

Programme Support – Sida Working Paper No. 2

Inventory of Programme Support at Sida

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Sida

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Contents

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMME SUPPORT AT Sida	1
PART 1: Budget Support and Sector Programme Support	1
Budget support	1
Sector Programme Support	3
PART 2: Discussion and examples of Sida working methods and interventions	4
The Departments of Sida and internal experiences	6
A note on transaction costs	8
ANNEX 1	
to the inventory – lists of programme support interventions at Sida	9

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMME SUPPORT AT Sida

Martin Schmidt, 011010, revised 020610

This inventory consists of two parts. The first is an account of Sida interventions categorised as *Sector Programme Support* (SPS) and *Budget Support* in Sida annual reports. The second consists of a discussion of examples of Sida interventions and working methods that are interesting from a programme support perspective.

As a point of departure, the inventory takes a methodological view of what should be defined as programme support. This definition characterise programme support as an intervention that aims for **a**) a holistic view in its problem identification, and **b**) a process oriented approach who's *final objective is to provide unearmarked funding allocated for the fulfilment of a recipient directed strategy or plan for the development of a sector or sub-sector*, and **c**) as far as possible co-ordinate all donors involved in a united effort towards this end. The process oriented characteristic of the working method means that interventions designed to eventually attain this final objective will qualify as programme support interventions.

Regarding the first part of the inventory, the intention is to be complete. This is also the case regarding Budget Support. In the case of Sector Programme Support, interventions are listed based on the estimation of the Methods Development Unit of Sida and the consultant. However, this does not signify any deviation from the intention to be complete.

Regarding the second part of the inventory, the intention is primarily to give and illustrate examples, and secondly to provide an account of how Sida departments view and work with the method of programme support. In appendix 1:3 examples of interventions identified as using this method, yet not to be characterised as Budget Support or Sector Programme Support, are listed.

PART 1: Budget Support and Sector Programme Support

Budget support

The Regional Departments of Sida prepare all budget support interventions. Regional departments co-operate with the Embassies and the Policy Department in a process that culminates each year in December when Sida submits a memorandum to the government proposing interventions for the next financial year. The government takes its decision during the following spring and Sida concludes bilateral agreements with the partner countries.

Discussions on budgetary support takes as its formal starting point the country strategies. Often there is a dialogue at country level that includes ongoing

processes, macroeconomic conditions and the judgement of other donors. In recent years the PRSP processes have provided substantial input to these discussions.

During 2000 budgetary support (balance of payments support, debt relief and budget support) comprised 11 separate interventions and total disbursements of SEK 550 million, or approximately 5,7% of Sida's total disbursement volumes. During 2001 that volume decreased somewhat to SEK 499 million. However, the reduction does not signify a real decrease in activity, but is rather to be attributed to coincidence. Twelve interventions were projected for 2001, yet disbursements were only made in 9 cases.

Below follows a display of budget support interventions during 2001. Normally, decisions are taken on a yearly basis, but this rule has recently loosened. For instance, in 2000 a three year commitment was decided regarding Mozambique of SEK 50 million in 2000, and SEK 100 million in 2001 and 2002 respectively.

Sida budgetary support interventions 2001:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Dept/unit</i>	<i>Disbursed 2001</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Bolivia	RELA	60 000 000	Budget support
Burkina Faso	AFRA	40 000 000	Budget support
Honduras	RELA	60 000 000	Debt relief
Kambodja	ASIEN	24 000 000	Balance of payment support
Mali	AFRA	40 000 000	Budget support
Mocambique	AFRA/SYD	100 000 000	Budget support
Rwanda	AFRA	40 000 000	Budget support
Tanzania	AFRA	80 000 000	Budget support
Uganda	AFRA	55 000 000	Budget support
		499 000 000	

Another form of budgetary support was delegated to Sida from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2001, and comprising annual contributions to five UN agencies. In this case, allocation decisions are not taken by Sida, but by the government. In 2001 DESO managed the disbursements but from 2002 this function is performed by a special unit for multilateral co-ordination (RELA/MULTI).

Disbursements made in 2001 are presented in the table below, but not in annex 1. For budgetary support 2000–2001 confer annex 1:1.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Disbursements 2001</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Global	DESO	530 000 000	Annual contr. to UNDP
Global	DESO	160 000 000	Annual contr. to UNFPA
Global	DESO	297 000 000	Annual contr. to UNICEF
Global	DESO	47 000 000	Annual contr. to UNAIDS
Global	DESO	38 500 000	Annual contr. to UNDCP
		1 072 500 000	

Sector Programme Support

The classification of interventions as Sector Programme Support in Sida annual reports 2000–2001 should be questioned. More than half of the official disbursement volumes cannot be regarded as linked to an SPS situation. Great uncertainty seems to exist as to what should be classified as Sector Programme Support.

The real situation for 2000–2001, if employing the working methodology as the determinant of a sector programme situation, is presented in the table below.

<i>Nr.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Department/Unit</i>	<i>Process</i>
1	Public administration	Mozambique	DESO/DESA	SPS
2	Public administration	Bolivia	DESO/DESA	SPS
3	Health	Bangladesh	DESO/HEALTH	SPS
4	Health	Uganda	DESO/HÄLSO	SPS
5	Health	Zambia	DESO/HÄLSO	SPS
6	Health	Nicaragua	DESO/HÄLSO	initial SPS
7	Health	Ethiopia	DESO/HÄLSO	inactive SPS
8	Agriculture	Zambia	NATUR	SPS
9	Agriculture	Vietnam	NATUR	initial SPS
10	Agriculture	Mozambique	NATUR	initial SPS
11	Culture	Tanzania	DESO/KULTUR	SPS
12	Culture	Vietnam	DESO/KULTUR	initial SPS
13	Private sector	Uganda	INEC/FINANS	initial SPS
14	Education	Bolivia	DESO/UND	SPS
15	Education	Laos	DESO/UND	initial SPS
16	Education	Ethiopia	DESO/UND	inactive SPS
17	Education	Mali	DESO/UND	initial SPS
18	Education	Tanzania	DESO/UND	initial SPS
19	Education	Mozambique	DESO/UND	SPS
20	Education	Namibia	DESO/UND	initial SPS
21	Education	Cambodia	DESO/UND	initial SPS
22	Roads	Laos	INEC/INFRA	initial SPS

In the year 2000, disbursements of SEK 312 million were made in 13 of the interventions listed as presented in annex 1:2. In 2001, disbursements were made in 15 cases to the amount of SEK 488 million. The rather dramatic increase of 56% from one year to the next is likely to be the result of many SPS processes still being in an early stage of development.

In the “process” column, it is indicated to what stage of development the co-operative process has evolved as of 2001. An “SPS” signify a situation in which all or parts of the collected funding of the donor group is allocated for unearmarked support of an established sector-plan. In many cases, capacity development is still funded separately with earmarked funds. Usually, a division of responsibilities among the donors has been worked out to support the central administrative functions of the partner.

An “initial” SPS signify a situation where a dialogue among donors and partner is underway regarding the prospects of program support. This dialogue can be in various stages of development, yet with the common feature of an explicit intent expressed by main donors and the partner administration to strive towards the development of a sector programme. In many cases sector strategies already exist and funds are being channelled towards building the capacity required to sustain a sector programme.

Two cases of dormant or “inactive” processes have been noted. They are the two deserted sector programmes in Ethiopia: health and education. The reason for the term inactive is that the sector strategies and the commitment of the donors were already negotiated when hostilities broke out between Ethiopia and Eritrea. A reasonable expectation is that these settlements can be brought back to life if the political situation takes a turn for the better in the near future.

PART 2:

Discussion and examples of Sida working methods and interventions

This section propose to give a brief introduction to how programme support is viewed and how Sida departments regard programme support as a method. It will also be demonstrated that alongside budget- and sector support there are a number of other interventions that should be regarded as applying a programme approach on account of their method of intervention.

It should first be recognised that the “programme” approach described in the introduction to this inventory is relatively unknown among Sida staff. The concept of “programme support” is associated with known categories of intervention – notably various forms of budget support, structural adjustment programmes and sector support of a bilateral nature – rather than a working method.

The distinction between project- and programme support is regarded as even more dim if interventions do not encompass a whole sector or has government authorities as counterparts, and hence do not fall under the quite inflexibly used headings of budget- or sector support.

At a closer glance, a number of interventions – mainly directed towards non-governmental or multilateral organisations – through their approach, forms of co-operation and administrative routines are markedly separate from traditional project assistance. The difference is so distinct that it is reasonable to speak of a “programme support” approach rather than a “project assistance” approach.

The main feature, or least common denominator, of these interventions is that they take as their point of departure an all inclusive action-plan. The plan may cover a whole sector or sub-sector, and is designed (in principle) as the sole vehicle for its development. In terms of funding, the idea is to reach a stage where the execution of the plan can be supported by unearmarked funding.

Given this starting-point, a number of implications follow. Among the most important are that:

- i) the needs assessment is shifted from a project specific- to an overriding or general level.
- ii) it becomes rational to co-operate with all stakeholders (including donors) in the given field of operation.
- iii) the role of the donor becomes that of a monitor and policy advisor rather than a direct implementation partner.

The inventory list some 30 examples of interventions that, in this way, can be characterised as programme support to organisations. Typically, in these interventions a project approach is gradually replaced by a programme approach. To illustrate their character and transition, a fictitious example where project assistance turns into programme support is given below.

Three donors – Sweden, Norway and Denmark – all support the organisation X in country Y. X has three fields of operation that together aim to develop the publication sector. X is an umbrella organisation for all stakeholders in the publication sector in Y, and X annually applies for funds to support its operations from the respective donors. However, separate applications and reporting to each donor demands resources, and X decides to ask the donors if the work could be co-ordinated. The donors react positively, but also point out that X in this case would be required to develop a comprehensive strategy/plan for all its operations, which until now has been lacking. Aided by technical assistance from the donors, a development plan is formulated. When the development plan is presented and accepted by all donors, an agreement between X and the donor group is signed which is based on an annual request for unearmarked funding for the execution of the development plan. The agreement also includes a follow-up mechanism for progress monitoring against a background of jointly designed development indicators for X and the publication sector.

In the case described, project assistance has developed into programme support, and the working method changes. Individual donors henceforth consider *all* operations, rather than the particular part they had been involved

in previously. The relevance and feasibility of the intervention becomes dependent on a whole, including all funds channelled through the partner, the targeted sub-sector and all donors involved. The probability of omissions (funding gaps) or overlapping and even contradictory activities lessen. Simultaneously, X acquires improved overview (*one* plan of action) and with it the possibility to make rational spending priorities. X is also stimulated to account for its funds within the common framework, rather than three different ones. Theoretically, there is now reason to expect the transaction cost of aid management to decrease, and aid efficiency to increase.

From the point of view of approach and working method, quite different interventions can be grouped within the concept of programme support. These can be identified at many levels and range from balance of payments support, with great political or macroeconomic implications, to supporting the policy or action-plan of a local NGO. The next section will discuss how various Sida departments treat the issue of programme support, again focussed on the working method rather than the level of intervention.

The Departments of Sida and internal experiences

The Department for Democracy and Social Development (DESO) has without question come farthest in developing and working with programme support. Within DESO it is mainly the Education (UND) and Health (HÄLSO) divisions, but also the divisions for Culture and Democracy, that apply the programme approach. The spread of the methodology is intimately linked to the participation of UND and HÄLSO in several SPS processes in their respective sectors during the 1990s. One may talk about a trend during this period in the international development community towards SPS development primarily within health-, education-, agriculture and roads sectors in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

DESO is hence working with the methodology, and ongoing SPS processes have almost certainly stimulated its application in other forms of co-operation not immediately related to an entire social sector or with a large number of donors involved from the onset. DESO works consciously to develop its co-operation with various organisations towards programme support: i.e. to formulate overriding action plans and to co-ordinate resource flows with other active donors. Examples are found within democracy and human rights, health, education, the judicial system, public administration, culture policy, the media, the publication sector, theatre and museums (confer appendix 1:3).

Despite these experiences a looming scepticism remains within the department, and it has proved even more prominent in other departments. Two aspects of this scepticism are noteworthy. The first concern the view of the recipient and its reaction to programme support interventions. Many are inclined to take the view that programme support is opposed by the partner since a transition from project assistance will impose more than it yields in the form of donor direction and new regulated forms of co-operation. This is not unfounded. Record shows numerous examples of this reaction from the partner at the onset of a programme dialogue. The second is an expectation

that new working methods will require new managing routines that will further deplete administrative resources.

Both aspects are interesting in light of the interventions the inventory can point to as examples of programme support to organisations. In every case where an intervention had reached a stage in its transition from project to programme approach where part of the funding is directly channelled to support the development of a comprehensive (all inclusive) plan of action, these objections are absent.

This is not to say that programme co-operation lacks friction, nor that every situation motivates a programme approach. However, it is an indication that there might be organisational resistance towards a transition from project to programme approach based on a lack of familiarity rather than concrete experiences.

At the Department of Central and Eastern Europe (Sida/ÖST) programme support is relatively unknown both as concept and activity. There are few examples of operations resembling programme support as it is defined here. The head of Department point out that the target environment is different from that of the south, that the need for massive transfers is smaller compared to the need for technical assistance, and that the situation requires a different approach. In general, development and progress takes place at a different level in Eastern Europe than in the South. This has primarily to do with differences in the level of ownership, capacity for policy development and economic sustainability.

Nevertheless, there are some tendencies towards donor co-ordination in the Eastern Europe portfolio that resemble or could develop into programme support. Even if the purpose of contributing to the development of sector strategies has a different perspective, much can probably be done to co-ordinate donors, avoid overlapping and make development assistance more effective.

The Department is clear about its view of the potential benefits of donor co-ordination, and there are a number of efforts in that direction. It would be pushing it a bit far though to characterise such interventions as programme oriented. The project approach, often in the form of contract financed technical co-operation, dominates the Eastern Europe portfolio by far.

At the Dept for Infrastructure and Economic Co-operation (INEC), contract financed technical assistance is the dominant approach, but examples of programme support are not lacking. Examples can be found at the INFRA and FINANS units. Many interventions in the road- and finance sectors that involve a large number of donors, joint sector plan development and donor co-ordination does take place. Officers at INEC emphasise the benefits of co-ordinated efforts that provide pre-requisites for increased sustainability and recipient responsibility.

At the Regional Departments programme support is considered positively, and devoid of misunderstandings about content. Regional Department staff

generally has overview and are familiar with ongoing processes in their geographical area of responsibility (which invariably means programme support is ongoing somewhere).

A note on transaction costs

The inventory says very little of whether Sida's transaction costs from aid management diminishes with a transition from project to programme approach. However, something can be said. In units highly engaged in programme support to organisations, for instance DESO/KULTUR, the quality of co-operation is felt to increase. The role of Sida shifts to that of an overall monitor, and at the same time much of the detailed planning is left for the partner. This shift in the division of roles allows for Sida staff to concentrate their efforts on effective follow-up and direct its role as donor on what is important for improving co-operation in a larger perspective.

If a higher level of productivity in aid management could be achieved because it includes less detailed monitoring and a higher degree of delegation and division of responsibilities, transaction costs will decrease. Such a conclusion can not be drawn against the background of this inventory, but it is a reasonable expectation in the longer term.

ANNEX 1

to the inventory – lists of programme support interventions at Sida

Note 1: In the column “class” each intervention is classified according to Sida’s accounting system “PLUS”. Below is the key to its classification.

- 10 Sector Programme Support
- 60 Import support
- 61 Debt relief (Swe bilat)
- 62 Debt relief (Foreign bilat)
- 63 Debt relief (Multilat, IBRD)
- 64 AsDB, AfDB
- 65 IADB
- 66 Private debt relief
- 67 Budget support

Note 2: ”-” means that the information is lacking from the inventory.

Note 3: The column ”ref” refers to the inventory categorisation of interventions.

Annex 1

to the inventory – lists of programme support interventions at Sida 2000–2001, 011010, revised 020610

ANNEX 1:1A - BUDGET SUPPORT 2000

Nr.	Area	Country	Dept./unit	Decided 2000	Disbursed 2000 SEK	Comment	Ref.	Class.
1	Budget support	Bolivia	HEAD OF RELA	-	50 000 000	Balance of payment support	la1	65
2	Budget support	Honduras	HEAD OF RELA	-	70 000 000	Balance of payment support	la2	63
3	Budget support	Kap Verde	HEAD OF AFRA	-	15 000 000	Balance of payment support	af2	67
4	Budget support	Malawi	HEAD OF AFRA	-	40 000 000	Debt relief	af8	63
5	Budget support	Mozambique	HEAD OF AFRA	-	50 000 000	Budget support	af1	67
6	Budget support	Mozambique	HEAD OF AFRA	-	50 000 000	Debt relief	af6	64
7	Budget support	Rwanda	HEAD OF AFRA	-	40 000 000	Balance of payment support	af5	64
8	Budget support	Rwanda	HEAD OF AFRA	-	20 000 000	Balance of payment support	af7	63
9	Budget support	Tanzania	Emb Tanzania	-	80 000 000	Budget support	af3	67
10	Budget support	Tanzania	Emb Tanzania	-	80 000 000	Debt relief	af9	63
11	Budget support	Uganda	HEAD OF AFRA	-	55 000 000	Budget support	af4	67
<i>Total disbursed SEK</i>					550 000 000			

ANNEX 1:1B - BUDGET SUPPORT 2001

Nr.	Area	Country	Dept./unit	Decided 2001	Disbursed 2001 SEK	Comment	Ref.	Class.
1	Budget support	Bolivia	RELA	-	60 000 000	Budget support	la4	67
2	Budget support	Burkina Faso	AFRA	-	40 000 000	Budget support	af9	67
3	Budget support	Guinea Bissau	AFRA	25 000 000	0	Debt relief	af10	67
4	Budget support	Honduras	RELA	-	60 000 000	Debt relief	la3	63
5	Budget support	Cambodia	ASIEN	40 000 000	24 000 000	Balance of payment support		67
6	Budget support	Malawi	AFRA/SYD	40 000 000	0	Budget support	af8	67
7	Budget support	Mali	AFRA	-	40 000 000	Budget support		67
8	Budget support	Mozambique	AFRA/SYD	-	100 000 000	Budget support	af1	67
9	Budget support	Rwanda	AFRA	-	40 000 000	Budget support	af11	67
10	Budget support	Tanzania	AFRA	-	80 000 000	Budget support		67
11	Budget support	Uganda	AFRA	-	55 000 000	Budget support	as1	67
12	Budget support	Vietnam	ASIEN	20 000 000	0	Budget support	as2	67
<i>Total disbursed SEK</i>					499 000 000			

ANNEX 1.2 - SECTOR PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Nr.	Area	Country	Dept/unit	Disp 2000 SEK	Disp 2001 SEK	Process	Comment	Ref.	Class.	Contribution ID	Agreement ID
1	Public Administration	Mocambique	DESO/DESA	10 923 055	13 972 950	SPS	Start early 90s, development into SPS 1998-2000. Sida sole donor with unearmarked funding.	d2	-	72600070	
2	Public Administration	Bolivia	DESO/DESA	13 200 000	15 000 000	SPS	Developed since 1993, SPS since 1996, large nr of donors incl IBRD	d1	-	61000123 /63000020	
3	Health	Bangladesh	DESO/HÅLSO	75 000 000	50 000 000	SPS		h1	10	42000063	
4	Health	Uganda	DESO/HÅLSO	18 000 000	59 739 763	SPS		h2	10	72004954-58	A7201554
5	Health	Zambia	DESO/HÅLSO	70 952 000	60 239 480	SPS	The SPS process started 1992-1995, large donor group	h3	10	26003001-04	A2600009
6	Health	Nicaragua	DESO/HÅLSO	10 545 633	17 899 820	initial SPS	Initial phase of negotiation. PROSILAS III	h4	-	62000102	
7	Health	Etiopien	DESO/HÅLSO	-	-	- inactive SPS	Negotiated, halted because of out-break of hostilities	h10	-	-	
8	Agriculture	Zambia	NATUR	50 674 468	47 983 111	SPS	ASIP, process with many donors incl IBRD, pending ASIP II		10	26001001-09	A2600008
9	Agriculture	Vietnam	NATUR	0	0	initial SPS	Agreement yet to be signed, Rural dev & Poverty Progr		-	-	
10	Agriculture	Mocambique	NATUR	0	0	initial SPS	PROAGRI		-	23003737	
11	Culture	Tanzania	DESO/KULTUR	4 546 404	2 384 053	SPS	Tanzania Culture Trust Fund	k1	-	32009822	
12	Culture	Vietnam	DESO/KULTUR	191 935	364 031	initial SPS	Sweden sole donor. Development of a national culture policy progress. Danish and French interest expressed.	k7	-	46000069	A46000031
13	Private Sector	Uganda	INEC/FINANS	0	0	initial SPS	Medium term private sektor strategy (annex to the PRSP), Sida and GTZ (IFAD).	i4	-	71005149	
14	Education	Bolivia	DESO/UND	18 200 000	29 800 000	SPS	Donors co-ordinated by the IBRD, common routines	u3	10	72002915 61000346	A6300004
15	Education	Laos	DESO/UND	0	0	initial SPS	Initial phase of negotiation	u4b	10	-	
16	Education	Etiopien	DESO/UND	-	-	- inactive SPS	Negotiated, halted because of out-break of hostilities	u14	-	-	
17	Education	Mali	DESO/UND	0	0	initial SPS	Sida together with the Dutch. Sida silent partner	u12	-	72004961	
18	Education	Tanzania	DESO/UND	0	79 048 601	initial SPS	Support of the Primary Ed. Dev. Plan 02-06. IBRD and several other donors	u13	10	32004067-68 32004070-71	A3209714
19	Education	Mocambique	DESO/UND	22 098 214	37 312 405	SPS	Early development	u1	10	23000084-93	A2300016
20	Education	Namibia	DESO/UND	17 462 523	29 127 845	initial SPS	Early development	u2	10	24000025	
21	Education	Kambodia	DESO/UND	75 962	2 800 000	initial SPS	Early development	u7	-	72004952	
22	Roads	Laos	INEC/INFRA	0	42 342 382	initial SPS	Sida in co-operation with IBRD, ADB participants, the development of a sector strategy has commenced at the line ministry	i1	-	44000028	
Total				311 870 194	488 014 441						
Interventions (disbursements)				13	15						
Variation					176 144 247						
var %					56%						

ANNEX 1.3 - EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMME SUPPORT TO ORGANISATIONS

Nr.	Area	Country	Dept/unit	Disbursed 2000	Process	Comment (in Swedish)	Ref.	Class.
1	Publication sector	Reg Africa	DESO/UND	-	Progr org	APNET, African Publishers' Network	u4	-
2	Publication sector	Reg Africa	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	EABD: East African Book Development Association	k2	-
3	Publication sector	Reg Africa	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	ABC: African books Collective.	k9	-
4	Demo/HR	Reg Africa	DESO/DESA	-	Progr org	Budgetsupport to the Minority Rights Group (MRG)	d3	-
5	Trade	Bolivia	INEC/FINANS	-	Progr org	Fund mechanism. Unearmarked support of the fund, sub-sector, org plan as basis.	i2	-
6	Trade	Reg Africa	DESO/DESA	-	Progr org	UNCTAD-DMFAS support: coordinated donor approach to sub-sector of UNCTAD	d5	-
7	Health	Reg Africa	DESO/HÄLSO	-	Progr org	Regional, AMREF	h5	-
8	Health	Global	DESO/HÄLSO	-	Progr org	Global extrabudgetary support to WHO	h6	-
9	Health	Global	DESO/HÄLSO	-	Progr org	Global support, IPPF	h7	-
10	Health	Global	DESO/HÄLSO	-	Progr org	Global support, WABA	h8	-
11	Health	Global	DESO/HÄLSO	-	Progr org	Global support, IBFAN	h9	-
12	Agriculture	The Ukraine	ÖST/ERO	-	Progr org	Sida, UNDP (IFC)	ö1	-
13	Culture	Reg Africa	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	Africa 2009 (10 african countries participating).	k3	-
14	Culture	Reg Africa	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	Swedish-African museums co-operation.	k4	-
15	Culture	Vietnam	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	Non-governmental culture fund in Vietnam.	k5	-
16	Culture	Reg. Centralamerica	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	Culture fund in Central America.	k6	-
17	Culture	Reg Africa	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	Support of SADC work with a regional culture fund.	kl8	-
18	Media	Russia	ÖST/ERO	-	Progr org	Revolving fund	ö2	-
19	Media	Vietnam	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	Sveriges Radio/Voice of Vietnam	k5b	-
20	Media	Vietnam	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	Further education of journalists, Min of Culture, Vietnam	k5c	-
21	Media	Reg Africa	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	East African Media Institute.	k11	-
22	Judiciary	South Africa	DESO/DESA	-	Progr org	ICJS intervention in South Africa.	d4	-
23	Theatre	Reg Africa	DESO/KULTUR	-	Progr org	East African Theatre Institute.	k10	-
24	Education	Russia	ÖST/ERO	-	Progr org	East-West Institute Pskov	ö3	-
25	Education	Reg Africa	DESO/UND	-	Progr org	FAWE, Forum for African Women Educationalists	u5	-
26	Education	Global	DESO/UND	-	Progr org	IIEP, UNESCO Institute for education planning	u6	-
27	Education	Reg Africa	DESO/UND	-	Progr org	ADEA/Nesis	u6b	-
28	Education	Reg. Västafrika	DESO/UND	-	Progr org	Oxfam	u8	-
29	Education	Southern Africa	DESO/UND	-	Progr org	SADC/ELMS environmental training	u9	-
30	Education	Southern Africa	DESO/UND	-	Progr org	SADC Human resource development (education planning)	u10	-
31	Education	Eritrea	DESO/UND	6 200 000	Progr support	Alphabetisation programme, sub-sector, Min of Education, Sida sole donor	u11	10



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