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Sida Country Report 2007

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Table of Contents

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1. Summary

On the *political* arena, the first democratically elected Government of DRC took office in February 2007. However, the post-election period brought some immediate challenges for the new democracy. The new Government had many challenges in order to bring peace and stability to its territory. The opposition leader Bemba chose to leave the country in April and has since been in exile in Portugal. The conflict in the Eastern Congo has continued. The insecurity has lead to increased numbers of IDP:s and one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. The Nairobi agreement (November 2007) and Goma agreement (January 2008) was therefore a positive sign sending a strong signal for peace and stability in the region.

The *economy* has shown stability throughout most of 2007, although suffering from an important raise of inflation and exchange rate due to excessive spending at the end of the year. The IMF closely monitors the economic development and is considering the possibilities for supporting a new medium term programme to start some time during 2008. DRC shows a steady GDP growth since 2001 at around 6 per cent. 50 per cent of GDP comes from natural resources such as agriculture, forests and minerals. The budget for 2007 was 2.7 billion USD, approx. 50 per cent of that was international aid.

Social developments remain deeply worrying following the continued conflict in the east. UN estimates that the entire eastern Congo is a humanitarian emergency zone in terms of health conditions, malnutrition and the need for protection. In late November 2007 the Government called for a CG meeting co-chaired with the World Bank. The basis for the meeting were the above documents. 15 countries and 10 organisations were represented at the meeting. Commitments were made of 4 billion USD.

2007 became a year of *transition in the implementation of the development co-operation*. Humanitarian assistance continued to require large volumes of aid. Many of the more long term interventions that Sida had planned for did not come into effect. At the end of the year it was evident that a large part of the portfolio could not be implemented.

2. Political, Economic and Social Development

On the political arena, the first democratically elected Government of DRC took office on 5 February 2007. However, the post-election period brought some immediate challenges for the new democracy. Protests against the election results in the province of Bas Congo in January 2007 lead to clashes between the national police force and civilians resulting in more than 100 people dead. The second serious incident after the election occurred in March 2007 in the capital Kinshasa. Security forces of the newly elected president Joseph Kabila ended up in armed conflict with the security guards of Jean-Pierre Bemba, the loser of the presidential election. The violence lead to hundreds of dead including civilians. Bemba choose to leave the country in April and has since been in exile in Portugal.

The new government has weak capacity to bring peace and stability to its territory. Although the opposition has been weakened as a result of the March events, Parliament has exercised its role well and has put the government under control. Some of the most important dossiers debated in parliament during the year has been decentralisation, the role of the opposition and peace and security in the east of DRC.

The conflict in the Eastern Congo has continued in 2007. Various armed groups have continued to create insecurity, displacement and violations of human rights. The national army and police have not been capable of bringing security to the population. The weak capacity of the national security forces is part of the security problem in the east of DRC. Insecurity has lead to increased numbers of IDP:s and one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world.

The regional peace efforts took a step forward with the Nairobi agreement November 2007. The agreement states that foreign armed groups on Congolese soil should be repatriated. It was signed by both the government of DRC and Rwanda as well as representatives of the United Nations, European union and USA. The Goma agreement signed in January 2008 by a large number of armed groups in the Kivu Provinces as well as the DRC government and representatives of the international community calls for disarmament and DDR of armed groups.

Many challenges remain and it will be up to the government of DRC and other regional partners and the international community to continue to press for peace, stability and security sector reform in 2008.

In November 2007 there was a reshuffle of government reducing the number of cabinet members.

The *economy* has shown stability throughout most of 2007, although suffering from an important raise in inflation and exchange rate due to excessive spending at the end of the year. The elected government agreed on an economic programme for April–December 2007. The programme gave DRC an opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to macroeconomic stability and structural reform and time to prepare for a programme that could be supported by the IMF. The objective is to better manage public finance in order to avoid government recourse to bank financing that inevitably leads to exchange rate and inflationary pressure. The IMF closely monitors the economic development and is considering the possibilities for supporting a new medium term programme to start some time during 2008. An important objective of a satisfactory implementation of a medium term programme is that it is a condition for the DRC to reach the HIPC completion point and obtain debt relief that will bring external debt to a sustainable level.

DRC shows a steady GDP growth since 2001 at around 6 per cent. The economic development of DRC is similar to other post-conflict, natural resource rich countries. DRC is, however, dependent of high commodity prices for a continued high growth level. 50 per cent of GDP comes from natural resources such as agriculture, forests and minerals. However, only 13 per cent comes from the mineral sector. In order to promote private sector development and achieve high growth the Government has to fight the widespread corruption and vested interests. The Government has initiated a EITI-process (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) to that effect.

The budget for 2007 was 2.7 billion USD, of which approx. 50 per cent was international aid. Allocations for health and education increased to 3.8 per cent during 2006 thanks to occasional debt relief. However, the quality of services of the social sectors remain low and fees paid by the general public remain high. Salaries for public servants constitutes 25 per cent of government expenditure and 15 per cent investments. 13 per cent was external debt service.

Social developments remain deeply worrying following the continued conflict in the east. UN considers the entire eastern Congo a humanitarian emergency zone in terms of health conditions, malnutrition and the need for protection.

The humanitarian situation was stabilized during the first six months of the year. However, the renewed tension in the eastern Congo during the latter half of 2007 caused another wave of newly internally displaced persons (IDP:s). The total number of IDP:s is estimated to be 1.3 million, a third of those were added during 2007.

The overall poverty situation is already aggravating after decades of conflict and mismanagement. Nevertheless, DRC struggles with reaching the millennium development goals even though they are not likely to be reached.

The major *development partners* in the DRC have, since early 2006, met on a regular basis to plan and co-ordinate the development assistance to the DRC. The result of this process is the Country Assistance Framework (CAF) in response to the DRC's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, PRSP, (Document de la Strategie de Croissance et de Réduction de la Pauvreté),

It was agreed between all development stakeholders, i.e. the development partners and the Government to prioritise among the activities that had been identified. A presentation of this Priority Action Programme (Plan d'Actions Prioritaires, PAP) was held in Kinshasa in June 2007 where all stakeholders agreed to adhere to the Plan. The following sectors and sub areas are prioritised:

- Governance (security, transparency, public financial management efficiency, administration of natural resources, public administration reform, local governance, investment climate and reform of public enterprises)
- Pro-poor Growth (transport, agriculture, mining, industry and services)
- Social Services (education, health, water and sanitation, social protection)
- HIV/AIDS
- Community Development

In late November 2007 the Government called for a Consultative Group meeting co-chaired with the World Bank. The basis for the meeting were the PRSP, CAF and PAP documents. 15 countries and 10 organisations were represented at the meeting. Commitments were made of 4 billion USD.

The international community raised some issues of concern as regards the need for security sector reform, the fight against sexual violence, the situation of children and the problem of impunity. The need for continued structural reforms and transparency especially as regards management of natural resources which the Government has to be addressed urgently. Discussions were held in thematic groups to address particular issues in some of the prioritized sectors. The meeting also agreed to set up a general co-ordination mechanism in DRC led by the Government. As a result, 15 thematic groups have been set up with responsible ministries, donors and civil society witch will co-ordinate the prioritized sectors of the PAP.

3. Swedish Development Co-operation – Overall Assessment of the Country Programme

2007 became a year of transition in the implementation of the development co-operation. Humanitarian assistance continued to require large volumes of aid. In total 157 MSEK was disbursed in humanitarian aid out of which 100 MSEK to the UN Pooled Fund. In the humanitarian area, channels and partners are well identified and continued their work.

As regards development co-operation the large volumes consumed in previous years by the national elections were no longer required. Donors started to plan medium and long term programmes in the CAF process but the majority were not ready to start in 2007.

Many of the interventions that Sida had planned for did not come into effect. In the education field, only the UNICEF-programme was up and running, the Save the Children programme was in between agreements and at the sector policy level things were still at a pre-study phase. The HIV/AIDS project that was planned for did not materialize. A new agreement with the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA) was planned for the latter half of the year. Due to the management problems of EISA the programme was put on hold and the scheduled disbursement in 2007 had to be cancelled.

In September it became clear that the country allocation that was planned for would not come into effect. Adjustments of the programme were considered and Sida sought new interventions in the area of democratic governance such as preparations for the local elections due to take place 2008 which, however, did not materialize due to the delay in finalising Sweden's support to the local elections.

Sida also looked for new interventions in the area of DDR in the eastern Congo. However, the proposal presented at a late stage did not meet the policy and quality requirements that Sida had put up.

At the end of the year it was evident that out of a portfolio of 80 MSEK only about 32 MSEK was disbursed.

4. Specific Country Programme Follow-up of the Swedish Development Co-operation

Humanitarian and Peace and Security

For the second year the *Pooled Fund (PF)* was the main financial tool for humanitarian interventions. The delegated cluster system became a vital part in prioritizing and assessing different project proposals. Both in 2006 and 2007 the PF was evaluated. Overall the estimation is that the PF addresses a number of weaknesses in comparison to other humanitarian response mechanisms. Still a number of weak spots have been identified. These are being addressed systematically by donors, OCHA, UNDP, the PF-unit in order to improve the system further.

The biggest challenge for the future for the humanitarian actors in relation to the PF is to improve the reporting of impact. Which results were achieved from the interventions? What impact did the projects have? What changes to the better were attained for the target group? Donors have urged for improved results-based reporting. The humanitarian Action Plan for 2008 shows that the PF is trying to improve on results reporting with some evidence of what has been accomplished. For 2008 the reporting will be done more systematically based on objectives-results based reporting for each cluster.

Apart for the pooled fund, Sweden has continued its partnerships with some established *international humanitarian partners,* such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Red Cross Federation through the Swedish Red Cross, Médecins sans Frontières, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Norwegian Refugee Council, Life and Peace Institute (LPI), PMU Interlife and Search for Common Ground.

PMU's programmes in DRC (and Sudan) were evaluated during 2007. The evaluation shows that the programme is highly relevant, and reasonably efficient and effective. It is relevant and low cost by virtue of the fact that the partners are based in the local context. Nevertheless, the evaluators pointed out that PMU could have done more to support and capacitate their partners in terms of humanitarian work, and to support and encourage coordination.

The programme of *MAG* was evaluated during 2007 as regards their activities 2005–2007 in Equateur. The evaluation is overall positive; the objectives have been reached and sometimes surpassed. The activities (mine action and removal of unexploded ordnance) are relevant in an otherwise neglected province. The short term effects are tangible but it is recommended that in the future more attention is given to verify their impact.

Following an evaluation of Sida, the LPI restructured its programme in the DRC. The critical points of the evaluation were that peace building programmes must be linked to the wider peace efforts through a strategy; mechanisms for monitoring, analysis and operationally relevant action research need to be enhanced and field management improved. Sida has acknowledged that LPI has made progress in all these areas and has approved a new programme for 2008–2009.

Democratic Governance

The transition period of the present strategy ending in 2008 and the one to take effect as of 1 January 2009, has affected the depth of the democratic governance portfolio.

The process of putting Sweden's support into a larger context have been initiated during 2007. This process has been necessary in order to assess where Swedish support could add value and to avoid duplication of what other development partners are doing.

Combined with this process of forward planning, the following can be noted in the ongoing democratic governance programme.

Sida's agreement with the *Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA)* ended in June. The work of the trained mediators was not over with the elections (2006) as they have roles to play in their respective communities in preventing household conflicts, land disputes and other social or political conflicts at grassroots level. It was envisaged that a new agreement would be entered into during the summer. This programme would focus on strengthening the electorate for the upcoming local elections, scheduled for late 2008, as well as the next general elections scheduled, for 2011. However, in early 2007, EISA detected a case of irregularity in its Luanda office. EISA started to investigate the case at the same time as it informed its partners in Angola. It was decided that all Sida's programmes through EISA would be put on hold awaiting the results of the investigation. The consultancy company KPMG was commissioned to do a capacity study of EISA and in a management response of December, EISA agrees to follow most of the consultant's recommendations. It is envisaged that the assessment of the DRC programme will be able to continue in early 2008.

The agreement with the *International Center for Transitional Justice* (ICTJ) was amended as well as extended in time during the first half of the year. ICTJ was approximately nine months behind schedule. This delay is due to various reasons, a one-man office was set up in 2006, still trying to find its feet in 2007. The political climate in the DRC before and after the general elections has not been very conducive to democracy and human rights actors, the ICTJ included. ICTJ (and MONUC) saw it necessary to end its co-operation with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) as it felt that some of the TRC members were only trying to use their posts to advocate for the reinstatement of their own personal positions in the new TRC (following the end of the interim period).

It has become clear that the support from ICTJ headquarters in New York was not as strong and frequent as it should have been. Upon Sida's request, ICTJ did an internal assessment of its organisation and activities in the DRC which shows that ICTJ has accomplished more than what has come across in its earlier reporting. This assessment will provide a good basis for the preparation of the next agreement between Sida and ICTJ, scheduled for early 2008.

During 2007, the international human rights and natural resource monitoring, awareness raising and lobbying organisation *Global Witness* has continued to produce pressreleases on the earlier reported Kilwa trial, a massacre of more than 70 civilians and where employees from the nearby Anvil Mining company are implicated. Global Witness has also followed and issued statements on DRC's review process of its mining contracts. Global Witness' planned report on timber, due to be released in July, has been delayed.

Global Rights' efforts to monitor the conduct of trials before Congolese military and civilian courts, to mobilise Congolese NGO's to ensure action in stalled investigations of serious crimes, to provide legal assistance and representation to victims and defendants as well as facilitating interactive peer learning between Congolese NGO's active in delivering legal services is still running a bit behind schedule. This is mostly due to Global Rights reviewing its working methods, including its partners and the way they work together. At the end of the year, Global Right's two international experts left. Their posts are still vacant. A capacity study of Global Rights in the DRC is planned for early 2008.

Sweden provided a substantial support to the presidential and general elections in 2006. In order to sustain the efforts made to strengthen democracy in the DRC, a support to the local elections, scheduled for late 2008, was planned and envisaged to take effect during the autumn of 2007. Due to a delay in the process in Stockholm, the support did not materialise as planned and has been pushed for early 2008.

Media

Sida's regional programme with Institut Panos Paris aims at supporting an independent and pluralistic media in the region. The programme is focused on five main areas: Legislation and regulation; Organisation of the profession; Strengthening the enterprises; Enhancing professionalism and Participation and media literacy.

The results for DRC can be seen in the field of strengthening media structures and networks. Joint reporting with journalists from Rwanda and Burundi has brought a greater understanding between journalists about the differences and resemblances in the three countries and thus paved the way for less tensions, fear and misunderstandings among journalists and public in the region. Panos, together with other media donors, arranged a workshop in June on the proposed new media legislation. This was followed up by a meeting with the Ministry of Information.

As of June, Sida has a co-operation agreement with Fondation Hirondelle on a four year support to Radio Okapi. Apart for funding part of the operational costs of the radio, Sida also supports Fondation Hirondelle's long-term strategy on sustainability of Radio Okapi which is to be handed over to the Congolese. Sida is advocating a joint donors' approach to the sustainability strategy.

Education

The three year programme, "Improving Educational Opportunities for Children Affected by Armed Conflict in South Kivu Province" implemented by *Save the Children*, in four territories of this province has come to an end. Through this programme, Sida's support has:

- strengthened community structures that have played a key role in school reintegration of disadvantaged children: set up of parents associations training of their members; community protection networks benefited from training and received material support to follow-up on vulnerable children

- allowed identification and school reintegration of socially disadvantaged children, distribution of school kits, built and rehabilitated schools and blocks of latrines, provision of desks, teachers supplies and didactic materials
- Support non-formal school alternatives for over-aged children and institutional support for training centres and delivery of the kits of reintegration for the children at the end of the training in professions
- Community awareness-raising on gender and equity in and around the 25 targeted schools, training of teachers in gender equity in school setting

Unicef's effort to support the "Accelerating and Improving Universal Primary Education", a two years programme that Sida has been implementing in three provinces: Oriental, Equateur and Bas-Congo since 2006. Through this programme, Sida's support has provided teaching/learning materials, supported training of teachers and rehabilitation of schools. Furthermore support was provided to reinforce and build capacities at school level as well as at the Ministry of Education. These efforts have resulted in more children attending school and being retained in primary schools in DRC.

It should also be mentioned that Sida's in contribution to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) on assistance to IDPs in eastern Congo, one of the main activities is education (accelerated learning programmes) for IDPs.

In accordance with the plan of DRC's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, a Public Expenditure Review was carried out, of which one of the chapters focused on the education sector. Sida supported this study. The results will be utilized in designing a Sector Wide Approach programme (SWAp) where a number of major donors have shown interest in supporting.

Gender

A short term programme was agreed aiming at strengthening the capacity of women elected in public service and to increase women's access to public offices. As of December 31st, the proposed activities had not yet been implemented due to prolonged administrative processes and the year end recess of the Congolese parliamentarians which are the main targeted people for this programme. UNIFEM is the implementing partner, which is also the lead organisation in DRC when it comes to gender.

HIV/AIDS

As stated in the previous report (2006), a three year prevention programme with HIV/AIDS Alliance was prepared with the assistance of Sida's regional HIV/AIDS team in Lusaka. The embassy in Kinshasa continued the process and had several discussions with the organisation during the first term of 2007 but the two parties did not come to an agreement on the programme.

Discussions are ongoing with other international partners in order to support a prevention HIV/AIDS programme.

Rapid Response Fund

The Rapid Response Fund, with funds delegated to the Embassy in 2006, for a period of three years, has been used for the following purposes during 2007:

Partner:	Project title:	Amount:
UNDP	DDR in Ituri	2.000.000 SEK
UNIFEM	Building the political effectiveness for women	1.450.000 SEK
World Bank	Public Expenditure Review (Education)	900.000 SEK
Peter Kinson	Police Seminar	125.000 SEK
CIDA/DFID	Stock taking of civil society	120.000 SEK
UNDP/	Mapping exercise of human	2.000.000 SEK
OHCHR	rights violations	
UNDP	DDR in Ituri (3rd phase)	2.000.000 SEK
Total		**8 595 000 SEK**

The Rapid Response Fund has been an efficient tool in providing flexibility at the embassy level. It has implied fast actions together with credible partners in prioritized areas of the country strategy.

5. Office and Administrative Issues

The Sida representation in the Swedish Embassy in Kinshasa has grown steadily. Sida established a presence in October 2004 by appointing a Counsellor. In November 2005 a National Programme Officer (NPO) was recruited but left for an international post within UNICEF in April 2007 and was replaced in June 2007. A First Secretary from DESO/DESA was employed in August 2006. In the annual plan for 2008 Sida agreed to another sent out staff from Sida in view of the growing programme and in order to adjust to more Government led processes.

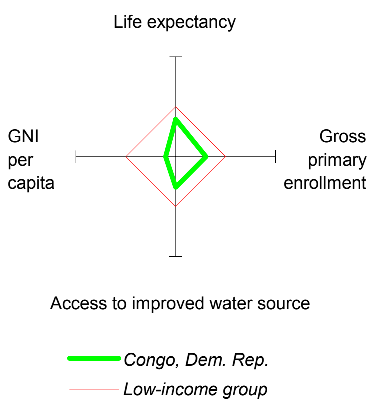
Annex

Congo, Dem. Rep. at a glance

9/28/07

POVERTY and SOCIAL	**Congo, Dem. Rep.**	**Sub-Saharan Africa**	**Low-income**
2006			
Population, mid-year *(millions)*	59.3	770	2,403
GNI per capita *(Atlas method, US$)*	130	842	650
GNI *(Atlas method, US$ billions)*	7.7	648	1,562
Average annual growth, 2000-06			
Population *(%)*	2.8	2.4	1.9
Labor force *(%)*	2.8	2.6	2.3
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 2000-06)			
Poverty *(% of population below national poverty line)*	..	..	..
Urban population *(% of total population)*	33	36	30
Life expectancy at birth *(years)*	44	47	59
Infant mortality *(per 1,000 live births)*	129	96	75
Child malnutrition *(% of children under 5)*	31	30	..
Access to an improved water source *(% of population)*	46	56	75
Literacy *(% of population age 15+)*	67	59	61
Gross primary enrollment *(% of school-age population)*	62	92	102
Male	69	98	108
Female	54	86	96

Development diamond*

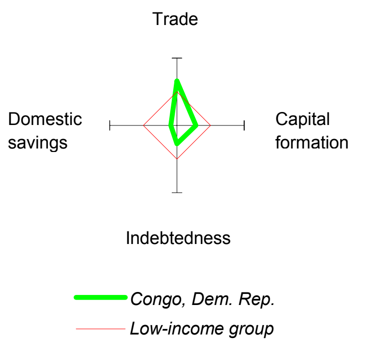


KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

	1986	**1996**	**2005**	**2006**
GDP *(US$ billions)*	8.1	5.8	7.1	8.5
Gross capital formation/GDP	13.2	27.9	14.2	16.2
Exports of goods and services/GDP	24.7	30.0	31.6	29.5
Gross domestic savings/GDP	13.9	27.5	6.5	4.7
Gross national savings/GDP	8.1	22.9	6.7	8.9
Current account balance/GDP	0.9	-0.5	-7.6	-7.5
Interest payments/GDP	1.7	0.0	1.4	..
Total debt/GDP	88.8	222.3	149.2	..
Total debt service/exports	22.4	2.8	9.0	..
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	21.4	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	64.9	..

	1986-96	**1996-06**	**2005**	**2006**	**2006-10**
(average annual growth)					
GDP	-5.7	0.5	6.5	5.1	6.8
GDP per capita	-8.8	-2.0	3.3	1.9	4.0
Exports of goods and services	-9.6	9.1	8.8	2.4	7.8

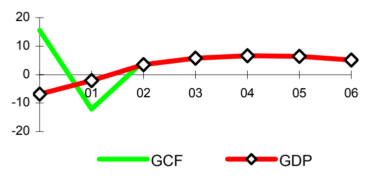
Economic ratios*



STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

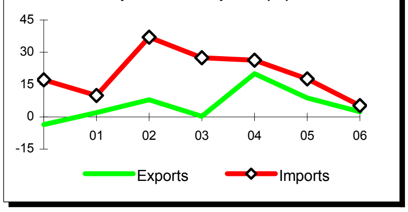
	1986	**1996**	**2005**	**2006**
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	33.6	33.6	45.5	45.7
Industry	26.4	32.6	26.9	27.7
Manufacturing	10.6	8.9	6.6	6.5
Services	40.0	33.8	27.5	26.6
Household final consumption expenditure	78.1	66.3	85.2	88.1
General gov't final consumption expenditure	8.0	6.2	8.3	7.3
Imports of goods and services	24.0	30.3	39.3	41.0

Growth of capital and GDP (%)



	1986-96	**1996-06**	**2005**	**2006**
(average annual growth)				
Agriculture	2.9	-1.5	2.9	2.5
Industry	-13.1	4.1	8.9	9.8
Manufacturing	-11.3	-0.5	9.3	8.0
Services	-10.6	-0.1	9.0	8.5
Household final consumption expenditure	-5.0	1.2	..	..
General gov't final consumption expenditure	-11.9	-14.2	..	..
Gross capital formation	-16.9	5.8	..	..
Imports of goods and services	-14.3	25.7	17.6	5.3

Growth of exports and imports (%)



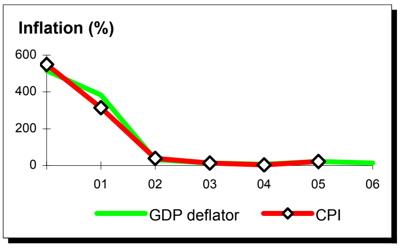
Note: 2006 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics LDB database.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

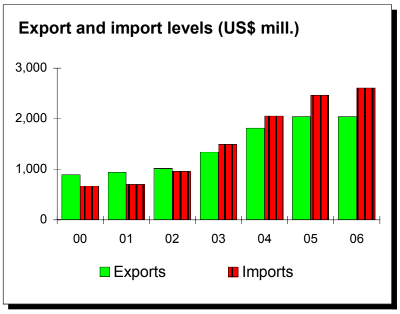
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1986	1996	2005	2006
Domestic prices				
(% change)				
Consumer prices	..	492.4	21.3	..
Implicit GDP deflator	28.5	638.2	21.6	13.1
Government finance				
(% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	5.4	29.4	25.1
Current budget balance	..	-4.2	13.9	13.5
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-4.2	6.9	5.5



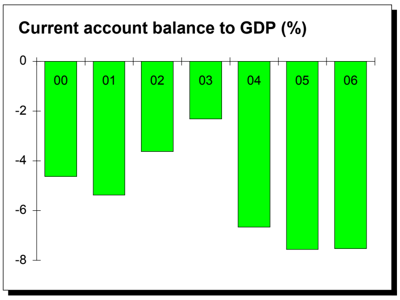
TRADE

	1986	1996	2005	2006
(US$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)	..	1,650	2,042	2,044
Copper	..	..	989	1,154
Coffee	..	93	..	..
Manufactures	..	305	..	..
Total imports (cif)	..	1,011	2,465	2,607
Food	..	..	..	..
Fuel and energy	..	..	..	..
Capital goods	..	862	..	..
Export price index *(2000=100)*	..	..	..	..
Import price index *(2000=100)*	..	..	..	..
Terms of trade *(2000=100)*	..	..	..	..



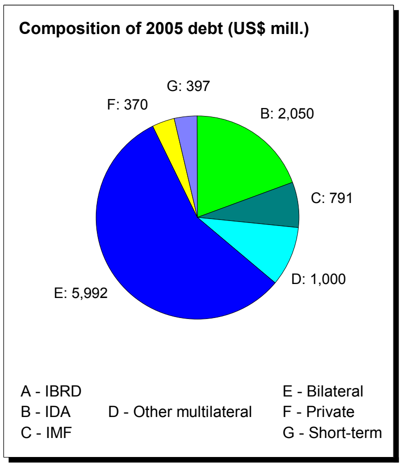
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1986	1996	2005	2006
(US$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	2,000	1,711	2,240	2,561
Imports of goods and services	1,945	1,469	2,789	3,563
Resource balance	55	242	-549	-1,002
Net income	-107	-373	-344	-400
Net current transfers	122	103	356	759
Current account balance	69	-28	-537	-643
Financing items (net)	-90	43	413	533
Changes in net reserves	21	-15	124	110
Memo:				
Reserves including gold *(US$ millions)*	..	..	360	470
Conversion rate *(DEC, local/US$)*	1.99E-10	0.5	473.9	468.3



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1986	1996	2005	2006
(US$ millions)				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	7,191	12,830	10,600	..
IBRD	46	87	0	0
IDA	471	1,284	2,050	2,251
Total debt service	455	48	212	..
IBRD	15	0	0	0
IDA	4	0	12	50
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	99	124	1,012	..
Official creditors	203	3	139	..
Private creditors	-31	0	-2	..
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	22	73	402	..
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	0	0	0	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	243	0	0	5
Disbursements	82	0	226	138
Principal repayments	12	0	0	32
Net flows	70	0	226	106
Interest payments	7	0	12	18
Net transfers	63	0	214	89



The World Bank Group: This table was prepared by country unit staff; figures may differ from other World Bank published data. 9/28/07

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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