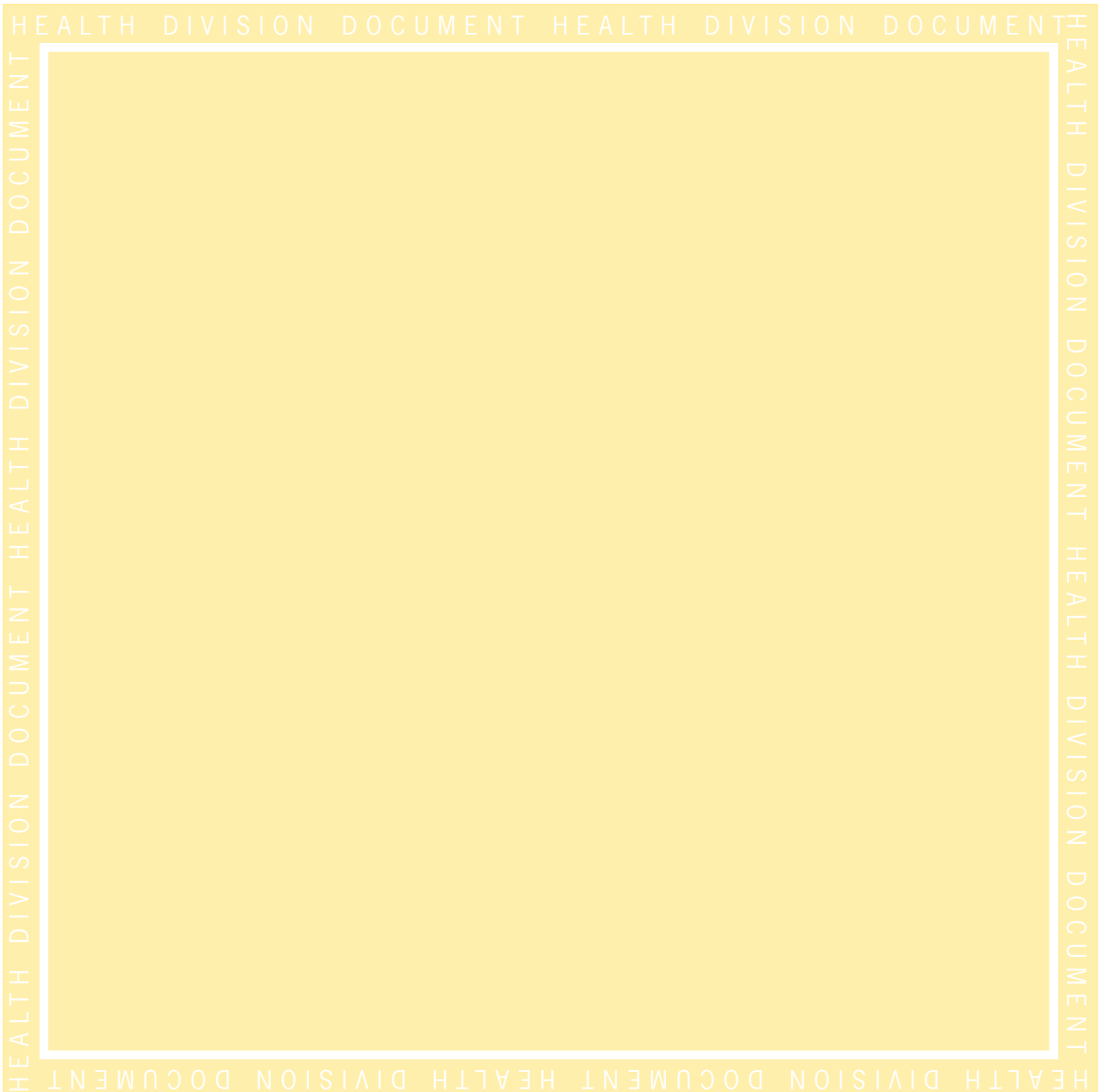


Mapping Sida's activities,
Swedish and international actors

Social Policy and Social Security



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1. Summary

The Terms of Reference state that this survey is to describe the activities financed by Sida within the social sector: social policies, social welfare, social insurance and social services. Social services include issues such as support to vulnerable children and young people, the elderly in need of care, disabled people, support in connection with exposure to violence and assault, substance abuse problems, social assistance, financial development cooperation, refugee issues, integration issues and family law. The survey also includes institutional development and support to higher education within this field.

Surveys have previously been carried out concerning Sida activities for people with disabilities, against trafficking and in connection with HIV/AIDS. Consequently such activities have been excluded from this survey.

The delimitation of this survey is consequently relatively strict which means that the major part of Sida's development cooperation aimed at social development is not presented here. This narrower definition has been chosen, aimed at social welfare and social policies in the traditional Nordic meaning, as one aim is to examine to which extent Swedish development cooperation utilises its experience, knowledge and goodwill within a field where the Nordic countries, from a global perspective, are considered to be experts.

The survey shows that a large number of such activities are underway. Within Eastern and Southeast Europe, cooperation within this area is well developed and has been documented for a considerable period of time.

In Latin America, in addition to long-term cooperation within this field, there is considerable current interest in how general Nordic welfare solutions could possibly be adapted to a Latin American context.

In addition there are a number of activities within several different areas. Several major programmes in Africa are aimed at children and young people suffering the consequences of HIV/AIDS and support is also designed as capacity building for relevant organisations. UNICEF programmes, with the primary goals of children's rights and protection, are underway in Tanzania, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Guatemala among others.

Social sector research is another important area of cooperation, including long-term cooperation with UNRISD as well as with the research councils CLACSO and FLACSO in South America, plus with the research institutes CODESRIA and OSSREA in Africa.

Vulnerable children and young people form the dominating target group for this type of activity, followed by capacity enhancing activities aimed at professionals within the field. Programmes aimed at general measures such as development of legislation, social insurance systems and social services also form an important component. Other important target groups include women exposed to violence and trafficking and drug abusers.

This survey provides an account of Sida activities within the social welfare area – within social policies, social security systems and social services – that have been identified through a search of Sida's financial accounting system Plus and via e-mail questions to, and interviews with, Sida employees. An additional source utilised was the SEKA/NGO web database.

It is important to emphasise that this is a survey of practical activities that cannot be considered as complete – it is rather to be regarded as a collection of examples. It has not been possible to carry out a fully inclusive survey of activities, primarily due to the current Sida financial reporting system.

Consequently this survey should primarily be regarded as a point of departure for continued work with, and analysis of, this area within Sida.

2. Introduction

Why this survey?

To date, Sida's operations within the social sector have primarily been aimed at the health, education and culture areas. However, recently a policy shift has been underway to redefine this area more systematically to cover what is traditionally included in the social policy and welfare areas, i.e. social security systems, social insurance, social services, support to especially vulnerable groups and labour market issues.

There are a number of factors that form the background to this discussion.

One important point of departure is the UN World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, similarly the follow-up in 2005 by the UN Social Development Commission.

In articles 22, 23 and 25 of the UN International Bill of Human Rights, the right to social security, protection against unemployment and a satisfactory standard of living including the necessary social services is established. This is confirmed in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights that entered into force in 1976.

Another point of departure used is the UN Millennium Declaration with its overall goal of reducing extreme poverty by half by 2015 and creating fair and sustainable distribution of wealth in the world. All MDGs exert great influence on social welfare and social development.

The current globalisation process, including migration and social exclusion, is yet another vital factor to Sida's operations within the social policy area.

The necessity of integrating social policies and social security systems into general alleviation of poverty measures is increasingly under discussion at national level as well as within EU, UN, the World Bank and other international agencies.

Sida possesses extensive experience of development in the field of social policies and social services, primarily in Eastern Europe, Russia, Central Asia and the Balkans through support to education, legislation and the building up of service and administration systems.

Sweden is also perceived by the rest of the world as a leading nation within social welfare, a situation which provides Sida with an opportunity to play a prominent role in this field.

In addition, in the background of this survey is the necessity of obtaining an overall view of what is happening in the field, as an advisor position on social policy has recently been established at Sida's De-

partment for Democracy and Social Development, Health Unit (DESO/Hälsö).

The aim is that this survey will be utilised as an analytical description in continued efforts to develop this area at Sida.

Social development and social policies

"A starting point is to re-think social policy and move it away from its conception as a residual category of 'safety nets' that merely counteract policy failures or development disasters. Social policy should be conceived as involving overall and prior concerns with social development, and as a key instrument that works in tandem with economic policy to ensure equitable and socially sustainable development."

Thandika Mkandawire, "Social Policy in a Development Context", UNRISD, 2004

Social policies should primarily be regarded as a tool for social development, a key instrument for creating equality and socially sustainable development in economic policies according to Thandika Mkanandawire, Director of United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, UNRISD.

At the UN World Summit for Social Development in 1995, in which the political leaders of 187 countries participated, there was a desire to place social issues higher up on the international agenda. The goal was to create unanimity on three central areas: eliminating poverty, creating productive employment opportunities, and promoting social justice, thus preventing social exclusion.

The conference resulted in a Plan of Action and a Policy Declaration. In these it was confirmed that economic and social development are interdependent and that development must be aimed at answering human needs. Governments agreed to take measures to eliminate poverty through respect for democratic decisions and human rights, and to promote full employment. They stated that people who, for various reasons, are not able to earn a living must be provided with social protection. Transfer of resources and debt relief were also included among the measures to be taken.

Ten special undertakings were stated in the declaration, primarily aimed at the elimination of poverty, but also at the creation of preconditions for social development, full employment, social integration, gender equality, education and health plus international cooperation.

The Summit also emphasised the importance of the interplay and intersectionality between social development and peace and security, plus environmentally sustainable, cultural, financial and spiritual development.¹

Improved coherence

Since this World Summit in Copenhagen, a common approach has grown internationally as concerns the mutual complementarity of social and economic development. The one is simply not possible without the other.

"We must therefore recognize that development policy is always simultaneously economic and social policy."

Statement from participants in the World Bank conference "New Frontiers of Social Policy" in Arusha, Tanzania 2005

"Good health, education and social security increase opportunities for people to escape poverty, to permanently improve their living conditions"

¹ Source: UN website

and to actively participate in discussions and decisions of importance to their lives”.

Sweden's Policy for Global Development. (2004/05:161)

Five years after the Summit in Copenhagen, UN formulated the Millennium Development Goal aimed at reducing poverty and hunger, achieving gender equality, education and improved health. As part of the joint undertaking to reduce the number of people in the world living in poverty by half by 2015, Sida formulated its governing document *Perspectives on Poverty* 2002. In this Sida supports the development of welfare systems that strengthen the redistribution of resources, social cohesion and gender equality.

”Strong focus on the social sectors is often an important step towards a pro-poor orientation.”

Perspective on Poverty, Sida 2004, page 30

Sweden's Policy for Global Development

Swedish policies for social development and social security are formulated in *Sweden's Policy for Global Development* that was adopted by the Riksdag (the Swedish Parliament) in 2003.

Social development and social security are one of the eight essential elements that are to characterise international development cooperation.

This Policy is based on a holistic view of what is required in order to achieve fair, sustainable global development and covers all policy areas concerned. One of Sweden's contributions to the fulfilment of the UN MDGs is coordinated and cohesive policies that promote fair, sustainable development in the world.

A policy for social development strengthens people in their struggle against poverty. The promotion of social development is based on an approach which assumes that people are actors with their own motives and resources, their own knowledge, capacity and will to achieve change.

Common norms and values such as trusting, mutual, social relationships form a vital basis for cooperation, security and safety – and consequently development.

HIV/AIDS, armed conflicts, demographic changes, exhausted natural resources and hunger are conditions that press hard on locally rooted, traditional, social networks. Threats and change also increase peoples' vulnerability, especially that of poorer groups. Informal systems of social security and care often are unable to respond to current needs and must, to an increasing degree, be extended by formal policies that make security accessible to all.²

What is social development?

One precondition for sustainable world peace is social and economic development that benefits all. This connection is stated in the UN Constitution and one of the UN's primary tasks is to promote higher standards of living, full employment plus economic and social progress.

The concept social development describes a social analytical dimension, similar to economic or political development. If the goal of economic development is stable and sound economies, the goal of social development is sound and inclusive societies.

One cornerstone of social development is social institutions that fulfil their undertakings and do not discriminate against individuals or groups. Such institutions may be formal or informal.

² Sweden's Policy for Global Development, Government Communication 2004/05:161

Another cornerstone is the power of individuals over their own life situations and their active participation in the life of their societies at different levels. Social poverty is often associated with, for example, lack of co-determination, not being able to fulfil social and cultural duties in society and also with health and education.

Social development and social policies are closely connected with each other where social policies should primarily be regarded as a tool for social development, asserts Thandika Mkandawire, Director of UNRISD.

"From a development perspective, the goal of social policy is to promote universal social protection and equity."

From the UNRISD Research Programme 2005–2009

What is social policy – in this survey?

There is good reason to clarify here and now how social welfare and social sector activities are defined in this survey.

In the Terms of Reference for this study, the areas social welfare and social protection are defined as: social policies, social security systems, social welfare, social care, social insurance, social work and social services.

Social services include issues such as support to vulnerable children and young people, care of the elderly, people with disabilities, people exposed to violence and assault and substance abuse problems, the provision of financial assistance, refugee issues, integration issues, family law.

The scope of this survey is consequently relatively strict which means that major parts of Sida's development cooperation aimed at social development will not be presented here.

We are aware that Sida supports a number of activities within social sectors such as good governance, health, culture and media that, using a wider definition, could easily be regarded as social policy activities – activities that in various ways contribute to strengthening peoples' ability to make their own decisions and to the decrease of marginalisation.

However for this survey a narrower definition has been chosen, aimed at social welfare and social sector in the more traditional Nordic meaning where the social security system forms a part of social policy. One aim is to examine to what degree Swedish development cooperation uses experience, knowledge and goodwill within an area in which the Nordic countries, from a global perspective, are considered to lead the field.

During the last few years a number of surveys have been carried out concerning Sida's work within adjoining areas: activities concerning people with disabilities, against trafficking and regarding HIV/AIDS have all been examined.³ Another closely related area is labour market issues, within which social protection is included. This field has been included here. Otherwise please refer to the relevant survey.⁴

Consequently activities within these areas are not included in this survey, unless clear elements of, for example, psycho-social support have been demonstrated.

The considerable body of support administered by the Sida Department Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict Management (SEKA/HUM), concentrated to humanitarian assistance, support to reconstruction plus peace and conflict activities often in disaster situations, has also

³ A survey of how the rights of disabled people are integrated into Sida's operations 2004, Against Trafficking in Human Beings 2005, Illicit drugs and linkages to HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and trafficking in human beings, 2005.

⁴ Sida's activities within the employment opportunity and labour market field, Director-General, 2005

been excluded from this survey. Instead the aim has been to survey more long-term activities.

Within this task, primarily activities that concern formal systems have been examined however activities, where such exist, aimed at the support of informal systems within the field are also included in the ToR of this survey.

Social welfare in Swedish development cooperation

Swedish development cooperation prioritises support to the building up of a social security system that both strengthens individuals' capacity, ability and influence and provides support and protection for people in vulnerable situations.⁵

The Swedish Policy for Global Development also emphasises the importance of promoting active participation by the civil society, i.e. NGOs, independent institutions, private companies, unions and other actors, in decision making processes that affect the lives of poor and vulnerable people.⁶

Political decisions are necessary in order to transform economic growth into social development. Fair, equal and gender equal redistribution policies and functioning, democratic institutions and bodies of regulations are also essential. Permanent gaps in cover are not merely unjust, they are also economically inefficient and, in the long term, dangerous. This is stated in the legislative history of the Policy for Global Development. Social unrest and frustration are some of the ingredients necessary for political populism and extremism.⁷

In Sweden's development, social welfare and social security policies have been closely connected to general economic policies. Even if the complete model cannot be exported, the experience and programmes carried out in the country in modern times do motivate a special Swedish commitment to this area.

One example of the demand for Swedish and Nordic experience within social welfare is the programme within the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC, supported by Sida. This includes a study of the development of the Nordic welfare model and how experience gained from it can be used in a Latin American context. (More about this in the section on Latin America.)

Another example: in 1992 a new Children's Code was introduced in Peru, based on a rights perspective. This included the establishment of child protection centres in order to secure children's rights. Sida has, through grants to Save the Children, Sweden, supported these centres, Defensorías Muicipales del Niño – Demunas, that offer rights-based help and support to children and families in local society. The first centres were opened in Peru in 1993 and, ten years later, approximately 600 such centres were up and running in the country. This experience has been replicated in Chile and Paraguay. Support from Save the Children, Sweden ceased in 2002, however the Demunas live on protected by the law, the awareness of the general public and social recognition.⁸

The opportunities afforded to poor people to take an active part in discussions and decisions concerning their lives are one of the preconditions of sustainable social development. At the same time as Sweden, in accordance with its Policy for Global Development, uses the national

⁵ Government website www.sweden.gov.se > Global development and cooperation.

⁶ Swedish Policy for Global Development 2004/05:161

⁷ Sweden's Policy for Global Development, Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs 2003/04:UU3

⁸ The experience of the Demuna model in Peru, Catherine Terreros, Anna Tibblin, Save the Children Sweden, 2003.

strategies and plans for poverty alleviation in poor countries as a point of departure for cooperation within all policy areas, the ability and opportunities for civil society to participate in decision-making processes must also be supported.⁹

Development cooperation with the poorest countries

Social welfare programmes prevent poverty and counteract the permanentisation of temporary poverty caused by crises or emergency situations. In order to implement such programmes, broad alliances are necessary between power groups and stakeholders at different levels in a country, writes Sida in its publication *Perspectives on Poverty*.

Social policies can bring about a fair distribution, functioning and democratic institutions and bodies of regulations. To an increasing degree it is necessary to complement informal systems of social security and care with more formal systems that make security available to all.¹⁰

Reducing poverty is a process of social change. If it is to succeed then extensive knowledge of society's social relations and institutions, of norms, values and regulations is necessary. Otherwise there is a risk that change may have a negative effect, for example that the traditional security system disappears without being replaced by a new one.¹¹

Sweden will, writes the Government in this year's *Budget Bill*, (Prop.2005/2006:1), continue to operate efficient development cooperation with emphasis on the poorest countries. In medium income countries, development cooperation must pay special attention to the issue of distribution of resources.

Gender equality

Gender equality is decisive for the achievement of social development. The development of women and girls must consequently be paid special attention, states the Government in its *Global Policy*.

In the Copenhagen Declaration, the fifth undertaking concerns the promotion of full respect for human dignity and the achievement of gender equality between women and men. This can be achieved by recognising and increasing women's participation in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life and in the development of society. This undertaking emphasises that limitations on women's rights to own land, inherit property or borrow money must be removed and that equal rights to work for women must be guaranteed.

In Sida's efforts to alleviate poverty in partner countries, gender equality is also placed centre stage:

"Mainstreaming gender equality is a strategy for poverty reduction, for achieving sustainable development for all, by supporting the right of choice, empowerment and provision of resources.

To Sida, gender equality involves ensuring that all human beings – women, men, boys and girls – are considered equal and treated equally in terms of dignity and rights. Gender discrimination is one of the main causes of poverty, and a major obstacle to equitable and sustainable global human development.

*The objective of this policy is to ensure that Sida's interventions and actions contribute to gender equality, since it is strongly linked to sustainable development and pro-poor growth in any society."*¹²

⁹ Sweden's Policy for Global Development, 2004/05:161.

¹⁰ *Perspectives on Poverty*, Sida 2004, page 32.

¹¹ *Perspectives on Poverty*, Sida 2004, page 32.

¹² Sida's policy "Promoting Gender Equality in Development Cooperation", 2005.

Children's rights in development cooperation

In the Government Communication entitled "A child rights perspective in international development cooperation" from 2001, experience of applying a child rights perspective in development cooperation is described, as well as how activities are to be developed in the future.

This Communication describes four strategic areas for the realisation of children's rights: social reform, health and medical care, school for all and activities for especially vulnerable children. This document also presents a ten point programme with guidelines as to how a child rights perspective is to be integrated into all development cooperation. These ten points are:

- Put children first
- Listen to children
- Invest in the future
- Leave no-one outside
- One school for all
- Equal opportunities for girls and boys
- Health for all
- Protect children in times of armed conflict
- Fight HIV/AIDS
- Stop the exploitation of children

In all areas, preconditions must be created in order to provide each child with her/his rights according to the UN Children's Convention. The Swedish Government feels that this emphasis on children and young people is decisive for the achievement of the primary objective of Swedish development cooperation policy i.e. to reduce poverty in the world.¹³

Supporting the establishment of society's organisations and legislation for the protection of children is something of a Swedish speciality. Within the child rights area, Sida has contributed to legislation and establishment of services, primarily in Latin America, via Save the Children and UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

UNICEF works generally for the establishment of national systems for children's rights, national councils and special children's ombuds offices. This can be linked to systems intended to strengthen the states' abilities to protect and develop children's rights.

However, reforms do show a tendency to become stuck in the legislation phase according to one of Sida's experts on children's rights. There is often a lack of political will to apply legislation aimed at protecting children.

In 2005, Sida contributed MSEK 700 to UNICEF, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (UD) MSEK 400 – a total of BSEK 1.1. This makes Sweden the sixth largest donor to this UN agency.

UNICEF's activities 2006–2009 are focused on five programme areas: children's early development, education and gender equality, HIV/AIDS, children's right to protection and policy development/partnerships.

Within Sida's support to UNICEF, the following operational areas can be connected to the social field:

- Children's need of protection
- Activities to eradicate hazardous child labour
- Fighting trafficking
- Fighting sexual exploitation

¹³ A child rights perspective in international development cooperation, Government communication 2001/02: 186

- Children in armed conflicts
- Legislation and support to national systems for children's rights

UNICEF is not, however, the only organisation through which Sida works for children's rights. On the contrary, Sida supports a number of organisations working within this area: Save the Children, the Children's Ombuds Office, Stockholm University Department of Social Work, the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Anti-Slavery International, ECPAT (End Child Prostitution Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes), ILO (International Labour Organisation) plus national organisations.

There is much that remains to be done as concerns social reform activities necessary to secure children's rights as they are described in the Government Communication (2001/02:186) on a child rights perspective in international development cooperation. The Government highlights four strategic areas in which to promote respect for children's rights: health and medical care and a school for everyone, social reform activities and inputs for especially vulnerable children.

Vulnerable groups

The Swedish Policy for Global Development emphasises that groups with special needs, such as vulnerable children, elderly people and disabled people must be paid special attention within development cooperation. Sweden is to support the work of improving the abilities of developing countries to take responsibility for basic, fair systems as concerns care and welfare.

Regarding children and adults with physical disabilities – often the absolutely poorest people in developing countries – Sida has recently published a position paper that reports how development cooperation within this area is to be run in order to counteract discrimination and marginalisation.¹⁴

Within Swedish development cooperation there is extensive experience of both practical activities and attitude changing measures for the integration, education and employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

In many areas of the world, the proportion of older people in the population is increasing at the same time as traditional support systems are weakening due to structural transformation.

Other vulnerable groups include, naturally, children affected by war or disasters or children who have been exposed to sexual assault, violence and trafficking.

The number of orphans is growing in Sub-Saharan Africa. Children who have lost their parents to HIV/AIDS are described as one of the world's major social problems in the UN 2005 Millennium Development Goal Report.¹⁵

Unemployed young people are another global social problem specially emphasised in this report. Socially marginalised young people, most often young men, are easily tempted to join violent or criminal groups. Consequently it is vital to create job opportunities and employment for young people. Sida has recently published a survey of activities aimed at young people.¹⁶

A unique study on homo, bi and transsexual issues (hbt) in the development context has recently been published; "Sexual Orientation and

¹⁴ Children and adults with disabilities, Sida Position Paper, December 2005

¹⁵ The Millennium Development Goals Report, UN 2005

¹⁶ Youth Survey 2006, Sida, SEKA/EO.

Gender Identity Issues in Development”¹⁷, that indicates that hbt individuals may be exposed to discrimination, violence and marginalisation all over the world due to legal, medical, cultural or religious misconceptions. Violence occurs at workplaces, in local society, within health care and in the family in the form of verbal insults, hate crimes, honour crimes, forced marriage, forced medication, rape. The study recommends that hbt issues be included in Sweden’s work for human rights and in Sida’s gender equality activities.

¹⁷ Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Issues in Development, Sida 2005.

3. Survey task

In these times of globalisation, social issues often gain international dimensions. The negative consequences of a globalised economy affect people at both national and local levels: new production structures are developed which can cause unemployment, economic factors and armed conflicts lead to migration, poverty and failing institutional structures in societies may give rise to increased criminality, trafficking of human beings, prostitution, drug problems and social exclusion – all phenomena that risk becoming permanent.

Development cooperation, with reduction of poverty as its goal, is continuously intertwined with the social dimension.

Definition of the social sector

In the Terms of Reference for this survey, the areas social sector and social protection are defined as: social policies focussed on areas such as social welfare, social security systems, social insurance and social services. Issues that are thematically included within social service operations are: support to vulnerable children and young people, elderly care, disabilities, violence and assault, substance abuse problems, social assistance, refugee issues, integration issues, family law. The area also includes knowledge and methodological development, quality assurance, evaluation, follow up and methods.

The task also covers support to institutional development and to higher education within the field.

Primarily activities concerning the *formal system* are to be surveyed, however activities, where such exist, aimed at the support of the informal system are also to be examined.

As both the areas disabled people and trafficking have already each been the subject of a Sida survey (*Survey of how disabled peoples' rights are integrated into Sida operations*, DESO/DESA 2004, and *Against Trafficking in Human Beings*, Health Division 2005) this survey has approached these groups in the following manner: activities within these areas have been considered as a part of this survey if they include any elements of psycho-social advisory services or other social support activities.

Other surveys in neighbouring areas include: *Illicit drugs and linkages to HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and trafficking in human beings* 2005, *Youth survey* 2006, plus *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Issues in Development* 2005.

Scope

The task consists of several parts.

1. Inventory of Sida's current activities within the social sector focussing on issues listed above. Various Sida departments are responsible for, and operate activities within, this field however there is as yet no overall compilation of these activities. This survey includes ongoing activities plus contributions that have been completed during the last two year period, i.e. from 2003.
2. A survey of the Swedish resource base for development cooperation within the areas social policies, social welfare and social services. A brief description of current activities.
3. A survey of any international assignments, or assignments in the spirit of the Policy for Global Development, within the social sector in the government's annual Appropriation Directions to other Swedish government agencies.
4. A survey of the larger scale international actors within the field and their current issues.
5. A summary of the concepts and terminology used internationally – what do they mean?

Implementation methods

This survey of *Sida's activities* has been carried out using:

- Information from Sida's Plus system
- Information from Sida's Edoc system.
- Information from Sida's website, database of SEKA/EO projects
- Information from Sida documents
- Interviews with desk officers and managers
- E-mail questions to managers and programme officers at Sida HQ, all embassies, the HIV/AIDS Teams in Lusaka, New Delhi and Cambodia.

Work has been carried out in close cooperation with the appointed advisor to this survey.

The survey of *Swedish actors* and their activities has been carried out by submitting a number of e-mail questions to 26 government agencies and institutions.

The sample has been designed jointly by the consultant and adviser based on the intention to increase knowledge as concerns which actors are able to identify opportunities to expand their development cooperation activities within the social area.

University and research institutions have been the focus of interest when considering any sort of help-desk function within the area. Gradually the focus has widened to also include government agencies and organisations within the social sector with the aim of extending knowledge about their international development cooperation.

However traditional non governmental development organisations (NGDOs) have been left out of this survey. Space and time frameworks have not allowed any systematic surveying of their activities within this field.

Long-term cooperation between Sida and these organisations has also contributed to a high level of current knowledge concerning the activities and emphases of these organisations.

Data collection – Sida activities

Searches in Sida's database Plus using relevant key words gave approximately 240 hits of which nine referred to framework allocations to NGOs. After a more detailed review it became clear that around forty of the activities could be traced to the social sector, not counting the framework allocations. This review consisted of contacts with the relevant administrators if the project description was missing from the Plus system and the activity was assessed as interesting for the survey.

Inventory has been taken of activities within the framework allocations by reviewing, in principle, all 2 500 projects in SEKA/EO's web based database at www.sida.se/ngodatabase.

Interviews

A total of 11 interviews with Sida employees have been carried out. Sample selection has been made in consultation with the adviser.

One aim has been to obtain a picture of current activities within the social sector; another has been to gain knowledge about the discussions concerning prioritisation, target groups and the balance between donors.

All interviewees have read both the relevant transcript of their interview and the draft report. A list of those interviewed is provided in Annex 1, the Interview Guide in Annex 2.

In addition to the interviews, e-mail questions concerning current activities within the social policy field have been sent out to a large number of Sida employees at HQ in Stockholm and in the field. The aim has been to attempt to trace as many activities as possible within the social area.

In addition, the consultant has studied a large number of reports, evaluations and other documents produced by Sida.

Matrix

Information on Sida's activities within social sector as defined in this task has been collated in a matrix, please refer to Chapter 4. In addition to project contents, this matrix presents relevant region, target group, local and Swedish cooperation partner, time period for contribution, financier and amount of funds granted.

The matrix contains project and programme support from Sida's regional departments, from DESO, from INFRA/INEC, from SAREC, from PEO plus locally administered activities.

However, the number of projects from the SEKA/EO database is far too large to fit within this matrix so they are summarised in a separate chapter.

Delimitations

Sida's Finance and Administration system Plus demonstrated its limitations as underlying source of documentation for this type of survey. The system is totally dependent on coding and classification according to Sida's Statistics Manual. The search words social services/social care, narcotics, social impact of HIV/AIDS have not been sufficient to find even a fraction of all the activities that should be included in this survey. An unknown number of activities within the area social policies – social security systems are certainly hidden under other codes. Decisions concerning many activities are taken at full delegation embassies, which further blurs the picture.

Attempts at tracing these activities have been made through questions to Sida employees in different positions, via e-mail and interviews, and

by asking relevant employees to check the results of the survey at a later stage. An e-mail questionnaire has also been sent to all embassies.

The major part of the activities within the social sector reported here has been identified through contacts with Sida employees with personal knowledge of the activities in question.

A double check of the Plus system has proved difficult as the identification systems are not in agreement. Consequently we were forced to observe that this survey of Sida's activities within the social policy, social security system and social services field cannot be considered complete. The number and identity of the missing activities is unknown, it can merely be stated that all the activities within this area are not included here.

Survey of the Swedish resource base

An e-mail letter containing five questions (Annex 3) was sent to 26 government agencies and institutions that were jointly assessed by the consultant and the adviser as interested in becoming, or already part of, the Swedish resource base. (Basis for selection, please refer to Chapter 5) Three did not answer, which does not necessarily mean that they have no cooperation with developing countries.

The answers from the remaining 23 are discussed in Chapter 5 and are included in a matrix.

Survey of international actors

Information on the work of international actors within the social policy area has primarily been collected from these organisations' websites and from literature. The selection of international actors has been carried out in cooperation with the adviser. Results reported in Chapter 7.

Description of concepts used internationally

The ToR of this survey also included an analysis of the concepts and terminology used internationally within this area.

This concerns concepts such as:

- Social development
- Social policy
- Social welfare
- Social protection
- Social security
- Social assistance

However, it is not possible to define and analyse these concepts within the framework of this survey. An analysis or definition of, for example, the concept social development, how social policies are related to social development or how the concept social welfare is to be defined would require a scientific approach far beyond the opportunities presented by this survey.

Consequently we will limit ourselves to the observation that the concepts listed above are often utilised in different international contexts without ever being exactly defined.

4. Sida's social sector activities

In this chapter the activities within the social sector are reported as well as within social policies, social security systems and social services. The survey has succeeded in tracing these activities with the help of the Plus system (limited success), e-mail questions and interviews with Sida employees (success rate considerably better).

SEKA/EO's web database, which does not provide full coverage either, has been examined and examples of social sector activities financed via NGOs are reported below.

Again it must be emphasised that reporting in this chapter should be regarded for what it is – a collection of examples describing Sida support within the social sector. It does, however, provide sufficient cover to be useful as background documentation for a continued analysis of social sector development within development cooperation at Sida.

Activities within Sida's Department for Cooperation with NGOs, Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict Management, SEKA/EO

The SEKA/EO unit administers the NGO Support allocations within Sida that amount to SEK 1.3 annually. These funds are divided between thirteen framework organisations with whom Sida maintains agreements lasting several years.

The selection of these thirteen is based on history and tradition in which missions, the establishment of Save the Children and the Red Cross plus the unions and the Swedish Temperance Organisation have played a major role in the growth of Swedish development cooperation. Currently, 38 percent of these funds are allocated to Christian organisations.

In 2005, Diakonia, Forum Syd, LO-TCO Development Cooperation Secretariat, PMU Interlife and Swedish Mission Council were responsible for between 260 and 400 activities each of the totally 2 500 or so activities operated with Sida support by framework organisations. Save the Children, the Church of Sweden and Africa Groups undertook approximately 100 activities each.

Social sector and civil society

Development cooperation under the aegis of SEKA/EO is intended to strengthen civil society, in Sweden and in cooperating countries.

During the last few decades civil society has grown in importance, either in the form of well-organised popular movements or informal net-

works and traditional village groups. This arena is becoming increasingly important in a globalised society where dialogue between different stakeholders is vital. The number of actors in this sphere between family, politics, companies and authorities is growing.

Sida's support to civil society is aimed at its overall goals of improving the situation for poor people, creating democratic structures and regarding people as citizens and participants in a dialogue process.

In many countries, civil society plays parts of the social sector role that, from a Swedish perspective, are carried out by the state. The situation generally depends on the phase that the particular country is passing through at the time: for example if it is in transition or in conflict.

In many places civil society works both as a complement and, in certain cases, a replacement for the state and supplies activities that are in line with social policies and social development. This may occur through activities that change the conditions of the poor and strengthen the capacity of individuals or organisations.

Even functioning social welfare run by the public sector requires a civil society to monitor operations and ensure that the state takes this responsibility. Civil society is able to influence social policies so that they reach their targets, respond to needs and fulfil people's social rights.

The process is mutual: social sector activities and good social policies also affect the development and capacity of civil society.

Changes to development cooperation

Development cooperation via NGOs has changed over the last few decades, development has moved away from practical activities such as digging wells, building schools and meeting places towards the current government instructions – that activities must contribute to the development and building up of a civil society that is capable of providing a voice for the development of the poor.

The target group of poor people is prioritised through the framework organisations and their operations strengthening civil society. Often these organisations work to strengthen vulnerable and marginalised groups – promoting their rights, organising them and improving their conditions.

Gender equality issues, the participation of women and men and how this leads to change, must be included in discussions on each and every activity. This is essential if any development activity is to achieve the desired result – the participation of women and men.

In summary it may be observed that civil society bears a responsibility for highlighting social sector needs in society, for monitoring the state to ensure it fulfils its responsibilities and for participating in dialogue and discussion concerning social development.

Exchange of experience

According to the interviewed representatives of SEKA/EO, there is a need for more extensive knowledge and for the transfer of experience within the social sector from one part of the world to another. One example is the placement of children in foster homes as an alternative to institutions, an area in which Sweden has considerable experience and which is currently under consideration in Africa, among other places. Sida would be able to show functioning models of foster home living to government agencies in cooperating countries.

There is a demand. One example is the delegation, including two ministers, from Vietnam who visited Sweden in December 2005. Alter-

natives to institutional care of children were actually the focus of this group's interest.

Young people are another target group where Sida could develop its support. Approximately 70 percent of the population of cooperating countries belongs to this group. Young men with no meaningful employment may risk social marginalisation and consequently become a potential security risk. What can civil society do to prevent this happening?

The phenomena of unemployed young people as security risks and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS were mentioned as major social problems in the UN Millennium Goal Report for 2005.

Overview of activities within SEKA/EO

In principle all 2 500 projects listed in the NGO database for 2005 have been gone through with a fine tooth comb for activities within the social sector. Approximately 100 activities were assessed as belonging to the field. In certain cases there was not sufficient information for categorisation, consequently a reservation is also necessary here: more activities within the social sector are certainly hidden within this database.

Reporting at project level would be far too extensive for this survey, consequently activities have been summarised, primarily after the organisation responsible, and as a secondary criteria – the region in which they are located.

In this review, ***Save the Children*** appears as the globally dominating NGO within the social sector with its concentration on vulnerable children. Save the Children works globally, regionally and at national level and consequently reaches out to many cooperating countries.

Some examples of Save the Children activities:

Save the Children receives Sida support in order to strengthen children's rights through capacity development for professionals. Save the Children also works globally to combat abuse and hazardous child labour and to protect children's rights during armed conflicts.

At national level Save the Children cooperates with national and local actors – authorities, NGOs, research centres – in a number of countries and regions in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin and Central America and Europe. Save the Children works with partners to increase children's protection, including the prevention of physical abuse and female genital mutilation. Swedish Save the Children supports, for example, family searches and the reuniting of separated children. Save the Children also supports, through its local partners, psychosocial work aimed at children vulnerable to violence, sexual assault, physical abuse, exploitation and life on the streets.

More examples of Save the Children's activities within social sector field:

In *South Africa* the organisation supports preventative activities against child physical abuse and physical punishment; this concerns legislation, opinion building, support to local initiatives and other activities. Save the Children supports refugee children and children vulnerable to trafficking, also in South Africa. Legislation and training for civil servants in respect of children's protection is a part of this support.

Research concerning, and lobbying activities for, the reform of the legislation on children in South Africa is another project: the aim being to develop a general social protection system for children.

Save the Children, together with a number of actors in *West Africa*, are working to end the tradition of placing children with relatives in urban areas, a tradition that often leads to increased exploitation and physical

abuse of children. In West Africa, Save the Children is working to change attitudes concerning trafficking, physical punishment and sexual abuse. The organisation also works to reunite children who have been separated from their families due to conflicts, poverty and HIV/AIDS.

In *Eastern Africa*, with its base in Ethiopia, Save the Children works with programmes aimed at improving support to orphans, to abducted children and to the training of military personnel in order to reintegrate child soldiers into society.

Save the Children also works in the *Middle East* to end child labour and child abuse including sexual exploitation. In the West Bank, in Gaza and in Yemen Save the Children supports local partners, including unions, who are working for legislative reforms, providing training in alternative methods and attempting to change attitudes. The strengthening of social welfare services in order to improve support to families is also included.

In *Afghanistan* Save the Children works psychosocially with children and their families negatively affected by war. Trafficking of children is in focus as well as protection of children and support to parents to help them act against the exploitation and abuse of children.

Similar work is underway in *Bangladesh*; methods include the mobilisation of voluntary organisations.

In *Pakistan* Save the Children supports measures aimed at banning physical punishment in schools and in institutions as well as strengthening support structures to protect Pakistani children against trafficking.

In *Vietnam* the organisation works against violence and physical punishment of children, with special emphasis on influencing legislators. Save the Children also supports social work in support of families and children in difficult circumstances, professional advisory services and opinion building activities for child protection laws.

In *Nicaragua* Save the Children supports a disarmament campaign and legislative reform. Save the Children works against the recruitment of child soldiers and with programmes for children who have become separated from their families. In Peru the organisation works with protection of migrant children, against physical abuse and with issues concerning trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.

Finally, in *Romania* Save the Children works to improve insufficient adult support, against uncontrolled migration, trafficking and sexual exploitation of children through measures such as basic and advanced courses for social workers, police officers, prosecutors, teachers and personnel in institutions.

The Africa Groups run two projects in Mozambique for provision of support to people with disabilities. These are an income-generating cooperative and a workshop for the manufacture of simple technical assistance equipment for people with disabilities.

The Swedish Alliance Mission distributes Sida funding to Kubat-sirana in Mozambique – a joint agency of 57 churches in their fight against HIV/AIDS – for development of activities for vulnerable children through foster home placements. The project also includes competence development for staff.

This organisation also receives funding aimed at strengthening the status of children, especially street children, and to develop projects to decrease child labour and school drop-out in five districts of Cairo.

The Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief, via the Swedish Mission Council, works regionally in the Middle East and locally in the West Bank – Gaza for integration of children and adults with intellectual disabilities.

Adoptionscentrum supports local organisations in South Africa with training of the staff who take care of vulnerable children and who recruit and train foster families. They also establish networks to take care of abandoned children.

In Vietnam this organisation is responsible for an input implemented by the Women's Union in Hai Phong aimed at opinion building concerning children's and women's rights.

Adoptionscentrum runs several activities concerning competence development and networking in order to highlight alternatives to institutional care for children in India. In Tamil Nadu, the Indian Council for Child Welfare implements activities aimed at increasing awareness of children's rights.

In the Philippines, Adoptionscentrum runs an input including further training of social workers, supervisors and foster parents in order to improve the quality of care for vulnerable children.

In Russia, three activities are run under the aegis of this organisation, all with a focus on orphans and the aim of changing the attitudes of the public, the politicians, decision makers and child care personnel to alternatives to institutional care for children.

In Serbia-Montenegro, Adoptionscentrum contributes to an input to strengthen the situation of young people who have left institutional living for a new life in society.

Diakonia supports activities for street children in South Africa and works to prevent trafficking of children from Cote d'Ivoire to Burkina Faso. The organisation also supports three children's homes in two Kenyan provinces.

In Egypt, Diakonia supports a mobile clinic – Hope Village – for street children where they are provided with food and can meet social workers and psychologists and have the opportunity to be transferred to Hope Village's other centre.

The organisation also supports a programme for young people at risk in West Bank – Gaza with the aim of improving the mental health of these young people. Another project for crisis intervention and trauma healing in the same area teaches basic advisory skills, grief management, stress management and psychological warfare.

In addition, Diakonia supports a counselling centre for traumatised individuals in the war zone Batticaloa on Sri Lanka. A further project concerns organisational development of Social Welfare Organisations, Ampara District. Another offers protected housing and advisory services to women and children affected by violence and trauma, also in Sri Lanka.

The organisation has also received support for their Alternative Social Forum in Kamiri, Bolivia – a conference for a thousand participants from Bolivian civil society.

Verdandi (via the Olof Palme International Center) works for a national action plan against substance abuse and prostitution in the Gambia. In Belarus the organisation is working with union social work and organisation building.

Unga Örnar, Västerås, via the Olof Palme International Center, is running a youth project in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania together with a local organisation. The project concerns a home for young people, primarily young pregnant women, who have been rejected by their families. A larger group of young people also participate in training.

Sida supports a project through Unga Örnar (International Falcon Movement) in Rwanda implemented by **FHI, Food for the Hungry**, for the social and financial integration of 800 children who live in ap-

proximately 200 child-led households. The background is the genocide in Rwanda 1994; however the HIV/AIDS situation is now becoming more dominant.

In India **Erikshjälpen** is implementing a training programme for organisations and individuals who meet children in crisis. The project includes support to a resource centre.

In China, **Star of Hope** with a local partner has trained staff in two provinces in the rehabilitation of disabled children, including medical personnel from social welfare centres and children's homes.

In Romania, Star of Hope supports a project to help disabled and institutionalised children to be able to live and develop in their own families.

Caritas Sweden supports Mission Armenia with ten years' experience of social and health services for single elderly people in Armenia. Part of the project is the operation of social community centres for elderly people.

The Church of Sweden supports an integrated social, health and education project within the Coptic-Orthodox Church aimed at poor people in 74 Egyptian villages.

In Ramallah on the West Bank, the Church of Sweden supports the employment of social and psychosocial workers for the students at the Lutheran Church.

ECPAT's activities in Thailand are also supported by the Church of Sweden using Sida funding.

PMU Interlife supports a psychosocial adviser in the Republic of the Congo who in turn supports local partners' work with women who have been subjected to traumatising assault, abuse and violations.

In addition, with Sida's help, this organisation supports a project for street children and their mothers in Kandy, Sri Lanka. In Colombo a local organisation – Lifeline – runs advisory and capacity enhancement training inputs for organisations who work with children. The project also includes a psychosocial component with therapy for children vulnerable to sexual exploitation and their families.

Another part of PMU Interlife's activities on Sri Lanka, run with Sida support, is Fridsro which is aimed at the rehabilitation of disabled people. The main content of this project is the development of knowledge and awareness-raising through education and training of personnel and volunteers.

Sida also finances PMU Interlife in its project, through a local partner in Thailand, to provide vocational training and psychosocial support to prostituted women and men in order to be able to help them leave prostitution. In another Thai project, social and financial support is provided for children in families with members who have AIDS so that the children can go to school.

PMU Interlife supports a local partner in Salta, Argentina working with children at risk of moving onto the streets. Help is also provided for a coordinating service at the social centre in Salta whose aim is to enhance the competence of managers and personnel who work with support to vulnerable children. An additional adviser is also operating in a similar manner within another local cooperation organisation in Salta.

In addition, PMU Interlife supports a local Pentecostal congregation with an adviser on social work and through the establishment of a social centre in a slum area of Lima, Peru.

In Candabamba in Bolivia, PMU Interlife supports the rehabilitation of street children and also finances social worker services. These social workers train staff and parent groups.

In Moldova, PMU Interlife works through local cooperating partners. A coordinator for activities with street children works with management and staff training and with developing knowledge on networking. Another instructor trains leaders at all levels in order to improve awareness of children's development, rights and needs.

Sida supports PMU Interlife's local cooperating partner in Russia. This partner runs more than one hundred rehabilitation centres for alcoholics and drug addicts. They also support prevention measures in the Ukraine. Finally PMU Interlife has received Sida grants for the rehabilitation of women in crisis in Kazakhstan.

Via the Olof Palme International Center with a Sida grant, the union **SEKO** has implemented eight union courses in Korea whose content included welfare policies.

SHIA – the International Development Cooperation Association of the Swedish Organisations of the Disabled – supports a project involving networks of relevant government agencies and organisations who work with disabled children and young people. The aim is to prepare de-institutionalisation in Moldova. The project also includes a planned sub-project aimed at identifying new forms of social services as an alternative to institutions.

In Russia SHIA supports, with the help of Sida, a project for the development of methods – foster family development, mentor activities, training for new parents – that will help to decrease the number of children and young people in institutions in Jaroslavl and the surrounding regions.

This organisation also functions as an adviser for a project concerning social and medical inputs for children with physical and intellectual disabilities in Minsk in Belarus.

In Romania SHIA supports, via FUB (the Swedish National Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability), a project for the de-institutionalisation of individuals with development impairments. The development of local authority services for this group and their integration are also aims of this project.

At the children's home in Krylovo in Kaliningrad, Russia the further training of personnel continues after a three year project has been completed.

Forum Syd channels a number of different grants to a considerable number of organisations, one of which – Adoptionscentrum – has already been mentioned above. Other examples include:

One grant goes to the Association for Research and Development in Chinland, for the development of methods and organisation for the care and education of orphans and young people in Chin-state, Myanmar.

The Family Association for International Adoption supports a project in cooperation with the China Social Worker Association: a training course for staff and foster families for disabled children.

Forward Aid, together with Fundapueblo in Bolivia, will implement an exchange in which six women and six men meet in each country to discuss preventative activities and institutional care of children.

För Barnens bästa (FBB), receives continued support in the form of a contribution to the running costs of a training centre, including rehabilitation, for people with disabilities, poor and orphaned children in Vietnam.

In Liberia, a study is underway on the establishment of a centre for the elderly with the Liberia Dujar Organisation.

Forum Syd channels support to vocational training for socially vulnerable girls in Addis Abeba, the Youth and Orphan Education Founda-

tion in Kenya receives continued support for activities with orphans and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania is assisted with a home for street children in Bukoba.

Finally drug prevention activities are run in Russia by European Cities against Drugs – ECAD and IOGT-NTO Blekinge.

Department for Natural Resources and the Environment, NATUR

Nature plays an absolutely central role as a security system for poor people in poor countries. If there are no public social security systems, alternative sources of income or savings when some unexpected event occurs, poor people are forced to rely on the products and services supplied by nature in order to survive vulnerable situations.

A large number of activities at NATUR are aimed at supporting the sustainable utilisation of nature and of ecosystems. Functioning ecosystems, and access to them, is the only social security system available to the large majority of the poor.

Ecosystems provide their survival buffer and the opportunities for alternative sources of income that are offered by formal social security systems in other places. If the harvest is poor, access to fishing may be decisive for the survival of the poor people in a certain area, as there is no formal security system.

Medicines taken from traditional sources, i.e. plants, and fuel are vital security systems that are threatened when ecosystems are not in balance.

Clean water is an insurance policy for good health. A degraded environment, especially as concerns water and sanitation, means that health deteriorates.

Access to natural resources, to land and forest areas, is frequently unevenly distributed as the poor often have no legal claim to the land they farm. Legislation that strengthens rights to natural resources could be compared with Swedish economic distribution policies.

All NATUR's units support activities aimed at improving nature's security systems for the poor.

The Water Unit supports, for example, water projects aimed at ensuring access to clean water for poor people, thus strengthening their chances of good health. The unit also supports a number of activities aimed at improving sanitation.

The Rural Development Unit supports several activities aimed at increasing productivity within agriculture, at securing rights to use forest and land. This is central to the income security of the poor.

NATUR's Marine Initiative includes several activities intended to protect fish stocks and to ensure that poor people enjoy the right to fish them.

The Unit for Environmental Policy supports activities aimed at strengthening the ability of poor communities to create a buffer, i.e. their ability to survive stress on their environment such as natural disasters. This ability to save to create this buffer becomes poor people's security system when there is no formal social security system to fall back on. The Tsunami disaster of 2004 clearly demonstrated how vulnerable poor societies are to natural disasters. This particular disaster also demonstrated the important role that nature and its ecosystems, such as mangrove swamps and coral reefs, play as security systems for poor communities.

Generally speaking all projects at NATUR are intended to protect natural resources and strengthen poor people's access to these resources, and consequently improve their social security. NATUR cooperates with

organisations such as the **Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)** and with a number of educational and research institutions. Below are more examples of NATUR's resource base and a small selection of activities from the department:

Stockholm Environment Institute is a Swedish cooperating partner for an input aimed at policy development, dialogue and networking concerning the vulnerability and saving ability of poor people. The cooperating partners are local institutions in the South. Another project with the same Swedish cooperating partner concerns increased capacity concerning buffer ability in the reconstruction after the Tsunami disaster. Support is channelled to local and regional environment offices and to national Red Cross organisations.

WWF-Sweden is a Swedish cooperating partner for an input intended to strengthen protection for natural resources as part of poverty alleviation measures. This support is channelled to local communities, to local/regional/national administrations and donor organisations all over the world.

SwedBio at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences is the Swedish cooperating partner for an activity aimed at strengthening subsistence capacity within agriculture for local communities. Cooperation is carried out with NGOs in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Another project with the same Swedish cooperating partner concerns strengthening the rights of local populations to utilise forestry resources, especially in Thailand, Bangladesh and Uganda. Support is channelled to international NGOs.

The Unit for Environmental Economics at Gothenburg University and the Systems Ecology Department at Stockholm University are also part of NATUR's resource base.

The examples mentioned up to this point from SEKA/EO and NATUR are not reported in the matrix at the end of this chapter. However, activities listed below are included in the matrix.

Social development activities administered by Sida's regional departments, the Department for Democracy and Social Development, the Department for Research Cooperation and the embassies

This survey demonstrates that Sida's activities within social development, excluding the framework allocations to NGOs, cover a broad field – from an annual grant to UNRISD, the UN Research Institute for Social Development, via support to development of social services St Petersburg, to UNICEF programmes for AIDS orphans in Southern Africa.

Activities within social policies and welfare, social security systems, social insurance social services, support to especially vulnerable groups and labour market issues are reported in more detail in the matrix at the end of this chapter.

Due to the fact that activities have been documented in different ways (in the Plus system, on lists of activities in individual countries, in regional reports, on Sida's decision forms) the reporting systems for amounts disbursed also differ during the period 2003 – 2005. In certain documentation disbursed amounts are reported for a project period that may cover several years, in others only the budgeted amount for 2005 is shown.

Department for Democracy and Social Development, DESO

DESO administers a number of activities within the scope of this survey. One area concerns children's rights in which support to

UNICEF operations forms an important part. This support is administered partly via DESO/DESA and partly at local level by embassies in the relevant countries.

For example, UNICEF is cooperating partner in a project in Moscow aimed at improving opportunities for Russian government agencies at federal and local levels to develop protection for vulnerable children, as well as in an input for the implementation of systems for child and family protection in Moldova. Two UNICEF projects help to protect orphans' rights in connection with HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa. DESO/DESA also manages a programme focussed on child protection in the legal system in the MENA Region.

In 2003, a major conference was organised concerning alternatives to children's homes, *Children in Residential Care* by the Department of Social Work at Stockholm University. This attracted a large number of participants – 650 representatives from all the continents of the world.

After this the Department applied for, and was granted, financial support from DESO/DESA to survey the need for a regional conference in Central America concerning children's rights and need for protection – Children and Violence 2004. Please refer to the matrix.

The Health Unit, DESO/HÄLSO, bears responsibility for activities with the East Europe Committee of the Swedish Health Care Community (SEEC) which operates many social projects, especially in Russia. These include training projects for staff working with disabled people in Leningrad, family therapy projects in St Petersburg, Pskov and Kaliningrad (with support from Estonia), training of support teams for physically abused children in Pskov, parental support for children at-risk of institutional placements in Murmansk and parental support for young people with social problems outside St Petersburg.

DESO/HÄLSO runs a bilateral development cooperation programme to support the health sector in Mali which includes a social component.

Organisational support is provided for the International Council on Social Welfare, ICSW, a NGO that represents a broad spectrum of national and international member organisations and works with social welfare and social justice, with the emphasis on social development and social security.

DESO/HÄLSO works in partnership with WIEGO, a global network working with research, participation, methodological and policy development within the informal economy and labour market, with special focus on the situation of women. One of WIEGO's programme points is social protection. Please refer to the chapter concerning the Department for Infrastructure and Economic Cooperation, INEC.

Sida contributed financing to the World Bank conference *New Frontiers of Social Policy: Development in a Globalizing World*, in Arusha, Tanzania, 12–15 December 2005.

“The conference aimed at exploring how policy makers globally and especially in Africa can address current gaps in the achievement of the commitments made at the 1995 World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen and in meeting the Millennium Goals. Leading development and social policy thinkers called for social concerns to be integrated in global negotiations on aid and trade, and to make sure that social empowerment and inclusion become a center piece of the development agenda.

Participants emphasized in *the Arusha Statement* that social policy must no longer be an afterthought – to recognize that development policy is

always simultaneously economic and social policy”, writes the World Bank in a its press release (2006/207/ESSD).

A project entitled *Words of Widows* was finalised in 2005, a report that describes the legal and socio-cultural situation of widows primarily in Kosovo, Bosnia, Rwanda and Afghanistan. This report will be used as background material for a publication in the *Sida Studies* series which will be completed in 2006 concerning the situation for widows globally.

Finally there is the financing of this survey of Sida’s activities within social policies, social services, social protection and social security systems, of the Swedish resource base and the larger-scale international actors within the field.

Regional Department Europe, EUROPE

This survey clearly demonstrates that activities within the area of social policies are strongly concentrated to Europe and, to a certain extent, Central Asia. The great majority of the activities that the survey has succeeded in locating concern these regions.

- In Russia, as in other parts of the ex Soviet Union, Sida finances a large number of activities for development cooperation within the social sector.
- In the Baltic States, extensive social sector cooperation has now been phased out, for example in 2003 support via the World Bank was concluded. This project concerned expert assistance for the development of a pensions system in Latvia.

Social policies and social security have formed a major part of EUROPE’s activities for a considerable period of time. Below are some examples of ongoing activities, more can be found in the matrix.

In the **Baltic States** development cooperation was concentrated on social issues from the very beginning – the social insurance system, building up of social services and alternatives to traditional institutions for children.

Russia is Sweden’s fifth largest cooperation country and many social projects have been in operation in the country since cooperation was first initiated. For example since 1997, extensive activities have been underway concerning the establishment and development of social services in St. Petersburg.

Development of social services in St Petersburg

Six hundred people within the social sector in St Petersburg - social workers, managers and administrators - have participated in various course activities since the project began in 1997.

Five pilot projects, a model centre for social services, have been established and developed. Employees have been provided with support to develop their working methods.

One current area of emphasis is the development of foster home care.

The project will continue for a ten year period up to 2006 in partnership with the Department of Social Work at Stockholm University and the Committee for Work and Social security in St Petersburg. Sida support: SEK 54 021 000.

In the Pskov Region, the social services field is under development and modern methods of social work have been introduced. This cooperation began in 1998. In Murmansk, administrators and social workers

have been trained since 1999 in family planning, drug addiction problems and support to disabled children.

Drug abuse prevention projects, training of social workers, building up of foster home care, development of the social services sector in different regions of the country, are common activities in Russia. A considerable number of these cooperation projects are aimed at professionals within the field – social workers, administrators, police, judges, youth leaders.

In the **West Balkans**, activities within the social policy field have been relatively limited and several projects are currently being wound up. Support has been provided for training of social workers in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia and to foster home care of children in Serbia-Montenegro and Croatia.

The fact that projects within this area are being finalised is connected with EU harmonisation in which other areas such as agriculture, environment and the financial sector are emphasised.

In Croatia and Serbia-Montenegro, current programmes within the social sector will be concluded. Possible support to alternatives to institutional care for children in Albania will be explored in the future.

Current support includes the development of social services and social insurance in Croatia and the strengthening of management within the social sector in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In addition there is ongoing support to penal reform, especially for young people. A UNICEF programme for reform of young offenders' care is ongoing which includes training of staff – social workers and psychosocial support staff – and activities aimed at facilitating the young peoples' reintroduction into society after institutional placement.

In Belarus, Ukraine and Central Asia more extensive development cooperation within the social sector is underway.

In **Belarus**, with several ongoing activities within the social sector, support is provided for two major projects aimed at care of children outside institutions as well as projects concerning trafficking and drug abuse.

In **Ukraine** several projects are underway with a clear gender perspective aimed at establishing good quality cooperation between women and men. Within the project entitled *Oleg*, focus is on changes of stereotype gender roles and the development of men's role as fathers, their health and good personal and professional cooperation with women.

Here Sida is also supporting a project aimed at the prevention of HIV and other STIs in the group men who have sexual relations with men. In addition, activities to enhance knowledge and management of social services are underway.

In **Moldova, Armenia, Tajikistan** and **Kyrgyzstan**, Sida finances projects aimed at the development of new forms of social work as alternatives to institutional care for vulnerable children and young people. Penal reform is also supported in **Kyrgyzstan** and **Kazakhstan**.

Activities for people vulnerable to trafficking are supported in Russia, Moldova, Belarus, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan.

In **Georgia** a project for women is underway (implemented by Woman to Woman) which includes inputs for women's psychosocial health.

In **Turkey** work is more concentrated around human rights, and especially women vulnerable to honour-related violence. Also here Sida supports activities against trafficking and to support its victims. In Turkey, there is also a cooperation project between the municipalities of Ordu and Botkyrka in Sweden where the focus is on care of the elderly.

Target groups for activities in Europe

Children

Vulnerable children placed in institutions are often the focus of Swedish cooperation in Eastern and Southeast Europe. The expressed aim is to support the development of foster care, the best case scenario being family reunion or local care in smaller units. Children in institutions are a major problem throughout the region, which is reflected in the relevant cooperation strategy. The introduction of alternative methods to institutional care is one area in which a number of different activities have been implemented for a longer period of time and where Swedish experience and knowledge is extensive.

People with disabilities

Disabled people are another important target group. Sida's activities within this area were surveyed in 2004. In EUROPE's case activities are often aimed at enabling disabled people to participate in working life. Projects with this emphasis are often connected to the Swedish Labour Market Board and implemented by regional labour market committees. Work is generally aimed at developing the labour market and establishing job centres.

Drug addicts and offenders

Drug addicts and offenders are other target groups where a number of implementing agencies, for example CRIS-Sweden, the Prison and Probation Service, the Department of Social Work at Stockholm and Umeå Universities are involved.

Women

Women form an important target group for many activities, often in connection with trafficking but also in the form of capacity building activities, for example to assist Turkish women in their struggle against violence aimed at themselves and their children.

Men

One gender project is aimed specifically at men, Oleg (no. 44 in the matrix) and works to change stereotyped gender roles, strengthen men in their role as fathers and support men in crisis.

Young people

Many of EUROPE's activities are aimed at young people; alternatives to institutional placement and social work with young offenders are examples of these. Other activities are aimed more directly at the prevention of drug abuse, violence and criminality. Sporting activities are one channel to young people and Norrbottens Basketball Club is a Swedish cooperating partner in a drug prevention project in St Petersburg. In the West Balkans several activities are underway aimed at counteracting the social, economic and political marginalisation of young people.

The elderly

Elderly people do not appear very often as a target group for EUROPE Department activities. However in Moldova and Turkey projects are underway aimed at older people (no. 28 and no. 76 in the matrix).

Important cooperating partners

Some important partners:

- The Department of Social Work at Stockholm University has implemented a large number of projects within the social sector in the Baltic States – training of managers and staff, social services centre, children's homes, protected housing for women and children. These projects have been completed and evaluated. The development of social services in St Petersburg is underway with several ongoing projects; others concern modernising social work in various ways in Moscow, Armenia, Belarus and Kyrgyzstan. This Department is currently implementing seven projects in Europe.
- Zenit International, with connections to the Mid-Sweden University in Östersund, implements projects aimed at the development of the social service sector in Russia, introduces new working methods in Moldova and supports administrative development in Ukraine. Zenit International is currently implementing six projects.
- Consultants with framework agreements implement projects in countries such as Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.
- The National Association for a Drug-free Society (RNS), Adoptions-centrum, the Labour market Board, the Noaks Ark-Red Cross Foundation and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) are examples of other cooperating partners in this area.

Cultural and geographic proximity

The reasons behind the extensive social sector cooperation in Europe are connected, self-evidently, to the cultural and geographic proximity of these countries. Swedish social sector experience is possible to apply here to a greater degree and lends itself, in cooperation with local actors, to transfer to eastern European conditions. This applies whether activities concern health insurance reforms, higher education within the field, legislation or attitude modification activities for the care of disabled children. This cultural and geographical proximity also facilitates the work of representatives of the Swedish resource base and Swedish expertise directly with these issues in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Gender perspective

All Sida activities, programmes and projects must be analysed from a gender perspective before they are initiated. One requirement of every development input supported is that it must contain clear, achievable targets concerning the increase of gender equality. Consequently Sida holds a continuous dialogue with its various cooperating partners in order to highlight gender equality issues.

According to one representative of the unit who was interviewed, the previous view of children as a general group is changing so that the needs of girls and boys are identified and defined separately. EUROPE makes clearly stated demands as concerns the gender perspective and attempts to move Sida's development forward in this area. Support to the network Angel Coalition's work against trafficking and the rehabilitation of vulnerable women and children in Russia are some examples.

Project Oleg is another case where Sida tries to encourage an active father role and emphasises the importance of both parents. This project also includes support to men in crisis.

Evaluations

Two evaluations of activities within the social sector in Europe have been implemented: *Social Policy and Community Social Service Development Project in Lithuania*, Sida Evaluation 04/12, and *Social and Health Sector Projects in Russia*, Sida Evaluation 04/17.

Extensive activities in Lithuania which include the construction of 14 municipal social services centres 1997–2002 were aimed at the organisation of social work. One target was to build up a new type of social work which included families and networks in order to support capacity for self help and thereby offer alternatives to long term institutional care.

The evaluation observed that the programme has contributed to both improved social services in the country as well as to a growing understanding of the need to prioritise the development of locally based social services.

As compared to 1998 the public, the police and parents of disabled children now exhibit a much greater understanding of how to work with these children in day centres instead of placing them in institutions, state the evaluators. Attitudes towards disabled people have changed now they are out in society.

Similarly attitudes have changed so that long term institutional placement is no longer regarded as a solution for children from problematic home environments. This insight encourages social workers to improve their knowledge in order to rebuild family networks. “Stockholm University has done a remarkable job in training the heads and staff at the centres to deliver more effective and dignified forms of treatment”, write the evaluators.

However, all this has not been achieved without any hitches. One major problem has been lack of financial support from the 14 municipalities. Employees – especially at the beginning of the programme – lacked the necessary qualifications for working with special client groups and deficiencies in the systematic assessment of individual cases have been a challenge for many of these social service centres.

In the evaluation of 24 projects within the health/social sectors in Northwest Russia it was stated that projects within the social sector focused on laying the foundations of system changes, but have only managed to create new systems and structures to a limited extent.

Even if the evaluation indicates that the work of the Swedish consultants has been of good standard, knowledge of leadership and transformation activities has been lacking in certain, more complex, projects in the social sector.

Projects functioning within existing frameworks possess the greatest chance of sustainability. Those that involve decision makers, include cooperation with the university and focus on *training the trainers* provide an extremely efficient method of enhancing capacity, according to the evaluation. Practical training that can be quickly absorbed into institutions also increases preconditions for sustainability.

The evaluators also felt that study trips could be utilised in a much more determined fashion in order to further increase their effect. Links between work at grassroots level, legislative reforms and institutional level also need to be strengthened.

Department for Latin America, RELA

Interest has also been expressed from Latin America in Nordic social sector experience.

This region is characterised by the fact that poverty remains or, in certain cases, is actually on the increase in spite of positive economic

development in many countries. The gap between the rich and the poor is expanding and the majority of the region's poor people live in middle income countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Chile.

Another characteristic is that several countries, such as Brazil, Uruguay and Chile are currently led by left wing or social democratic governments. Latin Americans, who have lived in exile in countries such as Sweden and consequently are aware of the Swedish welfare model, have returned to their home countries and taken up various positions in society.

This is one of the reasons why there is currently a demand for knowledge support within the social sector from Latin America. One expression of this is the cooperation project with the UN agency ECLAC (Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean) that has developed since traditional recipes for poverty alleviation through economic growth have proved insufficient in the region.

One input into the discussion concerns the efficiency of direct grants in relationship to a more general welfare system. The World Bank is primarily interested in social security systems with special activities for identified target groups, while the Nordic welfare system in most cases is characterised by its universal character, something that counteracts lock-in and marginal effects and contributes to the legitimacy of the entire system.

A study of the Nordic welfare model's development and the possibility of transferring parts of it to a Latin American context will be presented at a regional ECLAC conference and will form the basis of continued discussions in the search for alternative models for Latin Americas social sector systems.

ECLAC Project:

Inclusion of the Nordic Model in the debate concerning reform of social protection schemes in Latin America and the Caribbean

The project was initiated with a study of the Nordic welfare model's development and the possibility of transferring parts of it into a Latin American context. This study has been carried out by Eero Carroll of SOFI, the Institute for Social Research and Joakim Palme from the Institute for Future Studies. This describes the history and growth of the Nordic welfare model, takes a holistic approach to the social security system and transfers, and indicates what might be of interest to Latin America.

This report was presented to ECLAC and leading policy makers at the beginning of 2006 in order to initiate discussions which may eventually lead to political reforms at national level.

In addition to this report, the project consists of financing for a research assistant for ECLAC for one year and Swedish participation in panel discussions during ECLAC's sessions in 2005-2006.

Five country studies are to be established during the project using applicability analyses on the Nordic model in Latin America. The activity stretches over a total of 25 months from June 2005 and Sida has contributed MSEK 2.5.

Another ongoing project is a study concerning tax reforms in Central America where the aim is to present a package solution: if people and companies are to be motivated to pay taxes they must be able to see clearly exactly what the taxes are used for. The project's aim is to identify a package of measures touching on both the revenue and expenses sides of the budget in order to create a stronger and more efficient public sector.

Discussions on pensions systems are also underway in Latin America. In 2006 an international Sida course was organised on this issue. Experience of the Swedish pension reform is of interest to ongoing reform efforts in the region.

Save the Children has also run, with Sida support, social sector activities in Latin America for many years including their children's protection centres known as Defensorías Municipales del Niño – Demunas – that offer rights-based help and support to children and families in local society. More than 600 such centres were established during a ten year period in Peru. Experience from these has been transferred to Chile and Paraguay. Swedish Save the Children's support was concluded in 2002, however the Demunas live on.

On Cuba, to which an extremely limited amount of development cooperation is channelled concentrating on economic reforms, human rights and ideas for change, the Department of Social Work at Gothenburg University cooperates with a newly started social worker training course at the University of Havana. Cooperation includes student and lecturer exchanges between the two countries as well as research cooperation. This has been underway since 1998 and Sida has financed a joint research project on professional social work theories and methods, care of especially vulnerable groups plus gender and social work. This project has resulted in a course text book on social work, published in 2005.

In summary there is an interest and a demand within the region as concerns concepts and knowledge within the social sector. Systems and management training are the central elements of several of the activities run by the Latin America Department; however other target groups include children, drug abusers and women and children at risk for violence in the family.

One issue for the future is how development cooperation is to be run in this region in the future – is it to be concentrated on the absolutely poorest countries or are there resources to support poor people in the countries that are a little richer, and if there are resources available, how are they to be used?

The social sector could be an important area for development cooperation between Sweden and the countries of Latin America. There should be sufficiently appropriate Swedish experience and knowledge to channel in the form of concepts and inspiration. Even if extensive, direct institutional cooperation similar to that operated in Eastern Europe is hardly possible for cultural and practical reasons.

Department for Africa, AFRA

Several of the activities identified by the survey with the help of the methods reported in Chapter 3, are administered by the Regional HIV/AIDS Team stationed at the Embassy in Lusaka, Zambia.

Several of these are aimed at children who have been orphaned or are in some other way at risk due to the AIDS pandemic. In the UN MDG Report in 2005 the growing number of orphaned children in Sub-Saharan Africa is stated as a social problem never before experienced on the continent.

The Team in Lusaka participates in the financing of three larger scale regional programmes that support at-risk children based on a holistic approach: Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPSSI), Hope for Africa Children Initiative (HACI) and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund).

Social security in Africa

Support to the African Union, AU, in cooperation with Norway, includes a component on social security.

This support covers two programmes:

- Network Infrastructure and e-Governance Project
- Enhancement of the AU Commission's technical and institutional capacity within the areas working life, employment opportunities and social protection and welfare.

The aim of Programme Two is to contribute technical advisory services within the areas employment opportunities and social welfare for at-risk groups, support selected AU conferences within these areas and promote the adoption of policies and strategies that strengthen the work force, especially women in Africa's informal sector.

"Exploring the Feasibility of a Social Protection System in Africa" is the title of the project that is most relevant to this survey.

The goals of this project:

- To develop and promote social protection policies and strategies in Africa.
- To harmonize social safety net systems in Africa.
- To disseminate information on best practices for social protection policies in Africa.
- To contribute to the debate within Africa on the role of basic social protection to support the poor and socially excluded. This is to be carried out through studies of existing social protection systems, including traditional types, through exchange of experience and by developing a common framework for basic social security in Africa.

The programme is to be implemented 2005–2007. Sida will contribute SEK 14 700 000.

REPSSI works with capacity building as concerns psychosocial support within organisations, based on the view that these organisations in turn will develop the capacities of extended families and communities to offer psychosocial support to children and young people affected by HIV/AIDS.

HACI provides groups and networks that help orphans and vulnerable children in a number of African countries with technical, programme, financial and management support.

UNICEF runs a programme for the protection of the rights of children in Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Guidelines and good examples as concerns child protection and implementation of orphans' rights are to be established. The second programme will, in addition to supporting legislation, social work and advisory services, help with the establishment of a rapid assessment, analysis and action plan for orphans and vulnerable children in 17 Sub-Saharan countries.

The fifth input concerns psychosocial support to orphans through Botswana Christian AIDS Intervention Programme (BOCAIP).

The Team in Lusaka also partially finances a regional programme for home care through national Red Cross organisations in ten African countries and a social scientific research programme in cooperation with African research organisations. The latter will be further described in the chapter on research.

One bilateral development cooperation programme for the support of the health sector in Mali also contains a social component. Programme PRODESS-2, 2005–2009, which is run in partnership with Holland, is administered within DESO/HEALTH.

The aims of this social programme include poverty reduction, increased employment opportunities, decreased gender inequality and sustainable development for all. Five projects have been designed for the attainment of these targets.

PRODESS-2 applies a clear poverty focus, states Sida in its Assessment Memo. Through parallel activities in the health and social sectors, poor and vulnerable groups will be reached, groups such as disabled people, the elderly, women and children in difficult circumstances who are vulnerable to medical problems such as injuries caused by giving birth, TB and HIV/AIDS.

The African Union is supported by Sida, in cooperation with Norway, in areas such as the development of social protection and welfare in Africa.

Many activities in Africa state vulnerable children as their target group, especially children affected by the consequences of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. However activities also demonstrate a more general character aiming at legislation reform and capacity building for social protection, social work and professionals in the field.

Department for Asia, ASIA

In ASIA the following social sector activities have been identified:

In West Bank-Gaza, Sida contributes to a programme for the rehabilitation of disabled people with special focus on children. The aim is to protect disabled people's rights and change attitudes so that Palestinian society takes responsibility for disabled people's rights and services.

In the MENA Region (Middle East and North Africa) a programme run by Penal Reform International, PRI, is supported focusing on child protection in the legal system – the Juvenile Justice Programme – for young people in five different countries. The programme includes the training of personnel.

In Thailand and Burma a programme for prevention of drug abuse is underway among the tribes of the Golden Triangle.

Department for Infrastructure and Economic Cooperation, INEC

Employment and the labour market is one of the areas the Swedish government specially emphasised within development cooperation for 2006, this is stated in the Budget Bill (Prop. 2005/2006:1, Allocation 7). This also occurred in 2005 and in a communication to the Government concerning Sida's activities in the area of employment opportunities and labour market (2005–05–13), the DG of Sida writes:

“Its labour force is the single most important productive asset for most poor countries. Investment in health, education and social security, with special focus on poor and vulnerable groups in society, is of central importance for increasing the employment opportunities and productivity of poor women and men.”

Sida supports a number of activities aimed at increased employment opportunities, including several projects in the Palestinian Administrative Area whose goal is to create employment opportunities for young people. Marginalised young people, usually young men, have been identified as both security risks and a major social problem in the 2005 UN MDG report. Unemployment that occurs due to conflict situations can, in turn, worsen the conflict as young, unemployed men (most often) form a possible recruitment base for armed groups.

Another project in a similar spirit is a government programme in Bolivia aimed at counteracting unemployment among the poorest groups and consequently decreasing the potential for social conflict. This project is administered by RELA.

One method of creating more long term employment opportunities is to build up well functioning job centre systems. Sida is financing such efforts in Sri Lanka and North Africa.

Women in the informal sector are often especially vulnerable and their situation on the labour market must be paid more attention writes Sida's DG to the Swedish Government. Knowledge about their situation and about the informal sector generally – its productivity, deficiencies and opportunities – is needed in order to be able to understand the prevailing conditions in low income countries where the informal sector dominates. Support to WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment) is emphasised. WIEGO operates international research on informal sector productivity and also acts as a network for local and regional programmes concerning poverty reduction through employment opportunities and labour market activities in the informal sector. Social protection is one of WIEGO's programme areas (administered by DESO/HÄLSO).

In Russia special projects are supported aimed at facilitating disabled people's access to the labour market as well as projects working with unemployed people and young people interested in sports. Support to these activities is administered by EUROPE.

Two programmes connected to the social sector are administered by INEC. The first is programme support to International Labour Organisation, ILO, for 2005 and 2006. ILO's programme for development cooperation aims at creating opportunities for productive work on free, safe, dignified and equal conditions. Social security and social dialogue are two strategic targets.

ILO's Development Cooperation Programme

Sida supports ILO's programme for development cooperation. Allocations amount to MSEK 25 for the one-year trial period of 2006.

The Swedish grant is focussed on reduction of poverty through the promotion of rights at workplaces, employment creation measures and the strengthening of analysis capacity and methods development. This is to be achieved through eight proposed projects.

Two of these are more definitely aimed at social policies: Child labour with links to young people's labour and expansion of social insurance in Ghana and Senegal.

Sida's programme support is aimed at ensuring ILO's existing infrastructure and network and is used efficiently to reduce poverty. All eight projects show a clear poverty focus, operations are already underway and are focussed on poor countries and especially vulnerable groups such as women, informal labour force and, workers from indigenous peoples and children.

The second programme is Labour Market Dialogue, a project including cooperation between the labour market parties in Sweden and their equivalent in other countries. The aim is to contribute to the development of labour markets – in the first phase in five countries. The point of departure is to place knowledge and commitment at the disposal of labour market parties in the developing world. Programme operations consist of country programmes and theme programmes. One example of a theme programme is a special focus on HIV/AIDS issues.

Target groups for INEC projects include unemployed young people, disabled people plus women employed in the informal sector. Cooperation often occurs at the general level, this may be connected to employment opportunity creation measures, creating a system of job centres, research or capacity building.

Department for Research Cooperation, SAREC

UNRISD, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, is Sida's major partner as concerns social sector research using a development perspective.

UNRISD is an independent UN agency aimed at multidisciplinary research on the social dimensions of development. This institute is the only UN agency assigned to this task. It is not connected to any other specialised UN agency and consequently not affected by bureaucratic or political constraints.

UNRISD was founded in 1963 and the cooperation between Sida's research unit SAREC and this organisation stretches back 30 years.

During the 1960s the UN emphasised a new manner of approaching development in which "purely economic indicators of progress were seen to provide only limited insight and might conceal as much as they indicate". UNRISD achieved this over decades of pioneering work by developing social indicators that could be utilised to broaden the development discussion.

Since then the Institute has worked to assert a holistic view and a multi-disciplinary approach as concerns social development. Research has, in many cases, been aimed at decision-making processes, often social forces in conflict; the winners and losers when economies grow, social contracts are broken and communities change.

UNRISD is mandated to carry out research concerning the relationships between the economic and social dimensions of development. In line with this is research on the financing of social policies in a broad perspective, on the privatisation and commercialisation of public services – how do economic growth and liberalisation affect the social dimensions? How do social and economic development reinforce each other?

During the period 2005–2009, UNRISD will focus on six programme areas, of which social policies and development is one. Under this heading subjects such as social institutions and poverty reduction, financing of social policies, global social policies, migration and social welfare plus HIV/AIDS will be the focus of research.

Sida contributes annual financing to an amount of MSEK 10 to UNRISD. In addition Sida also supports specific projects. One such project is the conference applying a research perspective to social policies and equality organised by SAREC and UNRISD in February 2006 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Another is the follow up of the Fourth United Nations Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 with an analysis of women's situation: "Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World", to which Sida contributed MSEK 5.

The results of this study were released in New York in March 2005 and were presented at an international seminar in Stockholm in October 2005. In December it was released in Canada and hopefully these results will filter into policy and decision-making circles.

A third research project was underway 2000–2005, *Social Policy in a Development Context*. To date this has resulted in five books and a further five are in the pipeline. A continuation of this project is planned with the aim of constructing a social index for the analysis of how efficiently governments work to achieve social development in their countries.

The future looks bright for research within the social sector area, observes the representative of SAREC who was interviewed for this survey.

It is very clear that a social sector project here and another there is not sufficient. Clearly defined policy frameworks are necessary and con-

sequently proper research is essential. Activities must be based on knowledge; consequently research is an important part of development cooperation. Complex social conditions require social scientific research if activities, even those of a technical nature, are to fulfil their aim.

Social scientific research is still an under-prioritised area among regions and donors. However an increasing number of actors, including the World Bank, are realising that conditions must be studied before policies are designed. Consequently this type of research is actually gaining ground.

Continued support to UNRISD is currently under preparation. Probably the organisation will be granted support for a one year period while waiting for the results of a planned evaluation in 2006.

If the evaluation confirms the positive picture of a specialised, competent research agency, support to UNRISD may increase. In any case some type of cooperation between Sida and UNRISD will continue.

Sida also supports other research institutions, for example the research councils Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, CLACSO, and Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO, in Central and Latin America respectively, who in turn support research that may touch on social aspects of development cooperation.

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, CODESRIA, and the Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa, OSSREA, are social scientific research programmes in Africa in which certain projects are included in the social sector. Research programmes are supported by SAREC, however the support itself is administered by the Regional HIV/AIDS Team at the Embassy in Lusaka, Zambia.

In addition AFRA and the Policy and Methods Department (POM) jointly support Participation, Power and Change within International Development Studies, IDS, at the University of Sussex in England.

In summary it can be observed that in most research programmes supported by Sida there are, naturally enough, elements of social issues that may indirectly affect the design of social policies in partner countries.

Cooperation with UNRISD, the UN agency for multidisciplinary research on the social dimensions of development, has been well developed for an extended period of time. In addition Sida supports social scientific research councils in Central and Latin America and in Africa, plus a department within International Development Studies, IDS at the University of Sussex.

Locally administered activities

Many of Sida's activities are administered by embassies in partner countries. A questionnaire concerning ongoing social sector activities was sent to all integrated embassies. Below are the answers received that fit within the scope of the survey:

South Africa: Sida supports cooperation between the Swedish National Board of Institutional Care (SiS) and Northern Cape and Child and Youth Residential Care Programme, Department of Social Services and Population Development (DSSPD), with the aim of supporting the development of institutions for compulsory care and treatment of children and young offenders in Northern Cape Province. The programme was initiated in 1998 and the planned phase out is for 2008. It contains transfer of knowledge and competence between SiS and DSSPD in which Swedish experts lead workshops and South African staff visit insti-

tutions in Sweden. Upper management in both countries also exchange study visits.

West Bank/Gaza: Via a trust fund through the World Bank, Sida supports “Emergency Services Support Program.” The World Bank channels support to ministries who are responsible for social issues in order to contribute to basic social services for the Palestinian people. Support is not utilised to pay salaries. Sweden has contributed to this programme since 2002.

Sri Lanka: Sida supports UNICEF’s country programme that includes social services for vulnerable groups. The aim of one sub-programme “Protection of children and women sub-programme” is stated as – to contribute to the elimination of child abuse, particularly sexual abuse and domestic labour, to mitigate the effects of the conflict and protect and support the realisation of the rights of children and women most affected by the conflict, and to support the protection of women against violence and abuse.¹⁸

Within the *children’s protection* area, *District Child Protection Committees* have been established and strengthened in all 25 districts in cooperation with relevant partners in the country. The network of *Children’s and women’s police desks* has been expanded as a part of a wider reform of the police force.

Focus is on the *psychosocial treatment* of children who have suffered physical abuse. This includes UNICEF support to a rehabilitation centre including therapy and counselling services for traumatised children and the training of professionals within the area.

Children’s protection also includes activities aimed at the reform of the *legal process* in order to make it more child-friendly and so that it does not further traumatise children who have suffered physical abuse.

China: Sida supports, via the Embassy Fund, a project entitled “Combating Domestic Violence”, run by the Network and Research Center for Combating Domestic Violence of the China Law Society. The project was initiated in the spring of 2003 and phase out is planned for spring 2006. The project target is to expand the network, establish a database and implement gender-oriented training inputs for legislators.

Kenya: in the Country Strategy for Development Cooperation with Kenya 2004 – 2008, it is emphasised that Sweden would like to expand support to children’s rights. In the current strategy for support to UNICEF, children’s protection is stated as an area in which Sweden can contribute to the extension of UNICEF capacity and to enriching the programme with Swedish experience.

Consequently a large part of Sida’s support to UNICEF in Kenya is dedicated to the specific “Child protection and HIV/AIDS programme” where the overall goal is to contribute to children’s protection from violence, physical abuse, exploitation, discrimination and HIV/AIDS through support to a protective network for the most vulnerable children. This is implemented via several different projects including “Gender violence and exploitation”, “Children orphaned by AIDS” and “Juvenile Justice”.

Tanzania: Sida also supports UNICEF here through “Working with Adolescent and Young People and Reaching out to the Most Vulnerable Children from 2002 – 2006.”

Two main elements form the centre of this programme: HIV prevention and care and support for the most vulnerable children: “The pro-

¹⁸ In -Depth Assessment, Support to UNICEF’s Sri Lanka Programme 2004–2006, Embassy of Sweden Colombo, 26 May 2004.

gramme holistically addresses issues related to vulnerability risks, mitigation and response, by supporting districts and local communities to organize themselves and share responsibilities in the care, support and protection of most vulnerable children, and developing processes for identifying vulnerability, establishing mechanisms to provide support, while addressing and mitigating factors that increase vulnerability.”

Another input supported by the Swedish Embassy is Dogodogo Centre Street Children Trust’s activities for children in difficult circumstances in Dar es Salaam. Its overall goal is to supply the rapidly growing street children group with protection and education. Five centres in the city offer advisory services, medical care and preparatory school training.

Below are some examples of the achievements of the UNICEF Programme in Tanzania to date:

- Community-based mechanisms for identifying, supporting and following up the most vulnerable children have been initiated in 998 villages in the 11 districts and more than 82,000 of the most vulnerable children have been supported.
- Ongoing policy discussions on establishing a social protection framework for children to ensure access to basic services and safety nets for essential provisions.
- National Orphans and Vulnerable Children/ Most Vulnerable Children guidelines have been adopted.
- The profile of the Department of Social Welfare Department has been raised.
- Developed capacity at all levels in identification of most vulnerable children, vulnerability mapping, community justice facilitation, child care skills and financial management.
- Several key facilitators becoming localized ‘ombudspeople’ for children.
- Swedish support through UNICEF and to the Tanzanian Government has led to a discussion on the need for a social protection policy, inclusive of basic service and safety nets, not only for vulnerable children but for all vulnerable groups. However it is important to note that this discussion is at a very early stage and may change in nature.

Ur sammanställning från ambassaden in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Zambia: the Embassy in Lusaka has supported Save the Children’s programme for children’s rights in Zambia since 2003. Save the Children has identified the following key issues for activities in the region: children vulnerable to physical, emotional and sexual assault and exploitation, children in disaster situations, children affected by HIV/AIDS, disabled children’s right not to be exposed to discrimination, children’s human rights and good governance in the best interest of the child.

Another programme deals with young people within the legal system – the Juvenile Justice Administration Pilot Project – with support to building up the framework of the programme including project advisers.

Guatemala: the Embassy supports UNICEF’s programme “Building a protective and inclusive environment for Guatemalan children and women” which includes activities for at-risk children and young people and for young offenders.

Colombia: Sida supports a UNICEF project concerning child soldiers –preventative activities to stop recruitment as well as special assistance to the demobilisation of children and young people through the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare which develops activities for child protection and support to children and young people who have left illegal, armed groups.

Nicaragua: Sida supports continued social sector development through UNICEF’s country programme in Nicaragua. This includes

capacity building at all levels of society, social communications and mobilisation. In the Assessment Memo it is emphasised that a strong gender perspective must be applied to all activities.

According to the information gained from this survey, vulnerable children appear to be the dominating target group of locally administered activities. Perhaps this is a result of an active search for UNICEF programmes. However activities to promote reforms and capacity building on more general levels have also figured in each country.

Target groups

Vulnerable children and young people form the single most dominating target group for activities within the social sector, especially children at risk to violence and assault, children at risk to trafficking, plus children vulnerable to the consequences of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Children in institutions form an important target group where Swedish expertise in developing alternatives to institutional care is applied worldwide.

Unemployed young people who are at risk of marginalisation form the target group of certain programmes.

A large number of social sector activities are aimed at *professionals* and intend to achieve capacity building. This group includes social workers and administrators, managers and trainers within the social area, as well as professional groups such as the police force and judges.

In addition there are general activities such as support to *public administration development* and the construction of social insurance systems and social services (especially in Eastern Europe) as well as to legislative reform and research.

Women at risk to violence and trafficking are another important target group, *drug abusers* another, where preventative measures are often in focus.

Young offenders form a target group for activities in various parts of the world, often of the type "Juvenile Justice Reform".

The elderly appear as a target group for a few, individual activities.

Men as a specific target group for gender-orientated projects occur in one project in Russia and one project in Ukraine that is aimed at men who have sex with men.

Matrix

On the next page is the matrix showing Sida social sector activities administered by the Department for Democracy and Social Development, the regional departments, the Department for Research Cooperation and the embassies.

Please note that activities run by the Department for Cooperation with NGOs, Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict Management, SEKA/EO, have not been included. Instead they have been summarised previously in this chapter.

Matrix of social sector activities administered by Sida's Department for Democracy and Social Development, the regional departments, the Department for Research Cooperation and the embassies

	Department/ Unit	Area	Sector	Target group	Project content	Cooperating partner local	Cooperating partner in Sweden	Time period	Financ- ing	Allocations
1	DESO/Desa	Global	Democracy/HR	Conference participants from cooperating countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.	Support to conference entitled "Children in Residential Care", Stockholm 12-15 May 2003.		Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	2002-2003	Sida, Ministry for Foreign Affairs	SEK4 900 000
2	DESO/Desa	Central America		Children	Preparation of a regional conference on children's protection and children's rights 2005 or 2006. Three areas in focus: violence, weakened family structures, local social work.		Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	2004	Sida	
3	DESO/Health	Russia	Social	Disabled people	Training of care staff working with disabled people in Leningrad County	Social Committee of Leningrad County	Sörmland County Council – East Europe Committee	2006-2007	Sida	SEK 900 000
4	DESO/Health	Russia	Social		Three year family therapy training in Pskov with support from Estonia		East Europe Committee	2006-2007	Sida	SEK 195 000
5	DESO/Health	Russia	Social		Family therapy training in Kaliningrad with support from Estonia		East Europe Committee	2006-2007	Sida	SEK 195 000
6	DESO/Health	Russia	Social		Family therapy training in St Petersburg with support from Estonia		East Europe Committee	2006-2007	Sida	SEK 155 000

	Department/ Unit	Area	Sector	Target group	Project content	Cooperating partner local	Cooperating partner in Sweden	Time period	Financ- ing	Allocations
7	DESO/Health	Russia	Social		Training of support team for physically abused children in Pskov		East Europe Committee	2006-2007	Sida	SEK 100 000
8	DESO/Health	Russia	Social	Parents of at risk children	Support to parents of at-risk children (children with disabilities) in order to prevent placement in an institution.	Twinning project between Save the Children, local association in Luleå and Murmansk.	Save the Children, local association in Luleå, East Europe Committee	2006-2007	Sida	SEK 470 000
9	DESO/Health	Russia	Social	Teenaged parents	Support to young parents with social problems in Kronstadt outside St Petersburg.		East Europe Committee	2006-2007	Sida	SEK 244 000
10	DESO/Health	Russia	Social	Alcohol abusers	Action Programme against alcohol abuse in Kaliningrad. Project in Kaliningrad County covers several municipalities.		East Europe Committee Vieum - municipalities and county councils in Southern Småland County	2006-2007	Sida	SEK 400 000
11	DESO/Health	Global	Other social services and infrastructure		Partnership with WIEGO, a global network for research, participation, method and policy development within the informal labour market with special focus on women's situation. Support to develop knowledge, methods and policy within the social sector and social security plus labour market and employment issues.			2005-2006	Sida	SEK 4 000 000

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12	DESO/Health		Other social service and infrastructure		Basic support to International Council on Social Welfare, ICSW, a NGO that represents a broad spectrum of national and international member organisations. Works for social welfare and social justice with emphasis on social development and social security.			2005-2007	Sida	SEK 6 900 000
13	DESO/Health	Global	Other social service and infrastructure		Support to the World Bank for the conference "New Frontiers of Social Policy: Development in a Globalizing World", Arusha, Tanzania, 12-15 December, 2005.	World Bank, Dfid, Norwegian and Finnish governments		2005	Sida and cooperat- ing partners	SEK 800 000
14	DESO/Health	Global	Social services /social infrastructure		Survey of Sida's activities in the areas social policies, social services, social protection and social security systems, survey of the Swedish resource base and the major international actors within the field. Translation of report.		Consultant Cristina Josefsson	2005-2006	Sida	SEK 410 000
15	DESO/Health	Global		Women , widows	Production of book describing the situation and living conditions for widows in the developing world. Published in the Sida Studies series.	IDS, Sussex University		2006	Sida	SEK 315 000
16	Europe	Russia , St Petersburg	Social	General public	Photo exhibition on drug prevention in eleven regions of Northwest Russia.	Dialog	RNS, The National Association for a Drug Free Society	2004-2007	Sida	SEK 3 840 000
17	Europe	Russia , St Petersburg	Social	Social workers	Increase knowledge on preventative family therapy and methods for early intervention concerning children with disabilities, emotional and psychosocial problems.	Early Intervention Institute	Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	1997-2007	Sida	SEK 10 770 000
18	Europe	Russia , St Petersburg	Social	Key individuals from social authorities	Social work in St Petersburg. Theoretical education and practical support in order to develop five model centres for social services in St Petersburg.	Social Committee, St Petersburg City	Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	1997-2006	Sida	SEK 54 021 200
19	Europe	Russia , St Petersburg	Social	Prevention of drug abuse	Establish a functioning network of anti-drug training coordinators in St Petersburg and other parts of the Russian Federation.	City Against Drugs, CAD	European Cities Against Drugs, ECAD	2005-2008	Sida	SEK 3 800 000

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20	Europe	Northwest Russia	Social	Police, social workers, teachers, youth leaders and others involved in drug prevention	Increase awareness of risks and effects of drug use through <i>Drug Box</i> containing printed information material on drugs and alcohol.	ECAD in St Petersburg/ Ministry of Education in Kronstadt	European Cities Against Drugs in cooperation with RNS	1998-2005	Sida	SEK 8 501 000
21	Europe	Russia , St Petersburg	Social	Key individuals from labour market institutions and organisations of the disabled	Integration of disabled people into the labour market.	Committee of Labour and Social Protection, St Petersburg	Stensta Center, Kristinehamn	1999-2007	Sida	SEK 8 038 400
22	Europe	Russia , St Petersburg	Social	Social workers, judges for young offenders	Social work with young offenders. Training of 20 social workers and 10 judges in the psychosocial background and family situation assessment of young criminals.	Committee for Youth Policy, St Petersburg	Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	2001-2005	Sida	SEK 17 490 000
23	Europe	Russia , Leningrad Region	Social	Vulnerable children	Social work with vulnerable children. Phase Two (2002-2005) focuses on professional help for disabled children and the development of local foster home care for vulnerable children.	Committee of Social Affairs, Leningrad County	MaFo Consulting AB	1998-2005	Sida	SEK 11 722 000
24	Europe	Russia , Pskov Region	Social	Administrators and social workers	Development of social services sector and introduction of modern methods into social work.	Committee of Social Protection, Pskov County	Zenit International, Östersund	1998-2007	Sida	SEK 4 000 000
25	Europe	Russia , Pskov Region	Social	Children and young people in institutions	Facilitating the move out from institutions through the training of staff, children and young people.	Education Committee of Pskov County	Adoptionscentrum	2002-2005	Sida	SEK 2 375 000
26	Europe	Russia , Moscow	Social	Street children	Develop the use of networking methods for social work with at-risk children.	Ministry of Labour and Social Development	Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	2000-2005	Sida	SEK 9 321 000
27	Europe	Russia , Vologda Region	Social	Training of social worker trainers	Promote the development of professional social work through training of social work trainers.	Department of Labour and Social Development in Vologda County	Zenit International, Östersund	2000-2007	Sida	SEK 1 132 900

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28	Europe	Russia , Archangel Region	Social	Disabled children	Integration of disabled children into the regular school system in the region and into normal family life	Archangel Municipality	Västernorrland County Council/Lunconsult AB	2001-2005	Sida	SEK 4 144 000
29	Europe	Russia , Archangel Region	Social	Vulnerable families	Training of specialists and students within social work in preventative work and early intervention in dysfunctional families.	Northern State Medical University, Archangel	Umeå University	2004-2008	Sida	SEK 4 572 000
30	Europe	Russia , Murmansk Region	Social	Families, drug addicts, disabled children	Transfer of knowledge to administrators and social workers concerning family planning, family health, drug abuse and support to disabled children.	Social Committee, Murmansk County	Luleå Municipality	1999-2007	Sida	SEK 15 183 000
31	Europe	Russia , Murmansk Region	Social	Social worker students	Training of social workers – emphasis on pedagogical and academic capacity within social worker programmes in Murmansk Region.	Murmansk State Technological University, Kola Branch of Petrozavodsk University in Apatity	Umeå University	2002-2005	Sida	SEK 6 459 000
32	Europe	Russia , Murmansk Region	Social	Families with disabled children	Transfer of knowledge to support the establishment of parental groups and other support functions for families with disabled children.	Murmansk Regional Education Committee	Fyrisgården, Uppsala		Sida	SEK 1 897 000
33	Europe	Russia , Moscow	Social	Disabled people	Development of rehabilitation and other active labour market programmes for disabled people.	Ministry of Labour and Social Development	Labour Market Board	2003-2007	Sida	SEK 12 535 000
34	Europe	Russia , St Petersburg	Social	Offenders	Pilot survey concerning the possibility of setting up a KRIS department and a centre for rehabilitation of ex- offenders.		KRIS	2005-2006	Sida	SEK 1 200 000

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35	Europe	Russia, Moscow	Social	Trafficking victims	Contribute to the work against trafficking and to rehabilitate vulnerable victims through a centre that offers safe return and rehabilitation to women and child victims.	Angel Coalition	Kvinnoforum	2003-2005	Sida	SEK 2 604 000
36	Europe	Russia, Moscow	Social	Vulnerable children	Improve opportunities for Russian authorities at federal and local levels to develop and implement protection for vulnerable children in Russia.	Ministry of Health and Social Development, the World Bank, UNICEF	Consultant	2004-2007	Sida	SEK 822 000
37	Europe	Russia, Leningrad Region	Social	Unemployed youth	Sports and employment opportunities. Training of youth leaders in the motivation of unemployed youth to take part in sports activities in order to prevent drug abuse and criminality.	Committee of Labour and Social Development, Leningrad	Labour Market Board, regionally in Stockholm and Värmland County	1999-2007	Sida	SEK 3 845 000
38	Europe	Russia, St Petersburg	Social	Young people	Counteract increased drug abuse by young people in two districts of St Petersburg.	Admiraltejskij district, Gertzen University	Norrbottens Basket	2005-2009	Sida	SEK 4 100 000
39	Europe	Russia, Archangel Region	Social	Families	Transfer of knowledge between Sundsvall Municipality and a new family centre. Target is to support families and prevent possible future institutional placement of children.	Committee for Women, Families and Children, Regional Administration of Archangel.	Sundsvall Municipality	2001-2003	Sida	SEK 2 886 000
40	Europe	Russia, Kaluga Region	Social	Social workers	Support to strengthening the capacity of the social agencies to offer continuous training to staff within the social sector and to network with neighbouring regions. Four model centres receive support. Final phase emphasises children's needs.	Social Committee, Kaluga County	Zenit International, Östersund	1999-2004	Sida	SEK 6 313 000
41	Europe	Russia, Karelia	Social	Social workers	Support to strengthen university education for social workers. Teachers from the Pedagogic University in Petzavadosk participate in seminars concerning attitudes, working methods and cooperation between social institutions.	Karelia State Pedagogical University	Department of Social Work, Umeå University	2001-2003	Sida	SEK 3 541 000

	Department/ Unit	Area	Sector	Target group	Project content	Cooperating partner local	Cooperating partner in Sweden	Time period	Financing	Allocations
42	Europe	Russia, Kaliningrad Region	Social	Social workers	Development of social services sector in region. 120 social workers and key administrators from all districts in the region will be trained and receive support in the establishment of development plans for each district.	Social Committee, Kaliningrad County	Kalmar Municipality, SamKan Development AB.	2000-2005	Sida	SEK 6 295 000
43	Europe	Russia, St Petersburg	Social	Elderly and disabled people	Modern technology and social services are combined to prevent institutional care of elderly and disabled people. Within this project, security alarms are installed in 700 households and social workers and healthcare staff are trained in assessing needs and using the alarm system.	City Geriatrics Centre, St Petersburg	Maria-Gamla Stan City Council, Stockholm	2000-2003	Sida	SEK 1 053 000
44	Europe	Moldova	HR/Democracy	Women vulnerable to trafficking	Cooperation project aimed at trafficking of women, focus on return and reintegration.	IOM Moldova		2001-2005	Sida	SEK 6 000 000
45	Europe	Moldova		Drug addicts	Drug prevention NGO activities in Balti.	NGO Resource Center	RNS, The National Association for a Drug Free Society	2003-2005	Sida	SEK 1 640 000
46	Europe	Moldova	Social	Children and families	Establishment and implementation of systems for child and family protection.	UNICEF Moldova	UNICEF, Ragnar Götetam	2002-2005	Sida	SEK 2 250 000
47	Europe	Moldova	Social	Children and teenagers	Promotion of a new type of social work for the most vulnerable, neglected and institutionalised children in three regions.	Moldovan authorities from local to ministry level.	Zenith International AB in cooperation with Mid-Sweden University	1998-2005	Sida	SEK 10 670 000
48	Europe	Moldova	Social	Elderly and disabled people	Promotion of a new type of social work for the most vulnerable in the population, elderly and disabled people in three regions. Seminars, follow up and training at workplaces.	Moldovan authorities from local to ministry level	Zenith International AB in cooperation with Mid-Sweden University	1999-2005	Sida	SEK 12 792 000
49	Europe	Moldova	Socially sustainable economic development	Rural populations especially children in institutions.	Social investment fund, including the introduction of new working methods in the social sector and quality improvement of basic social services for rural populations, especially the most vulnerable children in institutions.	Moldova Social Investment Fund	World Bank/ Zenith International/ Stockholm University	1998-2009	Sida	SEK 45 900 000

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50	Europe	Armenia	Social	Children	Create local alternatives to institutional care for children. Support to a pilot centre and staff training.	Ministry of Education and Science	Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	1999-2004	Sida, the World Bank	SEK 5 478 000
51	Europe	Armenia	Labour market	Disabled people	Social rehabilitation of disabled people on the labour market. Part of a larger project.	Ministry of Social Security	Labour Market Board	1999-2003	Sida	SEK 10 250 000
52	Europe	Georgia	Gender/ Civil society	Women	Support to project for women including activities to promote women's psychosocial health.	Woman to Woman		2002-2006	Sida	SEK 18 211 000
53	Europe	Georgia	Prison service		Preparatory visit for possible tripartite cooperation between Georgia, Estonia and Sweden in preparation for Georgia's penal reform process.	Ministry of Justice	Swedish Prison and Probation Service	2005	Sida	SEK 184 000
54	Europe	Belarus	Social	Children and young people	Open care for children and young people including support to training of social workers and development of system for foster care.	Ministry of Education	Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	2004-2006	Sida	SEK 11 470 000
55	Europe	Belarus	Social	Children	Institutional reform for younger orphans. To improve their rights and opportunities for adoption within the country, to prepare them for a life outside an institution, to increase the number of foster parents.	Adoptionscentrum, Ministry of Education	Adoptionscentrum	2003-2008	Sida	SEK 8 870 000
56	Europe	Belarus	Social	People who are HIV positive	Social support within the HIV/Aids area, strengthening preventative activities among at-risk groups and those already infected.	NGO Positive Movement	Noaks Ark	Starts 2005	Sida	To be decided
57	Europe	Belarus	Social	People vulnerable to trafficking	Fighting trafficking through legislation and prosecution, protection and reintegration of vulnerable individuals.	Ministry of the Interior, authorities and NGOs.	IOM, International Organisation for Migration	2004-2007	Sida	SEK 9 000 000
58	Europe	Belarus	Social	Young people	Strengthen NGOs' preventative activities.	OO Kalegium, Pinsk	RNS, The National Association for a Drug Free Society	2005-2008	Sida	SEK 6 300 000
59	Europe	Ukraine	Gender	Men	Oleg, a project aimed at changing stereotypical gender roles that prevent men from becoming social fathers and living a good quality private and professional life in cooperation with women. Support to men in crisis.	Men against Violence in Vinnitsa, Women in Media	Springboard Development Consultants	2004-2006	Sida	SEK 4 100 000

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60	Europe	Ukraine	Human rights	Women and children vulnerable to trafficking	Fight trafficking through legislation and prosecution, protection and reintegration of vulnerable individuals plus work preventatively through information in order to increase awareness and change attitudes.	Ministries, government agencies and NGOs in Ukraine	IOM Mission in Ukraine	2003-2006	Sida	SEK 9 000 000
61	Europe	Ukraine	Social protection/health care	Men who have sex with men	Prevent and decrease the spread of HIV and other STIs, and also to increase opportunities to diagnose, care for and support men who have sex with men.	Gay Alliance	Noaks Ark	2005-2008	Sida, EU, Elton John AIDS Foundation	SEK 9 100 000
62	Europe	Ukraine	Social protection/health care	Drug addicts	Study visit for the NGO Convictus to assess opportunities for a project, possible electronic tagging of offenders instead of prison, including young, HIV positive drug abusing criminals.		Convictus	2005-2006	Sida	SEK 300 000
63	Europe	Ukraine	Social services	Children	The development of new methods for working with children with disabilities and young people with substance abuse problems. Including a study visit to Sweden, analysis of existing systems and methods plus practical work in expert teams in Sweden and Ukraine.	Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs, Education, Health and Internal Affairs	Lunconsult AB	2002-2005	Sida	SEK 10 000 000
64	Europe	Ukraine	Social services		Capacity building for public administration for social development and consequently improved social services in the Crimea		UNDP	2003-2005	Sida	SEK 5 000 000
65	Europe	Ukraine	Social services		Capacity building within social services.	Ukrainian Social Investment Fund	Zenit International, Östersund	2003-2006	Sida together with World Bank etc.	SEK 9 030 000

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66	Europe	Tajikistan	Human rights	Young people	Prevent trafficking by increasing awareness within education, media and other societal actors, information to young people.	Local NGOs, educational institutions, state media, Department for the Protection of the Constitutional Rights of Citizens	IOM Tajikistan	2003-2005	Sida	SEK 1 900 000
67	Europe	Tajikistan	Social protection	Children	Pilot project in several regions aimed at ensuring that children are looked after in a family environment instead of in institutions. Develop the capacity of social workers and the financial consequences of the process when institutions are shut down.	National Commission of Child Protection	UNICEF	2004-2006	Sida, UNICEF	SEK 5 330 000
68	Europe	Tajikistan	Social protection	Unemployed people	Work training for especially vulnerable groups.	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	UNDP	2003-2005	Sida	SEK 3 400 000
69	Europe	Tajikistan	Social		Pre-study to the regional strategy for Central Asia on health, education and social security in Tajikistan			2005	Sida	SEK 308 000
70	Europe	Kazakhstan	Democracy/HR	Offenders	Penal reform in Kazakhstan. Training of employees for the development of new methods of social work and preparation for release. Study visit and training in Sweden.	Ministry of Justice	Swedish Prison and Probation Service	2003-2008	Sida	SEK 3 959 000
71	Europe	Kyrgyzstan	Social and health		Study on the analysis of developments within social and health sector in Kyrgyzstan, including recommendations on suitable activities within the social sector to be financed by Sida.		HIFAB	2005	Sida	SEK 200 000
72	Europe	Kyrgyzstan	Democracy/HR	People vulnerable to trafficking	Efficient, rapid, individual help for women, men and children vulnerable to trafficking to return to Kyrgyzstan.	Government agencies at several levels, including several ministries	IOM, International Organisation for Migration	2000-2007	Sida	SEK 5 555 000
73	Europe	Kyrgyzstan	Social	Children	Social work with vulnerable children. Development of new methods for social work with children and their families.	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection/ Association of Social Workers of Kyrgyz Republic	Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	2001-2007	Sida	SEK 7 139 000

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74	Europe	Kyrgyzstan	Democracy/HR	Offenders	Penal reform in Kyrgyzstan. Training of employees for the development of new methods of social work and preparation for release. Study visit and training in Sweden.	Ministry of Justice	Swedish Prison and Probation Service	2003-2008	Sida	SEK 4 677 000
75	Europe	Kyrgyzstan	Social	Children	Support to Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and Association of Social Workers of Kyrgyz Republic to develop a ToR for the project 'Social work with vulnerable children'.	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection/ Association of Social Workers of Kyrgyz Republic		2004	Sida	SEK 358 000
76	Europe	Croatia	Social work	Social workers, university lecturers, advisers at ministerial level	Training and supervision in psychosocial work – supervision of foster parents, including a study visit to Sweden in 2003. Project's aim is to strengthen foster parents' capacity to take care of children who lack proper parental care.	Centre for Social Policy Initiatives, Zagreb		2003-2005	Sida	SEK 3 398 000
77	Europe	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Health	University lecturers, social workers, students	Support to social work in BiH through continued activities aimed at establishing a social worker course at the University in Banja Luka, Bosnia.	Banja Luka University	Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	2003-2005	Sida	SEK 5 687 100
78	Europe	Serbia-Montenegro	Social	Social workers, foster parents	Training of social workers and foster parents in order to develop foster home care and national adoption to replace institutional care of children in Serbia and Montenegro.	Ministry of Social Affairs	Adoptionscentrum	2003-2005	Sida	SEK 5 560 000
79	Europe	Albania	HR	Torture victims, mental patients	ARCT, Albanian Rehabilitation Centre for Trauma and Torture in Tirana. Supported in order for them to continue their work against torture and for human rights in Albania.	ARCT		2004-2007	Sida	SEK 4 880 000
80	Europe	Western Balkans	HR	Women	Framework allocation for continued support to women's organisations in South Eastern Europe through Woman to Woman.	Women's organisations in Western Balkans	Woman to Woman	2005	Sida	SEK 42 000 000

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81	Europe	Serbia-Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia	Social	Young people	Work with young people aimed at counteracting their social, economic and political marginalisation in the Balkans through measures including youth leader course in cooperation with Jönköping University.		Forum Syd	2005-2006	Sida	SEK 34 000 000
82	Europe	Croatia	Democracy	Young people	Construction of youth centre and youth leader course in cooperation with Jönköping University.	PRONI Center, Osijek		2004-2006	Sida	SEK 3 200 000
83	Europe	Balkans	Democracy	Children and young people	Support to Balkan Children and Youth Foundation in order to improve the situation for Balkan children and young people through work with children and young peoples' organisations.	International Youth Foundation, Balkan Children and Youth Foundation		2004-2005	Sida	SEK 3 500 000
84	Europe	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Social	Management within social sector	A project aimed at further strengthening the capacity of the social sector by developing a system of supervision and improving planning capacity within government agencies, NGOs and institutions dealing with social work. Emphasis on management within social work.	Lilja Calvert, Department of Social Work at Gothenburg University	Department of Social Work, Gothenburg University	2005-2009	Sida	SEK 9 000 000
85	Europe	Croatia	Health and social care	Teachers, social workers, students	Introduction of supervision for social workers in Croatia, including training of supervisors.	Society for Psychological Assistance, Zagreb		2001-2003	Sida	SEK 3 056 000
86	Europe	Croatia	Social		Support to development of social services and social insurance, jointly financed by the World Bank. Swedish support used for advisory services, training and studies concerning improvement of social services plus the introduction of a new administrative organisation for social insurance issues. World Bank loan used to renovate premises.	Ministry of Health and Social Development, the World Bank		2005-2008	Sida, Croatia, the World Bank	SEK 315 000 000

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87	Europe	Serbia-Montenegro		Children at risk plus the professionals who meet them	Juvenile Justice Reform Initiative. UNICEF Programme for reform of care of young offenders. Includes training of teachers and staff within youth care and investment in psychosocial services to facilitate release and reintegration.	UNICEF		2003-2006	Sida, UNICEF	SEK 19 000 000
88	Europe	Latvia			Development of sustainable pension system and medical insurance system. Trust fund at the World Bank for expert help for this reform.			1997-2003	Sida, the World Bank	USD 52 672.01 ?? (2003)
89	Europe	Turkey	Human rights	People vulnerable to trafficking	Immediate and direct help to victims of trafficking plus activities to support government interventions and strategies concerning these issues.		IOM, International Organisation for Migration	2005-2006	Sida	SEK 2 200 000
90	Europe	Turkey	Human rights	Women and children	To strengthen women in the struggle against violence against women and children. Development of programme to prevent violence against women as part of the education of small children. The project is underway in 23 Anatolian provinces and is expected to involve 3000 women.	KAMER Foundation		2005-2009	Sida	SEK 5 625 000
91	Europe	Turkey	Bilateral relations	The elderly	Cooperation project between municipalities in Turkey and Sweden. Some focussing on care of the elderly. Including study visits to Sweden and Turkey.	Ordu Municipality	Botkyrka Municipality	2005-2007	Sida	SEK 720 000
92	RELA	Latin America		Decision makers, researchers, insurance advisers	Training in Stockholm with local follow up on the construction of pension and social insurance systems.		BICON AB	2006	Sida	

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93	RELA	Latin America		Public administration development	1. Report on how Nordic social sector experience can be used in a South American context. 2. Study visit of Eclac to Nordic countries. 3. Swedish participation at Eclac's high level meetings and workshops for Latin American opinion builders. 4. Five country studies including analysis of the applicability of the Nordic model.	ECLAC	Institute for Future Studies, SOFI	2005-2007	Sida, ECLAC	SEK 2 500 000
94	RELA	Central America		Public administration development	Studies and proposals concerning taxation systems and state poverty reduction policy dialogue in Central America	IDB		2004-2005	Sida, Norad, DfID	SEK 2 500 000
95	RELA	The Andean Region	Health	Drugs	Planning and implementation of seminar "A Coherent Approach to the Problem of Illicit Drugs in the Andean Region", autumn 2005.		Global Reporting, consultant	2005	Sida	SEK 500 000
96	RELA	Central America	Health		Project channelled through Pan American Health Organisation, PAHO, for work concerning gender issues and violence in families.	Pan American Health Organisation, PAHO		2002-2005	Sida	SEK 6 000 000
97	RELA	Cuba	Democracy/HR	Social research and education	Academic exchange between the Department of Social Work at Gothenburg University and the Sociology Department of Havana University. Research project concerning social work theories and methods, on especially vulnerable groups plus gender and social work. Support to textbook on social work.	Sociology Department of Havana University	Department of Social Work, Gothenburg University	2000-2004	Sida	SEK 410 000
98	RELA	Cuba	Democracy/HR	Researchers and representatives of government agencies who deal with social issues	Seminar 19-24 April 2004 in Varadero on <i>Social Policies in the Era of Globalization: Mounting Pressures Against Resources.</i>	Centre for European Studies, Havana	IKED, International Organisation for Knowledge Economy and Enterprise Development, Malmö	2004	Sida	SEK 527 000

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99	RELA	Bolivia		Unemployed people	PLANE III, a government programme aimed at counteracting unemployment among the poorest and thereby neutralising a potential risk for social conflict. This to be carried out through training and reintroduction to the labour market via, for example, job placements in small companies.	Ministry of Finance in Bolivia		2005-2006	Sida	SEK 12 000 000
100	AFRA HIV/Aids Team, Lusaka	Thirteen African countries	HIV/Aids	Vulnerable children	HACI - Hope for African Children Initiative. Pan-African programme for orphans and vulnerable children.	Care, Plan International, Save the Children Alliance, Africa Network for People Living with HIV/Aids, etc.	Plan Sweden	2004-2005	Sida	SEK 18 000 000
101	AFRA HIV/Aids Team, Lusaka	Ten African countries	HIV/Aids	People suffering from Aids	Regional programme for home (medical?) care through national Red Cross organisations in ten countries.	International Red Cross	Swedish Red Cross	2002-2006	Sida	SEK 30 000 000
102	AFRA HIV/Aids Team, Lusaka	Seven countries in Southern Africa	HIV/Aids	Vulnerable children	Regional psychosocial support for children vulnerable to Aids, Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative for Children Affected by Aids.	REPSSI		2002-2007	Sida	SEK 27 040 000
103	AFRA HIV/Aids Team, Lusaka	Sub-Saharan Africa	HIV/Aids	Vulnerable children	UNICEF programme for children who have been orphaned by HIV/Aids. Programme supports legislation, social work, advisory services through government agencies and civil society. Support for rapid assessment, analysis and action plans for orphans and vulnerable children in 17 Sub-Saharan countries.	UNICEF-OVC		2002-2005	Sida	SEK 31 000 000
104	AFRA		Health	Women with disabilities	Health manual for disabled women produced by Hesperian Foundation for use by health and social workers.			2003-2005	Sida	SEK 1 700 000
105	AFRA	Botswana	HIV/Aids	Vulnerable children	Psychosocial support for orphans.	Botswana Christian Aids Intervention Programme, BOCAIP		2002-2005	Sida	SEK 2 000 000

	Department/ Unit	Area	Sector	Target group	Project content	Cooperating partner local	Cooperating partner in Sweden	Time period	Financing	Allocations
106	AFRA	Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	HIV/Aids	Orphans	UNICEF project aimed at the protection of orphans' rights in connection with HIV/Aids. This project is to establish guidelines and good examples as concerns children's protection and the implementation of a rights-based approach to protection of orphans' rights.	UNICEF		2004	Sida	SEK 20 000 000
107	AFRA Embassy in Addis Abeba	African Union		Capacity building	Support to African Union, two programmes of which one concerns improving the capacity of the AU Commission within the work, employment opportunities, social protection and welfare areas.	African Union		2005-2007	Sida, Norway	SEK 14 700 000
108	AFRA	Mali	Health		Biateral development cooperation to support the health sector in Mali in partnership with Holland, PRODESS. In addition to seven defined programmes within the health sector, PRODESS also consists of social programmes aimed at poverty reduction, the creation of employment opportunities, decreased inequality and sustainable human development for all. Five programmes have been developed for this.	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs		2005-2009	Sida	SEK 35 000 000
109	DESO/Health	Sub-Saharan Africa	HIV/Aids		Social scientific research programme in cooperation with African research organisations.	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, CODESRIA; Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa, OSSREA; Social Science and Medicine Network, SOMANet; Union for African Population Sciences, UAPS.		2003-2006	Sida	SEK 29 000 000

	Department/ Unit	Area	Sector	Target group	Project content	Cooperating partner local	Cooperating partner in Sweden	Time period	Financing	Allocations
110	AFRA and POM		Research -IDS		Support to International Development Studies, IDS, University of Sussex. Support to the departments Participation, Power and Change and id jointly financed by AFRA and Policy			2003-2006	Sida	SEK 7 500 000
111	Asia	Palestine	Health	People with disabilities	Rehabilitation programme in West Bank-Gaza aimed at protecting the rights of disabled people and at changing attitudes so that the Palestinian society takes responsibility for disabled peoples' rights and services with special efforts made to support disabled children.	Diakonia, Norad	Diakonia	(1989-2005)	Sida	SEK 6 500 000
112	DESO/Desa	MENA Region	HR	Young people in the legal system	Support to Penal Reform International, PRI, for a programme focussed on children's protection in the legal system - Juvenile Justice Programme - for young people in five different countries in the MENA Region. Training of staff.	Penal Reform International, PRI		2004-2006	Sida	SEK 7 700 000
113	Asia	Thailand, Burma	Health	Drug prevention	Drug prevention in the Golden Triangle with the aim of improving conditions for the local tribes to protect themselves against the problematic narcotics situation in their everyday lives.	Six local NGOs within different minority groups	Diakonia	2004-2006	Sida	SEK 6 760 000
114	INEC	Global	Labour market		Labour Market Dialogue, development of the labour market in a number of countries through country programmes and theme programmes. Theme programmes may, for example, focus on HIV/Aids issues.		Confederation of Swedish Enterprise, LO, TCO	2004-2006	Sida et al	SEK 37 500 000
115	INEC		Labour market		ILO's programme for development cooperation aimed at creating opportunities for productive work under free, safe, dignified and equal conditions. Social Protection and social dialogue are two strategic targets. Sida's support includes focus on the expansion of social security coverage in Ghana and Senegal.			2006		SEK 25 000 000

	Department/ Unit	Area	Sector	Target group	Project content	Cooperating partner local	Cooperating partner in Sweden	Time period	Financing	Allocations
116	SAREC		Social scientific research		Support to UNRISD, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.	UNRISD	SAREC	2003-2005	Sida	SEK 35 000 000
117	Locally administered	South Africa		Children and young people	Support to development of institutions for secure residential care and treatment of children and young offenders.	Northern Cape and Child and Youth Residential Care Programme	The National Board of Institutional Care (NIS)	1998-2008	Sida	Totally SEK 2 100 000
118	Locally administered	China		Those vulnerable to violence in the family, network members, legislators	"Combating Domestic Violence" aims at expanding networks, creating a database and running gender oriented training inputs for legislators.	Network and Research Center of China Law Society for Combating Domestic Violence		2003-2006	Sida	USD 95 960
119	Locally administered	West Bank/Gaza			"Emergency Services Support Program." Support via the World Bank to ministries to contribute to basic social services for the Palestinian people. Support is not used for salaries.	World Bank		Sweden has contributed to this programme since 2002	Sida	SEK 130 000 000
120	Locally administered	Sri Lanka		Vulnerable groups	Support to UNICEF's programme including social services for vulnerable groups. Several projects concern children's protection.	UNICEF		2004-2006	Sida	SEK 76 000 000
121	Locally administered	Kenya			Support to UNICEF's programme in Kenya. A great deal of this programme concerns children's protection. The aim is to contribute to protecting children from violence, abuse, exploitation, discrimination and HIV/Aids through support to a protection network for the most vulnerable children.	UNICEF		2004-2006	Sida	SEK 43 000 000
122	Locally administered	Tanzania		Vulnerable children	Working with Adolescent and Young People and Reaching out to the Most Vulnerable Children	UNICEF		2002 -2006	Sida	SEK 48 000 000
123	Locally administered	Tanzania		Street children	Dogodogo provides necessary services for children in difficult circumstances. The overall objective is to ensure the two basic rights for all children, shelter and education. Five centres offers counselling, medical care and preparative school training.	Dogodogo Centre Street Children Trust		2003-2006	Sida	SEK 3 500 000
124	Locally administered	Zambia		Children	Support to Save the Children's programme for children's rights in	Save the Children Sweden		2003-2004	Sida	SEK 5 000 000

	Department/ Unit	Area	Sector	Target group	Project content	Cooperating partner local	Cooperating partner in Sweden	Time period	Financ- ing	Allocations
					Zambia					
125		Zambia		Young people in the legal system	Juvenile Justice Administration Pilot Project - support to building up the framework of the programme including project advisory services.	The Child Justice Forum		2003- with prolongation	Sida	SEK 1 500 000
126	Locally administered	Guatemala		Children and young people	"Building a protective and inclusive environment for Guatemalan children and women". Includes activities for at-risk children and young people and for young offenders.	UNICEF		2005-2008	Sida	SEK 24 000 000
127	Locally administered	Colombia		Children and young people	Prevention of recruitment of child soldiers and support to children and young people who have left illegal armed groups.	UNICEF		2005-2007	Sida	SEK 14 000 000
128	Locally administered	Nicaragua		Children and young people	Continued support to development of social sector through UNICEF's country programme in Nicaragua. Capacity building at all social levels, social communications and mobilisation plus a strong gender perspective is to characterise all activities.	UNICEF		2003-2006	Sida	SEK 48 500 000

5. Swedish actors

“The main responsibility for achieving equitable and sustainable development lies with the government of each country and its population. In addition to the state NGOs, popular movements, religious communities, trade unions and the business sector play key roles.

Swedish society should be more widely engaged in developing ideas, influencing public opinion and contributing to the concrete implementation of the Swedish global development policy. Government agencies, municipalities, the education system, NGOs, popular movements and the business sector all have an important role to play. Many of these have important knowledge to contribute. International exchange of information occurs at many levels.”¹⁹

Coherence

A coherent and concerted policy aimed at equitable and sustainable development in the world is one of Sweden’s contributions towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, with the overall goal of halving world poverty by 2015.

The Policy for Global Development applies to all government operations, not only to development cooperation. All policy areas have a common, overall goal for the global policy: to contribute to equitable and sustainable global development.

Equitable and sustainable global development can only be achieved by many forces pulling in the same direction. Coherence must characterise national and international policies alike. Links must be made between different political areas and global development. What Sweden says and does in one context must agree with how Sweden acts in another.

Sweden is the first country in the world to establish a policy integrating all operational areas, with ministries and government agencies, in the work to achieve the common goal of sustainable global development. Coherence also enhances effectiveness through the use of knowledge available in different initiatives that can serve to support rather than conflict with each other.

“It does, however, require well considered political decisions in order to ensure that activities within each one of these areas does not risk conflicting with each other”, writes the Swedish Government in its Policy for Global Development (2004/2005:161), page 14.

¹⁹ Government Communication at www.sweden.gov.se, Global development and cooperation.

Involvement of Swedish society

“Swedish society should be more widely engaged in developing ideas, influencing public opinion and contributing to the concrete implementation of the Swedish global development policy.” Writes the Swedish Government in, among other documents, its Budget Bill (Government Bill 2005/2006:1).

Government agencies, municipalities, the education system, NGOs, popular movements and the business sector all have an important role to play. Many of these have important knowledge to contribute

Utilising these resources in the Policy for Global Development increases the level of coherence in work with global issues. A special forum, the Forum for Global Development, consisting of representatives of different parts of Swedish society is under establishment with the aim of promoting a broad social dialogue on global development.

In this policy, in its Budget Bill and in its Appropriation Directions the Swedish Government has expressed its intention to utilise Swedish actors more widely. Knowledge from Swedish business and industry, unions, municipalities, government agencies and other public actors is to be more widely applied within development cooperation. The government is interested in new forms of cooperation between the public and the private sectors, one of its aims being to help create employment opportunities in developing countries.

Actors

In order to map Swedish actors within the social sector, five questions were sent by e-mail (Annex 4) to 26 government agencies, organisations and educational and research institutions that were assessed as being interested in participating, or already were participating, as actors within development cooperation in the social sector. Three did not reply. The answers from the other 23 are compiled in a matrix at the end of this chapter.

Sample selection was based on the necessity of increasing knowledge as to which actors are able and willing to increase their development cooperation activities within the social area. One aim was, in accordance with the government's Appropriations Directions for 2006, to increase knowledge concerning the participation of unions, municipalities, government agencies and other public sector actors in development cooperation.

However traditional development cooperation and voluntary organisations such as Save the Children, Red Cross, Diakonia, Caritas and many others have been left out of this survey of Swedish actors. There has been neither the time nor the space to allow a systematic review of their social sector activities. Established, long term cooperation between Sida and these well-accepted organisations has also resulted in high levels of knowledge about their work and focus. Social sector activities implemented by these organisations can be found in the SEKA/EO chapter.

Views on participating in resource base

Replies to the e-mail questions sent out were received from 23 government agencies, organisations and institutions.

- The majority were very positive to the thought of becoming part of the Swedish resource base.
- A few were less positive or doubtful, primarily due to lack of personnel resources.
- The same number did not answer or shifted responsibility upwards.

Government agencies

The following agencies were included in the sample: the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Institute for Evidence-based Social Work Practice, IMS – part of the Board of Health, the Social Insurance Office, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service and the Labour Market Board.

The National Board of Health and Welfare has no current cooperation projects with developing countries. However some of its normal operations contain such elements e.g. in 1998 the Council of the Baltic Sea States tasked the agency with working as the national coordinator for issues concerning the sexual exploitation of children in the region. This task concerns network building, cooperation and exchange of knowledge.

There is interest in participation in the Swedish resource base if activities lie within the Board's mandate.

Neither does **IMS**, the Institute for Evidence-based Social Work Practice within the National Board of Health and Welfare, carry out any such activities. However it is prepared to participate in the resource base if personnel resources allow.

For the last few years the **Social Insurance Office** has maintained a services export programme which in practice means that the agency undertakes commissions in other countries within its areas of expertise. Often these assignments cover legal analyses, training and proposals for administrative solutions. Cooperating partners are the equivalent agencies in the recipient countries.

Most projects have been twinning projects for the new EU member states concerning how to manage EU legislation in the social insurance area.

Currently the Social Insurance Office is running a project in Lithuania concerning forecast models as well as participating in a Sida project concerning international education in Latin America on the construction of pensions and social insurance systems. The implementing partner is Bicon, a development company within the insurance business. The Social Insurance Office is currently applying for financing for a further two projects.

The Swedish Prison and Probation Service runs cooperation with Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and various countries in Africa. More detailed answers have, however, not been provided.

The Labour Market Board operates an extensive development cooperation programme – currently 14 projects of which two show clear social sector characteristics: the development of a rehabilitation system for people unable to work due to psychological problems together with the Ministry of Social Welfare in Estonia and the development of vocational training and rehabilitation for disabled workers in Russia.

Labour Market Board cooperation is generally aimed at the development of job centres and labour market policies. They are underway in five of the former soviet republics plus Albania, Morocco, Serbia, Tunisia and Hungary through measures such as staff training, organisational development, rehabilitation and integration of physically and mentally disabled workers.

Organisations

The following organisations were included in the survey sample of the resource base: Saco, Akademikerförbundet SSR, SKTF, plus Sweden's municipalities and county councils through Sala Ida AB.

Saco, Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations, does not currently operate any development cooperation. However they are willing to participate in the resource base as far as personnel resources allow.

Neither does **Akademikerförbundet SSR**, a union for social workers (among others), carry out any such cooperation; however there are ideas under exploration concerning possible Nordic union development cooperation in Kyrgyzstan. The organisation provided no direct answer to whether they would be prepared to participate in the resource base.

SKTF, Sweden's municipal white collar employees' union has several development projects underway aimed at democratic development through support to unions, however none of them can be directly related to social issues. PSI, Public services International, to which SKTF belongs, has however focussed a campaign on "Quality Public Services" which has an aim broader than union issues.

SKTF was also doubtful as to whether it had sufficient personnel resources to participate in the Swedish resource base as concerns social issues.

Sweden's Municipalities and Country Councils own **Sala Ida AB**. This is a company that runs projects concerning support to development of democratic and good governance at regional and local level in many countries in the world. Operations were initiated in 1984.

Sala Ida currently runs a number of cooperation projects often aimed at training for capacity building, needs assessments, study visits and advisory services for officials and policy makers within local administration. None of these are directly related to the social sector.

Social sector projects are instead located within Municipal Partnership, previously extended twinning projects, with 190 Swedish municipalities participating. Sala Ida channels Sida funding for these activities. Municipal Partnership in Eastern Europe consists of cooperation concerning activities for disabled people, development of the care of the elderly, alcohol and drug prevention activities, development of social services and often child care, with transfer of knowledge and cooperation on administration and organisation.

More than 40 cooperation projects within the social sector have been identified via a review of projects registered to Municipal Partnership in Central and Eastern Europe on Sala Ida's website.

Other areas usually dominate within Municipal Partnership North-South, often environmental issues.

Sala Ida regards itself as already part of the development resource base and would be happy to develop this role further.

Educational and research institutions

A large proportion of the Swedish actors within the social sector consists of educational and research institutions. No less than 14 of the 23 responding units belong to this category.

Most of these, ten of the responding units, run education/training of social workers and also educate researchers.

The remaining four respondents are categorised as research institutes. Current cooperation:

- Two of the educational and research institutions (social work university departments etc.) run cooperation projects.
- Two of the educational and research institutions (social work university departments etc.) run cooperation projects and exchange projects.
- A further four of the educational and research institutions run exchange projects.

- Four of the research institutes run cooperation projects.
- Two of the educational and research institutions run neither cooperation nor exchange projects within the social sector in developing countries.

The Department of Social Work at Stockholm University has worked with social projects, generally in Central and Eastern Europe since the beginning of the 1990s. Since almost one year ago, these operations have formed their own section within Stockholm University's holding company SU-Holding. However the connection to the Department of Social Work remains.

Cooperation projects have, during this period, involved generally speaking all the lecturers at the Department as well as a number of experienced professionals from Stockholm City and a number of neighbouring municipalities.

There are currently seven cooperation projects underway and several have recently been concluded.

1. Development of social services in St Petersburg

Professionals, managers and administrators within the social sector – 600 people in total – have participated in course activities. Five pilot projects have been established and support to development of working methods has been provided. The most important activity currently is the development of a foster home system.

The project began in 1997 and will carry on for another two years. The implementing partner is the Committee for Work and Social Security in St Petersburg.

2. Social work with children and families in Belarus

This is also a training and development project aimed at professionals of various types at social centres. Cooperation started in 2001 and was completed at the end of 2005. A prolongation is under discussion. Implementing partner is the Ministry of Education in Minsk

3. Young offenders in St Petersburg

A training and development project. Target group is professionals – primarily “carers” – and services within the penal system in St Petersburg and a special young offenders’ prison in Kolpino. The project began in 2000 and will carry on for another two years.

Implementing partner is the Russian Federal Prison Authority.

4. Social work with children and families in Kyrgyzstan.

A training and development project for professionals and officials within the social sector. Special personnel located at two activities – one for young people with disabilities and one for socially vulnerable children and young people. Began in November 2004 and ongoing until 2006.

Implementing partner is the Kyrgyz Ministry of Social Welfare and the Kyrgyz Association of Social Workers.

5. Social networking in Moscow and Russia

Primarily a training project in methods of social work with vulnerable children – focussing on social networking. This is aimed at professionals within activities aimed at socially vulnerable children. In its current

phase activities are concentrated on disseminating experience to eleven different regions throughout Russia. It is based at the Otradnoje Social Development Centre in Moscow.

Began in 2000 and is underway for a further three years. Implementing partner is Ministry of Health and Social Development in Moscow.

6. Higher education in social work in Tajikistan

Cooperation project concerns a master's degree in social work. This is part of UNICEF's activities in Tajikistan but is financed via Sida. The target group is specially selected individuals who will be future trainers in social work. Started in 2004 and completed spring 2006. (Please also refer to the matrix on social sector activities, Tajikistan.)

7. Development of social worker education in Bosnia-Herzegovina

Project concerns the construction of a Social Work College in Banja Luka. Began in 1998 and completed this year. (Please refer to the chapter on the West Balkans)

Some recently concluded projects:

1. Community Development Project, Lithuania, concluded 2004

A longer term project in Lithuania (1997–2004) that dealt with developing open social work. Partially implemented together with the World Bank. Implementing partner was the Ministry of Social Welfare in Vilnius.

2. Children and families in Armenia, concluded 2004

Underway from 2000 to 2004. Aimed at creating alternatives to institutional placements. Three alternative activities were built up. Implementing partner was Ministry of Education in Yerevan.

3. Support to universities in Murmansk and Apatity (in cooperation with Umeå University).

A number of master's courses and certain preparatory research activities. Concluded in 2005.

In addition, the Department of Social Work at Stockholm University has implemented two larger scale international conferences in Stockholm concerning children and institutions. The latest was held in May 2003 with 650 participants from more than 60 different countries from all continents. (Please also refer to the chapter on DESO's activities).

The Department of Social Work at Stockholm University also works under a framework agreement with Sida concerning consultancy activities within the social sector.

In addition to cooperation projects, the Department of Social Work also carries out an exchange programme:

Since the introduction of the Linnaeus-Palme Programme in 2000, both lecturers and students from the Department have taken part in exchanges with India (College of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan in Mumbai) and South Africa (Indian University of Fort Hare in Alice).

Lecturers travelled to India or South Africa for a period of approximately 25 days to teach, hold seminars, supervise students, introduce visiting students and make a number of study visits linked to social work. There is also time for occasional exchange of experience in the form of pedagogical discussions, development of courses and research projects.

Students integrate theoretical studies with practical work placements, participate in and lead seminars with other students. They spend 20 or 40 (India) weeks at these universities.

For many years the Department has maintained an agreement with Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Escola do serviço social, Brazil and is currently applying for funds for extended exchanges with a greater degree of mutuality. Several Swedish students have spent their practical period at this university while few from Brazil have been able to visit Sweden.

Vietnam and China had previously participated, however funding for these exchange programmes had not been sought last year. Four students have spent time in Vietnam, at Hanoi University, for a 20 week practical period and a number of lecturers from each country have participated in exchanges. A certain amount of cooperation with Hanoi University is still ongoing. Exchanges with China, which concerned lecturers only, will possibly continue in other forms.

The School of Social Work, Lund University is currently running two cooperation projects within the social sector in developing countries.

One training programme for officials in Latin America aimed at prevention of violence in schools and in families. The programme's target group is officials at the relevant ministries and their counterparts at regional and local level within the school and social sector administration. The aim is to create strategies to prevent various different expressions of violence, to build networks for dialogue between professionals and to stimulate the creation of activities to prevent violence. For 2006 the following countries have been invited: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

An educational project focussed on children's rights and pedagogical development whose target group is school personnel at different levels in developing countries. Ten countries participate in courses every year. For 2005 the following were invited: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, East Timor, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza plus Zambia.

Three exchange projects are currently underway with developing countries:

- One project (within the Socrates Programme) focuses on students' practical work and cross-border social issues between the Baltic and Western Europe, including trafficking. Financed by EU.
- An exchange project within the Linnaeus-Palme Exchange Programme is underway between the social work course in Lund and Universidad Nacional de Lanus, Escuela de Trabajo Social in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The target of the project is to develop knowledge on social reality and preconditions for social work in each country, plus to expand knowledge concerning social work theory and practice through an annual exchange of students and lecturers from each course. Financed by Sida.
- Swindia is a joint project between the universities of Örebro, Östersund and Lund. The aim is to stimulate Swedish students to do their

practical work in India in order to increase the students' global awareness through living in an environment where immigration, integration processes, development cooperation and international issues are central concepts. Financed by the students themselves.

Department of Social Work at Gothenburg University is currently running four projects financed by Sida, three within the (also Sida financed) Linnaeus-Palme Exchange Programme and one within the framework of the Swedish Institute.

1. One project is aimed at strengthening the capacity of social sector management as concerns implementation of national policies on social work. It began in 2005. Cooperating partners are the universities in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Banja Luka. This is based on Project Manager Lilja Calvert's experience from previous activities at the Department of Social Work at Stockholm University in Tuzla and Sarajevo. (Please refer to the chapter on Western Balkans).
2. One project concerns the supervision and training of foster parents in Croatia. This also began in 2005 and is based on a previous project in which Project Manager Lilja Calvert participated. (Please refer to the chapter on Western Balkans)
3. Cuba. Research exchange within social work with the University of Havana since 1998. The aim is to stimulate mutual research exchange within social work. Cooperation has so far lead to a number of workshops plus the publication of the book *Social Work in Cuba and Sweden*. New application has been submitted to Sida for continued cooperation. (Please refer to the chapter on activities in Latin America).
4. Uganda – new project in cooperation with Makerere University focussed on peace and sustainable development in the area surrounding Lake Victoria.

Three cooperation projects within the Linnaeus-Palme Programme are currently underway including student and lecturer exchanges with universities in Havana Cuba, Montevideo Uruguay and Stellenbosch South Africa.

Since 1998 a cooperation project concerning social work has been underway under the aegis of the Swedish Institute – the Visby Programme – which aims at mutual exchange and development of social work as a subject, profession and professional field with primarily Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. A certain amount of student exchange is also included.

Department of Social Work, Mid Sweden University in Östersund is currently not participating in any social development projects in the definition used by this survey. The department has previously worked with Sida in Eastern Europe, Ukraine and Moldova.

Currently the Department cooperates with different universities around the world as concerns exchange of students, lecturers and researchers, within Europe financed by EU and through Linnaeus-Palme/Sida in the rest of the world.

The Department also implements cooperation within social work concerning practical work for students, education and research in Africa, India and South America either financed with in-house funding or via research allocations.

In addition the educational programme *Intercultural/International Social Worker* is run by the Department. This programme trains social workers

for international social work and for local social work with emphasis on ethnicity, integration and refugee problems.

Department of Social Work at Umeå University: Each term 50 students travel to developing countries in Africa, South America and Asia to study social conditions and social work. Most of them do this on their own initiative as so called “free movers”. They study the social conditions and how social work is carried out in these countries, with a supervisor in Sweden who primarily helps them with their thesis.

The Department also runs a cooperation project consisting of lecturer and student exchange within the Linnaeus-Palme Programme with a course for social workers in southern India.

In 2003–2004, **the School of Health Sciences and Social Work at Växjö University** worked with a project for the development of supervision of students and professionals in Lithuania, financed by EU and the School itself. Cooperating partner was Kaunas College.

There are plans, and the first contacts have been made, concerning cooperation in Ghana. Financing for this project will be applied for through the Linnaeus-Palme Programme.

The Department of Behavioural, Social and Legal Sciences, Örebro University, runs lecturer and student exchange within a master’s programme in law with international emphasis together with universities in Russia, the Balkans, Ethiopia and India. No exchanges within social work reported.

The Social Work Unit at Malmö University is currently running an exchange project within the framework of the Linnaeus-Palme Programme aimed at supporting the development of the Department of Social Work at the university in Candabamba, Bolivia. Exchange of lecturers and students is underway.

Department for Behavioural Sciences and Social Work, School of Health Science Jönköping University is currently running a cooperation project with the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa. This project is financed by Sida via Linnaeus-Palme.

The Department of Social and Welfare Studies’ Social Worker Programme at Linköping University maintains international contacts but not with developing countries.

The National Institute for Working Life is currently running four cooperation projects with developing countries. Focus lies on work and health, occupational health care plus training of working environment specialists, areas that lie outside the scope of this survey.

The Swedish Institute for Social Research, SOFI, runs (with the support of Sida, ECLAC and the Institute for Future Studies) a research project consisting of a survey of the degree to which the Nordic social and labour market model could be transferred to Latin America. This survey resulted in a reference document which formed the basis of a government conference on social protection under the aegis of ECLAC in Montevideo in March 2006. (Please refer to the chapter on Sida’s activities in Latin America.)

Centre for research into Disability and Rehabilitation, HAREC, Department of Health Sciences, UMAS in Malmö is currently running 7 projects focussing on disability and working life. One project in Tanzania 2004–2007 was financed via SHIA, another in Bangladesh 2005–2009 via SAREC, while two projects in the Baltic and Bosnia were financed by the EU. In addition, HAREC is involved in two multilateral projects.

CHES, Centre for Health Equity Studies, at Stockholm University and Karolinska Institute, operates several cooperation projects within research:

- *Moscow Health Survey* 2004 is a cooperation project with the Institute for Socio-Economic Studies of the Population (ISESP) within the Russian Academy of Science in Moscow. The Swedish Royal Academy of Science, the Baltic Foundation and CHES have provided the financing.
- *St Petersburg Longitudinal Mortality Follow-up 1975–2000*: ongoing project with the Institute of Experimental Medicine, St Petersburg. Financed by the Science Council and the MacArthur Foundation.
- *Trends and Social Variation in Estonian Mortality* encompasses current cooperation with the Institute for Health and Development, Tallinn. Financed by the Science Council and the Baltic Foundation.

Reflections on these actors and their activities

Many development cooperation projects within the social sector are undertaken by the actors included in this survey. More than 75 cooperation activities in the form of development, exchange and research projects have been identified.

Educational and research institutions are active cooperating partners within the social field. Student, lecturer and research exchanges are undertaken by most of the 14 university and university college departments who responded to the survey questions. These exchanges with universities in developing countries are most often financed by Sida via the Linnaeus-Palme Programme. Only two departments are currently not involved in such cooperation.

The departments of social work at Stockholm and Gothenburg universities hold a special position in this group with their extensive, long term development cooperation, primarily in Eastern Europe but also (in the Gothenburg case) with Cuba.

The Centre for Disability and Rehabilitation Research, Harec, at UMAS University Hospital also carries out extensive cooperation within the area of disability and employment opportunities. Also the School of Social Work at Lund University runs cooperation projects within the social field as does the School of Health Science and Social Work in Växjö.

CHES runs several research cooperation projects and SOFI one research project within the area.

As concerns government agencies, The Social Insurance Office and the Labour Market Board undertake development cooperation within the field, while the central government agency within the social services area, the National Board of Health and Welfare, is not involved in such activities.

Unions are, for obvious reasons, primarily involved in cooperation concerning developing unions with democratisation as their aim. However there are plans within Akademikerförbundet SSR for possible development cooperation projects within the field.

What is striking is the extent of the development cooperation in this area that is carried out by Swedish municipalities in cooperation with partner local authorities primarily in Eastern Europe. More than eighty cooperation projects are directly aimed at exchange of experience within, for example, care of the elderly and development of social services, often connected to vulnerable children. These projects are carried out within Sala Ida's Municipal Partnership scheme, financed by Sida.

Matrix – a selection of Swedish actors' development cooperation activities within the social sector

	Institution	Contact	Cooperation projects	Country or region	Type of project	Financier	Interest in Swedish resource base
1	The National Board of Health and Welfare	Åsa Börjesson, Head of Social Services Department, asa.borjesson@socialstyrelsen.se Beatrice Hopstadius, Unit Coordinator, Individual and Family Unit, beatrice.hopstadius@socialstyrelsen.se	Baltic cooperation on issues concerning sexual exploitation of children.	The Baltic States	CBSS has commissioned the National Board (1998) to act as the national coordinator for cooperation on issues concerning the sexual exploitation of children in the region. This cooperation concerns networking, cooperation and exchange of knowledge. National Coordinator: Ingrid Åkerman + 46 70661 78 50, ingrid.akerman@socialstyrelsen.se	The National Board of Health and Welfare finances the National Coordinator.	Yes if cooperation is within the Board's mandate.
2	IMS- The Institute for Evidence-based Social Work Practice	Nils Varg, Head of Secretariat, IMS, Institute for Evidence-based Social Work Practice, + 46 855553805, nils.varg@socialstyrelsen.se	None				Yes if personnel resources allow and activities are line with other operations.
3	Social Insurance Office	Bjorne Almström, responsible for contacts concerning strategic service export matters, bjorne.almstrom@forsakringskassan.se	Yes, one project in Lithuania dealing with forecast models. Participates in a Sida project run by Bicon, a development company within the insurance business. Recently concluded a project in Latvia concerning the administration of EU regulations on the free movement of individuals. Current applications for a further two projects.	Primarily previous Soviet republics. Interested in projects in other parts of the world.	Legal analyses, training, proposals for administrative solutions. Cooperating partners are relevant government agency in recipient country and sometimes agencies in other EU countries.	EU, Sida, previously the World Bank	Yes, considerable interest.

	Institution	Contact	Cooperation projects	Country or region	Type of project	Financier	Interest in Swedish resource base
4	Labour Market Board	Bengt Lyngback, Head of Unit, AMS International Secretariat, + 46 858 60 60 38, + 46 70659 16 50, bengt.lyngback@ams.amv.se	Yes currently 14 projects of which two are more clearly related to the social sector: the development of a rehabilitation system for psychologically disabled workers with the Ministry of Social Welfare in Estonia plus the development of vocational rehabilitation for disabled workers in Russia.	Previous Soviet republics, plus Albania, Morocco, Serbia, Tunisia, Hungary.	Development of job centres and labour market policies in different countries through, e.g. staff training, organisational development, rehabilitation and integration of physically and mentally disabled workers.	Sida, Labour Market Board, the World Bank	Yes
5	Swedish Prison and Probation Services	Anne-Marie Norén Offerman, Gunhild Fridh, Bo Johansson	Cooperation with Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and various countries in Africa.				
6	SACO, The Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations	Åke Zettermark International Secretary +46 8 613 4805, + 46 70 761 4504 ake.zettermark@saco.se	None				Prepared to assess Sida invitations to cooperation on a case-by-case basis. However is such a small organisation that it may be difficult to spare staff for longer periods for more extensive activities.

Institution	Contact	Cooperation projects	Country or region	Type of project	Financier	Interest in Swedish resource base
7 Akademiker- förbundet SSR	Titti Fränkel, Head of Development, +46 8 617 44 33, titti.franke@akademssr.se	No, however there is a request from the Kyrgyz social workers' association concerning financing of a professional newsletter in cooperation with the Danish Association of Social Workers. One aim is exchange of professional information by Swedish and Danish social workers contributing articles to the newsletter in English. Decision not yet made but attitude is positive.				No answer, however formulation indicates interest.
8 SKTF, Sweden's Municipal White-collar Union	Olof Ambjörn, +46 8 789 63 00, olof.ambjorn@sktf.se	Yes several, however none that can be directly linked to the social sector.	Vietnam, Turkey, Russia, Belarus , Moldova, Chile, Southern Africa	Primarily democratic development through support to unions	Sida through LOTCO International Secretariat plus SKTF financing	Doubtful if they have sufficient personnel resources.
9 Sala Ida AB (Sweden's Municipalities and County Councils)	Biörn Jonzon, Sala Ida, +46 8452 70 00, bjorn.jonzon@skl.se	Yes several, however none that can be directly linked to the social sector. These are found in the Municipal Partnership Programme which is an extension of the previous twinning projects. 190 Swedish municipalities are participating. Sala Ida AB channels Sida funding for this programme. There are many projects within the social sector within Municipal Partnership-East. Other sectors dominate within Municipal Partnership-South, often connected to the environment.	Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russia , Ukraine, Belarus .	Sala Ida's own projects often concern training for capacity building, needs analysis, study visits and advisory services for officials and police in local administrations. Municipal Partnership in Eastern Europe may include cooperation concerning activities for disabled people, development of elderly care, activities for alcohol and drug prevention, development of social services, often child care, with transfer of knowledge and cooperation concerning administration and organisation.	Sida, EU, UNDP	Regards themselves as already in this role and would like to develop it further.
10 Department of Social Work, Stockholm University	Ronald Penton, Department for International Projects, +46 816 32 36, +4770777 43 98 ronald.penton@socarb.su.se Contact for certain student exchanges: Lisbeth Beland Mehra lisbeth.beland@socarb.su.se	Seven ongoing cooperation projects and several recently completed. Three current exchange projects, a further two being phased out. (From 2005, projects implemented through Stockholm University's training company Success.)	Central and Eastern Europe, Russia and Central Asia. Exchange with India, South Africa, Brazil	Development and education of professionals within social work and social services in St Petersburg, Moscow, Belarus and Kyrgyzstan. Establishment of higher education in social work in Tajikistan and Department of Social Work Bania Luka, BiH. Exchange project for lecturers and students in Brazil,	Mainly Sida	Yes

	Institution	Contact	Cooperation projects	Country or region	Type of project	Financier	Interest in Swedish resource base
					India and South Africa.		
11	School of Social Work, Lund University	Claes Levin, Head of Department, + 46 46 222 31 63, prefekt@sand.lu.se or Anna-Kerstin Hydén, International Coordinator.	Yes, five projects. One training programme for officials in Latin America aimed at the prevention of violence in school and in the family. One educational project focussed on children's rights and pedagogical development, target group is school staff at different levels in developing countries. Ten countries participate in the course every year. Please also refer to www.education.lu.se . A third project (within Socrates) focuses on students' practical work and cross-border social issues between the Baltic and Western Europe. One exchange project (Limaues-Palme) between the social worker programme at Lund University and Buenos Aires. Swindia is a project in which the universities of Örebro, Östersund and Lund participate aimed at stimulating practical work for students in India. www.swedenindia.org .	Latin America , Argentina, Baltic States, India	Training programmes for officials within the school and social sectors, cooperation programme within education in social work, exchange of lecturers and students	Sida, EU	No general answer – referred issue to Jan Magnusson + 46 46 222 31 61, Director of Studies at Centre for East and South-East Asian Studies.

Institution	Contact	Cooperation projects	Country or region	Type of project	Financier	Interest in Swedish resource base
12 Department of Social Work, Gothenburg University	Mona Fransén, + 46 31 773 15 99, mona.fransen@socwork.gu.se	Yes, four financed by Sida, three with Linnaeus/Palme and one with the Swedish Institute. 1) One new project from 2005 aimed at strengthening the capacity of social sector management as concerns implementing national policies on social work. Cooperating partners: universities in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Banja Luka. Project Manager Lijia Calvert. Based on experience from previous work SweBih – Dept of Soc Work in Stockholm. 2) New project on supervision and training of foster parents in Croatia. Based on a previous project. Lijia Calvert. 3) Cuba. Mutual research exchange within social work with the university in Havana since 1998. Financed by Sida. Book published. New application under consideration at Sida for continued cooperation. S-A Månsson is project manager. 4) Uganda - new project in cooperation with Makerere University focussed on peace and sustainable development in area round Lake Victoria. Staffan Höjer + 46 31 773 16 28. Three projects within Linnaeus-Palme underway – lecturer and student exchange with universities in Havana Cuba, Montevideo Uruguay and Stillebosch, South Africa. Since 1998 Visby Programme - cooperation project with Swedish Institute aimed at mutual exchange and development of social work as a subject, profession and professional field.	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cuba, Russia, Uganda, South Africa, Uruguay.		Sida, Linnaeus-Palme, Swedish Institute	Yes
13 Department of Social Work, Mid-Sweden University in Östersund	Ulla-Britta Stenström-Jönsson, Head of Department, + 46 63-16 53 54, ulla-britta.stenstrom@mlun.se	No current development cooperation projects. Have previous experience with Sida in Eastern Europe, Ukraine and Moldova. However, run an exchange programme within practical work, education and research throughout the world. Have also established a social worker programme with intercultural/international emphasis for working internationally and nationally against ethnic discrimination, with integration, refugees etc.	Cooperation with universities all over the world e.g. in Africa, India, Canada and South America.	Exchange of students, lecturers and researchers.	Own financing or via research allocations. EU in Europe, Linnaeus-Palme in the rest of the world.	Yes

	Institution	Contact	Cooperation projects	Country or region	Type of project	Financier	Interest in Swedish resource base
14	Department of Social Welfare, Umeå University	Siv-Inger Bucht, International Coordinator, + 46 90 786 78 66, siv-inger.bucht@socw.umu.se	50 students per term travel to developing countries in Africa, South America and Asia to study social conditions and social work. Organised lecturer and student exchange within Linnaeus-Palme Programme with a social worker course in Southern India.			Linnaeus-Palme and students themselves	Yes
15	School of Health Sciences and Social Work, Växjö University	Björn Albin and Christina Siwertsson, International Coordinators, +46 470 70 83 04 and +46 470 70 83 33, bjorn.albin@ivos.vxu.se, christina.siwertsson@ivos.vxu.se	Supervision of student and professionals in Lithuania, plans for cooperation with Ghana.	Lithuania, Ghana	Training of supervisors within social work 2003-2004	EU and Department of Health Sciences and Social Work in Lithuania, will apply to Linnaeus-Palme for Ghana.	Yes
16	Department of Behavioural, Social and Legal Sciences, Örebro University	Roland Haglund, Deputy Head of Department, + 46 19- 0 35 382 or +46 70 309 35 38, roland.haglund@bsr.oru.se	Yes, within master's courses in law, however currently not within social work, with universities in Russia, Balkans, Ethiopia and India.		Lecturer and student exchange within the subject legal sciences.		Yes
17	Malmö University, Unit for Social Work	University Lecturer Enrique Pérez, +46 40 665 70 00	Yes, cooperation with the university in Candabamba, Bolivia	Bolivia	Exchange project within the Linnaeus-Palme Programme. Support to the development of a Department of Social Work at the university in Candabamba.	Linnaeus-Palme	Yes
18	Department for Behavioural Sciences and Social Work, School of Health Science Jönköping Uni.	Birgitta Ander, responsible for internationalisation birgitta.ander@hhj.hj.se + 46 36 10 1215	Yes, with the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa.	South Africa	Training	Sida, Linnaeus-Palme.	Interested in issues linked to international work.

	Institution	Contact	Cooperation projects		Country or region	Type of project	Financier	Interest in Swedish resource base
19	Social worker Programme, Linköping University	Gunnel Östlund, Director of Studies + 46 1136 35 24, gunos@w.liu.se	Social Worker Programme has international contacts but not with developing countries.					No reply
20	Ersta Sköndal University College, Sköndal Institute	Lars Svedberg, Professor, Director of Research Department, Deputy Head of Department, + 46 8 605 09 29, lars.svedberg@sssd.se	No reply.					
21	National Institute for Working Life	Kaj Elgstrand, Head of Unit, International Secretariat, + 46 8619 67 42, kaj.elgstrand@nwl.se	Yes – one completed, four ongoing. Focus on work and health plus training of working environment specialists, consequently not within the scope of this survey.		Asia, Central America, Southern Africa, Latin America	Training, development of pedagogics, cooperation programme for development including both research and projects aimed at change.	Sida, ÖEK	Yes
22	The Swedish Institute for Social Research, SOFI	Eero Carroll, Researcher, eero.carroll@sofi.se	Research - survey of the degree to which the Nordic social and labour market models could be transferred to Latin America.		Latin America and Caribbean	Research project	CEPAL, Sida, Institute for Future Studies	Yes
23	Centre for research into Disability and Rehabilitation, HAREC, Department of Health Sciences, UMAS Malmö	Stig Larsson, Professor, + 464033 71 03, stig.larsson@med.lu.se	Seven current projects concerning people with disabilities, focus on working life.		Tanzania, Bangladesh, Baltic, Bosnia and two multilateral projects.	Disabled people, focus on working life.	SHIA, SAREC, EU et al.	"Yes, absolutely. Possess perhaps by far the best competence in disabilities and poverty alleviation."

	Institution	Contact	Cooperation projects	Country or region	Type of project	Financier	Interest in Swedish resource base
24	Center for Health Equity Studies, CHES	Denny Vägerö, Director, +46 816 23 13, denny.vagero@chess.su.se	Moscow Health Survey 2004: Ongoing cooperation with the Institute for Socio-economic Studies of the Population (ISESP), Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. Contact Denny Vägerö. St Petersburg Longitudinal Mortality Follow-up 1975-2000. Ongoing cooperation with Institute of Experimental Medicine, St Petersburg. Contact Denny Vägerö. Trends and social variation in Estonian mortality. Ongoing cooperation with the Institute for Health and Development, Tallinn. Contact ilona.koupil@chess.su.se	Russia , Estonia	Research project	Moscow Health Survey: Academy of Science, Baltic Foundation, CHES. St Petersburg Long Mortality Follow-up: Academy of Science, McArthur Foundation Estonian mortality studies: Academy of Science, Baltic Foundation	Yes
25	Institute for Future Studies	Joakim Palme, joakim.palme@framtidstudier.se	No reply.				
26	Södertörn University College, SCOHÖST	Denny Vägerö, + 46 8608 41 22, denny.vagero@sh.se	No reply.				

6. Assignments within the social sector included in government agency Letter of Appropriations

The ToR for this survey includes an examination of any international assignments, or assignments in the spirit of the Policy for Global development, within the social sector in other government agencies' Letter of Appropriations.

The *State Budget Bill* (Prop.2005/2006:1) includes general formulations concerning a cohesive Swedish Policy for Global Development based on a rights perspective and the perspective of the poor and the basic elements that are to characterise the policy – including sustainable development that incorporates social development and security. However it does not include any international assignments or any assignments in the spirit of the Policy for Global Development within the social sector area or within any of the policy areas assessed as relevant in this context.

The overall objective of contributing to equitable, sustainable global development applies, however, to all policy areas. In 2006 the government wishes to pay special attention to five policy areas within development cooperation: infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, gender equality, conflict management, employment opportunities and labour market plus environmentally sustainable development.

The Letter of Appropriations for the 2006 financial year, issued on 20 December 2005, concerning the Prison and Probationary Services, Board of Health and Welfare, Labour Market Board, Social Insurance Office and Sida have been studied.

- *Prison and Probationary Services:* In its Letter of Appropriations the government requests a report as to “the scope of international cooperation and costs for this plus a description of experience gained from such cooperation”.
- *Board of Health and Welfare:* No international assignments are mentioned in the Letter of Appropriations for 2006 within the areas disabled people, elderly care or social services policies.
- *Labour Market Board:* No international assignments or assignments within the area development cooperation are stated in the Letter of Appropriations for 2006.
- *Social Insurance Office:* No international assignments or assignments within the area development cooperation are stated in Letter of Appropriations for 2006, however the Social Insurance office will, as far as is relevant, take into consideration the general demands

within, among other policies, the Policy for Global Development, writes the government.

- *Sida*: The Government has tasked Sida with creating the preconditions for government agencies, municipalities, regions and NGOs to be able to sustain and develop Baltic cooperation, especially with the new EU member countries. Social services are stated as an important subject area.

The number of Swedish personnel in prioritised international and regional organisations is to increase. The government has also set up a target to “expand, train and *develop the Swedish resource base* for international development cooperation”.

Within special activities aimed at *gender equality*, Sida must report to the Government on measures aimed at counteracting gender related violence in peace and in conflict and post-conflict situations. Work to support action against female genital mutilation, violence against homo, bi and transsexual individuals, sexual assaults in post-conflict situations, violence in the home plus honour-related violence must be paid special attention.

The government has requested an action plan stipulating in practical terms how issues concerning sexual orientation and hbt issues are to be dealt within development cooperation.

Sida will also report on how government agencies work to strengthen elements concerning *employment opportunities and labour market issues* in development cooperation.

Equally Sida’s measures aimed at strengthening activities in the fight against *narcotics* as a constraint on development are to be reported. Links between HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and rights and issues such as human trafficking and other forms of exploitation are to be examined.

7. International actors

Social policies in a development perspective are under discussion all over the world. During the last decade this area has appeared on the global development agenda to an increasing extent. Certain actors are even beginning to discuss *global social policies*, implicitly in international agreements and discussions about social rights, explicitly in social sector undertakings such as the fight against poverty.

Who are these global actors within the field of social policies? In this chapter a selection of the most important representatives of this group is described.

OECD/DAC

OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is a key forum of major bilateral donors. They work together to increase the effectiveness of their common efforts to support sustainable development.

The DAC concentrates on two key areas: a) how international development cooperation contributes to the capacity of developing countries to participate in the global economy, and b) the capacity of people to overcome poverty and participate fully in their societies.

Members of the DAC are expected to apply certain common objectives concerning the conduct of their development programmes. To this end, *guidelines* have been prepared for development practitioners at home and in the field.

One example is the newly published guidelines entitled "Security System Reform and Governance" (2005), a reference document that "reviews good practices on Security System Reform to help developing countries address their public security systems overall, including the functioning of police and justice systems, civilian control of the armed forces, and protection of human rights".

DAC has also established eight working groups or networks in which DAC members are usually represented by experts. The mandate of each group reflects the current tasks of the Committee.

The network for poverty reduction, Povnet, is especially interesting to the social sector area. Povnet has, in its turn, five sub-groups of which the group for Social Protection-Social Policy has special relevance to this survey.

ILO

Since its inception in 1919, ILO has worked actively for, and offered support to, nations in order to provide all citizens with a social security system, social protection, at a proper level. *The Social Security Department* continues to work for this aim:

“The objective of the Social Security Department is the enhanced capacity of constituents, and particularly social security managers, to design sustainable social security schemes, and to manage and administer them more efficiently, with a view to the provision of better benefits and the extension of their coverage. This is achieved through the development of a framework for the design and planning of social security schemes and programmes, including their reform and extension to the informal sector also, based on comparative analysis and an assessment of national experience in this field. Advice and guidance, underpinned by the relevant international labour standards and comparative research and analysis, is provided through technical advisory services, assistance in carrying out actuarial valuations, technical cooperation, the development of training activities and materials and the organization of national or regional workshops. Support is provided to the work of constituents by the collection and dissemination of information concerning social security systems”, writes ILO on their website, see www.ilo.org

ILO’s Social Security Department works through two units: the Social Security Policy and Development Branch (SOC/POL) and the Financial, Actuarial and Statistical Services Branch (SOC/FAS).

SOC/POL’s primary aim is to “assist Member States and constituents in the design, reform and implementation of social security policies based on the principles embodied in international labour standards and to contribute to the effective governance and management of the corresponding schemes. A special emphasis is placed on developing strategies to extend social security coverage.”

Two important activities are described on the website:

- *Global Campaign on Social Security and Coverage for All*. Only one in five people in the world are properly covered by a social security system. Governments, employers and unions have agreed that the highest priority will be allocated to “policies and initiatives that bring social security to those who are not covered by existing systems”, and have mandated ILO to run this campaign that began in 2003.
- *STEP Programme* (Strategies and Tools against social Exclusion and Poverty) is the most important tool of the campaign. STEP is a global programme for mitigating poverty and social exclusion, and for expanding social security systems within the framework created by the social summit meetings in Copenhagen and Geneva. The programme includes fieldwork, research, training and knowledge processing in line with the aim of increasing the coverage and effectiveness of social security systems.

SOC/FAS offers support and advice on financing and fiscal issues plus help to build up national capacity for good governance of national security systems.

Between 5 and 30 percent of GNP, depending on the country’s level of economic development, is distributed via national social security systems, sickness benefit, pensions and short term cash payments states SOC/FAS in the presentation of its operations and continues:

“The provision of effective social protection requires well-designed, well-governed and well managed institutions and policies. A good, reli-

able design of the financing architecture and sound management are key to good governance in social protection. Without this, social protection systems can neither provide social security for all nor combat poverty successfully.”

SOC/FAS contributes to research and policy development as concerns the financing of social security. Three methods are used:

Advice by ILO FACTS, ILO’s International Financial and Actuarial Service, produces statistical studies and works with social budgets in national social security systems at the request of governments, social partners or institutions within the social security field.

Applied research and statistics, SOC/FAS analyses financing of social security systems, develops and tests financing strategies and carries out detailed statistical analyses of national social protection systems’ financial structure and results.

Training: SOC/FAS participates in national capacity development with purpose-designed, systematic training in financial planning, management and administration for civil servants working with social protection systems.

The European Union, EU

From a global perspective, the EU and its member states is the largest donor, responsible for 55 percent of development cooperation, of which 20 percent is allocated directly by the EU Commission.

In July 2005, the EU Commission adopted a proposal for new policies for development cooperation, a common framework of goals, values and principles that were supported by all 25 member states and the Commission. Its aim is poverty reduction in line with the MDGs. The strategy reflects the changes that have occurred since the previous strategy of five years ago: accord concerning the MDGs has increased, security aspects have been strengthened as have the effects of globalisation.

EU social development activities include policies and programmes aimed at increasing access to basic social services and the fulfilment of the MDGs concerning health and education.

EU social development occurs primarily within four areas:

1. Education
2. Health, AIDS, population
3. Social development – gender issues
4. Culture

In addition, the EU Commission tackles a number of social development issues important in the struggle to eliminate poverty. Gender equality, basic, good quality working conditions and enterprises’ social responsibility are three such horizontal policies in EU’s broader strategy for achieving the MDGs.

The African Union, AU

The African Union was established in 1999, after the OAU (Organisation of African Unity) had paved the way.

One of its many established goals is to: “promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies”.

ECOSOCC, the Economic, Social and Cultural Council, is an advisory council consisting of various social and professional groups from the member states.

One of the seven specialised technical committees, tasked with dealing with issues within different sectors at ministerial level, is the Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs.

The AU Commission is a self-evident key agency playing a central role in the day-to-day management of the AU. In addition to the Chairperson and Deputy Chair there are eight commissioners. Social Issues (Health, Children, Drug Control, Population, Migration, Labour and Employment, Sports and Culture) form one portfolio.

Livingstone call for action

At a regional, government level conference in Livingstone, Zambia, in March 2006, basic social protection in Africa was discussed. In his opening speech the President of Zambia, Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, stated that social protection is a basic human right. “Social protection directly tackles poverty, contributes to economic growth and stimulate local markets”, he continued and maintained that African countries, with their current resources, could afford social protection in the form of transfers.

Participants at the meeting adopted an action plan to be implemented by the AU, by national governments and by international cooperating partners.

The Livingstone call for action on social protection in Africa

The conference noted:

- Social protection is both a rights and an empowerment agenda.
- The International Bill of Human Rights and other human rights conventions establish that social security for all and social protection for the vulnerable is a basic human right.
- A sustainable basic package of social transfers is affordable within the current resources of governments and international development partners.

Delegates called for:

- Social protection programmes, including social pensions and cash transfers to vulnerable children, older persons and their dependants and people with disabilities, will be used more in response to poverty in African countries.
- African governments will put together costed national cash transfer plans within the next three years. These will be integrated into national development plans and budgets.
- Reliable long-term funding for social protection will use financial resources both from national budgets and development partners.
- Greater cooperation between African and other countries will facilitate the exchange of information, experience and action on social protection and cash transfers.

<http://www.africa-union.org/>

The UN system

The UN naturally plays a decisive role in the creation of international accord within development cooperation. One precondition for sustainable world peace is social and economic development that benefits all. This link is stated in the UN Constitution, which instructs the UN to promote higher standards of living, full employment opportunities and economic and social progress. Consequently the greater part of UN resources – measured in budgeted funds and activities – is allocated to a large number of programmes and measures aimed at improving living standards for everyone.

Since the beginning of the 1960s, the UN General Assembly has set up a series of goals and priorities for the following decade. At the beginning of this century a series of Development Goals were adopted which were to be achieved by 2015. These included reducing poverty by half, primary education for all children – girls and boys – plus a dramatic decrease in child mortality and improved maternal health.

Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC, coordinates economic and social work in the UN and its agencies. The Council forms a central forum for the discussion of economic and social issues and for the formulation of connected policies. Consequently it plays a key role in international development cooperation.

The Council consults with NGOs, thus maintaining an important link between the UN and civil society.

Reporting to the Council are a number of special commissions for example social development, human rights, women's situation, crime prevention issues, the fight against drugs and sustainable development. Five regional commissions work for economic development and cooperation in each region.

DESA is the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. DESA describes its tasks as follows:

"The Department works in three main interlinked areas:

- it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which Member States of the United Nations draw to review common problems and to take stock of policy options;
- it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges;
- and it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities."

The task of the ***Division for Social Policy and Development*** is to strengthen international cooperation for social development within the framework of undertakings and action programmes that governments, international cooperation organisations and NGOs have adopted at the social summit meetings in Copenhagen and at the beginning of the century. Special attention is to be paid to the three core issues poverty elimination, creation of employment opportunities and social integration.

UNDP, the UN Development Programme, is UN's largest donor for sustainable human development in the world. UNDP reports to the UN General Assembly. UNDP runs activities in 166 countries and cooperation is aimed at local solutions to global and national challenges to development. Together with cooperation, their programmes provide support to the development of local capacity. The defence of human rights and empowerment of women is promoted within all activities.

UNDP prioritises five main areas:

- Democratic governance
- Poverty reduction
- HIV/AIDS
- Energy and environment
- Conflict prevention activities

One, well-recognised part of UNDP's work is the Human Development Reports (HDR) that have been published since 1990 and are established in cooperation with independent researchers. Through their close cooperation with governments the world over, UNDP gains access to extensive statistics at national level. Consequently UNDP is able to compile various development indexes, the most well known being the Human Development Index (HDI) that measures human development in terms other than income alone.

Sweden is the third largest donor to UNDP in per capita terms. Of Sweden's total support to UN social and economic activities in 2000, 28 percent went to UNDP. Of the world's total development cooperation with developing countries in 2000, only 3 percent was channelled via UNDP. The Nordic countries form an important donor group as they, for example, together contributed over one quarter of UNDP's budget in 2002.

UNICEF

UNICEF (the United Nations Children's Fund) is the world's largest child rights organisation and was founded in 1946. Children's long term survival, protection and development are the focus of the Fund's work. The organisation works to build opinion, influence policies, fundraise and obtain the material resources necessary to change children's lives. These operations occur both in cooperation with governments and at local level and UNICEF is active in approximately 160 countries.

As a freestanding UN agency, reporting to the General Assembly, this organisation is not financed via the UN budget but finds its resources in the form of voluntary grants from governments, companies, organisations and private individuals.

The UN Convention on Children's Rights forms the basis of everything UNICEF undertakes. The UN Convention is based on the principle of non-discrimination and UNICEF is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Convention all over the world and that the best interest of the child is always put first.

The organisation's fieldwork in 2005 concentrated on five main areas:

1. Vaccinations
2. HIV/AIDS
3. Protection against violence and assault
4. Children's early development
5. Girls' education

Funds raised from collections and sale of goods usually amount to BSEK 12 per year. In 2004, this was spent as follows:

- 34 percent on health and security for the early childhood years
- 21 percent on vaccinations
- 21 percent on girls' education
- 10 percent on vulnerable and exploited children
- 9 percent on HIV/AIDS projects
- 4 percent on other

More about Sida's cooperation with UNICEF can be found in the chapter entitled "Children's rights in development cooperation".

UNRISD

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, UNRISD, is an independent UN agency, reporting to the General Assembly, aimed at multi-disciplinary research concerning the social dimensions of development. UNRISD was founded in 1963 and cooperation with Sida stretches back to the 1960s. Sida contributes annual support amounting to MSEK 10. In addition, Sida supports specific projects.

UNRISD is mandated to carry out research concerning relationships between the economic and social dimensions of development. In line with this is research on the financing of social policies in at broad perspective, on the privatisation and commercialisation of public services – how do economic growth and liberalisation affect the social dimensions? How do social and economic development reinforce each other?

During the period 2005–2009, UNRISD will focus on six programme areas, of which social policies and development is one according to the programme *Social Development Research at UNRISD 2005–2009*. Under this heading subjects such as social institutions and poverty reduction, financing of social policies, global social policies, migration and social welfare plus HIV/AIDS will be the focus of research.

One part of this work will be aimed at developing a social index intended to measure “government commitments to social policy” by ranking governments according to their spending within the social sector.

States’ capacity to implement social policies is affected, to a considerable degree, by changes in taxation policies. UNRISD’s research on the financing of social policies will examine one of the most important interfaces between economic and social policies.

Global social issues are other important research areas. The growth of a global social sector is implicit in international agreements and conventions and in international discussions on social rights. It is explicit in a number of social undertakings such as, for example, the struggle against poverty. “How are social redistribution, social regulation and social rights being shaped at the global and regional levels through various types of international policies and institutions?” UNRISD will examine this issue over the next few years. (Social Development Research at UNRISD 2005–2009, Page 9)

This research institute feels that the relationships between international migration and social welfare, especially in developing countries, have not been paid sufficient attention. Instead research has tended to focus on economic, political and cultural implications of migration and the situation of the migrants in industrial countries. Migration has become a constant flow of people, resources, ideas and political pressure between countries and between different groups. This phenomenon contains new trends such as feminisation, illegality, opportunity driven and movements from South to South. UNRISD intends to examine issues such as: how does such development affect social services and people’s access to health care and education? “More specifically, how is social welfare affected by remittances and changes in the quantity and quality of human resources and care providers in context of both out-migration and return of men and women?” (Social Development Research at UNRISD 2005–2009, Page 9)

Finally UNRISD observes that the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic have indicated the decisive role played by social policies. Even if, for obvious reasons, the search for biomedical and behavioural solutions has been placed centre stage to date, awareness is growing of the deeper, socio-economic and political roots of the pandemic. This will also be studied during the next few years.

UN regional commissions

ECLAC

ECLAC, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, (CEPAL in Spanish) is a regional commission reporting to the UN Economic and Social Council tasked with contributing to the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean. ECLAC is one of five regional UN commissions and has its HQ in Santiago, Chile.

The activities of one department are concentrated on social development. Their primary task is to assist the governments of the region as concerns the formulation of strategies and policies aimed at ensuring different social groups' participation in the development process, analysing the effects of social change and providing recommendations for alternative development opportunities in the region.

Technical support to member states as concerns the establishment of institutional structures, help with design and evaluation of social policies, programmes and strategies plus studies of patterns and trends within the labour market, distribution of income and social services are also on the department's agenda.

Social Panorama of Latin America is ECLAC's "flagship" and the 2005 issue of this report is the thirteenth – published in November 2005. In this it is stated that the steady increase of public spending on social welfare in 21 of the countries of the region since the beginning of the 1990s is a sign that the governments of the region are prioritising the social sector to an increasing degree. The number of poor people in the region has decreased by 13 million since 2003.

The report also describes the demographic effects of social inequality. One is a general decrease of infant mortality in the region, from 42.9 per 1 000 live births in 1990, to 25.6 in 2003, which shows general success for the public health programme.

ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA

ECA – Economic Commission on Africa – was established in 1958, and is the UN regional agency in Africa mandated to support economic and social development in the 53 member states. Headquarters is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. As with the other commissions, ECA reports to the UN Economic and Social Council.

ESCAP – Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific – located in Bangkok, Thailand, works in the same way with UN assignments in the region in order to "identify emerging social issues, especially those that directly affect the poor and other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of people in the region by increasing awareness and understanding of how various issues like population ageing, lowered fertility rates, and HIV/AIDS affect each country and the region as a whole. Special emphasis is placed on ways to empower women and to prevent the stigma and discrimination faced by many persons with disabilities."

In western Asia the regional UN agency is entitled **ESCWA** – Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia – and works for economic and social development through regional cooperation and integration based in Beirut, Lebanon.

The European regional commission **ECE**, Economic Commission for Europe, primarily works with the economic development of the 55 member states and is consequently not included in this survey.

UN regional commissions outside Europe work in a similar fashion with social development issues: one department, or equivalent, bears

responsibility for the area, often with a sub-department specialising in social policies. One primary task is to support member states in the design and implementation of policies and strategies with respect to social issues.

This is carried out by contributing to general information provision in the form of statistics and analyses – poverty analyses, analyses of social and economic policies – is the most common method of supporting member states. Reporting of regional and national economic, environmental and social indicators plus economic and statistical reports are other contributions.

The Economic Report on Africa 2005, ECA's "flagship report" has "Meeting the challenges of unemployment and poverty in Africa" as its theme. Creating jobs is the core issue in the struggle against poverty, according to ECA's press release:

"Despite showing signs of rapid change, at a record 5.2 percent growth in 2005, Africa's economy is dampened by record unemployment and higher rates of poverty than ever before. The implication is that poverty has been unresponsive to economic growth. /.../ The report focuses on four key challenges for Africa in the fight against unemployment and poverty: structural transformation to break away from the under-utilization of rural labour, addressing widespread youth unemployment, harnessing globalization to create decent jobs, and creating an enabling environment for the fast expansion of private sector jobs through increased investments."

For ESCAP, operating in the most populous region in the world, identifying prominent social issues is a major task. Studies, research and advisory services are on the agenda of a special division for "Emerging Social Issues". The Commission's social programme works to develop nations' capacity as concerns planning, monitoring and evaluating programmes for sustainable social development, with emphasis on integration, social protection, efficient social services and strengthening of vulnerable groups, all in line with the Copenhagen Declaration and the MDGs.

ESCWA's Social Policies Team describes their task on the website as:

"Social policies in ESCWA member States are characterized by a lack of integration and coordination, which lead to inefficient use of human resources, the exacerbation of poverty and rising unemployment rates. There is a need to adopt an integrated approach to social policy taking into the consideration the impact of globalization and highlighting the need to plan social policy objectives bearing in mind the economic and social constraints within the contemporary challenges of globalization. Understanding of the needs of all actors, including governmental and non-governmental organizations and the involvement of the different sectors in building a comprehensive, integrated social vision is a Team priority, in addition to the establishment of coordination mechanisms between actors at all levels of the process."

The World Bank

During the last decade, the World Bank has shifted its rhetoric and policy to a certain extent in response to the Copenhagen Declaration and introduced a "new development agenda" that includes support to sustainable development, counteracting poverty and improved public administration. This is observed by John Toye and Richard Toye in a recent publication (December 2005) from the UNRISD Research

Institute; “The World Bank as a Knowledge Agency”. The World Bank has, according to this report, taken important, new policy initiatives in order to deal with previous deficiencies as promoters of economic reforms. Quite simply social development is higher up on the World Bank agenda.

Department for Social Development

The World Bank writes as follows on their website concerning their Department for Social Development:

“The World Bank’s Social Development Strategy emphasizes that overcoming poverty is more than getting economic policies right, it is also about empowering people by creating more inclusive, cohesive and accountable institutions. Social Development at the World Bank promotes

Better Growth: *Social development is a precondition for sustained, equitable growth; where the benefits of growth are more widely shared, societies tend to be more stable and peaceful.*

Better Projects and Policies: *Where projects and policies build on local contexts and include people, they are more likely to be owned and sustained.*

Better Quality of Life: *If citizens are able to participate fully, development interventions are more effective.”*

The World Bank considers social development as a theme cutting across the Bank’s activities, according to “The World Bank and the Copenhagen Declaration: Ten Years After”, a document issued by the World Bank in 2004.

Even if social protection systems have always been included in World Bank activities, developments in the 1990s – including the difficulties experienced in Eastern Europe and the financial crisis in East Asia – have demonstrated the necessity of stronger social protection nets, for example reliable pensions systems. The World Bank’s lending for social security systems and risk management has increased almost sixfold since 1992, to 12 percent of lending in 2003.

Three new areas are in focus for social protection systems: physically disabled people, children and young people plus mental health.

Disabled people are identified as especially vulnerable and a special adviser for the area has been appointed within the Bank, also an adviser for children and youth in order to improve the integration of these issues into strategies, programmes and projects.

Mental health and psychosocial welfare are increasingly regarded as an important factor for sustainable development. This specially applies to areas vulnerable to conflict where a large proportion of the population cannot fully participate in development due to mental and/or psychosocial suffering caused by violence and trauma. (“The World Bank and the Copenhagen Declaration: Ten Years After”, 2004, Page 4)

The Department for Social Development works with a number of themes such as conflict solution, indigenous peoples, participation and civil commitment, social analysis, social capital and social policies.

The Social Policy Programme

This programme is presented as follows on the website (World Bank>Social Development>Social Policy):

“The Social Policy program, led by the Social Development Department, builds on the institutional space created by the World Bank’s

Social Development Strategy, approved in February 2005 and recent World Development Reports, including the most recent report on Equity and Development (2006). The Social Policy work program will focus on making policies and programs in developing and transitioning economies more equitable and sustainable. The roots of the Social Policy program lie in the commitments made in Copenhagen in 1995, at the World Summit on Social Development. While there has been notable progress on some of these global commitments, others have lagged behind, given inadequate opportunities for economic and social mobility, ineffective and unaccountable institutions, and widespread social tensions and conflict. Traditional social policy prescriptions have not proved sufficient to achieve a cohesive, socially just and prosperous society in many developing countries. The Social Policy work program seeks to generate fresh thinking, and draw on innovative research to broaden and redefine the scope of social policy and its applications in the South.”

Current activities 2005/2006 include a seminar series presenting high quality, social scientific research: “comprising critical, empirically engaged research in anthropology, sociology, philosophy and political science that has implications for development thought and policy.”

Also the international conference held in Arusha, Tanzania in December 2005, *New Frontiers of Social Policy: Development in a Globalizing World*, in cooperation with DfID, Sida and the Norwegian and Finnish governments. Here leading researchers, analysts, practitioners and policy makers within development and social policies met:

“Leading development and social policy thinkers called for social concerns to be integrated in global negotiations on aid and trade, and to make sure that social empowerment and inclusion become a center piece of the development agenda.

Participants emphasized in “*The Arusha Statement*” that social policy must no longer be an afterthought – to recognize that development policy is always simultaneously economic and social policy.

The conference aimed at exploring how policy makers globally and especially in Africa can address current gaps in the achievement of the commitments made at the 1995 World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen and in meeting the Millennium Development Goals”, wrote the World Bank in a press release.

The Conference resulted in a statement from the participants in an attempt to capture the conference theme “new frontiers”. Here emphasis is placed on the fact that: “There are many paths to socially desirable outcomes, and social policy should not fall into the trap of one-size-fits-all prescriptions”, from the “*Arusha Statement*” (see World Bank>Social Development>Social Policy>Arusha Statement):

- “*The first new frontier of social policy is the transformation of subjects and beneficiaries into citizens.*”
- “*The second new frontier of social policy consists of fostering an enabling, accessible, responsive and accountable state.*”
- “*These two imply the third new frontier: strengthening the capacity of states to mobilize revenue from their citizens, and diminishing reliance on external aid.*”

“Years of experience have shown us that economic growth alone is not sufficient to improve well-being and reduce poverty. Economic development needs to put people and their realities at the center of the agenda –

to respect and embrace local norms, political conditions, cultures, and traditions,” stated Ian Johnson, Vice President for Sustainable Development, World Bank, in a speech.

Anis Dani, Social Adviser at the World Bank, and organiser felt that the conference had broadened the concept of social policies: “The current practice and scope of social policy – which focuses on delivery of social services and social welfare – is necessary but insufficient to achieve balanced social and economic development, hence the search for ‘new frontiers of social policy’, with the goal of identifying policies and programs to strengthen inclusive and accountable institutions and build cohesive societies.”

Department for Social Security Systems

The Department for Social Security Systems – social protection – forms yet another part of the World Bank that has recently broadened its role:

“Traditionally, social protection has included policies that provide social safety nets, social funds, labour market interventions, and social insurance (including pensions). The equity role of social protection has long been recognized. More recently the SP sector has broadened the approach to address the importance of appropriate risk management for growth and development, including in low income countries. This view of social protection emphasizes the double role of social protection — protecting basic livelihoods as well as promoting risk taking and higher rates of economic growth. It focuses specifically on the poor since they are the most vulnerable to risk and typically lack appropriate risk management instruments, which constrains them from engaging in riskier but also higher return activities and hence moving out of chronic poverty” (see World Bank>Social Protection).

Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank, IDB, was established in 1959 as a development institution with new mandate and new tools. Development cooperation in programmes for economic and social development projects went much farther than the mere financing of economic projects which was more common at that time.

IDB’s programmes and tools proved to be so efficient that IDB soon became a model on which all the other regional multilateral development banks were based. Today the IDB is the oldest and biggest of them all. It is the primary source of multilateral financing of economic, social and institutional development projects in Latin America and the Caribbean.

What does the IDB do? The aim is to contribute to sustainable economic and social development in the region, which is carried out through loans, leadership of regional initiatives, research and dissemination of knowledge.

The bank consists of the lending member countries who, for the formulation process of development policies, “provide financing and technical assistance to achieve environmentally sustainable economic growth and increase competitiveness, enhance social equity and fight poverty, modernize the state, and foster free trade and regional integration.”

One of IDB’s overall objectives is to decrease poverty and contribute to social gender equality.

“During the past year, the Bank started implementing its Poverty Reduction and Social Equity Promotion Strategy which will guide the Bank’s actions in this area in the coming years.”

There are nine sub-headings under the banner of *Social Development and Poverty*:

Citizen Security and Crime Prevention, Management of Social Development, Poverty Reduction, Social Development and Poverty, Social Mobility and Equality, Social Policies, Social Protection and Safety Nets, Social Reforms, and Social Service Delivery.

Social Integration and Equality is another of IDB's main themes; "The Bank has spearheaded efforts in the region to research and raise awareness on social exclusion, and seeks new ways to promote integration through technical assistance, training, and other activities."

There are two research and educational institutes within the bank: Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean (INTAL) and Inter-American Institute for Social Development (INDES).

Inter-American Institute for Social Development

INDES is an integrated part of IDB and works as a training and educational centre for the design and leadership of national social development programmes.

"It is a pioneer in social management training, working with social sector organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean with the goal of promoting initiatives that simultaneously improve the efficiency and equity of social management. INDES training promotes an integrated and updated vision of the social, economic, and institutional contexts of the region, analyzes the challenges policy-makers and managers face with regards to social policy and proposes useful tools to modernize the field of social management."

From its presentation on the website www.iadb.org

Asian Development Bank

In a similar fashion the Asian Development Bank, ADB, whose activities are aimed at the improvement of welfare in Asia, especially for the 1.9 billion people living on less than USD 2 per day. This multilateral financial institution is owned by 64 member states and has its HQ in Manila, Philippines. ADB was founded in 1966 and currently maintains field offices in 16 countries.

ADB's overall objective since 1999 has been to eliminate poverty. During the 1990s, success within this area was impressive – the proportion of the region's population living under the poverty line decreased from 32 percent in 1990 to 22 percent in 2000. However, still two thirds of the world's poor live in this region.

Social protection nets or security systems – social protection – are one way for the ADB to work with poverty reduction. These activities are carried out through policies and programmes within five main areas:

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Policies/Poverty_Reduction/2004/default.asp?p=poverty

1. *labour market* policies and programmes designed to promote employment, the efficient operation of labour markets and the protection of workers
2. *social insurance* programmes to cushion the risks associated with unemployment, ill health, disability, work-related injury and old age
3. *social assistance* and welfare service programmes for the most vulnerable groups with no other means of adequate support, including single parents, the homeless, or physically or mentally disabled people
4. *micro and area-based schemes* to address vulnerability at the community

level, including microinsurance, agricultural insurance, social funds and programmes to manage natural disasters

5. *child protection* to ensure the healthy and productive development of children

Can we afford a social security system? This is one of the headings in the Frequently Asked Questions section of their website (please refer to www.adb.org/SocialProtection/faq.asp). This is how the ADB answers this question:

”Social protection is needed for sustainable development in the Asia and Pacific region.

In countries where poverty and social exclusion are rampant, it is argued that fighting poverty significantly through social protection is a huge and impossible task: it is too expensive, reduces the welfare of those who are better off, and therefore slows economic growth. However, the history of industrialized countries shows the opposite is true. Social protection creates demand, enhances labour market participation, stabilizes economic development, and increases social cohesion. In the long run, social protection finances itself and results in everyone being better off. /.../

Some perceive social protection as a concern of wealthy nations that constructed sophisticated social security systems. It is conventionally accepted that welfare systems have not been a priority for most Asian policy makers; social protection has been largely neglected, or addressed with inadequate tools and insufficient funds.

However, a closer look at economic history shows that the most advanced economies of the region -- Japan; Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China -- built development policies through active public or public-private interventions in medical care, social and housing assistance, and minimum retirement levels. Investing in social protection has been an essential part in the modernization programs of these societies at the early stages of their development.”

From a presentation on the www.adb.org website.

African Development Bank Group

In the same manner, the African Development Bank Group, AFDB, is a multilateral development bank consisting of 77 member states from Africa, North and South America, Europe and Asia. HQ is in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. This institution was established in 1964 and mobilises resources for economic and social development in its 53 African member countries with the aim of decreasing poverty. AFDB's objective is to stimulate economic and social development through lending, equity investments and technical support.

Activities are carried out within agriculture and rural development, education and health plus support to the development of the private sector. Operations are characterised by consideration of gender equality, the environment and good governance.

Two of the subjects the Bank is currently working with are “Social Development, Gender and Inclusion” and “Social Protection and Risk Management”. On its website various documents and projects are described under these headings, for example country strategies for the countries of the region, however there is no overall policy from the Bank's side.

African Development Report 2005 was published by the AFDB at the end of January 2006.

More information at: www.afdb.org

International Council on Social Welfare, ICSW

The International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW), founded in Paris in 1928, is a non-governmental organisation which now represents national and local organisations in more than 50 countries throughout the world. ICSW's membership also includes a number of major international organisations. Principal offices are in Kampala (Uganda), and Utrecht (Holland). ICSW also maintain special representatives to the United Nations in New York and Geneva.

Member organisations collectively represent tens of thousands of community organisations which work directly at the grass-roots level with people in poverty, hardship or distress. Almost all of them are independent organisations working in their own communities. Many have been established by people who are themselves experiencing hardship. Within their own communities, ICSW's network of organisations provides help for a wide range of people who are poor, ill, disabled, unemployed, frail or oppressed. They help young people, older people, families, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees and others who are experiencing special hardship or vulnerability. ICSW's activities are funded by membership fees as well as grants from private foundations and from governmental or intergovernmental sources.

ICSW has the highest level of consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC. ICSW is also accredited to the International Labour Organisation, UNICEF and a number of regional intergovernmental organisations.

ICSW and its members are active in a wide range of fields within the general areas of social development, social welfare and social justice. This includes issues such as food and nutrition, welfare and health services, social security, education and housing, as well as many issues relating to economic development, human rights and community participation.

ICSW gathers and distributes information to community groups, other civil society organisations, governments and intergovernmental organisations. The organisation undertakes research and organises consultations to help analyse problems and develop policies. Each of ICSW's regular biennial conferences at global and regional levels covers a wide range of issues. Many other forums, seminars and workshops are convened on specific topics.

Policy development and advocacy is an important part of the organisation's activities. ICSW prepare written policy submissions, lobby governments and organise delegations.

From www.icsw.org

University of Bath ESRC Research Group on Wellbeing in Developing Countries, WeD

This research group at the University of Bath is dedicated to the study of poverty, inequality and the quality of life in developing countries.

The purpose of its current research programme, Wellbeing in Developing Countries, WeD, is to develop a conceptual and methodological approach for understanding the social and cultural construction of wellbeing in developing countries. An international, interdisciplinary team draws together perspectives from across the social sciences in a major programme of comparative research, focused on six communities in each of four countries: Ethiopia, Thailand, Peru and Bangladesh. The research raises fundamental questions both for the academic study of development, and for the policy community.

The WeD Research Group is based at the University of Bath. Members of the research group will work in close collaboration with local institutions in each of the four study countries.

From www.welldev.org.uk

Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

The Institute of Development Studies, IDS, was founded in 1966 as an independent research institute based at the University of Sussex.

IDS has close links with the University, but is financially and constitutionally independent. IDS is an independent, not-for-profit company. Funding comes from a combination of research grants and fees from advisory work, teaching, and publication sales. The UK Department for International Development (DFID) is the Institute's largest contributor. IDS also receives funds from the European Union, various UN agencies, and a wide range of development cooperation agencies, trusts and foundations.

The Institute is home to approximately 80 research staff who work in partnership with a broad community of researchers all around the world. Together they constitute an active global network in development studies. The majority of research work carried out at IDS is multidisciplinary in nature, revolving around a specific issue or objective. It brings together researchers from different academic backgrounds in research groups, networks and multi-partner projects.

The Institute also offers consultancy and advisory services for funding agencies and development organisations.

From www.ids.ac.uk

Bilateral donor organisations

Bilateral donor organisations do, naturally, work with social issues. The Department for International Development, DfID, in UK the German bilateral organisation GTZ, our Nordic neighbour organisations Finnida, Danida and Norad, are all important actors within international development cooperation. Sweden and Sida, in various ways, cooperates with them all within social development, social welfare and social policies.

A more detailed description of their work within the social sector is, however, far too extensive for the framework of this survey.

Annex 1

Sida employees interviewed

Madeleine Hägg Liljeström, EUROPE

Carin Zettterlund Brune, SEKA/EO

Jörgen Eriksson, NATUR

Torgny Svenungsson; RELA

Sofie Berghald, EUROPE

Göran Holmqvist, RELA

Tekaligne Godana, SAREC

Birgitta Jansson, DESA

Esse Nilsson, POM

Eva Smedberg, ASIA

Per Eriksson, Programme Officer for Social Sector in Zambia

The two last people on the list were interviewed by the Survey Adviser,
Ylva Sörman Nath.

E-mail questions on activities related to social policies:

Charlotta Norrby, Magnus Lindell, Erik Korsgren, Lotta Sylwander,
Mikael Boström, Per Byman, Molly Lien, Göran Edehorn, Dag Ehren-
preis, Lena Ekroth, David Holmertz, Lisa Fredriksson, Per Knutsson,
AnnaMaria Oltorp, Christan Lien, Per Ronnås, Anita Sandström.

E-mail questions on social sector activities to units outside Sweden:

Hans Persson, Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Embassy in Nai-
robi, Kenya, HIV/AIDS Team in Lusaka, Zambia, HIV/AIDS Teams
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Mikael Johansson/Harare/Sida
Mr Ngoc/Hanoi/Sida
Narom Sok/PhnomPenh/Sida
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Victor Ramaema/Pretoria/Sida
Wonder Jekemu/Harare/Sida
Ximena Barreto/Managua/Sida
Yara Fernandes/Luanda/Sida

And to:

Rolf Folkesson, Anne-Cathrine Bentzer, Eva Berger, Anders Eriksson,
Ulrika Hjertstrand, Ulrika Forsberg, Ulf Ekdahl.

Annex 2

Interview guide

1. When did activities with social sector and social policies become a larger-scale issue for you?
2. What did the discussion cover before these activities were started up?
3. Which directives were you working from then? Now?
4. Has the nature of the support changed?
5. Which other actors do you cooperate with? How were they chosen? Balance between bilateral, multilateral and NGOs?
6. How have you developed your own competence within social issues?
7. Which actual projects or programmes do you support?
8. Which target groups are prioritised?
9. Describe the discussion concerning the gender perspective.
10. How do you use policy and strategy documents to develop the area?
11. Coordination between the different international actors?
12. Reflections and recommendations for the future?

Annex 3

E-mail letter to Swedish actors

Is your organisation cooperating with developing countries concerning social issues? Are you planning such cooperation in the future?

As commissioned by Sida, I am currently mapping Swedish actors working with development cooperation within the social sector – with social policies, social services and social security systems plus support to higher education and research within the social field.

Sida has just initiated broader, more systematic activities concerning the social policy and welfare field, as it is stipulated in the Swedish Policy for Global Development that social development and security form one of the central elements that are to characterise all activities. This Policy was adopted by the Swedish Riksdag (Parliament) in 2003. Consequently Sweden actively supports initiatives from cooperating countries aimed at developing their social sectors. Sida's long experience and tradition within the social field is now in considerable demand internationally.

However, Sida's task is also to broaden, train and develop resources within the Swedish society that can be made available for international development cooperation.

The current survey will form the basis of continued discussions on future cooperation between Sida, Swedish actors and partners in developing countries. Consequently Sida looks forward to receiving your answers in order to gain a picture of ongoing cooperation as well as if your organisation is interested in becoming a part of the Swedish resource base within the field.

Questions:

1. Do you currently have any cooperation projects underway with developing countries, including the former Soviet republics in Europe and Central Asia? Please include ongoing projects only plus those concluded during the most recent period (2004–2005).
2. In which country or region is/are this/these project/s located?
3. Which type of projects are you running? Programmes, exchanges, education, research, assistance projects, other? Target group? We would be grateful if you could list project name, period, cooperating partners plus the name and contact address of the officer responsible for the project at your organisation.
4. Who finances this/these project/s?
5. Who is the officer responsible for international cooperation at your organisation/workplace?

6. Are you interested in participating in the Swedish resource base for international development cooperation in the future?

I would appreciate brief answers, preferably by e-mail, by 15th November at the latest.

Perhaps it should be stated here that your organisation will not be bound to any particular cooperation activity by answering these questions. Sida will contact you again when a more systematic resource base is to be established.

Yours faithfully,
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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.



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