As the Sahara desert makes up most of northern Mali, sustainable use of resources is critical to the country’s stability and food security; in its cooperation with Mali, Sweden supports strategies for sustainable resource management.
SWEDEN at a glance

ODA funding trends

- Sweden is the largest donor in proportion to the size of its economy: In 2017, the country spent 1.02% of its gross national income (GNI) on net official development assistance (ODA). In absolute terms, Sweden is the seventh largest donor country, with net ODA at US$5.6 billion in 2017.

- Sweden has exceeded the United Nations’ (UN) 0.7% ODA-to-GNI target since 1975 and has maintained a long-term commitment to spend 1% of its GNI on ODA since 2008.

- According to the government’s budgets, ODA levels are currently planned to reach SEK50.7 billion in 2019 and SEK52.1 billion in 2020. This is an overall increase in SEK compared to 2018, when the ODA budget stood at SEK50.0 billion.

**SWEDEN’S GROSS/NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS**

US$ millions; in 2017 prices

Strategic priorities

- Sweden’s 2016 ‘Aid Policy Framework’ is strongly aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and outlines eight focus areas: 1) human rights, democracy, and the rule of law; 2) gender equality; 3) the environment and climate change; 4) peace and security; 5) inclusive economic development; 6) migration and development; 7) health equity; and 8) education and research.

- Gender equality and women’s empowerment are a top focus of Swedish foreign and development policy. Sweden was the first country to implement a Feminist Foreign Policy, starting in 2014. It features sexual and reproductive health and rights as one of six objectives, and prioritizes women and
Outlook

- As a minority government, the government is under great pressure from the Center and Liberal parties, whose support it relies on. Democratic governance and human rights in development cooperation is a central issue for these two parties, placing them high on the agenda and potentially leading to increased funding for these areas.

- The government’s 2020 draft budget, presented to Parliament in October 2019, set ODA at SEK52.1 billion (US$5.4 billion using the September 2019 exchange rate) in 2020. This is an increase in SEK, but a decrease in current US$ due to strong exchange rate fluctuations. The European Economic Forecast foresees a slowdown of Sweden’s economic growth in 2020, with growth rate projected at 1.5% (down from an estimated 1.7% in 2019). This might affect development spending in two ways: ODA increases driven by economic growth under the 1%-of-GNI target might be lower, and further fluctuations in exchange rates could impact the availability of funding in US$.
**How much ODA does Sweden provide?**

*Sweden is the 6th largest donor in absolute terms and 1st in proportion to the size of its economy*

Sweden is the largest donor among members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in proportion to the size of its economy: net ODA stood at 1.04% of its GNI in 2018. This corresponds to US$5.8 billion, sixth among DAC members (current prices). Sweden is committed to spend at least 1% of its GNI on ODA and has exceeded the UN’s 0.7% target since 1975. Looking forward, the ODA budget is set to keep increasing in line with Sweden’s 1% ODA/GNI commitment. The volume of these increases is thus closely linked to Sweden’s economic growth.

Numbers for 2018 are based on the new methodology for measuring ODA loans which the OECD DAC will apply to ODA reporting for 2018 onwards. Preliminary ODA figures for 2018 using this new methodology were first released in April 2019. This methodology, called ‘grant-equivalent’ methodology, provides a more accurate way to count donor efforts in concessional ODA loans because only the ‘grant’ portion of loans, expressed as a monetary value, is counted as ODA. This reform had no impact on Sweden’s ODA volumes.

To allow for comparison overtime, the OECD still publishes net ODA disbursements according to the cash basis methodology. Between 2017 and 2018, net ODA went up by 4.5%, driven by higher level of core contributions to multilateral organizations. This follows an 11% increase between 2016 and 2017, due to higher levels of grants to Africa and to least-developed countries (LDC), as well as to increased contributions to international organizations. A peak in funding in 2015 (see chart) was due to extraordinarily high costs of hosting refugees in Sweden (US$2.5 billion) and advanced payments to UN organizations and the Green Climate Fund, which also explain the notable decrease in 2016.

Between 2014 and 2017, costs of hosting refugees in Sweden accounted for a large share of the country’s reported ODA. They peaked at US$2.5 billion in 2015 (34%), before gradually falling back to US$522 million in 2018 (9% of total ODA, their lowest level since 2013). To cover the costs of hosting refugees in the country, Sweden partly uses funds that fall under its 1% commitment for development funding. According to the initial budget for 2019, they were set at SEK2.2 billion (US$258 million, or 4% of total ODA). In April 2019, the government approved a SEK700 million (US$82 million) increase in the funds taken from ODA to cover the costs of hosting refugees in Sweden, bringing them to SEK2.9 billion (US$340 million). These costs are likely to remain very low in coming years.

Following the general elections in September 2018, negotiations to form a government succeeded in January 2019. The Social Democrats continue to lead a minority coalition with the Green Party, and are now supported by the Center and the Liberal Parties. Flagship issues of the previous government, including the feminist foreign policy and the fight against climate change, will continue to be prioritized.

The 2019 budget sets ODA at an all-time high: SEK50.7 billion, or US$5.9 billion in 2017 prices. In October 2019, the government presented its budget proposal for 2020 to Parliament: the development budget is currently set at SEK52.1 billion. This represents an increase in SEK, however, due to significant changes in the exchange rate, the amounts appear to have declined when converted to dollars using the September 2019 exchange rate (US$5.4 billion).
SWEDEN'S GROSS/NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS
US$ millions; in 2017 prices

TOP 10 DAC DONOR COUNTRIES, 2018
Total ODA as a % of GNI

Switzerland
Belgium
France

OECD DAC preliminary data (April 2019).
TOP 10 DAC DONOR COUNTRIES, 2018
Total ODA Disbursements; US$ billions; in current prices

United States: 34.3
Germany: 25
United Kingdom: 19.4
Japan: 14.2
France: 12.2
Sweden: 5.8
Netherlands: 5.6
Italy: 5
Canada: 4.7
Norway: 4.3

OECD DAC preliminary data (April 2019).
What are Sweden’s priorities for global development?

Focus on democratic governance, gender equality, SRHR, climate, and environmental resources

The Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are central in Sweden’s policies, and the government seeks to be a leader in implementing them both nationally and internationally. The Agenda 2030 framework is referred to in national sector policies, and there is increased ambition to report which SDGs the policies and strategies adhere to and how. In line with this overarching framework, the Swedish development policy strongly aligns with the SDGs. This strong commitment to sustainable development is well regarded: Sweden ranks first in the Center for Global Development’s 2018 ‘Commitment to Development Index’, which ranks 27 wealthy countries based on their policies on ODA, finance, technology, environment, trade, security, and migration.

The government’s 2016 ‘Aid Policy Framework’ outlines the overall objectives of Swedish development cooperation and sets eight focus areas:

1. human rights, democracy, and the rule of law;
2. gender equality;
3. the environment and climate change, and the sustainable use of natural resources;
4. peace and security;
5. inclusive economic development;
6. migration and development;
7. health equity; and
8. education and research

The current government, sworn in in January 2019, will continue to focus on the previous government’s flagship issues: women’s empowerment/sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) within the framework of its feminist foreign policy, human rights, and climate change (see box). An added thrust will be put on democratic governance.

In 2014, Sweden was the first country in the world to launch and implement a feminist foreign policy and takes strong international leadership on gender equality. In August 2018, Sweden also published a feminist foreign policy handbook to provide a resource for international work related to gender equality. Sweden’s foreign policy aims to enhance both gender equality and the full enjoyment of human rights by all women and girls, with SRHR as one of the six sub-objectives of the policy. Sweden aims to mainstream gender equality in all programs for development. In May 2018, Sweden published its first strategy for gender equality and women’s empowerment. It focuses on the full enjoyment of human rights by all women and girls, including through work on normative frameworks, discrimination, gender-based violence, safety and security for actors and organizations that promote gender equality, and increased access and use of sex-disaggregated data and research. It is backed by a funding envelope of SEK1 billion (US$117 million) between 2018 and 2022 through Sida, Sweden’s implementing agency for global development. So far, Sida’s work on gender equality focused on five aspects:

1. women’s political participation and influence,
2. women’s economic empowerment and working conditions,
3. SRHR,
4. girls’ and women’s education, and
5. women’s security, incl. combating all forms of gender-based violence.

Limiting climate impact, environmental resilience, and disaster-risk reduction is a top focus, with a special emphasis on marine resources. In its ‘Strategy for development cooperation in sustainable environment, climate and marine resources, and sustainable use of natural resources’ for 2018 to 2022, the government set aside SEK6.5 billion (US$761 million) to promote progress in these areas. This focus is also demonstrated at the international level: Sweden is the largest per-capita donor to both the Green Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Sweden has committed SEK4 billion (US$468

Sweden’s key development priorities:

- Climate change: Sweden is the largest per capita donor to GCF and GEF; strong focus on marine resources for bilateral ODA.
- Gender equality and women’s empowerment: Sweden’s feminist foreign policy governs overarching orientation of foreign policy; SRHR is one of six objectives.
- Democratic governance, human rights, rule of law and freedom of speech: New investments in these areas will be directed to eastern Europe and EU neighboring areas.

KEY QUESTIONS
the big six

2

What are Sweden’s priorities for global development?
Sweden Donor Profile

8

donortracker.org
An Initiative by SEEK Development

million) to GEF for 2016 to 2018 and SEK4.9 billion (US$581 million) to GCF for the 2015 to 2018 period.

Human rights, democracy, and the rule of law is an area of work that is likely to gain importance under the new government. It is a particularly important issue for the Center and the Liberal parties, which are not in the government but whose support the minority government depends on to pursue its policies. Within this area, Sweden defined three objectives in its 2018-2022 ‘strategy for development cooperation in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law’: 1) inclusive democratic societies, 2) equal rights for all; and 3) security, justice, and accountability. Women and girls’ enjoyment of human rights is central to the strategy. Freedom of speech and media will also be more prominent areas for cooperation. New investments in this area will be directed towards Eastern Europe and EU neighboring areas.

Conflict prevention is also key to Sweden’s ODA, with a focus on women, peace, and security, including training and integration of women in peace-negotiation processes. In addition, Sweden has a national action plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which calls for increased participation of women in peace and security efforts within the UN. Women’s empowerment, conflict-sensitivity, and resilience are systematically integrated into humanitarian-assistance programs.
How does Sweden spend its ODA?

Sweden provides strong support to multilateral organizations

Sweden is a strong supporter of the multilateral system. Core contributions to multilateral organizations account for slightly less than a third of Swedish ODA (31% in 2017). This is below the average of 40% among member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC); however, when adding contributions passing through multilaterals but earmarked for specific themes or funds, the share of Sweden's ODA going to or through multilateral organizations rises to 51% (DAC average: 53%; see below for more information on Sweden's engagement with multilaterals).

In past years (including 2017), the proportion of bilateral ODA (49%, discounting earmarked funding) has been inflated by high costs of hosting refugees in Sweden, which are reported as bilateral ODA (see below). When discounting these costs, Sweden channels an even larger share (60%) of its ODA through multilateral organizations.

Sweden channels about a fifth of its bilateral ODA through civil society organizations (CSOs; 28%), which is more than the average among members of the OECD DAC (17%). The government recognizes CSOs' key role in reducing poverty, strengthening democratic development, and supporting human rights, especially in countries that are not governed by democratic principles.

Refugees costs have gone down; democratic governance and human rights are funding priorities; humanitarian assistance is on the rise

Costs for hosting refugees have greatly distorted Swedish ODA statistics over the past years. In 2015, Sweden received a particularly high number of asylum seekers, especially considering the size of its population. Consequently, costs from hosting refugees have gone up significantly since 2014: they more than doubled between 2014 and 2015, from US$933 million to US$2.5 billion. They decreased again in 2016 and 2017, from US$842 million to US$828 million. In 2017, this still corresponded to more than a fifth of bilateral ODA (21% or US$828 million), according to OECD data, making it the largest spending area of Sweden's ODA. According to budget documents, these costs further declined in 2018 and 2019 (US$258 million in 2019, or 4% of total ODA), their lowest level in 10 years, and are expected to remain low in coming years.

Sida’s partner countries for bilateral cooperation

- **Africa**: Burkina Faso, the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- **Asia**: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Iraq, Myanmar, Palestine, Syria
- **Europe**: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine
- **Latin America**: Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala

The second-largest share of bilateral ODA is allocated to the ‘government and civil society’ sector (19% of bilateral ODA, or US$741 million in 2017, up from US$649 million in 2015). This is in line with Sweden’s focus on democratic governance and human rights, and may increase further due to the new government’s stronger focus on the topic. Around two-thirds of the funding in this area goes to projects supporting democratic participation or human rights. In this sector, Sweden relies on its civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as international organizations and local CSOs in partner countries, for the implementation of its bilateral cooperation.

The third-largest share of Swedish bilateral ODA goes to humanitarian assistance, a traditional focus of funding (12% of bilateral ODA, US$473 million). Funding to the sector grew by 23% between 2015 and 2016, and remained high in 2017. Sweden has been strengthening its focus on conflict-affected areas, and it will likely continue to do so.

Global health is the fourth-largest sector of Sweden’s bilateral ODA, accounting for 6% of bilateral funding in 2017 (US$248 million).

According to the OECD, virtually all of Sweden’s ODA consists of grants (99% in 2016). The remaining 1% (US$47 million) consists of equity investments by the MFA.
Swedish development agency, Sida, has cut the number of bilateral partner countries in half over the past ten years, from 67 in 2007 to 36 in 2018. This further strengthened the focus on sub-Saharan Africa, as 15 of the partner countries are in this region (see box).

The high costs of hosting refugees in Sweden, as well as earmarked funding to multilaterals and funding to CSOs, are counted as bilateral ODA but cannot be allocated to specific countries and regions; this distorts OECD data about recipients of Swedish ODA (see figure below). When excluding these unallocated funds (57%), sub-Saharan Africa accounted for half of Sweden's bilateral ODA between 2015 and 2017 (51%). The MENA region is a growing focus of bilateral cooperation, increasing from 10% in 2012 to 15% of bilateral ODA in 2017, when it reached US$296 million.

For a deeper understanding of funding at the recipient level, please consult data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). IATI is a reporting standard and platform on which organizations and governments voluntarily publish data on their development cooperation, including more recent activity than is available through OECD data.

Data can be searched by recipient country, the ‘publisher’ (including funders that do not report to the OECD), and other filters. Click here for more information on IATI’s data. Click here to go directly to IATI’s ‘d-portal’, a user-friendly interface for data searches.

Sweden is a strong supporter of the UN system

Sweden financially supports multilateral organizations both through core contributions (31% of total ODA in 2017, or US$1.7 billion) and through earmarked funding (20%; US$1.1 billion). Funding to multilateral organizations is disbursed in line with the January 2018 ‘Strategy for multilateral development policy’, which defines the orientation of Sweden’s multilateral engagement and provides guidelines to the three main stakeholders for this area (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Sida, and Swedish embassies).

The un-earmarked character of financing is one of three core principles outlined in this strategy, for which Sweden strongly advocates at an international level. Large shares of what is reported as earmarked funding under OECD data is made up of funding to thematically focused organizations and funds, but not necessarily earmarked for a specific purpose within these funds. For example, the two largest projects reported under this in 2017 were a US$34 million contributions to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey and a US$31 million contribution to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). The second and third principles highlight the need for a long-term perspective in engagement with a multilateral and the need to foster coordination across the multilateral system.

Within its multilateral engagement, Sweden is a strong supporter of the UN: UN agencies represent a third of the country’s core contributions to multilaterals (39% in 2017). Sweden further demonstrated support through its role as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for 2017 to 2018. Sweden supports UN reform efforts and pushes its ‘women, peace and security’ agenda through these efforts. Its priorities in the UN include conflict prevention, peace building, gender equality, global development, climate, and human rights.

EU institutions and the World Bank are other key recipients of Sweden’s core contributions to multilaterals, receiving 23% and 20% of it in 2017 respectively.
SWEDEN'S BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ODA

US$ millions

10k
7.5k
5k
2.5k
0

7 351
5 137
5 638

2015
2016
2017

32%
58%
52%

11%
29%
49%

31%
20%

Core contributions to multilaterals
Earmarked funding to multilaterals
Bilateral ODA


SWEDEN’S BILATERAL ODA BY SECTOR, 2017

Total: US$ 3901 million

Refugees in Donor Countries
21.2% (US$802m.)

Government & Civil Society
19.0% (US$741m.)

Humanitarian aid
12.1% (US$473m.)

Health & Population
6.4% (US$246m.)

Donor Admin Costs
5.4% (US$219m.)

Multisector
5.4% (US$209m.)

Conflict, Peace & Security
4.3% (US$196m.)

Environmental Protection
4.1% (US$156m.)

Agriculture*
3.9% (US$154m.)

Other
12.4% (US$485m.)

OECD CRS. Gross disbursements. *Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and rural development. In 2017 prices.
THE TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF SWEDEN'S ODA
average 2015-2017, excluding debt relief; US$ millions.

- Tanzania: 116
- Afghanistan: 114
- Mozambique: 78
- Somalia: 72
- West Bank and Gaza Strip: 62
- Kenya: 62
- Democratic Republic of the Congo: 60
- Ethiopia: 55
- Zambia: 52
- Uganda: 49

OECRD C R S. Gross disbursements, in 2017 prices.

SWEDEN'S BILATERAL ODA BY INCOME-GROUP, 2015-2017
average 2015-2017: US$4.2 billion

- Low-income countries: 25.0% (US$1,050m.)
- Lower middle-income countries: 7.3% (US$307m.)
- Upper middle-income countries: 4.3% (US$189m.)
- Unallocated by income: 63.4% (US$2,659m.)

OECRD C R S. Gross disbursements, in 2017 prices.
Who are the main actors in Sweden’s development cooperation?

MFA decides on strategy, Sida executes

The current Swedish government, led by Prime Minister (PM) Stefan Löfven (Social Democrats; S) is composed of the Social Democrats and the Green Party (MP). It was sworn in January 2019, after lengthy negotiations following inconclusive results of the September 2018 elections. PM Löfven, on his second term in office, leads a minority government with the parliamentary backing of the Center and the Liberal parties, former members of the center-right opposition ‘Alliance’. As a minority coalition, the government is under great pressure from the opposition – particularly during budget negotiations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) oversees development policy and financing and decides on core funding to multilateral organizations. Ann Linde (S) leads this ministry since September 2019. Previously, she worked as Sweden’s Minister for Foreign Trade, with responsibility for Nordic affairs (2019), and Minister of EU Affairs and Trade (2016-2018). She follows Margot Wallström, who held the position since 2015.

Within the MFA, Peter Ericsson (MP) has served as Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate since January 2019. He follows Isabella Lövin (now Minister of Environment), under whose leadership environmental issues were a top focus. This is likely to continue under Ericsson’s leadership, and democratic governance is likely to play an increasing role, partly as a result of strong interest from the Center and Liberal parties.

Key development-related units within the MFA include the ‘Department for International Development Cooperation’, responsible for overall governance and evaluation of development cooperation and for the coordination of drafting the ODA budget. It also coordinates planning on thematic focuses and strategy for the Swedish development agency, Sida.

Other relevant departments are the ‘UN Policy Department’, responsible for support through UN organizations and thematic funds, and the ‘Global Agenda Department’, which coordinates the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Global Agenda Department also coordinates and develops the feminist foreign policy, including gender-equality issues in development cooperation.

Sida manages and executes development policy implementation in cooperation with civil society organizations (CSOs), embassies, and other government agencies. Based on strategic guidelines set by the MFA, Sida and Swedish embassies develop strategies for countries, regions, and thematic areas. These are then further refined by the MFA and approved by the government. Country strategies outline key sectors and provide indicative budgets for the timeframe (usually three to seven years). Outdated strategies are usually extended at the end of every year if no new strategy has been formulated.

In 2019, Sida manages over half of Sweden’s ODA budget (SEK26.1 billion, or US$3 billion), in accordance with the strategies developed by Sida and the MFA for each thematic or geographic area. Sida is managed by a governing board, appointed by the Swedish government. Besides its Director-General (Carin Jämtin since June 2017), who is responsible for Sida’s operational activities, the board includes members of public administrations, of the private sector, and of the academia. Sida has 782 employees, many of whom work at Swedish embassies, and 65% of whom are women.

Sweden’s development finance institution, Swedfund, is a state-owned investment fund that supports private-sector activities aimed at promoting sustainable economic development in sectors such as energy, infrastructure, and industry. It is supervised by the Ministry for Enterprise and Innovation and provides risk capital and investment for projects that alleviate poverty in low-income countries.

CSOs play a major role in Sweden’s development assistance. In 2017, a fifth of the country’s bilateral ODA was channeled through them (28%), well above the average of 17% among members of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Sida has increased its engagement with Swedish CSOs as a way to identify new methods to deliver its bilateral programs and increase aid effectiveness. For example, Sida channels finance to organizations through ‘challenge funds’, which are focused on a desired development outcome.
SWEDEN’S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION SYSTEM

- Prime Minister
  - Influences
  - Sets guidelines and supervises
  - Drives and oversees development policy
- MFA
  - Dept. for Dev. Co.
  - Sets long-term orientations and high-level strategic priorities
- Civil Society
  - Influences
- Policy and strategic priorities
  - Proposes strategies
  - Implements policy
- Sida
  - Scrutinizes
- Parliament
  - Vota on budget allocations
  - Advocates
How is the Swedish ODA budget structured?

Sida manages just over half of Sweden’s ODA budget

The current government is committed to allocating 1% of Sweden’s GNI to ODA. This share is outlined in each year’s budget, and the total of all funding sources contributing to it is referred to as the ‘ODA frame’. The 2020 budget proposal, put forward by the government in October 2019, sets the ODA frame at SEK52.1 billion, or US$6.1 billion in 2017 prices. This represents 1.0% of GNI. Due to strong movement in exchange rates, the ODA budget amounted to US$5.4 billion if converted using a September 2019 exchange rate. This section provides all US$ amounts in 2017 prices, however, to allow for comparison with the rest of the profile.

The government’s proposed budget is debated and amended by Parliament in a process that lasts until mid-December, at which time the Parliament typically makes a final decision (for more information, see key question 6: ‘what are important milestones in the annual budget process’).

The ‘Budget Area 7: International assistance’ covers 88% of the ‘ODA Frame’ (SEK46.0 billion, or US$5.4 billion). The remainder consists mainly of spending to cover the costs of hosting refugees in Sweden (US$274 million, or 5% of the ODA frame), assessed contributions to the EU (US$294 million, or 5%), and management costs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA; US$52 million, or 1%). Budget area 7 includes all funding managed by Sida (the Swedish International Development Agency), which manages about 50% of Sweden’s total ODA financing, corresponding to SEK27.5 billion in 2020 (US$3.2 billion, including its administrative costs). In 2020, this funding is divided between seven areas: 1) bilateral cooperation; 2) thematic cooperation; 3) humanitarian assistance; 4) funding for Swedish CSOs; 5) research cooperation; 6) capacity development and agenda 2030; and 7) information and communication.

‘Bilateral cooperation’ programs are guided by regional and country strategies, which define indicative budget allocations and focuses to specific geographies. These strategies are developed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Sida, and the various embassies, and approved by the government.

The ‘thematic cooperation’ program entails three main envelopes: 1) human rights, democracy, and the rule of law; 2) sustainable development; and 3) sustainable peace. As for country-based bilateral cooperation, each of these areas is governed by a strategy that defines spending ceilings and main funding areas.

In addition, Budget Area 7 includes the MFA’s funding lines for core contributions to UN agencies and other multilateral funds, as well as for multilateral development banks, debt relief, and ‘strategically oriented grants’ (see table for a detailed breakdown).

### OVERVIEW: 2020 ODA BUDGET PROPOSAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SEK millions</th>
<th>US$ millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budget Area 7</strong> (international assistance)</td>
<td>45,989</td>
<td>5,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida</td>
<td>26,030</td>
<td>3,046</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bilateral cooperation</td>
<td>13,145</td>
<td>1,538</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thematic cooperation</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>597</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>4,125</td>
<td>483</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funding for Swedish CSOs</td>
<td>1,875</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research cooperation</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Development and agenda 2030</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and communication</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MFA</strong></td>
<td>16,304</td>
<td>1,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral organizations (UN agencies) and funds (e.g. Global Fund, Gavi)</td>
<td>10,350</td>
<td>1,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral development banks; debt relief</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>585</td>
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<td>Strategically oriented grants</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other agencies</td>
<td>1,949</td>
<td>228</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin Costs (incl. Sida admin costs)</td>
<td>1,706</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other ODA costs</strong></td>
<td>6,126</td>
<td>717</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs of hosting refugees</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU contributions</td>
<td>2,511</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFA admin costs</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (e.g. funding for some UN agencies)</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ODA (ODA frame)</strong></td>
<td>52,115</td>
<td>6,097</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Swedish Government’s Budget Proposal 2020
What are important milestones in Sweden’s annual budget process?

The government allocates funding to specific areas from June - August

The Swedish budget process runs over a two-year period. It starts in the year that precedes its implementation and continues during the current fiscal year; the ongoing budget can be amended in spring and autumn. In 2019, the Spring Budget Bill might significantly change the ODA budget. This is because a new government has been sworn in since the approval of the 2019 budget by Parliament. The budget approved by Parliament in December 2018 had originally been put forward by the conservative Moderates and Christian Democrats.

- Sida develops its draft budget: By March 1st of the year before, Sida submits its draft to the MFA. Sida’s full budget is organized by strategies consisting of regions, countries, and broad thematic priorities (such as ‘sustainable social development’). Sida’s leadership and regional departments are the main decision-makers regarding budget requests.

- Ministry of Finance develops the ‘Spring Budget Bill’: From March to April, on the basis of each ministry’s expenditure estimates, the Ministry of Finance develops the Spring Fiscal Policy Bill (the budget bill). It includes ministerial expenditure ceilings for the next three years.

- Government presents the Spring fiscal policy bill to Parliament: In mid-April, the government submits the budget bill to Parliament. A first decision on the overall ODA volume is made. Once determined, major changes to the ODA volume are rare; the ODA budget is tied to the GNI level. This is followed by a debate in Parliament, which approves the budget bill in June.

- Minister for Development decides on specific budget lines: In July and August, the MFA’s Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate allocates further funding to expenditure areas within the main ODA budget. Broad budget lines (e.g., Sida’s own budget) and allocations to specific budget items (e.g., Sida’s thematic budget line on ‘sustainable social development’) are decided at this time.

- Government presents its budget bill to Parliament: The government presents its budget bill to Parliament in mid-September (at the latest on the 20th), except during election years when this may be postponed until November 15th.

- Parliament debates and amends budget bill: Debates take place from early October to early December. The Committee on Finance discusses the government’s draft expenditure ceilings for all budget areas; the Committee on Foreign Affairs may propose amendments to specific allocations within the ODA Budget Area 7. Usually under a minority government such as the current one the government has to negotiate closely with the opposition on the budget.

- Parliament votes on the budget bill: In mid-December, the Parliament makes the final decision on the budget bill. The government then sends its annual letter of appropriation to Sida, which specifies overall funding to Sida and the allocation of funds by regions or thematic issues.

The Spring Budget Bill may also be used to divert or reallocate funds originally allotted for the current year. The ongoing budget can also be amended in September, when the government presents its budget bill to Parliament for the next year.
SWEDEN’S ANNUAL BUDGET PROCESS

- **October - November**: Parliament debates and amends budget bill
- **July - August**: Minister for Development decides on specific budget lines
- **September**: Government presents its budget bill to Parliament
- **April - June**: The Parliament debates the budget
- **February**: Sida develops its draft budget
- **March - April**: Ministry of Finance develops spring fiscal policy bill
- **Mid-December**: Parliament votes on the budget bill

**Notes:**

- **OCTOBER**: The Ministry of Finance submits the annual budget bill to Parliament.
- **NOVEMBER**: The bill goes through the first reading with comments and amendments.
- **DECEMBER**: Parliament votes on the final budget bill at its second reading.

**Key Points:**

- **Spring Budget**: The budget is developed in the spring and presented to Parliament in April.
- **Autumn Budget**: The annual budget is presented in September, debated in November, and voted on in December.

**Finance Ministries’ Involvement:**

- **January**: Ministry of Finance presents the spring fiscal policy bill.
- **February**: Sida develops its draft budget.
- **March - April**: Ministry of Finance develops the spring fiscal policy bill.

**Parliament’s Role:**

- **First Reading**: Debates and amends the budget bill.
- **Second Reading**: Votes on the final budget bill.

**Swedish Government’s Role:**

- **Minister for Development**: Decides on specific budget lines.
- **Government**: Presents the budget bill to Parliament.

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Sweden's global health ODA

Strong focus on SRHR; Sweden channels much of its health ODA multilaterally

Sweden’s funding to global health stood at US$530 million in 2016 (latest year for which complete data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is available), or 10% of its total official development assistance (ODA). This is above the average among members of the OECD DAC (average: 8%). Development funding for health has been increasing since 2014, when it was US$479 million. According to the government’s numbers (which are not exactly comparable to OECD DAC numbers), funding for health amounted to SEK5.3 billion in 2018 (US$619 million), or 12% of total ODA. Health features prominently in the priorities set in Sweden’s 2016 Aid Policy Framework, which is likely to drive further increases in coming years.

Priorities for health fall under the scope of the global strategy for sustainable social development (July 2018). The strategy covers the period from 2018 to 2022 and comes with a SEK7.100 billion envelope (US$831 million). Objectives of the strategy include sustainable quality systems for health (also known as health systems strengthening), sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), water and sanitation, enhanced capacity to promote healthier lives, and the prevention of the adverse health impacts of environmental pollution and climate change. Rights-based and anti-discrimination approaches form the basis of Sweden’s activities in global health. These priorities will remain under the new government formed in January 2019.

Gender equality has been a key element of Sweden’s interventions in global health, especially since the adoption of the ‘feminist foreign policy’ in 2015. SRHR is one of six objectives of the policy, and funding to this area is increasing. In 2017, in response to the US decision to cut funding to organizations providing abortion-related information and services, the Swedish government announced increased support to the area. This includes increased support to the United Nations Family and Population Fund (UNFPA), with US$286 million in unearmarked funding for 2018 to 2021, a €20 million (US$22 million) pledge to the ‘She Decides’ initiative (a fund established by the Netherlands to counter the anticipated impact of cuts in US funding), and strengthened support for organizations that give women and girls access to advice, sex and relationship education, contraceptives, maternity care and safe abortions.

According to the government’s 2015-2019 strategy for SRHR in sub-Saharan Africa, Sweden allocated SEK1.8 billion (US$205 million) to this region specifically. Funding focuses on four main issues:

- women’s and children’s health,
- access to education about SRHR for young women and men, and the LGBTQI community,
- health systems strengthening (HSS) to enable greater access to healthcare,
- strengthening of democracy and gender equality based on a human-rights approach.

HIV/AIDS interventions are integrated within the first two objectives of the strategy. A specific initiative in 2018 was to promote SRHR issues within the framework of the broader universal health coverage (UHC) agenda. Sida, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, also continues to prioritize safe abortion through a dialogue with partner organizations and with other donors.

In addition, Sweden is committed to showing leadership in tackling antimicrobial resistance (AMR), with the Uppsala-based organization ReAct leading a global effort against AMR. Between 2019 and 2022, funding to ReAct is expected to amount to SEK72 million (US$8 million). In addition, Sida supports research on AMR, with an estimated SEK35 million (US$4 million) between 2020 and 2022.

The Swedish government chooses to channel most of its health ODA through core contributions to multilateral

Health and/or SRHR is a priority sector in:

- Bangladesh
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ethiopia
- Liberia
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Occupied Palestinian territories
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
organizations: US$324 million in 2016, or 61% of Sweden’s total health ODA. This is more than the average share of 56% via multilaterals amongst DAC members. Moreover, almost half of Sweden’s bilateral ODA to health is channeled as earmarked funding to multilaterals (US$96 million in 2016). In total, 79% of Swedish health ODA went to or through multilateral organizations in 2016. According to government data, this share remained stable in 2018 (79%), with a slight increase in earmarked funding over core contributions. The largest recipient of Swedish core contributions to health multilaterals is the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund). For the Global Fund’s 2017-2019 replenishment period, Sweden pledged US$347 million to the organization, and according to the government, it received 16% of Sweden’s total contributions to the health sector in 2018.

In March 2019, the government released a new strategy for its engagement with the Global Fund between 2019 and 2023. Priorities include promoting SRHR and health system strengthening. In line with its overall multilateral funding, the Swedish government is also a strong supporter of UN agencies. Altogether they receive about one-quarter of Sweden’s total health ODA. In addition, Sweden is the third-largest funder per capita to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi). Sweden’s total pledge to Gavi for 2016 to 2020 amounts to US$211 million.

Sweden’s bilateral health ODA increased between 2016 and 2017. It went from US$206 million to US$248 million, driven by significant increases in funding for reproductive health care, and for basic health care. According to government data, it increased again in 2018 to SEK2.2 billion (US$258 million). Based on OECD data, funding for reproductive health made up 45% of total bilateral funding in 2017, a share that went up to 58% in 2018 according to government data. Basic health care is the second-largest sector of bilateral health ODA (18% in 2017, OECD), followed by medical research (13%) and health policy and administrative management (8%). Health (SRHR and other health programs) is currently a priority sector in twelve country strategies (see box).

The MFA leads on strategy; Sida manages the implementation of bilateral cooperation

Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the main departments that focus on global health are the UN Policy Department, which is responsible for relations with global health funds, and the Department for International Development Cooperation, which coordinates thematic and strategy development for Sida. With regards to global health, the most important division within Sida is the Social Development Unit in the Department for International Organizations and Policy Support. Sida’s investments in global health are guided by Sida’s strategy for ‘Sustainable Social Development’, which includes both health and education. For country-specific programming, the respective regional departments take the lead.
RECIPIENTS OF SWEDEN'S HEALTH ODA, 2016
Total: US$530 million

- Bilateral 38.9% (US$209m.)
- Global Fund 19.2% (US$102m.)
- UNFPA 11.3% (US$66m.)
- GAVI 6.8% (US$36m.)
- Other 23.6% (US$129m.)

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the health sector: DAC secretariat estimates. In 2017 prices.

SWEDEN'S KEY GLOBAL HEALTH COMMITMENTS
US$ millions

- GAVI (2016-2020) US$211m.

Data from government and listed organizations
TOP 10 DAC DONORS TO HEALTH, 2016
Total health ODA; US$ millions; in 2017 prices; incl. bilateral and multilateral funding

- United States: 10,048
- United Kingdom: 2,359
- Germany: 1,184
- France: 971
- Japan: 871
- Canada: 790
- Netherlands: 589
- Norway: 568
- Sweden: 530
- Australia: 372

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the health sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)

TOP 10 DAC DONORS TO HEALTH, 2016
Health ODA as % of total ODA

- United States: 28.1%
- Canada: 19.2%
- Luxembourg: 15.8%
- United Kingdom: 13.3%
- Ireland: 13.2%
- Norway: 12.3%
- Netherlands: 11.1%
- Australia: 10.6%
- Korea: 10.4%
- Sweden: 10.3%

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the health sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)
Sweden’s global health R&D

Sida and the Swedish Research Council are the main funders of R&D for global health

According to the G-FINDER survey, Sweden provided US$4 million for research and development (R&D) on poverty-related and neglected diseases (PRNDs) in 2017, referred to as ‘global health R&D’ in this profile. This makes it the 13th-largest donor. Funding returned to previous low levels, after a peak in 2015. However, it is important to note that actual funding levels are higher as not all funding institutions completed the G-FINDER survey in 2017 (see below). In 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) reported investing SEK254 million (US$30 million) for health-related R&D.

Strategic orientations are set in the MFA’s 2015-2019 ‘Strategy for Research Cooperation and Research in Development Cooperation’. The strategy has both national and global components: It contributes to high-quality research that is of relevance to poverty reduction and sustainable development within Sweden, as well as to strengthened research capacities in low-income countries and regions.

Funding is channeled through two institutions: Sida and the Swedish Research Council. These figures may differ from the trend numbers presented in the chart due to changes in the scope of the G-FINDER survey from year to year.

- **Sida** has traditionally been the main funder of global health R&D. It sources its funding from its ‘research cooperation’ budget line, which amounted to SEK920 million (US$108 million) in 2019. In 2017, all funding from Sida for global health R&D (US$4 million) was disbursed to the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP), a European initiative that focuses on R&D for drugs, vaccines, microbicides, and diagnostics against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other PRNDs in sub-Saharan Africa. Funding for the INDEPTH Network, global network working on health and demographic surveillance systems currently based in Ghana, came to an end in 2017.

- **The Swedish Research Council** (Vetenskapsrådet) has provided a stable US$5 to US$7 million to global health R&D between 2010 and 2016, but did not participate in the G-FINDER survey regarding its 2017 funding. It traditionally mainly finances Sweden’s own Karolinska Institutet, by far the largest implementer of Swedish global health R&D funding. The Swedish Research Council funding for global health R&D traditionally focuses on tuberculosis, malaria, diarrheal diseases, and HIV/AIDS.

**Strategic orientations are defined by the MFA; Sida channels most of the funding**

Within the MFA, the Department for International Development Cooperation establishes the strategies for Sweden’s international research cooperation. With regards to implementation, Sida’s Research Council reviews Sida’s proposals for cooperation. The ‘Unit for Research Cooperation’ at the ‘Department for Partnerships and Cooperation’ within Sida manages the funds. Cooperation through the Swedish Research Council is led by the Committee for Development Research.

Further information: G-FINDER

G-FINDER is a data source developed by Policy Cures Research that provides information on global investments into R&D for neglected diseases. Figures in this section are based on the G-FINDER survey, which covers basic research and product-related R&D (drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics) for a select group of diseases. The G-FINDER scope has been defined by an expert committee, in line with three criteria: the disease disproportionately affects people in developing countries, there is a need for new products, and the commercial incentives are insufficient to attract R&D from private industry.

For more information: www.policycuresresearch.org
SWEDEN'S R&D FUNDING FOR NEGLECTED DISEASES

US$ millions; in 2017 prices

Policy Cures Research, G-FINDER Public Search tool
Sweden’s education ODA

Focus is on education systems strengthening and gender equality

Sweden spent US$195 million on global education in 2016 (latest year for which complete data is available), making it the 12th-largest donor country to the sector according to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data. Education is not a top priority of Sweden’s development portfolio: In 2016, it represented 4% of Sweden’s total official development assistance (ODA), less than half of the average of 8% spent by countries in the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on education.

Under its 2016 ‘Aid Policy Framework’, Sweden highlights ‘Education and Research’ as one of eight priorities. The education portfolio is governed by the broader ‘Sustainable Social Development Strategy’ of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, renewed in July 2018. Under the overarching goal of ‘Improved, equitable, inclusive and gender-equality education and quality lifelong learning’, Sweden’s activities focus on:

1. Enhanced and sustainable quality systems for education and learning;
2. Improved opportunities for learning and knowledge acquisition, especially for girls and women;
3. Increase knowledge about sex and relationships, including sexual rights, and enhanced work in and out of schools to combat gender-based violence;
4. Improved access to clean water and safe and sustainable sanitation and hygiene in schools;
5. Increased knowledge and integration of sustainable development in education and learning.

These priorities highlight synergies between the different social sectors, and more particularly with health and water and sanitation (WASH). They also reflect Sweden’s strong engagement in gender equality and women’s empowerment.

In 2016, Sweden channeled US$72 million (37% of its overall education ODA) as core contributions to multilateral organizations. This was below a peak in 2015 which was due to advanced payments to the UN’s Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the near East (UNRWA). In January 2015, Sweden pledged SEK715 million (US$84 million) to the organization for 2015 and 2016, US$45 million of which was disbursed in 2015. In 2016, UNWRA contributions went down to US$4 million.

Other large recipients include the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA; US$31 million in 2016) and the European Union (US$18 million). On top of this, Sweden provides significant amounts of funding to multilateral organizations through funding earmarked for specific topics or countries, which is reported as bilateral ODA. In 2016, this represented US$61 million, bringing education ODA channeled through multilateral organizations to US$134 million, or 68% of Sweden’s total education ODA.

Sweden has supported the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) since 2005. It has contributed US$381 million (as of December 2018) to the organization, making it GPE’s sixth largest donor. Sweden has committed SEK1.1 billion (US$142 million) to GPE for the pledging period 2018 to 2020.

Sweden provides over half of its education ODA as bilateral funding: 63% in 2016, which is lower than the DAC average of 70%. Between 2016 and 2017, bilateral funding for education slightly declined, going from US$123 million to US$114 million. In line with Sweden’s previous education policy priorities, the largest share went to basic education in 2017 (38%, or US$42 million), driven by high funding for primary education. The second largest funded area was post-secondary education. Out of this, 72% (US$25 million) consisted of scholarships for students from developing countries studying in Sweden. This is in line with the strong emphasis on research cooperation driven by the Swedish government. Research cooperation programs are governed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)’s “Strategy for Research Cooperation and Research in Development Cooperation” (covering the period 2015 to 2021). Under these programs, parts of the

Further information: ‘basic’ and ‘general’ education

In this profile, ‘basic education’ refers to the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) sector code ‘basic education’ (112), which includes primary education, basic skills for youths and adults, and early childhood education. ‘General education’ refers to the OECD CRS sector code ‘education, level unspecified’, which includes education policy and administrative management, education facilities and training, teacher training, and educational research.
funding for scholarships for students from developing countries studying in Sweden is provided. Programs for research cooperation carried out by the Swedish government follow a so-called ‘sandwich model’: Master and PhD students come to Swedish universities, while Sida provides support to build the capacity of the students’ home universities in developing countries.

The remaining bilateral education ODA largely went to ‘general education’ (US$29 million, 26%), which comprises programs aimed at strengthening partner countries educational systems and capacities. This funding was entirely allocated to supporting partner countries’ education policy and administrative management.

**MFA guides overall strategy for global education ODA, Sida manages implementation**

The Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate at the MFA oversees development policy and financing and decides core funding allocations to multilateral organizations. Sida manages bilateral funding and disbursements to specific multilateral organizations for education, including GPE, under the ‘socially sustainable development’ thematic funding line. Within Sida, the unit for Global Social Development in the Department for International Organizations and Policy Support (INTEM) holds primary responsibility for Sida’s overall global education policy. For country-specific programming, the respective regional departments take the lead.
SWEDEN'S ODA TO EDUCATION

US$ millions

SWEDEN'S BILATERAL ODA TO EDUCATION ACROSS SUB-SECTORS, 2017

Total: US$114 million

- Basic education: 37.9% (US$43.1m.)
- Post-secondary education: 30.5% (US$34.7m.)
- General education: 26.7% (US$29.3m.)
- Vocational training: 5.3% (US$6m.)
- Secondary education: 0.6% (US$0.7m.)

OECD CRS, in 2017 prices.
Sweden’s agriculture ODA

Agriculture is not a top funding priority; focus on women and links to food security are increasing

Agriculture and rural development are not among the key priorities of Swedish official development assistance (ODA). ODA to the sector amounted to US$230 million in 2016 (latest year for which complete data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is available), or 5% of Sweden’s total ODA. This is less than the 7% average among member countries of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Within the 2016 Aid Policy Framework, agriculture is part of the broader theme of ‘international trade and sustainable investments’ and focuses on small-scale agriculture. It pays particular attention to women, and links agriculture to food security and economic development, as well as to health. There is no dedicated strategy for agriculture; the most-relevant policy documents include the ‘Strategy for sustainable economic development’, and the ‘Strategy for sustainable environment and climate change’.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, focuses on promoting small-scale farming, e.g., by improving equal access to natural resources, investing in infrastructure, improving knowledge about markets, and reforming laws to increase income and employment. Against the backdrop of Sweden’s feminist foreign policy, introduced in 2015, Sida focuses on women, and on strengthening their financial independence through agriculture.

Sweden channeled 47% of its agriculture and rural development ODA through core contributions to multilateral organizations in 2016 (US$108 million, up from US$99 million in 2015). The largest recipient was the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA), through which Sweden channeled 17% of its total agriculture ODA. Other key recipients of agriculture ODA include the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD; 12%), European Institutions (10%), and the African Development Fund (AfDF; 5%). Increases in Sweden’s multilateral contributions for agriculture are due to a US$28 million disbursements to IFAD. In parallel, support to the Global Environment Facility is increasing, and Sweden pledged SEK2 billion (US$234 million) for 2018 to 2022. Parts of this funding will be used for sustainable forest and land management.

Countries in which agriculture is a priority of Swedish bilateral cooperation

- Afghanistan
- Burkina Faso
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Mozambique
- Somalia
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Bilateral ODA to agriculture and rural development went from US$97 million in 2015 to US$154 million in 2017. This corresponds to 4% of the country’s total bilateral ODA. 37% of bilateral funding to agriculture went to agricultural development. Other focus areas included rural development (17%), agricultural research (13%), and forestry policy and administrative management (8%).

The ‘economic and sustainable development’ unit takes the lead on programming within Sida

Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the United Nations (UN) Policy Department, the Global Agenda Departments, and the Department for International Development and Cooperation are the main departments that focus on agriculture. The third of these departments coordinates the development of strategy for Sida, including on agriculture-related topics. Within Sida, besides the geographic departments in charge of country-specific programming, the most relevant unit is Economic and Sustainable Development Unit in the Department for International Organizations and Policy Support.
SWEDEN’S ODA TO AGRICULTURE

US$ millions

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Bilateral agriculture ODA</th>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
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</table>

OECD CRS, and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture and rural development sector: DAC secretariat estimates. In 2017 prices.

RECIPIENTS OF SWEDEN’S AGRICULTURE ODA, 2016

Total: US$230 million

- IFAD: 12.2% (US$28m.)
- IDA: 17.4% (US$40m.)
- Bilateral: 53.0% (US$122m.)
- Other: 17.4% (US$40m.)

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector: DAC secretariat estimates. In 2017 prices.
TOP 10 DAC DONORS TO AGRICULTURE, 2016
Total agriculture ODA; US$ millions; in 2017 prices; incl. bilateral and multilateral funding

- United States: 1,206
- Germany: 1,071
- Japan: 952
- United Kingdom: 713
- France: 447
- Netherlands: 269
- Italy: 292
- Canada: 246
- Switzerland: 230
- Sweden: 230

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector (DAC Secretariats estimates)

TOP 25 DAC DONORS TO AGRICULTURE, 2016
Agriculture ODA as % of total ODA

- Poland: 15.5
- New Zealand: 9.9
- Finland: 8.1
- Ireland: 8.7
- Netherlands: 8.5
- Luxembourg: 7.7
- Belgium: 7.7
- Iceland: 7.4
- Korea: 7.2
- Canada: 7.1
- Czech Republic: 6.8
- Switzerland: 6.7
- Japan: 6.6
- Slovak Republic: 6.3
- Denmark: 6.1
- France: 5.9
- Slovenia: 5.7
- Italy: 5.7
- Austria: 5.4
- United Kingdom: 5.4
- Australia: 5.0
- Portugal: 4.9
- Greece: 4.7
- United States: 4.7
- Sweden: 4.5
Gender equality and environmental protection are central in Sweden’s nutrition interventions

Within Swedish international development policy, nutrition is considered a determinant of health; on its own, it is not among Sweden’s priorities. Sweden does not have its own sectoral strategy on nutrition and this area is rarely listed as a priority within country strategies.

However, Sweden’s development agency Sida addresses nutrition issues indirectly through its work in agriculture and food security, its environmental policy, and its focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment. It emphasizes the importance of working with women on nutrition issues as a path to empowerment. Nutrition is seen as one of the requirements for women’s financial independence, access to land, equal participation in labor markets, and access to technology.

Quantifying Sweden’s engagement in the area is difficult, particularly as Sweden does not participate in the reporting framework set by the ‘Scaling Up Nutrition’ (SUN) initiative to track nutrition-sensitive interventions, and does not featured in the Global Nutrition Report. Sweden’s funding for nutrition-specific interventions is very low: according to data from the OECD, funding for basic nutrition amounted to US$6 million in 2017, or 2% of Sweden’s bilateral health ODA.

The Department for International Development and Co-operation leads on strategy around nutrition

The Department for International Development and Co-operation, within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, coordinates the strategies of Swedish ODA, including around nutrition. When it comes to the design of specific programs in Sweden’s bilateral cooperation framework, the respective regional department within Sida takes the lead.
About the Donor Tracker

The Donor Tracker seeks to advance and support progress in global development by providing advocates with easy access to high-quality quantitative and qualitative strategic information to support their work. The Donor Tracker is a free, independent website for development professionals that provides relevant information and analysis on 14 major OECD donors.

For more in-depth information on the six donor countries covered in this analysis and to find out more about strategic priorities, funding trends, decision-making, and key opportunities, please visit: donortracker.org and follow us on twitter @DonorTracker

The Donor Tracker is an initiative by:

SEEK Development
Strategic and Organizational Consultants GmbH
Cotheniusstraße 3
10407 Berlin

Tel: +49 (0)30-4202-5211
E-mail: donortracker@seekdevelopment.org
www.seekdevelopment.org

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