



MAY 2003 • THE DEPARTMENT FOR AFRICA

Semi-annual report
October 2002–March 2003

Ethiopia



Table of Contents

1	Political development	3
2	Economic development	5
3	Development cooperation	8
3.1	General	8
3.2	Education	9
3.3	Health	10
3.4	HIV/AIDS	10
3.5	Forestry education	10
3.6	Sida Amhara Rural Development Programme, SARDP	11
3.7	Research cooperation	12
3.8	Human rights/democracy	12
3.9	Minor environmental support	13
3.10	Gender equality	13
3.11	Emergency assistance	13
3.12	Budget support	14
4	Collaboration with regional organizations	15
5	The embassy	16

1 Political development

The war between Ethiopia and Eritrea formally ended with the Algiers peace agreement signed on 12 December 2000. The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) in The Hague announced its decision on the delimitation of the disputed border between the two countries on 13 April 2002, in accordance with its mandate set out in the Algiers peace agreement. Both Ethiopia and Eritrea committed themselves publicly to backing the ruling. The aerial photography of the border necessary to establishing a definitive map, with identification of border marker sites was completed in November. UNMEE then passed the 1:25,000-scale maps of each sector to both parties, requesting that technical comments be sent to the Boundary Commission by mid-January, before the start of actual demarcation.

Ethiopia and Eritrea submitted their comments to the EEBC on the 24th of January. On the 14th of March the UN Security Council further extended the mandate of UNMEE until 15 September 2003. On the 20 and 21 of March the Boundary Commission met for further consideration of the comments from the parties. The EEBC then published a document called “Observations”. In the document EEBC deals with the sensitive issue of the location of Badme village. EEBC makes it clear that Badme village is located on the Eritrean side of the border. There is still no official reaction from Ethiopia to the EEBC’s “observations”.

In December a number of senior staff including the president and two vice-presidents resigned from Addis Ababa University. The resignations were triggered by a dispute over the government’s attempt to impose staff evaluation modelled directly on the methods of self-criticism used within the ruling party. In January the government appointed professor Endrias Eshete as new president of the university. The appointment has been criticised for being a breach of the university’s procedures of nomination and elections of presidents.

A draft new press law has been a hotly debated issue in Ethiopia during the last six months. International press organisations as well as Ethiopian organisations like Ethiopia Free Press Journalist Association expressed concern over what they expected could be a law that seriously would hamper the development of the press and press freedom in the country. The government has repeatedly denied these allegations.

According to the government, the intention of the new press law is to facilitate the development of the press, to create clearer guidelines for their work, and to create better working relationship between the independent media and the government. A number of symposiums have been held with participants from the media, public administration and the Ministry of Information to discuss the draft. It is still unclear when the draft law will be taken to the parliament.

In December humanitarian organisations reported that at least 33 Sudanese refugees had been killed in violent clashes at a refugee camp in western Ethiopia. The reason for the clashes was said to be a bitter dispute between the Anuak and Dinka tribes over the running of the camp administration. The Camp officials are looking in to separating the refugees to prevent future rival ethnic clashes.

During 2002 Ethiopia was hit by a severe drought. The consequences continue to be serious in 2003. Humanitarian organisations have reported that tribal fighting's were sparked by the drought. In December a clash between Afar and Kereyou tribesmen in eastern Ethiopia left dozens of people killed.

2 Economic development

In the revised macroeconomic framework (see table below), recently negotiated between the Government and the IMF, the expected positive growth for 2002/03 is heavily revised downwards as a result of the drought. Also, growth for last fiscal year was revised downwards to 1,2%. Agricultural production this year is projected to be down by 12 percent, but it is expected that this will be reversed already next fiscal year. Historically, agricultural recovery after droughts has been slower, so GDP growth might take a longer time to recover than foreseen. Inflation is expected to be positive after two years of deflation, mainly due to rising food prices following the drought. The trade balance gap is increasing, mostly caused by higher imports. Export earnings in 2002/03 cover less than a quarter of the import. For the near future, exports are projected to grow around 10% annually. The last years, exports have instead declined.

Macroeconomic indicators 2000–2005

	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
				est. est. Feb 03		
National accounts (percentage change)						
Real GDP	5.4	7.7	1.2	-3.8	8.0	6.4
Agricultural production	2.2	11.5	-3.1	-12.2	11.0	6.0
Non-agricultural production	7.9	5	4.8	2.6	5.9	6.7
Services	9.5	4.7	4.6	2.0	5.6	6.3
Consumer prices	4.2	-7.2	-7.2	9.2	4.5	3.0
Financial balances (percentage of GDP)						
Gross domestic saving	-0.1	2.2	2.2	-3.4	2.1	5.5
Gross domestic investment	15.3	18	20.5	19.2	21.3	22.8
Resource gap	-15.3	-15.8	-18.3	-22.6	-19.3	-17.3
External current account*	-5.3	-4.2	-6	-6.5	-6.3	-4.6

	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 est. est. Feb 03	2003/04	2004/05
Government finances (Millions of Birr)						
Total revenue	11,222	12,805	12,833	17,157	17,618	19,971
of which tax receipts	6,482	7,440	7,926	8,994	10,432	12,038
External grants	1,724	2,628	2,425	5,457	4,479	5,066
Total expenditure**	17,184	15,382	16,680	21,452	20,997	23,176
of which poverty related	4,253	6,375	8,544	9,523	10,803	12,014
of which defence	6,842	3,307	2,610	3,000	3,000	3,000
Overall balance (incl. Grants)	(5,961)	(2,981)	(4,818)	(5,277)	(4,021)	(3,627)
External sector (US\$ million)						
Exports	486	441	431	456	509	557
Imports	1611	1556	1696	2037	2028	2058
Terms of trade (% change)	-33.9	-6.3	-8.9	4.3	0.4	1.4
Memo items						
Gross official reserves (months of import cover)	2.2	2	3.3	3.9	4.7	5.2
GDP at current market prices (birr million)	51869	51962	51761	54586	61606	67515
Exchange rate (birr/US\$)	8.15	8.34	8.54			

* Including official transfers

** Excluding special programs

Source: World Bank draft CAS (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development)

According to a government report on the outturn of the budget half way through the budget year, it can be noted that compared to the same period last year, government expenditures have increased somewhat while the revenue has decreased slightly. Poverty focussed expenditures on health and education have increased.

The decentralisation process is ongoing and block grants from region to woreda level are being disbursed in four regions. There have been reports that due to lack of capacity, woreda budgets have not been prepared on time so that the block grants from regional level have not been disbursed.

Even after HIPC completion point, which is estimated to be reached at the end of 2003, the debt situation for Ethiopia will still be unsustainable according to a recent recalculation of the Debt Sustainability Analysis. This is due to external changes outside the control of Ethiopia. A well-known fact is that Ethiopia is heavily dependent on the coffee exports, and with falling world market prices, the NPV debt-to-exports ratio is bound to increase compared to the decision point. This will have implications. Either, one must accept that HIPC will not make Ethiopia's

external debt sustainable. Or, the debt relief must be topped up. Or, the World Bank can not lend Ethiopia as much as the country is entitled to according to the resource calculation formula.

3 Development cooperation

3.1 General

The Swedish Government on March 6, 2003 after a delay of about three months approved the country strategy for Ethio-Swedish development cooperation 2003–2007. Preparations for high level talks on the strategy started immediately after the decision had been made. The talks are scheduled to take place on April 10–11.

After the strategy decision preparation of new programs to support private sector development and cooperation with the civil society began.

The drought situation continues to be very troublesome. The embassy has reallocated manpower and program financial resources to assist Ethiopia to avoid famine. The drought affects all development activities in the country.

Sida's Director General, Bo Göransson, visited Ethiopia to assess the situation and to discuss measures to be taken with Ethiopian Authorities and the embassy. Mr Göransson visited drought-affected areas in South Wollo. During the discussions with representatives from the regional government it was tentatively agreed to reallocate funds from the rural development program to emergency assistance.

Among other meetings, Mr Göransson met Prime Minister Meles. The discussion focused on the structural problems behind food insecurity in Ethiopia.

The development cooperation section has during the period worked on framework papers for the key dialogue issues that have been identified in the country strategy; gender, democratisation and governance, human rights and the reform of the judiciary, private sector development, HIV/AIDS and Land ownership and security of tenure.

Furthermore, the section has worked out a work-plan for the socio-economic advisor (a newly established position).

A joint DAG donor exercise to harmonise with government's rules, regulations and procedures and to design a new, post-RSP, architecture for dialogue has been initiated. The embassy plays an active role in the work.

A quality assurance team from Sida visited the embassy 13–19 March. The team-members were the QA-Director, the Director of Human Resources Department and the Field Controller. It is planned that the embassy will get full delegation by 1 January 2004. The purpose of the

visit was to ensure that the embassy has the capacity, systems and competence necessary for full delegation.

3.2 Education

The agreement on support to the education sector (SEK 4,100,000) was followed by the signing of a contract with British Council for managing the Swedish contribution to the pilot programme of an English Language Improvement Programme (ELIP). The total contract value was given as a maximum of SEK 1,185,000. The pilot programme would run until March 2003.

In February – a team of two consultants (Agneta Flink, University of Lund and David Marsh, University of Jyväskylä) evaluated March 2003 the pilot programme. Their findings were summarised in the report “External Evaluation Report ELIP Pilot Programme, Ethiopia, February 2003”. The report indicated that some improvements needs to be made in the ELIP training material if it would serve the purpose of being used in a cascade model of training. An agreement to that respect was reached with the Minister of Education during a subsequent visit by David Marsh. Furthermore an agreement was also reached that the roll out ELIP would have two objectives: to increase the individual teacher’s knowledge of English and to increase the skills of teaching through the medium of English. A consultant, Dr John Clegg, will work with the improvement of the material during the month of May.

Preparations have been made during the half-year to prepare an interim support to education amounting to 10.9 million SEK. An additional support is discussed to the pilot phase of the ELIP programme and to serve as seed money to the Teacher Education System Overhaul (TESO) programme scheduled to start Ethiopian Fiscal Year 1997 (July 2003). A decision on support is awaited in late April.

Parallel to these preparations discussions have been held between the government and a group of donors (5–7) intending to give long time support (2003–2005) to the teacher education sub-sector within the ESDP II. The intended support will be given as a sector programme support, however, confined to a sub-sector of the ESDP. For the purpose of agreeing on procedures between donors and the government a Memorandum of Understanding has been drafted, and is now being negotiated with the government.

A Joint Review Mission (JRM) was conducted in February 2003, with participation of two representatives from Sida. The findings from the mission will serve as an input to the Annual Review Meeting, scheduled to take place in Nazareth 6–8 of May.

The monthly co-ordination meetings between the Ministry of Education and donors have been held fairly regularly. The meetings are continued to be chaired by the minister and attended by the vice-ministers. The ESDP Steering Committee meetings have been held less regularly. Although scheduled once every quarter there has been one in June 2002 and the following in March 2003. Sweden is since the beginning of 2002 one of the members of the committee. Finally the donor group is meeting regularly, mostly in preparation for the monthly meetings with the Ministry of Education. The group, which is chaired by the EU repre-

sentative, took an active part in the JRM, both in planning and reporting on the mission.

3.3 Health

Frequent meetings of the five like minded donors (Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Ireland and Sweden – Pof5) have been held to discuss and decide on developing an overall mechanism for the operation of the Technical Assistance Support Fund (TASF). The MoH has been part of the meetings. After a lot of efforts to recruit a team of three consultants to take up the assignment, it did not materialise due to unforeseen conditions. Consultations are going on.

The Embassy has received a draft proposal for Swedish support to strengthen the emergency obstetric care and human resources development in reproductive health from the Federal Ministry of Health. The proposal has been commented on and clarifications requested by both the Embassy and Sida/Health Division and a final version of the proposal is expected from the FMoH.

The monthly Ministry of Health and donors consultation meeting has been held every second Thursday of each month. As the Embassy now is in the sector we have been participating in all meetings.

A Joint (donor-government) Review and Evaluation of the Health Sector Development Programme I (July 1997/98 till July 2002) was carried out during 30 January – 4 March 2003. Sweden sponsored one of the consultants to be a member of the 43 person consultancy team and look into the Health Service Delivery and Quality of Care component. At the end of the mission, the consultant gave a debriefing at the Embassy focussing on the Reproductive Health aspect of the findings.

3.4 HIV/AIDS

In response to the HIV/AIDS problem (in the short-term perspective) an agreement was reached to support some NGOs and organisations working on HIV/AIDS. This was approved, by the decision AFRA 32/02, to utilise the SEK 2,000,000 in the HIV/AIDS Fund allocated in the Country Plan.

4 NGOs, that have experience of work in communities, have a good track record of action oriented work with civil society organisations (like idirs, religious organisations, youth associations, etc) and which perform capacity building activities, and not capital investments, have been selected. It is also intended for the Embassy to learn from these NGOs/CSOs and draw conclusions on a modality to apply for systematic follow-up actions in the future long term as well as increased co-operation in HIV/AIDS.

The reports received so far show that the intention to support NGO/CSOs working in the prevention, control, care, counselling and support of those affected and infected by HIV/AIDS can have positive outputs.

3.5 Forestry education

A semi annual consultation meeting was held on 4 November 2002 in the presence of representatives from Wondo Genet College of forestry, SLU and the Embassy. The meeting discussed several issues including a possi-

ble extension of the current specific agreement for 3 to 6 months and a consolidating project to wind up Sida's support to Wondo Genet.

Wondo Genet celebrated its 25th year Jubilee anniversary in January 2003. The embassy participated.

A mid term review of the ongoing project and an appraisal of the draft project document by Wondo Genet was carried out by a team of consultants (Jan Eriksson, Ivar Jorgensen and Gebeyehu Kumsa during in February 2003. A report is expected early April.

Although there is a considerable time lag in the completion of the construction, the infrastructure activities are going on smoothly. Sida's employed consultant, ABAKO international, is supervising the activities on a quarterly basis and provide progress reports.

3.6 Sida Amhara Rural Development Programme, SARDP

In order to strengthen the programme management at Bahir Dar, the Regional government since October 2002 has appointed a programme director (Mr Getachew Ali) to head the Project Co-ordinating Unit (PCU). The director will be a full time worker of the programme and be responsible for co-ordination of the day to day activities of the programme. It is believed that this arrangement will improve the management capacity of the programme.

In light of the major drought problem in which many of the programme Woredas affected, Sida and the Regional government have agreed to reallocate some 21.8 MSEK from the on-going SARDP budget to finance an emergency project. A team of experts from the Region supported by a local consultant surveyed the affected Woredas and recommended a kind of "employment Generation Scheme" for 11 affected Woredas (8 from south Wollo and 3 from East Gojjam). Cash instead of food has been selected as a better approach to pay for the workers. The purpose of the project is to help affected people obtain their subsistence and protect their assets from further depletion. The project is implemented by the respective Woredas and Sida will hire a consultant to closely follow-up the implementation.

During the reporting period two teams from Sida Stockholm have visited the programme Woredas. Gösta Werner from INEC and Anders Hagwell from Tanzania have visited the infrastructure component of the programme and provided technical assistance to the Embassy Officers and the expertise/authorities in the Regional Rural Road Authority.

A new Programme Officer (Socio-Cultural Adviser), Eva G:dotter Jansson, replacing Lars Leander arrived in mid- December 2002.

An internal revision of the programme has been initiated, training sessions and workshops has started up during this period.

ToR for a mid-term Review of the programme has been formulated, and is planned to start in mid-May 2003. The aim is to get an status of the programme as so far and to harmonize with the on-going internal revision of the programme.

A quarterly meeting was held in Bahir Dar on 10 February 2003 and discussed the process of the programme revision for SARDP. It was agreed that the Regional government conducted community planning workshops in all 16 programme Woredas, prepare draft revised docu-

ment and submit the proposal in late May 2003 to Sida. Based on the draft document and a report from the Sida Review mission, which is planned to be carried out in early May, a Regional Planning workshop will take place in August 2003. Technical experts from Sida NATUR and INEC are expected to take part in this workshop. The meeting has also discussed other issues including financial reports, possible expansion of the programme to new Woredas, and the emergency project, which is discussed above.

The new desk officer for SARDP, Margaretha Sundgren together with Erik Skoglund has visited the programme during the period 01–11 February 2003. The purpose of their visit was familiarisation with the programme, discussing programme related issue with the embassy and the concerned regional Government Authorities, and visits some field sites.

Sida internal revision group visited the programme the 24–25 March 2003.

The team leader for the ORGUT Scanagri Consortium (OSC), Mr Gote Lidvall, has left the programme after being serving the programme for the last 7 years by the end of the year. He is replaced by Mr Diederik Koning.

3.7 Research cooperation

The agreement on research co-operation was signed with more than half a year's delay. This resulted in very late payments of contributions to the programmes. The first payment of funds was not made until December 2002. However, when following up the situation in March 2003 most of the funds had been spent and a new distribution of funds was prepared. The exchange of the management levels at Addis Ababa University has so far not adversely affected the research programme.

The Armauer Hansen Research Institute (AHRI) has received a new director (seconded to the post by WHO for a period of three years). The director has been given the task of managing both the research institute and the ALERT Hospital on an interim basis.

3.8 Human rights/democracy

Together with other embassies, efforts have been made to support NGOs working to strengthen human rights and democracy through the institution of "partners' consortium".

The embassy has ongoing agreements with APAP, Ethiopian Human Rights Council, Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (more information under the gender section below) and The Ethiopian Economic Association.

In October Sweden financed, through Prison Fellowship Ethiopia, a workshop in Jinka in the Southern Region. The aim of the workshop was to equip members of the law enforcing bodies like the police, prison administrators, judges and prosecutors with basic knowledge of human rights standards.

Sweden and Norway have provided support to the Inter Africa Group to enable it to hold public debates on important issues in Ethiopia in 2002–2003. The subjects of discussion are the economy, experience of

federalism, pluralism and national security. The two first debates were held in December 2002. In the first debate Prime Minister Meles was questioned by a panel of people representing civil society, the media, the private sector etc. At the second debate a panel whose composition was similar to that which questioned the Prime Minister questioned EPRDF and the opposition. The debates were broadcasted live on the radio and TV.

The Ethiopian government has taken the initiative to draw up a programme for the reform of the legal sector in Ethiopia. The Ministry for Capacity Building has been given the responsibility for co-ordinating the legal sector reform. In June 2002, UNDP and the Ethiopian government signed an agreement on support for the preparatory phase of the reform. The preparatory phase includes making a baseline and needs assessment study and producing a programme document. In December the Swedish Embassy signed an agreement with UNDP for the financing of the two studies. In December 2002 and January 2003 interviews were held with potential consultants for the two studies. The work is expected to start in April–May 2003 and will be finalised during the year.

3.9 Minor environmental support

The final reports received from two of the three NGOs granted support during 2001/2002 have been received and final (completion) report will be written as soon as possible. We have planned some site visits to assess the outcome of the projects in early 2003 as inputs to the final report. Three more projects have been funded and will remain operational until December 2003.

3.10 Gender equality

In December, a decision on Swedish support to Unity University College Girls' Scholarship Program was taken. It is a 5 years support, amounting to 1,8 MSEK. 30 girls from low or no income households have been admitted for the Swedish funds, and they have started their education. A follow-up meeting with the college was held, and the program seems to be well under way.

The Embassy has started strategic discussions on how to work with gender – both mainstreamed into programs and projects but also to determine what specific gender projects that can be supported. The socio-economic advisor has been participating in project and program reviews at the Embassy to help addressing gender issues.

The GAW (Group for the Advancement of Women) has started discussions on how to become more policy focussed, instead of information sharing and project oriented. This is welcome, since there is a need to approach gender jointly and strategic and at a policy level to reach any results.

3.11 Emergency assistance

The drought situation and food shortage problem of the country has rather increased. The Disaster prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) and the UN agencies have jointly presented an appeal to the donor communities in October 2002. Sweden responded to this appeal and

granted MSEK 50 (MSEK 20 reallocation from the 2002 country allocation and MSEK 30 additional money) for local procurement of grain. Additional MSEK 5 has also been granted to address emergency health requirements of the affected people through WHO. The embassy closely follows up the developments and provides updated information the humanitarian situation to Sida and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A consulting firm (Agrifor AB) is employed to supervise the implementation of local procurement.

The embassy has in collaboration with the EU Delegation Office has funded a study on the cereal availability in the local markets. The outcome of this study is expected to make informed decision on local procurements. A report is expected by mid May.

Furthermore, support has during the period been given from the Sida HQs budget for emergency assistance according to the following:

- SEK 15 million through UNICEF in the areas of Health & Nutrition, Water & Sanitation, Education, HIV/AIDS prevention, Gender & Child protection and shelter and mine risk education.
- SEK 1,5 million earmarked for Ethiopia through the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Global Appeal 2003
- SEK 3,150,000 through the Swedish Church and SEK 2,616,000 through ADRA/Swedish mission

3.12 Budget support

The Embassy submitted a proposal on budget support to Sida during the autumn of 2002, and it was then forwarded to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in December 2002. It was proposed that Sweden should enter into a three year agreement for the period 2003–05 amounting in total to 300 MSEK. Due to a slight slippage in the IMF program, the Swedish government has not yet been able to take a decision on the proposal. The Embassy has participated in two joint missions on budget support together with other donors (World Bank, DFID, Canada and Ireland).

In the discussions with the government on the monitoring of the SDPRP, serving as a monitoring system for the budget support, Sida has emphasised the need for gender disaggregated indicators and targets.

4 Collaboration with regional organizations

The yearly financial report on the Swedish long-term support to the ECA was received in late March. The agreement with ECA stipulates yearly meetings in March to discuss the program. No such meeting has been held this year, but will shortly be set up together with the other donors with program like financing of the ECA.

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is the creation of the countries on the Horn of Africa. Sweden has worked with IGAD in environmental protection and in conflict prevention and resolution. IGAD has gone through an institutional assessment and the outcome of the review was discussed on the 9th IGAD Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Khartoum in January 2002. Based on the assessment the secretariat of IGAD has been working on a Strategic plan for 2003–2007. The plan is expected to be adopted at the IGAD Summit meeting in Kampala in May 2003.

The African Union (AU) was formally launched at the Summit meeting in Durban in July. This followed a one-year transitional period after the constitutive act of the AU had been ratified by two-thirds of the member states in May 2001. The Summit in Durban provided for an interim period of one year up to the next Summit meeting in Maputo in July 2003. During that period the Interim Chairperson is authorized to complete the proposals on the structure of the Commission and to undertake necessary measures to facilitate the election and appointment of Members of the Commission in July 2003.

Sweden is supporting the AU project to enhance the capacity of the Conflict Management Centre (CMC). An impact study of the OAU/AU mechanism for conflict management was done in May 2002 by a Swedish consultant. The study sets out a model for donors' support to the CMC. The study has been well received both by the AU and by other donors.

5 The embassy

When closing the accounts per 31 December the embassy's administrative budget of SEK 6 680 000 for 2002 had been used up to 98%. Thus SEK 6 563 758 had been utilised and SEK 116 242 were saved to 2003.

The embassy had a planning conference 6–7 February at the Nazareth Safari Lodge, about 100 km southeast of Addis Ababa, with the participation of all the staff of the embassy. The conference was focused on the planning of activities for 2003 and also on how we can improve the way we work at the embassy.

The embassy's consular section has been working mainly on migration issues, including assistance to private individuals and to authorities in Sweden. Applications for family reunification in Somalian and Ethiopian cases are still high. The waiting time for an interview is now about five weeks. The time to process a visa is normally two days. If the application is sent to the Migration Board the applicant has to wait longer.

Security meetings continue to be held on a monthly basis with the embassy's contact group in the Swedish community. There are also regular meetings with other embassies on the security situation in Addis Ababa and throughout the country. Travel recommendations are continuously updated and harmonised with the EU-countries. No unusual security problems have been reported.

ETHIO-SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION 2001 - 2005

Financial Country Report as per 2003-03-31

Bekelech W/Giorgis

Preliminary figures						MSEK
TOTAL - Under and outside the development cooperation agreement						
		2003	Comments/ Range	2004	2005	
Agreed projects under the development cooperation agreement, estimated disbursements		142,000		161,000	0,000	0,000
Planned projects under the development cooperation agreement, indicative disbursements		72,500		213,000	398,000	398,000
Projects outside the development cooperation agreement, estimated disbursements		100,650	89,000 - 101,000	168,150	188,150	188,150
Planned disbursements, total		315,150	304,000 - 315,000	542,150	586,150	586,150
Estimated amount available		262,750		542,150	586,150	586,150
Balance overplanning/underplanning		-52,400		0,000	0,000	0,000
Under the development Cooperation Agreement						
Area of cooperation for which Specific Agreements have been concluded						
	Agreem. period	Total agreed amount	Actual disbursements		Planned disbursements	
			upto end 2001	during 2002	during 2003	2004
Rural Development, ANRS	1997-01	282,536	276,357	0,819		
SARDP Phase II	2002-03	200,000	-	54,527	4,954	110,000
Forestry Education	1999-03	78,200	35,875	22,679	2,375	5,000
Personnel and Consultancy Fund	1997-02	12,500	6,122	5,198		
Research cooperation	2002-04	103,000		22,974	35,000	46,000
Education support	2002-03	4,100		0,430	2,000	
Food Security II	2001-02	67,000	61,430	44,982	10,000	
TOTAL		747,336	379,784	151,609	7,326	161,000
Planned but not agreed projects						0,000
Project	Planned agreements	Planned disbursements				2005
		2003		2004		
Education sector support	2003-07	170,000	30,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Health sector support	2003-07	120,000	8,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Personnel and Consultancy Fund	2003-05	7,500	0,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
Blue Nile Road & Bridge	2003-06	-	-	45,000	45,000	80,000
Research coop						35,000
Justice reform Programme			5,000	0,700 - 5,000	31,000	26,000
Demo/HR through Gov./Parliament			4,000	0 - 4,000		
SARDP Phase III						120,000
Food security			25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Forestry Education, Phase II	2003-05	30,000	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
TOTAL		327,500	72,500	213,000		398,000

Outside the development cooperation agreement						
Project	STATUS	Disbursed		Planned disbursements		
		2002	2003	2003	2004	2005
Civil Society Cooperation incl. HR/Demo.	AGREED/PLANNED	3,778	0,600	5,000	25,000	25,000
Programme Development Fund (old & new)	AGREED/PLANNED	1,541	0,065	1,500	2,200	2,000
Minor Environmental projects	AGREED/PLANNED	0,649				
HIV/AIDS Fund through Civil Society Coop.	AGREED/PLANNED	1,112	0,456	5,000	25,000	25,000
Drought appeal response through WHO	AGREED	5,000				
Private Sector Development	PLANNED			3,000	0 - 3,000	10,000
Direct Budget Support	PLANNED	4,341	1,404	80,000	100,000	120,000
Embassy staff				6,150	6,150	6,150
TOTAL		16,421	2,525	100,650	89,000 - 101,000	188,150
Outside development cooperation agreement		16,421	2,525	100,650	89,000 - 101,000	188,150
Projects under development cooperation agreement		151,609	7,326	214,500	374,000	398,000
Total disbursements and planned disbursements		168,030	9,851	315,150	304,000 - 315,000	586,150

Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.



SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

SE-105 25 Stockholm Sweden
Phone: +46 (0)8 698 50 00
Fax: +46 (0)8 698 56 15
info@sida.se, www.sida.se