



Swedish development cooperation and its results in figures

Some Results of Swedish Development Cooperation 2016



In Uganda, the work for children's rights resulted in the adoption of a national policy against violence in schools. It is now used in **560** schools in **28** districts.



Swedish humanitarian aid provided protection and support to people affected by natural disasters or conflicts in **56** countries and regions.



Swedish development cooperation contributed to the 2016 peace agreement between the Colombian government and the FARC guerilla.



In South Sudan, Sida's support contributed to over **25 000** childbirths being assisted by trained staff.



Swedish support has contributed to latrines, sinks and access to water, benefiting **4 million** children in **26 000** schools in **87** countries.



In Zambia, **335 000** small-scale farmers have access to seeds, manure and pesticides, and **61 000** farmers can now sell their goods for a better profit.

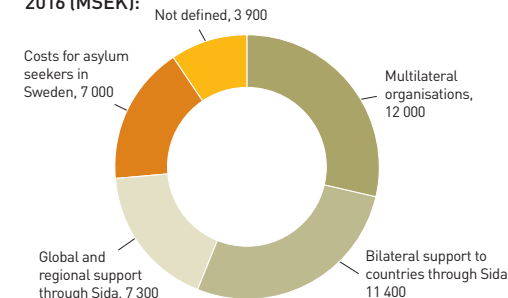
About Swedish Development Cooperation

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) works according to directives of the Swedish Parliament and Government to reduce poverty in the world. Through development cooperation, Sweden assists countries in Africa, Asia, Europa and Latin America. Each country is responsible for its own development. Sida provides knowledge, skills and expertise which makes a difference for people living in poverty and under oppression.

Since 2006, Sweden allocates approximately 1 percent of its gross national income (GNI) to aid. In 2016, development assistance amounted to SEK 41.6 billion.

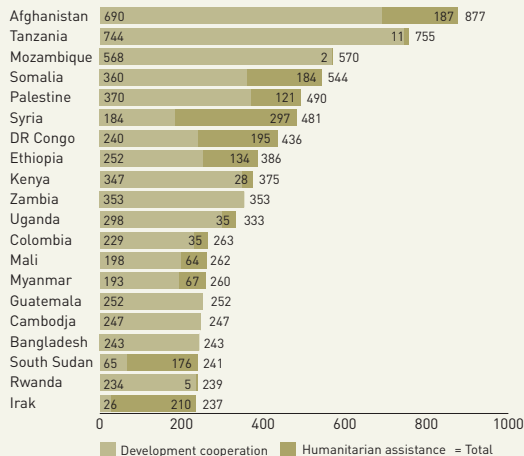
Sida is governed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) and administers approximately half of the development aid budget to other countries (18.7 billion). The aid involves bilateral development cooperation, reform cooperation in eastern Europe and humanitarian aid. The other half of the budget goes to multilateral assistance, through the UN and the World Bank, which is mainly allocated through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In addition, part of the aid budget for 2016 was used for the reception of asylum seekers in Sweden.

The distribution of Swedish development assistance 2016 (MSEK):

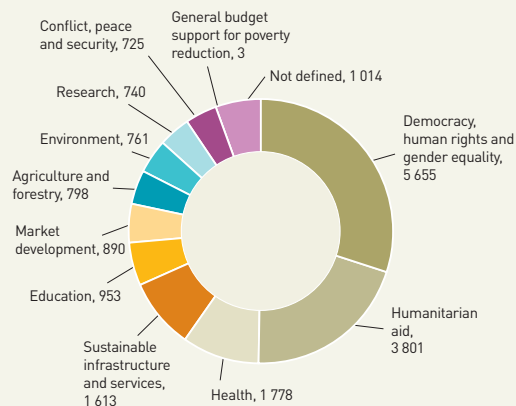


Swedish Development Cooperation in Figures

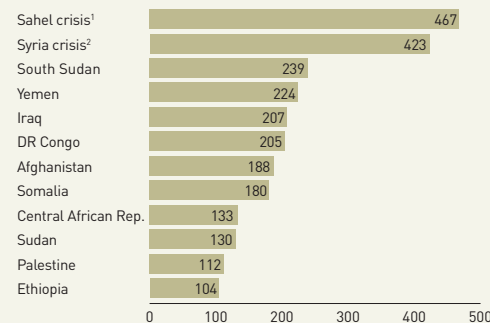
The bilateral development assistance through Sida, divided into the 20 largest recipient countries, (MSEK):



The bilateral development assistance, here broken down into main sectors, (MSEK):

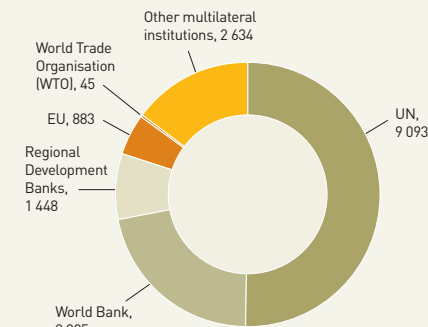


Humanitarian aid is devoted to saving lives and alleviate suffering in situations of emergencies and natural disasters. In 2016, Sida's humanitarian aid amounted to SEK 3.6 billion. Crises with the largest humanitarian funding via Sida:



1. Cameroon, Mali, Niger and Chad.
2. Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and in the region.

The MFA decides over most of the support allocated through multilateral organizations, which reached SEK 18 billion in 2016. Distribution in (MSEK):



The objective of Swedish development cooperation is to create opportunities for people living in poverty and under oppression, to improve their living conditions.

We strive to lead the change to end poverty.

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Would you like to know more about Swedish development cooperation?

For more information from Sida, visit www.sida.se or www.openaid.se.

Information from the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs is available at www.government.se.

THE SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

Address: SE-105 25 Stockholm, Sweden.

Visiting address: Valhallavägen 199.

Phone: +46 (0) 8-698 50 00. Fax: +46 (0) 8-20 88 64.

www.sida.se sida@sida.se