

Central Asia



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1. Summary

In accordance with the strategy, support has focused on Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, the poorest countries in the region.

Poverty is decreasing in both countries due to a frail but seemingly steady economic growth. Further efforts for development of the private sector and for combating corruption will be needed to enhance continued growth. Targeting of social support to reach the most vulnerable are common needs of the countries to reach the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs).

In line with the strategy, main areas of support to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are democracy, HR, land reform and the agricultural sector together with the social sector.

Peace and stability seem to remain which has given an opportunity to switch focus from conflict prevention to long term development and reform. Weak government structures are, however, still a matter of great concern and the consequences need to be further analysed during the forthcoming strategy process.

2. Strategic Regional/Country Development Trends

2.1 Political Developments, Good Governance and Human Rights

Central Asia is no longer a clear regional concept. The five countries still have their common background as parts of the Soviet Union, but after 1991 they have developed in different directions. This report will focus on the development in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

During the pre-election period before upcoming elections in 2005, both presidents have been taking action to strengthen their power. The strategy of President Akayev, who is not allowed to run for presidency in the next elections according to the existing constitution, has been to extend influence by having relatives and friends seeking seats in the new parliament. Although the party system is still weak, opposition parties are active. Kyrgyzstan media used to enjoy relative freedom, however journalists are now restraining themselves for fear of punishment. Discussions with the Paris Club are scheduled for March 2005, after the parliamentary elections, and for the highly indebted country much is at stake. A peaceful transfer of power could persuade donors to increase aid.

In Tajikistan, on the other hand, existence of a political opposition with representation in the Parliament, and some criticism towards the leadership in media, could be seen as an embryo of pluralism and a frail but positive development. In July, a new election law was adopted by Parliament. Despite some of its deficiencies, it was widely debated in open fora and improved prior to adoption.

The political situation in Tajikistan is still influenced by the civil war and by complicated relations to neighbouring countries, Uzbekistan in particular. Peace and stability seem to remain – possibly at the cost of a tighter grip by the president on the power. Notwithstanding this, some measures and legislation aimed at strengthening legitimacy and accountability of local officials are being discussed.

The Russian boarder guards have started to withdraw from the Tajik-Afghan boarder leaving the responsibility to Tajikistan. It can be questioned whether the Tajik guards are trained and equipped to take over the task, the main problem being the low salaries leaving the soldiers exposed to corruption. Drug trafficking is one of the most significant areas of crime in Tajikistan, which undermines the economy, reduces stability and the rule of law and generally has serious repercussions for health and human capital.

A large share of Afghanistan's drug exports to Europe pass through

this boarder, which makes the boarder control a concern also for Sweden. The magnitude of the problem is shown by the seizure during 2004 of 4,8 tons of drugs by the Drug Control Agency under the Presidential Administration.

2.2 Macro Economic Development and Poverty Reduction

Both countries have made progress in reducing poverty. Much remains to be done, however, in order to secure long term economic development. Main issues to be targeted are fight against corruption and reform to support private sector development.

Targeting of social support to reach the most vulnerable are common needs of the countries to reach the MDGs. It is considered unlikely that Tajikistan will meet any of the MDGs, except the literacy goal.

In *Kyrgyzstan*, there has been a reasonable real GDP growth (GDP per capita 359 USD, 2003). The foreign debt is expected to fall from 91% of GDP in 2004 to 84.4% in 2005. Growth has not yet led to commensurate increases in the number of jobs. Trade and agriculture account for a disproportionately high share of total employment. A good deal of activity continues to take place in the informal sector, in services, street trading and subsistence farming. Export performance has been encouraging since 2003. Gold exports have responded to high world prices and non-gold export performance has shown signs of diversification, with increased exports of food processing and manufacturing products, especially in traditional CIS markets. Nevertheless, the surge in non-gold exports is from a very low base and much needs to be done to expand and sustain these gains.

The banking system of Kyrgyzstan has been gradually improved over the last several years. Investors continue to complain about the investment climate. Lack of consistency and predictability is caused by inadequacies of the administration and justice system, leading to poor enforcement of regulations and laws.

The policies and programs that have driven Kyrgyz agricultural growth to date have facilitated creation of a diversified private farm sector and emergence of markets for land and finance. However, approximately 22% of arable land and 30% of pastures is still held by large and inefficient agricultural enterprises and the efficiency gap between these enterprises and private farmers is widening.

Poverty levels in Kyrgyzstan do continue to fall in both rural and urban areas but poverty remains higher in rural areas (45,7% versus 31,5% in 2003), while high levels of poverty among particularly internal migrants, living in recently constructed settlements in urban suburbs are of concern. The relatively strong improvement in the overall levels of poverty provides optimism for the likelihood of achieving NPRS poverty reduction targets (38,9% in 2005 and 26,5% in 2010). The overall social protection objective of the NPRS has been alleviating the most severe manifestations of poverty. Over the last two years, the levels of both pension and unified monthly benefits have been increased in real terms. Arrears in payments of benefits have been eliminated. Both boys and girls attend school in Kyrgyzstan, however, internal migrants without proper documents may have limited access to social services.

The current PRSP lacks clear priorities and is weakly linked to the budget process. With more clear priorities on the Kyrgyz side and more of long term commitments from the donors side, the PRSP has a chance to become a better instrument in the development process.

Tajikistan was the poorest of Soviet republics and continues to be the

poorest among former Soviet countries, the civil war being an important reason for lagging behind. Since 1999 the economic development has been favourable, with constant GDP growth of near 10%, however from a low level, and inflation rate is down to around 3%. The Government has been commended by international financial institutions for its continued commitment to fiscal discipline. The poverty rate is declining and has dropped from 81% in 1999 to 57% in 2004, the growth being mainly pro-poor.

The economic development is frail and depends on the one hand on sales of aluminium and cotton of which world market prices has been favourable but are not expected to remain so, and on the other hand on remittances from labour migrants abroad, mainly in Russia. It is estimated that nearly 20 of the labour force is temporarily employed abroad. Due to indebtedness (today 46% of GDP), further foreign lending for Tajikistan is limited to 3% of GDP, which limits investment.

The vitally important land reform has been delayed, in particular in cotton growing areas, which stifles productivity as well as diversification of the agricultural sector.

Gender imbalances increase in Tajikistan, partly as a result of the religion as a basis for social cohesion. The burden of women as single providers has become heavier due to the men's labour migration and the many killed during the civil war. At the same time their rights and opportunities to employment have decreased as a result of the collapse of the public sector. Girls tend to drop out of school after grade 4 to a larger extent than boys, in particular in urban areas.

In 2004, there have been intensified efforts by Government and donor community to improve the implementation of the PRSP for Tajikistan (adopted in 2002), however lack of prioritisation of policy instruments targeting poverty are still considered as limiting their efficiency.

2.3. Donor Co-ordination, Harmonisation and Partnerships

Donor coordination and harmonisation is developing well in Kyrgyzstan, which is a pilot country for harmonisation according to the Rome declaration. During the CG-meeting in November the donors presented a common view on a continued three-prong support through promotion of economic growth, social sector development and public sector efficiency. A web site, www.donorsbishkek.kg has been established.

A Consultative Group meeting was also held in Tajikistan where, however, coordination between donors remains weaker. Donor meetings on specific issues, e.g. land reform, agriculture and education, are being held on a regular basis but are rather fora for information sharing than serious coordination efforts.

The Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) of the Tajik Presidential Administration has a formal responsibility to coordinate donors' activities. In practice, however, it is mostly engaged in collecting statistics rather than being a strong dialogue partner for donor agencies.

UNDP has taken a lead role to improve coordination and has during 2004 initiated high-level meetings for ambassadors and heads of development organisations as well as a UN Coordination Unit.

UN Coordination Unit manages a tracking report "Simplified Donor Tracking for Tajikistan", consolidating data from all donor sources for Tajikistan, disaggregated in line with the PRSP sectors. The Unit is co-operating with the ACU and it is envisaged that the ACU will assume responsibility for updating the report in the future.

In October 2004 Tajikistan signed, as the last of the five countries, a

partnership agreement with the European Union. The active interest of the Union is weak although it has increased slightly after September 11. The newly introduced concept by Tacis of “neighbours of the EU” marks a distance and support focus largely on Central Asia as a region.

3. Swedish Development Cooperation

The first strategy for development cooperation with the countries in Central Asia was approved in March 2003 and covers the period 2003-2005. The overall objective is to “create the necessary conditions both for reducing poverty and for preventing conflict, primarily by promoting sustainable development and improved living standards for the population and by contributing to the development of democratic public structures and respect for human rights”. The strategy envisages a focus on Tajikistan, the poorest country in the region, as well as on Kyrgyzstan.

A section office for development cooperation under the Embassy of Sweden in Moscow was opened in Dushanbe in January 2004.

3.1 Strategic Assessment and Considerations

3.1.1 Relevance of Sida Programme

Kyrgyzstan

Given the limited resources available for Kyrgyzstan, the strategy has been relevant.

The cooperation is gradually increasing and today covers most priority areas, indicated in the strategy, with main focus on democracy and human rights.

The key issue for Kyrgyzstan during 2004 was support to free and fair elections to take place 2005. Intensified efforts have been made to support women’s participation in the elections and to train voters.

However, with an increased support, it will be necessary for Sida to become more active in the donor coordination and policy dialogue and to give support to the more difficult areas such as public administration and Kyrgyz institutions.

During 2004, the cooperation with Kyrgyzstan was managed from Stockholm, which limits the possibility for Sida to take an active part in the donor coordination activities and dialogue in the country. During 2005, it is expected that the office in Dushanbe will have better capacity to take part in donor coordination meetings and follow the development of a new PRSP.

Tajikistan

According to the strategy, the main purpose of the cooperation with Tajikistan is to help create means of support and faith in the future

among the poor via initiatives that address poverty and economic inequality where these serve as a ground for discontent and a spur to mobilisation. It is to be achieved through programmes that lead to concrete, visible results for poor people, mainly in the agricultural sector. Food security remains an important issue. Poverty is still most widespread in rural areas, in particular in cotton producing districts, although differences between rural and urban areas have decreased.

In 2004, the inception phases of the first two bilateral projects in cooperation with Tajik authorities have begun. This can be seen as a first step in a development towards long term assistance and government ownership of development programmes. Addressing some of the most strategic issues in Tajikistan, the support to a cadastre system has a potential to create a basis for land reform and economic development and support to seed sector development creates opportunities for a diversified agricultural sector as opposed to the detrimental dependency on cotton.

The strategy emphasises the role of civil society. Support to economic and social development in the different regions has so far mainly been channelled through international and local NGOs. This has led to a situation where local governments, whose economic resources are extremely limited, are forced to lobby for funds if they shall be able to fulfil the tasks given to them by the law, whereas NGOs, rather than having an advocacy role, have become service providers. Swedish support is already addressing this issue within projects aimed at local development, where a major task is to link local governments and civil society and develop their respective roles and responsibilities.

Support to social sectors has so far focused on children at institutions and development of education for social workers. This is a new and badly needed area of support, where few donors have been active. The support, however, needs to be linked to institutional and legal reforms in order to become sustainable. A more careful approach has been applied by Sida as in the areas of education and health, where many donors are already active and weak coordination creates a risk for overstretching the resources of concerned authorities.

3.1.2. General Considerations

Conflict Prevention

The current Swedish strategy emphasises conflict prevention as a common denominator for support and cooperation in the whole region and sees it as “a particularly important task to identify appropriate regional measures for the prevention of conflicts”. Considering the development in all Central Asian countries, remaining conflict lines run not only between nations, but also between citizens and their governments. Given also the diverge development of the countries, the sole focus on regional issues would need to be reconsidered.

Links to the CIS

The common background among CIS countries, and the fact that contacts with e.g. Russia are positive and well developed in both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan as well as in Kazakhstan, constitutes an important platform for exchange of experience with other CIS countries further ahead on the path of transition.

Government Ownership

The governments in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are assuming increased responsibility for governing and developing the countries on both national and local levels. These ambitions deserve recognition and support and provide opportunities to address reform and a long term development needs that cannot be achieved without and outside government structures.

The emphasis of the strategy on poverty reduction as means to avoid further conflict remains valid. In order to reach sustainable results, there is now an opportunity to work more deeply with reform processes to support the still weak governments. In Kyrgyzstan as well as in Tajikistan, such support requires close cooperation with government structures and needs to have its point of departure in the actual capacities and needs of these structures. It is therefore necessary to find ways to increase policy dialogue with the governments to ensure ownership and sustainability.

Corruption

In both countries corruption is a major problem that damages the confidence of people in authorities and deters foreign investment. The problem needs to be considered and possibly tackled, both to protect public resources and to diminish its detrimental effects on development.

Critical Reform Area

In Tajikistan, the slow pace of the land reform is a matter of concern.

3.2 Overall Country Portfolio Review

Disbursements

During 2004, approximately 23 MSEK were disbursed to Tajikistan.

Support to Kyrgyzstan has more than doubled during 2004 (17, 4 MSEK) as well as for Kazakhstan (8,5 MSEK) where NGOs have become increasingly active during the year.

The forecast for 2005 indicates that Sida at least can use the available 74 MSEK.

Support to the NGO sector has also increased in Uzbekistan (2,7 MSEK). No disbursements have been made to Turkmenistan. Regional activities amount to 5,9 MSEK, including TB-program support to Karakalpakstan.

Total disbursements were slightly lower than expected, mainly due to the delayed start of the Seed sector project in Tajikistan caused by difficulties in concluding an agreement with MoA.

Concentration

In Kyrgyzstan, the success of concentration efforts is dependent on the possibility to delegate more responsibilities to Sida's sector divisions, which is expected to open up in 2005. A firm ground has been laid for a major support to public health, as a part of the health sector reform.

The aim of concentration is hampered in Tajikistan by weak coordination among donors on one hand and by the weak government structures on the other hand. Studies that were carried out in the health and educational sectors stressed the need to link Swedish support to ongoing activities.

The need to strengthen and work closely with government structures can be seen as conflicting with the aim of concentration, if this is to be understood as large undertakings, since institution building projects will require a more measured approach.

3.3. Sector-wise Analysis

3.3.1 Human rights, Democracy and Good Governance

Kyrgyzstan

A key issue for Kyrgyzstan during 2004 was support to free and fair elections to take place in 2005. Concentrated and intensified efforts have been made to strengthen women's possibilities to be elected in order to offset the negative effect expected from the change to single mandate constituencies. In the local elections in October 2004 the number of women elected increased by 4%. Four of the current seven women MPs say they will run again in the parliament elections. A decision was taken in December to support the training of voters.

It has not been possible to reach an agreement on support to the Kyrgyz Ombudsman Institution. Instead a broader concept for human rights training has been developed together with the OSCE Academy in Bishkek. It will start in 2005.

The Swedish Prison and Probation Administration, KVS, has completed their first phase of support. KVS is one actor among several, but it reports that Kyrgyz reform will be strong and that the Kyrgyz budget has been increased, as well as salaries for prison staff. The Swedish project has been focused on finding alternatives to imprisonment.

The first phase of the conflict prevention program in the Ferghana-valley was completed at the end of 2004. UNDP has spent a lot of efforts to develop a conflict prevention cross border project with Tajikistan with the intention to involve also Uzbekistan whenever possible and at the level possible. However, it was finally agreed that national programs that could address potential conflicts in the whole country would better serve the objectives in the current situation.

Tajikistan

High unemployment, in particular among youth, makes them vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking. Prevention through information campaigns is therefore supported with IOM as executing partner.

Tajikistan's bad track record when it comes to human rights treaty reporting is about to be changed. During 2004, four reports have been submitted to relevant committees in Geneva, and there is now an interest from Tajik authorities to follow up on recommendations with the support of UN Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP). Further Sida financing might be required and can be recommended based on effectiveness of UNTOP activities so far.

Local governance issues have been increasingly targeted during the year. Two rural development projects are based on the need to develop links between local governments and civil society organisations in order to foster good governance and democratic development.

End of 2004, a commitment was made to support UNTOP/UNDP training of election officials in preparation of parliamentary elections in February 2005.

Kazakhstan

In accordance with the strategy, the cooperation with Kazakhstan has been focused on democracy and human rights.

Sida has continued to support the cooperation between UNDP and Språngbrädan to strengthen women's possibilities to enter politics. However, the Kazakh environment is complex with a mixture of resistance to

women and to the President's female family members. The total number of women in the Mahijilis is today about the same as before the election. The Minister of Environment was re-elected for the Otan party, the President's party. His daughter got the only seat in the Parliament won by Acar party. Women are politically active, but may at this moment have better chances at the local level.

Another gender mainstreaming project has been initiated with the Kazakh Ombudsman Institution together with UNDP and Kvinnoforum.

The Swedish Prison and probation Administration, KVS, is one of several actors to support the prison reform in Kazakhstan. KVS has completed the first phase by the end of December and reports that the system has become much more open, living conditions and standard of hygiene have been improved and there has been a significant decrease of the prison population. The focus of the Swedish project has been to create alternatives to imprisonment.

3.3.2. Economic Development, Including Agriculture and Rural Development

Kyrgyzstan

The Support to Seed Industry Development and the cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and Scanagri shows both positive results and complications. Progress has been achieved, many basic procedures have been put in place and a market driven seed sector is emerging. However, the government is still administratively limited in its capacity to carry out required control in production, import and export of seeds. The project has suffered from the lack of sufficient support by the Ministry of Agriculture to solve legislative issues and the slow pace of sector restructuring. In addition, the amalgamation of two institutes to gain scale advantages has not yet taken place and purchase of needed equipment has been put on hold while waiting for the parliament to ratify the Agreement. Some equipment has been bought, however, through the preceeding World Bank project.

A new procurement for continued support to the Land and Real Estate Registration project was carried out during 2004 and the winning bid came from the previous consultant Swedesurvey. Regular evaluation missions have been made by the World Bank team, which is satisfied with the progress of the project. The change of management at GosRegister however, has lead to less time dedicated to the project by the new management and a functioning steering committee has not yet been established. This may negatively influence the project. The World Bank has extended the credit and projects another two years work focusing on rural land.

The possibilities to offer micro credits to poor rural households have been studied and found to be too expensive for the target groups.

Tajikistan

Earlier support to animal health service has been developed into a more long-term project aiming at underpinning food security nationally and alleviating rural poverty through sustainable livestock-based livelihoods. The project has been successful in establishing nearly 500 private Veterinary Field Units. Sustainability, however, requires further efforts in securing medicine supply and continued education.

With the objective of contributing to the completion of the Tajikistan land privatisation programme and laying a foundation for land tenure and land transactions and ultimately economic development, a project was initiated during 2004 for establishing a modern, self-financing

cadastre system. The land reform to date, is however incomplete. Tajik authorities seem to focus more on land use issues and less on securing lease or ownership rights as a basis for tenure and transactions. The inception phase of the project as well as links to the land reform is closely followed by Sida.

A seed sector development project has started during the autumn modelled after the ongoing Kyrgyz project. It has a potential of contributing to increased productivity and better yields, thereby targeting food security and poverty problems. An important task of the project is also to study and test farm crops and plants that can be used as alternatives to cotton. This could have a strategic impact on (economic) development once the land reform takes pace and allows for crop diversification.

Rural development is targeted in two different projects, in Rasht valley and in Gorno Badakshan Autonomous Oblast. The projects provide financial support for e.g. rehabilitation of infrastructure and community development through local civil organisations in close cooperation with local governments. The Rasht valley was badly affected by the civil war. The fact that donor support has therefore been heavily concentrated to this region needs to be taken into consideration by Sida in the future planning.

Agricultural assistance targeting single mothers and ex-combatants has been supported through FAO and was completed during 2004. The project has been successful in engaging women in activities resulting in a noticeable increase of their income. The project also carried out an information campaign on land right claims and farm restructuring. However, the result indicates that increased information and knowledge about rights is not enough as long as local authorities lack the will to abide by the law.

Micro credits for poor families are also administered by Mercy Corps International and their local counterpart the National Association of Business Women. Plans to extend the program also to vulnerable families involved in a social de-institutional programme has shown not to work out well due to lack of capacity of these families to engage in business activities. Parts of the programme have therefore been redirected into better-needed direct social support.

3.3.3. Social Development

Kyrgyzstan

A new procurement has been carried out for a second phase of the project addressing children at risk. The winning bid resulted in a new consultant, the Stockholm University. The new phase will start in the beginning of 2005.

After a long period of preparation, the support to the Republican Centre for Health Promotion has now developed into a concrete plan for institutional support with focus on strategy formulation, support to organisation development, infrastructure and IT functions, staff capacity, management, financial management and curriculum development. Procurement is planned for the beginning of 2005 and will be managed by the Sida' HEALTH Division.

Tajikistan

The possibility of Sida support to the social sectors has been addressed by fact finding missions during the year from Sida education and health divisions.

In the education sector, the situation was found to be rather complex due to lack of capacity within the concerned ministry and the lack of coordination among donors resulting in e.g. parallel strategic plans. The mission underlines the importance of increased government ownership and long term capacity development and the need to undertake further studies and analyses.

As regards health care, Tajikistan is among the lowest spenders in the world. The breakdown of the basic infrastructure and health service after independence, has led to resurgence in communicable diseases, which is directly attributable to the inadequacies of both the water supply system and the public health programmes. More than half the population use unsafe sources of water and water-borne diseases are common even in urban areas. According to the mission, support could possibly be developed in cooperation with a planned World Bank loan in order to avoid crowding the sector with another donor. The need to address the water problem should be further investigated.

Support has been given to maternal and child health in 30 selected villages, enabling women to address health problems and build sustainable livelihoods. Sustainability is to be achieved through health education in selected schools. Through UNICEF, a pilot project is carried out aiming at reducing the number of social orphans, i.e. children placed at institutions for poverty or other social reasons. The department for social work at Stockholm University is involved in training of a core cadre of national educators of social workers. A large interest is expressed by the Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs. A complicating factor is, however, the involvement of different ministries and authorities with sometimes unclear division of labour. Unclear legal provisions for interventions by the authorities would need to be addressed in order to make the project sustainable.

Uzbekistan

Sida's support to the anti-TB project at the Aral Sea run by Médecins sans Frontières has been evaluated by Sida's HEALTH division. The evaluation showed that the DOTS method, recommended by WHO, is a feasible strategy in the region. However, its effectiveness is depending not only on whether the program can be sustained with limited governmental resources but also on the impact of an increasing multiresistant TB. The pilot project to treat multiresistant TB was found a valuable complement. However, as long as socio-economic conditions are severe, more than half of patients with contagious TB remain undetected and many patients are not cured by DOTS due to drug resistance, TB will remain a major public health problem.

3.4 Regional Projects

IOM, Kazakhstan, is implementing a part of the regional project initiated by USAID against trafficking. The project is co-financed by Sida. IOM is also implementing part in a regional project offering legal assistance to migrants.

Fojo has initiated a three year program for further training of journalists in cooperation with Internews in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan and with International Service Training Center in Uzbekistan. Participants from Turkmenistan have had problems to obtain visas to Sweden.

4. Administrative Issues

An office was opened in Dushanbe in January. Due to unforeseen reasons, the coordinator had to leave in June. A new coordinator was recruited to start in September and a programme officer arrived in October. An administrative assistant and a driver have been hired through UNDP. Efforts during the first year have been devoted to equipping the office, to developing administrative routines and to strengthening working contacts with the donor community and relevant Tajik authorities.

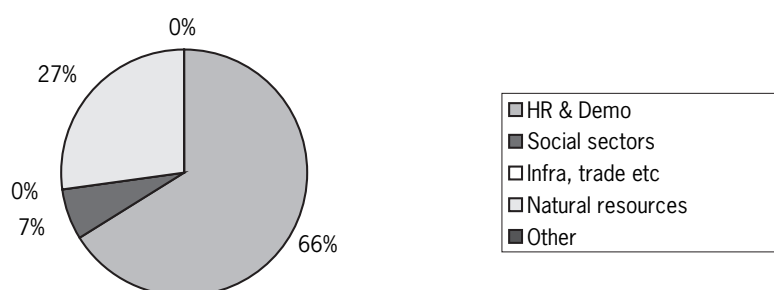
Negotiations to achieve an Agreement on General Terms and conditions for Development Cooperation have been initiated in both Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Sida/EUROPE has delegated 20 MSEK altogether to the Divisions of Health and Education¹ for 2004-2005. The Department of Natural Resources will assume responsibility for planned and agreed projects within that sector, such as the seed development project, as well as other planned projects.

¹ Under Sida/DESO: Department for Democratic Governance and Social Development
DOTS – Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course

Annex 1

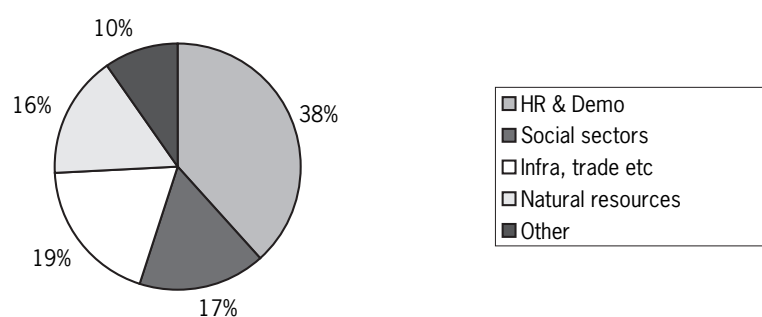
Kyrgyzstan: Disbursed 2004



Sector	MSEK	%
HR&Demo	11,544	66%
Social sectors	1148	7%
Infra, trade etc	0	0%
Natural resources	4755	27%
Other	0	0%
Grand Total	17,4	100%

Annex 2

Tajikistan: Disbursed 2004



Sector	MSEK	%
HR&Demo	8810	38%
Social sectors	3818	17%
Infra, trade etc	4389	19%
Natural resources	3649	16%
Other	2237	10%
Grand Total	22,9	100%

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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