



Eastern Europe Studies Centre

Development Co-operation in the Nordic  
and Baltic countries:

NGO-to-NGO Training and Networking

27- 28, October, 2011, Vilnius, Lithuania

12- 13, January, 2012, Vilnius, Lithuania



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Nordic Council of Ministers  
Office in Lithuania

## Development cooperation fact sheet of Sweden

<p><b>Annual aid budget (for 2010, 2011, and 2012 in EUR)</b></p>	<p>2010: <b>3,44 billion</b> 2011: <b>3,86 billion</b> 2012: <b>3,32 billion</b></p>
<p><b>Current development aid priorities, e.g. countries, themes (as of 2011/ 2012)</b></p>	<p>-Sida's 5 areas of work: <b>Democracy, equality and human rights (the largest area), Economic development , Knowledge, health and social development, Sustainable development, Human security</b></p> <p>-<b>Focus on Aid Effectiveness</b>, in accordance with the Paris Agenda and the Accra Agenda for Action. Action Plan for Aid effectiveness 2009-11 has been elaborated jointly by MFA and Sida. (<a href="http://www.sida.se/English/About-us/How-we-operate">www.sida.se/English/About-us/How-we-operate</a>)</p> <p>Sweden has given priority to Mozambique, Tanzania, Afghanistan, Kenya and Westbank-Gaza during 2010.</p> <p>Long-term cooperation: In Africa - Burkina Faso, Etiophia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda y Zambia. In Asia – Bangladesh and Cambodia. In Latinamerica – Bolivia.</p> <p>In conflict areas: In Africa – Burundi, DC Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan. In Asia – Afghanistan and Eastimor. In Middle East – Irak, Westbank-Gaza. In Latinamerica – Colombia and Guatemala</p> <p>Support to reform in Europe: Albania, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldavia, Serbia, Turkey, Ucrane and Belarus (9 % of the budget)</p>
<p><b>State institutions in charge of development cooperation with links to the homepages of these</b></p>	<p>-<b>MFA - Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs</b> (<a href="http://www.sweden.gov.se">www.sweden.gov.se</a>) -<b>Sida - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</b> (<a href="http://www.sida.se">www.sida.se</a>)</p> <p>To examine Sida operations: -<b>Swedish Agency for Development Evaluation</b> (<a href="http://www.sadev.se">www.sadev.se</a>) -<b>Swedish National Audit Office</b> (<a href="http://www.riksrevisionen.se">www.riksrevisionen.se</a>)</p>

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institutions	
Development cooperation legal framework in your country (list of documents and links where they could be accessed in English)	<p>-The policy for global development was adopted by the Swedish Parliament in 2003 (<a href="http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/9807/a/113283">www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/9807/a/113283</a>) and presents a coherence policy for prioritized policy areas for global development (not only development cooperation).</p> <p>-The Governments's annual letter of appropriation sets out objectives for Sida's work, how much money the authority is allocated and how the money should be divided between the agency's various activities.</p> <p>Instructions for CSOs:  <b>-Sida's CSO Strategy</b> (<a href="http://www.sida.se/English/Partners/Civil-Society-/Civil-society-organisations/How-Sida-supports-civil-society-organisations">www.sida.se/English/Partners/Civil-Society-/Civil-society-organisations/How-Sida-supports-civil-society-organisations</a>)  <b>- MFA's policy for support to CS</b> (<a href="http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/574/a/131360">www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/574/a/131360</a>)</p>
National development cooperation platforms (organisations, No of members, other relevant information)	<p><b>Sida's Frame Work Organisations:</b> 16 Swedish organisations currently have framework agreements with Sida, and receive Sida funding for their projects:</p> <p>Forum Syd, Swedish Mission Council, PMU, Africa Groups of Sweden, Diakonia, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, Save the Children Sweden, Church of Sweden, LO-TCO, World Wildlife Fund for nature, SHIA, Olof Palme Int Centre, Swedish Cooperative Centre, Civil Right Defenders, Global Forum, Association of Green Motorists.</p> <p>Several out of these are platforms /umbrella organisations for CS cooperation. Forum Syd is the biggest one and has around 200 member organisations.</p> <p>Eg: Forum Syd <a href="http://www.forumsyd.org">www.forumsyd.org</a>, Olof Palme Int Centre <a href="http://www.palmecenter.se">www.palmecenter.se</a>, Swedish Mission Council <a href="http://www.missioncouncil.se">www.missioncouncil.se</a>, LO-TCO <a href="http://www.lotcobistand.org">www.lotcobistand.org</a>, Swedish Cooperative Centre <a href="http://www.sccportal.org">www.sccportal.org</a>.</p>
5 key challenges to your country's development cooperation (please be specific and use bullet)	<p><b>Swedish government and Sida</b> is focusing on aid effectiveness and has so far been supporting the Paris Agenda</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aim - Increasing budget support . Challenge - Corruption in most countries and difficulties with the government's accountability and reporting</li> <li>2. Aim- Increasing the use of planning and budgetsystems from the partner countries. Challenge – the systems are not well developed in most countries. EU countries do not coordinate in this</li> </ol>

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points)	<p>3. Aim - More focus and fewer countries and programs. Challenges – some countries have closed and some new have opened. No consensus in the government about this</p> <p>4. Aim - More coordination within EU. Challenges – is difficult to realize</p> <p>5. Aim - More focus on aid effectiveness within multilateral aid. Challenge – difficult to identify where the money has gone from Sweden...</p> <p>The main challenges for <b>Swedish Civil Society Organisations</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The government has decided that we can not have state financing for advocacy in Sweden even if our partners around the world think that this is our main responsibility. There has to be changes in the rich countries to solve some of their problems and the injustice in the world</li> <li>- Aid effectiveness which often means short-term results and focus on internal steering and control systems are the main focus for the government, Sida and now also the Swedish organisations. The Swedish organisations have more and more a controlling role in the partnerships.</li> <li>- The main challenge for Swedish organisations in the coming years is that the present government doesn't think we are so important as partners to southern NGOs any longer. Civil society organisations in the South could be financed directly from Sida instead of being in partnership with Swedish organisations. The interest for Swedish development cooperation is very much built on the engagement of many Swedes in NGOs and we think we have something to offer with our experience of democratic organisations.</li> </ul>
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