

2009:1-1

Lessons Learned Study

Krister Eduards  
Michail Krivonos  
Lars Rylander

# LESSONS LEARNED FROM DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH RUSSIA

Swedish support to the reform process 1991–2008

Summary





# Lessons Learned from Development Cooperation with Russia

Swedish Support to the Reform Process 1991–2008

## Summary

Krister Eduards  
Michail Krivonos  
Lars Rylander

**Authors:** Krister Eduards, Michail Krivonos, Lars Rylander.

The views and interpretations expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida.

Lessons Learned Study 2009:1-1

**Published by:** Sida, 2009

**Department:** Department for Reform Cooperation in Eastern Europe, Team for Belarus, Russia and Central Asia

**Copyright:** Sida and the authors'

**Original title:** "Det svenska stödet till reformprocessen i Ryssland 1991–2008": Sammanfattning

**Translated by:** Anne Froude

**Date of final report:** December 2008

**Printed by:** Edita, 2009

**Art.no.:** SIDA61237en

ISBN 978-91-586-4109-9

This publication can be downloaded/ordered from [www.sida.se/publications](http://www.sida.se/publications)

# Table of Contents

<b>Summary .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Terms of Reference.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Annex 1 List of Documents .....</b>	<b>20</b>



# Summary

## TRANSFORMATION AND REFORM IN RUSSIA SINCE 1991

The dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991 triggered a fundamental process of change in Russia. Radical reform was initiated aimed at a move to a market economy and parliamentary democracy. During the 1990s the social transformation was characterised by vitality and openness.

However problems, sometimes serious ones, with the transformation process created growing resistance to reform.

Since 2000 the reform process has slowed down and, in a number of areas, stopped altogether. In certain fields the transformation has reversed, turning back towards the previous order. The development situation in the country is now characterised by political stability and economic dynamism. Even if the system change in Russia now appears to be more or less concluded there is still great necessity for both political and economic reforms.

## POLITICAL PRIORITIES AND GOALS

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Swedish support to the reform process in Central and Eastern Europe expanded rapidly. Cooperation with Eastern Europe has been regulated by a series of multi-year programmes and separate government bills. In 1995, in the first appropriation, this cooperation was given the primary task of contributing to the economic transformation of Central and Eastern Europe and to the integration of these countries into the new Europe. Russia has, since the mid-90s, been assigned an increasingly prominent place in cooperation within this geographical area.

Until 2003, cooperation with Eastern Europe had generally applied the same four primary goals:

- to promote a security community,
- to extend the democratic culture,
- to support socially sustainable economic transformation, and
- to support environmentally sustainable development.

In addition, cooperation was to be characterised by a gender equality perspective and aimed at sectors in which the Swedish resource base possess special competence.

With the special government bill of 2003 concerning Sweden's Policy for Global Development, PGU, cooperation with Eastern Europe was assigned – as was all other development cooperation – an overall poverty orientation. With the Government's statement to the Swedish Parliament in 2005 and the Spring Budget Bill of 2007, the previous order was partially restored. A new policy area – Reform Cooperation in Eastern Europe was established. In the Spring Budget Bill of 2007, the government also stated that reform support to Russia would now be phased out.

Cooperation with Eastern Europe has been governed at country level by the government's three and four-year cooperation strategies. In accordance with the overall goals, the first three Russia strategies (1996–2004) were primarily aimed at supporting political and economic reform plus Russia's integration into the European network. Cooperation was to be mainly aimed at North Western Russia. Cooperation with Russia was assigned, as early as the first country strategy, a ten year perspective. The fourth country strategy (2005–2008), which was adopted after the PGU decision in 2003, states that cooperation is to promote the continued reform process and a decrease – in the long term – of poverty. A closer relationship between Sweden and Russia was to be attempted as one element in the transfer to regular, neighbouring country cooperation.

Swedish reform support to Russia has been the subject of discussion. A series of proposals have been made concerning involvement in other Russian regions in addition to the North West. However this concentration has, with certain exceptions, remained steady. In addition, demands have been made that support is to be more poverty oriented, which it also became in connection with the 2003 government decision. However as the primary reason for Sweden to support the reform process in Russia was not the occurrence of poverty in the country, it was actually the immense effect that Russia's transformation exerted on Sweden and on Europe, the government later more or less reinstated the overall goals from before 2003.

## SCOPE OF REFORM SUPPORT, GEOGRAPHICALLY AND REGIONALLY

Swedish reform cooperation with Russia has, during the period 1990–2007 utilised a total of SEK 3.9 billion for the financing of various activities and projects. Several inputs are still under implementation in 2008. In addition the government has earmarked funding for certain activities within the environmental and human rights fields even after this date.



Final, total costs to the state for Swedish reform support to Russia will consequently be in excess of SEK 4 billion. In addition there is non-country specific support within regional programmes.

Disbursements have been made by Sida, the Swedish Institute (SI) and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The major part – to date around SEK 2 700 million has been disbursed by Sida. Total disbursements from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of which a minor part concerns activities in countries other than Russia) are estimated at SEK 1 billion, while SI's payments 1994/95–2007 to exchange projects in Russia amounted to approximately SEK 350 million.

Of Sida disbursements 1998–2007, two thirds have gone to activities in North West Russia, while 20% have concerned activities in Moscow or at federal level and 13% have concerned the rest of Russia or have not been disbursed. Almost 30% have been used in the environmental sector and the same amount again to democratic governance activities. If the disbursements from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the multinational environmental funds NEFCO and NDEP (around SEK 450 million) are included, the environmental profile of total disbursements becomes even clearer. Amounts allocated to the social sectors and to the development of business/industry have been approximately equal at around 10% each. Sector distribution shows that the goals concerning the development of a democratic culture and environmentally sustainable development have been prioritised in financial allocations.

## COOPERATING SECTORS AND RESULTS

Cooperation for *the promotion of common security* interests with Russia was initiated by the National Police Board within coast and border control in Kaliningrad and was further developed to include security competence, democratic total defence, defence environmental activities, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, accident and disaster emergency preparedness plus asylum and migration competence.

Sweden's support has contributed to increasing the level of security in Russia within nuclear safety, migration, border control etc. especially in areas around the Baltic Sea. It has also contributed to the strengthening of Swedish security. The Russian armed forces have received support from their Swedish equivalents in the form of training in peacekeeping operations, for the decontamination of an army base close to the Estonian border and for environmentally sound decommissioning of ammunition. The results of this cooperation

may primarily be interpreted as decreasing the threats caused by a weak system of governance and control of nuclear facilities, plus the establishment of a network for protection activities around the Baltic Sea, which also forms the basis of normal neighbouring country cooperation.

Support to *democratic development* was aimed, according to the Guidelines for Cooperation with Eastern Europe 1997, at civil society including extended twinning cooperation at municipal level, plus contributions to cultural and academic projects, legal cooperation and language and integration support (in the Baltic States). In addition support has also been provided to the media sector, gender equality, the political party sphere and training of politicians. The Country Strategy for Russia in 2005 also provided resources for human rights support via Russian NGOs aimed at the Northern Caucasus.

Inputs concerning local democracy have strengthened the capacity of the municipal associations in North West Russia to enable them to deal with issues in dialogue with the regional state bodies; it has laid the foundation of continued local cooperation between municipalities and contributed to strengthening social and other municipal services. Support to Russian political parties has been less successful. Within the legal sector cooperation has partially been transferred to neighbouring country cooperation which is not funded by development cooperation allocations. Cooperation within culture and higher education has been intensified over the years and is – thanks to the development of the Visby Programme – especially extensive within research and higher education. Important activities have also been carried out within training of journalists, even if certain results do experience sustainability problems.

Support to *social and economic transformation* has been concentrated to the health sector, the social sector, public administration and development of business/industry.

Initial cooperation with Eastern Europe did not include any special social component. However rapidly growing income gaps and social problems in Russia awoke increasing interest in Sweden as such problems would endanger the sustainability of economic development. In the third special bill of 2001, a separate cooperation area entitled “Social Security” was created aimed at the building up of the social services and the social insurance system, improvement of public health, reform of the health and medical care system and the social care sector, plus activities aimed at the combating of communicable diseases.

A series of Swedish organisations, government agencies, companies and individuals have contributed inputs within the social field. Within the health and medical care field, general medical and primary care facilities have been established,

educational and further training functions have been set up, medical care information operations have been created including special projects aimed at the sexual and reproductive health of young people, and medical care has been streamlined thanks to the introduction of evidence-based care. In the social worker field, the pedagogical and academic capacity of the area has been modernised. Functions concerning treatment and care of weaker groups have been created, especially as concerns children with special needs, together with relevant policy and legislation. Foster families and open rehabilitation methods have been introduced. The capacity for, and commitment to, preventing the spread of drug abuse has been built up. Totally new institutions and services have been introduced, which has brought success to institutional development.

Activities aimed at the reform of the public sector have been most visible within surveying in which Swedish contributions have both laid the foundation of and actively participated in the reform and institutional development of the Russian system of surveying and land registration, plus within the financial and fiscal fields through cooperation between the Ministries of Finance of the two countries. Extensive inputs have also been carried out within labour market policies including active job centres and within the modernisation of the production and application of statistics.

Among the contributions to the development of the market economy, primarily support to macro economic analysis capacity and market economics education have been important, especially as concerns company management.

*Environmental cooperation* has been the dominant sector in reform cooperation with Russia. Especially as concerns decontaminating the waters of the Baltic Sea, cooperation has been distinctive in that it has worked, since its inception in 1992, as a cohesive programme with goals and priorities based on continuous, constructive dialogue. The framework has been the Helsinki Commission's (HELCOM) work with an Action Programme for the Baltic Sea which identified 132 pollution hotspots exerting major negative effects in the Sea.

Environmental cooperation has been especially successful in the water supply and waste water disposal field, radiation safety and forestry cooperation and partially successful as concerns energy production streamlining. Results include the establishment of the South-West Wastewater Treatment Plan in St Petersburg and another five waste water treatment plants in the region, the modernisation of the water companies in Novgorod and Arkhangelsk, the rehabilitation of the district heating systems in Arkhangelsk and Gatchina, the development of emergency preparedness, preventative measures and legislation concerning the management of nuclear waste, plus

the introduction of market-regulated, ecologically sustainable forestry.

Important factors behind successes include the fact that cooperation was based on the above-mentioned Plan for the Baltic Sea. In addition, the clearly-defined role distribution between the major financial actors (primarily the World Bank, EBRD and NIB) within environmental cooperation has been important as has, not least, the Russian willingness to take loans for the extensive investments necessary to implement the Baltic Sea Plan. The principle was established early on by the World Bank, that environmental resources were to be managed by independent municipal or private companies, free from routine political control and influence. Consequently the foundations were laid for the financial and environmental sustainability of these municipal environmental enterprises.

Another factor for success was the fact that for several years, environmental inputs were financed from their own allocations. Budget and plan of operations were determined together with an action plan using their own allocations as a framework, which created sustainability in Swedish activities. Cooperation was also characterised by long-term thinking and continuity. It was mostly the same individuals on both sides who participated in this cooperation throughout the entire period, which created mutual confidence that benefited the cooperation.

## GENDER EQUALITY PERSPECTIVE IN COOPERATION

The government required that a gender equality perspective should “characterise all cooperation with Eastern Europe”. Three possible methods of achieving this were stated. The entire cooperation would be so designed as to contribute to increased gender equality. Inputs generally would be analysed based on the effects they would exert on women and men. And special activities would be implemented to improve conditions for women.

The latter, the special activities aimed at supporting increased gender equality have primarily been aimed at female businesspeople, women’s participation in politics and public administration, public statistics, at trafficking of women and at Russian men. Results include strong female participation in business/industry and politics, regional statistical publications concerning women and men and a national, annual publication “Women and Men in Russia” and increased awareness of the trafficking issue within the government agencies dealing with legal issues. A number of emergency shelters for women have also been established in different Russian cities as well as a crisis centre for violent men in St Petersburg.

Mainstreaming has been carried out in two ways. Firstly gender equality has been taken up in the introductory phase, during implementation or during the conclusion of a large number of activities. Secondly the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Sida have, at a number of negotiation and other dialogue occasions, brought up the issue of gender equality. However, any visible results of this dialogue have yet to be observed. In summary it appears that the targeted activities have provided better results than the mainstreaming. One conclusion is that it may be difficult, in dialogue with the government agencies of the cooperating country, to work counter to prevailing political priorities. Another conclusion is that it may be more promising to cooperate with people or organisations who are committed to the cause in project cooperation rather than promote your own models and priorities where there is little interest or commitment.

## SWEDISH REFORM SUPPORT IN RELATIONSHIP TO SUPPORT FROM OTHER DONORS

The largest bilateral donors supporting reform efforts in Russia during this period have been USA, Canada, UK, Germany, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Donors have all established similar goals for cooperation – a functioning, fair market economy, a more open democratic society and improved social services and benefits. Some have also paid special attention to gender equality and environmental issues.

The European Community (EC) has been the single largest financier of reform cooperation with Russia; previously primarily through the TACIS Programme for technical cooperation and from 2007 through the neighbouring country programme ENPI. The reaction from the Russian side to the cooperation now on offer has been cool.

Among the international financing institutions the World Bank, EBRD, NIB and EIB have made considerable contributions to the reform process in Russia.

The UN group is represented in Russia by UNDP and a number of other UN agencies of which UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO are the most active.

Common to all these donors is that their reform support was initiated at the beginning of the 1990s when developments in the country provided hope that there would be far reaching change in the direction of democracy and freedom. Another common element is also the slowly dawning realisation from 2000 onwards that these great hopes for a transformation of Russia were unrealistic. All donors have substantially reduced their allocations over the last few years. In addi-

tion, a common trend in the donor group has been to complement activities at federal level with activities at regional or local level due to difficulties in achieving results centrally. Another is that experiences have led to increased activities within the social field, in the legal sector and in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

In the US, Canadian and German programmes, home country companies have, in practice, received considerable support. UK has provided the least support to its own companies. In this area the Nordic countries have been located in a medium level category. Another difference is that the Nordic countries have expressed the operational goal of transferring to neighbouring country cooperation.

## PHASING-OUT AND TRANSFER TO COOPERATION IN OTHER FORMS

In the Government Communication to the Swedish Parliament (2004/05:109) concerning Swedish reform cooperation with Russia, it was stated that, when concluded, this cooperation could possibly lead to regular, neighbouring country cooperation. In 2007 the government took a decision that cooperation financed by development assistance funding, with the exception of certain continued cooperation in the security and environmental fields plus within human rights, would be concluded in 2008.

In 2007 and 2008, Sida held a series of information meetings and conferences in Sweden and Russia with Swedish and Russian cooperating partners aimed at contributing to the development of regular neighbourhood cooperation. At the same time the accelerated phasing out of Russian cooperation appears to have been implemented smoothly and agreements have been cancelled. Swedish partners have maintained that the accelerated pace has brought negative effects on opportunities to transform ongoing cooperation to neighbouring country cooperation that would be of benefit to Sweden.

In several places, Russian and Swedish cooperating parties would have preferred to continue cooperation with each other. In certain cases the Russian side has also offered to shoulder a larger share of the costs of cooperation. However in the overwhelming majority of the cases, continued access to a certain level of cost cover was a precondition for activities. Within both Sida's and SI's Russian operations there are currently activities that, if continued financing were to be provided, would offer relevant platforms for the promotion of Sweden.

Sida's Baltic Sea team in Visby stimulates collaboration and neighbouring country cooperation between parties in Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Russia.

Requests are on the increase from these cooperating countries, and especially from Russia, concerning contacts with Swedish partners for collaborative projects.

## LESSONS LEARNED AND CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM REFORM SUPPORT TO RUSSIA

Reform cooperation with Russia has formed a contribution to the historic transformation of a major power with a plan economy to one with a market economy, from one-party state towards democratic governance. Reform cooperation with Russia shows considerable similarities with the countries in the Baltic area but there are also substantial differences.

In contrast to the Baltic States, the population of Russia perceived the dissolution of the Soviet Union as the loss of an empire and the transformation of society that followed was chaotic and extremely negative to large groups of the population. Popular support for the continuation of the process was withdrawn. The Russian reform process, that had been the subject of foreign support, has now gradually slowed down and stopped altogether. Consequently the demand for Swedish reform support within certain areas has also clearly decreased.

A common theme in evaluations concerning cooperation with Russia is that activities within the four areas – joint security, democratic development, economic and social transformation and environment – have been relevant or highly relevant in relationship to the situation in the country. Activities within environment and research and higher education have also been especially relevant from a neighbouring country perspective. For a period of some years cooperation was given a more clearly defined, poverty alleviation emphasis, however the successes have been noted within other areas.

Several projects have experienced difficulty in completing to schedule or achieving planned goals, often dependent on lack of ownership from the Russian side; in many cases higher up in the administration than the level of the actual cooperating partner. Cost effectiveness has, generally speaking, been assessed as satisfactory.

The sustainability of results varies but appears strongest in the environmental and social cooperation areas. In certain cases extended cooperation periods – ten years or longer – have contributed to this high level of sustainability. The dissemination of results of completed projects has generally been problematical. There are exceptions, certain projects have generated dissemination themselves such as those concerning trafficking, medical and health care and social work, plus

those cases where results have been linked into the federal level with consequent opportunities for dissemination all over the rest of the country via policy and institutional development, e.g. within forest development and land surveying.

Sida and SI have, to a considerable degree, been able to base operations on the interests of the Swedish and Russian partners and on their ability to implement a joint project. Analyses and assessments from other actors, such as the World Bank and HELCOM, have also been available. With the exception of the environmental and nuclear safety cooperation, development funding has primarily financed competence enhancement activities while the Russian partner has been responsible for operations or investments.

The concentration that was maintained as concerns North West Russia appears to have been appropriate as Swedish resources were limited, as was the duration of the cooperation period. These activities have also contributed to the establishment and maintenance of a contact network across the Baltic Sea. The Swedish programme has differed from those of some of the other donors in that it was initiated at local and regional level and attempts were made to link into the federal level later. The Swedish reform support has also always attempted to build on, and support, existing reform forces while certain other donors have tended to use their resources to attempt to create recipients for their own models and priorities.

One of the strengths of cooperation with Russia is that its preconditions for success at local and regional level have, generally speaking, been good and remain good. A large number of Russian parties have exhibited a clear interest in Swedish contributions to their work and have also benefited considerably from their cooperation, so much so that they would have really liked to continue with it. Sida's and SI's working methods within reform support to Russia have involved a large number of people on both sides in this cooperation. Where previously there was merely a narrow contact network with Russia, this cooperation programme has managed to widen it to a considerable degree. This major investment on the part of Sweden has provided extremely interesting results, which may also form the foundation of continued neighbouring country cooperation between the two countries.



# Terms of Reference

## 1. BACKGROUND

Swedish support to the reform process in Russia was initiated at a limited level at the beginning of the 1990s and was primarily located in North West Russia. Over the next few years, cooperation expanded rapidly in terms of scope and geographical extent. At its highest point in 2006, cooperation volume amounted to approximately SEK 360 million.

Cooperation has primarily been aimed at the following areas: the development of democracy, economic transformation, social security, environment, joint security plus education and research. The majority of the support has been channelled via Sida with the exception of activities in the joint security area and certain environmental cooperation which have been administered by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, nuclear safety cooperation via the Swedish Radiation Protection Institute/Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate (now one authority), plus cooperation within research, education and culture that has been the responsibility of the Swedish Institute.

In 2005, in the light of Russia's strong economic growth, the government took a decision to phase out support to Russia, a decision that has been confirmed and further accelerated by the present government. In the spring of 2007, a decision was taken to phase out development cooperation by 2010 and then transfer activities to regular, neighbouring state cooperation within the following areas; human rights, the environment and nuclear safety. These are all areas in which it is assessed that there is a Swedish interest in continued cooperation. In 2008, the majority of current projects will be concluded.

## 2. GOAL AND AIM

This report will be established with the aim of summarising and reporting the results of Swedish reform support to Russia and is intended to provide an overall picture of the scope and results of these cooperation activities.

### 3. TARGET GROUPS

The primary target group of this report is the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) and the government. Other target groups include parties and stakeholders involved in development cooperation.

### 4. THE TASK

This report is to describe Swedish development cooperation with Russia between 1991 and 2008 and consist of the following elements:

- A general description of the political priorities, background and goals for cooperation with Russia, plus the development cooperation discussions concerning this cooperation.
- A presentation of the scope of the reform support, geographical areas involved and results.
- A summarised report of the sectors that cooperation was primarily aimed at, its goals, scope, implementation and results. The results analysis to be carried out in relationship to established goals and anticipated results, especially as they are described in the latest strategy paper.
- A more detailed report emphasising the results of cooperation in one or two sectors, preferably the environmental and social sectors.
- A brief discussion concerning Sweden's development cooperation in relationship to other donors,
- A general description of the phasing-out process plus the transfer to cooperation in other forms, with other types of financing,
- An analysis of how the goal of integrating a gender equality perspective into cooperation has influenced the programme as a whole.
- A summary of important lessons learned and general conclusions from these cooperation activities.

### 5. IMPLEMENTATION

The study is to be primarily based on existing material such as Sida's country strategies and country plans, government studies, annual reports from Sida, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and SI, results analyses plus previous evaluations.

In certain cases a more detailed examination of one or more sectors will be carried out. Sectors to be selected by Sida. This more extensive type of examination may be carried out by following up results on site plus interviews with key personnel.

The final report is to encompass approximately 70-80 pages in the Swedish language and is to be illustrated. A summary of this report of approximately 10 pages is to be established and translated into Russian and English.

The working time required for implementation is estimated at maximum 18 working weeks. The work is to be carried out during the period March-October 2008. A draft report is to be submitted to Sida on 1 September and a final version, i.e. edited and in publishable form plus translations, is to be delivered to Sida by 15 October 2008 at the latest.

Activities are to begin with the establishment of an Inception Report which is to include proposed report layout and organisation as well as an implementation schedule for the study. It should also indicate any special problems that are anticipated and provide proposals for extended study areas. *The Inception Report to be submitted by 20 April at the latest and then discussed with, and approved by, Sida.*

## 6. CONSULTANTS' PROFILES

This task is to be implemented by a team of three consultants possessing complementary profiles.

Consultant A will bear primary responsibility for the compilation of the report and take up the role as team leader. Consultant A must possess well-documented knowledge on the region and on Sida's activities in Russia, plus extensive experience of evaluation work.

Consultant B should possess experience of evaluating and/or documenting projects. A merit for this assignment would be professional knowledge within the sectors chosen for extended study.

Consultant C must possess professional subject knowledge in one or more of the sectors in question plus experience of working in this region. Consultant C may be less experienced than the other two consultants.

At least one of the consultants must possess good knowledge of the Russian language. Consultant B or C may be based locally.

# Annex 1 List of Documents

## **Result Analyses:**

Utvecklingsamarbete med Ryssland 1999–2001  
– en resultatredovisning, *April 2002*

Samarbete med Ryssland – en resultatanalys,  
*March 1999, Krister Eduards & Susanne Oxenstierna*

## **Evaluations:**

96/08 Konvertering av rysk militärindustri  
*Maria Lindqvist, Göran Reitberger, Börje Svensson*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*

96/38 Statistikproduktion i Nordvästra Ryssland  
*Lennart Grenstedt*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*

97/06 Sida's Support to the Start East Programme  
*Cecilia Karlstedt, Sven Hilding, Piotr Gryko*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*

97/18 AMS and AMU Technical Assistance Projects in the  
Russian Federation 1994–1996  
*Susanne Oxenstierna, Gunnar Pihlgren*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*

98/04 Den mänskliga faktorn  
*Samarbete mellan svenskt postväsende och*  
*den regionala posten i St Petersburg*  
*Lars Rylander*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*

98/20 Cooperation with the Kaliningrad International  
Business School  
*Jacob Swiecicki*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*

98/23 Programme for Total Quality Management in Russia  
*Lars Rylander*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*

98/24 Swedesurvey Projects in Russia and Ukraine  
Land registration system and  
land information management  
*Ivan Ford, Susan Nicols, Marc Doucette, Jaap Zevenbergen*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*

- 98/36 The training of journalists in  
Central and Eastern Europe  
*Tiina Meri & Börje Wallberg*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*
- 99/25 Psychiatry Reform in Eastern Europe  
*Nils Öström*  
*Department for Europe*
- 00/12 Nordpraktik – New Managers for Russia  
*Lennart Peck, Björn Ternström*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*
- 01/01 Rural Development and Democratisation  
in Russia and Estonia  
*Paul Dixelius, Camilla Gramner, Dan Hjalmarsson*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*
- 01/02 Project for Development of Social Work  
in St Petersburg 1998–2000  
*Nils Öström, Dmitri Gavra*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*
- 01/09 Active Labour Market Policy in Russia?  
An Evaluation of Swedish Technical Assistance  
to the Russian Employment Services 1997–2000  
*Henrik Huitfeldt*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*
- 01/13 Strengthening Local Democracy in  
North West Russia 1995–2000  
*Ilari Karppi, Liisa Lähteenmäki-Smith*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*
- 02/30 Sexual and Reproductive Health of Youth  
in North Western Russia: an Evaluation of the Project  
*Ivonne Camaroni*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*
- 03/02 Swedish Bilateral Assistance in the Field of  
Migration and Asylum in Central and  
Eastern Europe 1996–2002  
*Kjell Åke Nordquist & Martin Schmidt*  
*Department for Central and Eastern Europe*
- 03/05 Support for Private Sector Development  
*Summary and Synthesis of Three Sida Evaluations*  
*Sida Studies in Evaluation*
- 04/02 Private Sector Development Support in Action  
*Sida's Approach, Working Methods and*  
*Portfolio in Russia and Ukraine*  
*Carl Fredriksson, Jan Hjalmarsson, Per Dixelius*

- 04/15 Swedish Nuclear Non-Proliferation  
Assistance Programme in Russia and Latvia  
*Thomas Jonter*  
*Department for Europe*
- 04/17 Social and Health Sector Projects in Russia  
*Thomas Bjørnkilde, Alexandra Wynn*  
*Department for Europe*
- 04/19 DemoÖst-programmet  
– Svenska demonstrationsanläggningar  
i Östersjöregionen inom energi- och miljöteknik  
*Mikael Kullman, Jenny Andersson, Torbjörn Ramberg*  
*Department for Infrastructure and Economic Cooperation*
- 05/08 District Heating Projects in Latvia and Russia  
*Anders Grettve, Tord Holmström,*  
*Christofer Høk, Karl-Erik Ramström*  
*Department for Infrastructure and Economic Cooperation*
- 05/09 Gender Projects in Estonia, Kazakhstan,  
Kyrgyz Republic, Russia and Ukraine  
*Projects implemented by Språngbrädan*  
*Tomas Bjørnkilde, Karin Attström, Alexandra Wynn*  
*Department for Europe*
- 05/11 Political Parties and Democracy Assistance  
An overview of the support provided by Swedish  
organisations associated with political parties for  
democracy development in developing countries and  
countries in Central and Eastern Europe  
*Magnus Öhman, Shirin Ahlbäck Öberg, Barry Holmström,*  
*Helena Wöckelberg, Viktoria Åberg*  
*Department for Democracy and Social Development*
- 05/15 Swedish EPA's Cooperation with Environmental  
Authorities in North West Russia and Transboundary  
Water Issues, 1999–2004  
*Lars Rylander & Johan Willert*  
*Department for Infrastructure and Economic Cooperation*
- 06/15 Sida's StartEast and StartSouth Programmes  
*Bo Andersson, Niklas Angestav,*  
*Helena La Corte, Anders Grettve*  
*Department for Infrastructure and Economic Cooperation*

**Other**

“Att söka säkerhet i samarbete – det säkerhetsfrämjande stöd till Central- and Östeuropa – en utvärdering av verksamheten 1995–1998.”

*Ragnar Ångeby, Krister Eduards, DS 1998:30*

“Looking back, moving forward – Sida evaluation manual”

*“Glossary of key terms in evaluation and results-based management”.*







# Lessons Learned from development cooperation with Russia

Swedish support to the reform process 1991–2008

## Summary

Swedish support to the reform process in Russia was initiated at a limited level at the beginning of the 1990s and was primarily located in North West Russia. Over the next few years, cooperation expanded rapidly in terms of scope and geographical extent. At its highest point in 2006, cooperation volume amounted to approximately SEK 360 million.

In 2005, in the light of Russia's strong economic growth, the government took a decision to phase out support to Russia. In 2007 it was decided to phase out development cooperation by 2009 and transfer activities to regular, neighbouring state cooperation within the following areas; human rights, the environment and nuclear safety.

The purpose of this report is to summarise and report the results of Swedish reform support to Russia and is intended to provide an overall picture of the scope and results of these cooperation activities during the period 1991–2008.

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](http://www.sida.se) [sida@sida.se](mailto:sida@sida.se)

