

Result Assessment 1991–2001

Ukraine

A Decade of Swedish Development Cooperation Assistance

Prepared by Anders Zeijlon



SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION AGENCY

Department for Central and
Eastern Europe

Ukraine: Results Assessment 1991–2001

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Detail from "The Singing Cossak", unknown artist.

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List of Abbreviations

HY	=	Ukrainian Gryvna (currency)
IAEA	=	International Atomic Energy Agency
NGO	=	Non Government Organization
SEK	=	Swedish Crown (currency)
SI	=	Swedish Institute
Sida	=	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
Sipu	=	Swedish Institute for Public Administration
SOE	=	State Owned Enterprise
Currency Unit	=	Ukrainian Gryvna (HY)
SEK1.00	=	HY 0.51
• 1.00	=	HY 4.8
US\$ 1.00	=	HY 5.3

This report was prepared by Anders Zeijlon for the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The Terms of Reference for the assignment are attached as Annex 1. The findings in this report are based on interviews conducted in Sweden and Ukraine and on a number of reviewed documents. A list of people contacted is attached as Annex 2, and some of the documents consulted are listed in Annex 3. The author is very grateful for the cooperation extended by the people interviewed and organizations contacted, and would like to particularly thank Anders Hedlund, Elsa Håstad, Margareta Leijd (Sida Stockholm), Christina Danielsson and Dana Radvan (Sida Kiev) for their support and encouragement.

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Flag and Map of Ukraine



Ukraine – Results at a Glance						
Summary Results Assessment for Swedish Bilateral Development Cooperation Assistance 1991 - 20						
A: Government Policy and Guidelines						
A1. Prime Objective	To promote sustainable development, integration and partnership in the Baltic Sea area and its surroundings, based on the needs in the cooperation countries and using the Swedish resource base					
A2. Three cross-cutting guidelines	(i) Support systemic change and integration into European cooperation (ii) Promote bilateral relations with Sweden (iii) Promote equality					
A3. Six main areas	(i) Common security	(ii) Promoting a democratic culture	(iii) Economic transition	(iv) Social security	(v) Environment	(vi) Education and research
B: Activity Clusters Implemented						
	Nuclear safety, border control and migration	Gender equality, training of journalists, local autonomy for local governments	Private sector promotion, public sector reform, cadastre and land reform	Training of social workers, prison reform, pension reform, child/family issues, sex education	Energy conservation, water sewerage and management, training in environmental management	Scholarship programs, student exchange programs, Swedish education in Ukraine
C: Allocated Funding (million current SEK)						
Total: 230	21	49	120		1	Not assessed
D: Results						
(i) Common security	Significantly improved system for control of nuclear materials, now approved by IAEA. Improved security at 4 of 5 nuclear power plant locations. About 1,000 people exposed to better management of nuclear clear substances. Better dialogue on matters of migration with about 150 people benefited from training/discussions on migration and					
(ii) Promoting a democratic culture	Up to 4,000 people participated in various awareness raising activities on gender equality. About 150 people exposed to practices related to human rights and/or elections. 255 Ukrainian journalists trained on local autonomy. Legislation passed to allow pilot activities in one municipality, about 2,000 people benefited from training/discussions at local level. Assistance to NGOs to strengthen their organizations.					

¹ Does not include SEK 48 million allocated in 1998 for activities

<i>(iii) Economic transition</i>	A: Private sector promotion: Significant rural development results in Kherson oblast including (i) 50 farms and increased employment of about 500 people on those farms, (ii) about 15 new processing plants established, (iii) private sector credits of SEK 3 million extended, (iv) 500 farmers benefited from advise on privatization of their farms and new crops, (v) 1,000 people received training on rural business activities. New Forestry Strategic Master Plan in place and about 600 people exposed to modern forestry practices. About 800 people trained/exposed to other private business activities B: Public Sector Reform: About 200 people trained in public administrative reform and training materials. 100 people trained in public procurement and training materials. Improved performance and better statistics produced at the Statistics Committee and about 200 people trained. C: Cadastral property certification developed, about 5,000 property certificates and many maps produced, and about 1,000 people trained in land reform.
<i>(iv) Social safety</i>	Contribution to a modern approach to social care nation wide and especially in selected regions. About 150 social workers trained and training materials developed. Awareness raising activities for a number of areas including sex education, child and family issues, pension reform. In total about 1,000 people exposed to training or discussions.
<i>(v) Environment</i>	Improved management of the Energy Conservation program in Kiev, better debate on energy sector incentives and management. Some support to energy conservation in Simferopol. Model for management of lower Dnepr river management in place. Plans for water sewerage plants in Lviv (Baltic Sea catchment area) in place. Some training for environmental management.
<i>(vi) Research and Education</i>	Scholarship and exchange programs for students and teachers, plus shorter courses or seminars. Swedish language training in Kiev and Lviv.
E: Overall result	
	(i) Training, awareness enhancement indirect impact. First, an estimated 4,000 people have either worked intensively with Swedish agencies or received skill-enhancing training to sustain them in the local labor market. Second, an estimated 30 – 40 thousand people have participated in shorter seminars, workshops or other activities aiming at awareness enhancement about the respective issues. Third, the number of people indirectly affected would be several tens of millions. (ii) Tangible and quantifiable outputs. These vary considerably, are shown above for each main area. The main ones include (i) enhanced nuclear safety, (ii) increased incomes and employment in the Kherson region, (iii) implementation of public procurement law and training in performance audits, (iv) master forestry plan and system for land registration and certification in place with about 5,000 certificates issued, (v) improved energy conservation in Kiev city, management system for lower Dniepr river, plans for Lviv sewerage plant under way, (vi) improved training of social workers in six regions, (vii) scholarship and exchange programs and training in Swedish for Ukrainians. (iii) Administrative, regulatory and legal reforms. In this area results have been disappointing and limited to: (i) some regulations for nuclear safety, (ii) new public procurement law, and (iii) the law allowing pilot activities in the municipality of Irpen for local autonomy. Changes and key decisions were expected in many other areas but did not happen, including migration and border control, local autonomy, forestry sector, land reform, public administrative reform and in many other project implementation decisions.

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1. Executive Summary

1. This report provides an assessment of results from Sweden's development cooperation assistance program with Ukraine from 1991 until to the end of 2001 with emphasis on the programs funded by Sida since 1995. An estimated SEK 230 million was allocated for development cooperation assistance to Ukraine during the review period. Allocations were rather modest in the beginning and amounted to about SEK 3 million per year between 1991 and 1994. Between 1995 and 1998 many of major projects were started, and funding allocations increased to an annual average of SEK 18 million. During the last three years, 1999–2001, many of the old activities were consolidated and some new initiatives started. Annual funding allocations grew to SEK 52 million.

2. The increasing Swedish involvement changed in parallel with the social and economic conditions Ukraine. Opportunities for assistance were limited during 1991 to 1994 as the country had little control over its social and economic developments and the young national state struggled to find its feet. The 1995–1998 period started optimistically as the newly elected President Kuchma launched a set of comprehensive reforms, and Sweden and many other donors expanded their activities. Sadly the reforms stalled due to political squabble and administrative paralysis, but Sweden had established several assistance projects that grew during the subsequent years. The economy slowly began to improve during 1999–2001 and the authorities showed an increased interest to integrate closer with Europe. Sweden prepared a Country Assistance Strategy to guide its now substantial assistance program and admitted Ukraine to the group of development cooperation priority countries in Central and Eastern Europe.



At the “Kvinnor kan” fair in Kiev 2001, women from all over Ukraine could expose their products, traditional as well as modern. The fair forms part of a Sida-supported programme to strengthen the position of the Ukrainian women.

3. Overall results of the Swedish assistance can be divided into three parts. First, a number of training and awareness raising activities have been successfully implemented and reached an estimated 4,000 people who have been exposed first-hand to new thinking about a number of issues. Perhaps as many as 30–40 thousand have received “secondary benefits” as trained trainers and others who have participated directly in the projects have employed their new insights in their jobs and daily lives. Second, many projects have successfully met the objectives related to tangible outputs, i.e. property certificates, improved production, nuclear safety, etc. Third, results have been disappointing in the area of administrative, legal and regulatory reforms. The general difficulties in getting decisions from policy makers or senior government officials have negatively affected the Swedish supported projects and prevented the objectives related to legal and administrative change from being reached.

4. In 2001, the Swedish parliament adopted a policy and guidelines for the development assistance cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe for the period 2002–2003. A total of six priority areas were defined, and the results presented in this report are sorted under headings corresponding to these areas. Distributing the total SEK 230 million allocated across the six areas reveals that as much as 52 percent, i.e. SEK 120 million, has supported Ukraine’s economic transition to a market economy. Second, activities fostering a culture of democracy received SEK 49 million, or 22 percent, followed by, third, support for a sustainable environment SEK 26 million or 11 percent. Fourth, promoting common security received SEK 21 million or 9 percent, and fifth, social safety SEK 14 million or 6 percent. In addition, the Swedish Institute supported activities in the sixth area, i.e. education and research.



Anna Utas, one of the inhabitants of “Gammelsvenskby” (Žmeyerka), a village with people who can trace their origins back to Swedish immigrants who arrived 200 years ago.

5. In the area of common security, almost all funding, SEK 19 million, has been for promoting nuclear safety. The Swedish program has contributed to putting in place a control system for nuclear materials, now endorsed by IAEA, and improved security at locations with nuclear power plants. Results have been more elusive for the recently started work on migration and border control (about SEK 2 million allocated) where a number of conferences and study visits have been carried out.

6. The SEK 49 million allocated to activities fostering a democratic culture have supported four sets of activities. SEK 12 million was allocated for gender awareness activities (including men's groups) and human right seminars. SEK 3 million was allocated for Justice and Home Affairs including prison reform where the initial phase (with the Council of Europe) led to a follow up project recently started, and border protection issues. SEK 6 million has been set aside to train 255 Ukrainian journalists. Most of the funds, SEK 20 million, has been set aside for a program promoting local authority autonomy. Success has been limited to training and awareness raising at national level, while experiments with decentralization are moving forward in the project's pilot city. The remaining SEK 8 million has been allocated to a number of Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) mainly to support the building of organizations and civil society. In addition to the SEK 49 million quoted above, the Swedish Institute has supported cultural events amounting to about SEK 2 million.



At the market in Bakhtisaraj on the Crimea, Alieva Leniye sells shoes. She has been trained in a business project for women supported by Sweden.

7. The SEK 120 million to promote the economic transition have been used for three sets of activities. First, about SEK 35 million has been funding three sub-sets of private sector promotions including (i) a very successful rural development program in Kherson district linked to a Swedish-Ukrainian private investment, (ii) the preparation of a strategy oriented forestry sector master plan which is now in place, and (iii) a cluster of smaller private sector activities focusing on entrepreneurs (especially women) and the training in the fields of arbitration and insurance. Second, SEK 46 million was allocated to public sector reform including (i) public administrative reform with some progress achieved in introducing performance auditing, (ii) a successful public procurement program where training has accompanied legal change, (iii) a now very established cooperation program supporting the development of national statistics, and (iv) some efforts to improve the management of the labor market where results have been elusive. Third, Sweden's support to land reform and the development of a cadastre system is the largest single activity in the portfolio (SEK 39 million). Progress has been significant at the technical level – maps prepared, system for issuing property certificates in place, etc – but limited in the legal areas of land reform.

8. The SEK 14 million set aside for social safety has been used to develop a modern approach to social care nation-wide and in particular regions, and for training of social workers. About 150 beneficiaries have received training-of-trainers courses, training materials has been prepared, all at about SEK 13 million. The remaining SEK 1.0 million was used for a number of seminars, workshops, etc largely to explore future social safety areas for possible support.

9. SEK 26 million has been set aside to promote a sustainable environment. In the energy field, SEK 17 was allocated for a successful energy conservation program for buildings in Kiev where World Bank funding for renovation is complemented by Swedish support for implementation. This is a good project where renovation of 1,300 buildings goes hand in hand with discussion on how to reform the energy sector in the city of Kiev. SEK

3 million was spent on the feasibility of a similar program in Sevastopol that has yet to materialize. In the water sector, Sida has committed to providing a SEK 48 million grant to build a water sewerage project in Lviv (in the Baltic Sea catchment area). No money has as yet been spent but Sida contributed to moving the preparation of the overall project – funded by the World Bank – in this innovative way. SEK 5 million was set aside to develop a computer model for allocating water in the lower Dniپر river. The model works, but falls short in the area of environmental and economic (pricing mechanism) objectives. Training and other activities claimed the remaining SEK 1 million.

10. In education and research, the Swedish Institute has implemented a small but growing scholarship and exchange program with Ukraine. In addition, teaching in the Swedish language has been carried out in Kiev and Lviv.

11. The main lesson learned is that successful projects often have a technological platform that facilitates the start-up, captures interest and is later used to start discussing the more difficult objectives (administrative or management reform, etc) from. The danger is that the technological aspects may become so important that they take over the project and the reform-vision that originally justified the activities is lost.

12. Another lesson is that training and awareness raising activities appear to work well, but that it is very hard to evaluate how good they are. Evaluations are normally limited to the output side, i.e. numbers of workshops held, etc. The conclusion is to support such activities but be aware about the difficulties in assessing their results.

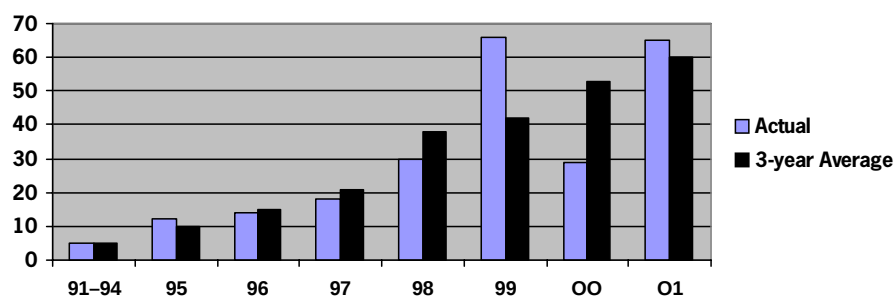
13. Projects focusing on legal, administrative and regulatory changes have had the least success, but are at the same time the ones most needed in Ukraine.

2. Swedish Development Cooperation with Ukraine

Allocated Funding

14. Swedish development cooperation assistance to Ukraine between 1991 and 2001 amounted to about SEK 230 million. Annual allocations were modest during the early years, at about SEK 3 million, but grew and reached an annual average of SEK 52 million during the last three years, i.e. 1999–2001.

Fig: Funding allocation decisions in current SEK million 1991–2001. The per-year allocations fluctuate as activities become ready for funding. Estimates of 3-year averages



(i.e. funding 1999 = funding for 1998,+1999+2000 divided by 3) show a constant increase.

Swedish Assistance and Developments in Ukraine

15. The description of Sweden's growing involvement in Ukraine, and its links to the main developments in Ukraine, can be divided into three phases.

Phase 1: 1991–1994 Initial chaos; pioneering assistance

Ukraine re-established independence in 1991. During the following several years, the country struggled to build the fundamentals of a national state and had little control over the key social and economic developments. Political pressures to sustain the old state owned enterprises (SOEs) and the agro-industrial complex threw the country into hyperinflation. The largely Russian-speaking areas in the east of the country questioned the viability of the young nation, although the proponents for re-joining Russia became less vocal as Russia's war in Chechnya became more problematic.

Sweden, along with the EU and rest of the donor community, followed the developments but saw few opportunities for successful interventions. Despite the problems, two programs went ahead. SKI and others began a program to improve the control of nuclear substances and nuclear safety, and a scholarship and student exchange program was carried out by the Swedish Institute (SI). Swedesurvey invited a Ukrainian delegation to discuss cadastre and land reform issues. Exploratory activities took place, including assessments of work on local authorities and on national statistics. On balance, good intentions to help were defeated by the chaotic situation in Ukraine. Funds allocated to all activities were limited to about SEK 3 million per year during this early phase.

Phase 2: Reforms and fatigue; an assistance program is established

The second phase, 1995–1998, started with comprehensive reforms initiated after president Kuchma was elected in 1994. The hyperinflation was tamed and a new currency introduced. Macro level stabilization was accompanied by the beginnings of structural reforms in many of the sectors of the economy. Small-scale privatization went ahead even if the large agro-industrial complex remained intact. However, fatigue set in and the reform efforts largely came to a halt and were bogged down in political squabbles in 1997 and 1998. The political and administrative weaknesses became apparent and administrative paralysis made it close to impossible to get key

decisions through Government or Parliament.

Sweden supported the reforms by establishing a largely Sida implemented development cooperation program. Feasibility work and the first phase of many activities started. Several exploratory visits were made, and the first steps towards what later became the major Swedish projects were taken.

Projects supporting local authorities' autonomy and national statistics took off in 1996, and were followed by a large number of initiatives, i.e. training of journalists, reforms of the forestry sector, labor market, public administration, cadastre/land management, training of social workers, and energy conservation projects in Kiev and Sevastopol. Towards the end of this phase, Sweden consolidated the initiatives already started, but also expanded in selective areas. This included support to the private sector (SME and insurance), public procurement, pensions, election supervision and measures supporting gender equality. Funds allocated averaged SEK 18 million per year.

Phase 3: 1999–2001 Improving Outlook and an expanding program

This phase was characterized by a slowly improved outlook for Ukraine. The economy performed better, even if the hesitant reform process and inability to take and implement key reform decisions remained in place. There was a renewed and more serious interest from Ukraine to deepen its relations with the EU.

In Sweden, Sida prepared a country assessment (Landanalys) in February 1999. The first country assistance strategy (Landstrategi) was presented the same year and noted that Ukraine's size and geopolitical position in Europe makes the country interesting both from an economical and security point of view. Ukraine was admitted to the group of priority countries in the Swedish development cooperation program with Central and Eastern Europe. Activities continued to expand in scope, number and size. New initiatives included activities in the social sector, but also discussions on border protection and migration, prison reform, the start of a rural development program in the Kherson region and improved management of the lower Dniper river. Funds allocated averaged SEK 52 million per year.

Assessment of Overall Results

16. The presentation of the results of the Swedish funded assistance program can be divided into three parts: one largely successful outcome related to training and awareness enhancement, one equally successful part related to physical and tangible outputs, and one largely disappointing outcome related to the envisaged (but rarely achieved) legal, administrative and regulatory reforms:

- (i) Training, awareness enhancement and indirect impact. First, an estimated 4,000 people have either worked intensively with Swedish agencies or received skill-enhancing training to sustain them in the local labor market. Second, an estimated 30–40 thousand people have participated in shorter seminars, workshops or other activities aiming at awareness enhancement and a more informed debate about the respective issues. Third, the number

of people indirectly affected would be several tens of millions.

- (ii) Tangible and quantifiable outputs. These vary considerably across the projects but some examples would include (i) enhanced nuclear safety, (ii) increased incomes and employment in the Kherson region, (iii) implementation of public procurement law and training in performance audits, (iv) master forestry plan and system for land registration and certification in place with about 5,000 certificates issued, (v) improved energy conservation in Kiev city, management system for lower Dnieper river, plans for Lviv sewerage plant under way, (vi) a modernized approach to social care nation-wide and improved training of social workers in selected regions, (vii) scholarship and exchange programs and training in Swedish for Ukrainians.
- (iii) Administrative, regulatory and legal reforms. In this area results have been disappointing and limited to: (i) some regulations for nuclear safety, (ii) new public procurement law, and (iii) the law allowing pilot activities in the municipality of Irpen for local autonomy. Changes and key decisions were expected in many other areas but did not happen, including migration and border control, local autonomy, forestry sector, land reform, public administrative reform and in many other project related decisions requiring government decisions.

Guidelines for Future Assistance – Past Results Sorted into Six Main Areas

17. Work is now under way to prepare a country strategy for the period 2002–2003. This will be based on a program adopted by the Swedish Parliament (Riksdagen) in June 2001 for the cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe, noting that the focus for Swedish assistance is shifting to Russia and Ukraine as the EU accession of the Baltic countries draws nearer. The program states that:

- (i) The prime objective for the development cooperation is to “promote a sustainable development, deeper integration and partnership in the Baltic Sea area and its surroundings, based on the needs in the partner countries and using available resources in Sweden”.
- (ii) All activities are to observe three cross cutting guidelines, i.e. activities should (a) promote EU integration and system changes and integration in the European collaborative programs, (b) promote bilateral relations with Sweden, and (c) support equality – particularly between men and women.
- (iii) Activities are to be sorted into six main areas and results should be accounted for in each of these areas, i.e. (a) common security, (b) the culture of democracy, (c) economic transition, (d) social safety, (e) environment and (f) education and research.

18. To maximize the usefulness of this report, and as stated in the Terms of Reference, the results for the activities carried out have been sorted into the six main areas identify by the Parliament’s program.

Distribution of Funding Across the Six Main Areas

19. Examining the distribution of funding across these six main areas established for the assistance shows that the estimated SEK 230 million were allocated as shown in the graph below.

20. Projects related to the transition to a market economy received by far the largest share of funds, i.e. SEK 120 million or 52 percent. Activities related to promoting the culture of democracy came in a distant second capturing SEK 49 million, or 22 percent of the total funds allocated. The remaining funds were shared by projects supporting environmental sustainability, SEK 26 million or 11 percent, common security SEK 21 million or 9 percent, social safety SEK 14 million or 6 percent. In addition the Swedish Institute supported programs in education and research (not quantified).

Fig. Funding distribution across five of the six main areas

21. A summary of the funding allocated to Ukraine is provided in Annex 4 – Funding Allocation Table. Following this overview of funds allocated and results achieved by the program as a whole, the next chapter looks in greater detail at results achieved under each one of the six main areas.

3. Results Achieved

3.1. Common security

22. Activities promoting common security are divided into two clusters, nuclear safety and migration. In summary, results in the nuclear safety area include a significant Swedish contribution to the establishment of a control system for nuclear materials in Ukraine, now approved by IAEA, about 1,000 people have participated directly in training activities, workshops,

etc, and some progress have been made in establishing new laws and regulatory frameworks. For the migration cluster, results include a more established dialogue with the Ukrainian authorities, and about 150 participants have benefited from training, seminars, etc.

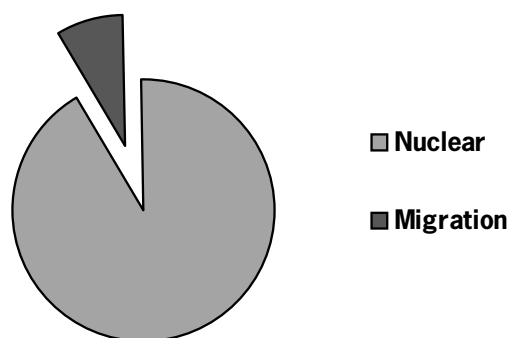


Fig: Activities d to nuclear safety received SEK 19.5 million out of the total allocation of SEK 21.1 million for common security

Nuclear Safety

23. Of the two clusters, the nuclear safety activities are by far the largest. They date back to 1991 and total funds spent amounted to about SEK 19.5 million by end 2001. Out of this total, an average of SEK 1.3 million per year was allocated between 1991 and 1997. During the last three years, 1998–2001, this has increased to SEK 3.8 million per year. Activities funded by Swedish funds have focused on nuclear material accountancy and control systems. By 2001 such systems had been installed in four of the five nuclear power plant locations in the country. Nuclear legislation has also been supported. Following reviews of old legislation, new laws have been drafted, and support was provided to establish an Institute of Nuclear and Energy Law in Kiev. Protection systems have been put in place at selected research and development agencies. The chosen strategy to support both the regulatory/supervisory body in Ukraine and the agencies handling nuclear material has increased the capacity and competence of all parties involved. Swedish assistance has become even more appreciated after many of the other countries withdrew their support for this subsector after Ukraine decommissioned its nuclear weapons.

24. SKI, the main Swedish implementing agency, has established a solid and professional relationship with its Ukrainian counterparts. The nature of the work necessitates balancing the need for confidentiality and openness in describing results achieved, but there is little doubt that the work done has been good, well received, relevant and certainly contributed to the overall objective of common security. A mid 2001 SKI report stated that the Ukrainian national system of accountancy and control of nuclear materials is operating satisfactory and meet the IAEA requirements.

Migration and Refugee Policies

25. The second cluster of activities seeking to promote common security has started more recently and is still in its exploratory phase. The Swedish migration authorities started exploring ways of cooperation to harmonize Ukraine's treatment of refugees and migration issues in late 1997. Progress was slow, but seminars and study tours took place. The growing interest in Ukraine to integrate with Europe led to continued cooperation in the form of seminars and (bilateral and regional) conferences. 20 Ukrainian migration officers visited Sweden, and shorter seminars were held in Ukraine. The discussion continues and to date an estimated SEK 1.7 million has been spent.

3.2. Fostering a democratic culture

26. Activities under this goal fall into five categories: First, a number of sub-projects focusing on equality (mainly the gender aspect), second, training of journalists, third, promotion of local autonomy for local authorities, fourth, support to NGOs and fifth justice and home affairs.

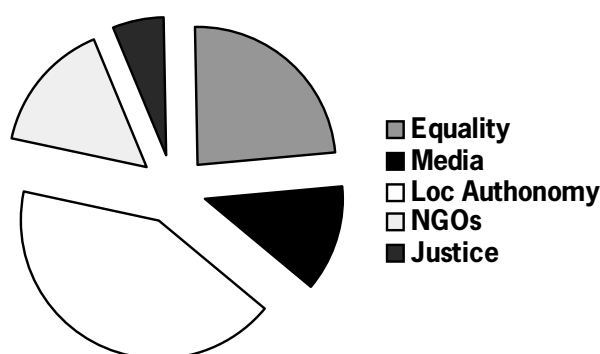


Fig: Allocations for local autonomy amounted to SEK 21 million, SEK 12 million for equality, SEK 6 million for media/training for journalists, SEK 8 million for NGOs and SEK 3 million for justice and home affairs.

Equality

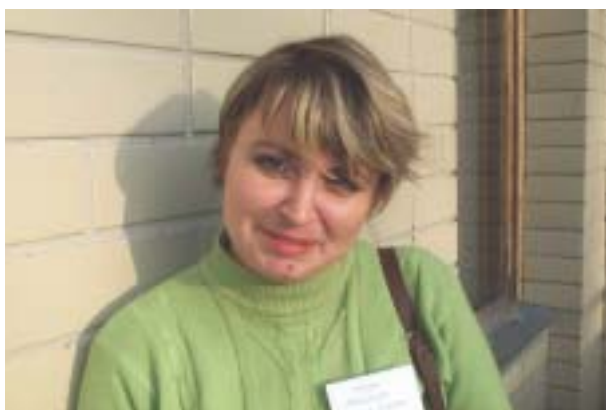
27. Funded activities supporting equality include three sub-sets. First, starting in 1997 about SEK 7.5 million has been set aside to promote women in politics. An estimated 4,000 people, mainly women, have participated in sponsored training activities, workshops and seminars. The projects also takes credit for contributing to the enhanced number of female parliamentarians who got voted into the parliament in 1998, and will watch the outcome of the March 2002 elections with interest. Second, funds amounting to SEK 3.6 million in 2001 were set aside to support men's groups and to combat trafficking in women. It is still too early to assess results from these activities. Third, about SEK 850 thousand has been spent on election supervision, a conference on the Swedish equality ombudsman and on a human rights seminar, in all with about 150 people directly participating in project activities, workshops, etc.



Four of the 15 members in the Zhitomir men's group working to reduce domestic violence.

Media

28. Sida has sponsored training of journalists since 1996. A total of SEK 6 million has been set aside for this of which SEK 1.8 million in 2001. A total of 255 Ukrainian journalists have benefited from the training, normally comprising two days of lectures and seminars in Kiev followed by a one-week visit to Sweden. The program focuses on the role of journalists in a modern democracy and on modern methods and techniques, economic and political journalism, ecological, youth journalism and media management.



"We have learned to be more persistent in obtaining information", says Ukrainian journalist Elena Lamanova who has been on a course in Sweden.

29. The implementing agency, Fojo, enjoy very positive feedback from participants, most recently during an evaluation seminar in Kiev in 2001. This does not come as a surprise as participation in the program help the journalists in their professional role. Some have been promoted to editor in chief. The participants also say that they do a better job after the training and can introduce new views and angles into their reporting.

Local Autonomy

30. Swedish support for local autonomy started in 1995 as BITS (subsequently merged with Sida) approved a SEK 4 million program to develop a legal framework to support decentralization favoring local governments, and

associated public dissemination, and finally a project in the municipality of Irpen to address local level issues in local administration. The national level efforts were further supported by an estimated SEK 5 million, and the local program in Irpen with about SEK 10.8 million, of which SEK 8.5 million as recently as September of 2001. Together with an evaluation and a conference, this puts the total spent on promoting local autonomy at SEK 21 million during the last seven years. Results have been more promising in the Irpen project than in the national level program. Sida therefore in 2001 decided to concentrate future support on the local project.

31. The reform efforts at national level have been only partly successful. Study tours, seminars and other information dissemination have spread the knowledge about a more locally driven administrative system. An estimated 2,000 people were trained or participated in seminars or conferences, and several booklets and other information materials have been spread. The project has been helpful in developing draft laws and regulations to promote local autonomy. However, the adoption of new laws, regulations and practices in line with the objectives of the project has been close to none.

32. The project activities in Irpen municipality, i.e. at local level, have fared better. The focus has been on concrete questions related to municipal management, and the consensus about the necessity of the changes is widespread. Many draft regulations to reform laws, organization, financing and other aspects of the municipal work have been drafted. A special law providing the legal platform to implement many of the changes in Irpen on a pilot basis was passed by the parliament in 2000. The recently approved SEK 8.4 million is chiefly to assist with this implementation.

NGOs

33. A total of SEK 8 million has been allocated to a number of NGOs active in Ukraine, of which SEK 5.6 million during the last three years. The organizations include Olof Palme's International Center, Save the Children, LO/TCO (Unions), Sveriges Bönder Hjälp (farmer's association), Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen (environmental protection) and Forum Syd (volunteers in a number of areas).

34. The NGOs operate in a number of fields, but their common denominator is that they support the development of new organizations and of civil society in general. A recent evaluation concluded that cooperation through NGOs had contributed to the fostering of a culture of democracy ("Utvärdering av utvecklingssamarbetet" SOU 2000:122, K. Eduards). A more detailed description of the NGO support in Ukraine is attached as Annex 5 (in Swedish).

Justice and Home Affairs

35. An estimated SEK 2.5 million was allocated for prison reform. Of this, SEK 1 million was granted in 1999 to support the work of a Steering group that was established by the Council of Europe and the Ukrainian authorities. Results included defining an independent monitoring body for

prison conditions in Ukraine and training and seminars related to creating a more favorable environment in the prisons. SEK 1.5 million was set aside in August 2001 for further training efforts. In addition about SEK 150,000 has been spent on feasibility work by the Swedish Police authorities exploring ways to cooperate with the Ukrainian counterparts to combat organized crime, production and use of false travel documents and related activities.

36. In addition to the activities above, the Swedish Institute has supported various cultural and social activities mainly linked to issues of democracy. A summary of these activities is attached in Annex 6 (in Swedish).

3.3. Economic Transition

37. This is the goal that has enjoyed the biggest share of Swedish support. An estimated SEK 120 million has been set aside during the review period. Activities are sorted into three sub-headings: private sector promotion, public sector reform and land reform/cadastre.

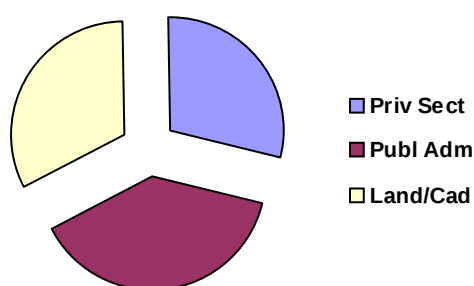


Fig: The allocations to promote economic transition have been fairly evenly split between private sector promotion, SEK 35 million, public administration reform, SEK 45 million and land reform/cadastre SEK 40 million.

Private Sector Promotion

38. About SEK 36 million has promoted promotion of the emerging private sector. Activities can be sorted into three sub-headings:

(i) *Agricultural industry and rural development in Kherson region (SEK 13 million).*

39. These innovative activities were triggered by a Swedish/Ukrainian investor who set up a ketchup factory in 1996 by buying an old factory in a region with a tradition of growing vegetables. This proved to be a big success and the enterprise is now a market leader in Ukraine in ketchup, mayonnaise and some pickled vegetables, with significant exports to Russia.

40. The factory had problems with the quality and timing of deliveries from the farmers in the region, and explored ways to improve the business practices in the region. In 1999, Sida started to support a rural development project, implemented by Swedeagri, including a Swedish team learned and a number of local advisers, a local office and demonstration plots. 50 farmers received intensive advise, but the office, advise and results from the demonstration plots are available to all the 4,000 farmers in the area. The



Doubled harvest of tomatoes from the Sida-financed agricultural project in southern Ukraine.



The Swedish-owned Chumak factory is marketleading in ketchup and pickled vegetables.

activities were expanded as Sida funded IFC to carry out complementary activities in 2001 including broadening to include crops other than vegetables and to more farmers in the area.

41. Results to date include vast productivity increases on the 50 pilot farms from about 2–10 tons of tomatoes per hectare to about 40–50 tons. This has created employment for about 500 people. About 15 new processing plants have established themselves, and purchasers from Ukraine and Russia now go to them and compete with the local ketchup factory to buy the local produce. Three new banks have started extending seasonal credits, with loan conditions including that farmers must continue to work with the project advisors. An estimated HY 1.6 million had been lent to 20 farmers by early 2002. Earlier, farmers relied on informal credits or advances from the ketchup factory. Under the IFC project, about 500 farmers have benefited from legal advice on how to privatize their farms, and the same number have enjoyed advice on new crops. About 1,000 people have participated in training and seminars on additional income generating activities (small businesses, bed&breakfasts, etc).

(ii) Forestry Reform.

42. Sida has supported the formation of a strategic master plan for Ukraine's forestry sector. This sector emerged very complex from the Soviet Union as big wood processing factories in Western Ukraine dominated the forests there while other state agencies managed the rest of the country. About SEK 6.5 million was allocated between 1996 and 2000 to draft a master plan for the sector, and a further SEK 6.5 million was allocated in 2001 for follow-up activities during a second phase.

43. Results from the first phase include (i) comprehensive knowledge transfer to the immediate counterparts (about 10 people) who received continued cooperation with their Swedish counterparts during the project,

(ii) training, study tours and seminars for about 600 people including about 20 formal seminars with 20 participants for about two days each, and four one-week study tours with 10 participants each to Scandinavia, the Baltic States and Poland. (iii) the finalization of a Master Plan setting out strategies and priorities for the sector. The second phase seeks to implement the strategies set out in the plan and concretize them into plans and changes in laws and regulations.

(iii) Other activities.

44. The third and last sub-set of activities to promote the private sector include two smaller clusters of activities for which SEK 8.5 million were set aside during the review period.

First, some SEK 3.5 million was allocated for training, seminars and study tours in the fields of international arbitration and modern insurance practices. About 600 people benefited from seminars in Ukraine and a small study tour to Sweden in the field of arbitration. Some 150 people enjoyed training, seminars and smaller study tours to Sweden in the fields of aviation, medical and transport insurance.



Ukrainian woman harvesting from lands that from part of the agricultural project in southern Ukraine managed by Scanagri and financed by Sida.

Second, a total of SEK 5 million was allocated for promoting women entrepreneurs and NGOs, training of trainers management of rural/agricultural households (also focusing on women) and on promoting Ukrainian exports to Sweden. A series of awareness-enhancing and networking-building activities supporting women entrepreneurs and NGOs took place in April and August 2001 in connection with the Women's Idea and Trade fair in Kiev. During training of trainers for rural households, 18 out of a total of 21 participants completed the training and 13 now have certificates as trainers. Advantage Ukraine launched during Sweden days in Kiev in 1997. A high-level trade delegation made a visit to Sweden with 31 participants in 1997.

Public Sector Reform

45. The second major theme under the larger Economic Transition goal is that of Public Sector Reform. Here an estimated SEK 45 million has been allocated during the review period.

(i) Public Administration Reform

46. Many reform supporters in Ukraine, and most donors, agree that Public Administration Reform is the areas where progress is most urgently needed and also the most elusive. Many see a non-reformed civil service, with large parts captured by various private interests, as the main obstacle for continued reform and development of the country. Sweden has supported Public Administrative reform in Ukraine since 1998, in partnership with the World Bank and British bilateral assistance. Early exploratory work resulted in SEK 8.5 million being allocated for the first phase, starting in the summer of 1999, and an additional SEK 12 million was approved for a second phase in October 2001.

47. The request for Swedish assistance came from an inter-agency working group, and work with this group started with focus on efficiency based auditing, results based management practices, regional administrative reform and a public awareness campaign. Sadly, the working group was dissolved due to changing political priorities, and SIPU, the Swedish implementing agency, saw itself forced to work directly with the various administrative agencies. At the same time the emphasis was focused on the efficiency based auditing and a four phased approach was adopted under which (i) counterparts were identified, (ii) introductory seminars were carried out, (iii) the Administrative Academy in the President's Office emerge as the key counterparts, and (iv) net-work building. As the project progressed, most work was with the accounting chamber in the parliament, the audit group in the Ministry of Finance, and with the Lviv regional administration.

48. The results of the first phase did, as for all donors, fall short of expectations, but are better than could be expected given the many difficulties that occurred. A very little of the envisaged changes in laws, rules or regulations actually took place, but about 200 persons from 20 different organizations have benefited from various training activities ranging from 6 months to two day workshops (only one study tour was carried out as they were judged expensive). A handbook on Performance Auditing was prepared and will be used in the training during phase 2. In addition, five case studies – critical assessments of the performance of Ukrainian authorities – were carried out by the trained participants, documents, and are now included in the future training materials.

49. The planned work with the regional administrations proved difficult due to unclear legal status of the regional authorities and their links with the central and local authorities. Similarly the public awareness component ran into problems, as there was no tradition or culture in the central authorities to share information. A different approach has been adopted for the public awareness component during phase two, during which NGOs

will be carrying out more focused information campaigns for selected target groups. The chief objectives for the recently – October 2001 – approved phase two will be to reform the ways the authorities work and move from financial to performance monitoring. Again, the three main audiences are the auditing groups in the parliament and the ministry of finance, and the regional administrations in Lviv and elsewhere.

(ii) Public Procurement Reform

50. The hesitation and problems experienced in the Public Administration Reform project contrasts with the successful outcome of the Public Procurement Reform activities, for which Sida allocated SEK 6.4 million between 1997 and 1999. Perhaps the reasons for success include a clear objective (harmonize the public procurement capacities with the EU), a similarly clear division of work (the World Bank spearheaded the legal changes needed), a concrete and well defined area to work with, high-caliber counterpart staff on the Ukrainian side in a clearly designated agency, and, perhaps, a bit of luck.

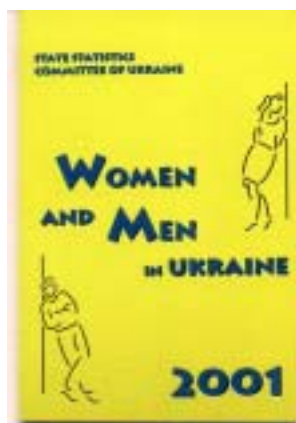
51. Following a fact-finding mission in 1997, two high level study-tours took place to Poland and Sweden in 1998. The project provided training for at least 100 persons, including 12 trainers of trainers who are now nodes of knowledge in Government. Educational material were prepared and distributed. A procurement bulletin announcing upcoming contracts received initial project support, but is now self financing and available on the web. The envisaged Procurement law was passed in 2000 and this created even more demand for training. A new phase of the project was approved in 2001 under which a manual in procurement is being printed to be used during a series of seminars, including in the regions. The new phase also includes training in the field of control and audit of procurement.

(iii) Statistics

52. Sweden has supported the Statistics Committee and allocated approximately SEK 12 million between 1995 and 2000. The cooperation forms have remained more or less the same throughout including (i) agreement on a particular area or problem to be addressed, (ii) an initial visit to Ukraine by a Swedish expert or team, and (iii) Ukrainian experts go to Sweden for training as needed. The current program is expected to end in 2003.

53. The first phase of cooperation, from 1995, really focused on exposing the Ukrainian staff to how key statistics was handled in other countries, and insights into areas such as demographics, population census and transport and economics statistics. The second phase in 1997 looked into more sophisticated and specific issues such as household survey data and techniques, business cycle statistics and also how to set up a good library and organize the management of the agency in charge of statistics. This phase also included a pilot population census and a seminar of gender specific statistics. The third phase started in 2000 and includes about ten areas of rather sophisticated and specialized areas of statistics, i.e. gender statistics,

calibration techniques, etc, and also principles for organizing the commercial activities of the Statistics Committee.



This booklet with gender statistics was prepared with Swedish support and about 1,000 copies distributed



Training of men to become fathers was unheard of in Ukraine until the two Swedish "father-trainers" Vidar Vetterfalk and Björn Hoffman started courses. The training is part of a project to help men establish networks against domestic violence.

54. There is no doubt that the Swedish funded activities have contributed significantly to improving both the scope and quality of Ukrainian statistics. The specialists from both countries have established good relationships and work well together. Similarly the advice on how to manage and operate the Statistics Committee have been useful. An estimated 200 people have benefited from visits to Sweden, seminars and workshops, etc. Many other donors are also active in the sector including the UK and EU/Tacis. The World Bank has also provided support and a further Bank loan focusing on the Committee's regional offices is under preparation.

(iv) Labor Market

55. The results from the SEK 5.5 million set aside to support the agencies dealing with the functioning of the labor market have been more elusive. The overall objective has been to increase the ability of the State Employment Center to analyze and react to changing labor market needs. Results to date include the development of a modular training method and curricula for five pilot training fields. About 50 persons have received direct training through workshops or study tours. Uncertainty from the Ukrainian side about the value of the assistance delayed the second phase. A regional seminar in Kiev in 2000 re-established the earlier contacts made and a future project may be considered.

Cadastre and Land Reform

56. The third and last part of the support to the private sector is that provided for the development of a cadastre system and land reform. With SEK 40 million having been allocated since 1994 this is the largest single component of Sida's program in Ukraine. The overall objective has been to



Certificate showing the private ownership of real estate.

support the development of a market for properties (land and buildings) through the development of systems for real estate formation, registration and mapping. Cooperation started with a training course in Sweden for some 20 Ukrainian civil servants in 1994. The first phase of the program (SEK 4 million) did establish a system for issuing real estate certificates and about 400 of them were prepared and handed over to the owners. The assessment of this first project identified the issue that has continued to haunt subsequent phases, i.e. the difficulty to link the technical work with mapping and registration to those of legislation and valuation (including the right to mortgage real estate to obtain credits).

57. Part two of the program (1996–98, SEK 5 million) continued the excellent performance in the areas of mapping and registration work and a total of 800 properties were registered and certificates handed out. Phase three (1998–2000, SEK 15 million) continued the project activities and another 3,500 properties were registered. The fourth phase of the project was allocated SEK 11 million during 2001. Here, the aim is to continue the registration and issuance of certificates (30,000 directly and up to 1.8 million by supporting a USAID project with adequate information).



Bonnie Bernström discussing ways to mainstream gender aspects into the land reform work with Swedesurvey Team leader Åke Uthas (far right) and members of the Ukrainian counterpart team.

58. In addition to the tangible benefits in the form of registration of properties, the handing out of certificates and production of maps, the project activities have included training for several hundred people in the form of workshops, seminars and study tours. Many people have enjoyed “on-the-job” training as they have worked for the project either in Kiev or in the regional offices established. During the last phase alone 12 courses have been carried out, three study tours, eight seminars and four new offices been established. The project has its own web site, and numerous publications and training materials have been prepared.

59. The program is now at a stage where the process of issuing registration certificates is well known. In all of Ukraine, a reported 70,000 certificates are issued every month. The spreading of adequate know-how to enable registration nation wide is supported by a USAID project and by a proposed World Bank project under which consultancies will be procured for tasks similar to those carried out by Swedesurvey.

60. At the same time, the many legal and regulatory obstacles continue to hamper the part of the objectives much like back in 1994 – there is no legal and administrative agreements on how to link the technical achievements of the registration and certification with that of ownership and the right to mortgage properties. The present project is trying to tackle these problems, and it would seem correct to concentrate on these broader issues rather than on the further technical sophistication of the mapping and registration process.

3.4. Social Safety

61. Activities directed primarily towards rebuilding social safety have been fairly limited in Ukraine. Allocations amounted to about SEK 14 million during the review period of which about SEK 13 million was for establishing new ways of providing social care, including training of social workers.



Fig: Funding for Social Safety included SEK 13 million for developing a modern approach to social care and training of social workers. SEK 1.5 million was set aside for other activities.

Training of Social Workers

62. The SEK 13 million set aside sought to reform the way social care is carried out in Ukraine, mainly through the training of social workers in a three phased program. A pilot project to introduce new concepts and start the training of social workers was identified in 1996 in consultations with Ministry of Social Protection in Kiev and with EU/Tacis Social Protection Project. The pilot phase promoted flexible and cost-effective methods of in-service training of social workers and home helpers in Zhytomyr, aimed at home-care as an alternative to the traditional emphasis on costly and often low-quality institutional care. Training materials were prepared and disseminated.

63. During phase two, a National Development Center was established as a project base as the project was expanded to a total of four regions. Social workers attended training-for-trainers in Sweden, and in turn trained an estimated 300–400 social workers in Ukraine. The program also included study tours to Lithuania and the Czech Republic, and further development of the training materials. The model developed was further consolidated during the third phase, more trainers were trained in Sweden, and the training materials and a handbook for social care work finalized.

64. In addition to the direct training-of-trainers for about 150 social workers, and the training provided by them, the project has helped to establish a new way of looking at and carrying out social home care in Ukraine. The combination of grass-roots work at local level combined with actions to institutionalize the results at national level proved fruitful.

Other Activities

65. The remaining SEK 1.5 million has been used for a cluster of smaller activities. This includes a SEK 500 thousand training program focusing on sex education for young people, and smaller projects with study tours, workshops and seminars in the areas of pensions, family/children issues and social investment funds.

3.5. Environment

66. Sweden has allocated SEK 26 million and pursued activities promoting environmental sustainability in three areas: energy, water and (to a small extent) training.

Energy

67. In the energy sector, funds have been allocated for two activities carried out together with the World Bank. SEK 17 million for energy conservation measures in the city of Kiev, and SEK 3 million for a similar project in Sevastopol. Sida withdrew from the Sevastopol project after the feasibility stage – a wise choice, as the project has proved difficult to implement. The Kiev project is now doing very well after a rather long and difficult start.

68. Sida, together with the World Bank, spent about 18 months trying to launch a nation-wide energy conservation project, but this did not prove possible. The project concept was then presented to, and embraced by, the

City of Kiev. A US\$ 20 million World Bank loan was approved to insulate and make buildings more energy efficient, and the Sida funds were used to support the seven-people strong Project Implementation Unit and their short-term consultants. Support includes technical/engineering aspects, finance, energy audits (where ten pilot audits are being carried out) and monitoring and evaluation. In the overall (Sida&WB) project contracts for about 330 buildings have been issued out of a total planned 1,300 buildings by the end of the project. Activities also include training of building managers and a public awareness campaign.

69. Discussions held between the Sida funded experts and the PIU are now shifting away from technology and engineering towards the more complex (but important) areas like incentives in place for energy use. This includes how to link the use of energy to payment (install meters, collect effectively, switch off connections in case of no payment) and other strategies to boost the health and robustness of the energy sector as a whole. The Kiev project is proving a good example of how the project was launched on a technical platform, understood by all, and where the focus is now shifting to the important and long-term management and sector wide issues.

Water

70. Sweden has supported two activities in the water sector, a sewerage project in Lviv in western Ukraine, and an effort to improve the management of the lower parts of the Dniپر river.

71. The Lviv project is of direct interest to Sweden as Lviv lies in the Baltic Sea catchment area. The World Bank has been preparing a comprehensive water project for the city for several years, and Sida decided, in 1998, to join forces with the Bank by offering a grant SEK 48 million sewerage component as part of the overall project. Preparation of the overall project has been slow, particularly as the central authorities and parliament have been reluctant to issue guarantees for a loan that would only benefit one city. On the other hand, the costs for Sida have been



As project to improve the treatment of the waste-water from Lviv, a city with one million inhabitants in western Ukraine, is supported by Sida.

negligible. It now seems that things are moving as the World Bank loan agreement was signed in late 2001 and the agreement on the Sida funded part was signed in February 2002.

72. The Lviv project is an interesting and cost effective model for Sweden's cooperation with one of the large international financial institutions. Swedish interests are promoted and at the same time the Swedish grant makes the overall project more attractive to the recipient country. The World Bank is also happy as the grant funding makes it easier to get the loan through and get the attention of the Ukrainian authorities. Another appealing feature for Sida is that the costs are kept at a minimum if the project fails to reach implementation.

73. The SEK 5 million Lower Dniپر river management project was initiated in 1996 and closed in 2000. As in many other projects, the technical and engineering parts of the project went very well, and a computer model for allocation of the available water resources was developed and is in place. The project results were not met, however, in the more difficult areas of environment and in actually setting a mechanism for pricing and trading the available water. A second phase is planned during which the established model would be extended to the rest of the river, more emphasis would be placed on the ecological aspects, and a price setting model for the various competing users would be established.

Training

74. The third and final vehicle for supporting the goal of sustainable environment is a regional program for the management of environmental systems. This is a regional program in which Ukraine plays only a small part (about SEK 300 thousand), and results are not yet available as the funding allocation was decided in late 2001.

3.6. Education and Research

75. Collaboration with Ukraine in the field of education and research is mainly carried out by the Swedish Institute through a program established in the early 1990's. This includes a scholarship and exchange program under which about 40 Ukrainians studied at Swedish universities during the 1990's, and some Swedish students also went to Ukraine. The program has intensified and broadened during the last few years. SI arranged a seminar in Kiev in 1999 when about 20 Swedish participants explored possibilities for collaboration with representatives from Ukrainian universities. A summer course was carried out in Ukraine for about 20 students and teachers in 2001. Ukraine was included in the "Nya Visbyprogrammet" in 2000 and nine Ukrainian institutions participated in activities during the program's first year. About 10 Ukrainians were awarded scholarships the same year.

76. SI also supports training in Swedish in Lviv in western Ukraine. Between 1997 and 2001, a similar program was supported in Kiev. A more complete description of SI's activities is attached as Annex 6 (in Swedish).

Kiril Puchko, 21, law student at Kiev University hopes that his education will land him a job after next year's graduation

4. Lessons Learned

77. This final chapter includes four lessons learned and a final word related to the future assistance to Ukraine.

Lesson 1: Pros and Cons of Using a Technological Platform

78. Many of the larger and successful projects assessed were off to a good start by using a very concrete, well-defined and often technological platform on which Ukrainian and Swedish experts got to know each other and could develop a relationship. Examples include the maps and cadastre technology in the cadastre/land reform project, the new production technology offered to farmers in Kherson, statistical techniques in the statistics project, and renovation of buildings in the Kiev energy conservation project. The results associated with these technological aspects are typically not what justifies the project. However, the platform is a good base from where it is possible to subsequently argue and catch interest relating to the real issues, i.e. reform in legal, administrative, regulatory or administrative areas.

79. A good example of a successful use of a platform is the rural development project in Kherson where the new production technologies help establish more productive farms and create employment, and pressure is created on local authorities to reform laws and regulations to support an enabling environment. Another good example is the Kiev Energy Efficiency project where the renovation work goes hand in hand with emerging discussions about billing, collection efficiency and how the sector should reform to establish good incentives among the energy users.

80. The danger with the platform is that it may take over the project of the more elusive and difficult reform objectives cannot be reached. The cadastre/land reform project is one example where emphasis has stayed on the technological side as it was difficult to get anywhere with the land reform and legal aspects of property ownership. Similarly, the statistics project is becoming more technically sophisticated as the fundamentals for a reasonable reporting system is in place.

81. Conclusion: Use a technological platform to give the project a push, but do not lose sight of what the project is really intended to achieve. Remember that the platform is a vehicle and not an end in itself.

Lesson 2: Assessing Projects Focusing on Legal and Administrative Reform

82. Projects (or project components) with the objective to change the legal, regulatory and administrative framework have generally not been successful in Ukraine. This applies to local as well as international projects irrespective of funding source. At the same time, these are the changes that

are the most needed as Ukraine continues to seek ways to break with the past and integrate further into Europe and the West.

83. Conclusion: Do not give up on activities with legal/administrative objectives despite the difficulties. The projects are what investors would call “high risk high yield” undertakings that should have a place in Sweden’s / Sida’s portfolio.

Lesson 3: Securing Good Implementation Arrangements

84. The reluctance to push legal and administrative changes has been accompanied by tendencies of senior Government staff to distance themselves from Development Assistance activities. To put it bluntly, decision makers in Government found it difficult to make decisions and did not want active project staff to get too close making demands about reforms of laws and regulations. This was reflected by the location of some of the implementation units in institutes or foundations with limited access to the decision makers who matters. It is difficult to address these issues in the project design, as the poor capacity to make decisions is something that has haunted Ukraine throughout its brief history since 1991. The question of access to decision makers and the location of the local implementation unit should, however, be given due consideration during project preparation. Willingness from the Ukrainian side to house the project in an influential organization would also be a good indication of Government interest in and ownership of the activity.

85. Conclusion: Pay attention to the location of implementing agencies in future projects.

Lesson 4: Assessing Training and Awareness Enhancing Activities

86. Projects (or project components) focusing on training and awareness enhancement often claim to be successful, but it is hard to measure the results. They are often only indirectly assessed by looking at the number of seminar held, number of people attending, etc. At the same time these activities are very relevant for, and good vehicles to, achieve to achieve the established objectives.

87. Conclusion: Keep on supporting training and awareness enhancing activities, but don't put all eggs in this basket, and try to keep an eye on the quality (as well as quantity) of the activities.

..... and a Final Suggestion

88. Sida’s memoranda documenting funding decisions is an excellent source of information and ex-ante descriptions of the supported activities. In order to keep track of results, Sida may wish to consider requesting the funded agencies to fill out a brief results sheet if and when they request additional funding. This would be a brief form that would be attached to

the previous funding decision to enable ex-ante and ex-post comparisons of intended and actual results.

Annex 1:

Terms of Reference (in Swedish)

Uppdragsbeskrivning:

Resultatredovisning för Ukraina

Bakgrund

Sida ska på regeringens uppdrag formulera en landstrategi för Ukraina 2002–2004. Landstrategin ska vara färdig under våren 2002. I samband med detta ska Sida genomföra en resultatanalys som speglar den hittillsvarande utvecklingssamarbetet sedan starten 1995.

Uppdragets form och innehåll

Uppdraget består av 4 delar:

1. Samla information om det svensk-ukrainska samarbetet (1995–2001) och försöka kvantifiera resultaten. Tyngdpunkt kommer att ligga på de största insatsen men också de som har varit av politisk, ekonomisk eller annan särskild vikt. Konsulten ska också titta på följande frågeställningar:
 - Hållbarhet och effekter
 - Resultat i förhållande till mål
 - “Lessons learned”
 - Kostnadseffektivitet
2. Samla alla genomförda insatser och redovisa resultaten i förhållande till de sju verksamhetsområdena såsom de är i propositionen.
3. Analysera och kommentera det svensk-ukrainska utvecklingssamarbetet.
4. Konsulten ska undersöka hur förutsättningarna och relevans har sett ut för utvecklingssamarbetet i jämförelse med ukrainsk utveckling.

Annex 2: List of People Contacted

Below is a list of people met and who provided materials or comments for this report.

A: Overall Information on Swedish Assistance to Ukraine

Peeter Horm, Anders Hedlund, Elsa Håstad, Margareta Leijd, Sida Stockholm

Christina Danielsson, Dana Radavan, Sida, Swedish Embassy, Kiev

B: Common Security

Ulrika Lindberg, Marie Larsson, Sida, Stockholm

C: Promoting the Culture of Democracy

Alexander Pirogov, Sala Ida, Stockholm

Mykola Pukhtinsky, Alla Klymchuk, Andrey Guk, Foundation for Local Self-Government, Kiev

Lars Holm, Fojo, Kalmar

Bonnie Bernström, Språngbrädan Consulting, Stockholm

Marie Louise Bruzelius, Sida, Stockholm

D: Economic Transition

Tomas Jonsson, Natura, Scandiaconsult

Mikhail Popkov, Forest Management Scientific Center, Kiev

Marcus Davelid, Swedeagri

Leah Soroka, IFC, Kiev, Ebbe Svensson, IFC, Kherson

Margareta Sjögren

Åke Uthas, Victor Chabanyuk, Olexander Dyshlyk, Vitaly Shumchenko, Volodymir Babchenko, Swedesurvey

Anatol Bondar, former Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, now Swedesurvey

Alexander Kaliberda, World Bank, Kiev

Katharina Fahlander, Johanna Strand, SIPU, Stockholm

Mirja Peterson, SIPU, Kiev

Larissa Leshenko, World Bank, Kiev

Kameran Khadur, SCB, Stockholm

Irina Kutzmina, Statistics State Committee, Kiev

E: Social Protection

Lyudmilla Temnenkova, Zhitomir Regional Administration, Zhitomir

Yelena Yenko, Headmaster, Yelena Yaremehuk, Natalia Los, Zhitomir
Higher Vocational Boarding School, Zhitomir

Staffan Uddholt, RFSU

Valery Pilezky, Head, Andriy Syniavsky, Volodymyr Rogov, Men Against
Violence Group, Zhitomir

Mikhail Klimchuk, Deputy Head, Police Department, Zhitomir Oblast,
Zhitomir

F: Environment

Helen Holm, Kjell Larsson, Sida, Stockholm

G: Education and Research

Ulla Rylander, Svenska Institutet

Annex 3:

Selected Documents and References

The main source of information for this report were the many memoranda attached to each of the funding decisions made by Sida, and kindly assembled and copied by Margareta Leijd, Sida Öst. Below is a list of some of the other documents and other sources used.

A: Overall Information on Swedish Assistance to Ukraine

Landstrategi Ukraina 1 januari 1999–31 december 2001, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stockholm, 1999

Samarbetet med Ukraina, en Landanalys, February 1999, Henrik Hiutfelt, Sida

Evaluation of Contract Financed technical Cooperation and Local Ownership, Ukraine Country Study report, First Draft, December 17, 2001, Guimaraes, Apthorpe and Stegnyi, Sida Stockholm

Samarbete med Central och Östeuropa, Proposition 2001-02:01, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stockholm

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B: Common Security

Report on the status of nuclear control systems in Ukraine and other countries, attached to Sida approval 1999-07

C: Promoting the Culture of Democracy

The Training of Journalists in Central and Eastern Europe, Sida Evaluation 98/36, Tiina Meri, Börje Wallberg

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Strengthening and developing local self government in Ukraine, Sala Ida August 2001

Swedish Institute; Written summary by Birgitta Tennander

D: Economic Transition

Swedesurvey Projects in Russia and Ukraine, Land registration systems and land information management, Sida Evaluation 98-24, Ivan Ford, Susan Nichols, Mark Doucette, Jaap Zevenbergen

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Women and Men in Ukraine, State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Ukrainian Forestry Sector Master Plan, 2000, Main Report and Executive Summary

Ukrainian Forestry Master Plan II, Inception Report, September 2001

Analysis of the Situation in the Forest Sector of Ukraine, M Popkov, November 2001

Start East Programme, Sida 1999

Capacity Building for the Implementation of a national special data infrastructure, Phase IV 2000–2003, Swedesurvey June 2001, various reports

Implementation of new methods in Ukrainian agriculture, Swdeagri December 2000

E: Social Protection

Domestic Economics, Final Report, Margareta Sjogren 2001

F: Environment

Water Resources Management in the lower Dnieper River and the Kachovka Reservoir, Executive Summary Report September 2001, Lund Survey, SWECO, Swedpower

Sida Preparation Mission for a Possible Support to the Ukrainian Electricity Sector Reform, Kiev February 2002, Sida

G: Education and Research

Swedish Institute; Written summary by Ulla Rylander, SI

Annex 4: Ukraine: Summary Sheet of Funding Allocations, SEK Current thousand

Year:	1991-1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
GRAND TOTAL	14973	13385	16618	29943	64657	27411	63932	230919
1. Common Security	5000	2000	2000	1800	5419	0	4922	21141
<i>i. Nuclear safety</i>	<i>5000</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1800</i>	<i>4819</i>		<i>3800</i>	<i>19419</i>
<i>ii. Migration</i>					<i>600</i>		<i>1122</i>	<i>1722</i>
2. Democratic Culture	3981	1167	6782	3545	11831	3217	18896	49419
<i>i. Equality</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>672</i>	<i>1705</i>	<i>5441</i>		<i>4205</i>	<i>12023</i>
Election supervision					235			235
Women in politics			672	1705	5121			7498
Ombudsman							542	542
Men's project							1863	1863
Trafficking IOM							1800	1800
Human Rights					85			85
<i>ii. Justice and Home Affairs</i>					<i>1150</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>1531</i>	<i>2758</i>
<i>ii. NGOs</i>			<i>1000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>1700</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>2200</i>	<i>7800</i>
<i>iii. Media, Training Journalists</i>		<i>1167</i>		<i>840</i>	<i>1020</i>	<i>1100</i>	<i>1840</i>	<i>5967</i>
<i>iv Local Autonomy</i>	<i>3981</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5110</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2520</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>9120</i>	<i>20871</i>
National	2000		2810		1260	140	660	6870
Irpen Pilot	1981		2300		1260		8460	14001
3. Economic Transition	5992	7447	4625	18689	33400	10908	39260	120321
<i>i. Private Sector Promotion</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>2799</i>	<i>6627</i>	<i>3653</i>	<i>7386</i>	<i>13900</i>	<i>34910</i>
Insurance&arbitration			1769		1480	270		3519
Women Entrepreneurs							990	990
Domestic economics				90	1915			2005

Annex 4: Ukraine: Summary Sheet of Funding Allocations, SEK Current thousand

Year:	1991-1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Cherson Rural Devel't					144	7046	781	7971
Agribusiness IFC							6000	6000
Forestry		545		6537	114	70	6129	13395
Advantage Ukr, other			1030					1030
<i>ii Public administration</i>	2065	1507	1826	6471	19321	202	14360	45752
National Reform		274	87	905	8584		12000	21850
Procurement			340	1048	2606		2360	6354
Statistics	2065		1399	120	8131	102		11817
Labor Market		1233		4398		100		5731
<i>iii. Cadaster/land market</i>	3927	5395		5591	10426	3320	11000	39659
4. Social safety	0	132	2711	5909	4375	478	554	14159
<i>i. Social workers training</i>		132	2360	5909	4375			12776
<i>ii Family and Children</i>						368		368
<i>iii Social investment funds</i>						110		110
<i>iv RFSU</i>							554	554
<i>v Pensions</i>			351					351
5. Environment	0	2639	500	0	9392	12791	300	25622
<i>i. Energy</i>	0	2639	500	0	4242	12758	0	20139
Sevastopol Energy		2639	500					3139
Kiev energy efficiency					4242	12758		17000
<i>ii. Water management</i>	0	0	0	0	5150	33	0	5183
Dnipr management					5150			5150
Lviv Sewerage				0		33		33
<i>iii. Env. management training</i>							300	300
6. Other					240	17		257

Annex 5 – Support to NGOs

Samverkan med Enskilda organisationer – Resultatredovisning Ukraina 1999–2001

Stödet till enskilda organisationer genom anslaget 9.1 Samarbete med Central- och Östeuropa omfattar samarbete med ca 190 svenska och 310 Central- och Östeuropeiska organisationer. Samarbetet omfattar ett tiotal länder, verksamhet med Sida bidrag startar budgetåret 1990/91. För de tre åren 1999–2001 anslags sammanlagt 236 mkr, varav 26 mkr till partinära organisationer och 13,5 mkr till informationsverksamhet i Sverige.

För stödet genom partianknutna organisationer som inleddes 1995, har under perioden 1999–2001 totalt 25,7 mkr anslagits från öst-delposten för denna verksamhet (totalt 51,4 mkr, varav 25,7 på sydanslaget). Den femåriga försöksverksamheten utvärderades under 2000 (Stöd till de partianknutna organisationerna, Fredrik Uggla m fl Uppsala Universitet) som ett resultat övergår verksamheten nu i en permanent fas och handläggningen övergår till Sidas Enhet för demokratisk samhällsstyrning.

Av Sidas fjorton ramavtalsorganisationer har elva varit verksamma i Central- och Östeuropa under budgetåren 1999 och 2000, och tio under 2001, de är: Forum Syd, LRF/Sveriges Bönder Hjälp, LO/TCOs Biståndsnämnd, Naturskyddsföreningen, Olof Palmes Internationella Center, PMU Interlife, Rädda Barnen, SHIA, Svenska Kyrkan och Svenska Missionsrådet. Svenska Röda Korset har enbart under periodens två första verksamhetsår 1999 och 2000 erhållit Sida-bidrag för Öst-verksamhet.

Sju av Sidas ramavtalsorganisationer har under perioden varit verksamma i Ukraina. Mest omfattande samarbete har i följande ordning Olof Palmes Internationella Center, Rädda Barnen, LO/TCOs biståndsnämnd, Sveriges Bönder Hjälp, Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen, Forum Syd och PMU Interlife. Inom Forum Syd är det endast sju insatser som beviljats och påbörjats under perioden (att jämföras med sextio insatser inom det speciella Forum Syd programmet i Vitryssland).

Sida-bidragen till organisationernas verksamheter i Ukraina fördelar sig enligt följande under perioden 1999–2001

1999	2000	2001	Totalt
1,7 mkr	1,9 mkr	2,2 mkr	5,8 mkr

(inkl regionalt CEE)

Utfall per organisation	1999	2000	2001
Forum Syd	0,8	1,2	0,9
SBH	0,3	–	0,3
LO/TCO	0,5	0,3	0,4
SNF	0,1	–	–
OPC	–	0,3	0,4
Rädda Barnen	–	0,1	–
PMU Interlife	–	–	0,2
Total	1,7	1,9	2,2
Inklusive regionalt			

utfall per sektor	1999	2000	2001
mr/demokrati	1.000	1.000	1.000
utbildning	–	0.300	0.310
hälsa/hiv/aids	–	–	0.200
övr socialt	0.230	0.300	–
infrastruktur	0.070	–	–
näringsliv o finans	0.400	0.300	0.600
naturbruk	–	–	0.100

Huvudparten av allt samarbete utgörs av insatser för mänskliga rättigheter och demokrati. Målet för verksamheten är att stödja framväxten och stärkandet av det civila samhället genom organisationsutveckling och kapacitetsuppbyggnad.

Samarbetet i Central- och Östeuropa med stöd av Sida-bidrag syftar till ömsesidighet och grannsamverkan i högre grad än biståndet till utvecklingsländerna.

Resultatredovisningen grundar sig främst på organisationernas egen bedömning, vilket är en följd av den långt gångna decentraliseringen av biståndet till organisationerna. Verksamheten följs kontinuerligt upp och utvärderas såväl av organisationerna som av Sida. Insikten om att organisationsutveckling är avgörande för bärkraften i utvecklingssamarbetet har växt fram under de senaste åren.

En sammantagen analys av ett antal utvärderingar som genomförts av de svenska organisationernas insatser under den senaste treårsperioden 1999–2001 visar att stödet har stor relevans för demokratimålet (“Utvärdering av utvecklingssamarbetet” SOU 2000:122, K Eduards).

De långsiktiga effekterna visar sig vara störst inom projekt som syftar till att bygga upp och stärka intresse- respektive opinionsbildande organisationer. Insatserna omfattar projekt med såväl tematisk kunskapsöverföring som organisationsstruktur.

Sammanfattningsvis bedömer Sida att insatserna med fokus på att stärka organisationsutveckling, kapacitetsuppbyggnad och demokratisk struktur inom ett brett spektrum av verksamhetsområden har bidragit till att stärka samarbetsparterna och samhället ur ett demokratiperspektiv.

Exempel på resultat

Landsrådet för Sveriges Ungdomsorganisationer / LSU har haft ett femårigt samarbete sedan 1996 med sina motsvarigheter i Ukraina, Nepal, Nicaragua, och Zambia. Programmet GDUL / Globalt demokratiskt ungdomsledarskap har utvärderats (Assessment of Global Democratic Youth Leadership, Peter Winai m fl, augusti 1999) Utvärderingen konstaterar att landsråden i Ukraina och Zambia har den bästa måluppfyllelsen. Programmet har bestått av stöd till landsråden och utbyte ungdomsorganisationer emellan, ledarskolor har ägt rum i Sverige och i samarbetslandet. Synbara effekter i form av förbättringar inom samarbetsorganisationernas utveckling, ledarskap och interna demokrati konstateras. Programmet i Ukraina övergår i en ny fas 'Interaktion' från och med verksamhetsåret 2002.

Rädda Barnen stöder en enskild institution, 'Institutet för tidig intervention (EII)' i St Petersburg. Institutet bedriver bland annat seminarieverksamhet med deltagare även från Ukraina och Vitryssland. Institutet arbetar professionellt dels med att fastställa om barn har någon form av funktionshinder dels med att ge föräldrar stöd att själva ta hand om sina barn; att barnen inte skall hamna på institution. Specialister från Nikolajev i Ukraina har utbildats i tidig intervention. Seminarierna har rönt stor uppmärksamhet och följts upp med debattprogram i TV, ett bidrag till förändringsprocessen av attityder till barn med funktionshinder och deras speciella behov.

Sveriges Bönder Hjälpers arbete är begränsat till en region i de södra delarna av landet. Man samarbetar med den regionala delen av bondeorganisationen att arbeta med lokala demokrati- och organisationsutvecklingsprojekt kopplade till affärs- och företagsutveckling. Samarbetet har inletts i liten skala 1999 men planeras öka och bli långsiktigt

Annex 6:

Swedish Institute Activities in Ukraine

A: Demokratins fördjupning – Kultur och samhällsprojekt (ca SEK 2 million)

Till följd av Svenska institutets insatser som intensifierats de senaste åren även i form av insatser relaterat till Partnerskap till Kulturprojektet finns idag ett relativt välutvecklat kontaktnät mellan svenska och ukrainska kultur- och samhällsinstitutioner, organisationer samt enskilda professionella personer. Det fortsatta stödet avser att främja en fördjupning av demokratins kultur genom främst utbyte på samhälls- och kulturområdena med inriktning på projekt som har stark förankring i mottagarlandet. Film, barnlitteratur, teater, musik, biblioteksutbyte och miljöundervisning är några av de områden inom vilka Svenska institutet genomfört samarbetsprojekt i Ukraina. Kontakter bör i större omfattning än hittills främjas med regioner utanför huvudstaden.

B: Utbildning och forskning

Stipendier och stöd till institutionssamarbete

Genom ett tilläggsbeslut till Nya Visbyprogrammet i oktober 2000, då Ukraina och Vitryssland lades till som programländer, gavs ökade möjligheter att stimulera samarbete med Ukraina. Men även dessförinnan hade ukrainska universitetsstuderande och forskare kunnat komma till Sverige på stipendium från SI.

För att stimulera svenska lärosäten till utökat samarbete med Ukraina anordnade SI våren 1999 ett seminarium i Kiev. Ett knappt tjugotal svenska deltagare diskuterade möjliga samarbeten med ett stort antal företrädare för ukrainska lärosäten.

Projekt och nätverk inom högskolesektorn

Utbildnings- och forskningssamarbetet ökar allt mer och en synlig utveckling är att svenska lärosäten med en tradition att arbeta med Polen nu utvidgar sina projekt att innefatta universitet i Ukraina och att man där ser tydliga synergieffekter.

Under första året i Nya Visbyprogrammet medverkade ukrainska lärosäten i nio projekt och nätverk. Teknik och naturvetenskap med viss betoning på miljöfrågor fanns i ett antal projekt, något som i längden säkerligen kommer de flesta länder till godo, då man nyligen konstaterat spridningseffekten av stora föroreningsproblem i Centraleuropa. Uppsala universitet genom Baltic University Programme, Lunds universitet och Kungl tekniska högskolan var här mest aktiva.

Ukrainska stipendiater i Sverige

Antalet ansökningar om stipendium från Ukraina till SIs stipendieprogram var få under en stor del av 1990-talet. Totalt knappt 40 ukrainare fick stipendium för studier vid svenskt universitet fram till slutet av årtiondet. De flesta var i Sverige under ett läsår och studier inom naturvetenskap och teknik dominerade.

Under Ukrainas första år i Nya Visbyprogrammet tilldelades ett knappt 10-tal ukrainare stipendium för akademiska studier. Antalet ansökningar från ukrainska studenter till SIs stipendieprogram ökar med varje ansökningstillfälle.

Svenska stipendiater i Ukraina

Ett mindre antal svenska studenter har hittills studerat i Ukraina. Främst har det rört sig om kortare språkkurser, men även om studier inom programmet med stipendier för s k mindre fältstudier. Kontakter har även knutits genom möten inom Baltic University Programme, men det har även funnits en sjukgymnast bland stipendiaterna som breddat sin praktik genom ett par långa vistelser vid en liknande institution i Kiev och en manlig student som nu läser för andra året ryska och ukrainska i Kiev.

Sommarkurs i Ukraina

Sommaren 2001 ordnade SI en sommarkurs för 20 lärare och studenter i Ukraina. Huvuddelen av kursen var förlagd till Lviv men besök gjordes även i Kiev och i Karpaterna. Avsikten med kursen var att sprida kunskap om landet till personer med breda kontaktytor, i detta fall till lärare på gymnasienivå och liknande, men även till studenter med samhällsinriktade studier.

Bilaterala stipendier

I augusti 2001 undertecknades en överenskommelse om ett bilateralt stipendieutbyte mellan Sverige och Ukraina. Den första ansökningsomgången avser läsåret 2001/2002.

Utbyte inom vuxenutbildning och gymnasieskolan

Samarbetet inom vuxenutbildningsområdet präglas i högre grad än inom det akademiska fältet av den obalans som råder mellan utbildningssektorn i Sverige och Ukraina. Svenska folkhögskolor och studieförbund har inte haft givna samarbetspartners i Ukraina och utbytet har i stor utsträckning handlat om att hjälpa till med att etablera en infrastruktur för vuxnas lärande. Lernia genomförde under hösten 2001 ett seminarium om livslångt lärande och vuxenutbildning i Kiev med stöd från SI och Sida.

Utbytet inom gymnasieskolan omfattar utbyten av lärare och elever, oftast i form av klassresor i båda riktningarna. Kungsgårdsgymnasiet i Norrköping genomför våren 2002 ett elevutbyte med en gymnasieskola i Odessa.

Svenskundervisning

Målet för verksamheten är att ge stöd till den undervisning i svenska och om Sverige som bedrivs vid utländska lärosäten. Svenskundervisningen i Ukraina kan ge impulser i riktning mot en demokratisk utveckling genom en pedagogik med förankring i demokratiska värden och förmedling av den svenska demokratiska traditionen samt kunskaper om det svenska samhällets framväxt och utveckling.

Intresset för svenskundervisning har varierat under åren. Från höstterminen 1997 t o m vårterminen 2001 stödde SI undervisningen med en svensk lektor vid Taras Shevchenko National University och Mohyla Academy i Kiev. Sedan sommaren 2001 finns ingen svensk lektor i Kiev. Anledningen är det stora ointresse och brist på engagemang som visats från universitetsledningen för den svenska lektorns villkor. SI ser därför just nu ingen anledning att stödja undervisningen med svensk lektor, men fortsätter sitt stöd på andra sätt – genom läromedel, stipendier etc. Dock fortsätter undervisningen vid Shevchenko-universitetet med en ukrainsk lärare.

Intresse har tidigare visats också från Lingvistiska universitetet i Kiev, men avböjdes emedan det redan fanns en svensk lektor i Kiev. Svenskundervisning bedrivs också av inhemsk lärare vid Internationella institutet för vetenskap och rätt i Kiev.

Dock finns en svensk lektor vid Ivan Franko National University i Lviv, där intresset är stort både från universitetsledning och studenter. SI ser mycket positivt på förutsättningarna för svenskundervisningen i Lviv och anser att denna enda svenska lektor i Ukraina räcker.

I Lviv kombinerar studenterna svenskstudierna med andra discipliner, t ex sociologi och juridik, vilket är viktigt med tanke på framtida erfarenhetsutbyten, nätverk osv. vilka ytterligare kan stärka och främja utvecklingen i Ukraina. Studenterna i Lviv gjorde med stöd från SI en studieresa till Gammelsvenskby i början av hösten 2001 för att lära känna det lilla inslag av svenskhet som finns inom landets gränser. Resan var mycket givande.

Under året 2001 uppgick SI:s stöd till svenskundervisningen i Ukraina till 250 000 SEK. Detta inkluderar kostnad för svensk lektor (två fram till sommaren), läromedel, två terminsstipendiater på svensk folkhögskola samt åtta stipendiater på SI:s sommarkurser i svenska.



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