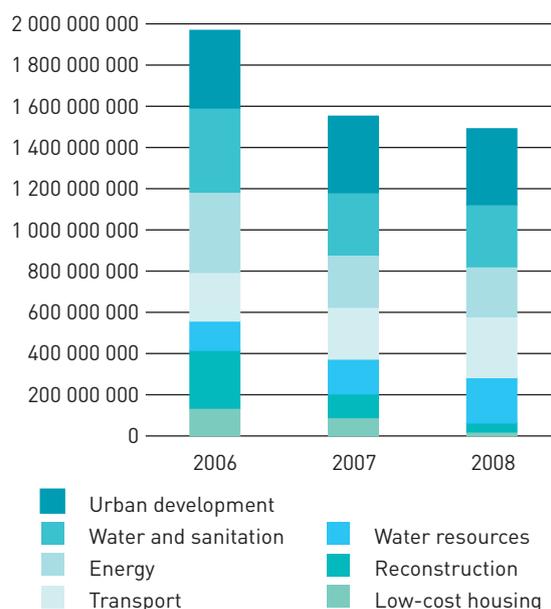
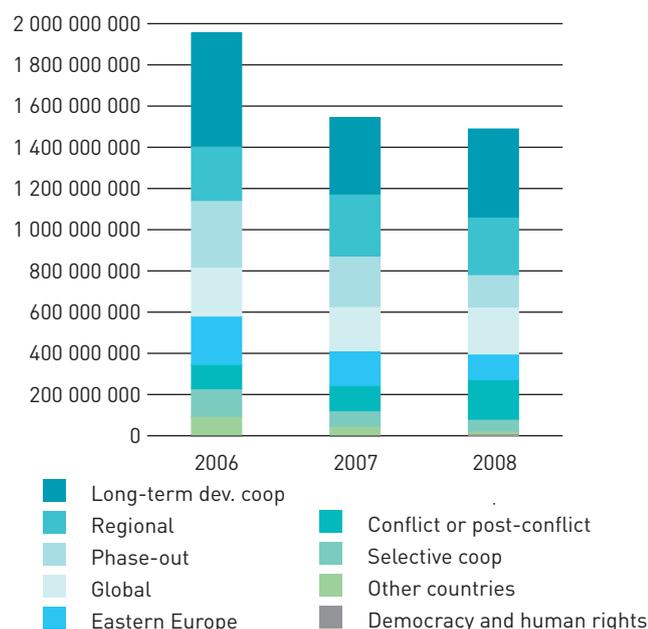


# Sida's Portfolio in Infrastructure and Sustainable Services 2006–2008<sup>1</sup>

Sida's disbursements to sustainable service development amounted to SEK 1 491 million in 2008, distributed over 341 contributions. This corresponds to 10% of Sida's total disbursements in 2008, down from 13% in 2006. The disbursements over the period 2006–2008 have decreased by one fourth, from SEK 1 968 million in 2006.

The largest part of the disbursements, 25% fourth, went to countries that conduct long-term development cooperation with Sweden. This proportion varies over time, and annual disbursements are currently decreasing due to sector concentration in recent cooperation strategies. The global and regional support has been relatively stable, with around 15% of the total disbursements. Support to Conflict and Post-conflict countries increased by 63% between 2006 and 2008. In this period, support to cooperation on reform was reduced by half in Europe and in countries that conduct partner driven cooperation with Sweden.

Support to Sustainable Urban Development has been stable over time, with around SEK 370 million in annual disbursements. The disbursements to Sustainable Water and Sanitation and Sustainable Energy have variable and significantly decreasing trends; Transport Policy and Water Resources Management vary and have increased by 25% and 55% respectively. Both Reconstruction and Low-cost housing decreased by 85% between 2006 and 2008.



## Main areas of support

Sida has a strong basis in and concrete experience of supporting institutional reforms and capacity building that advance the fulfilment of poor people's right in service delivery. This work has improved the planning and integrity of infrastructure development in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The main cooperation partners are national governments. However, multilateral agencies, the private sector and civil society also feature prominently in practical and policy work; bilaterally,

regionally and globally. Sida's work with sustainable services is focused on supporting institutional frameworks around service delivery. In many cases, this means working with an entire sector or city, reforming how service delivery is planned, decided upon, financed, operated, maintained, monitored, and measured to improve poor women and men's access to basic services, and their influence in decision-making processes.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding credit and guarantee instruments

## Urban development

Sida's support to urban development reduces poverty in cities and villages by enabling efficient infrastructure and municipal services, adequate housing, as well as water and energy for all. The strengthening of local governance capacity, physical planning and land management, in cooperation with the private sector and civil society, are other important aspects. Sida supports the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, which disproportionately affect the one billion poor people that live in urban slums and other ecologically fragile land in high-risk areas.

## Water resources management, water supply and sanitation

Sida's support to water resources management focuses on establishing equitable, participative, accountable and transparent management regimes for freshwater. The transboundary nature of most water resources increases the importance of building water governance capacity and platforms for dialogue between countries in order to avoid tension and potential conflicts. The fundamental role of water in the climate system means that water resources management is central to climate change adaptation. Support for water supply and sanitation at a national level is aimed at reforming and decentralising the sector to build more democratic, effective and consistent institutions. At the global level, Sida supports knowledge development with a special focus on sustainable sanitation.

## Energy

Access to modern energy is critical for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, which underpins poverty reduction as well as wealth creation. Sida supports global, regional and national policy development, interaction, energy planning and research to increase the understanding and management of sustainable energy services in a holistic context. Sida supports interventions that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, including demand management and energy-efficiency, and promotes the building of adaptive capacity through rural and urban electrification.

## Transport

Sida's support to the transport sector and road safety is focussed on increasing the access to transport services while minimising the negative effects of increased mobility such as emissions and traffic injuries. Access to transport increases the poor's effective access to social services and markets. Support is often provided for road rehabilitation, combined with sector reform, institutional development and capacity building.

## Reconstruction

In supporting reconstruction, Sida aims to help countries and regions affected by conflicts or natural disasters to build back better. This is done by incorporating risk awareness in rebuilding damaged infrastructure such as water supply systems, power grids, roads, railways, hospitals, schools and houses in order to avoid or reduce impacts of future disasters. Through proper planning and improved governance, the resilience of infrastructure is improved, which allows for sustained service delivery even after disaster strikes.

## Highlights 2009

### WATER SECTOR REFORM IN KENYA

The Water Sector Reform is driven by Kenya's policy on water resources management and development, strategies on water resources management and on water services. It focuses on sustainable, affordable and safe water supply as well as sanitation facilities managed by communities, with a special focus on people living in poverty and other disadvantaged groups. Sweden was the lead donor in 2008, and had the possibility to push for special priority issues such as keeping momentum in the reform process, the rights perspective, and good water resources management, to ensure the availability of clean and safe water and aid efficiency. Sweden continued to keep a high profile in the dialogue with the Government in 2009. The reform process was moving slowly and was affected by the aftermath of the political turmoil in December 2007. An extended drought led to serious food crises in Kenya, and the focus in the water sector programme shifted to water storage (dams) and water for agricultural use. Potential consequences on the water supply and sanitation sector are yet to be seen.

### ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY FOR CITIES IN ASIA

CDIA is a partnership between the Asian Development Bank and the Governments of Germany, Spain and Sweden that aims to contribute to sustainable urban development in Asian cities. In May 2009, Sida hosted the semi-annual CDIA meeting

in Stockholm with a public forum aiming to forge closer links between Swedish environmental technology actors and potential Asian partners. Local governments are the prime target of support, although national governments, international infrastructure financiers, suppliers and operators are all part of the CDIA network. The operational objectives are to improve urban infrastructure services through technical assistance, in order to make priority infrastructure projects bankable and to strengthen institutional capacity for urban management.

### SUSTAINABLE SERVICES IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

In 2009, several important events took place leading up to COP15 that were relevant for Sida's work on infrastructure and sustainable services. The future roles of water resource management, urban planning, energy and sanitation largely depend on the results of these forums. Furthermore, the adaptive capacity of poor communities is dependant on improvements in provision of basic services. During 2009, Sida prioritised participation in policy forums and processes such as World Water Forum, European Development Days, World Development Report, the Dialogue on Climate Change Adaptation for Land and Water Management, the Commission on Climate Change and Development, and the World Water Week in order to share experiences and knowledge of importance for climate change adaptation as well as mitigation.