



APPENDIX

05

2024

**EVIDENCE-BASED ANTI-CORRUPTION? EVALUATION OF SIDA'S
EFFORTS TO REDUCE CORRUPTION IN PARTNER COUNTRIES**

APPENDIX

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Appendix: Evidence-Based Anti-Corruption? Evaluation of Sida's Efforts to Reduce Corruption in Partner Countries

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A. Literature review

Table A1: Facilitators of collective action

Facilitator	Function
Intra-actor facilitators	
Pro-social preferences/ values/ personal norms and beliefs	Increasing concern for other actors' needs and preferences, increase the likelihood of cooperative behaviour
Fairness	Perception of procedural and distributional fairness affect actors' propensity to cooperate
Inter-actor facilitators	
Trust	If an actor relies on other actors propensity to cooperate, then cooperation increases
Reciprocity	Other actors previous action affect the propensity to cooperate
Conditional cooperation	If other actors cooperate, then the likelihood of cooperation increases
Communication	Communication facilitates coordination and information exchange between actors
Power	Veto player, power asymmetries, and other heterogeneities affect actors' propensity to cooperate
Punishment	Sanctioning of non-cooperative behaviour increases the likelihood of cooperation
Societal facilitators	
Social norms	Societal (descriptive and prescriptive) norms affecting single actors' propensity to cooperate
Local institutions	Societal (descriptive and prescriptive) norms affecting single actors' propensity to cooperate
Technology	Societal (descriptive and prescriptive) norms affecting single actors' propensity to cooperate

Note: Adopted from Jagers et al. (2019)

B. Policy

B1. Sida's core steering documents pertaining to corruption as a development obstacle

- Sida's Anti-corruption Regulation (Sida, 2001) and Manual (Sida, 2004): represent the foundation of Sida's work to counteract corruption, encapsulated in the motto Never accept. Always act. Always inform. with Always prevent being added in 2013. The documents stipulate main concepts (such as, for example, corruption and improper gains), motivation for the anti-corruption work, and actions to be taken. These documents apply to all members of staff working in Sweden and abroad.
- Sida's Anti-Corruption Rule (Sida, 2016): further clarified how anti-corruption work should be integrated into all aspects of Swedish development cooperation, including the preparation and operationalization of strategies, annuals plans, and follow-up of hereof, and including the obligation to include clauses on corruption in all agreements and contracts and handling of breach of contract and recovery in case of misuse of fund. It also specified that managers and employees must have good knowledge of corruption's consequences for development, of how to identify, and manage corruption risk in order to live up to Swedish commitments to counter corruption according to international conventions.
- Guidance for Sida's Work with Corruption as a Development Obstacle (Sida, 2021): presents Sida's new anti-corruption approach and provides concrete guidance in the form of four "building blocks": understanding corruption (requirement of corruption analysis), support of strategic interventions against corruption, systematic integration of anti-corruption perspective and coordination and dialogue.

- Sida's Action Plan for Preventing and Mitigating Corruption, 2020–2023 (Sida, 2020): developed by Sida's Department for International Organizations and Thematic Support (INTEM), together with the Department for Operational Support and the Department for Management Support. The action plan builds on the conclusions from a systematic risks and vulnerability assessment regarding corruption from 2017. The action plan includes both a risk and a development perspectives, but has a special emphasis on the development perspective. It is important to note that the action plan does not include anti-corruption activities within Sida that were developed before 2019 and in accordance with the Anti-Corruption Rule.

B.2 Swedish international cooperation strategies

28 Bilateral strategies:

Afghanistan (2022–2024)

Bangladesh (2021–2025)

Bolivia (2021–2025)

Burkina Faso (2018–2023)

Colombia (2021–2025)

Cuba (2021–2025)

Democratic Republic of Congo (2021–2025)

Ethiopia (2022–2026)

Guatemala (2021–2025)

Iraq (2022–2026)

Kenya (2021–2025)
Liberia (2021–2025)
Mali (2021–2025)
Mozambique (2022–2026)
Myanmar (2018–2023)
Palestine (2020–2024)
Russia (2020–2024)
Rwanda (2020–2024)
Somalia (2018–2023)
South Sudan (2018–2023)
Sudan (2018–2023)
Syria (2016–2023)
Tanzania (2020–2024)
Uganda (2018–2023)
Zambia (2018–2023)
Zimbabwe (2022–2026)

7 Regional strategies:

Africa: Strategy for Sweden’s regional development cooperation with Africa (2022–2026)

Africa: Strategy for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in Africa (2022–2026)

Asia: Strategy for Sweden’s regional development cooperation with Asia and the Pacific region (2022–2026)

Latin America: Strategy for Sweden's regional development cooperation with Latin America (2021–2025)

MENA: Strategy for Sweden's regional development cooperation with the Middle East and North Africa (2021–2025)

Western Balkans and Turkey: Results strategy for Sweden's reform cooperation with the Western Balkans and Turkey (2021–2027)

Eastern Europe: Strategy for Sweden's reform cooperation with Eastern Europe (2021–2027)

12 Thematic strategies:

Strategy for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) (2022–2026)

Strategy for Sustainable Peace (2021–2025)

Strategy for capacity development, partnership and methods that support the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (2018–2023)

Strategy for Support via Swedish Civil society organisations (2016–2023)

Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in sustainable social development (2018–2023)

Strategy for Sweden's development co- operation in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law (2018–2023)

Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation on sustainable economic development (2022–2028)

Strategy for Sweden's development co- operation in research for poverty reduction and sustainable development (2022–2026)

Strategy for Sweden's humanitarian aid provided through the Swedish International development Cooperation Agency (Sida) (2021–2025)

Strategy for Sweden's cooperation with the World Bank Group (2020–2023)

Sweden's Global Development Cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources (2018–2023)

Sweden's strategy for global development cooperation on gender equality and women's and girls' rights (2022–2026)

B.3 List of interviews: Sida's headquarters (HQ)

Interview 1, Sida HQ. March 8, 2023.

Interview 2, Sida HQ. March 8, 2023.

Interview 3, Sida HQ. March 8, 2023.

Interview 4, Sida HQ. March 9, 2023.

Interview 5, Sida HQ. March 9, 2023.

Interview 6, Sida HQ. March 9, 2023.

Interview 7, Sida HQ. March 9, 2023.

Interview 8, Sida HQ. March 9, 2023.

Interview 9, Sida HQ. March 9, 2023.

Interview 10, Sida HG. March 9, 2023.

Interview 11, Sida HG. March 9, 2023.

Interview 12, Sida HG. March 9, 2023.

Interview 13, Sida HG. March 9, 2023.

Interview 14, Sida HG. March 9, 2023.

Interview 15, Sida HG. March 10, 2023.

Interview 16, Sida HG. March 10, 2023.

Interview 17, Sida HG. March 10, 2023.

Interview 18, Sida HG. April 26, 2023.

Interview 19, Sida HG. April 27, 2023.

Interview 20, Sida HG. November 28, 2023.

Interview 21, Sida HQ, March 19, 2023.

Interview 22, Sida HQ, March 22, 2023.

Interview 23, Sida HQ, March 28, 2024

B.4 Sida's anti-corruption efforts in words of other donors and stakeholders

To what extent is Sida's anti-corruption approach is relevant in light of knowledge and experience of other donors and multinationals? We have gathered a selection of perspectives from other donors to provide insight into this question.

- **European Union:** Under the Swedish presidency of the Council of the European Union, the EU Council approved the Council Conclusion on Corruption as an Obstacle to Development (Council of the European Union, 2023). This initiative was among the top three priorities set by Sweden in the realm of development cooperation, alongside the mobilization of support to Ukraine and global health.
- **OECD Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT):** Sida's Guidance on Corruption as a development obstacle is serving as an inspiration and guiding document for the development of OECD Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) Policy brief on Corruption as a Development Obstacle. The main purpose of these policy briefs is to provide guidance to other DAC donors who have not come as far in their work on corruption (Interview with Claire Naval, ACTT).

- **U4:** “Sida’s Guidelines regarding anti-corruption ... provide quite a good evidence-led approach. Comparing to other donors, not all development agencies would have these kinds of guidelines. So these are good guidelines and other partners have used these. For example, we worked with the Swiss aid agency, and the guidelines they have developed are quite like Sida’s. So I would say that Sweden has established pretty good foundations for anti-corruption work which does not exist in other places necessarily.” (Interview with David Jackson, U4, March 13th, 2023)
- **United National Development Program, Georgia:** Sida was depicted as one of the most steadfast donors in the pursuit of anti-corruption change in Georgia. Sida’s concerted effort to mainstream anti-corruption in all contributions [systematic integration - the authors], was highlighted as a distinguishing factor that sets it apart from other donors.
- **Other donors:** Over the past several years, Sida’s anti-corruption cluster has conducted briefings with other donors, focusing on corruption as a developmental obstacle. These briefings included engagements with entities such as the Austrian Development Agency, Switzerland/SDC (which, following interactions with Sida, adopted Sida’s “building blocks” in their own anti-corruption guidance), and the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs and their embassies (which started incorporating the “obstacle to development” terminology in their development cooperation documentation).

While the assessment of the external relevance of Sida’s anti-corruption effort is beyond the scope of this evaluation, and the assembled ‘voices’ may not be taken as hard evidence of Sida’s external relevance, it seems reasonable to assert that framing corruption not merely as a risk but also as a development obstacle constitutes a significant contribution to the global anti-corruption efforts by Sida. This development perspective has gained ground beyond the organization itself. Former head of U4, Peter Evans, underscores this point in the “In Pursuit of Development” podcast,

highlighting how the Swedish government is at the forefront of the work related to the 2030 Agenda and the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by bringing attention to corruption as a hindrance to development.

B.5 Reduced corruption as a goal and/or activity in bilateral, regional and thematic strategies

Table A2: Reduced corruption as a goal and/or activity: bilateral strategies

Strategy	Goal	Activity
Afghanistan		✓
Bangladesh	✓	✓
Bolivia		✓
Burkina Faso		✓
Colombia	✓	✓
Cuba		✓
Democratic Republic of Congo	✓	✓
Ethiopia	✓	✓
Guatemala	✓	✓
Iraq	✓	✓
Kenya	✓	✓
Liberia	✓	✓
Mali	✓	✓
Mozambique	✓	✓
Myanmar	✓	
Palestine	✓	✓
Russia		✓
Rwanda		

Strategy	Goal	Activity
Somalia		
South Sudan		
Sudan		
Syrian Arab Republic		
Tanzania	✓	✓
Uganda		✓
Zambia	✓	✓
Zimbabwe	✓	✓

Table A3: Reduced corruption as a goal and/or activity: regional strategies

Strategy	Goal	Activity
Africa	✓	✓
Africa SRHR		✓
Asia	✓	✓
Latin America		✓
MENA		
Western Balkans & Turkey		
Eastern Europe	✓	✓

Table A4: Reduced corruption as a goal and/or activity: thematic strategies

Strategy	Goal	Activity
Strategy for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)		✓
Strategy for Sweden's humanitarian aid		✓
Strategy for sustainable peace	✓	
Strategy for capacity development, partnership and methods that support the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development		

Strategy	Goal	Activity
Strategy for support via Swedish civil society organizations		
Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation on sustainable economic development	✓	✓
Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation on sustainable social development		
Strategy for Sweden's development cooperation in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law	✓	
Strategy for Sweden's development cooperation in research for poverty reduction and sustainable development		
Strategy for Sweden's cooperation with the World Bank Group		
Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources		
Sweden's strategy for global development cooperation on gender equality and women's and girls' rights		✓

C. Operational framework

C.1 Action Plan for Preventing and Mitigating Corruption 2020–2023, development perspective

Table A5

Goals	Activities
Improve Sida's understanding of driving forces and power relations in the local context	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertake and apply corruption analysis• Support and training for strategy implementation units and embassies
Increase the integration of corruption as an obstacle to development in strategies, sectors, and initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrate corruption as an obstacle to development in strategy documents• Integrate corruption as an obstacle to development in strategy plans, operationalizations and in contribution portfolios• Identify a small number of countries per department and carry out anti-corruption pilots where the whole approach is applied• Integration of anti-corruption at sector/thematic level through the development of sector guides

Goals	Activities
Increase partners' knowledge and capacity in the development perspective of anti-corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offer training and capacity development ● Provide support to the network of authorities and strategic partner organizations for increased learning and exchange ● Regular dialogue with partners about their anti-corruption work for joint learning and how corruption as an obstacle to development can be integrated in their work
Increase Sida's use of innovative technologies in anti-corruption work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Generate good examples of the use of innovative technologies ● Support an increased use of innovative technology in initiatives
Strengthen the work against corruption in humanitarian crises and in conflict- and post-conflict environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In-depth dialogue with two pilot partners in the HUM assistance on how anti-corruption can be strengthened ● Integration of anti-corruption measures as an obstacle to development in the operationalization of Humanitarian Aid and Sustainable Peace strategies
Strengthen the development perspective in development cooperation channelled through multilateral organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the negotiation phase with the organizations, systematically clarify that anti-corruption is included as a thematic issue in the projects/programmes
Strengthen coordination of anti- corruption work with other donors, the private sector, authorities and other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop partnerships with formal and informal networks to improve coordination, information sharing and advocacy ● Donor coordination with prioritized national actors in anti-corruption

C.2 Strategic direct and indirect interventions, and systematic integration in contributions, 2022

Table A6

Intervention type	Contribution's focus	Number
Systematic integration	Gender equality	c 400
	Democracy/accountability/human rights	
	Political party strengthening/ political leadership training	
	Tax administration	
	Social protection	
	Business environment	
	Sector programs	
Strategic indirect	Public administration	C 150
	Civil service reforms	
	Public finance reforms	
	Justice/rule of law reforms	
	External audit	
	Media strengthening	
	Financial system strengthening	
Digitalization of public services		
Strategic direct	Anti-corruption civil society	C 60
	Anti-corruption researchers	
	Media work on corruption	
	Public procurement	
	Reducing illicit financial flows	

Note: Presentation by Jamie Smith, senior policy advisor at Sida's Anti-Corruption Cluster at the Quality of Government Institute's Policy Day, March 29th, 2023.

C.3 Swedish development cooperation: five perspectives

- Poor people's perspective is the central perspective of Swedish development cooperation, mandating the main focus on people living in poverty. This entails Sida supporting contributions that incorporate the perspectives of those experiencing poverty, including their needs, circumstances, and priorities.
- Rights perspective focuses on the awareness of individuals living in poverty regarding their rights, as well as their ability to assert them. It also refers to increasing knowledge and capacity among those who are obliged to respect, promote, protect and fulfil these rights (duty bearers). Sida supports contributions that empower rights-holders to claim their rights and enhance the capacity of duty-bearers to protect and fulfill these rights.
- Conflict perspective involves evaluating potential contributions based on their anticipated effects on peace and conflict dynamics, considering both the possibility of unintended negative consequences and the potential impact of conflict-related factors on achieving intervention objectives.
- Gender equality perspective entails assessing prospective contributions from the viewpoint of their probable impact on promoting equality for women, men, girls, and boys, and the potential impact of gender-related factors and risks on achieving intervention goals.
- Environmental and climate perspective mandates Sida's support to be based on an environmental assessment of a project or program.

C.4 Political economy analysis of corruption in partner countries

A bundle of measures that serve best to reduce corruption varies with setting, therefore a first step in any attempt to effect change is “to get a good understanding of the actual state of corruption in the specific context”, where context understood as country, sector or other context (Sida, 2021, 11–14). The Guidance underscores the “vital questions for corruption analysis”, such as the level of corruption? Is it getting better or worse? How does corruption compare to other obstacles to development? Where and for whom is it most harmful? What underlying factors drive or motivate corruption in the specific context? Who are the key stakeholders and what are their interest for or against reform? KIIs emphasize the great significance a political economy analysis for informing the configuration of anti-corruption efforts on the ground (Interviews 1, 3, 18, 21, 22).

D. Large-n analysis

D.1 Online survey of program officers

The survey was conducted online between August 24, 2023 and October 20, 2023. It was programmed in Qualtrics software. An GDPR compliant informed consent was obtained from all participants.

The sampling frame was comprised of 220 POs. 149 responded completed the survey, yielding the response rate of 68%. Each Swedish embassy housing a development cooperation section contributed at least one respondent to the survey.

The survey questionnaire comprised three sections, amounting to 44 questions in total (Appendix D.3 presents all the questions with the answer options). Part one concerns the POs' personal background (such as age, gender, education, previous work experience and previous experience in anti-corruption matters), as well as specific information related to their employment with Sida, and the number of contributions in their current portfolio, including those involving anti-corruption measures.

Part two contains questions, concerning the implementation of anti-corruption approach by POs. This section of the questionnaire is structured around the four "building blocks" outlined in the Guidance. Specifically, the questions delve into the incorporation of corruption analysis into PO's work, their perceptions about corruption as an obstacle of development in the contexts they work, the application of strategic indirect interventions and systematic integration, as well as their engagement in dialogue with partner organizations and coordination efforts with other donors. We zoom in on the systematic integration facet of the approach given that it is the most novel aspect of Sida's approach to anti-corruption, representing the primary operationalization of corruption as a

development obstacle. Furthermore, as revealed in the section two policy analysis, the systematic integration of anti-corruption constitutes a significant challenge for Sida, characterized explicitly by emerging literatures but a degree of misalignment and ambiguity of how systematic integration induces anti-corruption transformation.

Part three comprises eleven questions addressing the challenges hindering effective anti-corruption efforts and ways POs could be supported in their anti-corruption efforts. The questionnaire includes a glossary tool aimed at offering comprehensive explanations of terms utilized throughout the survey.

Part three has eleven questions that pertain to the obstacles to effective efforts against corruption as a development obstacle and the anti-corruption potential of current contributions. The questionnaire also incorporated a glossary tool to provide detailed explanations of terms used throughout the survey.

It is important to note that desirability bias poses a risk in survey research, where respondents may provide answers that they perceive as socially desirable, rather than reflecting their true experiences or beliefs, leading to inaccurate or biased data. This survey addresses the sensitive topic of the implementation of anti-corruption policy, and the risk of desirability bias is present by default. In order to mitigate this problem the anonymity of respondents was assured in several ways. First, respondents were assured that their personal information collected in the course of the survey was anonymous and could not be traced to them as individuals. Second, respondents were assured that their responses would be presented in the report only in a summarized manner, thereby further safeguarding their anonymity. Finally, sensitive data, such as countries where respondents operate, was handled only by one member of the research team.

D.2 General data protection regulation

Sida's anti-corruption efforts survey: personal data protection

The Sida's Anti-Corruption Efforts Survey is a web survey administered by the University of Gothenburg. The survey is part of the research, which aims to understand the anti-corruption potential of Sida's anti-corruption work. The research was commissioned by The Expert Group for Aid Studies (EBA).

The research is conducted by the Quality of Government Institute. The project PI is Marina Nistotskaya, Associate Professor at the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg and the Director of the QoG institute.

The survey's aim is to obtain a clear picture of how development cooperation personnel work on the ground to support contributions that have corruption as their primary, secondary, or tertiary aim; and what difficulties they face in systematically integrating the Anti-Corruption perspective and how the personnel can be supported in this endeavor.

In accordance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), this type of research is carried out in the interest of the public.

What personal data are we collecting and why?

In order to contact you with an invitation to participate voluntarily in the Sida's Anti-Corruption Efforts Survey, the research team obtained information about your name and email address by means of EBA's-assisted request of such information from Swedish embassies abroad and by collecting the information from the Sweden Abroad website.

During the survey, we will collect such personal information as your gender, age, education, current employment. We collect this information for two reasons: 1) to study whether individual characteristics and previous experience correlate with the ways the personnel work with anti-corruption issues, and 2) to make estimations about data reliability. Personal information collected in the course of the survey is anonymous and cannot be traced to you as an individual. Furthermore, your responses will be combined with those of other respondents and summarized in a report, which further protects your anonymity.

In addition, the survey's software collects certain metadata, including your partial IP address, start date and finish date of the survey, and survey duration. The metadata is used solely to evaluate the progress of the survey and to make improvements to the future survey.

Processing, storing and sharing personal data

The collected survey data is used solely for the purpose of social scientific research. All survey responses are anonymous and cannot be traced to you as an individual. Your individual responses will not be shared with third parties.

All personal data and metadata collected by the survey's software is not available to anyone outside the research team at the University of Gothenburg. The survey data is collected with the help of Qualtrics software and stored at encrypted servers hosted by the University of Gothenburg.

Your personal information is stored for five years. In August 2028 your personal data will be erased. However, anonymized personal data will remain in our dataset.

Your rights under the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

The University of Gothenburg adheres to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). This means that you have complete control of how your personal data is being used.

At all times, you are able to:

- request transcripts of your registered personal data;
- request more information about our use of your personal data;
- rectify any of your personal data;
- request limits to our usage of your data;
- request to transfer your information to a third party;
- request to be removed from our contact list if applicable; or
- remove all your personal information.

Should you request to rectify or remove any of your personal data, or should you have questions about our use of personal data, please contact Principal Investigator Marina Nistotskaya at QoG-SIDA@pol.gu.se

If you have additional questions about the application of the GDPR and the processing of personal data at the University of Gothenburg, please contact the Data Protection Officer at dataskydd@gu.se

Contact information

Visiting address: Sprängkullsgatan 19, 411 23 Gothenburg, Sweden

Postal address: Box 711, 405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden

Project's websites: <https://www.gu.se/en/research/evaluation-of-sidas-efforts-to-reduce-corruption-in-partner-countries>

D.3 Code book

Preface: introduction

Welcome to the survey on Sida's anti-corruption efforts!

The Quality of Government Institute at the University of Gothenburg is conducting a study on Sida's anti-corruption efforts in partner countries. The research is commissioned by The Expert Group for Aid Studies (EBA).

As part of this study, we would like to learn more about how development cooperation personnel work on the ground to support contributions that have corruption as their primary or secondary aim (Sida refers to this as strategic interventions against corruption) and contributions that have corruption as a tertiary aim (Sida refers to this as the systematic integration of an anti-corruption thinking); and what difficulties they face in systematically integrating an anti-corruption thinking and how the personnel can be supported in this endeavor.

Throughout the survey, you can access the Glossary that explains the terms that have been used in this survey.

To obtain a systematic picture on these matters, it is very important that all relevant personnel participate in the survey. Therefore, we would be very grateful if you could take part in the study and complete the questionnaire. The survey consists of three sections (background information, how you work with contributions, and obstacles to your work) and takes approximately 20 minutes to complete.

The University of Gothenburg follows the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). This means that your personal information will only be used for the purpose of social science research and responses to the survey cannot be traced back to the individual respondents. Your responses will be combined with those

of other respondents and summarized in a report to further protect your anonymity. Furthermore, your individual responses will not be shared with third parties.

If you have any questions about the study or the survey, please don't hesitate to contact the project's PI Marina Nistotskaya at QoG-SIDA@pol.gu.se

Table A7: Section 1 – Background Information

ID	Question	Answer
Preamble	In part 1 of the survey, we will ask you about your background information with particular regard to your previous and current experience working with anti-corruption.	
Q1	In which year were you born?	List: Years
Q2	What is your gender?	Male (1); Female (2); Other (3); Prefer not to answer (88)
Q3	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	University degree higher than Masters (5); Master's degree or equivalent (4); Bachelor's degree or equivalent (3); post- secondary including vocational training (2); Primary and/or secondary (1)
Q4	Which of the following best describes your current employment status?	Employed on a local/national contract (1); Posted to the embassy from Sida (2)
Q5	In which year did you start working in your current position?	List: Years
Q6	Do you manage a regional portfolio	Yes (1) / No (0)
Q61	[if Q6 is Yes] Which regional strategy covers your portfolio?	RS Latin America (1); RS West Balkans and Turkey (2); RS Eastern Europe (3); RS Asia (4); RS MENA (5); RS Africa (6); RS Africa SRHR (7)
Q62	[if Q6 is Yes] With which country would you say you work the most?	List: All countries (see country code list)
Q7	[if Q6 is No] Which country does your portfolio of contributions cover?	List: All countries (see country code list)

ID	Question	Answer
Q8	Right before your current post, did you work at Sida HQ or in the development cooperation unit at any other Swedish embassy in the world?	Yes (1) / No (0) [if No, skip to Q10]
Q81	Which of the following best describes your work experience prior to your current post?	Swedish Government (1); the government of the partner country (2); Swedish NGO (3); Local NGO (4); International NGO (5); International Governmental organization operating in [country] (6); International Governmental Organization operating in another country (7); Private Sector (8); Academia (9); Other (10); Did not work (11); prefer not to say (88) [if 11 is selected skip to Q10]
Q9	Did your previous work experience in any way concern work with anti-corruption issues?	Yes, only related to safeguarding against misappropriation of funds (the risk perspective) (1); Yes, only related to working on measures that address corruption as a development obstacle (2); Yes, both (3); No (0)
Q10	Have you ever received training on working with anti-corruption issues?	Yes, only related to safeguarding against misappropriation of funds (the risk perspective) (1); Yes, only related to working on measures that address corruption as a development obstacle (2); Yes, both (3); No (0)

ID	Question	Answer
Q11	Is someone in your development cooperation unit the anti-corruption focal point?	Yes, I am (3); Yes, someone else is (2); No (1); Don't know (0)
Q111	[If Q11 is Yes, I am] How much of your working time do you spend on tasks related to being a focal point?	Please indicate the approximate percent- age of your working time that you spend on tasks related to being a focal point. [Slider 0%-100%]
Q12	Are you a member of Sida's Anti- Corruption Network?	Yes (1); No (0); Don't know about such a network (44)

Table A8: Section 2 – Work on the Ground

ID	Question	Answer
Preamble	<p>In this section, we would like to learn about what role the corruption analysis plays in your work on contributions. When answering the questions, please do so with reference to only your portfolio of contributions, by which we mean all current contributions you are personally responsible for. When answering the questions in this section, please do so with reference to your own experience and perceptions. Please refer to the Glossary for further explanation of terms.</p> <p>[Building Block One: Sida Guidance]</p>	
Q13	<p>To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? I have a good understanding of corruption in [country], including its driving forces and the actual power relations.</p>	<p>Strongly agree (5); Agree (4); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Disagree (2); Strongly disagree (1)</p>
Q131	<p>My understanding of the corruption driving forces and the actual power relations in the local context has improved in the last two years.</p>	<p>Strongly agree (5); Agree (4); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Disagree (2); Strongly disagree (1)</p>
Q132	<p>Do you have access to a written assessment of the state of corruption in [country], either produced by an embassy or a reputable third party?</p>	<p>Yes (1) / No (0)</p>

ID	Question	Answer
Q1321	[If Q132 is Yes] To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The corruption analysis helps me to identify and better support prospective contributions with the potential to prevent, contain and reduce corruption as a development obstacle in [country].	Strongly agree (5); Agree (4); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Disagree (2); Strongly disagree (1)
Preamble	Staying on the topic of how you work with the development perspective, we would like to ask how you work to support strategic interventions to prevent, contain and reduce corruption and how you apply a systematic integration of an anti-corruption thinking. Please refer to the Glossary for further explanation of the terms strategic interventions and systematic integration. [Building Blocks Two & Three]	
Q141	Thinking of your current portfolio, how many contributions do you manage? Please put the relevant number in the slider below.	Total number of contributions in my current portfolio (slider 0–20)
Q142	Thinking of your current portfolio of contributions, how many could be classified as strategic anti-corruption interventions (including both direct and indirect) and those that could be classified as the systematic integration of an anti-corruption thinking? Please put the relevant numbers in the sliders below.	Q142_1 Total number of strategic anti-corruption interventions (slider 0–20)

ID	Question	Answer
Q1421	<p>[If in Q142 2 Total number of contributions containing the systematic integration of an anti-corruption thinking is greater than 0] Thinking of the contributions in your portfolio that contain the systematic integration of an anti- corruption thinking, which of the following best describes the sectors in which this occurred? Please select all that apply.</p>	<p>Q142_2 Total number of contributions containing the systematic integration of an anti-corruption thinking (slider 0–20) [The total number of systematic integration contributions + strategic intervention contributions cannot be greater than the total number of contributions (Q141)]</p> <p>Water (water); Sanitation (sanitation); Natural resource management (natural resource); Climate change (climate); Environmental issues other than natural resource management and climate change (other environment); Public health (health); Education (education); Social protection such as child/family issues (social protection); Tax administration (tax); Private sector (private sector); Other, please specify (other sector) [Variable Q1421 displays the combination of sectors selected. Each sub variable splits it into separate categories, displaying which POs selected which sectors.]</p>

ID	Question	Answer
Q143	Thinking of the contributions that contain the systematic integration of the Anti- Corruption perspective, are there more of this kind in your portfolio now compared to two years ago?	Considerably more (5); more (4); same (3); fewer (2); considerably less (1); difficult to assess (55); Not applicable (33)
Preamble	In this section, we would like to clarify how you work with the development perspective through dialogue with partner organizations and coordination with other donors. [Building Block Four Dialogue]	
Q151	When working on contributions that have corruption neither as a primary nor secondary aim, do you usually discuss with the partner organizations how an anti- corruption thinking can be systematically integrated into the project/programme beyond immediate aims?	Yes (1) / No (0)
Q1511	[if Q151 is Yes] At which stage of cooperation do you usually first engage the partner organization in dialogue about systematically integrating an anti-corruption thinking? Please select one that applies.	Before the formal appraisal process (4); During the appraisal process (3); Mid-project (annual meetings or annual reporting) (2); End of project (final reporting or final meeting) (1)

ID	Question	Answer
Q152	Thinking of projects/programmes where corruption is neither a primary nor secondary aim, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the partner organizations were open to dialogue about incorporating the systematic integration of an anti- corruption thinking? Please select the relevant partner organization and the extent to which you agree they were open to dialogue.	[Matrix of organizations and agreement] Strongly agree (5); Agree (4); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Disagree (2); Strongly disagree (1); Not applicable (33) (Q152 1) Multilateral organizations (Q152 2) Central government in [country] (Q152 3) Subnational authorities in [country] (Q152 4) CSOs in [country] (Q152 5) CSOs from other countries (Q152 6) Private sector organizations
Q153	How often have you coordinated your work with other organizations on how to systematically integrate an anti- corruption thinking into development cooperation? Such coordination may involve joint funding, joint programming, information sharing or joint dialogue among others. Please select relevant organizations and the frequency of coordination.	[Matrix of organizations and frequency] Very frequently (5); often (4); sometimes (3); rarely (2); never (1) (Q153 1) Other donors (including countries and multilateral organizations) (Q153 2) partner organizations (including multilateral organizations, central government of the partner country, sub-national authorities of partner country, CSOs of the partner country, Swedish CSOs, CSOs from other countries, the private sector)

ID	Question	Answer
Q154	Do you usually have discussions with other programme officers at the embassy about the development perspective in relation to initiatives within your respective portfolios (i.e. active or prospective contributions)?	(Q153 3) Other Anti-Corruption stakeholders (including political parties and elected politicians) Yes (1) / No (0)
Q1541	[if Q154 is Yes] In what format do these discussions usually take place? Please select one alternative from each pair.	Q1541 1) Formal (pre-arranged meeting) (2) or informal (over lunch or coffee) (1); (Q1541 2) Regular (occurring continuously through the year) (2) or irregular (arranged as needed) (1); (Q1541 3) One-on-one (2) or in a group (1) [Pre-arranged, regular and in-groups = higher quality of dialogue within the embassy]
Q155	How often have you been in contact with Sida's HQ to discuss your work regarding corruption as a development obstacle perspective? Please select the relevant forms of contact with Sida's HQ and frequency.	[Matrix of types of contact and frequency] Very frequently (5); often (4); sometimes (3); rarely (2); never (1) (Q155 1) Sida's anti-corruption network meetings (Q155 2) Sida's special anti-corruption events Q155 3) Other Sida events (i.e. not on the topic of anti-corruption)

ID	Question	Answer
Q156	<p>Within the last two years, how often have you used the following support tools in your work on corruption as a development obstacle? Please select the relevant help desk and frequency.</p>	<p>(Q155 4) Communication with HQ colleagues from anti-corruption unit</p> <p>(Q155 5) Communication with other HQ colleagues (programme assistants, policy specialists, controllers)</p> <p>[Matrix of help desk type and frequency]</p> <p>Very frequently (5); often (4); sometimes (3); rarely (2); never (1)</p> <p>(Q156 1) Sida's Anti-Corruption help desk (U4)</p> <p>(Q156 2) Sida's democracy/human Rights help desk</p>
Q157	<p>To what extent do the TRAC questions help you to assess the anti-corruption potential of prospective contributions? Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree that the TRAC questions help you in assessing contributions from the point of view of</p> <p>1) corruption as a development obstacle and</p> <p>2) corruption as the embezzlement or other misuse of Swedish development cooperation funds.</p>	<p>[Matrix of perspective type and extent to which participant agrees TRAC is helpful]</p> <p>Strongly agree (5); Agree (4); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Disagree (2); Strongly disagree (1)</p> <p>(Q157 1) Corruption as a development obstacle</p> <p>(Q157 2) Corruption as the embezzlement or other misuse of Swedish development cooperation funds</p>

Table A9: Section 3 – Obstacles to Effective Efforts Against Corruption as a Development Obstacle and Anti-Corruption Potential of Current Contributions

ID	Question	Answer
Preamble	<p>Finally, in part 3 we would like to learn more about the obstacles that make your work on anti-corruption difficult. In this section all questions refer to corruption as a development obstacle perspective (and not the risk perspective). Some questions refer to the specific components of this perspective (i.e. strategic interventions and systematic integration of an anti-corruption thinking). Please see the Glossary for the explanation of the terms. When answering the questions in this section, please do so with reference to your own experience and perceptions.</p>	
Q16	<p>In your opinion, which of the following are the main obstacles to development in [country]? Please rank the following by dragging answer options to their appropriate rank.</p>	<p>Q16 1 Income inequality Q16 2 Lack of human rights Q16 3 Conflict Q16 4 Gender inequality Q16 5 Environment degradation and climate change Q16 6 Corruption Q16 7 Absence of democracy</p> <p>List presented to POs is randomized. The POs are asked to move the obstacle to its appropriate rank. Each variable shows which rank was given to the given obstacle by each PO</p>
Q1601	<p>If you can think of other obstacles to development, please write a short comment in the box below:</p>	<p>[text entry]</p>

ID	Question	Answer
Q161	To what extent do you find it difficult to integrate the development perspective (corruption as a development obstacle) with Sida's other perspectives (climate, poor people, gender equality, and rights) in your work?	Very easy (5); Easy (4); Neither easy nor difficult (3); Difficult (2); Very difficult (1)
Q162	How well do you feel you are equipped to systematically integrate an anti-corruption thinking into contributions where preventing, containing and reducing corruption is neither the primary nor secondary aim?	Very well (5); Rather well (4); Neither well nor poorly (3); Rather poorly (2); Not at all (1); Difficult to assess (5)
Q163	Thinking about contributions where preventing, containing and reducing corruption is neither the primary nor secondary aim, how often do you have a clear picture of the theory of change underlying the systematic integration of an anticorruption thinking. [Insert ToC picture]	Always (5); Most of the time (4); Sometimes (3); Rarely (2); Never (1)

ID	Question	Answer
Q164	Below are factors that some programme officers referred to as potential barriers for the systematic integration an anti-corruption thinking into their portfolio of contributions. To what extent do you agree or disagree that these factors are also barriers in your work? Please select all that apply	<p>[Matrix of barriers and agreement that they are also barriers in the POs' work]</p> <p>Strongly agree (5); Agree (4); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Disagree (2); Strongly disagree (1); Don't Know/prefer not to say (77)</p> <p>Q164_1 Partner organizations show not enough interest in systematically integrating an anti-corruption thinking into their proposals</p> <p>Q164_2 Partner organizations do not have sufficient knowledge about what systematically integrating an anti-corruption thinking means</p> <p>Q164_3 Partner organizations that have sufficient and show interest in systematically integrating an anti-corruption thinking are undermined by powerful political actors</p> <p>Q164_4 Partner organizations in [country] have too low organizational capacity to systematically integrate an anti- corruption thinking into their projects and programmes</p> <p>Q164_5 Partner organizations fear that it will distract from their primary organizational objectives</p>

ID	Question	Answer
		<p>Q1641_1 Other donors show not enough interest in systematically integrating an anti-corruption thinking into their country portfolios</p> <p>Q1641_2 Other donors do not have sufficient knowledge about what systematically integrating an anti-corruption thinking means</p> <p>Q1641_3 It is difficult to coordinate with other donors on relevant anti-corruption initiatives</p> <p>Q1641_4 Other, please specify</p>
Q165	To what extent has the support that Sida's HQ provides on corruption as a development obstacle helped you in your work on contributions?	A great deal (5); Quite a bit (4); moderately (3); not much (2); not at all (1); prefer not to say (88)
Q166	In what ways could Sida's HQ support your work on corruption as a development obstacle?	<p>[Matrix of ways Sida's HQ could support and extent of helpfulness]</p> <p>Help a lot (5); Help (4); Some help (3); Unlikely to help (2); Not very much help (1) ; No opinion (66)</p> <p>Q166_1 Updates on corruption research</p> <p>Q166_2 Anti-corruption training</p>

ID	Question	Answer
		Q166_3 Clarification on key policy documents (for example, anti-corruption rule or anti-corruption as a development obstacle guidance
		Q166_4 Advice on corruption analysis (for example, types of analysis, methodology, sources)
		Q166_5 On-demand support from the anti-corruption unit at HQ on emerging issues)
		Q1661_1 Help with appraising a proposal from the point of view of the corruption as a development obstacle perspective
		Q1661_2 Advice on how to help partner organizations to bring out the anti-corruption potential of their projects
		Q1661_3 advice on how to effectively communicate with donors, multilaterals and other stakeholders about the corruption as a development obstacle perspective
		Q1661_4 Other, please specify

ID	Question	Answer
Q16.7	Thinking of your current portfolio of contributions, how would you evaluate their Anti-Corruption potential to: Prevent, contain and reduce corruption in [country] through direct strategic interventions (for example, anti-corruption legislation, strengthening enforcement institutions and support to CSO account- ability watchdogs); Create condition to prevent, contain and reduce corruption through indirect strategic Anti-Corruption interventions (for ex- ample, independent media, public finance management or merit-based recruitment to the public administration); and Create conditions to prevent, contain and reduce corruption in [country] through contributions that contain corruption neither as the primary nor secondary aim (systematic integration)?	[each sub-question] Very large potential (5); large potential (4); Moderate potential (3); Little potential (2); Very little potential (1); No such contributions in my portfolio (33) Q167 Direct strategic interventions Q1671 Indirect strategic interventions Q1672 Contributions containing the systematic integration of an AC thinking
End of Survey	Thank you for participating in the Sida’s Anti-Corruption Efforts Survey! The results of the survey will be summarized in a report and shared with all participants of the survey. If you have any questions about the survey, please contact us at QoG-SIDA@pol.gu.se.	

D.4 Glossary

Sida's anti-corruption work has two pillars: the risk perspective and the development perspective. This survey focuses only on the development perspective in your work.

Development perspective refers to measures that aim to prevent, contain, and reduce corruption as a development obstacle and not corruption as embezzlement and other misuse of Swedish development cooperation funds (risk perspective). Please see Figure A1.

Strategic interventions (within the development perspective) are measures that aim to prevent, contain and reduce corruption in the partner country. Such measures can be direct or indirect.

Direct measures are those where corruption is the primary aim of intervention (e.g. anti-corruption legislation, strengthening enforcement institutions, support to CSO accountability watchdogs). Please see Figure A2.

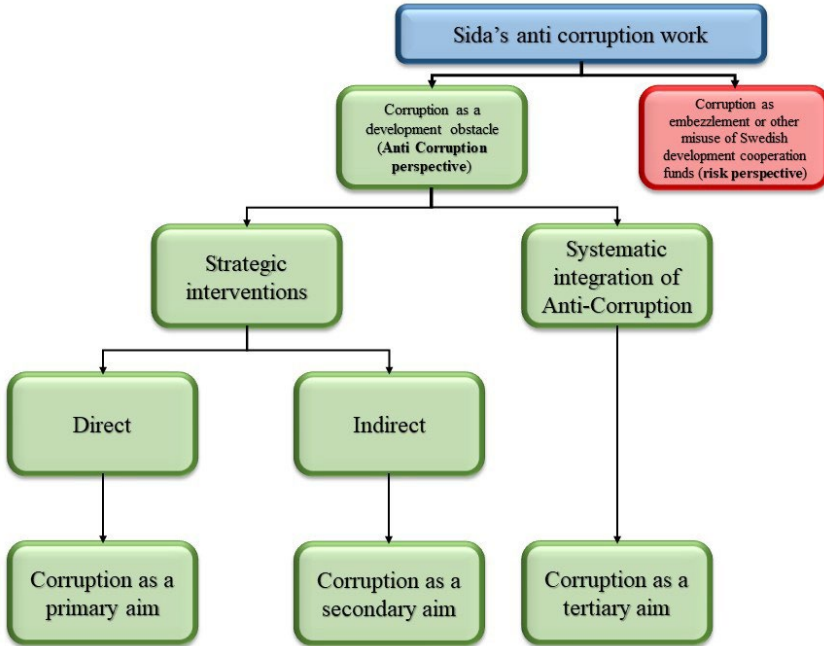
Indirect measures are those which focus on **creating conditions** to prevent, contain and reduce corruption (e.g. support to independent media, public finance management, merit-based recruitment to public administration). One can think of indirect measures as those where corruption is not a primary, but secondary aim. Please see Figure A3.

Systematic integration (within the development perspective) refers to the integration of an anti-corruption thinking into contributions where preventing, containing or reducing corruption is neither the primary nor secondary aim (e.g. water and sanitation, gender equality, environment and climate, education, public health). Please see Figure A4.

Theory of change is a narrative (a 'story') containing a description of logical connection of how the measures of a contribution bring about the intended outcome/achieve the aim.

Portfolio of contributions refers to all current contributions for which you are personally responsible.

Figure A1: Sida’s anti-corruption work



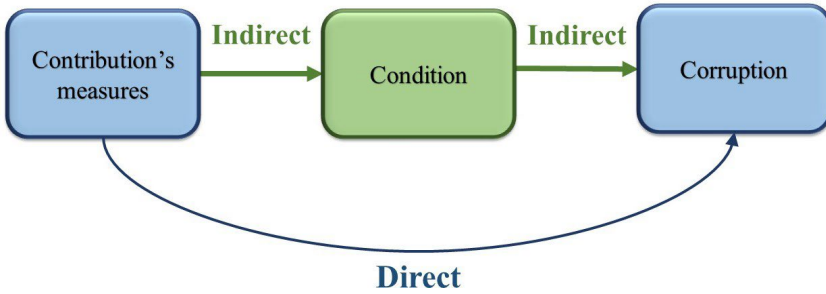
Note: This survey focuses on the corruption as a development obstacle part of Sida’s anti-corruption work (highlighted in green). The development perspective entails that every contribution must incorporate corruption as either a primary, secondary or tertiary aim.

Figure A2: Strategic anti-corruption measures: direct measures



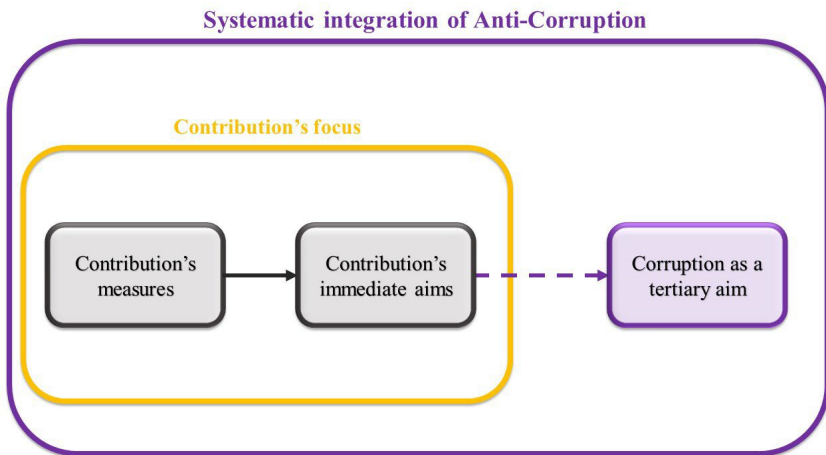
Note: Direct strategic anti-corruption measures are those which have corruption as a primary aim. This means the effect of the contribution on corruption is immediate. By immediate we do not mean instantaneous outcomes, but rather an unmediated relationship.

Figure A3: Strategic anti-corruption measures: indirect measures



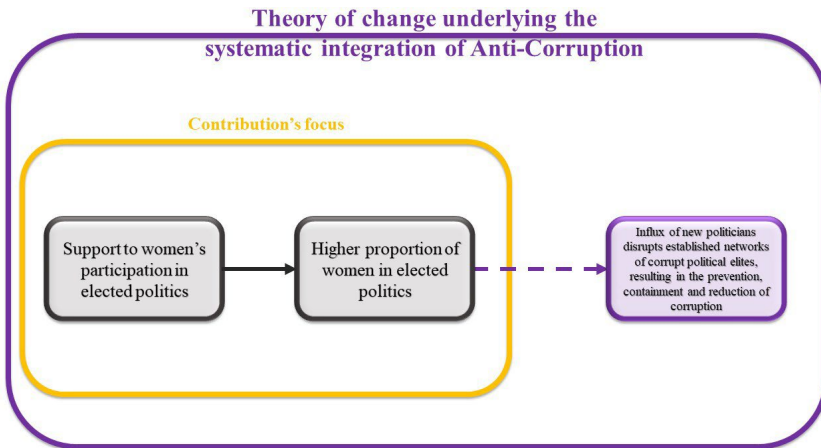
Note: Indirect strategic anti-corruption measures are those which do not have corruption as the primary aim. Instead, the primary aim is to create conditions for preventing, containing, and reducing corruption. In these contributions, corruption is still in focus, however the relationship between the contribution and corruption is not immediate, but mediated by the condition.

Figure A4: Systematic integration of an anti-corruption thinking



Note: Systematic integration of an anti-corruption thinking refers to a situation when corruption is neither the primary nor secondary aim of the contribution (e.g. natural resource management, water and sanitation). However, the contribution is designed in such a way that it has the potential to affect corruption. In other words, beyond immediate aims, corruption is incorporated into the design of the contribution as a tertiary aim. In this way, the outcome of the contribution is, in itself, a condition for preventing, containing and reducing corruption.

Figure A5: Theory of change underlying systematic integration of an anti-corruption thinking

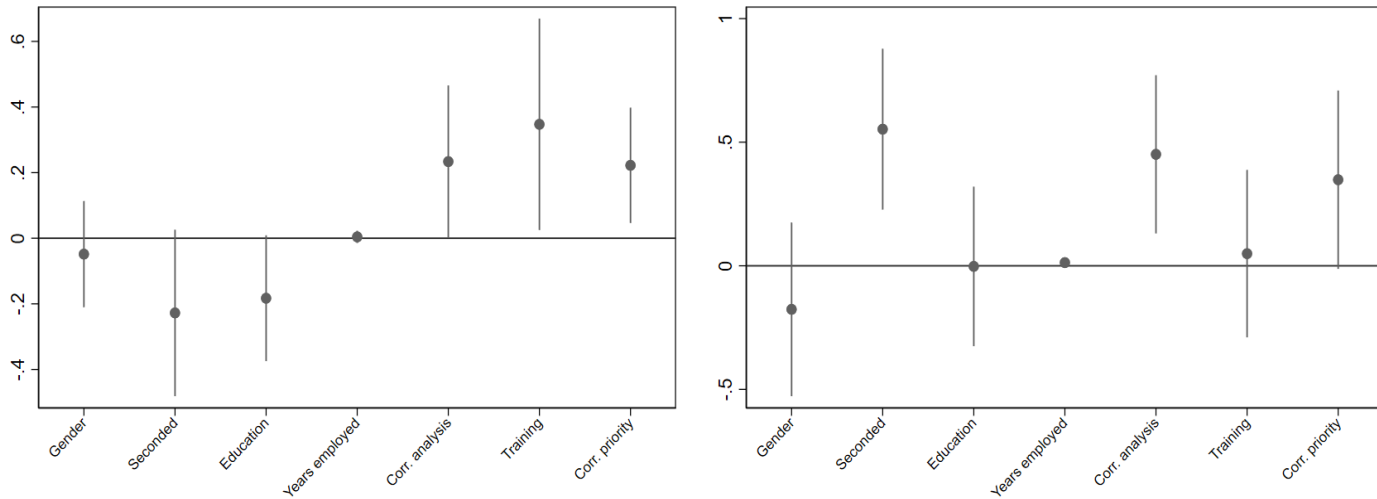


Note: In the theory of change underlying the systematic integration of an anti-corruption thinking, the outcome(s) of contributions (where preventing, containing and reducing corruption is neither the primary nor secondary aim) is in itself a condition for preventing, containing and reducing corruption.

D.5 Survey data analysis

In accordance with standard practices of data analysis, response options of “I don’t know” or “Refuse to answer”, which were offered for every question in the survey were dropped out. In order to account for inter-correlations between respondents who are working in similar settings, all multivariate analyses employed cluster standard errors at the country level.

Figure A6: Individual-level characteristics associated with understanding of corruption in the context (left panel) and improved understanding of corruption in the last two years (right panel)



Note: To what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement "I have a good understanding of corruption in [name of the country], including its driving forces and the actual power relations." "My understanding of the corruption driving forces and the actual power relations in the local context has improved in the last two years". Answer options: 5-strongly agree... 1- strongly disagree.

Figure A7: Individual-level characteristics associated with potential of the three main types of anti-corruption interventions: direct strategic interventions (top left panel), indirect strategic interventions (top right panel) and the systematic integration of anti-corruption (bottom panel, next page)

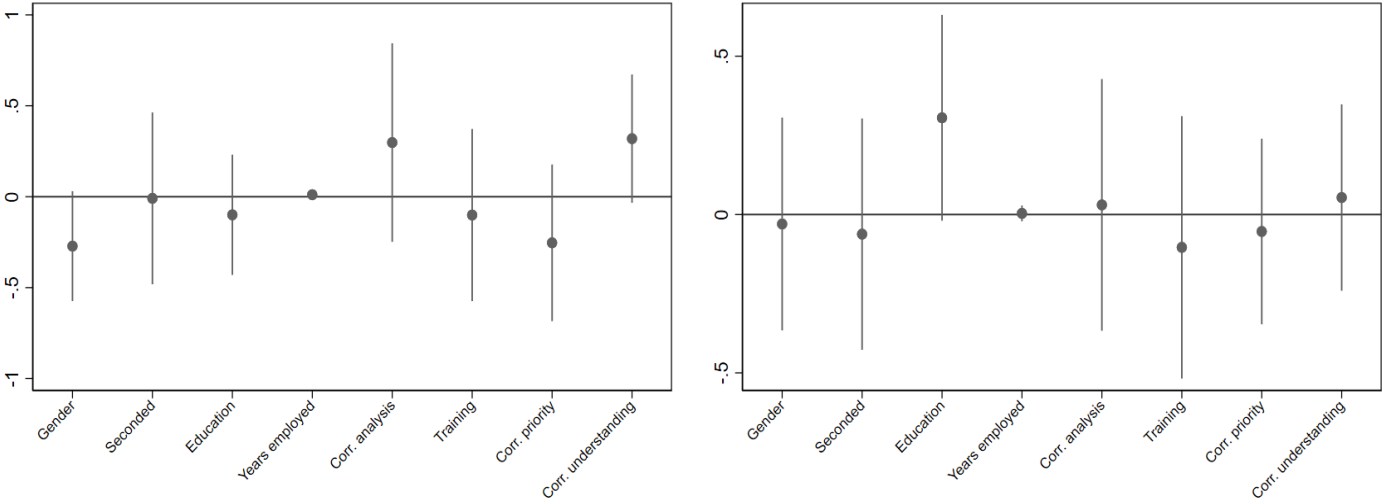
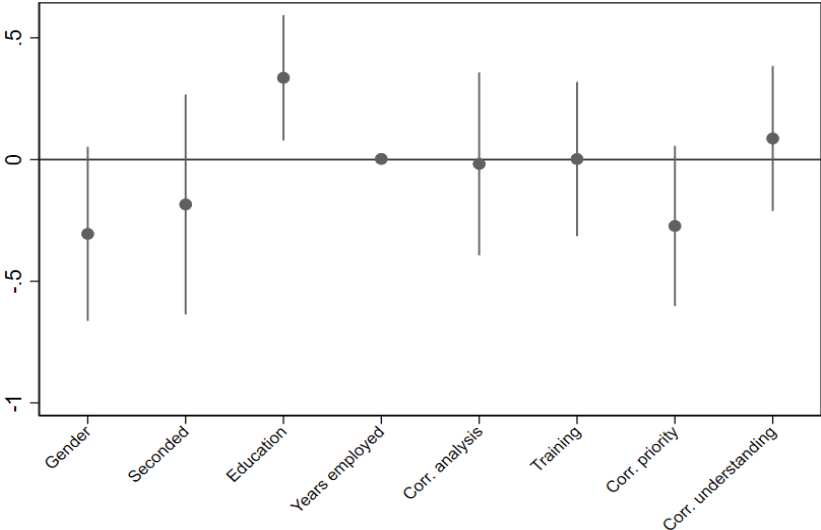


Figure A7: continued



Note: Thinking of your current portfolio of contributions, how would you evaluate their Anti-Corruption potential to: 1) Prevent, contain and reduce corruption in [country] through direct strategic interventions (for example, anti-corruption legislation, strengthening enforcement institutions and support to CSO accountability watchdogs); 2) Create conditions to prevent, contain and reduce corruption through indirect strategic Anti-Corruption interventions (for example, independent media, public finance management or merit-based recruitment to the public administration; and 3) Create conditions to prevent, contain and reduce corruption in [country] through contributions that contain corruption neither as the primary nor secondary aim (systematic integration)? Answer options: 5- very large potential... 1- very little potential.

E. Case studies

E.1 Kenya

E.1.1 Kenya: list of interviews

Interview 1, Nairobi, Embassy of Sweden, June 5, 2023.

Interview 2, Nairobi, Embassy of Sweden, June 5, 2023.

Interview 3, Nairobi, Embassy of Sweden, June 5, 2023.

Interview 4, Nairobi, Embassy of Sweden, June 5, 2023.

Interview 5, Partner organization, Kenyan NGO, June 6, 2023.

Interview 6, Partner organization, Swedish NGO, June 7, 2023.

Interview 7, Partner organization, Swedish NGO, June 7, 2023.

Interview 8, Partner organization, International organization, June 8, 2023.

Interview 9, Partner organization, Scandinavian NGO, June 8, 2023.

Interview 10, Partner organization, International organization, June 9, 2023.

Interview 11, Partner organization, Kenya's government organization and Swedish government organization, June 9, 2023.

Interview 12, Nairobi. Anti-corruption stakeholder, local NGO, June 9, 2023.

Interview 13, Nairobi. Partner organization, International organization, June 12, 2023.

Interview 14, Nairobi. Partner organization, Kenyan chapter of International NGO, June 12, 2023.

Interview 15, Nairobi. Partner organization, Kenyan NGO, June 12, 2023.

Interview 16, Nairobi. Partner organization, Kenyan NGO, June 13, 2023.

Interview 17, Nairobi. Partner organization, Kenya's government organization, June 13, 2023.

Interview 18, Nairobi. Partner organization, Kenya's government organization, June 13, 2023.

Interview 19, Nairobi. Embassy of Sweden, June 14, 2023.

Interview 20, Nairobi. Anti-corruption stakeholder. June 14, 2023.

Interview 21, Nairobi. Partner organization, International NGO, June 14, 2023.

Interview 22, Nairobi. Partner organization, Swedish NGO, June 15, 2023.

Interview 23, Nairobi. Partner organization, Kenyan NGO, June 15, 2023.

Interview 24, Nairobi. Embassy of Sweden, June 16, 2023.

Interview 25, Nairobi. Embassy of Sweden, June 16, 2023.

Interview 26, Nairobi. Embassy of Sweden.

E.1.2 Kenya: list of contributions

Table A10

Contribution name	Implementing partner	Budget (MSEK)	Agreement period
Agricultural Sectoral Support II	Government of Kenya	300	2017–2023
IMARA – Sustainable Natural Resource Management for Climate Resilience	World Vision	229.5	2018–2026
Kenya Social Protection Support	WFP, UNICEF	145	2018–2024
Financial Sector Deepening III	KPMG Advisory Services Limited Kenya	138.1	2017–2023
Financing Locally led Climate Action	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	120	2021–2027
HR and Governance Program Phase II	Diakonia	98.5	2018–2023
Capacity Strengthening for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience	WFP	94.7	2018–2023
Wajibu Wetu	ForumCiv	75.5	2018–2022
Consolidate Gains and Deepen Devolution	UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF	75	2019–2023
SDG MPTF Kenya	UN-MPTFO	61.7	2023–2031
Wajibu Wetu III	ForumCiv	56.7	2022–2026
Support to Institutionalization and Scale-up of KIAMIS	Food and Agriculture Organization	54	2022–2027

Contribution name	Implementing partner	Budget (MSEK)	Agreement period
Public Private Development Partnership Inclusive Growth Through Decent Work in the Great Rift Valley	International Labour Organization	51.3	2018–2023
KNBS & Statistics Sweden III	Statistika centralbyrån	49.8	2022–2031
Enterprise Development for Rural Families III	Hand in Hand Eastern Africa	45	2018–2025
Peace & Security for Inclusive and Sustainable Development	UNDP	45	2020–2025
Prisons Program	Raoul Wallenberg Institute	42	2015–2022
Youth Employment and Decent Work	Generation You Employed	41	2018–2024
WASH Strengthening Community Resilience to Covid- 19 and Climate Shocks	UNICEF	40	2020–2027
Kenya Revenue Authority Data Warehouse	Government of Kenya	35	2021–2023
HR Support II	NCHRD, SJF, VID	26.8	2015–2021
Water Governance Support Programme II	Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Service Network	23	2019–2023
Swedish Prison and Probation Service II	Kriminalvården	22.5	2019–2023
Support Program Refugee Owned MSMEs	Danish Refugee Council	21.5	2022–2026

Contribution name	Implementing partner	Budget (MSEK)	Agreement period
Anticorruption Program	Medieinstitutet Fojo, Linnéuniversitetet	20.2	2015–2025

E.2 Serbia

E.2.1 Serbia: list of interviews

Interview 1, Belgrade, Embassy of Sweden, 2 June 2023.

Interview 2, Belgrade, Embassy of Sweden, 7 June 2023.

Interview 3, Belgrade, Embassy of Sweden, 8 June 2023.

Interview 4, Partner organization, Multilateral, 20 June 2023.

Interview 5, Partner organization, NGO, 20 June 2023.

Interview 6, Partner organization, Multilateral, 20 June 2023.

Interview 7, Partner organization, Multilateral, 21 June 2023.

Interview 8, Anti-corruption stakeholder, local NGO, 21 June 2023.

Interview 9, Partner organization, NGO, 21 June 2023.

Interview 10, Anti-corruption stakeholder, local NGO, 22 June 2023.

Interview 11, Partner organization, NGO, 22 June 2023.

Interview 12, Anti-corruption stakeholder, local NGO, 22 June 2023.

Interview 13, Partner organization, Multilateral, 23 June 2023.

Interview 14, Partner organization, NGO, 23 June 2023.

Interview 15, Partner organization, NGO, 23 June 2023.

Interview 16, Partner organization, NGO, 26 June 2023.

Interview 17, Partner organization, Serbian government agency, 26 June 2023.

Interview 18, Anti-corruption stakeholder, NGO, 26 June 2023.

Interview 19, Partner organization, NGO, 27 June 2023.

Interview 20, Partner organization, Multilateral, 27 June 2023.

Interview 21, Partner organization, NGO, 27 June 2023.

E.2.2 Serbia: list of contributions

Table A11

Contribution name	Implementing partner	Budget (MSEK)	Agreement period
Environmental Infrastructure Support (EISP 2)	Brooks Hannas and Partners	33	2016–2023
EU for Green Agenda in Serbia: Protecting and investing in biodiversity and water for enhanced climate resilience	UNDP	15	2022–2026
Environment Accession Project (ENVAP 4)	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)	27	2022–2026
Green Transition implementing Industrial Emissions Directive in Serbia 2021–2025	Cleaner Production Centre, Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, Belgrade University	17	2021–2025

Contribution name	Implementing partner	Budget (MSEK)	Agreement period
Civil Society Programme for Participation, Transparency and Accountability in Serbia	Olof Palme International Centre (OPIC)	44	2016–2023
Support to civil society to promote democracy and EU integration	Center for Research, Transparency and Accountability (CRTA)	38	2016–2023
Civil Society as a Force for a Change in Serbia’s EU Accession Process (CS4EU)	Belgrade Open School (BOS)	33	2016–2023
Advancing Media and Youth Civil Society Partnership for Prosperous Democratic Development of Serbia (MAY4DD)	Belgrade Open School (BOS)	20	2021–2025
Poverty reduction and In- creased Employability and Income Generation for Vulnerable population groups	Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe (HELP)	24	2021–2025
Participation and democracy in Serbia- women’s rights in practice	Kvinna till Kvinna	26	2022–2026
Civil Society for Democracy and EU	Center for Research, Transparency and Accountability (CRTA)	30	2022–2026
Support to National Academy for Public Administration	UNDP	20	2020–2024

Contribution name	Implementing partner	Budget (MSEK)	Agreement period
Fight Against Violence Against Women	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA	14	2020–2024
Support to Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities	Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (SCTM) and Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR)	25	2022–2025
Police Reform Program Phase 4	Swedish Police Authority (RPS)	27.9	2018–2024
Action against economic crime/Money Laundering in Serbia	Council of Europe (CoE)	24.5	2019–2024
Consolidating Democratization Process in the Security Sector in Serbia, Phase 5	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	21.7	2019–2024
Improved Competitiveness through Better Governance and More Effective Public Procurement	National Alliance for Local Economic Development (NALED)	15.9	2022–2024
Development of Media Industry in Serbia	International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX)	40	2021–2024
Multi Donor Trust Fund for Justice Sector Support	World Bank	41	2009–2023
ePlan4eSpace	Swedish Land Survey Agency (SwedSurvey)	25	2023–2025

E.3 Georgia

E.3.1 Georgia: list of interviews

Interview 1, Zoom. Partner organization, Multilateral, March 27, 2023

Interview 2, Tbilisi, Embassy of Sweden, April 3, 2023

Interview 3, Tbilisi, Embassy of Sweden, April 3, 2023

Interview 4, Tbilisi, Embassy of Sweden, April 4, 2023

Interview 5, Tbilisi, Embassy of Sweden, April 4, 2023

Interview 6, Tbilisi, Embassy of Sweden, April 4, 2023

Interview 7, Anti-corruption stakeholder, Georgian chapter of an international NGO, April 5, 2023

Interview 8, Anti-corruption stakeholder, Georgian NGO, April 5, 2023

Interview 9, Anti-corruption stakeholder, a member of the Tbilisi City Council, April 6, 2023

Interview 10. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 7, 2023

Interview 11, Partner organization, Georgian chapter of International NGO, April 10, 2023

Interview 12, Partner organization, Georgian chapter of International NGO, April 10, 2023

Interview 13, Partner organization, Georgian chapter of International NGO, April 10, 2023

Interview 14, Partner organization, Georgian chapter of International NGO, April 10, 2023

Interview 15, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 10, 2023

Interview 16, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 10, 2023

Interview 17, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 10, 2023

Interview 18, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 11, 2023

Interview 19, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 11, 2023

Interview 20, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Multilateral, April 11, 2023

Interview 21, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Multilateral, April 11, 2023

Interview 22, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Multilateral, April 12, 2023

Interview 23, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Multilateral, April 12, 2023

Interview 24, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 12, 2023

Interview 25, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 13, 2023

Interview 26, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 13, 2023

Interview 27, Tbilisi. Anti-corruption stakeholder, Georgian NGO, April 14, 2023

Interview 28, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 14, 2023

Interview 29, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 19, 2023

Interview 30, Tbilisi. Anti-corruption stakeholder, Georgian NGO, April 19, 2023

Interview 31, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian business organization, April 19, 2023

Interview 32, Tbilisi. Anti-corruption stakeholder, Georgian NGO, April 20, 2023

Interview 33, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgia's government agency), April 20, 2023

Interview 34, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian NGO, April 20, 2023

Interview 35, Tbilisi. Anti-corruption stakeholder, a member of the Georgian parliament, April 21, 2023

Interview 36, Tbilisi. Partner organization, Georgian business organization, April 21, 2023

E.3.2 Georgia: list of contributions

Table A12

Contribution name	Implementing partner	Budget (MSEK)	Agreement period
Core support to Transparency International Georgia (TI Georgia)	TI Georgia	15	2022–2025
Core Support to Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI)	IDFI	10	2020–2023

Contribution name	Implementing partner	Budget (MSEK)	Agreement period
Core Support to Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies/Rondeli Foundation (GFSIS), Phase II	GFSIS	22	2022–2024
UNDP Governance Reform Fund, Georgia, Phase IV	UNDP	29	2022–2024
Strengthening the Financial Management and Control in Georgia	Swedish National Financial Management Authority (ESV)	12	2020–2023
Core Support to Kakheti Regional Development Fund (KRDF)	KRDF	7	2020–2023
UNJP Gender Equality in Georgia III	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA	60	2022–2026
Support to Women’s Fund in Georgia (WFG)	WFG	5	2022–2024
Ultra-Poverty Graduation Georgia	World Vision International	55	2022–2027
Social work with a focus on child protection in Abkhazia, Phase IV	UNICEF, World Vision International	27	2021–2023
EBRD Extra Pledge 2008 Adjara	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Municipal Development Fund	50	2008–2023
Keep Georgia Tidy	Keep Georgia Tidy, Georgian Society of Nature Explorers Orchis, Greens Movement of Georgia/Friends of Earth Georgia	35	2019–2023

Contribution name	Implementing partner	Budget (MSEK)	Agreement period
Portfolio Guarantee with TBC Bank	TBC Bank	200	2018–2025
Loan Portfolio co-guarantee among Sida/USAID/DFC with MFO Crystal	MFO Crystal	130	2020–2028
Increased Competitiveness for SMEs in Georgia (GeClose2EU)	Economic Policy Research Center	24	2018–2022
Leadership for Sustainable Development in Georgia	UN Global Compact Network Georgia	16	2018–2023
Poverty Reduction Trust Fund Georgia	World Bank	8	2021–2022



Expertgruppen för biståndsanalys (EBA) är en statlig kommitté som oberoende analyserar och utvärderar svenskt internationellt bistånd.

The Expert Group for Aid Studies (EBA) is a government committee with a mandate to independently analyse and evaluate Swedish international development aid.