



2013

Sida's development cooperation in figures

Swedish development policy

Swedish development assistance consists partly of bilateral aid, and partly of multilateral aid. Bilateral aid means that Sweden cooperates directly with another country. Multilateral aid means working through international organisations, such as the UN and EU.

Sida is the administrative agency for bilateral development cooperation.

The overarching goal of Swedish development cooperation is to contribute to conditions that will enable poor people to improve their living conditions.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs (UD) and Sida cooperate and stand for guiding principles and are responsible for financial and professional resources. Sida handles half of all Swedish aid, UD manages and redistribute the rest.

Sweden works on both short-term humanitarian aid and on long-term development cooperation. The short-term aid mainly goes to natural disasters or conflicts. As part of the development cooperation, Sweden works with other governments, agencies, organisations and trade and industry.

Sida also collaborates with a number of Swedish operators who all have an important role to play and contribute with their knowledge and expertise, commitment and contacts in Sweden and in the partner countries.

The Swedish Government and Parliament determine the countries that Sweden is to work more closely with, which areas should be prioritised and how much money should be allocated. The “country focus” in 2007 means that Sweden is investing in more targeted interventions in 33 countries. At the same time, the

government resolved that Sida would concentrate resources on a few selected areas to leverage better results.

Cooperation with countries differs, depending on how they are developing and their need for support. Sweden’s focus is on poverty reduction, particularly in Africa, but in recent years interventions in countries that are in conflict, or that have had conflicts, have increased. In addition, intensive efforts are in progress to identify new forms of cooperation in countries where traditional assistance is being phased out.

Development cooperation in figures:

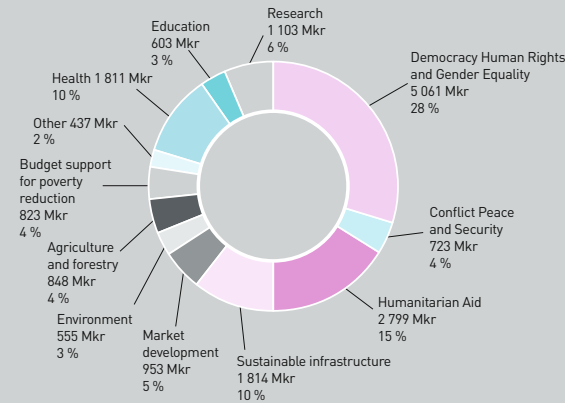
Bilateral

The total aid budget in 2012 was SEK 35 483 MSEK.

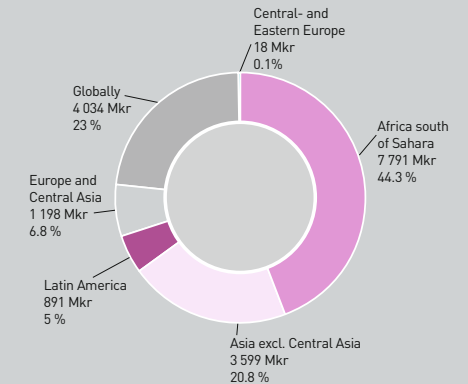
The 20 largest bilateral cooperation countries in 2012 (SEK million):

Tanzania	780.7	Zimbabwe	269.0
Mozambique	775.9	Liberia	245.6
Afghanistan	695.4	Cambodia	241.2
Kenya	520.1	Iraq	233.5
Congo, DR	510.5	Bolivia	232.3
West Bank – Gaza Strip	504.8	Uganda	230.7
South Sudan	464.0	Burkina Faso	227.8
Bangladesh	286.8	Sudan	221.1
Somalia	285.6	Zambia	210.1
		Ukraine	208.3
		Mali	197.0

Sweden's 20 largest bilateral cooperation countries in 2012 (SEK million) Swedish bilateral development cooperation 2012 here broken down by principal sectors, totals SEK 17 531 million



Swedish bilateral development cooperation* 2012 here broken down by region, totals SEK 17 531 million.



Support to non-governmental organisations is also channelled through Sida. Support to Swedish non-governmental organisations totalled SEK 2 975 912 thousand in 2012.

* Includes non-ODA countries. ODA=Official Development Assistance

Multilateral development cooperation

About half of Swedish aid is channelled through multilateral organisations. These are mainly the various UN development agencies, the World Bank Group, the regional development banks and the EU Commission.

A large portion of multilateral support goes through the Government Offices.

Aid through multilateral organisations that was paid via Sida in 2012 in SEK million*

Sida paid SEK 6 172.2 MSEK to multilateral organisations for co-financing of projects and programmes.

UN – programs and funds	3 300.8
Development banks	1 566.0
Other UN agencies	500.1
UN specialist programmes	469.7
Other multilateral organisations	210.5
EU	124.9
Total:	6 172.2

* Including multi-bilateral

UN system

A major portion of Swedish international development cooperation is channelled through UN (United Nations) funds and programmes that aim to reduce poverty and promote human development. The UN implements and finances various development projects in individual countries both regionally and globally.

EU development cooperation

As a EU member, Sweden contributes to European Union development cooperation, which is managed by the EU Commission. EU Member States and the Commission together represent the world's largest donors. The basic objectives of EU development cooperation is to reduce poverty, prevent conflicts and assist developing countries to integrate into the world economy.

Development banks

About one-third of Sweden's grants for multilateral development cooperation goes to the World Bank, regional development banks in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and other development banks and funds. These banks are focusing increasingly more on a wide range of development issues, with poverty reduction as an overarching objective. These banks are owned by the governments of donor and recipient countries.

Sida works according to directives of the Swedish Parliament and Government to reduce poverty in the world, a task that requires cooperation and persistence. Through development cooperation, Sweden assists countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. Each country is responsible for its own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge, skills and expertise. This increases the world's prosperity.

Printed by Edita 2013

urn:nbn:se:sida-61633en

Art.nr. SIDA61633en

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Would you like to know more about Swedish development cooperation?

Information from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is available at www.ud.se

Information from sida is available at www.sida.se

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