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To Parliament



Finland's Development Policy Results Report 2022

Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Finland

Summary

Exceptional times highlight the importance of development policy

In recent years, the pandemic, conflicts and climate change have slowed down positive development. However, Finland's long-term development cooperation has produced significant results that promote Finland's foreign policy objectives.

This results report presents the results of development policy and cooperation for 2019-2021. The period has been exceptional: the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, increased authoritarianism and climate change have turned the previously positive trend. The share of people living in extreme poverty increased for the first time in 20 years. In some result areas, crises have slowed down Finland's development cooperation and hampered the achievement of results.

World changes have underlined the importance of development policy as a key instrument of foreign and security policy. By participating in solving global problems, Finland will also strengthen its own position. Development policy has proven to be a predictable and crisis-resilient solution for promoting Finland's objectives globally. For example, a significant part of Finland's support to Ukraine has been funded through development cooperation funds.

The report shows that despite the difficult period, Finland has succeeded in achieving notable results through long-term cooperation based on its own values and strengths. Together with its partners, Finland has improved resilience and the ability of people and societies in developing countries to function. Finland strengthens the multilateral rules-based system with value-based cooperation.

The best results are achieved by focusing on Finland's own strengths and competence. For example, Finland has persistently promoted gender equality through both funding and policy influence. As a result of Finland's policy influence, the ADB Ventures Investment Fund has committed to ensuring that 75 per cent of its investments contribute to advancing gender equality.

A good example of long-term development cooperation that is able to respond to changing conditions is Finland's

cooperation in Nepal, which began in the 1980s. The country has faced civil war and natural disasters, but in spite of these, poverty has decreased, literacy has risen and clean water is available to almost everyone. Nepal has provided a great deal of funding to joint programmes, which demonstrates the country's own commitment to the objectives.

A growing share of development cooperation is allocated to fragile countries and situations. This requires greater risk management and anticipation, along with closer collaboration between development cooperation, humanitarian assistance and peace actions. The new Risk Management Policy in Development Cooperation facilitates more effective practices by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and its partners and obliges them to develop risk management.

Development cooperation is a means, not the goal. The report notes that Finland's objective is to support developing countries so that in future, they can be responsible for the well-being of their citizens and the stability of their society. Finland must diversify its relationships with countries that are graduating from the group of least developed countries to that of lower middle income countries.

The report also describes the change in development cooperation. Traditional projects managed by Finland itself have decreased and cooperation through international organisations, financial institutions and the EU has increased. For this reason, a large part of the results presented in the report includes results achieved by multilateral actors, with Finland contributing as one partner.

New operating methods, forms of funding and changes in the operating environment require new kinds of planning, policy influence and the continuous development of risk management mechanisms.

Key results

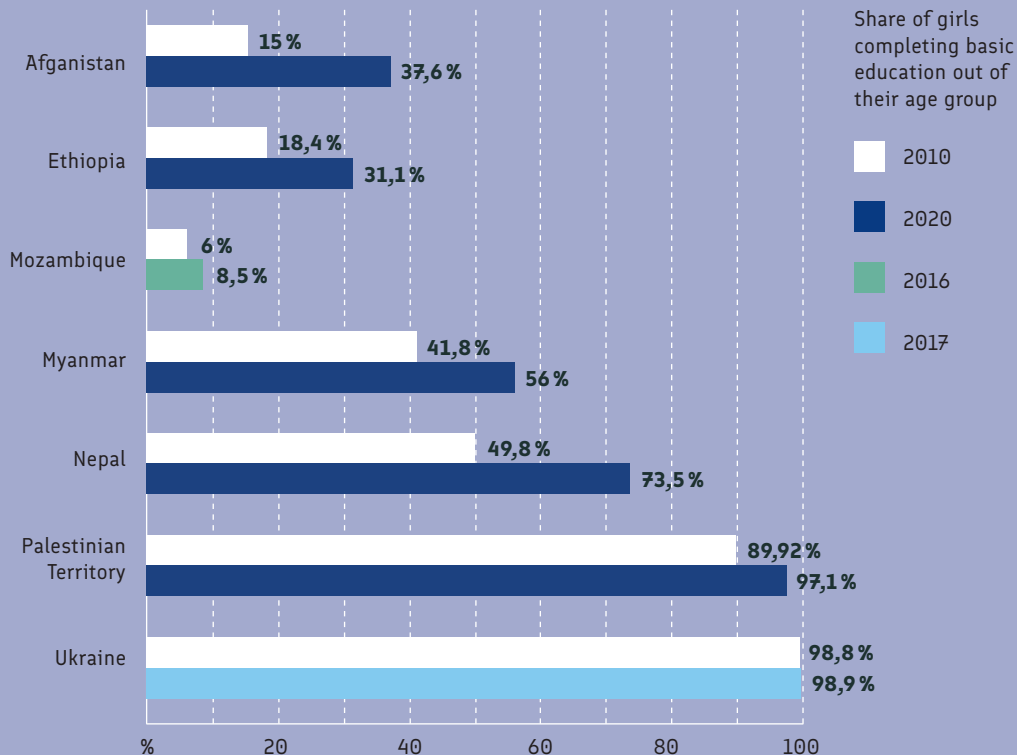
GENDER
EQUALITY AND
NON-DISCRIMINATION

Comprehensive sexuality education for **92 million young people** in cooperation with the International Planned Parenthood Federation

Comprehensive sexuality education improves the opportunities of women and girls to make decisions about their own bodies and future.
This increases the well-being of society as a whole.

EDUCATION

AN INCREASING NUMBER OF GIRLS COMPLETE BASIC EDUCATION IN FINLAND'S PARTNER COUNTRIES



Education provides girls the opportunity for a profession and a better future. When girls attend school, there are fewer child marriages and this benefits society as a whole.

SOURCE: UNESCO

2.4 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED WITH FINNISH SUPPORT

1 020 600

Multilateral cooperation

847 300

Development banks

4 900

Bilateral cooperation

425 000
women 36 %

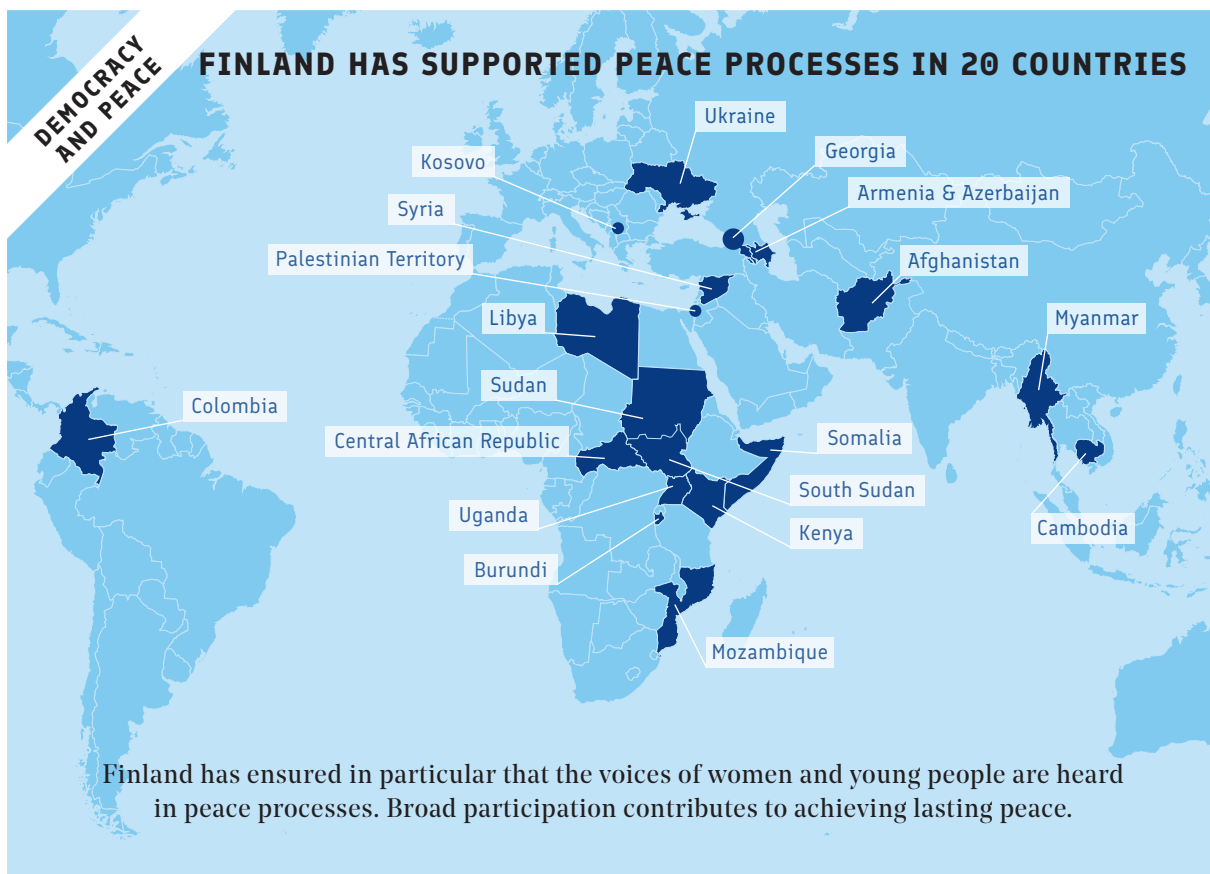
Private sector
financial instruments

84 800

Civil society
development cooperation

Decent jobs secure livelihoods and enable people to live in their own living areas.
At the same time, they create sustainable economic development and stable societies.

FINLAND HAS SUPPORTED PEACE PROCESSES IN 20 COUNTRIES



Finland has ensured in particular that the voices of women and young people are heard
in peace processes. Broad participation contributes to achieving lasting peace.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND
NATURAL RESOURCES

Improved weather and climate services help up to **500 million people** adapt to climate change

Better forecasting of weather and natural disasters helps safeguard crops and save lives. Weather services help people prepare for extreme weather events caused by climate change.

HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE

Emergency relief for more than **100 million people** in 56 countries through UN organizations.

Humanitarian aid saves human lives and reduces human suffering.

Conclusions

1

Development policy and funding promote the objectives of Finland's foreign and security policy

2

Longevity brings about results and enables diversification of relations

3

Values and human rights must be at the heart of development cooperation

4

Effective development cooperation requires a strategic, adaptive and agile approach

5

Reforms in development cooperation practices should continue



Foreword

Quality education, renewable energy, tax revenue for developing countries and legislation strengthening the status of women. Finland's Development Policy Results Report illustrates that long-term development policy and cooperation based on Finland's strengths and values will produce significant impact and results.

Section 1 of the Constitution states that Finland shall participate in international cooperation to protect peace and human rights and to develop society. Development policy is part of Finland's foreign and security policy, and through international cooperation we influence the direction in which the world develops. Our own security is strengthened when we act for an equal, fair and sustainable world. For example, a significant part of Finland's support for Ukraine, which was illegally invaded by Russia, comes from development cooperation funds.

The previous development policy results report was submitted to Parliament in 2018. The world is now a more unstable place, and poverty has begun to rise for the first time in decades. The COVID-19 pandemic weakened economies, shut down schools and entire societies as well as connections between countries in an exceptional manner. Many of our partner countries suffer from new or prolonged conflicts. Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine has brought a war to Europe, along with additional global implications for food security and other issues.

We have adjusted our cooperation to respond to the rapidly changing circumstances. The increased need for assistance brought about by crises has demonstrated the importance of our development cooperation priorities, while the results achieved show the flexibility of our procedures. We have continued to support the resilience and well-being of societies in our partner countries, which will help countries attain their own goals and cope with crises. In the midst of crises, the world needs extensive solutions and the ability to bring actors together across traditional sectoral boundaries. Technologies and innovations such as distance learning and weather observation systems improve the possibilities for solving development problems.

Thus, Finland can be especially influential globally in these sectors.

Finland's most important channel for influencing development policy is the EU, whose international role has grown with renewed external relations funding and closer cooperation between Member States. The EU has played a key role in the global distribution of COVID-19 vaccines. Cooperation with UN organisations, development banks, civil society organisations, partner countries, the private sector and other actors is equally important. Everyone's contribution is needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The objectives will not be achieved with only public funding. For this reason, Finland has significantly increased private sector cooperation during the reporting period. At the same time, investment and trade opportunities are created for Finnish companies.

Cooperation between Nordic Development Ministers has been exceptionally close during the reporting period. The COVID-19 pandemic provided an initial impetus for more frequent discussions on each country's own and common Nordic objectives and positions. The support and reconstruction of Ukraine and the global discussion on the impact of development cooperation will also emphasise this need in the future.

The Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms adopted by Parliament in spring 2022 confirms the principles, values and objectives of Finland's development policy. The report was prepared by a wide range of actors and thus forms a solid shared vision to act as a basis for strengthening the effectiveness of Finnish development cooperation also in coming government terms. Continuing our work on the basis of this report will strengthen the effectiveness of Finnish development cooperation also in coming government terms.

Helsinki 9 November 2022

Ville Skinnari

Minister for Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
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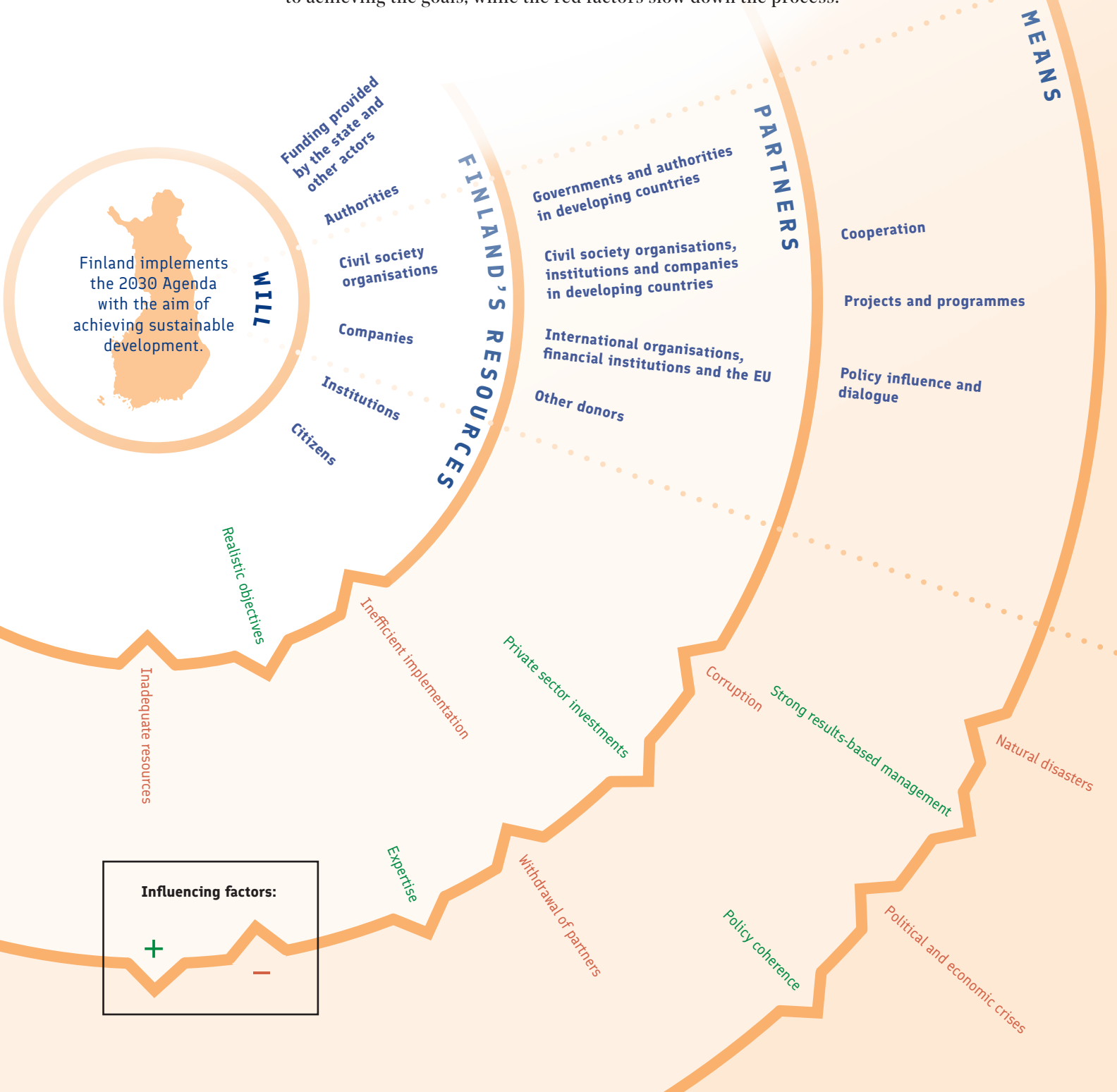
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Towards sustainable development

Finland's development policy aims at producing results in cooperation with the partners both in the short and in the long term. The ultimate goal is to contribute to broad societal impacts and sustainable development in global scale.

This figure illustrates the path from Finland's policy outlines to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The green factors contribute to achieving the goals, while the red factors slow down the process.







1

INTRODUCTION





Results even in exceptionally difficult times

Crises have shown that development cooperation
is a key instrument of Finland's foreign and security policy.
Results are achieved through cooperation.



The Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms adopted by Parliament in February 2022 states that development policy is an integral part of Finland's foreign and security policy, which aims to strengthen security and well-being through international cooperation. In its memorandum on the report, the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee states that while participating in solving global problems, Finland will also strengthen its foreign policy, economic position and international policy influence.

This report presents the results of development policy and cooperation for 2019–2021 in both the five priorities selected by Finland and humanitarian aid. In addition, the report describes the implementation of development policy and external evaluations as well as the response to the recommendations included in the previous results report issued in 2018. This report also responds to the observations made by the parliament concerning the Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms.

Finland's development policy and cooperation meet their objectives and produce results. By operating as part of the Nordic group and the EU and participating in multilateral cooperation, Finland supports sustainable development globally through promoting its key values and objectives. In addition to funding, the results are influenced by the innovations, dialogue and policy influence created in the programmes. The significance of these is difficult to analyse, which is why the report mainly presents the overall results of the programmes, without specifying Finland's contribution.

Global context has grown more difficult

The period covered by the results report has been exceptional in many ways. The COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, increased authoritarianism and climate change as well as migration caused by these circum-

stances have turned the development trend globally and locally - including in Europe. In addition, international policy and competition between super powers also impact development policy. For example, China's increased role and influence are reflected in the country's presence in developing countries, in its nominations in UN organisations and in its funding. China is also challenging the current multilateral system with its own development and security initiatives.

These changes have highlighted the importance of development policy as part of Finland's foreign and security policy. When developing countries face crises, a significant share of Finland's support is

// **Development
cooperation
is a means,
not the goal.** //

funded from development cooperation appropriations.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the inequality both between rich and poor countries and within countries has further increased. The pandemic highlighted shortcomings in both the crisis resilience and security of supply in many countries. Finland responded quickly to international needs. In 2021, Finland donated EUR 15.6 million worth of COVID-19 vaccines to be distributed through the COVAX AMC mechanism and supported the mechanism with EUR 15.2 million through vaccine alliance Gavi.

Ongoing development cooperation programmes, for example in the education and water sectors, were adapted to respond to the changed situation. In

addition, Finland directed funds to humanitarian aid. Thanks to international support and solidarity, many developing countries received support for the financial consequences of the pandemic and avoided becoming insolvent.

Value-based development policy

Development cooperation is a means, not the goal. Finland's objective is to support developing countries so that in the future they can be responsible for the well-being and livelihoods of their citizens, as well as the stability of society. For this reason, Finland supports structural, system-level reforms – from strengthening school systems to developing social security, taxation and international corporate responsibility.

Development policy often responds to the same questions that have been discussed also when developing the Finnish society. As a nation, Finland has built maternity health services, energy efficiency and many other technological and social innovations, which can now play an important role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

With a strong value base, the promotion of human rights, the rule of law, democracy, peace, freedom, non-discrimination and equality steer all development policy activities by Finland. The global increase in authoritarianism has further underlined the importance of promoting democracy and the rule of law, as well as strengthening civil society activities in developing countries.

A significant part of Finland's development cooperation focuses on so-called fragile countries and situations where the need for assistance is greatest. It has been estimated that up to 2/3 of the world's poorest people live in fragile countries or those afflicted by violence or conflict. Operating in poor countries with weak governance inevitably poses risks to work. Thus, anticipating and managing these risks is a key part of the implementation of cooperation.



Ukraine receives extensive support also through development cooperation

Russia's large-scale illegal invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has caused enormous human suffering in Ukraine, while also destroying infrastructure and the environment. The country's economy has collapsed and poverty has increased. A third of the population has been forced to flee their homes: around 7 million Ukrainians have been displaced by war within their country and nearly 7.5 million have fled to other European countries. Some 40,000 Ukrainians have applied for temporary protection in Finland.

The invasion also has extensive global impacts. The more precarious security situation, the increase in forced displacement and the deterioration of food and energy security are particularly evident in countries that were

dependent on imports of cereals or energy from Ukraine and Russia. The cereal shortage also influences the work of aid organisations. One half of the cereals purchased by the World Food Programme (WFP) for countries including Afghanistan and Yemen previously came from Ukraine and Russia. According to the UN, the impact of the Russian illegal invasion has the most catastrophic impacts on 69 countries, with 1.2 billion inhabitants.

The international community has supported Ukraine with many ways. Moldova, which has taken in refugees from Ukraine, has also received aid. In addition to military and material assistance to Ukraine, a significant part of Finland's support to Ukraine comes from development cooperation funds. Since February 2022, Finland's support has

both been increased and adjusted to respond to the acute emergency and to strengthen society in the midst of war. The aim is also to limit the negative long-term impacts of the war and to prepare for the recovery of society from the war. Finland has granted Ukraine an additional EUR 91 million in aid through development cooperation and humanitarian aid in 2022.

Finland's longer-term support for the development of Ukraine will also continue. Finland's objective is to strengthen the crisis resilience of Ukrainian society and to support the country's own reforms in the long term. This is done especially by supporting the development of basic and vocational education, the development of rule of law, sustainable energy and climate solutions.

Supporting people who live in difficult circumstances and are in the most vulnerable situations is often most difficult, expensive and uncertain. Nevertheless, in accordance with the objectives and principles of Finland's development policy, it is the most important in order to achieve lasting change.

Longevity, continuity and predictability bring results

Finland has reinforced the long-term nature and consistency of development policy during the reporting period. In line with the Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms, Finland will focus its work on five priorities: (i) women's and girls' rights, (ii) education, (iii) sustainable economy and decent work, (iv) peaceful, democratic societies and (v) climate change, biodiversity and the sustainable management and use of natural resources.

In accordance with the report, in its development policy Finland focuses on areas of strength in which Finland has the best potential to support sustainable development and which are particularly important in achieving interconnected sustainable goals.

Work in the focus areas is guided by

//Development policy promotes values and objectives that are important for Finland. //

the theories of change, which describe what the aim is both in the short and long term, and which factors affect the achievement of the objectives. The performance maps and the related aggregate indicators can be found in Appendix 5 of this report. The information management system introduced in 2019 will assist in monitoring the results.

Overall picture of cooperation has changed

The report also describes changes in the nature of Finland's development cooperation. This, such as the impact of the

2016 budget cuts, is reflected in the results with a delay. Traditional projects managed by Finland itself have decreased and the focus has shifted to cooperation through international organisations, financial institutions and the EU. The change is reflected in the fact that many cooperation projects in Finland's traditionally strong water, forest and food sectors have ended. At the same time, the significance of policy influence in the direction of multilateral organisations, financial institutions and the EU has increased.

In order for Finland to be able to respond to the ever-changing demands of development cooperation, different forms of cooperation must be utilised in the best way possible. At the same time, the foreign affairs administration must give special attention to the allocation and steering of resources, the strengthening of competence and the training of personnel also in the future.

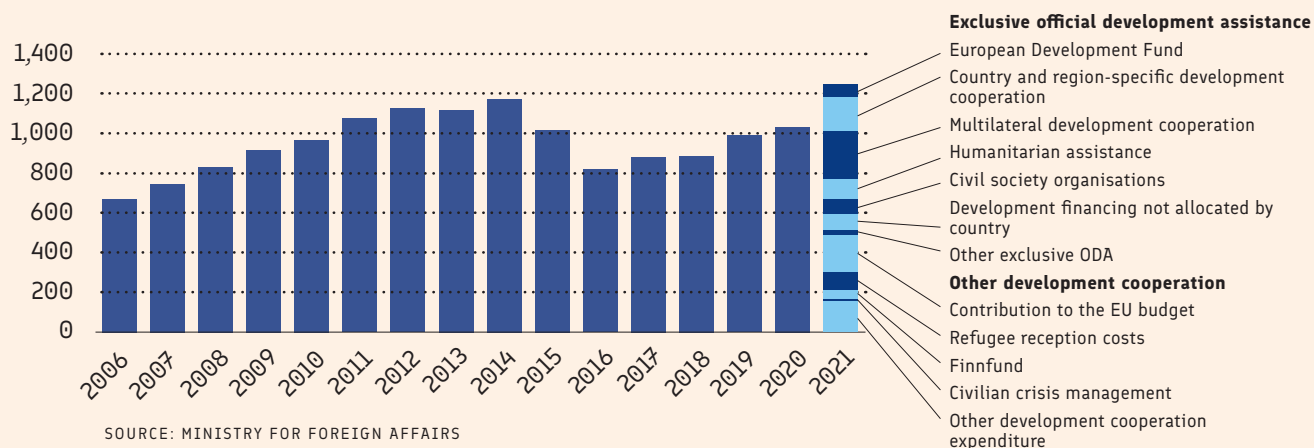
Appropriations have grown

The Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms aims at securing the resources used for development cooperation. Finland is committed to the UN target of spending



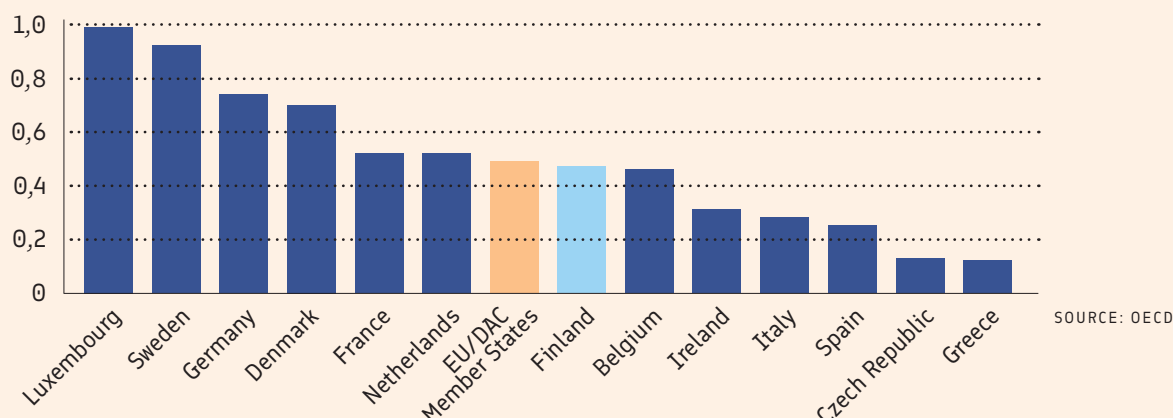
APPROPRIATIONS GREW IN 2019–2021

Official development assistance is divided into exclusive and other official development financing. In 2021, exclusive development financing accounted for 60.5 per cent of the total. Statistics for other development cooperation include the costs related to the reception of refugees, the share of development cooperation in the EU budget, as well as loan and investment type of development financing.



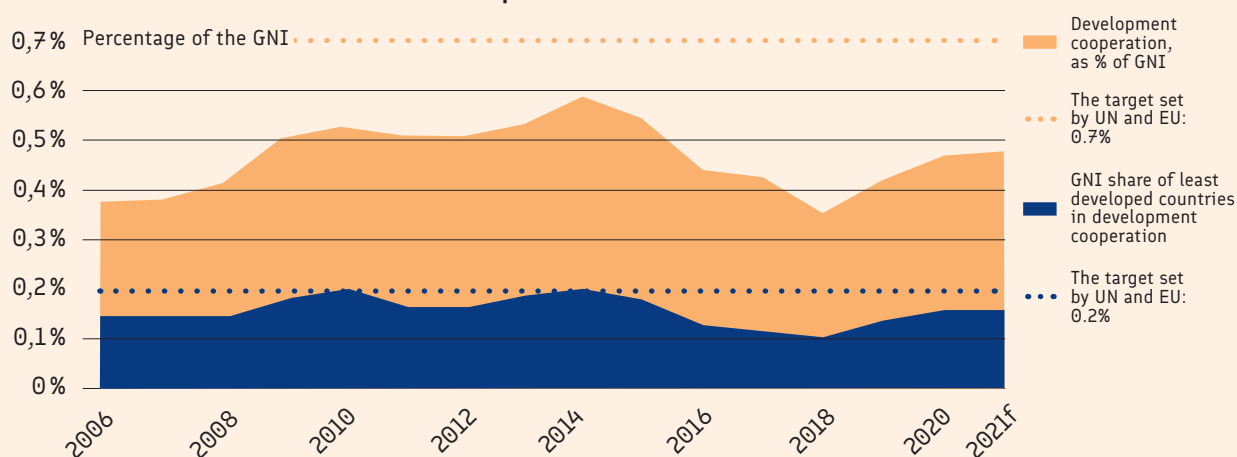
FINLAND'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION EXPENDITURE IS OF EU AVERAGE

In 2021, Finland's development cooperation expenditure totalled EUR 1,214 million. Expenditure rose due to loan and investment type of development financing that included EUR 175 million to development cooperation.¹



TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL GOALS

Share of development cooperation payments, as % of Finland's GNI. In 2021,² the share was 0.48% of the GNI and 0.15% of the GNI was steered to the least-developed countries in the world.





Persistent efforts to advance gender equality

Gender equality is one of the key objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. It is promoted in all development cooperation. In addition to funding, Finland promotes equality through policy influencing.

According to evaluations, the promotion of gender equality has been Finland's most effective and visible development policy theme of influence. In this report, these results of advocacy work are presented in connection with all priority areas.

Finland's key partner in the promotion of gender equality is UN Women, whose largest single donor Finland has been in recent years. The strategic nature of the partnership is enhanced by the fact that UN Women's task is to ensure that gender equality is taken into account in all UN activities. For example, the organisation ensured that a gender perspective was at the centre of the UN's COVID-19 response Finland has also ensured that a gender perspective is strengthened in various international

organisations, such as the UN's children's organisation UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Together with the other Nordic countries, Finland influenced the quality, implementation, and impact assessment of the World Bank's Gender Equality Strategy.

Finland's role in promoting gender equality has been further emphasised as the rights of women and girls are challenged globally. Together with like-minded countries, Finland has ensured that internationally agreed standards related to the rights of women and girls are not weakened. As a member of the UN Human Rights Council 2022-2024, Finland also emphasises the rights of women and girls. In the current challenging circumstances, Finland has opposed attempts to weaken gender equality and the rights of persons with disabilities, and has promoted addressing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

0.7 per cent of its gross national income on development cooperation.

The current parliamentary term has given strong support to development policy. In 2019–2021, appropriations increased steadily and in 2021, they reached the level they were at prior to budget cuts implemented in 2016.

When reviewing the development cooperation payments during the reporting period, it is apparent that the development of public administration, society and education has remained as the largest sector. The development cooperation by civil society organisations has grown steadily during the government term, and funds for conflict prevention and humanitarian aid have been increased. Between 2019 and 2021, 76 per cent of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs' entire development cooperation funding was allocated to actions that

included objectives that promoted gender equality. The human rights-based approach to development cooperation has also become more pronounced.

The share of other development cooperation payments of all development cooperation funding has increased since 2016. This growth is particularly explained by loan and investment type of development financing, which supports, in particular, climate action in developing countries, as well as economic development and the private sector more extensively. The capital invested in them will return in the long term.

Praise from the OECD

In recent years, development cooperation management systems and risk management have improved. Transparency in the use of funds has also improved, as required

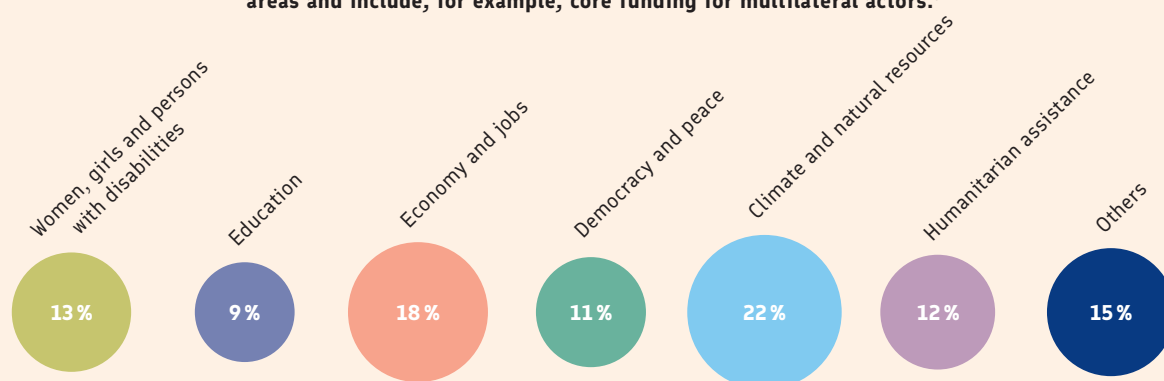
by the parliament. At the end of 2021, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs published the OpenAid.fi website, which explains where, how and when Finland's development cooperation funds have been used.

The reforms have brought Finland praise from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Thanks to streamlined systems, Finland has also been able to respond flexibly and efficiently to the challenges posed by factors outside our own influence. Together with its partners, Finland has produced concrete results that improve the functional and crisis resilience of people and societies in developing countries. The DAC states that this is due to the long-term priorities set out in Finland's development policy, our flexible way of working with our partners and our ability to influence global actors.



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES ARE REFLECTED IN FUNDING DECISIONS

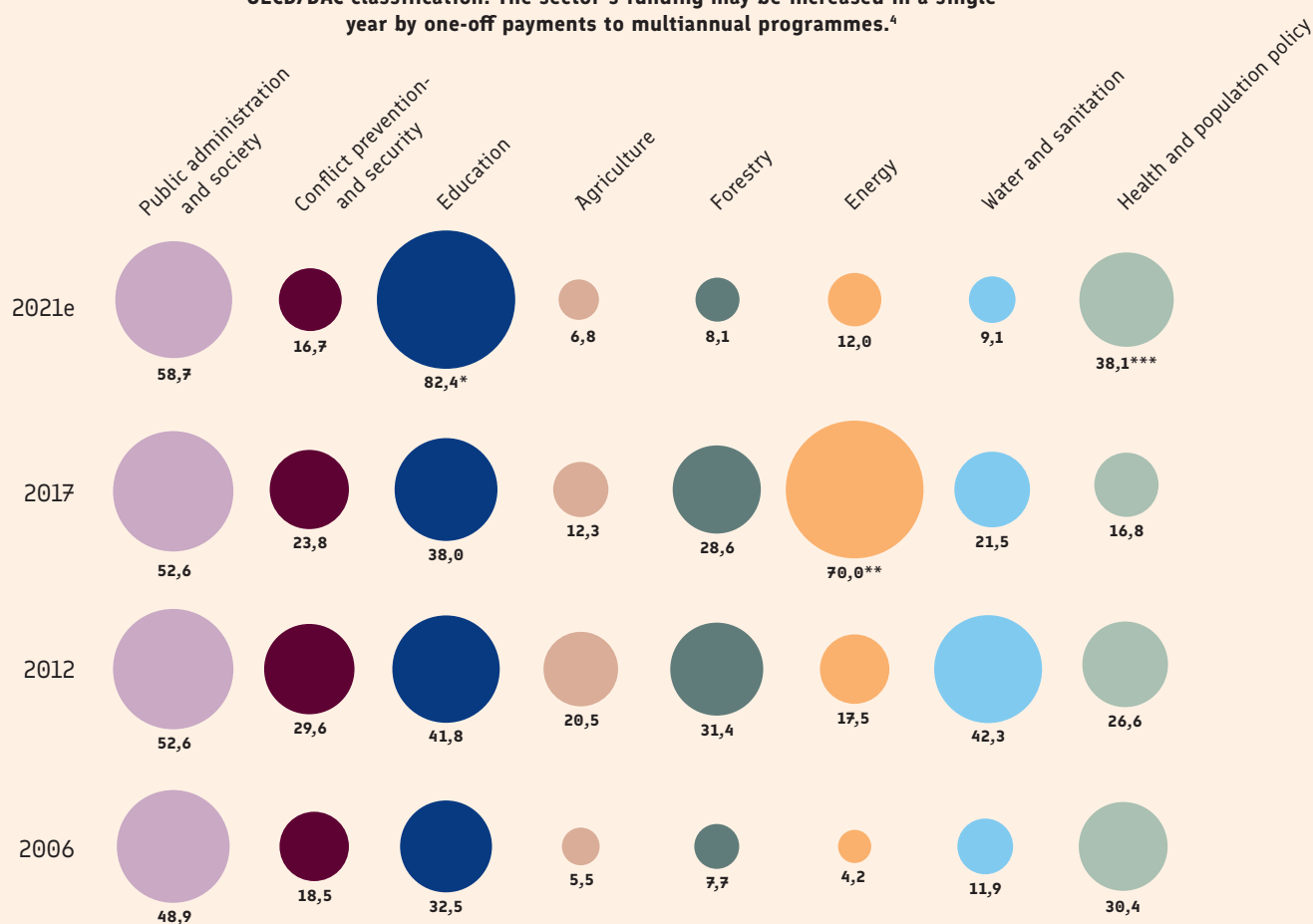
Funding decisions for 2019–2021, distributed by which development policy priority areas they support primarily. The decisions listed in the Others section focus on several priority areas and include, for example, core funding for multilateral actors.³



SOURCE: MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC INCREASED COOPERATION ON HEALTH ISSUES

Payments to selected sectors in 2021e, 2017, 2012 and 2006 according to the OECD/DAC classification. The sector's funding may be increased in a single year by one-off payments to multiannual programmes.⁴



*Includes EUR 25 million of funding for the Global Partnership for Education.

**Includes an investment of EUR 68 million in the IFC climate fund and EUR 5 million (net) in capital returned from Finnfund's investments. EUR 7 million appropriated to exclusive ODA budget item.

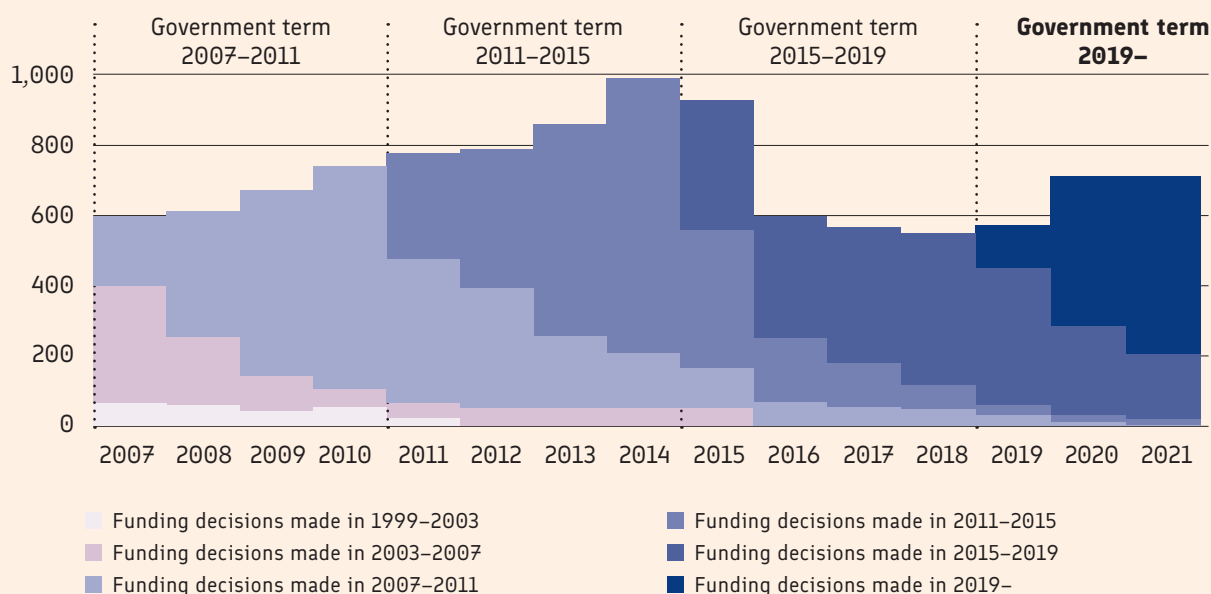
***Includes EUR 15.3 million of funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic for the GAV vaccine alliance.

SOURCE: MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS



PROGRAMMES CONTINUE ACROSS GOVERNMENT TERMS

Exclusive official development assistance budget item payments, on the basis of the government term during which the decision to launch the programme was made.⁵



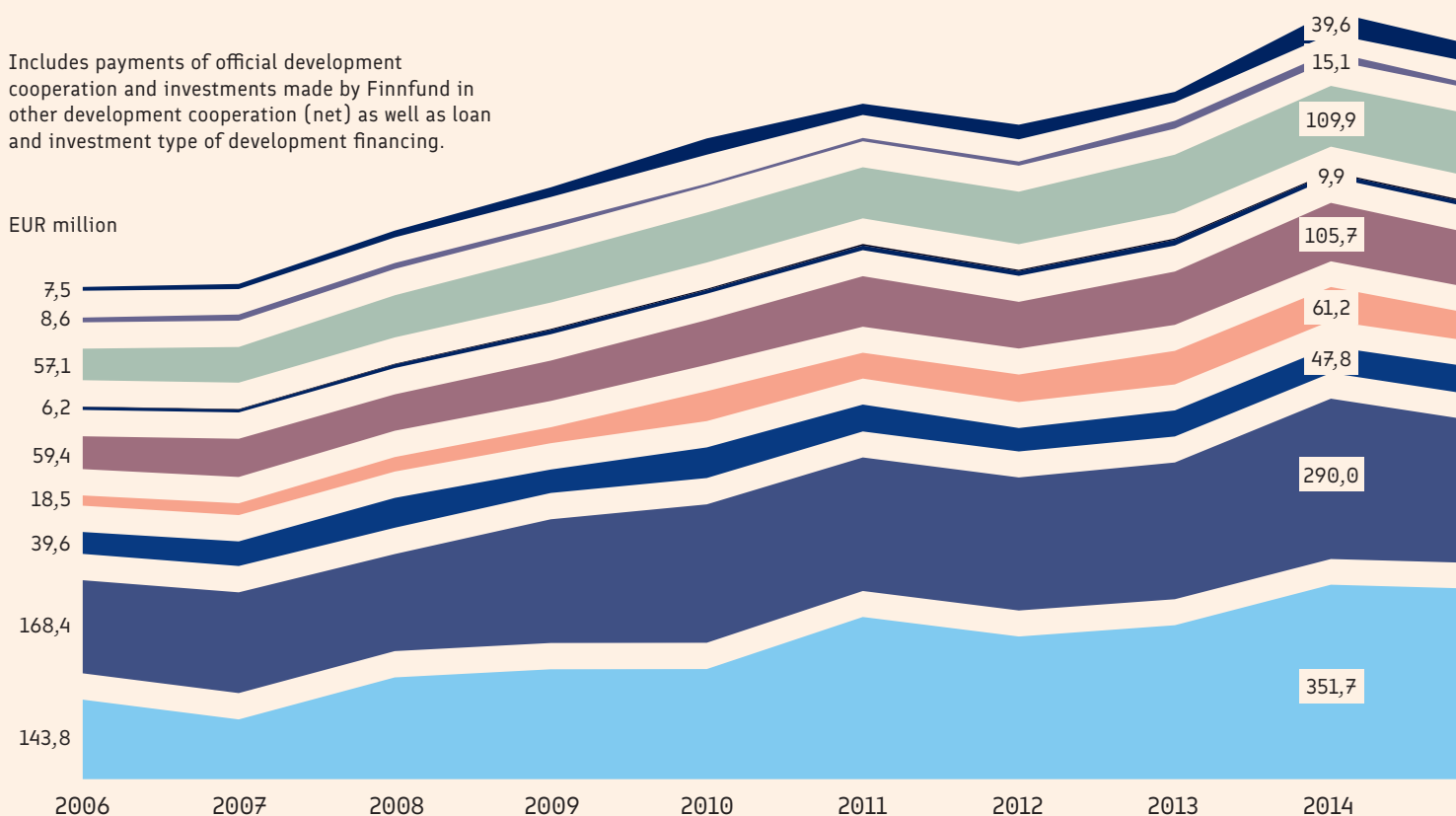
SOURCE: MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE SHARE OF LOAN AND INVESTMENT TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT FINANCING AMONG ALL FUNDING HAS GROWN

Breakdown of funds by modality and/or partner 2006–2021

Includes payments of official development cooperation and investments made by Finnfund in other development cooperation (net) as well as loan and investment type of development financing.

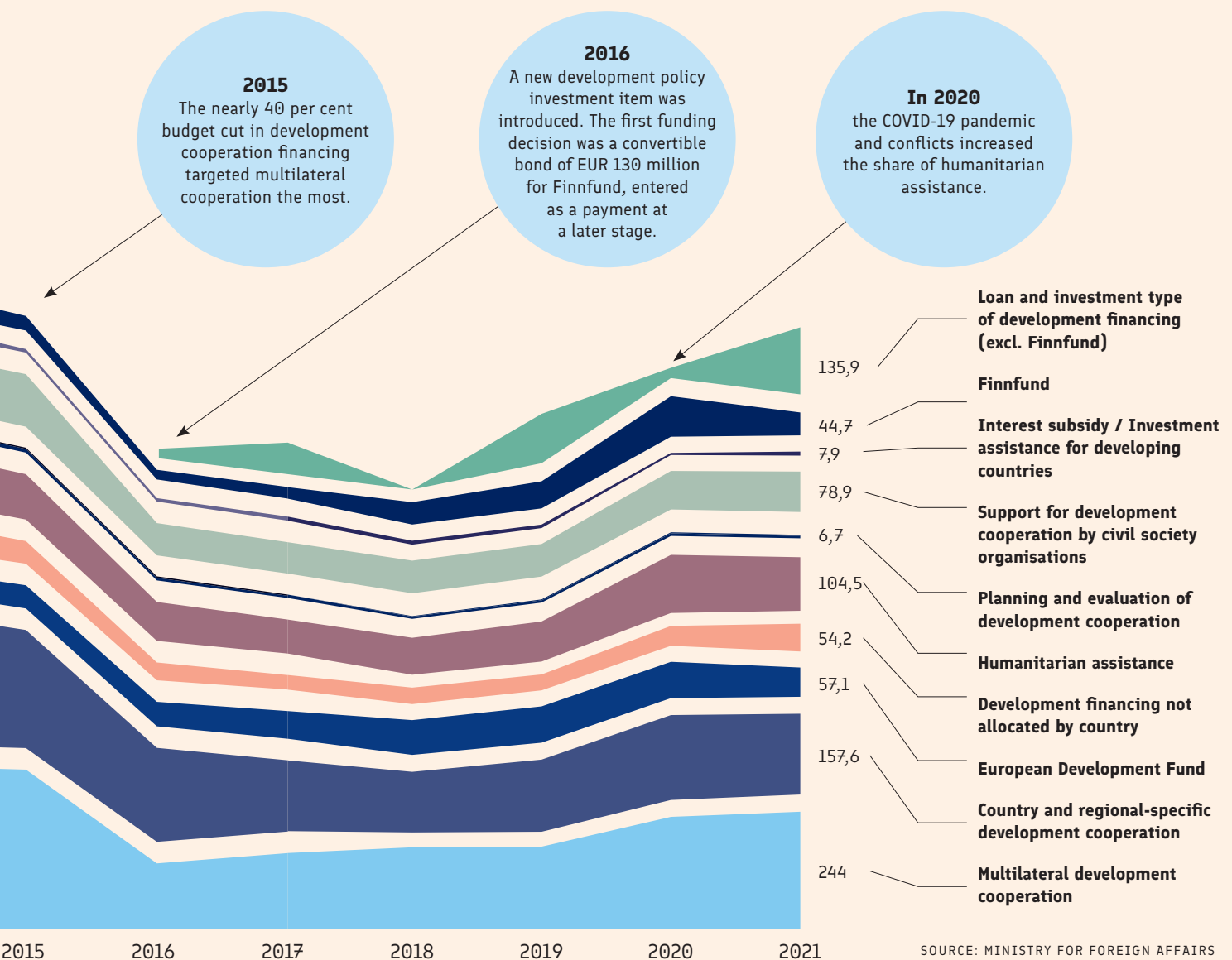
EUR million





Development policy guidelines decided on and drawn up in 2019–2021

- Finland as a donor of humanitarian assistance (2019)
- Action Plan for Climate Smart Foreign Policy and the establishment of a climate network (2019)
- Development policy investment plan (2019)
- Taxation for Development Action Programme (2020)
- Guideline for the implementation of cross-cutting objectives (2020)
- Guidelines for the coordination of development, humanitarian aid and peace work (2020)
- Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms (2021)
- Tax Responsibility Principles in Finland's Development Cooperation Funding to the Private Sector (2021)
- Plan for the Implementation of Finland's Public International Climate Finance (2022)
- Outlines for Sustainable Development Financing (2022)
- Guidance note: The triple nexus and cooperation with fragile states and regions (2022)





Strategic longevity pays off

The results of development cooperation can be seen over different time periods. A good example of this is Nepal, with whom Finland has engaged in systematic cooperation for a long time.

The results of development policy and development cooperation can be divided into outputs, outcomes and impacts. For example, in cooperation with the field of education, an output may be a rewritten textbook or a teacher who has received training. Examples of outcomes include reformed teaching

methods while those of long-term impacts include improved learning outcomes.

Some of the results and impacts of development cooperation are concrete, while others are more difficult to discern. For example, influencing people's attitudes is work that produces results slowly.

The further we proceed in the results chain, the more the impact of action taken by other actors beside Finland grows. If the situation changes, the implementation of the programmes will be altered. At the same time, however, conflicts and crises cannot be solved through development policy instruments alone, and other tools, such as crisis management and peace mediation, are also needed.

Results visible in Nepal

Nepal, with whom Finland engaged in cooperation since the 1980s, is a good example of the different timeframes of results, the multigenerational nature of societal changes and the importance of a long-term partnership.

Finland has supported Nepal in forestry, water management, improving sanitation and hygiene, and in the education sector. Finland has also resolutely worked to promote the realisation of women's and girls' rights. The support has been based on the country's own development plans and jointly agreed objectives. Nepal's own commitment to the objectives is illustrated, for example, by the fact that the country's government has financed a large part of the joint programmes

1980

Child mortality among children under 5 years of age: 20.8%.

1981

Nepal led by a king. Economy in trouble.

1981

2% of the population have access to sanitation systems.

1985

Nepal opens its economy, trade is freed and industrialisation begins.

1995

45% of the population live in extreme poverty.

1980

1983

Finland's development cooperation begins.

1990

Finland supports:
→ Forest management and administration
→ Map production
→ Access to water and sanitation
→ Education sector

1996

Civil war begins and the economy begins to deteriorate. Many migrate to work in other countries.

2000

36% of girls and 20% of boys out of school.

2000

Women make up 6% of Parliament.

2006

The civil war ends.

2008

Nepal abolishes the monarchy.

2008

Women make up 33% of Parliament.

2000

Development cooperation priorities:
→ Local ownership
→ Sustainability of results
→ Gender equality

Finland supports the peace process and the development of the judicial system.

Remittances maintain the economy.



itself, from state level to communities.

In the early years of cooperation, Nepal was one of the poorest countries in the world, where only one in five people could read. During the partnership, the country has faced civil war and natural disasters, but in spite of them, poverty has decreased, literacy rates have risen and clean water is available to almost everyone. The country is expected to graduate from the least developed countries category to that of lower-middle income countries in the next few years.

The timeline illustrates how long-term cooperation has adapted to changing challenges and contributed to the development of Nepal.

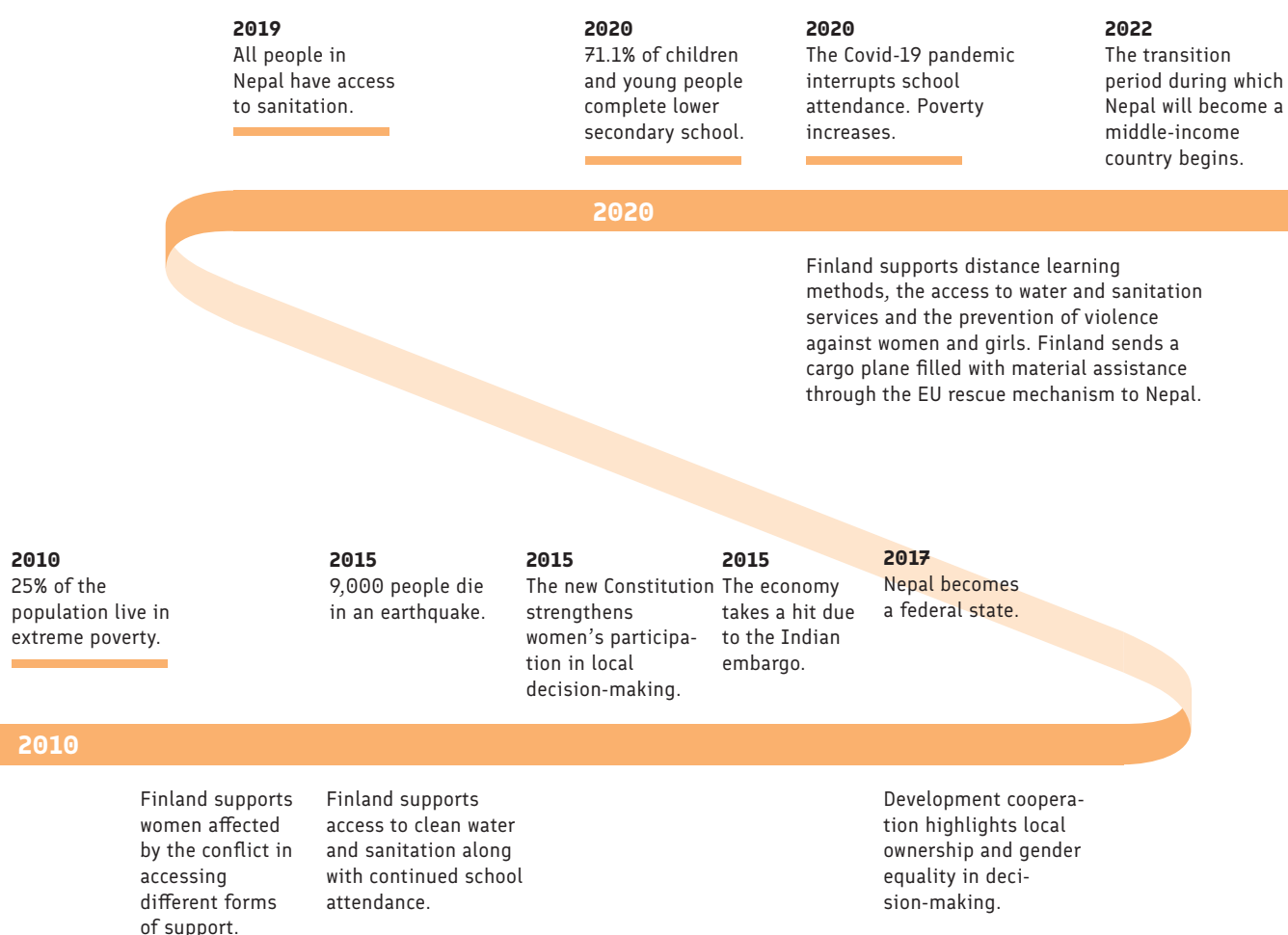
Local ownership plays a key role

According to evaluations, good results are produced by such things as close dialogue with the partner country.

According to evaluations, Finland's work responds to the correct need. Furthermore, a systematic long-term approach, local ownership by actors in partner countries and close cooperation with different partners and networks have contributed to effectiveness of development cooperation. Relying on development policy priorities, country strategies and programmes as well as a comprehensive network of embassies will also promote effectiveness and

resource allocation. In addition, Finland is known as a flexible actor capable of seizing new opportunities and adapting to changing situations.

Analysis of monitoring data at the level of development policy, priorities, forms of cooperation and projects will help the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to steer its work towards better results. In the current increasingly difficult circumstances, performance comes about from supporting local ownership, engaging in cooperation with different actors, creating a clear profile and expertise, and engaging in active political dialogue.





What progress has been made in the conclusions of the 2018 results report?

The 2018 results report contained six conclusions that aimed at developing operations. The plusses illustrate the response to the recommendations and the minuses illustrate the things that require improvement.

1

Finland should focus its resources towards the most important objectives.

- + More attention has been given to gender equality, education and climate.
- + Bilateral cooperation country strategies and programmes 2021-2024 and plans for influencing multilateral cooperation have been prepared to support the attainment of outcomes and outputs.
- + The GNI share of development cooperation has increased from 0.36 per cent (2018) to 0.47 per cent (2021p).
- + The loan and investment type of development financing decided upon is expected to leverage more than EUR 1.7 billion in other financing for climate and development finance.
- The Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms sets the target GNI at 0.7 per cent for 2030. However, there is still no roadmap with timetables and interim goals towards reaching the target.

2

Results require long-term commitment and responsiveness.

- + The Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms (2022) strengthens the long-term nature of development policy and cooperation.
- + The adaptation of the country programmes to changes has been increased.
- + Commercial cooperation has been increased in partner countries, where the country's development has made it possible.
- The COVID-19 pandemic saw the realisation of a risk, the scale of which we were not prepared for. Conflicts and natural disasters also caused backsliding in the development achieved in the past and slowed down the implementation of cooperation programmes.

3

Adhering to values makes the policy more impactful.

- + Finland has promoted the realisation of human rights, democracy and the rule of law extensively as an integral part of foreign policy.
- + The human rights-based approach to development cooperation has been strengthened.
- + Gender equality funding has increased. Finland requires its partners to implement principles and standards that prevent sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. The Finnish Foreign Service's own preventive guidelines are also under development.
- + Finland's international profile as an advocate of the rights of persons with disabilities has grown, and accessibility is better taken into consideration in development cooperation.
- + Climate finance is on a solid growth path; Finland's Action Plan for Climate Smart Foreign Policy and Finland's Plan for the Implementation of International Climate Finance (2022) strengthen climate action.
- + The GNI share of the least developed countries has increased from 0.11 per cent (2018) to 0.15 per cent (2021p).
- Funding for promoting the rights of persons with disabilities has remained low.

4

Fragile states and countries affected by conflicts must be supported to get back on their feet.

- + Finland has continued to support fragile countries and regions because the need for assistance is greatest there.
- + Finland has comprehensively supported Afghanistan, Myanmar, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Palestinian Territory, Syria and Iraq.
- + Finland has created triple nexus guidelines for supporting the coordination between humanitarian aid, development cooperation and peace actions.

5

Reforms in development cooperation practices and development finance need to continue.

- + Theories of change for development cooperation priority areas and humanitarian aid as well as the new information system support the planning, reporting and guidance of cooperation.
- + Loan and investment type of development financing has become an established part of Finland's development cooperation.
- + Risk management in development cooperation has been reformed and the risk management policy for development cooperation was completed in 2021.

6

A more comprehensive approach can lead to better development results.

- + The Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms and the Africa Strategy encourage cooperation between different actors.
- + Country strategies aim to expand and diversify partnerships.
- + The Action Plan for Climate Smart Foreign Policy, the Rule of Law Centre, the Finnish Centre of expertise in Education and Development (FinCEED) and the work carried out in the field of water diplomacy strengthen cooperation across sectoral boundaries.
- + The combination of public and private funding has increased the overall funding of sustainable development and its development impacts.



2

RESULTS

Global development experienced backsliding

Gender equality and non-discrimination

Education

Economy and jobs

Democracy and peace

Climate and natural resources

Humanitarian assistance





Global development experienced backsliding

The COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and conflicts have increased poverty and inequality. The pandemic also accelerated new solutions to development challenges.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the world developed in the desired direction in many ways. The share of the world's population living in extreme poverty decreased, maternal and child mortality decreased and an increasing number of people had improved access to safe water and electricity. On the other hand, the status of women, malnutrition, conflicts, climate change and inequality, as well as growing humanitarian needs, are problems that were already being addressed too slowly at that time.

The pandemic and conflicts have caused development to plunge into crisis in many places. Some of the results already achieved prior to the pandemic, including poverty reduction, have been lost. For the first time in 20 years, the share of people living in extreme poverty – on less than \$1.90 a day – increased. According to a UN estimate, as many as 124 million people fell below the extreme poverty line in 2020.¹ 60 per cent of them live in South Asia. The main reason for this was the decline in the world economy. 255 million full-time jobs were lost just in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic also caused the worst humanitarian crisis in 50 years, with long-lasting consequences.

Without a rapid turn, there is a risk that the first sustainable development goal of the Agenda 2030 – to eradicate extreme poverty worldwide by 2030 – will not be achieved.

Inequality has increased

As a result of the pandemic, the gap between rich and poor countries and within them has widened. According to the IMF, economic inequality has grown globally for the first time since the financial crisis in 2007–2009. The pandemic also widened the digital divide both within countries and between countries as well as between generations.

In particular, the lives of people working outside the formal economy have become even more difficult. This applies in particular to micro-entrepreneurs, women, young people and people with a low level of education living in the cities of developing countries who lack social protection in case of illness or unemployment.

As a result of school closures, 24 million children are estimated to completely fall outside the scope of education. It is also estimated that the risk of child marriage increased for more than 10 million girls over the next decade.

The COVID-19 pandemic also increased gender inequality more broadly. Women, 80 per cent of whom work in the informal sector, are significantly more affected by the economic consequences of the pandemic. The pandemic has also increased the burden of unpaid domestic and nursing work by women. Persons with disabilities, who were already among the most vulnerable and marginalised population groups prior to the pandemic, are at risk

of falling even further away from development. The World Bank now estimates that almost 40 per cent of low and lower middle income countries have not been able to support the school attendance of children with disabilities during school closures.²

Climate change and conflicts make the situation difficult

Development results are also weakened by climate change and environmental degradation. Furthermore, these factors create crises, conflicts and migration that threaten also Finland's security and the well-being of Finns.

The message of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change IPCC is clear: Climate change has already caused irreversible changes and has weakened the food security of millions of people, especially in the regions closest to the equator.³

Development is also threatened by more complex and prolonged conflicts and the forced migration caused by them. Over the past few years, conflicts and internal tensions have shaken both Finland's bilateral cooperation partner countries and Europe's internal security.

According to the UN Refugee Agency UNHCR, the number of forcibly displaced persons has doubled globally since 2010. At the end of 2021, the UNHCR estimated that around 90 million people were displaced due to war, conflict, persecution or



human rights violations. Of them, around 22 million were refugees, 53 million were internally displaced and just under 5 million were asylum seekers. Of all refugees, 85 per cent live in developing countries. In 2022, the total amount has increased to 100 million.

The pandemic increased innovations

It is positive that the pandemic accelerated new opportunities offered by technology and innovations to resolve development challenges. When the pandemic closed schools around the world, there was a need to innovate new teaching and learning methods, including radio, television and digital platforms. New learning environments have come to stay. Although the digital divide is currently significant, the opportunities provided by digitalisation for developing education are seen as essential also in the poorest countries in the world.

The pandemic has also increased opportunities for developing operating methods that are more sustainable environmentally. During 2020 alone, 120 countries have developed and implemented a national or local disaster risk reduction plan.

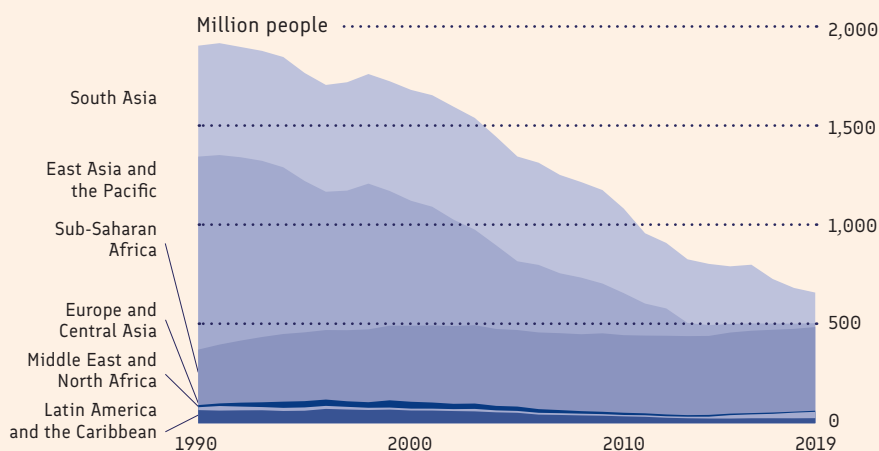
Contrary to predictions, the COVID-19 pandemic did not cause remittances to developing countries to halt. These totalled USD 540 billion to low-income and middle-income countries in 2020, which was only 1.6 per cent less than in the previous year.

Boosted by COVID-19 measures, exclusive official development assistance increased by about four per cent in 2021 from the previous year to USD 179 billion. At the same time, it has become increasingly clear that it will not be possible to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals without significant increases in private funding.

The need for additional private funding has been addressed by means such as using public funding as a leverage to attract private investments to support sustainable development. Around USD 9 billion of public funds were earmarked for this type of blended finance each year in 2015–2019. However, the funds required by the pandemic measures have reduced the amount of blended finance.

EXTREME POVERTY IS MOST COMMON IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

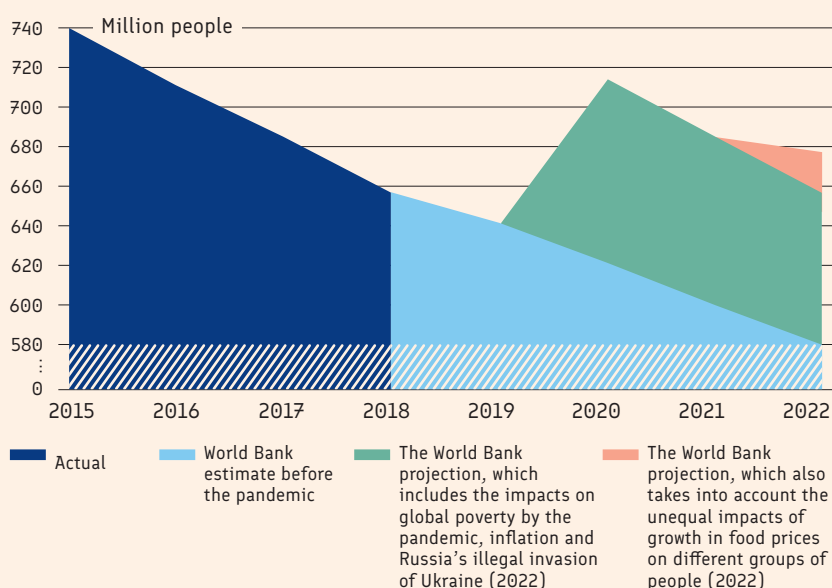
People living in extreme poverty 1990–2019⁴



SOURCE: WORLD BANK

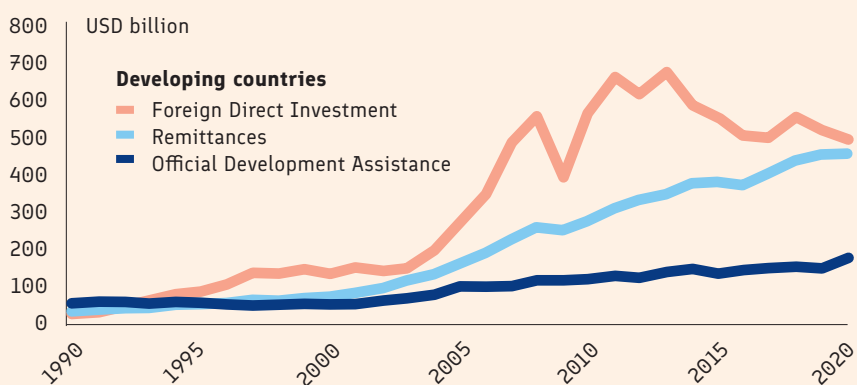
THE PANDEMIC INCREASED EXTREME POVERTY

People living in extreme poverty (less than USD 1.90/day)⁵



SOURCE: WORLD BANK

REMITTANCES CONTINUED DURING THE PANDEMIC⁶



SOURCE: WORLD BANK



Gender equality and non-discrimination

Global situation

Steps forward and backward in the rights of women and girls and persons with disabilities

In recent decades, progress has been made worldwide in improving the rights and status of women and girls, even though steps have also been taken backward. Maternal mortality and child and early marriages have decreased significantly since the early 2000s up until the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021 alone, laws promoting gender equality entered into force in 23 countries. The share of women MPs worldwide has continued to rise to 25.6 per cent in 2021. However, there is still a long way to go for equal political and economic participation. The global employment rate of women is clearly lower than that of men, and the gender pay gap is 23 per cent for the benefit of men.

Today, there are almost as many girls and boys in the world's primary schools. Girls are also more likely to complete primary and secondary education and continue to higher levels of education. However, the school closures implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic had adverse effects on girls' school attendance. They also increased the risk of early marriages.

Significant changes have taken place in the development of the world's population. Over the past 50 years, the supply of health care services has increased and sexual and reproductive health services have become more common. Globally adolescent birth rate

amongst 15–19 years olds have decreased by 27 per cent over the past 20 years. The change has been the greatest in Central and South Asia.

One in three women has experienced sexual or physical violence during their lives. The prevalence of domestic violence grew worldwide during the pandemic. Female genital mutilation (FGM) is predicted to increase by two million cases by 2030, as the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the interruption of many anti-FGM programmes.

There are a billion persons with disabilities in the world. 80 per cent of them live in developing countries. Persons with disabilities are more likely to live in poverty because of environmental and social barriers. Globally, only about one third of persons with disabilities who are of working age are employed. However, information on the situation of persons with disabilities is increasingly available and discrimination against them is better identified.

The realisation of the rights of persons in vulnerable situations, such as women and girls with disabilities has become more difficult during the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, discrimination and inequality are now better recognised. Responding to the crisis offers an opportunity to rebuild societies in a way that addresses gender equality and non-discrimination better than before.



1

Finland supports sexual and reproductive health and rights

Finland focuses in particular on the right of women and girls to access high-quality and non-discriminatory sexual and reproductive health services. Persons with disabilities are also taken into account in the work.

2

Finland continues to work against gender-based violence

Finland promotes everyone's right to live without violence and threat of violence, also online. Finland influences legislation and attitudes, addresses discriminatory structures, and promotes the elimination of harmful practices and access to support services.

3

Finland promotes the realisation of the rights of persons with disabilities

Finland supports the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the strengthening of the disability movement and the participation of persons with disabilities. In particular, Finland promotes the rights of women with disabilities in international fora and in the work of civil society organisations.

+

Finland advances the role of women in politics, the economy and peacebuilding

Finland supports women's equal participation in political decision-making and in work life. Finland emphasises the role of women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding
See more on pages 42–47.

+

Finland focuses on education of women and girls

Finland emphasises the education of girls and gender-aware education. This has significant multiplier effects on the family unit and society as a whole. Finland also promotes the access of persons with disabilities to basic education, vocational education and training.
See more on pages 30–35.





Comprehensive sexuality education and safe childbirths

In recent years, Finland has received international praise for promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).

Everyone's fundamental right to bodily autonomy, access to sexual and reproductive health and rights as part of human rights is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Strengthening these rights will increase the well-being of families and society as a whole.

Finland has received international praise for advocating sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Leading by example, Finland has also demonstrated what high-quality maternity and child health clinic services and comprehensive sexuality education can achieve.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Finland has promoted e.g. the inclusion of contraceptives and safe births in the global pandemic response. For example, births in Somalia now take place in safer conditions, due to programmes supported by Finland.

Finland's most important partners in SRHR work are the UN Population Fund UNFPA as well as international and Finnish civil society organisations. Finnish civil society organisations receiving programme support have improved such things as the availability of free menstrual

products and increased awareness of menstrual health in Nepal. Finland's partner, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), provides high-quality youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, especially in hard-to-reach areas in African countries. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, IPPF has been able to provide high-quality sexuality education to 92.2 million young people in 2019-2021.

Many SRHR issues are politically controversial in the global debate. The coalition of countries promoting SRHR has weakened, even though the United States has returned to the group since its change of administration. The so-called anti-gender movement challenging the rights of women, girls and sexual and gender minorities has emerged as a counterforce to the coalition, and also affects domestic politics in the United States. The movement opposes the realisation of sexual and reproductive health and rights and the use of the word gender. The countries and other actors influencing the movement would like to reduce sexual and reproductive health services to include only maternity health services for married women.

The movement also opposes such things as comprehensive sexuality education of young people and their access to sexual and reproductive health services.

Finland, on the other hand, supports comprehensive sexuality education work and also defends it in international discussion.

Finland plays a prominent international role in promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights. Together with like-minded countries, Finland has succeeded in combating attempts to weaken the work on SRHR.

Currently, the largest generation of people in the history are now or will soon be of reproductive age. There is a tremendous need for comprehensive sexuality education and information on sexually transmitted diseases and the prevention of unplanned pregnancies. Youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services have a major impact on societies. With the help of these services, young people can make educated choices, continue their studies further than before, postpone possible marriage and acquire a profession that provides financial security.



EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Better conditions for women and girls with disabilities to exercise their rights

Women and girls with disabilities in Tajikistan do not often know about sexual and reproductive health and rights. Projects carried out by the Family Federation of Finland and its local partner Disabled Women's League Ishtirok have provided training for women and girls with disabilities so they can learn how to protect themselves from exploitation and make decisions in accordance with their own rights, for example in choosing a partner and in family planning.

In Afghanistan, the Family Federation of Finland and its partners have succeeded in integrating SRHR for women and girls with disabilities into the country's disability strategy. The implementation of the strategy has also been launched despite the Taliban rising to power.

UNFPA results for 2019–2021

The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) promotes the realisation of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all people around the world. Between 2019 and 2021, Finland granted UNFPA about EUR 86 million euros in core funding. This accounted for around eight per cent of UNFPA's core funding. This contribution made Finland UNFPA's fifth largest core funding donor in 2020–2021.

**16.9 million**

unsafe abortions prevented

**57.8 million**

unplanned pregnancies prevented

**22 million**

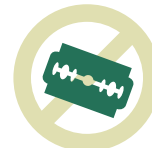
young people provided sexual and reproductive health services

**160 000**

maternal deaths prevented

**528 000**

women and girls with disabilities provided sexual and reproductive health services

**351 000**

girls saved from genital mutilation

Finland's wide-ranging view of sexual and reproductive health and rights includes

- comprehensive sexuality education
- youth-friendly health services
- contraceptives
- maternal and child health clinics
- maternal health
- the right to safe sex
- access to safe abortion
- combating violence against women and girls, such as female genital mutilation, child marriages and other harmful practices



Combating gender-based violence

Together with its partners, Finland has increased its support for the elimination of gender-based violence and has become a recognised driver of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Finland's work against gender-based violence focuses especially on fragile areas where access to support services becomes more difficult due to crises, conflicts or ineffective administrations. In 2019–2021, assisted by Finland, UNFPA in Myanmar ensured the operation of 62 shelters and access to support services for 231,000 women and girls who had experienced violence. UN Women has made it possible for services to continue in Afghanistan and Ukraine, while civil society organisations supported by Finland have focused their work against violence on areas such as Kenya, Somalia and Somaliland.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the importance of grassroots work against gender-based violence was further emphasised. Civil society organisations reacted rapidly to the growing prevalence of domestic violence, increased support for helplines and safe houses, and intensified the prevention of violence.

It has been estimated that as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic two million more girls may be subjected to female genital mutilation (FGM) in the next decade. FGM manifests deeply rooted social power structures that maintain inequality. The eradication of these structures requires long-term, community-based work in which men and boys play an important role.

With Finland's assistance, more than 60,000 people, about one third of whom are men and boys, have been provided

information on the adverse effects of FGM, and more than 15,000 women and girls have had access to FGM prevention and victim services.⁷ The work of civil society organisations has ensured that transition rites that respect the rights of women and girls have increased in number. In Somalia, UNFPA's work aims at changing laws and mindsets: in Puntland, FGM has been prohibited by law and religious leaders have worked to eliminate the practice.

Finland is known for its work to promote rights of persons with disabilities

Finland has become a significant global advocate of the rights of persons with disabilities. As president of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2021–2022, Finland supported the participation of organisations of persons with disabilities in decision-making.

With the support of Finland, the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) Multi-Partner Trust Fund has strengthened the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in developing countries, for example, resulting in aligning a total of 130 laws and policies with the Convention. The participation of organisations of persons with disabilities in the development of legislation has increased significantly as a result of these projects.

Finland has strengthened the capacity and opportunities of organisations of per-

sons with disabilities in developing countries to promote their rights in their own countries. With Finland's support, the International Disability Alliance has trained a total of 866 disability activists, 52 per cent of whom were women. Development cooperation of Finnish civil society organisations, such as Disability Partnership Finland, the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission and Fida, has promoted the inclusion of and accessibility for persons with disabilities and the status of sign language. 65 per cent of projects funded by the Abilis Foundation have strengthened grassroots organisations and networks of persons with disabilities and their participation in decision-making.

NEW INITIATIVE

Generation Equality brings together parties promoting equality

Generation Equality is the world's largest and most important campaign promoting gender equality, and Finland has been involved in its construction since 2021. Finland leads the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality, whose main objectives include the prevention and elimination of gendered online violence as proposed by Finland. Finland has also made monetary commitments to the Generation Equality campaign, totalling approximately EUR 150 million.



EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Kyrgyzstan ratifies the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

In 2019, Ravenstvo, a Kyrgyz organisation of women with disabilities achieved its goal when the Kyrgyz Republic ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which obliges signatory States to protect the rights of persons with disabilities. This success was the result of cooperation between Finnish and Central Asian disability activists, which began in the 1990s. Cooperation began with building a network of grassroots organisations of women with disabilities and strengthening their capacity in issues such as SRHR. Ravenstvo, a long-term partner of Disability Partnership Finland, Kynnys ry and the Abilis Foundation, led the long-term and systematic efforts of the local disability movement to promote accessibility and advocacy for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the country.

UN Women's results for 2018–2021

UN Women promotes gender equality and strengthens the human rights and status of women and girls globally. Between 2019 and 2021, Finland granted UN Women approximately EUR 48 million euros in core funding. This accounted for around 10 per cent of UN Women's core funding. This contribution made Finland the largest core funding provider in 2020–2021.

56

countries developed and implemented national equality plans

22

new countries adopted or strengthened legislation to combat violence against women

65

countries approved gender-responsive budgeting

69

countries improved access to support services for those who have experienced gender-based violence. A total of 2.7 billion girls live in these countries.

39

gender-responsive national development plans

20

countries drew up a national Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security

44

countries adopted legislation and policies on the economic empowerment of women. A total of 1.6 billion women and girls live in these countries.



Finland's efforts to exert influence have produced results

Finland is a leader in the work to change the EU's gender standards and structures with the European Commission. As a result of Finland's efforts to exert influence, this transformative approach was made a central part of the EU's gender action plan for 2021–2025. Finland is also a pioneer in country-level work: for example, in Nepal Finland has begun work together with UN Women to reform unequal social structures, and to combat gender-based violence with the help of storytelling.

More than **35 000** women wishing to become women leaders and political candidates strengthened their campaign and other skills



Education

Global situation

School attendance has increased but pupils do not learn sufficient basic skills in school

Currently, 91 per cent of school-aged children attend primary school. 72 per cent of children and young people complete basic education, and about half also receive upper secondary education. The share of out of school children and young people ① has halved between 2000 and 2020, but there are still more than 244 million who do not attend school. Gender equality in education has been strengthened. The share of girls attending school has grown particularly in Central and Southern Asia. Two-thirds of the world's countries have achieved gender parity in primary school participation, but only one in two countries has achieved this in lower secondary school and one in four in general upper secondary education.

The right of children with disabilities to education is still weakly realised. In the world's poorest countries, three in ten children with disabilities have not attended school at all, and one out of two of those who have attended school have dropped out already at primary school level. The development of an equitable and inclusive education system ② has been identified as a key objective of education reforms in an increasing number of countries. At the same time, opportunities to learn literacy in one's own mother tongue and participate in pre-primary education have also been strengthened.

In the poorest countries, pupils do not learn sufficient foundational skills in school. In sub-Saharan

Africa, 89 per cent of ten-year-olds do not understand or know how to read a simple written sentence. This learning poverty is linked with the quality of education. More competent and trained teachers are needed. ③ In sub-Saharan Africa, the share of trained teachers has fallen from 84 per cent to 69 per cent between 2000 and 2019.

Despite the challenges posed by the quality of teaching, the share of literate people has increased: in Southern Asia, only 59 per cent of young people were literate in 1990, but this share had already risen to 90 per cent by 2020.

However, education does not necessarily provide sufficient professional competence needed ④ in working life. In low-income countries, just over one per cent of 15–24 year-olds participate in vocational education and training. The corresponding share in Europe is 18 per cent.

The COVID-19 pandemic has deepened the learning crisis and exacerbated inequality in education. Over the past two years, 147 million children have lost a complete school year of their studies. It has been estimated that 24 million more children could fall outside the scope of education. Globally, learning poverty has increased from 57 per cent to 70 per cent in low and middle income countries. At the same time, the funding gap in education has increased as the resources available for public expenditure have decreased.



1

Finland defends the right to education

Finland advocates for the realisation of the right to quality basic and secondary education for all. Finland supports projects to improve educational opportunities of girls and children with disabilities. Finland also supports education as part of humanitarian assistance.

2

Finland improves inclusiveness of education systems

Finland strengthens the education systems of developing countries by supporting partner countries' education sector programmes together with other donors. Finland supports structural reforms to strengthen pre-primary education, mother tongue instruction, inclusive education and gender equality in education.

4

Finland supports opportunities for vocational education and training

Finland supports access to vocational education and training for persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls. Finland supports life skills among disadvantaged young people and literacy of young people and adults.

3

Finland strengthens teachers' competences and the quality of teaching

Finland supports teacher training and strengthening of teachers' professional status. Finnish support contributes to improving the capacity of schools and education authorities to provide quality basic and secondary education and vocational education and training.





Qualified teachers and functioning education systems

Finland contributes to solving the learning crisis.
Teachers play a key role – Finnish support has
strengthened their competences.

Finland actively participates in international cooperation to solve the learning crisis and supports partner countries in structural reforms in the education sector. The long-term strengthening of education systems has increased participation in basic and secondary education and the share of those who complete school in Finland's partner countries.

In Ethiopia, school improvement standards have been developed, and every school has its own school improvement plan focused on the quality of teaching and learning environments. In Mozambique, an increasing number of children have the opportunity to learn to read in their mother tongue. In Palestine, the education reforms have increased access to public pre-primary education, enhanced the demand for vocational education and training, and improved the labour market relevance of education. In Nepal, a national learning assessment system has been developed and a curriculum reform supported.

Developing teacher competence and

motivation is the most important individual factor influencing learning outcomes. The education reforms supported by Finland in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Palestine and Ukraine have among others improved the status of teachers, increased the number of female teachers and principals, and developed teacher continuous professional development and support systems.

With Finnish support, the structure of initial basic and secondary teacher education, as well as the content and coverage of teacher education curricula have improved in Mozambique and Myanmar. With the support of Finnish higher education institutions, the pedagogical competence of teacher educators and the research-based and practical nature of teacher education have been strengthened.

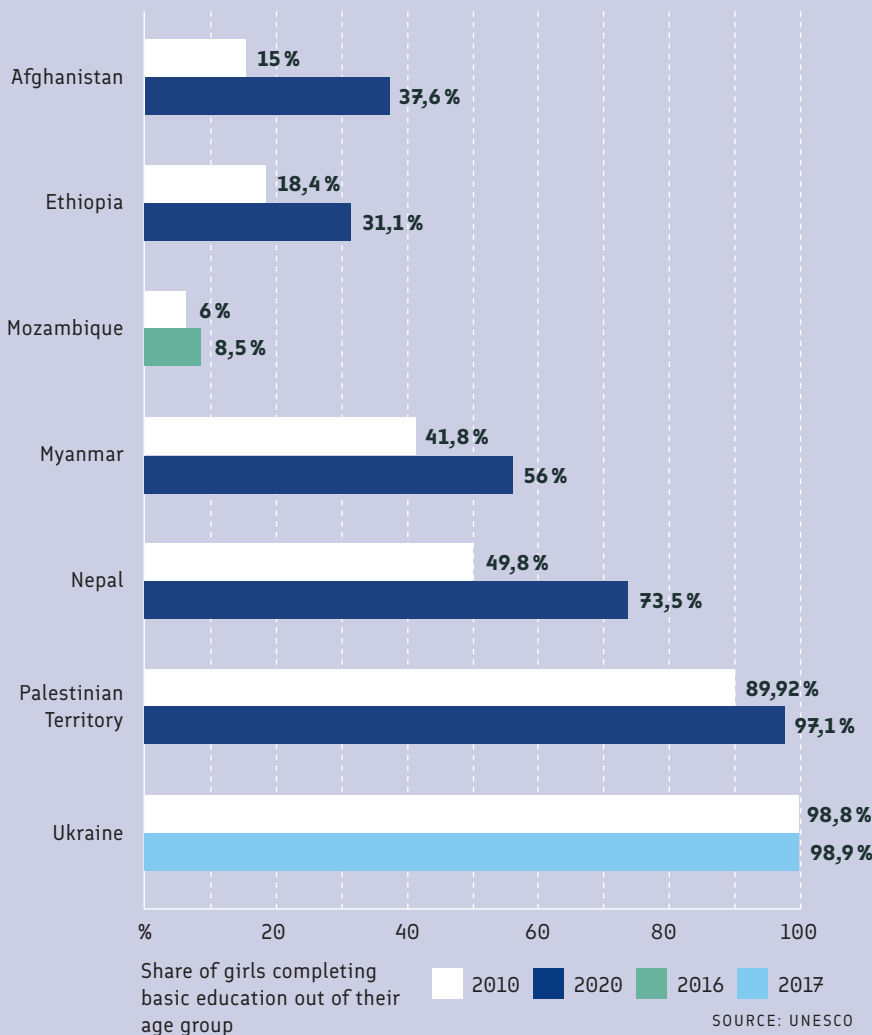
Additionally, the quality of teacher education is improving with support from the private sector. Finnfund's contribution to the South African Sparks school network has strengthened the

pedagogical competence and teaching methods of teachers in 20 schools.

Finn Church Aid's Teachers Without Borders programme sent 92 Finnish teachers to Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya, Myanmar, Palestine, Somalia and Uganda during 2019–2021 to mentor their colleagues. Programmes of Finnish civil society organisations have improved learning conditions and strengthened the competence of teachers and principals to adopt more pupil-centred practices. For example, the work of civil society organisations has supported inclusive education and education related to sexual and reproductive health and rights, health, entrepreneurship and human rights.

The COVID-19 pandemic closed schools, and for this reason, it was necessary to adapt Finland's cooperation by strengthening the distance education and technology skills of teachers. Digital learning has among others opened up new opportunities for developing teacher education and expanding its coverage, as teachers can also be reached remotely.

AN INCREASING NUMBER OF GIRLS COMPLETE BASIC EDUCATION IN FINLAND'S PARTNER COUNTRIES⁸



The sustainable development goal for education aims at all girls and boys completing free and equitable quality primary and secondary education by 2030. In addition to access, the completion rates also indicate participation and quality. In particular, Finland monitors the share of girls who have completed primary and lower secondary school in basic education.



Inclusive education

Inclusive education systems are open and equal for everyone. Children and young people with disabilities are not discriminated against, and everyone has the right to attend a local school. Inclusive schools are accessible and safe. Barriers to participation have been removed and everyone's learning is supported.

Finland's support has strengthened the competence of teachers

- A total of **25,400** teachers, half of whom were women⁹, have been trained in projects implemented by Finnish CSOs and higher education institutions in 2019–2021.
- Between 2019 and 2021, **160,800** teachers or principals received in-service training with Finland's bilateral support and special multilateral funding.¹⁰
- With the support of the Global Partnership for Education and Education Cannot Wait funds, **920,000** teachers received support and training for organising distance education in 2020–2021.
- A total of **6.25 million** teachers have been employed or trained with the support of the World Bank between 2018 and 2020, more than half of whom were women. Finland supports the World Bank in the development of teacher continuous professional development materials.

Finland's support has improved the quality of teaching and strengthened school systems:

- Finland has supported the reform of school systems in **28** partner countries¹¹
- The education sector programmes supported by Finland have developed the quality of education in **120,700** schools¹²
- As a result of projects coordinated by CSOs and the private sector, the capacity of **1,600** schools and educational institutions has improved¹³
- With Finland's support, the quality of teacher education has improved in **140** teacher education institutions and higher education institutions.¹⁴



Education for persons in the most vulnerable positions

With Finland's support, an increasing number of girls and persons with disabilities can attend school. Finland has also improved sanitation facilities in schools, and supported the provision of school meals and education in crisis situations.

Although more and more children participate in education, it is necessary to improve access to quality education, especially for girls and children with disabilities. The share of girls attending school is still smaller than that of boys, and only a small share of persons with disabilities receive an education.

With Finland's support, the opportunities of girls to participate in secondary education have improved.

For example, school toilets and water points have been built and rehabilitated in Nepal and girls' clubs that support school attendance have been initiated. Girls have also been taught how to make menstrual pads so that their school attendance will not be interrupted due to menstruation.

With the support of Finland, education systems have become more inclusive and barriers preventing the participation of children with disabilities have been reduced. Duty bearers, such as parents, teachers and principals have been trained. This has strengthened positive attitudes towards inclusion and the capacity of schools to accommodate learners with diverse needs. In Ethiopia, 625 schools have expanded into inclusive education resource centres, and the number of children with disabilities in schools within the school cluster has increased.

In a number of Finland's partner countries, acute crises as well as prolonged conflict and crisis situations have affected

school attendance. In 2019-2021, education projects assisted by Finland in conflict and crisis situations reached nearly 1.1 million children and young people, of whom 48 per cent were girls.¹⁵

In Myanmar, assistance is directed to ethnic areas in order to improve the right of children and young people belonging to ethnic minority groups to attend school and be taught in their mother tongue. Assistance has been provided in Lebanon to increase learning opportunities for Syrian refugee children and young people outside the school system. In addition, assistance was provided to allow disadvantaged Lebanese children who have dropped out of school to access education. In South Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia, Finnish organisations have supported vocational training and adult education of refugees. With assistance from Finland and other joint financing partners, renovation work was carried out 30 schools in Palestine, which were damaged during the war in Gaza in 2021.

Education is a human right. As part of the international community, Finland engages in political dialogue to contribute to the realisation of the equal right to education. Finland has expressed its position on protection of teaching in conflict and crisis situations, for example on the right of girls to attend school in Afghanistan.

When the COVID-19 pandemic closed schools, the global education funds Edu-

cation Cannot Wait and Global Partnership for Education, which Finland supports, provided assistance to organised distance education and to support the safe reopening of schools in 74 countries. The preliminary figures available from a few countries suggest that the number of pupils has decreased since the pandemic. Donors are now working to prevent the change from becoming permanent.

The pandemic has demonstrated the need to strengthen the resilience and preparedness of education systems. At the same time, it is important to remember that acquired literacy is a development result that will remain even if the circumstances change.

NEW INITIATIVE

Finnish expertise supports solutions to the learning crisis

FinCEED - The Finnish Centre of Expertise in Education and Development, which launched its activities in 2021, strengthens Finnish expertise in education and development. FinCEED's activities include training and recruiting experts for tasks related to supporting the education sector in partner countries. The centre's activities aim to increase Finland's impact and visibility in solving global education challenges and strengthen cooperation between actors in the field.



ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY FINLAND HAS IMPROVED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION, ESPECIALLY FOR GIRLS AND PERSONS IN DISADVANTAGED SITUATIONS

COOPERATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS 2019-2021:

Vocational and life skills training for

6 000

persons with disabilities, 56% of whom were women and girls¹⁶

Pre-primary and basic education for

780 000

children and young people, of whom 1,800 were children with disabilities and 48% were girls.¹⁷

Vocational skills, literacy, entrepreneurial skills and life skills to

135 000

young people and adults, 58% of whom were women and girls.¹⁸

FINNFUND'S INVESTMENT

12 000

students at the Sparks schools supported in grades 1–9 in South Africa. 56% of them are girls.

EDUCATION SECTOR PROGRAMMES SUPPORTED BY FINLAND AND BILATERAL SUPPORT

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, pre-primary, basic and secondary education reached approximately

62.5 million

students, of whom more than 600,000 were children and young people with disabilities.¹⁹

COVID-19 ASSISTANCE FROM THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION AND EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT IN 2020

100 million

pupils were able to continue their education during the pandemic. Of them, 48% were girls

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Literacy is improving in one's own mother tongue

A growing number of children are receiving instruction in their mother tongue. In 2019, Mozambique's Education sector programme supported by Finland expanded bilingual education to 1,017 new schools. Now, bilingual education is implemented in nearly 3,000 schools for approximately 500,000 pupils in grades 1–7.

Projects implemented by Finnish civil society organisations support mother tongue education of children belonging to ethnic and linguistic minorities. The Wycliffe Bible Translators project developed teaching materials in the Pokomo, Orma, Digo and Duruma languages in Kenya. The project trained 42 teachers to teach these languages, and approximately 3,400 children were given the opportunity to learn in their mother tongue.



Finland influences gender equality of education systems

Finland's position among the joint financing partners to Nepal's School Sector Development Programme provides Finland with direct contact with the country's Ministry of Education. Finland's policy dialogue aims to improve the opportunities of girls to attend school and increase the number of female teachers. Although structural changes are slow, the number of female teachers in secondary education has increased by almost 24 per cent over the past five years.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Finland's influencing has strengthened inclusive education in the World Bank

Finland and Finnish funded experts to the World Bank have been systematically working to promote inclusive education within the World Bank's education programme. At the Global Disability Summit in 2018, the World Bank made a commitment to make all its education sector projects inclusive by 2025. Inclusive education has become a central part of the World Bank's educational policy measures to respond to the learning crisis.



Economy and jobs

Global situation

Boosting development with sustainable business and innovations

Developing country economies grew steadily at the end of the last decade, but the COVID-19 pandemic caused a significant dip in growth, especially in least developed countries. Although economies are expected to recover to their growth path relatively soon, the pandemic has increased unemployment, poverty and inequality in developing countries.

There is an enormous need for decent jobs and livelihoods in developing countries. For example, in Africa, the working-age population will grow by about 20 million a year, and finding a sufficient livelihood is a significant challenge. There are not enough new jobs, and there are shortcomings in the quality of jobs in general.

The pandemic has affected in particular the rights of women, young people and those living in poverty to decent work and livelihoods.^① Women, young people and migrants are amongst those who often find employment in the informal sector and other sectors most affected by the economic crisis caused by the pandemic. It is estimated that there are still 13 million fewer women in the labour markets of developing countries than before the pandemic. Access to education and employment has become even more difficult for young people.

The pandemic has tested the resilience and sustainability of economies, international trade, the sustainability of public finances and the private sector of developing countries. Recovery will require long-term investments in industrialisation, diversification of economies and strengthening responsible business conduct and innovation in the private sector.^② Questions related to the digital, green and just transition are also highlighted in recovery efforts.

The international community, regional actors and governments,^③ together with the private sector, play a key role in advancing structural changes in economies. They promote responsible business, regional integration and sustainable trade and innovation.

An increasing number of consumers, financiers and partners require companies to act responsibly on human rights, the environment^④ and good governance all over the world. The extent to which countries have committed to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights has been uneven globally. However, during the monitoring period, countries such as Thailand, Kenya, Uganda and Pakistan have published National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights.



1

Finland supports decent work

Finland strengthens the opportunities of persons in the most disadvantaged situations to decent work, entrepreneurship and livelihoods. Finland's support increases employees' awareness of labour rights, improves the quality of jobs and creates jobs and livelihoods.

2

Finland promotes responsible business conduct and innovation activities

Finland supports the access of micro and small enterprises in developing countries to business support and financial services, provides companies with training on responsible business conduct and promotes the capacity of developing countries to create innovations, also with Finnish actors.

4

Finland improves the business environment in developing countries

Finland improves the business enabling environment, supports economic integration, strengthens the ability of the governments of developing countries to comply with international trade rules and promotes new know-how, technology and innovations in line with sustainable development.

3

Finland influences the international community's policies

Finland helps to improve the coherence of trade, investment and tax policies globally. Finland promotes the implementation of international standards for responsible business, such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Finland supports multilateral actors that create innovations, which benefit in particular women and young people.





Creating business activities and jobs in developing countries

Business and decent jobs created with Finland's support create sustainable economic development and stable societies.

The private sector in developing countries plays a key role in creating new jobs, entrepreneurship and livelihoods, and developing products and services for the needs of those living in poverty. A strong, responsible and innovative private sector supports sustainable economic development and societal stability.

Finland's support has helped to create private sector jobs, especially for women and young people, and improve the quality of jobs so that they are decent and more productive. Support for civil society has strengthened women's labour rights and their leadership in the workplace, promoted occupational health and safety, ensured maternity leave and prevented violence and harassment in the workplace. These results have reduced obstacles preventing women's employment in developing countries.

Finland has supported the business enabling environment of the private sector in developing countries and expanded and strengthened services for the private sector. The role of women in the economy

has been promoted with measures such as supporting the access of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises owned by women to business support services such as finance, training and networks. In addition, Finnfund's operations and development policy investments have been used to focus investments especially on companies owned or managed by women.

Development-financed forms of private sector assistance have produced innovations, new know-how, jobs and investments in developing countries. Innovation cooperation and business partnerships between developing countries and Finnish actors have played an important role. Sustainable investments in developing countries have been significantly increased through development policy investments. All of these have leveraged external financing parallel to Finnish financing.

Finland has also contributed to regional economic integration. For example, Trademark East Africa has streamlined regional trade connections in East

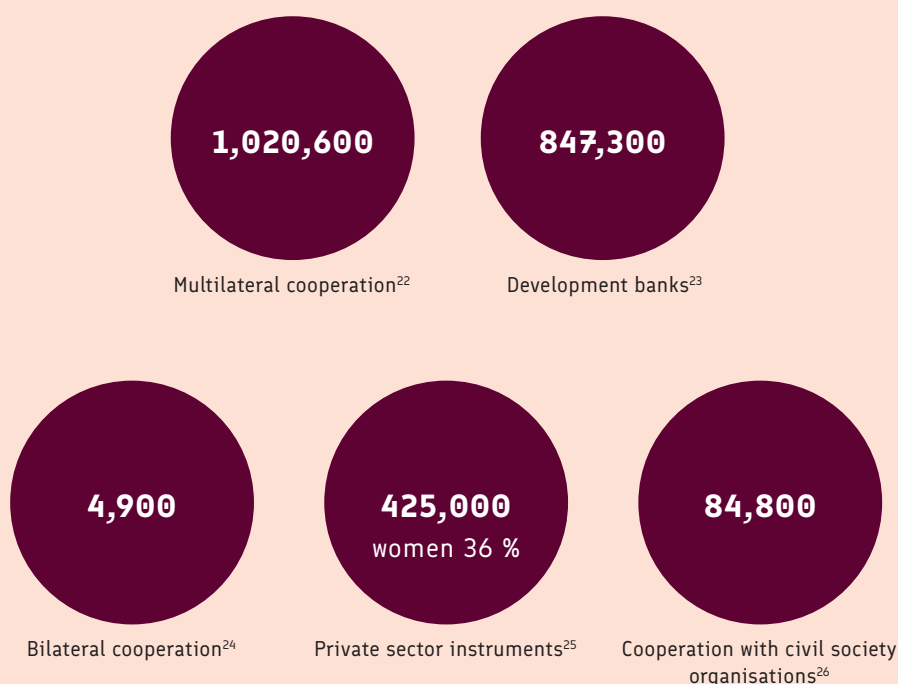
Africa, reducing trade costs. Multilateral trade and development organisations funded by Finland have strengthened the national and global business environment, improved trade policy expertise and contributed to sustainable industrial development in developing countries. Assistance to UNIDO resulted in 121 legislative or policy proposals to improve the business environment or economic integration in 2019–2021.²⁰

Finland's efforts to strengthen the economies of developing countries, create jobs and improve livelihoods were evaluated in 2021. An independent evaluation found that the activities have predominantly been meaningful and productive. Recommendations for further development included overall strategic management, comprehensiveness of financial instruments and providing more systematic support for partner countries transferring to commercial cooperation. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has taken steps to draw up a policy for the private sector and to improve cooperation.



CREATING JOBS WITH FINLAND'S SUPPORT²¹

Number of full-time equivalent jobs supported or created.



SOURCE: MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ENTERPRISES SUPPORTED BY FINLAND

Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries benefiting from business development services, including innovation support services, responsible business practices and funding to improve their business or enable it to grow.



SOURCE: MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EXAMPLES OF RESULTS

The ITC promoted women and youth entrepreneurship

In 2019–2021, the International Trade Centre (ITC), supported by Finland, helped micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries to create and maintain more than 56,000 jobs. In particular, the ITC supports the businesses owned by women and young people by providing training, developing value chains and networks, and strengthening the activities of export and investment support organisations. In 2019, the ITC estimated that its financing increased the value of company exports and investments to 11-fold.

EXAMPLES OF RESULTS

Responsible fish farming and good jobs in Zambia

Yalelo Zambia is a pioneer in responsible fish farming and one of the largest fish farmers in Africa. With Finnish development financier Finnfund's support, the company has been able to expand and develop its operations. The company currently employs more than a thousand people around Zambia. The company is also committed to improving the quality of jobs: with assistance from Finnfund and utilising Finnish WorkAhead technology, the company has conducted surveys in which employees have been able to give anonymous feedback and share their development ideas. At the same time, important information has been gathered on the importance of jobs with regard to the living standards of workers and their families.



Innovations and digitalisation

The digital solutions supported by Finland promote sustainable development and digital equality.

Finland has supported the innovation activities of developing countries. It has promoted stronger and more diverse economies and the creation of new solutions that support sustainable development.

Finland's bilateral and regional innovation programmes have strengthened innovation and start-up ecosystems in partner countries. The projects financed by Finland created 57 research, technology and innovation partnerships in developing countries.³² For example, joint programme of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Business Finland, Developing Markets Platform and its predecessor BEAM, have promoted the creation of such partnerships.

Finnish support has helped multilateral partners to develop and renew their own activities. Finland has actively supported innovation work carried out by UNICEF and UNFPA, which has led in particular to the creation of digital services related to education and sexual and reproductive health. UNICEF is currently

expanding its innovation programme promoting children's rights and has established two new innovation hubs focusing on finance and learning in Finland. Finland's investment in the Asian Development Bank's Ventures Fund supports the implementation of innovative climate technology solutions and digital solutions that promote the economic participation of women in Southeast and South Asia.

Finland has promoted digital equality and gender equality in global negotiations. Finland is a leader of the Action Coalition on Technology & Innovation for Gender Equality.

Support for a sustainable digital transition is increasingly visible not only in Finland's but also in the EU's cooperation with Africa and other developing regions. Finland has influenced the EU's priorities and the development of its operating methods and participates in the preparation of EU initiatives in Africa, Asia and Latin America through the new D4D Hub platform.

NEW INITIATIVE

UN Innovation Hubs in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area

Finland aims to strengthen its position as an internationally attractive centre for innovation activities and to promote Finnish expertise in UN work. In 2020, UN Global Pulse Finland, which plays a key role in the reform of UN innovation activities, began its activities in Finland. UN Global Pulse aims to use big data, artificial intelligence and foresight to benefit sustainable development. In 2022, UNICEF's Global Hubs for Innovative Learning and Finance will also open in Finland. Work by the United Nations Office for Project Services impact investment S3i programme office began in Helsinki in 2020 (for more information, see the section "Risk management").

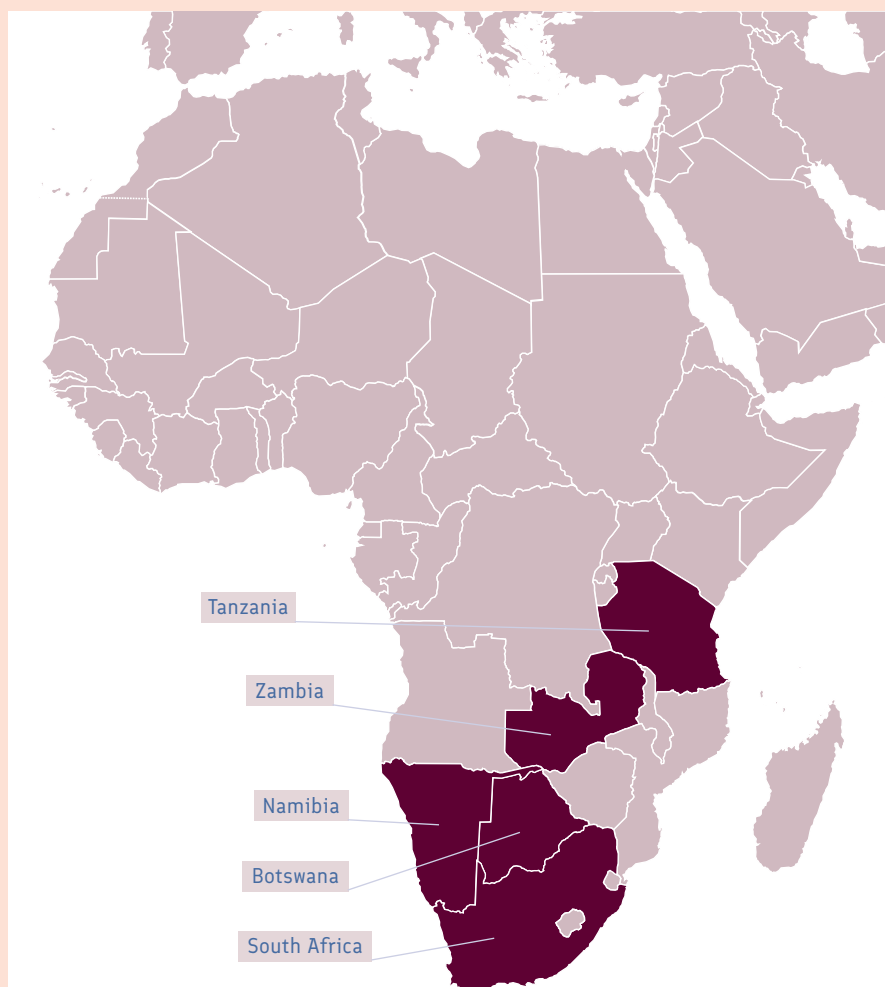
Training on responsible business conduct

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights have become a stronger part of Finnish private sector cooperation.

Companies play an important role in promoting the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In order to achieve these goals, it is important that companies also prevent and address the negative human rights impacts that may arise in their operations and value chains.

Finland has promoted the inclusion of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in funding to support Finnish private sector investments in developing countries. In 2019, Finnfund adopted a human rights policy that guides its work in identifying and managing risks related to human rights.

In 2019–2021, Finland financed training for more than 9,000 companies on decent work and responsible business conduct.³³ Training was provided by civil society organisations, Finnpartnership and bilateral projects in Zambia and Tanzania.



New solutions to support development

The Southern Africa Innovation Support Programme (SAIS2), supported by Finland, has promoted regional innovation cooperation in the Southern African Development Community's area. The programme has involved around 100 innovation support organisations both from SADC and outside the community, with joint projects focusing on five partner countries: Botswana, South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia.

With the help of the programme

- More than 1,400 jobs have been created or supported
- Business development services have been produced for more than 3,300 growth companies or entrepreneurs
- 22 new Research, Development and Innovation partnerships have been created between companies and education/research institutes
- The SADC innovation hub network (Southern Africa Innovation Collective) was launched as an independent actor in September 2021. It now has 23 members in seven countries.
- Partnerships between Finnish and Southern African growth companies and innovation hubs have been promoted through projects, training and visits.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Civil society organisations promoted responsible business conduct

Finnish and international civil society organisations are important partners in promoting responsible business conduct. For example, Finnwatch engaged in dialogue with 15 companies on human rights problems in supply chains in Thailand. The project had a positive impact on the responsible business conduct of companies that operate both in Europe and in Thailand. The KiOS Foundation supports projects aimed at preventing the negative environmental and human rights impacts of business activities in Uganda and Kenya. In 2020, an organisation supported by KiOS in Kenya helped win a court case against a polluting company which had caused serious health hazards to a local community.



Development financing based on loans and investments to include equality targets

According to the Development Policy Investment Plan, loan and investment type of development financing must include equality objectives. As a result of Finland's efforts to exert influence, the Ventures Fund under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is committed to promoting equality objectives in 75% of its investments in companies developing climate and environmental technology. The fund made seven investments in 2021, which all well exceeded their targets.



Democracy and peace

Global situation

The COVID-19 pandemic has further weakened democracy

A functioning democracy and rule of law are prerequisites for sustainable development. In democracies, the participation of citizens in decision-making is safeguarded, economic development is stable and environmental protection is more extensive.

Citizens around the world long for opportunities to participate and make their own voice heard. This has been recently illustrated by large demonstrations demanding democracy in authoritarian countries such as Belarus, Myanmar and Cuba.

Despite the demonstrations, global democratisation has been declining for a long time, and the COVID-19 pandemic has caused the situation to further decline. The last time the indicators of democracy were as low as they are now, was in 1989. Only thirty per cent of the world's population still live in a democratic country.

Civic space ① is also shrinking. Almost two billion people live in a country where civil society cannot function freely.

What is positive is that women's political participation has increased. The share of women MPs worldwide doubled from 11 per cent to 22 per cent between

1995 and 2015. By the beginning of 2022, this figure had increased to 26 per cent.

Developing countries do not have sufficient resources to bridge inequalities and develop public services and infrastructure. Their tax systems are often ineffective and most of the workforce and businesses operate in an informal economy. **Taxes ②** collected in low-income countries account for only 13 per cent of gross national income, compared with over 23 per cent in high-income countries.

In 2021, there were ongoing wars or armed conflicts in 46 countries. Some 150,000 people were killed in these conflicts, which is 13 per cent more than in the previous year. **Current conflicts ③** are complex and multidimensional. The number of conflicts between non-governmental actors has more than doubled since 2010.

Almost all of Finland's key partner countries are so-called fragile states and regions. These include Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Syria, Iraq, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Myanmar and Afghanistan. Finland's long-term partner country Nepal managed to transition away from the category of the most fragile countries in 2020.



1

Finland supports civil society

Finland supports the participation of women and persons in vulnerable situations in decision-making and promotes freedom of expression, assembly and organisation. Finland promotes an independent media and the protection of human rights defenders.

2

Finland improves public services

Finland supports fair and effective taxation to fund public services. Finland improves the ability of its development cooperation partner countries to collect their own public funding.

3

Finland strengthens peace processes

Finland supports the safety and welfare of civilians living in countries recovering from conflict and improves the opportunities of women, young people and persons with disabilities to influence peace and security issues. Finland's work promotes democracy and the rule of law.





Democracy and the development of rule of law

Finland reinforces the pluralism of societies:
with Finnish support, women and civil society have been
included in societal decision-making.

Finland promotes the implementation of fundamental and human rights, democracy and the rule of law as an integral part of foreign policy. Work on these themes is implemented nationally, at the EU level and internationally.

In recent years, Finnish democracy work has focused on safeguarding the political participation of women and the work and operating conditions of civil society. In 2019–2021, UN Women has supported the participation of nearly 24,500 women leaders and candidates in political life.³⁴ In Tanzania, as a result of cooperation between Finland and UN Women, female parliamentarians have received the courage to bring forward important issues related to gender equality in Parliament.

With the help of work by civil society, Finland has improved not only people's opportunities to participate but also Finland's other objectives, such as the promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination. Many Finnish civil society organisations are carrying out important work to defend human rights, civil society space and freedom of expression. Finland places particular emphasis on the pluralism of civil society organisations.

For example, in 2021, 159 organisations of persons with disabilities in developing countries were assisted through Disability

Partnership Finland, which represents eight Finnish organisations of persons with disabilities, and the Abilis Foundation established by persons with disabilities. Of these, 14 were organisations founded by women with disabilities and organisations promoting the equality of women and girls. This support has promoted the work of disability activists in developing countries and their ability to demand their rights. Participation in politics by persons with disabilities is essential for non-discrimination to become a reality.

Finland also supports democratisation through other international actors, such as International IDEA, the Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. In Myanmar, Finland and International IDEA have worked together to strengthen the expertise of different parties and organisations on the interlinkages between the Constitution, peace and the division of powers. This expertise will be needed when power is transferred to a civilian administration in due course.

In recent years, strengthening of legal systems and supporting freedom of the press have played a smaller role in Finland's democracy work as a whole. Even so, Finland has carried out long-term work, for instance, in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan that have succeeded in strengthening the structures of their national legal aid systems,

while increasing the accessibility and quality of legal aid services.

Finland's strong international support to democracy was also manifested during its EU Presidency in 2019, when the EU Council adopted its conclusions on democracy and renewed its commitment to democracy. Following on from these, a new EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy was published in 2020, which also emphasises the role of the rule of law and international cooperation.

NEW INITIATIVE

The Rule of Law Centre brings together the sector's actors

Established in 2021, The Rule of Law Centre brings together top expertise, produces information and strengthens Finland's cooperation on democracy and the rule of law in developing countries. The aim is to make the expertise and experience of the rule of law in Finland available to Finland's partner countries. Potential beneficiaries include authorities and institutions, national and international organisations and other parties that need expertise in the field.



Results of democracy and the rule of law work in 2019–2021

With Finland's support

3 600

civil society organisations from developing countries promoted themes important to Finland³⁵

170 000

public or elected officials strengthened their skills in public administration³⁶

5 705 000

people, 57% of whom were women, received legal aid³⁷

68 000

human rights defenders, journalists and trade union activists were able to continue their work³⁸



Finland's broad concept of democracy

Finland's work to promote peaceful and democratic development of societies is based on a broad concept of democracy in which human rights, rule of law, freedom of expression, good governance and the eradication of corruption are seen as important, interdependent elements of democracy.

Kenyan provincial administrations improved their services

In 2010, with the adoption of a new Constitution, a provincial-based administrative system was created in Kenya. Finland has supported the development of financial administration of the provinces and actions to increase the participation of citizens in the planning and supervision of provincial activities. As a result of participation by citizens, the provinces have improved their water, education and health services throughout the country. Finland's assistance has been channelled through the World Bank, UNDP and civil society organisations.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Finland supports human rights defenders

Supporting human rights defenders is an essential part of Finland's human rights based foreign and security policy. Finland complies with and requires other states to comply with international human rights regulations and to protect and support the activities of human rights defenders. For example, the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT) supported by Finland, works to end torture and ill-treatment, to assist victims and to help those who defend human rights. In 2021, the organisation supported 869 human rights defenders and 78 human rights organisations in 70 countries. In 2019–2021, OMCT and its partners were able to release 280 human rights defenders from arbitrary imprisonment.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

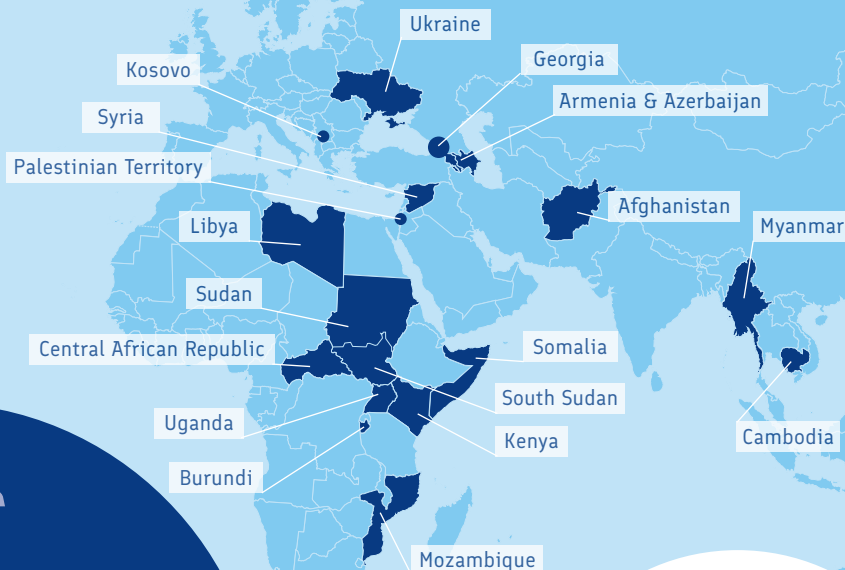
Demo Finland supported dialogue between political parties in developing countries

Constructive dialogue between political parties strengthens trust and facilitates the peaceful reconciliation of conflicts. In 2019–2022, Demo Finland has supported multi-party dialogues in its seven partner countries. In Zambia, women's organisations of political parties have established cross-party discussion and cooperation forums, which have increased the joint campaigning by political parties in favour of political participation by women. Demo Finland's programmes reach approximately 1,200–2,000 politicians a year, and representatives from 119 different parties participated in its activities in 2021.



PEACE PROCESSES SUPPORTED BY FINLAND

In 2019–2021, Finland supported inclusive peace processes in 20 countries affected by violent conflicts. Peace building activities have been implemented by Finnish civil society organisations, such as the Crisis Management Initiative, Finn Church Aid and the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission.⁴⁰



A stronger role for women in peace processes

Training and regional networking supported by Finland will improve the opportunities of women to participate as mediators in North Africa and the Middle East. In Syria, Finland has promoted the participation of women in the peace process by supporting the work of the Women's Advisory Board (WAB). With the support of negotiation training, WAB has succeeded in forming and highlighting common stances.

In 2019–2021, Finnish support ensured that

6.78 km²

an area equivalent to 970 UEFA-standard football fields, were cleared of mines.⁴¹

Peacebuilding

In particular, Finland has strengthened the participation of women and young people in peace processes. Broad participation contributes to achieving lasting peace.

Finland's conflict resolution work is implemented bilaterally, as a member of the European Union and by supporting the efforts of the UN and regional organisations, such as the African Union.

In Somalia, Finland provides financing for the reconstruction of the country after its prolonged conflict. With Finland's support, the social agreement between citizens and the state has been strengthened and a plan for Somalia's national reconciliation process has been formed. In 2021, nearly

one hundred groups trained with Finnish assistance participated in reconciliation processes and civil dialogue in local communities. The participants included women's and young people's groups as well as traditional religious leaders.

In Myanmar, Finland has assisted peacebuilding to resolve the country's civil war which has lasted for over 70 years through the Joint Peace Fund, the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission and Crisis Management Initiative. Finnish support has improved trust, willingness to negotiate and engagement in dialogue between the parties. The official peace process was terminated as a result of the 2021 coup d'état, but unofficial negotiations have managed to reconcile tensions locally without violence. The participation of women and young people has been

supported throughout the process. In 2021, 37 per cent of those who participated in various negotiations supported by the Peace Facility were women.

Finland acts in the Palestinian Territory together with the European Commission Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department ECHO and ten EU countries. Finland finances a programme that addresses the humanitarian protection needs and strengthens the conditions for development of Palestinian communities in Israeli-controlled Area C. The programme has managed to prevent destruction of Palestinian infrastructure and human rights violations. Nearly 50,000 people benefited from the programme in 2020.

The equality perspective emphasised by Finland is also realised in cooperation with



EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Finland helps victims of conflicts

Finland has emphasised the better consideration of victims' status and measures against impunity in conflicts. Ignoring people's suffering causes injustice and may lead to a new conflict.

Finland has supported the International Criminal Court's Trust Fund for Victims since 2004.

In recent years, support has focused on helping victims of sexual and gender based violence.

In 2020, the Trust Fund for Victims supported 1,105 peace-building events in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These brought together a total of nearly 20,000 people.

The aim of the events was to prevent the emergence of new violence by addressing the underlying causes behind past grievances.

international organisations. In 2019-2021, UN Women used Finnish assistance to support 26 countries in the preparation of the 1325 National Action Plans. The programme facilitates the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.³⁹

Finland has assisted the African Union from 2009 onwards by training mediators and setting up the Union's mediation support unit and FemWise-Africa, the Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation. Finland also supports the work of the UN Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict in combating sexual violence in armed conflicts. Thanks to the work of the UN Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, the promotion of accountability in cases of conflict related sexual violence was incorporated into eight UN peacekeeping missions.

Fair and effective taxation

The expansion of the tax base has provided additional resources to developing countries with which to develop society.

Fair and effective taxation helps developing countries to finance their public services and expenditure, to provide more equal services and to combat corruption. For example, the Finnish Tax Administration has provided expert assistance to Tanzania's Tax Administration. The pilot project, which improved the efficiency of tax audits, increased the capital city's taxable income by up to 15 per cent. These additional funds can be used to finance health care, education and road construction.

In 2021, Finland's Ministry for Foreign Affairs published the tax responsibility principles, which aim to ensure that companies supported by development cooperation funds operate in a tax-responsible manner. Finnfund, a development financier, reformed its

own tax policy already in 2018. On the basis of the policy, Finnfund assesses that the company follows responsible tax practices before funding decisions are made, ensuring that conditions related to responsible taxation and reporting are included in funding agreements.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

More tax revenue for developing countries

With support from Finland, Tax Inspectors Without Borders initiative (TIWB), established by the UN and the OECD, has strengthened the funding base of developing countries and helped collect more than USD 860 million in additional tax revenue to finance social services in developing countries – especially in Africa. The tax revenue target was exceeded manifold.

The number of registered taxpayers increased in 12 countries where the World Bank has tax programmes. Finland supports the activities of the World Bank.



Climate and natural resources

Global situation

Climate change and biodiversity loss endanger sustainable development

The impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss are increasingly felt and threaten the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in developing countries.

The latest **climate and environmental reports ①** by the scientific community are becoming increasingly concerning. Several countries have increased the level of ambition of their climate targets, but implementation might fall short of expectations. The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere continues to increase despite the temporary reduction in greenhouse gas emissions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Due to climate change, **the number and intensity of extreme weather events ②** have increased. In 2020, approximately 30 million people had to leave their homes at least temporarily due to weather and climate-related disasters.

Climate change also has a significant impact on water resources and food security, which are prerequisites for all development. The global coverage of **water supply ③** is increasing slowly despite population growth. Water is often the basis for transboundary cooperation, but sometimes it is also a

subject of controversy and an instrument in armed conflicts.

There are major regional differences in the attainment of **food security ④**: for example, the number of children suffering from chronic malnutrition has decreased everywhere except in Africa. Nearly all countries have developed a national pathway to transform the food system more sustainable.

The **area of forests ⑤** associated with protected areas and sustainable use plans has increased and now covers more than half of the world's forests. The protection of forest ecosystems is one of the few objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which has already been achieved. However, deforestation is still continuing globally, but at a slower pace than before.

Solar and wind power are the most affordable **energy sources ⑥** in many places, providing off-grid communities and businesses with improved access to electricity. While billions of people still rely on solid fuels for cooking and heating their homes, with significant adverse health and environmental impact, clean cooking and heating solutions are becoming more widely available.



1

Finland promotes stronger climate and environment action

Finland supports climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as protection of the environment and circular economy. Finland works to accelerate climate and environmental solutions in the private sector and promotes the transition to low emission, climate resilient and biodiversity sustaining societies.

2

Finland develops weather and warning services

Finland enhances weather and climate services and early warning systems in developing countries with the help of Finnish expertise and technology. These enable developing countries themselves to provide high-quality weather and warning services.

3

Finland improves access to safe water and sanitation

Finland supports water supply, sanitation and hygiene behaviour in rural areas. In peace mediation, water diplomacy is used to prevent, mitigate and resolve natural resource conflicts. Transboundary water cooperation incorporates security, water, agriculture and energy perspectives in a way that benefits all parties.

4

Finland promotes better food systems

Finland improves the land rights of smallholder farmers and increases opportunities to participate in food value chains. Finland's assistance strengthens food systems in developing countries, improves their food and nutrition security and increases their livelihood opportunities.

5

Finland supports the sustainable management of forests

Finnish support strengthens the sustainable management of forests and maintains biodiversity. Finland promotes the implementation of climate and environmental agreements and helps develop stronger forest inventories and information systems in order to ensure better management and protection of natural resources.

6

Finland promotes the use of renewable energy

Finland promotes the low emission transition from fossil fuels to affordable and sustainable renewable energy. Local solutions supported by Finland enhance energy self-sufficiency of communities and increase resilience.





Climate resilient and low emission development

State-of-the-art Finnish technology and expertise help countries prepare for the impacts of climate change.

Climate finance is one of the ways Finland bears global responsibility and an obligation of the UN's climate agreements. International climate finance supports the low emission development of developing countries and their adaptation to climate change.

Most of Finland's public international climate finance is channelled through development banks, multilateral organisations and climate funds. Through its work on the boards, Finland has contributed to ensuring that banks and multilateral actors pursue the objectives of the Paris Agreement and that their climate projects also promote human rights, gender equality and non-discrimination.

Development financing in the form of loans and investments has promoted the deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency, thus mitigating climate change. This has also accelerated the implementation of climate solutions in the private sector. Cooperation with state institutions and universities has increased climate expertise in developing countries. Civil society organisations have supported, for example, the climate resilient cultivation methods of village communities and the diversification of livelihoods.

Finland is reaching its target of balanced distribution of grant-based mitigation and adaptation finance recorded in the Government Programme. The share of adaptation finance has been increased

with recent investments in multilateral funds, which have improved millions of people's chances of coping with the adverse effects of climate change.

For example, more than 16 million people had benefitted from the adaptation measures supported by the Least Developed Countries Fund LDCF by 2020. In addition, the new projects under way and approved in 2021 will benefit more than 8 million people. Thanks to the Adaptation Fund AF, the vulnerability of more than 10 million people to the impacts of climate change had decreased by 2021. The projects approved by the Green Climate Fund GCF by 2021 will improve the climate resilience of more than 588 million people.

Finland plays a more prominent role than previously in international discussions on adaptation finance. For example, Finland was involved in the establishment of the Champions Group on Adaptation Finance, which promotes adaptation finance and includes 11 countries, the EU Commission and the African Development Bank.

An important part of Finland's support for developing countries is work to improve their weather, climate and early warning systems. In 2019-2021, the Finnish Meteorological Institute improved the capacity of a total of 48 national meteorological and hydrological services or other organisations in 12 countries. As a result of cooperation, improved weather

and climate services and early warning systems will indirectly benefit more than 500 million people. Finland is also funding the multilateral fund CREWS, which has improved the capacity of 60 least developed countries or small developing island states to face climate risks and introduce early warning services.

NEW INITIATIVE

Action Plan for Climate Smart Foreign Policy

In 2019, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs drew up an Action Plan for Climate Smart Foreign Policy which mainstreams climate change into all activities of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The objective of national climate neutrality by 2035 set out in the Government Programme has given Finland credibility in encouraging other countries to pursue ambitious goals through climate diplomacy. An example of this is the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action established at Finland's initiative, which nearly 80 countries has joined. Finnish embassies actively communicate about Finnish climate solutions and expertise.



EMISSION REDUCTIONS ACHIEVED WITH FINNISH SUPPORT

Expected cumulative emission reduction (MtCO₂e)

A	All projects	
	GCF 2021:	1 980
	GEF 2021:	1 446
	GEF 2020:	1 251
	NDF 2021:	81

B	Ongoing projects	
	AfDB 2019:	385
	GCF 2019:	324

C	New projects	
	ADB Ventures 2021:	1,8
	NDF 2020:	0,145
	NDF 2019:	0,052
	EEP 2020:	0,105
	EEP 2019:	0,16

Achieved cumulative emission reduction (MtCO₂e)

F	All projects	
	EEP 2010-2021:	1,9
	EU 2018-2020:	57,4
	EU 2013-2019:	28,2
	NDF 2021:	70

G	Ongoing projects	
	GCF 2021:	54
	GCF 2019:	48
	IFAD 2021:	59

Expected annual emission reduction (MtCO₂e)

D	All projects	
	IFC-Finland 2020:	0,575

E	Ongoing projects	
	EEP 2020:	0,434
	EEP 2019:	0,427
	E5P 2020:	1,1

Achieved annual emission reduction (MtCO₂e)

H	Ongoing projects	
	ADB Ventures 2021:	0,126
	Finnfund 2020:	0,177
	Finnfund 2019:	0,135
	AfDB 2021:	1,066
	AfDB 2020:	1,636
	AfDB 2019:	0,678
	IDA 2021:	11,6
	IDA 2018-2020:	28,4
	EEP 2021:	0,155
	EU 2020:	0,921
	EU 2019:	0,799

I	New projects	
	ADB 2021:	17,807
	ADB 2020:	19,325
	NCF 2021:	0,46
	NCF 2019:	0,055

Finland's annual greenhouse gas emissions are approximately 50 MtCO₂e.

The ways to report on emission reductions vary between organisations. The most common way is to report the cumulative expected emission reduction over the entire life cycle of projects. The estimate might cover either all projects regardless of their implementation stage, ongoing projects or new projects that have received a funding decision during the reporting year (reporting methods A-C). Another method is to examine the estimated annual emission reduction potential (methods D-E). On the other hand, achieved emission reductions can be

reported cumulatively (methods F-G) or annually (method H). Another method is the average annual reduction achieved during the life cycle of completed projects (method I). The different methods are not comparable and the amounts cannot be added together. In addition, the reporting practices of organisations might vary from year to year and the reported figures can overlap. For example: Projects financed by the GCF are implemented by several organisations that also receive direct funding, such as the AfDB, GEF and IFAD.

Weather and warning services to Vietnam

Vietnam will be particularly affected by the adverse effects of climate change. Finland has supported Vietnam in the reform of weather observation, forecasting and warning service systems. Vietnam has introduced use of state-of-the-art Finnish technology, such as the Vaisala weather radar and lightning detection network as well as the SmartMet weather information system developed by the Finnish Meteorological Institute. Thanks to modern equipment and systems and the associated comprehensive training, Vietnam National Meteorological and Hydrological Administration is able to provide timely and high-quality weather and warning services. In particular, it is now possible to prepare for tropical storms and heavy rainfall at an earlier stage.

Community warning systems for Nepal

The Finnish Red Cross development cooperation programme has promoted community-based disaster preparedness and created early warning systems in which community residents and volunteers convey warnings using different methods.

For example, in the flood-prone areas of Morang and Sunsari in Eastern Nepal, the risks and needs of communities were assessed in cooperation with Nepal's Red Cross and the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology of Nepal. The ready, customised warning systems cover almost 40,000 people. While the operating models for these systems vary, they usually include a combination of weather services and community monitoring, such as water level gauges, on the basis of which local groups alert communities and authorities.



EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Bringing land administration to the digital age

Between 2011 and 2021, more than 20 million land parcels have been registered in Ethiopia using a method developed by Finland.

The official land certification system increases transparency, forces officials to act in accordance with the regulations and reduces conflicts related to land rights. Most of the parcels are registered to both spouses.

Secured land rights encourage farmers to invest in sustainable agricultural production. The project's support has also increased education and training in the land use sector. More than 300 young people, 28 per cent of whom are women, have graduated from the first vocational training in rural surveying in Ethiopia developed by the project.

In addition, 53 people have graduated from the Master's degrees programme tailored for public officials.

IFAD'S RESULTS IN 2020

IFAD, which is supported by Finland, is the UN's International Fund for Agricultural Development.

128 million

PEOPLE REACHED

23,4 million

FINANCIAL SERVICES FOR 23.4 MILLION PEOPLE

1,5 million

MEMBERS OF FARMERS' ORGANISATIONS HAVE RECEIVED SUPPORT

1,7 million

HECTARES OF CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

3,7 million

PEOPLE TRAINED IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

73 800

IMPROVED LAND OWNERSHIP FOR 73,800 PEOPLE

560 000

IMPROVED IRRIGATION ON 560 000 HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

SOURCE: IFAD



Bringing a gender perspective to food security

In 2020–2022, Finland acted as co-chair in the UN World Food Security Committee's negotiations, during which guidelines were created for mainstreaming the gender perspective in food security and nutrition work. The guidelines can be used to identify critical drivers of change in order to empower women and girls and to end structural discrimination. At the same time, information is shared on concrete methods and good practices that improve food security.

Better nutrition and sustainable food systems

The support received by smallholder farmers has improved the food security of families and diversified their diets.

Sustainable food systems guarantee food security and good nutrition for everyone as well as livelihoods for food system actors without adverse impacts on the environment.

Finland improves food security and nutrition mainly through multilateral organisations. The International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD, supported by Finland, has provided better food security for 128 million people by improving the sustainable agriculture practices and

market access of smallholder farmers. The World Bank's nutrition and health programmes reached about 450 million people between 2019 and 2021.

Finland also improves the sustainability of food systems through international policy dialogue. For example, Finland's initiative to expand school meals has already inspired more than 70 countries to participate.

Finland's support through bilateral projects and civil society organisations has improved food security and business opportunities for 578 000 people. In Ethiopia, more than 4,000 women and young people as well as 63 cooperatives have been provided with loans and training. This

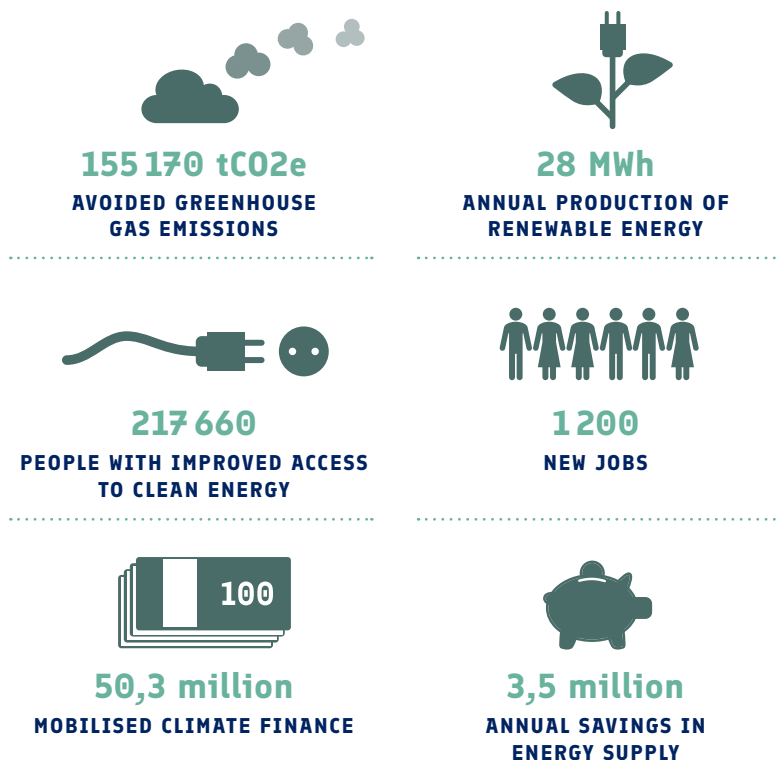
has made it possible to diversify livelihoods and start businesses.

Food and Forest Development Finland (FFD), which focuses on the development of agriculture and forestry, has created the Building Resilience tool, which supports the adaptation of smallholder farmers to the impacts of climate change already in ten countries.

Agriculture is a major employer, which is why it is a focus of investments. In 2019–2020, Finnfund's investments in agriculture benefitted 3.5 million people of whom 84 per cent were women. 57 per cent of the investments made by the Finn Church Aid's FCA investment company focused on agriculture.



RESULTS OF THE EEP PROJECT IN 2021



The African Energy and Environment Partnership Program (EEP) supports start-ups, especially women-led businesses, in the development of energy entrepreneurship in 15 countries in Southern and East Africa. EEP Africa was established by Finland in 2010 and is currently managed by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF).

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Solar power improves the quality of teaching in the West Bank

IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, supports a project in the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza to increase the energy independence of communities in the fragile environment. In 2020-2023, 500 schools will be equipped with solar panels in the West Bank to prevent blackouts from disrupting teaching. Any surplus electricity will be fed into the public power grid. Solar power reduces operating costs by 80 per cent allowing schools to use savings to improve the quality of teaching. The project is a development policy investment by the Finland-IFC blended finance climate fund.

Energy self-sufficiency and climate change mitigation

Finland's support has provided millions of people with access to clean energy solutions. Finland also coordinates with development banks to phase out financing to fossil energy.

Finland's assistance in the energy sector is mainly channelled through multilateral development banks, Finnfund and climate funds.

Development banks support the transition of developing countries to a low emission economy by providing technical assistance to reform energy and climate regulations. Development banks finance

both public and private sector investments in energy production, transmission and distribution. Financing from development banks is needed to mitigate the risks associated with private investment in fragile states or in other difficult operating environments. Through multilateral funding, Finland has contributed to improved clean energy access for 94 million people in 2020-2021.

Finland and other like-minded countries have contributed to phasing out financing to fossil fuel investments by development banks. Finland also emphasises the just transition in fossil fuel-dependent countries, minimising negative

impacts on communities in and economies of developing countries.

Local renewable energy solutions supported by Finland have increased the energy self-sufficiency of communities. Thanks to the support, communities have been able to secure health, food and transport services even in emergency conditions, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters and crises. The Finland Ukraine Trust Fund has built local technical capacity in energy efficiency and heat supply and increased cooperation with Finnish companies.



EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Handwashing with water and soap in Nepal

The Far West Water Programme funded by Nepal, Finland and the EU, improved safe water supply access to nearly 245,000 people in remote mountain villages in 2019–2021.

In the programme, the use of water resources was planned comprehensively, taking into account needs for different uses and user groups.

Rural communities adopted healthier behaviours, such as those related to menstrual hygiene management and handwashing with water and soap. More than 7,000 households experienced behavioural change, for example washing their hands before cooking and after going to the toilet.

Local ownership increased during the project. By the end of 2021, municipalities funded the programme by EUR 8.2 million and the local communities contributed EUR 10.9 million.

PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Number of people who have benefited



WATER SUPPLY

262 700⁴²



SANITATION

72 200⁴³



WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION IN SCHOOLS

210*⁴⁴

COOPERATION INVOLVING CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

1 556 500⁴⁵

544 600⁴⁶

490*⁴⁷

BILATERAL COOPERATION

241 885 400⁴⁸

746 136 100⁴⁹

2 674 100⁵⁰

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

*The water supply and sanitation of an individual school often impacts the lives of hundreds of pupils.

SOURCE: MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Water supply, sanitation and water diplomacy

Finland's support has provided access to safe water and sanitation for millions of people. With water diplomacy, Finland prevents, mitigates and resolves water related tensions and conflicts.

Climate change alters hydrological cycle causing varying changes in water resources (droughts and floods). Therefore, preventing, mitigating and resolving conflicts related to shared waters will be increasingly important in the future.

Finland is a valued pioneer in international water policy and diplomacy. Finland initiated the UN Water Convention on transboundary watercourses and supports its widespread adoption and application.

Finland also considers water diplomacy to be preventive peace mediation, as the countries with appropriate transboundary water cooperation do not enter into conflict with one another.

Finland's results in bilateral water cooperation are still significant, but allocations to water are decreasing, which will lead to declining results in future. Climate change will inevitably exacerbate the demand for future involvement in the water sector.

Finland's cooperation in the water sector continues mainly in the rural Ethiopia and Nepal, where 1.5 million people gained access to at least basic level water supply with Finnish support in 2019–2021. During that same period, around half a million people built sanitation facilities at their

homes with Finnish support. In addition, water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities were built in 700 schools and health centres. The projects drew special attention to the needs of persons with disabilities and gender equality.

Finland supports each community's own active approach in sanitation. Water resources management emphasises long-term planning, empowerment of women and girls, inclusion of and ownership by communities and equal treatment of people.

Finland also provides assistance through core funding to development cooperation in the water sector implemented by multilateral organisations. However, Finland does not directly participate in implementation of these programmes.

LAND AREA BROUGHT UNDER SUSTAINABLE USE

Land area brought under sustainable use in 2019–2021, hectares



7 196 000

COOPERATION WITH
CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANISATIONS⁵³

335 100

PRIVATE SECTOR
COOPERATION⁵⁶

165 000

BILATERAL
COOPERATION⁵⁴

103 150 000

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FUND
(GEF) AND INTERNATIONAL
FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)⁵⁷

167 300

UN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION FAO⁵⁵

108 072 000

EUROPEAN UNION⁵⁸

SOURCE: MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

The abundance of iconic species indicates biodiversity

Finland supports the protection of rhinos, elephants and lions in East Africa. The assistance granted to the WWF has contributed to a more efficient management of protected areas, improved livelihoods of local communities and prevented damage caused by wild animals.

Poaching is a major problem in East Africa. Just four years ago, Ugandan, Kenyan and Tanzanian authorities did not believe that poaching could be eradicated completely. However, at the end of 2021, it was already possible to set a target for the complete eradication of poaching in protected areas.

In 2020, for the first time in 35 years no rhinos were poached in Kenya. The number of rhinos in the area has increased by 250 individuals and the number of elephants by 10,000 in 2018–2021.

Sustainable forest management

Finnish support has increased the area covered by sustainably managed forests. Forest data online tool created with the help of Finland is used in more than 150 countries.

Finland continues to be known for its cooperation in the forest sector in many developing countries. In Tanzania, projects supported by Finland have promoted adaptation to climate change by expanding the area of natural forests managed by communities, balancing the water cycle and improving people's livelihoods.

Finnish civil society organisations have helped in promoting the implemen-

tation of land rights in Nepal, India and Brazil. Finland was involved in influencing decision-makers to include decisions that strengthen land tenure by indigenous and local populations in the Glasgow Forest Declaration and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

Finnish support has ensured that the total area of forests and other land areas used in a sustainable manner has grown. Forest areas have increased through the work of civil society organisations, but they have decreased in bilateral cooperation when many of the projects have ended.

Finnfund's investments have produced new FSC certified plantation forests and sustainably managed natural forests.

Finnfund is one of the few development impact investors that make commercial investments in the forest sector, and it is therefore a pioneer in the sector.

In total, over 350,000 people have benefitted from Finland's forest sector assistance in 2019–2021, and at least 34 per cent of these people were women and girls.⁵¹ In addition, nearly 62,000 people or small businesses have been included in the value chains of forest products.⁵²

The further development of existing forest management planning, data collection and reporting tools created in cooperation with the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation FAO has continued. The Internet service already has 30,000 users in more than 150 countries.



Humanitarian assistance

Global situation

The global humanitarian situation is deteriorating at a record rate

The world's humanitarian situation is worse than ever before. In recent years, the need for emergency assistance has grown exceptionally rapidly.

The main reason for this change has been the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused the worst humanitarian crisis in 50 years. The pandemic also escalated other ongoing crises and made the delivery of assistance more difficult and expensive.

In addition to the pandemic, the need for humanitarian assistance increased due to armed conflicts and their escalation, including in Afghanistan and Ethiopia. The situation also deteriorated because of natural disasters and prolonged drought caused by climate change, in places such as the Horn of Africa. In 2022, the overall picture became even darker as Russia illegally invaded Ukraine and global food security weakened.

As a result, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance, ❶ such as urgent health services, food, clean water, shelter or protection, has more than doubled in just a few years. While in December 2018 around 131.7 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, three years later, the number has risen to 274 million people in 63

countries. The number of people in need was largest in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Yemen, Syria and Ethiopia.

At the same time, the amount of funding needed for humanitarian operations has almost doubled from USD 22 billion to USD 41 billion. Although funding from countries and private entities has increased steadfastly, it covers an ever smaller share of global needs. In 2021, only 54 per cent of UN humanitarian appeals ❷ were funded. This means that humanitarian assistance must be targeted ❸ even more carefully to the people most in need and that more people will be left without the help they need. Forcibly displaced people, pregnant women and persons with disabilities are in particularly vulnerable situations.

As humanitarian needs grow, humanitarian work has become more difficult and dangerous than ever before. For example, in 2021, almost 500 humanitarian workers were victims of a serious attack and more than 100 of them lost their lives trying to help people affected by a conflict or natural disaster. Violations of international humanitarian law – such as attacks on civilian infrastructure, e.g. hospitals and schools, and hindering humanitarian access – have also increased.



1

Finland's support ensures people affected by crisis have access to food, water, shelter, hygiene kits and health services

Finland helps to ensure people's physical and mental health, decent and safe living conditions, access to work, and the right of every child to learning and personal development.

2

Finland promotes the coordination and coherence of humanitarian assistance

Finland supports the UN's leadership role in humanitarian work, strengthens understanding of disaster risks and supports the transfer of service delivery from humanitarian actors to local and state actors as conditions permit.

3

Finland helps protect people affected by a humanitarian crisis

Finland provides support to protect civilians from violence, exploitation and abuse, and to reduce and prevent inequality and discrimination.



Humanitarian assistance also for persons with disabilities

Finland has taken a leadership role internationally in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and increased attention to their needs in conflicts and disasters.

Disability inclusion in humanitarian crises was adopted as one of Finland's most important humanitarian priorities in 2019. While approximately an average of 15 per cent of the world's population are persons with disabilities, the share is often clearly higher in conflict-affected areas. In humanitarian crises, persons with disabilities have a higher risk of being left without the assistance and protection they need and are not involved in the planning and implementation of assistance.

Finland's policy is implemented both in funding decisions and in international advocacy. For example, from 2020 forward, Finnish humanitarian civil society organisations supported by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs must pay particular attention to the needs of persons with disabilities and the response to these needs in their funding applications and reports.

In recent years, Finland has focused on promoting system-level change in its international advocacy. The aim has been for large humanitarian actors, such as UN organisations, to incorporate the inclusion of persons with disabilities into their strategies and country level operations.

Finland's leadership role is visible in several international forums. In the Council conclusions adopted at the initiative of Finland during its EU Presidency in 2019, the Member States gave for the first time strong political support to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian assistance. At the World Refugee Forum held in December 2019, Finland took a leading role in highlighting disability inclusion. In 2017–2020, Finland co-chaired the Global Action on Disability Network's humanitarian working group together with UNICEF.

Advocacy work is conducted in close cooperation with organisations of persons with disabilities and partner countries. Finland is currently chairing a group promoting humanitarian disability inclusion together with Australia and Britain.

Advances in disability inclusion in UN organisations

Finland's long-term work in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities has contributed to the systemic change currently underway in the UN. In 2019, the UN-led Inter-Agency Standing Committee adopted global guidelines on inclusion of persons with disabilities in all humanitarian action. Finland supported the work

both financially and by providing expertise. The new guidelines create standards for good practices and contribute to strengthening the efficiency, effectiveness and human rights-based nature of humanitarian assistance.

In 2019, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA recognised the lack of funding for disability inclusion and announced it as one of the underfunded priorities in the pooled funds it managed. The decision was also partly based on Finland's advocacy work in the UN Central Emergency Response Fund's advisory group. OCHA's pooled funds allocate nearly one billion dollars annually to humanitarian operations. In the funding decisions, particular attention is now drawn to the needs and rights of persons with disabilities.

Finland's active advocacy has also contributed to the UNHCR to update its operating model. In 2019, the UNHCR published a Disability Inclusion Survey, and in recent years, the organisation has sought to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in its programmes. The UNHCR also aims to identify persons with disabilities in its registration processes and to improve their access to assistance and protection.



EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Central Emergency Response Fund increased financing for humanitarian operations that take persons with disabilities into consideration

The UN's Central Emergency Response Fund pays particular attention to the needs of persons with disabilities in its funding decisions. In 2020, CERF provided emergency assistance to 8.1 million people with disabilities, 53 per cent of whom were girls and women.

In 2021, CERF allocated USD 10 million to specifically address the needs of persons with disabilities. The projects funded improve water supply, health services and inclusive education in Syria, Afghanistan, Nigeria, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Venezuela.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

The World Food Programme enhances disability inclusion

Finland has increased the World Food Programme WFP's knowledge of disability inclusion. Finland advocated actively in the WFP's Board, in bilateral negotiations and in cooperation with like-minded countries. In November 2020, the WFP's Board adopted a roadmap for persons with disabilities.

The WFP is currently creating indicators for disability inclusion and intends to include this principle in all its country programmes. In the future, persons with disabilities will be taken into account in such things as procurements, accessibility of facilities, information and communication technology as well as in meetings and training materials. Finland has supported the implementation of the WFP roadmap with special earmarked funding.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

Finnish civil society organisations carry out valuable work for persons with disabilities

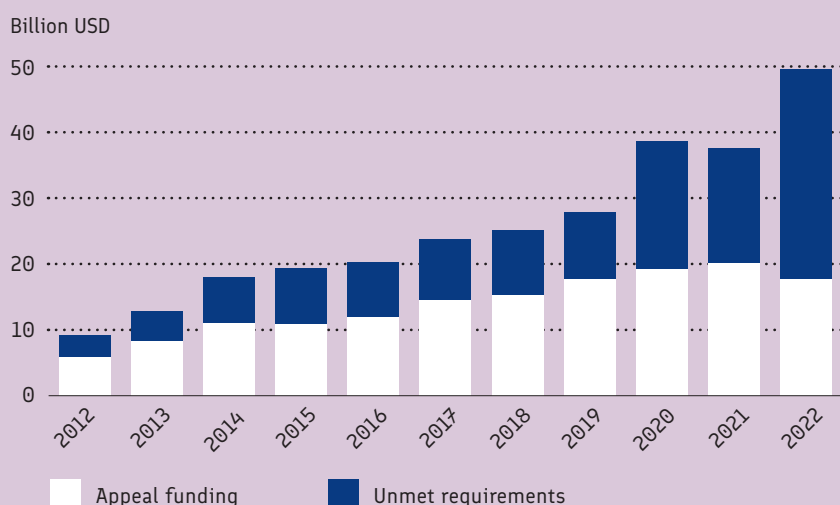
Finnish civil society organisations pay particular attention to addressing the needs of persons with disabilities. World Vision Finland has implemented projects to develop inclusive water and sanitation services in Northern Uganda. In 2020–2021, assistance reached some 80,000 people of whom 8,000 were persons with disabilities.

In 2020–2021, Save the Children's project in Somalia provided cash assistance to improve food security, among other activities. More than half of the 739 families receiving cash assistance were families where the guardian or one of the children had a disability.

In 2019–2021, Fida's project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo also aimed at improving the food security. The project reached 117,000 people, of whom 11,000 were persons with disabilities.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AT A RECORD HIGH LEVEL

UN coordinated humanitarian appeals and total recorded funding for them⁵⁹



The world's humanitarian needs have doubled in just a few years. Finland increased humanitarian financing by 44% in 2018–2021.

//

Over 100 million people in 56 countries received humanitarian assistance through UN organisations in 2021.

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Food, medicines, protection and good donorship

Finland has increased its humanitarian financing and acted in favour of strengthening international principles and improving the effectiveness of assistance.

The gap between humanitarian needs and available funding has increased in recent years. It is therefore increasingly important that assistance is provided as effectively as possible.

Effective and efficient humanitarian work requires that actors in the sector have access to flexible and predictable funding. For this reason, Finland allocates a significant share of its humanitarian funding as multiannual core funding to UN Agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross. In 2019–2021, core funding accounted for 44 per cent of humanitarian financing provided by Finland.

With flexible and predictable funding, humanitarian organisations can quickly and efficiently target assistance where it is most needed. Flexible funding helps them to anticipate and plan their work in a more long-term manner, but also to respond quickly to sudden-onset crises such as the pandemic. Finland is committed to flexible funding as part of the Grand Bargain initiative to promote the efficiency of assistance.

International policy influence

Finland actively works for better and more effective humanitarian assistance. In 2021–2023, Finland and Belgium are

co-chairing the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) initiative [1] consisting of 42 donors. The aim of the group is to uphold the principles of humanitarian assistance and to find best policies and practices for improving its effectiveness. In 2021, Finland and Belgium raised two topical issues for discussion for the first time ever by such a large group of donors: how to reduce the environmental impact of assistance and how to dismantle the unequal power structures between donors, international humanitarian organizations and local actors.

In recent years, violations of international humanitarian law have increased. At Finland's initiative, the EU Council adopted conclusions on humanitarian assistance and international humanitarian law in 2019. These included EU countries committing to increasing awareness among armed groups of the obligations imposed by humanitarian law.

Funding has increased

With the increase in development cooperation appropriations, Finland was able to increase its financing of humanitarian assistance from EUR 72.5 million to EUR 104.5 million during the period between 2018 and 2021. Humanitarian assistance accounted for around 10 per cent of official development cooperation for a long

time, but it has increased in recent years. In 2021, the share was 14.7 per cent.

In international comparisons, Finland ranks among the medium-sized donor countries and thus its profile as an effective and visible donor cannot solely be based on the amount of financing. In 2021, Finland was the 20th largest humanitarian assistance donor in the world.

Finland has received praise from its partners for its principled approach and advocacy. Similar feedback was also given in an evaluation of Finland's humanitarian assistance carried out in 2022.

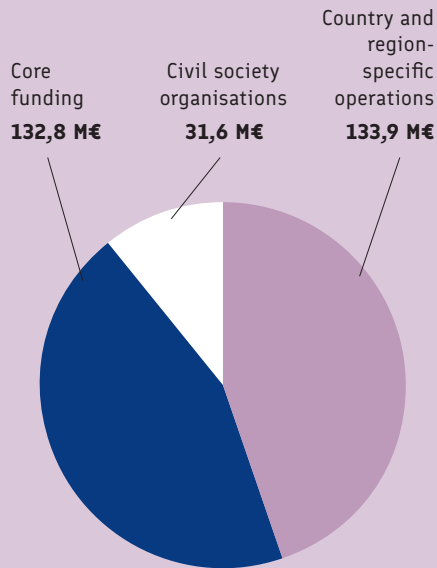
NEW INITIATIVE

School meals to support learning

Founded at Finland's and the WFP's initiative, the global School Meals Coalition promotes school meals and their funding around the world, including in emergencies. One of the coalition's aims is to guarantee all children worldwide have access to school meals by 2030. More than 70 countries and 70 other actors have joined the coalition. It is co-chaired by Finland and France.



FINLAND'S HUMANITARIAN FUNDING 2019–2021



SOURCE: MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Food for Afghans

The humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan deteriorated in 2021 with the rise of the Taliban as the country's basic service system fell on the brink of collapse. The international community reacted to the new situation by increasing humanitarian assistance. Finland supported Afghanistan through the World Food Programme WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross. It is estimated that more than half of the country's population was at risk of serious malnutrition by the end of 2021. WFP distributed food assistance to 15 million people. Of these, 1.4 million were children under the age of 5 and 0.7 million breastfeeding mothers.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

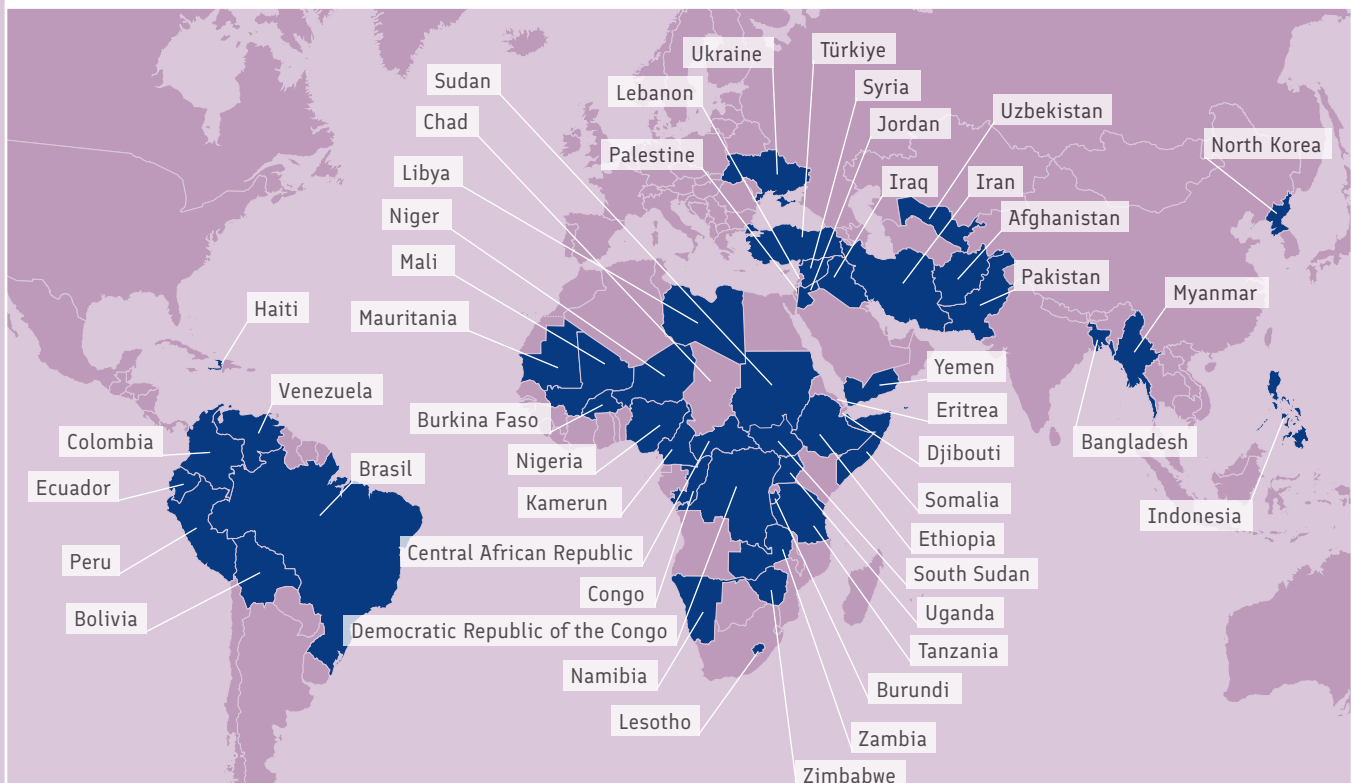
Central Emergency Response Fund responded quickly to the needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic

The UN Central Emergency Response Fund CERF granted its first funds in response to the COVID-19 crisis even before the disease had been declared a pandemic. In 2020, CERF channelled USD 225 million in 39 countries to address needs caused both directly and indirectly by the COVID-19 pandemic. Between March and October 2020, the funding made it possible to provide e.g. health education to 18 million people, support to 5 million children for distance learning, and clean water and hygiene supplies to 2.5 million people. In addition, 264 cargo flights carrying relief items to crisis area were made with the support of CERF. In 2020, Finland was CERF's eighth largest donor.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS

THE PANDEMIC INCREASED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocations to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic





3

IMPLEMENTATION







Values and principles guide development cooperation

Human rights, gender equality, non-discrimination and climate change are better integrated in Finland's development cooperation.

Human rights-based approach and the cross-cutting objectives are the foundation of Finland's development policy and cooperation. These are used to steer Finland's development cooperation and thus global development in an increasingly sustainable and fair direction.

The cross-cutting objectives are (i) gender equality, (ii) non-discrimination, with an emphasis on disability inclusion, (iii) climate resilience, (iv) low emission development and (v) protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity. Compliance with these objectives and a human rights-based approach also ensures that development cooperation does not have negative impacts.

Implementation of human rights as a starting point

Between 2019 and 2021, 96 per cent of the funding decisions took human rights into account or actively promoted them.

The share of the most ambitious projects, i.e. those addressing human rights challenges, rose from seven to more than thirteen per cent in 2015–2017.

During the reporting period, particular attention was paid to the human rights-based approach of private sector development cooperation. With Finland's support, the Shift organisation provided training to private sector partners on the implementation of the UN Principles on Business and Human Rights. As a result, actors such as Finnfund and Finnpartnership have strengthened the integration of these principles in their activities.

Funding for gender equality has increased

The share of development cooperation funding promoting gender equality has increased notably in recent years. 76 per cent of all new funding decisions made in 2019–2021 included gender equality as a principal or significant objective, compared to around 50 per cent in 2015–2017.

Gender equality is promoted more extensively in all forms of cooperation. Gender analyses and significant objectives promoting gender equality are now also more systematically included in projects where it is not the principal objective: for example, in climate work and the education sector.

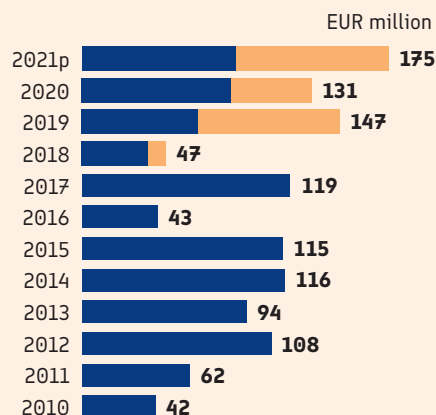
In line with the EU policy, Finland's objective is to ensure that gradually, 85 per cent of new development cooperation projects include objectives promoting gender equality. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is finalising a roadmap for achieving this objective.

Room for improvement in disability inclusion

Finland's strong global role as an advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities has strengthened in recent years, for example through the commitments made at the Global Disability Summit. Even so, the level of funding for rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities during the

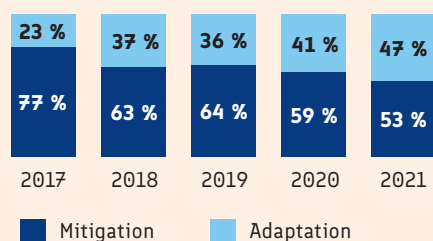


FINLAND'S PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE HAS INCREASED

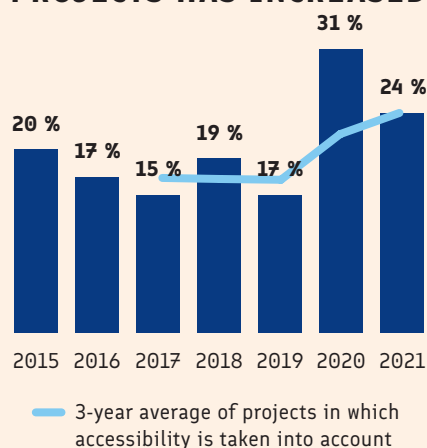


ADAPTATION FINANCE HAS INCREASED

Climate finance is divided into climate change mitigation and adaptation finance.

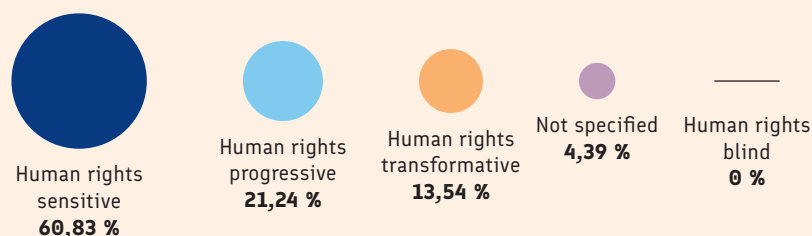


TAKING ACCESSIBILITY INTO CONSIDERATION IN PROJECTS HAS INCREASED

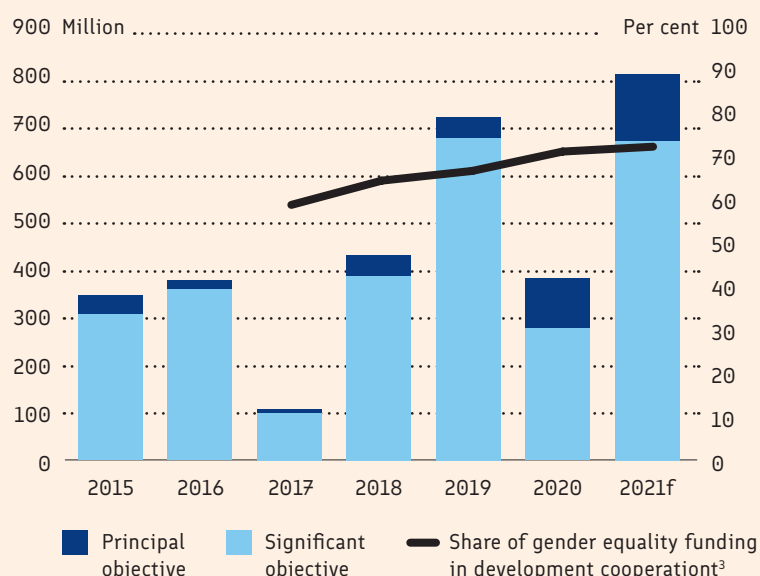


TACKLING HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES HAS INCREASED

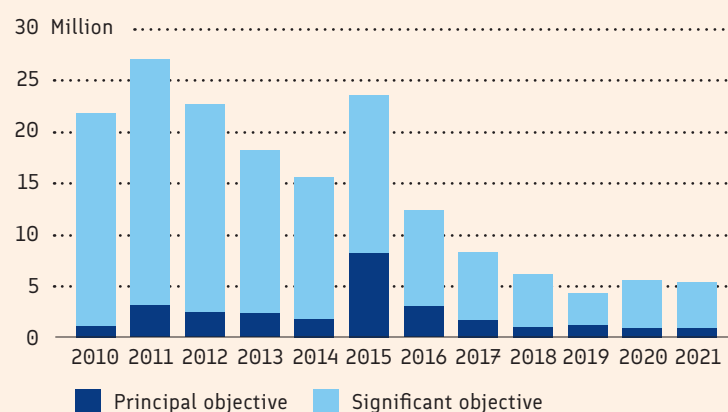
The visibility of human rights in funding decisions. Costs related to administration, procurement and general development are not classified, as their link to the promotion of human rights is only indirect.¹



FUNDING TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY HAS GROWN NOTABLY²



BIODIVERSITY FUNDING HAS DECREASED





current and previous government term has remained at only a few percent of total development cooperation funding.

In 2019–2021, the share of projects that included accessibility increased to 24 per cent from the 17 per cent it was in 2015–2017. Although progress has been made in taking accessibility into account, especially in civil society organisation projects, the range of accessibility measures and the understanding of accessibility, as well as the participation of persons with disabilities in all development cooperation, are still lacking. Persons with disabilities are often excluded from many forms of cooperation, such as in the private sector projects and multilateral organisation operations.

Climate finance on a steady growth path

During the current government term, Finland's public international climate finance is almost doubling compared to the previous government term. The share of funding decisions has increased both for climate change mitigation as well as for adaptation.

In order to ensure the long-term nature of climate work, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs published the first Plan for the Implementation of Finland's Public International Climate Finance (2022). In addition to the level and distribution of funding, the plan outlines such things as the objectives, allocation and monitoring of the finance as well as how an increasing amount of private funding could be mobilised alongside public climate finance.

Biodiversity as an emerging theme

Funding for safeguarding biodiversity has declined dramatically in Finland's development cooperation in recent years. Attention has been drawn to this by actors such as the Development Policy Committee and the OECD.

With the approval of the Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms by the Parliament in spring 2022, the theme is strengthened both as a focus area and as a cross-cutting objective. The new emphasis should be included in future financing plans.

Quality and effectiveness as starting points

Monitoring of different cooperation modalities and the development of quality and risk management systems are an essential part of the implementation of development cooperation.

Finland cooperates with many different actors to achieve its development policy objectives. Partners include states, organisations and companies. Each cooperation modality has its own special characteristics and strengths.

The theories of change prepared for development policy priority areas define Finland's most important objectives in terms of results and describe in more detail how Finland contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The theories of change show how Finland's development policy and cooperation influence global sustainable development through different cooperation modalities.

As part of the development policy procedure reform implemented during the government term, ten quality criteria were defined for Finland's development cooperation. The quality criteria form the core of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs' quality assurance system, which aims to ensure the coherence of projects and programmes with Finland's development policy objectives and the quality requirements that guide it.

In addition to the actual results, effectiveness is a term used in connection with development policy. This refers to the quality of development cooperation: how development cooperation is implemented, what factors support the attainment of objectives and how well



the objectives set have been achieved. Finland is committed to implementing internationally accepted principles of effective development cooperation: country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, transparency and mutual accountability.

Finland participates in both the monitoring of the implementation of the effectiveness principles and the development of the monitoring system through the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the EU. The revised international effectiveness monitoring system will be completed by the end of 2022.

The most recent monitoring round of the implementation of the principles in 2018 showed that the reporting of Finland's development cooperation funding is transparent and that on average, the funding supported country ownership and the use of country systems better than other donors.

Effectiveness and quality are the starting points for strategic results-based management of Finland's development cooperation. The results and effectiveness of individual projects, different cooperation modalities and development policy as a whole are monitored. Synthesis reports concerning different cooperation modalities are prepared annually. These are based on the progress and annual reports by different actors as well as evaluations of individual projects or cooperation modalities. Furthermore, the work is developed further based on the observations presented in the reports.

The contexts in which development policies are being implemented have changed significantly over the past years. Among other things, fragility, conflicts and the impacts of climate change have increased and the space of civil society has been restricted. In this changed operating environment, the effectiveness principles also need to be reinterpreted. For example, ensuring country ownership and inclusive partnership can be challenging in situations where civil society has little room for movement or where there is an armed conflict in the partner country.

Quality criteria for development cooperation

- Administrative and legal minimum criteria of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- Relevance
- Inclusive ownership
- Coherence
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Impact
- Sustainability
- Transparency and accountability
- Economic and administrative feasibility

Additionally, it should be possible to evaluate all work.

Increased transparency

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is committed to the transparency of administration and information. Openness and transparency improve the effectiveness of development cooperation, reduce risks of abuses and corruption, and strengthen accountability and local ownership in developing countries.

In December 2021, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs launched the OpenAid.fi website. The website contains comprehensive information on the use of Finland's development cooperation funds in a single service. Detailed information on development payments have been available from 2015 in a visual and easily approachable format. The development of the website will continue: in the future, result data will be included to the whole.



Risk management in development cooperation is increasingly important

Difficult operating environments and new forms of cooperation bring about new kinds of risks.

Risks are managed through planning, monitoring and the selection of partners.

The anticipation and management of risks are a key part of the implementation of development cooperation. The need for assistance, but also the related risks, are emphasised in fragile states and conflict zones. New financial instruments, such as loan and investment type of development financing, have also brought about new risks.

The risks associated with development cooperation are varying and of different levels. Risks that undermine results may include sudden changes in the operating environment: political instability in the partner country, security problems and extreme natural phenomena, or fluctuations in international development funding. Examples of this are the COVID-19 pandemic and the spread of armed conflicts, which have led to changes in the funding granted and operating methods used by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Implementation of development programmes also involves risks. For example, shortcomings in programme planning, human expertise and systems may delay or limit results. Corruption and misuse of funds may also prevent results from being achieved.

Risk management is part of the strategic planning, knowledge management, performance management and quality management of development policy and development cooperation. The Risk Management Policy in Development Cooperation completed in 2021 strengthens the practices of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and its partners and obliges the development of risk management in all activities funded by Finland. In addition to managing political and financial risks, Finland requires its partners to take action to prevent sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

The UN and international financial institutions play a key role in the implementation of Finland's development cooperation. They are also responsible for the risks related to cooperation and for risk management. According to MOPAN, which assesses multilateral cooperation, the risk management procedures of organisations have evolved favourably in recent years.⁴ The Ministry for Foreign Affairs participates in the work of the organisation boards and, due to agreements on special funding and the monitoring of their implementation, in the

steering of risk management. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs will take any suspected abuse, such as the misuse of funds and sexual harassment seriously. Abuses are always addressed.

Risk management in development cooperation also involves handling of suspected abuses. All actors engaged in development cooperation have a duty to report any abuses they have observed or they suspect to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs via the [Vaarinkayttoilmoitus.fi](https://vaarinkayttoilmoitus.fi) website. Misused funds are recovered in accordance with internal recovery instructions. The reporting service for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the instructions for handling suspected misuse are based on Finland's international commitments to combat corruption and bribery.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs issued 17 recovery decisions in 2018-2022, resulting in the recovery of EUR 173,162. In addition, some discretionary government transfers were returned voluntarily. All funds that Finnish organisations were ordered to repay were returned. As a result of international legal processes, it may take years to process some cases.



Prevention and elimination of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment

Finland requires zero tolerance on sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) and inaction to it from its partners in development cooperation and humanitarian aid. The prevention and elimination of SEAH became a key objective and operating principle in international and Finland's development cooperation during the government term.

Finland has made international commitments on the prevention and elimination of SEAH: London commitments (2018) and OECD's Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance. Thus, Finland is committed to prevent sexual harassment, to support victims of exploitation and to improve the protection of the party who reported the offence⁶. In accordance with common political will, Finland has updated terms and conditions of funding agreements and requires its partners to implement common principles and standards.

Experience helped to adapt work in Afghanistan

The Taliban's rapid rise to power in Afghanistan in August 2021 forced aid actors into a situation where traditional development cooperation with the government had to be swiftly suspended. Donors and aid organisations adjusted their activities quite flexibly, facilitated by over 20 years of experience in Afghanistan. With the help of UN and civil society organisations, funds were allocated to new needs and to those most in need. This process was moderately successful, and adaptation work is still partly ongoing.

The rapidly changing situation demonstrated that in general, development cooperation partner organisations selected by Finland could continue and adapt their programmes as required by the situation.

There are still no prerequisites for direct cooperation with the Taliban regime, and Western funds are not channelled to the Taliban regime. Instead, aid is channelled through international and local organisations.

Risk reduction through good planning

The Risk Management Policy in Development Cooperation published in 2021 complements the Ministry for Foreign Affairs' common procedures and defines sector-specific risk management objectives, principles, responsibilities and an operating model. Risk management policy is based not only on national legislation but also on the ISO31000 standard, which international organisations comply with and the recommendations of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)⁵.

The implementation of risk management policy requires that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs quality system is made more effective. Risks are managed through active monitoring, audits, evaluations and influencing. These are reduced with good planning and the careful selection of partners.

// The need for assistance, but also the related risks are emphasised in fragile states and conflict zones.//

Possible misconduct at UNOPS a significant case in the UN system

The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) reported a suspected misconduct in December 2021. As soon as the matter had emerged, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs froze funding of UNOPS and launched an investigation. Finland was the first country to provide information on the case on 14 April 2022. The UN has launched several investigations on the matter, which Finland has actively required. Finland's own investigations will also continue in 2022.



Country programmes have produced results also during the pandemic

Long-term nature of cooperation and flexibility are behind the success of Finland's country programmes.

Finland engages in long-term bilateral cooperation with developing countries on the basis of 13 country programmes or regional programmes. In 2019–2021, the country programmes accounted for 19 per cent of Finland's official development cooperation.

The country programmes define the priorities of cooperation, performance targets and key cooperation projects. Progress is continuously monitored and the results are reported on an annual basis. A synthesis report, which gives an overall picture of the performance of the country programme modality, is prepared on the basis of the country level annual reports.

The success of the work is assessed according to how well the immediate (output) and long-term (outcome) performance targets are met.

The achievement of immediate performance targets improved steadily between 2016 and 2019, but the performance level decreased significantly in 2020. The main reasons for this decline were the COVID-19 pandemic and conflicts in partner countries, which have delayed and changed the implementation of ongoing

projects and, in particular, the preparation of new projects.

To some extent, the same change is also reflected in long-term performance targets. The pandemic and conflicts have had a significant impact on operating environments in partner countries and have caused backsliding in some development trends. For example, school closures further exacerbated the learning crisis, especially in Finland's poorest partner countries. The situations in Afghanistan and Myanmar escalated to the extent that interim action plans instead of country programmes were formulated for both countries.

On the other hand, also during the pandemic, in 2020–2021, approximately 70–80 per cent of both immediate and long-term performance targets were met either well or satisfactorily. This means that at least 60 per cent of these targets were met.

Key factors behind the good performance were the long-term nature of cooperation and the utilisation of expertise and political dialogue in ways suitable for different forms of cooperation. Adjusting cooperation to the changed circum-

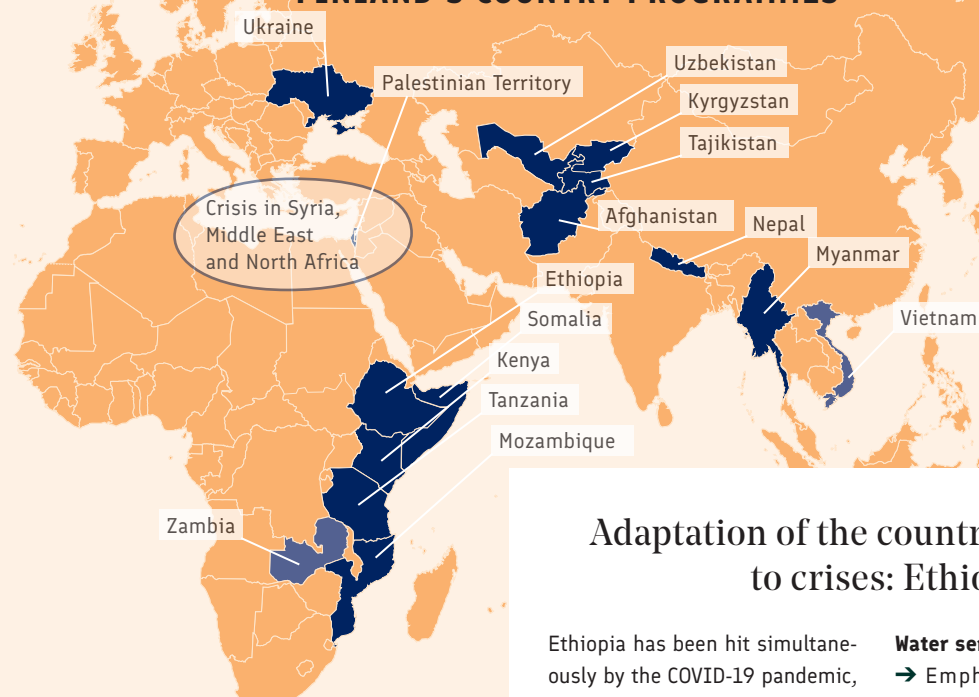
stances has been necessary, and it will also create preconditions for better results in the future. On the other hand, adjustment measures have slowed down the implementation of projects.

Today, more and more cooperation takes place in fragile contexts. In 2019–2020, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs commissioned an external evaluation of the country programmes in fragile contexts. The evaluation recommended that the country programmes take unexpected changes in the operating environment as well as cooperation between development cooperation, humanitarian aid and peace-building better into consideration in the future.

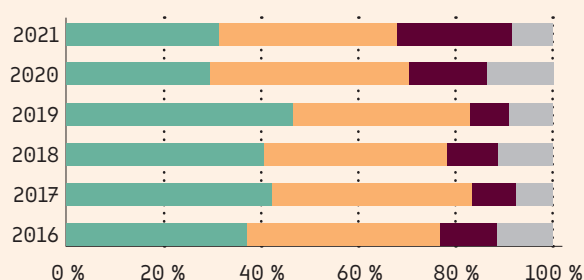
Together with the new country programmes adopted in 2021, the first comprehensive country strategies that take into account not only development cooperation but also the objectives of foreign and security policy and economic relations, were published. At the same time, the flexibility of the country programmes and the projects included in them to react to changes in the operating environment was increased.



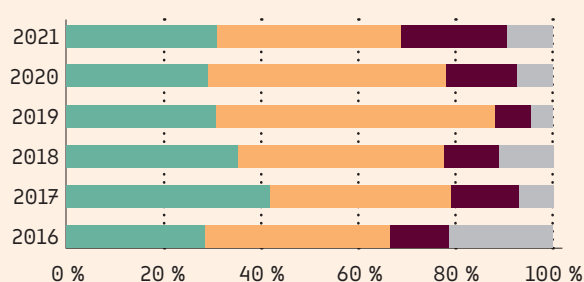
FINLAND'S COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

COVID-19 AND CONFLICTS
WEAKENED RESULTS

Immediate results



Long-term results



targets have been successfully achieved = more than 80% of the year's targets have been met, the programme is making good progress and there is no need to change the plans

targets have been met moderately well = 60-80% of the year's targets have been met, generally the programme is making good progress but changes are needed/the programme should be speeded up

targets have been unsatisfactorily achieved = 0-60% of the year's targets have been met, the programme is not progressing as expected and substantial corrections are needed.

cannot be reported because the programme has not been launched or has ended during the country strategy period

SOURCE: MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Adaptation of the country programme
to crises: Ethiopia

Ethiopia has been hit simultaneously by the COVID-19 pandemic, drought and civil war. The number of internally displaced people within the country has risen to millions and many others need emergency aid. Finland has responded to the situation by making rapid changes to the implementation of the country programme, while still adhering to long-term sector objectives.

As a result of the crises, humanitarian assistance was increased and the basic functions and achieved results of bilateral projects were secured as far as possible. The funds were allocated to immediate needs, the security of project staff was given priority and the planning of new bilateral projects was suspended. In addition, the pace of decision-making was accelerated, the monitoring of the use of funds was further improved, and payments were divided into several smaller parts. The adjustment measures concerned all cooperation:

Rural development

- The implementation areas of the projects were changed due to the security situation.
- Funds were directed to the needs of internally displaced persons and to humanitarian assistance.

Water services

- Emphasis was placed on hygiene and such things as water supply at health stations during the pandemic.
- Support was allocated to refugee camps for internally displaced people and areas affected by drought.

Education

- Basic education funding was allocated to the reconstruction of schools and school-level activities.
- One-off support has been provided to education in crisis situations together with UNICEF with the aim of getting school drop-outs in conflict areas to attend school again. One means used to achieve this has been offering school meals.

Although the conflict and pandemic slowed down the implementation of the projects and prevented access to some areas, and infrastructure was also destroyed during the war, the adjustment made it possible to minimise the damage and provide support to the groups in most vulnerable situations. The projects were ultimately able to function and produce results well in light of the situation.



Significant changes through multilateral organisations

Finland is able to successfully pursue its own views on the strategies, policies and operating methods of international organisations – thus increasing its influence.

Multilateral cooperation allows Finland to influence decisions that provide solutions to complex global challenges. Strengthening this work was one of the objectives of the Government Programme in 2019

In 2019–2021, approximately half of Finland's development cooperation appropriations were channelled through international organisations and the EU⁷. The success of cooperation is monitored annually with the help of Finland's own policy influencing plans. In addition to this, international evaluations and separate evaluations are implemented.

The international MOPAN network evaluates the management and results of multilateral actors. In 2019–2021, MOPAN published evaluations of 25 multilateral actors.⁸ According to the evaluations, Finland's most important partners were very successful in achieving their objectives. It was determined that performance was only hampered at the Global Environment Facility (GEF) due to the slowness of its project cycle.⁹ The evaluations found that

the UN Population Fund UNFPA¹⁰, UN Women¹¹ and UNICEF¹² had accomplished their objectives exceptionally well. However, most partners still had room for improvement in the cost-effectiveness of their operations.

The first independent evaluation of Finland's influence on 23 multilateral partner organisations was completed in 2020¹³. The evaluation confirms that Finland has achieved significant changes in the strategies, policies and operating methods of the organisations¹⁴. Finland has had more influence than could be expected on the basis of the funding it provides or the share of votes it has.

In the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the competent and experienced personnel, thematic expertise, long-term and multi-channel activities including cooperation with other actors have been the cornerstones of policy influence. Finland has gained a reputation as a theme leader, especially in the areas of gender equality, the rights of persons with disabilities, education, technology and innovation.

For example, Finland's investment in experts in inclusive education and the rights of persons with disabilities has produced concrete results in the World Bank's strategies and educational materials. Finland has also played an active role in mainstreaming the inclusion of persons with disabilities during the International Development Agency's (IDA) additional funding rounds in 2019–2021.

According to the evaluation, the management of policy influence at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has promoted learning, the establishment of good practices and reporting to Parliament. However, the added value produced by the policy influencing plans in relation to the work done is not always considered sufficient. Challenges related to the work include limited human resources and available time. Furthermore, current or previous Finnish employees of multilateral organisations have hardly been utilised in advocacy work. The evaluation encourages the continuation and strategic development of policy influence.



The International Fund for Agricultural Development is able to reach poor small-scale farmers

The International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD is an important partner for Finland, because it reaches poor small-scale farmers and strives for comprehensive rural development. Finland plays an active role in IFAD in promoting gender equality and climate change adaptation.

The 2019 MOPAN assessment found that IFAD had both strengths and areas that required development.

Strengths

- A clear main task supported by a strategy
- Regular stakeholder cooperation
- Transparent allocation of resources
- An organisational structure that supports effectiveness
- Striving towards results-based budgeting

Areas for improvement

- Speed of payments
- Assessment and development of organisational capacity
- Reaching the beneficiaries in most vulnerable situations
- More systematic use of result data and previous experiences¹⁵

Pandemic funding by development banks was flexible and rapid

When COVID-19 began to spread in Africa, development banks responded quickly. The African Development Bank AfDB approved USD 10 billion in funding for Africa's most vulnerable countries already in April 2020. Finland worked for the rapid creation of a financing window as a member of the Bank's Board of Directors. In addition to the health sector, the crisis package also financed social security and business subsidies in 2020–

2021, which benefitted almost 30 million of Africa's poorest households and more than 300,000 small and medium-sized enterprises. COVID-19 testing capacity of partner countries was increased to approximately 12 times what it initially was. The funding also helped to train and educate more than 130,000 people to support health care and to double the number of intensive care units intended for COVID-19 patients.¹⁶

INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ABILITY OF FINLAND'S 13 MULTILATERAL PARTNERS TO ACHIEVE THEIR TARGETS

Overall assessment of the achievement of the targets	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Results considered achieved	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2
Benefits to target groups	3	2	3	2		2	1	2	2	2		2	
Ability to influence national policies	1	2	3	2		1	2	3	1	2		–	
Results in gender equality	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	3
Environmental results	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	–	–	3	2
Administrative results	3	2	–	2		1	2	3	2	3		–	
Significance to partners	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Efficiency in delivering results	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	3
Sustainability of results	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	–	3
	UNFPA	UN Women	GEF	FAO	UNICEF	ADB	IFAD	WFP	WHO	UNHCR	UNOPS	UNRWA	UNDP

1 Very good 2 Good 3 Weak 4 Poor – Not applicable ○ Indicator not used

SOURCE: MOPAN



Finland has strong influence around the world as a member of the EU

EU Member States engaged in closer cooperation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Together, the EU and its Member States are the world's largest donor. In 2020, they supported development cooperation with a total of approximately EUR 67 billion, which was almost half of the total global official development assistance.

Approximately one fifth of Finland's official development cooperation funds goes to the EU budget annually, from which it is distributed the European Commission's Directorates-General for International Partnerships, European Neighbourhood and Humanitarian Aid.

The Commission, which started its mandate in 2019, set the strengthening of the EU's global role as one of its priorities. Development policy and development cooperation, i.e. strengthening the Union's international partnerships, promoting sustainable development and reducing global poverty, contribute to this goal.

Finland has supported the effectiveness of EU development cooperation through participating in the preparation of EU development cooperation policies, the implementation of joint programmes and the development of new forms of cooperation. In particular, Finland has supported

efforts to promote the green transition, digitalisation and sustainable economy as well as human development. Finland has also contributed to strengthening of the importance of gender equality and education in EU's development cooperation.

In recent years, cooperation between EU institutions and Member States has further increased. Cooperation between EU Member States, EU institutions and European development finance institutions was improved and streamlined during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Team Europe approach was launched in 2020 and coordination, joint programming and joint communication continue to be developed under this approach. Through the EU, Finland has also gained more impact and visibility for its activities.

Steering of EU funding

In 2021, the EU adopted the new Global Europe Regulation, which significantly harmonises and steers the Union's external action financing.¹⁷

In the negotiations concerning the regulation, Finland primarily influenced the areas to which EU funding is allocated and the funding priorities. For Finland, it is

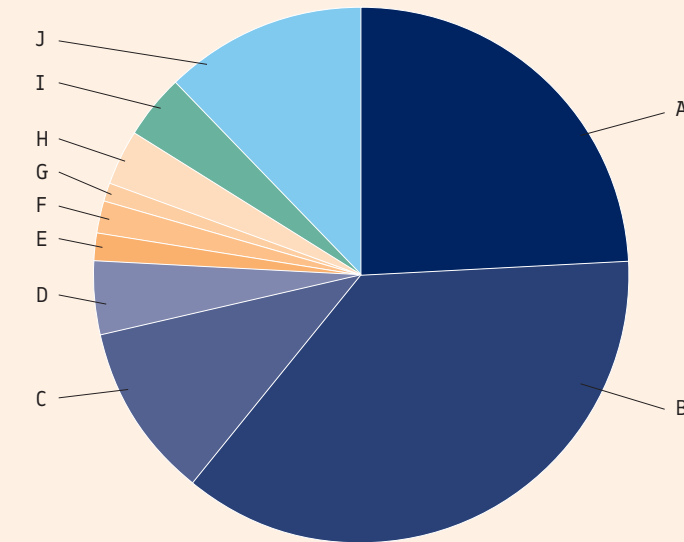
important to focus on results and to see development policy as a central part of the EU's external relations. Finland's other key objectives that were recorded in the Regulation included the allocation of funding primarily to Africa, emphasising climate action and a commitment to concrete measures to promote gender equality.

Harmonised global funding is expected to accelerate the EU's ability to respond to unexpected crises. This has already been reflected, for example, in the EU's swift response to the needs arising in Ukraine due to Russia's illegal invasion.

The most direct way of influencing the effectiveness of EU funding is to participate in the planning and implementation of EU programmes at the country level. Finland has joint programming with the EU in several countries and participates in EU's Team Europe Initiatives. In Nepal and Ukraine, Finland also manages EU funding.

In addition to the actual joint programmes, Finland also influences the activities of the EU at the country level through embassies as well as EU coordination. Together with EU delegations, Finland also engages in dialogue with partner countries.

EU STRENGTHENING ITS GLOBAL ROLE



**EU Global Europe funding totals
EUR 79.5 billion for 2021–2027.**

Geographic programmes, total EUR 60.4 billion

- A Neighbouring regions: At least EUR 19.3 billion
- B Sub-Saharan Africa: At least EUR 29.1 billion
- C Asia and the Pacific: EUR 8.5 billion
- D North and South America and the Caribbean: EUR 3.4 billion

Thematic programmes, total EUR 6.4 billion

- E Human rights and democracy: EUR 1.4 billion
- F Civil society organisations: EUR 1.4 billion
- G Peace, stability and conflict prevention: EUR 908 million
- H Global challenges: EUR 2.7 billion

- **€3.2 billion for rapid response actions**
- **EUR 9.5 billion cushion of unallocated funds to address new needs or emerging challenges**

Regulation NDICI 2021/947 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Article 6

Global Europe is the new EU Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument that will facilitate harmonised funding for geographic and thematic programmes and rapid response for 2021-2027. In addition, the Global Europe instrument includes the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD +), which supports investment and increases access to finance, and provides loan and financial guarantees up to EUR 53.4 billion.

SOURCE: EU

The COVID-19 pandemic created the Team Europe operating model

The EU responded to the COVID-19 pandemic and the challenges it brought about by developing the so-called Team Europe approach. The EU's key objective was to enhance and harmonise the way in which support intended for partner countries' COVID-19 efforts was used. For example, under the Team Europe umbrella, all EU actors, including Finland, were able to join forces when negotiating on vaccine deliveries.

According to an external evaluation commissioned by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Team Europe activities improved EU coordination and visibility and strengthened the image of the EU as a unified actor. Team Europe also increased the amount of assistance, especially as the pandemic progressed.

Influencing EU evaluated

An external evaluation of Finnish development policy influencing in the EU in 2014-2021 commissioned by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will be published in autumn 2022. The objective of this extensive independent evaluation is to produce information on how Finland has exerted its influence in the EU and how this can be improved. The preliminary findings confirm that during its 2019 EU Presidency, Finland succeeded in promoting its nationally important objectives, such as taking gender equality into account in EU development policy. Finland has carried out advocacy work, especially in cooperation with like-minded Member States. Strong advocacy work is a cost-effective way to achieve results.



Work by civil society strengthens the participation of people

Versatile and flexible work carried out by civil society organisations supports the realization of human rights and reaching of the Sustainable Development Goals also in areas that are difficult to reach.

The work of civil society organisations extensively promotes Finland's development policy objectives. At the same time, it strengthens the civic space and the enabling environment for civil society as well as democracy and the rule of law.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs supports development cooperation carried out by civil society by granting funding to Finnish civil society organisations and international non-governmental organisations. In addition, some embassies support civil society actors with so-called funds for local cooperation. In 2019–2021, Finland funded the development cooperation of civil society organisations with a sum of EUR 362 million, which accounted for 10 per cent of Finland's official development cooperation.

A significant part of the civil society organisation funding is allocated to long term development cooperation programs of Finnish civil society organisations.¹⁸

The expertise of local partners is central in the activities of the organisations. Civil society organisations also have long-term and versatile experience in different operating environments. The activities extend to areas that are diffi-

cult to reach and also to countries where there is no other Finnish funding.

Civil society organisations promote the rights of numerous different population groups around the world. For example, the work of the civil society organisations strengthens the sexual and reproductive health and rights of persons with disabilities and the teaching of minority languages in both early childhood education and comprehensive school. Furthermore, civil society organisations reinforce the rights of migrant workers and prevent the use of child labour.

Civil society organisations support the participation of citizens and population groups in decision-making, politics and social debate. Finland supports the activities of human rights defenders in countries where sexual and gender minorities experience discrimination and violence. Civil society organisations play a key role in peacebuilding, especially at the community level.

The performance and impact of work by civil society organisations is continuously strengthened. As circumstances change, civil society organisations are able to adapt quickly. This is because civil society organisations and their

partners usually have strong expertise in their own sector and knowledge of the operating environment.

The ability to adapt rapidly is important, especially in the event of conflicts and natural disasters. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, civil society organisations were able to continue achieving results through adaptations such as developing distance learning and providing accessible information on the COVID-19. The sustainability of the results is promoted by strong local ownership and cooperation with local authorities.

Based on annual reports and evaluations, Finnish civil society organisations have succeeded in strengthening their results based management and their monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanisms. Even so, in the future, civil society organisations should strengthen impact assessment that extends beyond the immediate scope of the programme or project and the assessment of long-term impact. In addition, they must continue to invest in the development of results data disaggregated by sex, age and disability.

Fund for Local Cooperation

- Direct support to civil society managed by Embassies.
- Promotion of human rights and sustainable development. Themes include, in particular, gender equality, the rights of persons with disabilities and the development of the rule of law.
- Important from the perspective of networking, access to information and Finland's country image work.

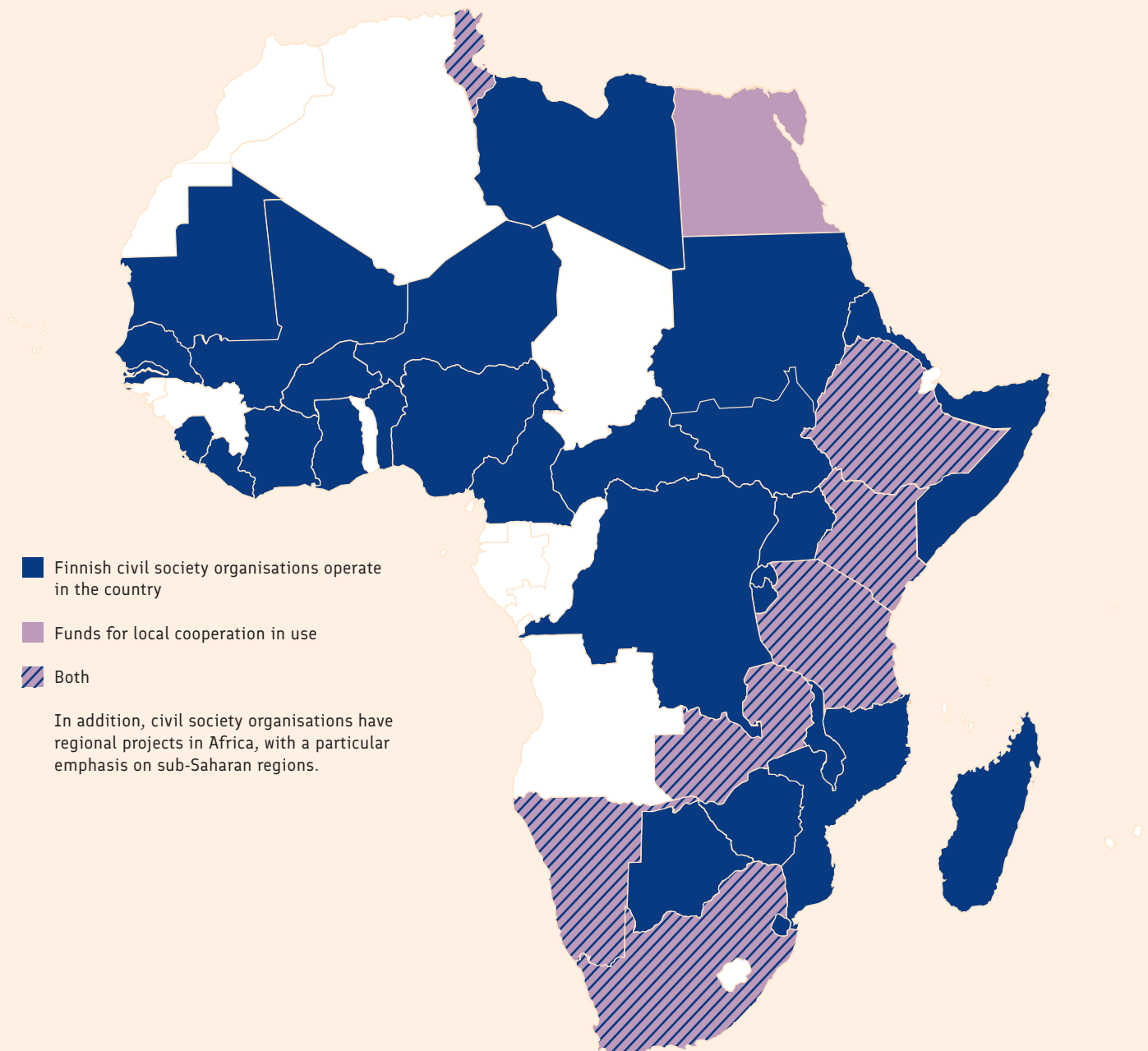
Narrowing of civic space

In 2019-2021, civil society organisations supported by Finland worked together with their local partners

in **85** countries:

10 countries with narrowed civic space, **24** with obstructed space, **34** with repressed space and **17** with closed space – meaning that in none of them the civic space is open.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN AFRICA





Financial investments lead to major emission cuts in developing countries

Finland's investments attract an estimated EUR 1.7 billion of other funding for climate action and sustainable development projects.

Finland introduced loan and investment type of development cooperation in 2016, also referred to as development policy investments. They are one way of promoting the channelling of private capital to climate change mitigation, sustainable development and economic growth in developing countries.

A special feature of loan and investment type of development financing is that the money spent on it is returned to the state with interest or investment income.

Financial investments have been allocated in particular to climate change mitigation and the promotion of gender

equality, with a geographical focus on Africa.

Between 2016 and 2021, Finland provided this type of financing in the form of ten loans and investments totalling approximately EUR 723 million. The funding was provided to various climate funds, the International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD, the African Development Fund ADF, Finnfund and Finn Church Aid's FCA Investments Ltd.

In particular, financial investments made by Finland aim for significant emission reductions. Investments have also attracted, or leveraged, significant additional capital from the private sector to

development impacts which would not attract capital without public funding. According to estimates, financial investments made so far by Finland are being used to leverage more than EUR 1.7 billion in other funding for sustainable development projects. This is a rather conservative estimate and the figure is expected to increase in the coming years.

The time span of financial investments is often very long, and the funds in which Finland has invested in are still in the investment phase. For these reasons, accurate investment performance data can only be measured after some years.



Loan and investment type of development financing is allocated to different types of projects



SUPPORTING CLIMATE INNOVATIONS

Korean start-up E Green Global has developed a seed potato for the markets of Asian developing countries that is suitable for the Asian climate and more resilient to climate change. The investment in the development of this seed potato was made through the Ventures Fund under the Asian Development Bank, in which Finland invested EUR 20 million in 2020.



SUPPORTING LOCAL SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES IN THE WORLD'S POOREST COUNTRIES

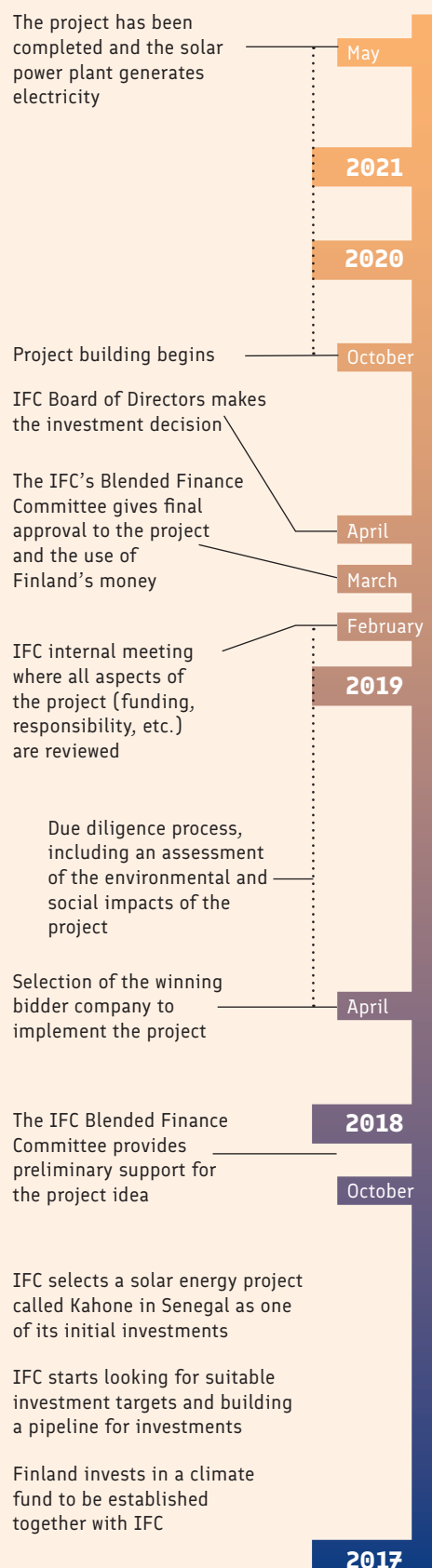
Amfri Farms is a medium-sized Ugandan company that produces products suitable for export from local fruit, vegetables, spices, nuts and seeds. This investment will increase livelihoods and jobs in the Ugandan countryside and support the development of the country's export industry. The company's cultivation method also helps to protect forests and increases carbon sinks. The investment was made from the FCA Investments, an impact investment company owned by Finn Church Aid, to which Finland granted a loan of EUR 16 million in 2018.



NOTABLE EMISSION CUTS THROUGH RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

The Upper Trishuli 1 run-of-river hydropower plant in Nepal increases local energy production and responds to the country's growing energy needs. This investment was made from a climate fund jointly established by Finland and the IFC, in which Finland invested EUR 114 million in 2017.

TIME SPAN OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY INVESTMENTS IS LONG





Private sector provides much-needed additional funding

Finnfund's investments already exceed EUR 1 billion.
They are also used to bind much more carbon than they release into the atmosphere.

Development cooperation is also conducted in cooperation with the private sector. The aim is to harness private capital for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through various funding channels and forms of support. In 2019–2021, this cooperation modality accounted for 6 per cent of Finland's total development cooperation.

Finnfund is a development finance institution primarily owned by the state. Through its investments to the private sector of developing countries, Finnfund facilitates risky projects that would be impossible to implement with private

funding alone. Finnfund's investment portfolio has grown rapidly and already exceeds EUR 1 billion. Finnfund has also succeeded in allocating an increasing share of its funding to the poorest countries in the world.

Private sector cooperation has successfully met the result targets set by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. For example, Finnfund's investments and projects funded by Finnpartnership have created jobs, increased tax revenue and improved infrastructure, transferred expertise and changed market structures in developing countries.

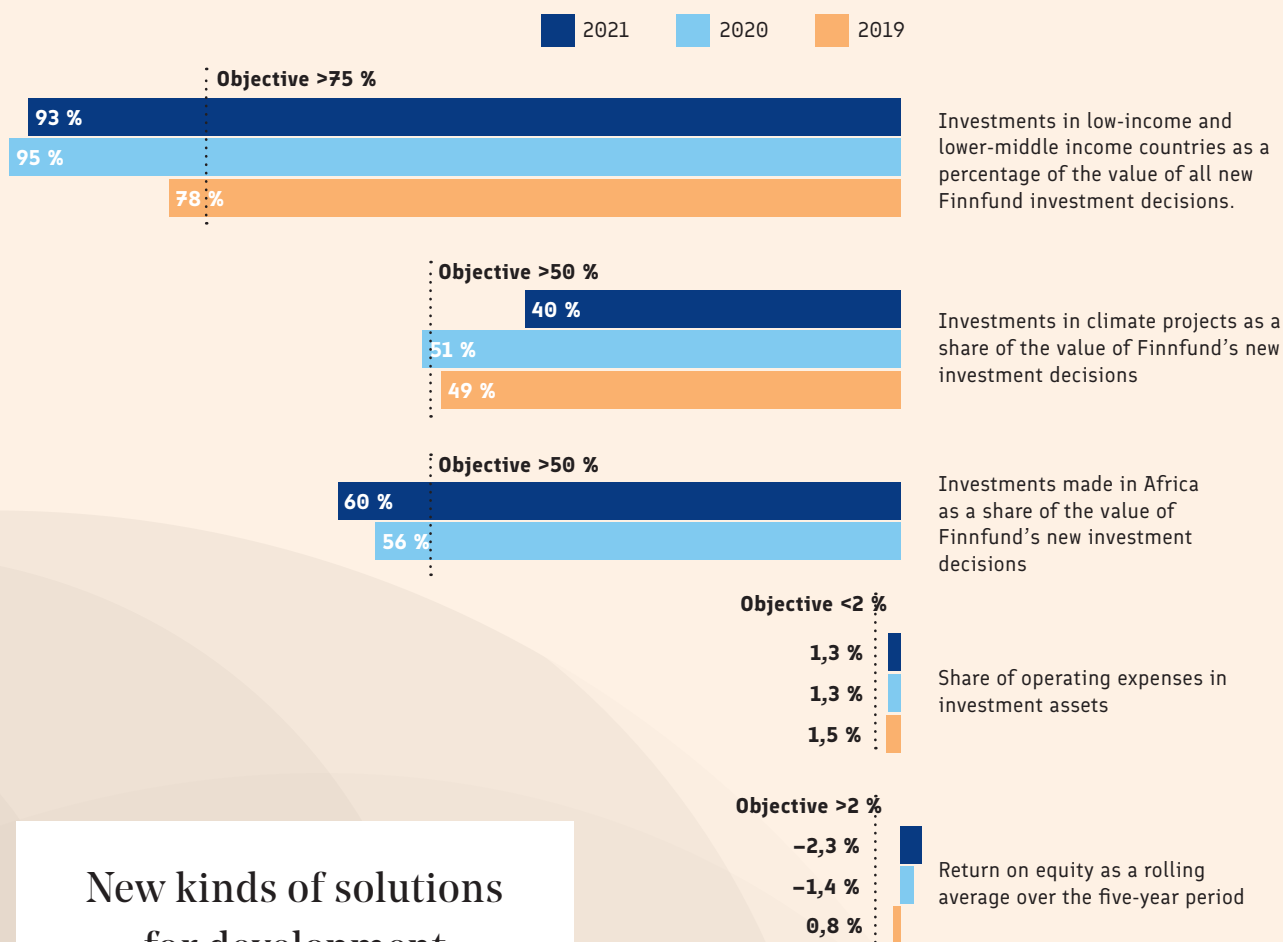
In 2019, Finnfund's investment port-

folio was found to be net carbon negative, as the first development finance institution in the world. Thus, after this Finnfund's investments have removed more carbon than they have emitted into the atmosphere. In particular, this is due to Finnfund's investments in sustainable forestry.

The first PIF project to support investment in developing countries was launched in 2021, and the first funding decisions for the DevPlat Programme, which supports innovation, were made in autumn 2021. The funding decisions for both cooperation modes emphasise the anticipated development impacts.



DEVELOPMENT RESULTS ACHIEVED BY FINNFUND IN 2019–2021



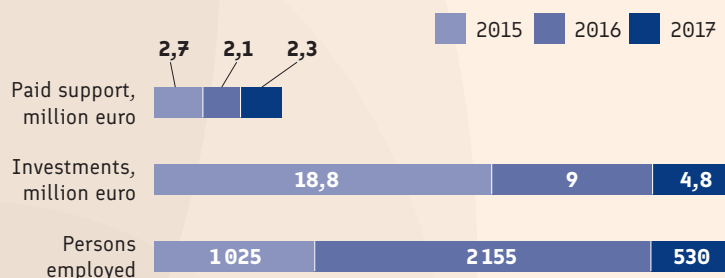
New kinds of solutions for development problems

Innovation partnerships facilitate stronger sustainable economic development of developing countries and promote the business opportunities of Finnish companies in new markets. The BEAM programme coordinated jointly by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Business Finland enabled the testing of business ideas that solve development challenges in developing countries in 2015–2019. BEAM mobilised a large number of projects by micro and small enterprises (69 projects) and large companies (30).

The Developing Markets Platform (DevPlat), developed based on lessons learned in BEAM, provides funding and other support services for planning, implementing and scaling innovation projects. DevPlat will enable stronger co-creation with Finnish companies, research actors and civil society as well as with their partners in developing countries. To increase its impact, the programme is geographically focused on Eastern and Southern Africa and South-East Asia.

THE PANDEMIC HAMPERED BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS

Business Partnership Support granted by Finnpartnership continued to successfully support Finnish companies in creating investments and jobs in developing countries, although the COVID-19 pandemic slowed down business development at the end of the reporting period. Travel restrictions hampered the work of companies in the partner countries and the problems caused by the pandemic in many emerging economies changed the profitability of business plans.



Business Partnership Support granted by Finnpartnership and the investments and jobs resulting from it in the period 2015–2021, EUR million. As the aid is granted for 2 years and potential investments are completed on average 3 years after the subsidised preparatory phase, a development impact report will be compiled 5 years after the year aid is granted.



Versatile cooperation between agencies and higher education institutions

Finland has strengthened the capacities of experts in developing countries and improved systems and services of public institutions.

The Institutional Cooperation Instrument (ICI) promotes cooperation and peer learning between Finnish state institutions and agencies and state institutions in developing countries. ICI projects enhance the capacities of experts and support organisational reforms. At the same time, the internationalisation, networking and development cooperation competence of Finnish institutions are promoted. ICI projects are typically related to climate change and the sustainable use and management of natural resources. In 2019–2021, this cooperation modality accounted for approximately 2 per cent of the total ODA funding.

According to evaluations, the ICI projects have succeeded in enhancing the capacities of experts in developing countries and improving systems and services provided by the institutions. The best results have been achieved through long-term work which is based on trust and confidential cooperation relationships.

The HEI-ICI programme coordinated by higher education institutions has funded cooperation projects between Finnish universities and universities of applied sciences, and the higher educa-

tion institutions in developing countries during four-year programme periods. The projects develop the methodological, pedagogical and administrative capabilities of partner institutions. The Finnish National Agency for Education is responsible for the administration of the programme. HEI-ICI projects are planned on the basis of the needs of higher education institutions in developing countries and take into account partner countries' own development goals.

Supporting higher education in developing countries has improved the competence of higher education institutions and the quality of their teaching. The impacts of projects also extend increasingly beyond the higher education system, which is reflected, for example, in an increase in the number of qualified basic education teachers and the creation of new jobs. At the same time, the projects contribute to building a functioning, efficient and equal society, entrepreneurship, sustainable development and to reducing poverty.

One of the significant results of the programme period that ended in 2021 was related to leverage, i.e. attracting external capital. Finland's relatively small

initial funding first succeeded in strengthening the competence and administrative capacity of partnering higher education institutions. Then the same educational institutions attracted further, notably higher funding from the World Bank, the EU, Germany and Britain.

Development policy research cooperation will be enhanced through both international and Finnish research institutes and universities. Examples of international research institutes supported by Finland include UNU-WIDER in Helsinki and the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala. Similar Finnish actors include the Academy of Finland and the UniPID network formed by nine universities.

Support allocated for research cooperation has increased the participation of Finnish actors in development cooperation and strengthened cooperation between Finland and developing countries. The projects have improved the ability of developing countries to produce research and innovation. Higher education institutions and research institutes have also been encouraged to utilise the multi-actor model, i.e. cooperation with companies, civil society organisations and other societal actors.



Research cooperation promotes sustainable development

Strengthening the capacity of researchers, research institutes and higher education institutions in developing countries increases their ability to set relevant questions and to collect, process and evaluate information. This information is useful in situations such as when efforts are made to reduce poverty or promote sustainable development. The development of higher education and research activities is also seen as part of strengthening society and democracy.

Finnish actors, on the other hand, are encouraged to produce timely information and to engage in dialogue with actors in developing countries.

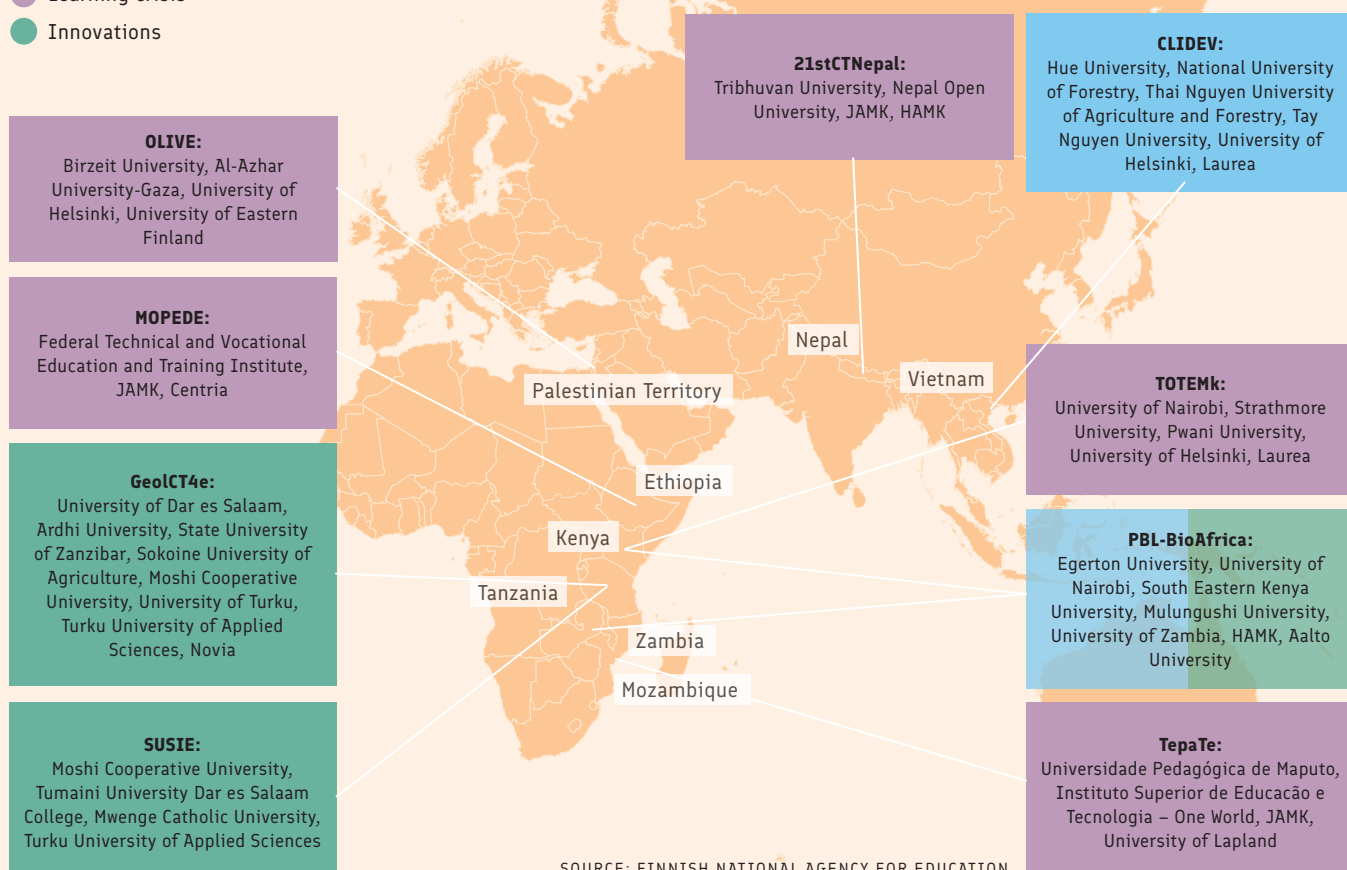
Also difficult topics have been discussed in cooperation between the authorities

Finnish government agencies have been utilising ICI funding to cooperate with their counterparts in developing countries since 2008. This peer cooperation has enhanced the capacities of authorities in developing countries and led organisations to reform their operating methods, including reforming research methods and developing monitoring systems. Although the promotion of gender equality is not usually emphasised in cooperation between authorities, the relationships that have been established during cooperation and build on trust have made it possible to discuss issues that are considered difficult, such as equality in the work organisation and the prevention of sexual harassment.

COOPERATION BETWEEN FINNISH HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND AFRICAN AND ASIAN UNIVERSITIES

Between 2020 and 2024, the HEI-ICI programme includes 10 cooperation projects focusing on climate change, the learning crisis or innovations

- Climate change
- Learning crisis
- Innovations



SOURCE: FINNISH NATIONAL AGENCY FOR EDUCATION



Evaluations help improve results

Independent evaluations provide information to support planning and decision-making. According to these, Finland's development cooperation has mostly been successful.

The independent evaluation function by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs produces objective information on the achievements and challenges of development policy. The information produced is utilised in planning, results-based management and quality assurance processes in the Ministry. Findings are also recorded in an electronic system where they can be viewed alongside other result data. The completed reports are published on the Ministry's website, and public presentation and discussion events are organised on them.

The evaluations provide recommendations for increasing the impact of development policy and cooperation. They are also used to collect evidence-based information to support decision-making and policy dialogue. Concrete follow-up measures will be taken by the Ministry on the basis of the recommendations.

Nine strategic evaluations, around one hundred project evaluations and other different assessments were implemented in 2019-2021. Strategic information is produced through extensive evaluations of development policy objectives and priorities, cooperation instruments, country programmes and various sector policies. The results of project evaluations are used in the planning and steering of project activities.

According to the evaluation reports from the past three years, Finland's development cooperation has been successful and has produced positive development both in partner countries and internationally. The activities are aligned with the objectives of both our partners and Finland. Challenges have included limited personnel and resources, instability of operating environments and the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, the strategic spheres of governance and policies of development cooperation have not been coherent enough.

Evaluations are part of knowledge management

The evaluation of knowledge management carried out in 2019 confirmed that centralised evaluations have produced useful information and had a successful impact on decision-making. Result data has been used at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in the development of strategies, policies and projects. According to the evaluation, result data can be used even more effectively, especially in the steering of resources. There was also room for improvement in the further refining of information and its aggregation and accumulation, as well as in the development of structures that promote learning. The report states that overall the Ministry

for Foreign Affairs has a strong working environment that supports evaluation.

According to a peer review of the evaluation functions of Finland, Ireland and Switzerland completed in 2021, the evaluation activities of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs were proven to be independent and objective. In particular, there is room for improvement in the usability and readability of evaluations, the management of the scope of evaluation assignments, and the diversification of the information products.

A meta-evaluation completed in spring 2022 found that project-level evaluations have provided practical and meaningful information to guide and develop operations. All in all, project evaluations are considered useful, but the information obtained from them does not spread widely within the organisation.

Finland was the first country to carry out an independent and objective evaluation of its national implementation of the Agenda 2030. The planning of the evaluation began in spring 2018, and the evaluation itself was completed in February 2019. Finland and the evaluation function of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs garnered extensive international visibility, and Finland promoted the evaluation of sustainable development in international forums.



Factors facilitating effectiveness

According to the evaluations, the following factors have promoted the effectiveness of Finland's development cooperation:

- close cooperation with different partners and networks
- building on development policy priorities, country strategies and programmes and a comprehensive network of delegations
- an ability to seize new opportunities and adapt to changing situations
- the demand-driven nature of operations and ownership by partners
- good personal relations with international actors and institutional partnership, especially in policy influencing
- correctly selected funding channels and forms of cooperation
- effective use of multilateral channels in both stable and fragile operating environments
- successful local cooperation to achieve policy objectives
- utilisation of bilateral development cooperation in countries that are transitioning from development cooperation to other forms of cooperation between countries
- a motivated personnel and positive attitudes towards the utilisation of result data

Factors hindering effectiveness

Effectiveness has been reduced by factors including the following:

- the limited number of personnel and high staff turnover
- interruptions in coordination both within the organisation and with external actors
- the limited utilisation of local competence
- uncertainties in the operating environment, such as the COVID-19 pandemic
- conflicting or unrealistic objectives
- challenging coordination of different areas of responsibility, lack of overall vision between policies, and large and fragmented entities
- lack of some strategic or guiding objectives, such as those concerning the use of private sector financial instruments or transition from development cooperation to other forms of collaboration;
- limited impact of small projects compared with the needs
- inflexible financial structures and procedures
- an organisation culture that avoids risks
- practical difficulties in taking cross-cutting objectives into account and implementing the human rights-based approach

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According to evaluations, Finland's development cooperation combines the objectives of Finland and its partners.

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The long-term nature of development cooperation has improved

Evaluations praise Finland for clarifying the objectives and encourage improving the link between development cooperation, humanitarian assistance and peace actions as well as the monitoring of the results of climate finance.

In addition to independent evaluations, numerous external actors regularly assess Finland's development policy and cooperation. In Finland, recommendations are issued by the National Audit Office and the Development Policy Committee, a parliamentary and societal advisory body whose objective is to strengthen the effectiveness of development policy and dialogue in Finland. The members of the committee come from parliamentary parties, interest groups and civil society organisations, universities and various ministries and stakeholders. One of the key international actors is the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which performs peer reviews of the Member States.

Development Policy Committee: Funding must be provided to the poorest

In recent years, Development Policy Committee (DPC) reports have addressed climate finance (2022), the implementation of development policy entries in the Government Programme (2021), food security (2021), closer cooperation between development cooperation, humanitarian assistance and peace actions (2021) and biodiversity (2021).

In its 2021 report, the DPC assessed the implementation of the Government Programme's development policy entries. According to the Committee, the Report

on Development Policy across Parliamentary Terms reinforces the effectiveness of development cooperation. The continuation of development policy priorities from one government term to the next strengthens a long-term approach, and highlighting education as a priority makes use of Finland's strengths.

However, the DPC notes that in practice, uncertainty about the future level of Finland's development funding weakens the preconditions for the systematic implementation of development cooperation.

The official objective is still to raise the level of development funding from the current 0.5 per cent of the gross national income to the 0.7 per cent level recommended by the UN by 2030. However, the report does not specify any milestones or roadmap for achieving these.

A particular concern is the lacking allocation of finances to the poorest countries and the lack of complementarity between different funding channels. The DPC has also called for gender equality to be taken into consideration more effectively in all funding. The Committee emphasises that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs must allocate sufficient personnel resources to development policy priorities, other key themes and the monitoring of results and statistics. Where necessary, an increase in the number of personnel should also be considered.

The Development Policy Committee

feels that it is important to strengthen the triple nexus approach that refers to closer collaboration between development cooperation, humanitarian assistance and peace actions. According to its report, Finland is well prepared to support the coordination of strengths of triple nexus aspects in a more consistent manner. However, the implementation of the triple nexus approach requires such things as a new way of thinking and operating.

According to the DPC, the implementation of the OECD/DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus has begun in a promising manner, and Finland has taken the triple nexus approach into account not only in the Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms but also, for example, in its policy concerning humanitarian assistance. The work will also be supported by new guidelines.

The Development Policy Committee emphasises that funding between development cooperation, humanitarian aid and peace actions should be flexible so that the overall increase of cooperation can also be achieved in practice in the midst of the changing needs of fragile regions. Clear conditions should be developed for flexibility and specific guidance should be given to organisations on how to allocate funding to activities supporting the triple nexus approach.



Longevity to climate finance

In recent years, Finland's public international climate finance has been assessed by the National Audit Office of Finland and the Development Policy Committee. In June 2021, the National Audit Office of Finland published an audit report on the steering and effectiveness of Finland's international climate finance, while the Development Policy Committee published its own climate finance analysis in January 2022.

The National Audit Office of Finland recommended that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs draw up a public plan that contains the grounds for climate finance priorities and objectives. According to the National Audit Office of Finland, the ministry must also strengthen the monitoring of results, the compilation of statistics on these and reporting on results obtained with the funding. The Development Policy Committee also stated that Finland's international climate finance needs a long-term and transparent operating model and a plan for increasing and targeting funding. Both bodies note that the steering of climate finance has been fragmented and that there is a need to clarify the division of responsibilities between the actors.

These recommendations were taken into account in Finland's climate finance implementation plan, which was published in March 2022.

Quality of Finland's development cooperation improving

In spring 2021, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) assessed how Finland has succeeded in following the recommendations it received in its 2017 development cooperation peer review. Finland received commendable feedback on the following factors:

- the quality and implementation of development cooperation
- development cooperation reforms and the establishment of a strong performance culture in development cooperation
- new indicative programmes and strategies it has drawn up for its long-term development partner countries
- the implementation of development cooperation also in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The low number of personnel at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs working on development cooperation was highlighted as a development area.

Coordination of multilateral development cooperation has improved

In 2017, the National Audit Office of Finland conducted an audit on the coordination and management of multilateral development cooperation. The audit recommended that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs develop the coordination and information systems between its departments and the utilisation of information produced by development cooperation organisations. In addition, the National Audit Office of Finland recommended that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs concentrate on a strategically limited number of development cooperation objectives.

In its follow-up report on multilateral development cooperation in 2020, the National Audit Office of Finland stated that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has succeeded in developing policy influencing plans and its case management system after the audit. Finland's development policy objectives have been clarified through theories of change and aggregate indicators that aim to strengthen the long-term and strategic nature of development cooperation. The activities of organisations supported by Finland are monitored, for example, by utilising their performance and monitoring reports.



4

CONCLUSIONS







Development policy plays a key role in Finland's foreign and security policy

Crises show that with a long-term and value-based development policy, Finland can best promote the objectives of foreign and security policy. The results of development cooperation are achieved through Finland's own expertise, sufficient funding and flexible cooperation.

The period covered by this results report has been characterised by a series of successive and partly overlapping crises, which will have long-term impacts on global development. The impacts concern all of Finland's development policy priorities and humanitarian assistance.

Finland also conducts foreign policy through development cooperation. Development cooperation helps in building a more stable and secure world through influencing wider phenomena that require countries to cooperate beyond borders. The change in the operating environment has emphasised the need for flexible cooperation. This is underlined by the fact that poverty has increased due to crises and is increasingly concentrated in fragile and conflict-affected countries. Crises have also demonstrated Finland's ability to respond to changing situations.

Finland has a strong international position and role as a value-based actor. The priority areas selected by Finland meet the needs of partner countries and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, international actors and countries see Finland as a stable and predictable partner. In a world of complex conflicts, development cooperation, humanitarian assistance and peace actions must be able to respond in an even more coordinated and effective manner to the prevention and resolution of crises and to the distress of people living in the midst of crises.

The Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms produced during the government term provides a strong foundation for continuing Finland's development cooperation and policy: it strengthens the continuity and effectiveness of development policy and helps to enhance impact and allocate limited resources.

The results and effectiveness are based on sufficient funding and expertise. This is why Finland should continue to focus on themes where we have special expertise and additional value.

Broadening the funding base for development cooperation is essential for achieving the global Sustainable Development Goals. Official Development Assistance must continue to be supplemented with loan and investment type of development financing and by increasing cooperation between different actors. Finland must also make full use of the opportunities presented by EU cooperation and thus also create opportunities for success for Finnish companies and actors.

The better the world is doing, the better Finland is doing.

1

Development policy and funding promote the objectives of Finland's foreign and security policy

Public development cooperation funding

and policy influencing have proved to be predictable, sustainable and crisis-resilient ways for promoting Finland's foreign policy objectives. Thus, they can be used to address the most difficult development challenges in circumstances where other long-term funding is not available. Public funding has also proved to be an important tool for leveraging other financial flows and investments for supporting sustainable development.

Finland has committed to directing 0.7 per cent of its gross national income (GNI) to development cooperation and 0.2 per cent of its GNI to the least developed countries. In addition, measures are needed to broaden and diversify the funding base for sustainable development.

Loan and investment type of development funding has established itself as a form of financing development cooperation. In the coming years, it will be important to ensure sufficient resources for both qualitative and quantitative development of loan and investment type of development funding and public sector investments.

The available appropriations and other resources affect how development policy guidelines can be implemented. The implementation of successful cooperation and changing forms of cooperation also require continuous competence development, sufficient human resources and a clear allocation of resources.



2

Longevity brings results and enables diversification of relations

The Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms defines the values and principles of development policy, clarifies development policy objectives and creates a foundation for the implementation of strategies and policy outlines made during government terms. A clear, coherent policy that requires commitment from different actors creates a solid foundation for the effective implementation of development cooperation.

Country strategies and programmes for development cooperation are examples of long-term cooperation that can adapt to changes when needed. They also show how focusing on a few result areas on a long-term basis brings results and effectiveness. The implementation of country programmes requires sufficient resources also in future.

Finland needs to diversify its relations, especially with those partner countries that are graduating from the group of least developed countries to the lower middle income countries. Planning for the diversification of cooperation must be started well in advance, taking full advantage of the opportunities offered by development and other policy sectors.

Cooperation with multilateral organisations and international development finance institutions is one of the cornerstones of Finland's development policy. Finland influences organisations and finance institutions through board work and at the country level, and this work is built on previous cooperation. In the coming years, it will be important to assess systematically how Finland influences the activities and results of multilateral organisations.

3

Values and human rights must be at the heart of development cooperation

Finland's development policy is based on the promotion of human rights. In the

coming years, Finland must defend and promote strong value-based approach, which is built on human rights, the rule of law, democracy, peace, freedom, equality and non-discrimination. A strong value basis and promoting human rights support sustainable development and reduce inequality.

Finland is involved in strengthening and reforming the multilateral rules-based system in order to respond to increasingly complex issues. Dialogue must also be increased with those with whom we do not share all views.

In addition, it should be analysed how value-based activities can have the most influence in the global context of intersecting interests.

Finland must continue its determined efforts in the priority areas where Finland has the best potential to support sustainable development and reduce inequality. In addition, Finland must continue to strengthen cross-cutting objectives through development cooperation. These objectives are gender equality, non-discrimination with an emphasis on disability inclusion, climate resilience, low emission development, protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity. In the coming years, attention must be paid to the complementarity of the various funding channels and forms, as well as allocating a significant part of the funding to support the least developed countries.

4

Effective development cooperation requires a strategic, adaptive and agile approach

A significant part of Finland's development cooperation is conducted in fragile states. The growing instability of the global context as well as the change in the European security environment and operational environment increasingly require the coordination of development cooperation, humanitarian assistance and peace actions. Responding to prolonged and complex conflicts requires policy coherence and a broader understanding of the operating environment. Finland's support

for strengthening the resilience of societies is important because it means better capabilities for countries to cope with different crisis situations.

Finland must systematically develop its operating methods so that they are adaptable and agile if changes in the operating environment so require. Anticipating changes and different trends is also increasingly important. In the coming years, it will be important to explore ways of improving the predictability and flexibility of financing. Clear instructions, conditions and criteria should also be defined for flexibility.

5

Reforms in development cooperation practices should continue

The development cooperation practices and modalities have an impact on how Finland operates around the world and what kind of actor Finland appears to be. The overall picture of the cooperation modalities must correspond to Finland's development policy objectives and the suitable forms of cooperation are always selected for each situation. Operating through international organisations and financial institutions as well as increasing EU cooperation will require new kinds of planning, policy influencing, results-based management and reporting. New forms of funding and the drastic and unpredictable changes in the operating environment have brought about new kind of risks and require the continuous development of risk management mechanisms. Developing risk management must cover all cooperation modalities, taking their special characteristics into account.

In order for the Finnish society to be able to support international efforts to promote sustainable development, Finnish citizens need the opportunity to access information on global development issues and the implementation of development policy. Therefore, promoting openness, transparency and quality development communications should also be continued.



References Introduction

- 1 Preliminary data, OECD.
- 2 The data for 2021 is preliminary. Later, this will be marked as 2021p.
- 3 The entries are made on the basis of target-setting in connection with new funding decisions. The alternatives are primary or significant objective.
- 4 The figures only include selected sectors. Moreover, they do not include payments that are not allocated to individual sectors (such as administrative expenditure, humanitarian assistance and core funding of multilateral organisations).
- 5 The bars depict payments made during each calendar year. The payments are divided by government term, according to the government that made the last funding decision concerning the payment.

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- 1 United Nations (2021). The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/>
- 2 World Bank (2020). Pivoting to Inclusion: Leveraging Lessons from the Covid-19 Crisis for Learners with Disabilities. World Bank Group. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/777641595915675088/pdf/Pivoting-to-Inclusion-Leveraging-Lessons-from-the-COVID-19-Crisis-for-Learners-with-Disabilities.pdf>
- 3 Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>
- 4 World Bank (2022). Poverty and Inequality Platform. The number of people living under 1,9 USD a day. <https://pip.worldbank.org/> Referenced on 27 September 2022.
- 5 World Bank (2022). Pandemic, Prices and Poverty. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/pandemic-prices-and-poverty> Referenced on 4 October 2022.
- 6 World Bank (2022). World Development Indicators. Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$), personal remittances, received (current US\$), net official development assistance received (current US\$). DataBank. <https://databank.worldbank.org/> Referenced on 6.7.2022.
- 7 Finnish civil society organisations, including World Vision Finland, the International Solidarity Foundation and FIDA as part of the broader SRHR communication work and the results achieved by UNFPA with support from Finland.
- 8 UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2022). Completion rate, lower secondary, female %. <http://sdg4-data.uis.unesco.org/> Referenced on 4 October 2022.
- 9 The data was collected from aggregate indicator 'Number of teachers who received pre or in service training' from the following interventions: HEI-ICI programme, projects and programmes coordinated by the Finnish Bible Society, Wycliffe, Finn Church Aid, FIDA, the Finnish Refugee Council, Disability Partnership Finland and Taksvärkki.
- 10 The data was collected from aggregate indicator 'Number of teachers who received pre or in service training' from the following interventions: bilateral assistance and sector programmes in Nepal, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Palestinian Territories and Ukraine, as well as from UNESCO's Capacity Building for Education programme.
- 11 Participating countries include those supported through UNESCO's CAP Ed programme and Finland's bilateral cooperation partner countries, where Finland supports structural reforms of the school system.
- 12 The data was collected from aggregate indicator 'Number of educational institutions whose capacity has been strengthened' (schools) from interventions in the following countries: Nepal, Myanmar (Sector Programme and Education Support to promote education in Ethnic Regions), Ethiopia and Ukraine.
- 13 The data was collected from aggregate indicator 'Number of educational institutions whose capacity has been strengthened' (schools) from the following interventions: Wycliffe, Finn Church Aid, Finnish Refugee Council, Taksvärkki, FIDA, Disability Partnership Finland, World Vision, Finnpartnership and Finnfund.
- 14 The data was collected from aggregate indicator 'number of educational institutions whose capacity has been strengthened' (teacher education institutions) from the following interventions: Myanmar/UNESCO, Mozambique/FASE, Ukraine/basic education project, HEI-ICI programme and E-tale Africa project.
- 15 This figure includes pupils assisted through country and regional cooperation, humanitarian assistance and multilateral cooperation in projects in Ethiopia, Lebanon, Syria, Myanmar, Iraq, including Finland's computational share of support to UNRWA and ECW. Pupils reached by civil society organisations have been reported separately as a whole.
- 16 Data collected on aggregate indicators 'number of students enrolled in education' (vocational and non-formal) and 'number of women and girls with disabilities who have access to vocational training' from projects and programmes by the following organisations: Finnish Refugee Council, FIDA, the Abilis Foundation, Disability Partnership Finland.
- 17 The data was collected from aggregate indicator 'Number of students enrolled in education' (pre-primary, primary, secondary) from projects and programmes by the following organisations: Finn Church Aid, FIDA, Wycliffe.
- 18 The data was collected from aggregate indicator 'number of students enrolled in education' (vocational and non-formal) and 'number of women and girls with disabilities who have access to vocational training' from projects and programmes by the following organisations: Finn Church Aid, Finnish Refugee Council, SOS Children's Villages, Disability Partnership Finland, Finnish Bible Society, Taksvärkki ODW Finland, The Abilis Foundation, The Finnish Foundation for Media and Development.
- 19 The data was collected from aggregate indicator 'Number of students enrolled in education' (pre-primary, primary, secondary, vocational). This figure was calculated on the basis of the most recent pre-pandemic statistics on student number in Finland's bilateral cooperation partner countries: Nepal, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Palestine, Mozambique, Ukraine and Ethiopia.
- 20 The data was collected from the aggregate indicator 'Number of proposals for laws and policies that improve business environment and regional economic integration'. The results are the figures reported by the UN Industrial Development Organization UNIDO in 2019-2021. Finland is a UNIDO member state and pays a statutory membership fee annually.
- 21 Jobs and companies in developing countries have also been supported through other cooperation, but the figures reported by all supported actors do not fall under the indicators monitored by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
- 22 Multilateral cooperation: The data was collected from the aggregate indicator 'Number of full-time (or equivalent) jobs assisted or created' from the following actors: UN Industrial Development Organization UNIDO, 2019-2021; European Development Fund, 2019-2020.
- 23 The data was collected from aggregate indicator 'Number of full-time (or equivalent) jobs supported or created' and includes the Energy and Environment Partnership's (EEP) support 2020-2021 and the Inter-American Development Bank's (IADB) general support 2020-2021.
- 24 The data was collected from the aggregate indicator 'Number of full-time (or equivalent) jobs assisted or created' from the following projects: AgroBIG II, Assistance for agro-driven economic growth in Amhara, Ethiopia (2019-2021); AGS Zambia, Assistance for SME growth in Zambia (2021) and SAIS, Southern Africa Innovation Support Programme (2021).
- 25 The data was collected from the aggregate indicator 'Number of full-time (or equivalent) jobs assisted or created' from the following actors: Finnpartnership, 2019-2021; FCA Investments, 2019-2021 and Finnfund, 2019-2020.
- 26 The data was collected from the aggregate indicator 'Number of full-time (or equivalent) jobs assisted or created' from the following projects: HALO Trust, 2019-2020; International Solidarity Foundation, 2019-2021; Finn Church Aid, 2019-2021; Fairtrade, 2020-2021.
- 27 The data was collected from the aggregate indicator 'Number of micro,



- small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries benefiting from business development services, including innovation support services, responsible business practices and financing supporting improved or growing business'. International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD, 2019; UN Industrial Development Organization UNIDO, 2021; European Development Fund, 2019-2020; International Development Association IDA, 2020-2021; International Trade Centre ITC, 2019-2021.
- 28 The data was collected from the aggregate indicator 'Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries benefiting from business development services, including innovation support services, responsible business practices and financing supporting improved or growing business' from the following actors: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), 2020; Asian Development Bank (ADB), 2019-2020; African Development Bank (AfDB), 2020; Inter-American (IADB), 2020-2021.
 - 29 The data was collected from the aggregate indicator 'Number of MSMEs in developing countries benefiting from business development services, including innovation support services, and responsible business practices and funding for business improvement or growth', from the following projects: Forestry and value chain development, Tanzania, 2019-2020; AGS Zambia, Support for growth of Zambian SMEs, 2020-2021.
 - 30 The data was collected from the aggregate indicator 'Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries benefiting from business development services, including innovation support services, responsible business practices and financing supporting improved or growing business' from the following actors: Finnfund, 2019-2020; FCA Investments, 2019-2021, DevPlat, 2020-2021.
 - 31 The data was collected from the aggregate indicator 'Number of MSMEs in developing countries benefiting from business development services, including innovation support services, and responsible business practices and funding for business improvement or growth', from the following projects: Project Support, SOS Child Village, Ethiopia, Gambia, Tanzania, 2020; Programme Support, International Solidarity Foundation, 2020-2021; Programme Support, Finn Church Aid, 2020-2021; Programme Support, WWF, 2019-2021; Programme Support, Plan Finland, 2019-2021; Programme Support, Finnish Refugee Council, 2019-2020; Programme Support, World Vision Finland 2020-2021.
 - 32 The data was collected from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs aggregate indicator 'Number of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) partnerships with education and research institutions and private sector actors' from the reports of the following projects and actors: Southern Africa Innovation Support Programme, Finnpartnership, BEAM/Developing Markets Platform, Plan Finland, HEI-ICI.
 - 33 The data was collected from aggregate indicator 'Number of enterprises trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices', from reports by the following projects and actors: Finnish Refugee Council, Southern Africa Innovation Support Programme, Finnpartnership business partnership programme, supporting the growth of Zambian SMEs, Fairtrade, Evaluation of interest-subsidy projects, Finnwatch. The number of trained companies is calculated annually. It is possible that the same company will appear in the figures for several years.
 - 34 Un Women Global Output Indicator 2.4.2. 2019 result 5,964, 2020 result 6,808 and 2021 result 11,597. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/executive-board/strategic-plan/outcome-area-2>
 - 35 Project support, Deaconess Institute in Helsinki, Europe/Romaninaisten voimaa - Romanina (2020); Project support, Deaconess Institute in Helsinki, KOSOVO//Eteenpäin elämässä (EqE) (2020); Project Support, Children and Youth Foundation, SEN/Naatange art la (2020); Project Support, SOS Child Village Foundation, TAN/Women's and Children's Rights, Mufindi (2020); Project Support, Finnish YMCA, LIB/Syyrialaiten pakolaisten amk (2020); Project Support, Interpedia, NEP/Haavoittuvassa asemassa olevat lapset (2021); Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO), Hivos (2020); Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO), International Lesbian Gay Bisexual Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) (2019); Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO) joint application round, International Service for Human Rights (2020); Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO), World Organisation against Torture (2021); Other multilateral help, Justice Rapid Response (2020); Programme support, Abilis Foundation (2021); Programme support, Fida International (2021); Programme support, Finnish Red Cross (2019); Programme support, International Solidarity Foundation (2021); Programme support, KiOS Foundation (2021); Programme support, Finn Church Aid (2021); Programme support, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Finland's Fund (2021); Programme support, Plan Finland Foundation (2019); Programme support, Fairtrade (2021); Programme support, Siemenpuu Foundation for civil society (2021); Programme support, Trade Union Solidarity Centre of Finland SASK (2020); Programme support, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (2020); Programme support Finnish Refugee Council (2019, 2020, 2021); Programme support, World Vision Finland (2021); Programme support, Taksvärkki (2021); Programme support, Disability Partnership Finland (2020); United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, ARFICA/Projects coordinated by youth funds, programming period 2019-2020. As the programme/project assistance organisation partnerships usually last throughout a project/programme period, the number of organisations supported in partner countries has been calculated by including only the year for which the highest result has been reported. The sum of the results for different years are only added together for those organisations where it has been explicitly mentioned that partner organisations are not the same.
 - 36 BI Cofinancing programme UN University, MOZ/MPD-UEM Policy Research (2020); ICI cooperation Finnish Forest Research Institute TAN/IKI/LUKE INFORES (2019); Bilateral project, DEMO Finland, MOZ/DEMO Strengthening Parliament (2020/2021); Bilateral project, Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy: MOZ/Natural resources governance (2019); Bilateral project, TAN/PFP 2 (2020); Asian Development Fund, Additional funding, AsDF-13 (2021), Asian Development Fund, Additional funding, AsDF-12 (2019, 2020); UN University MOZ/UNU-WIDER IGM II (2021); Thematic assistance, UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO (2019, 2020).
 - 37 UN Development Programme, KGZ/Legal sector support project (2019, 2020); UN Development Programme, TJK/Legal sector support project (2019, 2020); KiOS, programme assistance (2019, 2020, 2021); Finnwatch, project assistance, THA/burmalaist siirtotyöntekijät voimaantuneet (2020); European Development Fund, additional funding (2019, 2020); UN Women, general funding (2019, 2020, 2021). Disaggregation has only been calculated from the results for which disaggregated data has been available.
 - 38 Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO), Hivos (2019, 2020); Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO), DefendDefenders, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (2020, 2021); Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO), International Commission of Jurists (2019, 2020); Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO), International Lesbian Gay Bisexual Trans and Intersex Association (2019, 2020); Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO), International Service for Human Rights (2020, 2021); Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO), Minority Rights Group International (2020); Support for International Non-governmental Organisations (INGO), World Organisation against Torture (2019, 2020, 2021); Programme support, KiOS Foundation (2019, 2020, 2021); Programme support, Trade Union Solidarity Centre of Finland SASK (2019, 2020, 2021); Embassy of Finland, MDA/IJC/Media literacy, Moldova (2020); Embassy of Finland, MDA/SP/media support, Moldova (2020).
 - 39 In 2018, the Action Plan had been drawn up in 60 countries, while at the end of 2021 the number was up to 86 countries. Un Women <https://www.unwomen.org/en/executive-board/strategic-plan/outcome-area-5>.
 - 40 In addition, community-level peace-building is carried out by Fida International, World Vision, Save the Children, the Deaconess Foundation (reconciliation project) and the YMCA Finland (2250).



- 41 With Finland's assistance, the Mines Advisory Group, Halo Trust, Danish Demining Group and the United Nations Mine Action Service have cleared 6.78 km² of mines.
- 42 The data was collected from the following civil society organisations: Finnish Red Cross, 2019-2021, and World Vision Finland, 2020-2021.
- 43 The data was collected from the following civil society organisations: Finnish Red Cross, 2019-2020, and World Vision Finland, 2020-2021.
- 44 The data was collected from the following civil society organisations: Fida International, 2019-2021, and World Vision Finland, 2020-2021.
- 45 The data was collected from the following projects: Community led Accelerated WASH in Ethiopia, Ethiopia, 2019-2020; Support to equitable access to quality water, basic sanitation and enhanced water resources management for the underserved communities in rural Kenya, Kenya, 2019-2020; Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III, Nepal, 2019-2021; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II, Nepal, 2019; UNICEF ONE WASH, Nepal, 2020-2021; WASH in Schools UNICEF, Afghanistan, 2019-2021.
- 46 The data was collected from the following projects: Support to equitable access to quality water, basic sanitation and enhanced water resources management for the underserved communities in rural Kenya, Kenya, 2019-2020; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II, Nepal, 2019; UNICEF ONE WASH, Nepal, 2020-2021; WASH in Schools UNICEF, Afghanistan, 2019-2021.
- 47 The data was collected from the following projects: Support to equitable access to quality water, basic sanitation and enhanced water resources management for the underserved communities in rural Kenya, Kenya, 2019-2020; Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III, Nepal, 2020-2021; UNICEF ONE WASH, Nepal, 2020-2021.
- 48 The data was collected from the following actors: UNICEF, 2019-2021; European Regional Development Fund ERDF, new European beneficiaries, 2019-2020; World Bank/International Development Organisation IDA, 2019-2021; Asian Development Bank ADB, 2021; African Development Bank AfDB, 2019-2021.
- 49 The data was collected from the following actors: UNICEF, 2019-2021; World Bank/International Development Association IDA, 2019-2021; Asian Development Bank ADB, 2021; African Development Bank AfDB, 2019-2021.
- 50 UNICEF, UNICEF Development WASH, 2019-2021.
- 51 FAO/Forest and Farm Facility; Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, Tanzania, Zambia, Vietnam (2020-2021); Participatory Forestry Programme, Tanzania (2019-2021); Forestry and Value Chains Development Programme, Tanzania (2020-2021); The Alternative Development Programme in Shan State, Myanmar (2019-2020); WWF; Nepal, Bhutan, Indonesia, East-Africa (2019-2021); FIDA International (2019-2021); Finnfund (2019-2020).
- 52 FAO/Forest and Farm Facility; Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, Tanzania, Zambia, Vietnam (2020-2021); WWF; Nepal, Bhutan, Indonesia, East-Africa (2019-2021), Finnfund (2019-2020), UNIDO (2019-2021); Agrobusiness Induced Growth Programme in Amhara, Ethiopia (2019-2021).
- 53 WWF; Nepal, Bhutan, Indonesia, East Africa (2019-2021); FIDA International (2019-2021); the International Solidarity Foundation (2019-2021); Fairtrade (2020-2021); Siemenpuu Foundation; Brazil, Indonesia, India (2019-2021).
- 54 Participatory Forestry Programme, Tanzania (2019-2021); Forestry and Value Chains Development Programme, Tanzania (2020-2021); Tree Out-grower Support Programme, Tanzania (2020); The Alternative Development Programme in Shan State, Myanmar (2019-2020); Agrobusiness Induced Growth Programme in Amhara, Ethiopia (2019-2021).
- 55 FAO/Forest and Farm Facility; Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, Tanzania, Zambia, Vietnam (2020-2021).
- 56 Finnfund (2019-2020).
- 57 GEF Corporate Scorecard June 2021; IFAD Development Effectiveness Report 2020.
- 58 European Commission Staff Working Document. Accompanying the document 'Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council 2021'. Annual Report on the Implementation of the European Union's External Action Instruments in 2020.

- 59 OCHA Financial Tracking Service (2021). Appeals and response plans 2021. <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/overview/2021> Referenced on 8 September 2022. <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/overview/2021> Hänni-sat 8.9.2022.

References Implementation

- 1 An entry is made in connection with new funding decisions based on the targets set on a scale comprising human rights blind, human rights sensitive (taking human rights into account), human rights progressive (promoting human rights) and human rights transformative (addressing human rights challenges) or not specified.
- 2 The entries are made on the basis of target-setting in connection with new funding decisions. The sample contains the funding decisions which have the promotion of gender equality as the principal or significant objective.
- 3 A three-year average of decisions involving funding that supports equality. For example, the figure for 2017 shows the average for 2015-2017.
- 4 Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network.
- 5 OECD DAC Corruption Risk Management Recommendations 2016. <https://www.oecd.org/corruption/oecd-recommendation-for-development-cooperation-actors-on-managing-risks-of-corruption.htm>
- 6 London Safeguarding Summit 2018 commitments. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/safeguarding-summit-commitments>
- 7 The Ministry for Foreign Affairs (16 May 2022): Table 4. Development financing payments to Finland's largest partner countries 2016-2021. <https://um.fi/documents/35732/0/Tilastoliite+2021%2C+osa2.pdf/47739300-0dac-50c8-d9ce-706195ee8070?t=1649772600686>
- 8 MOPAN (16 May 2022) MOPAN Assessment library <https://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/>
- 9 MOPAN: 2017-18 ASSESSMENTS, Global Environment Facility (GEF) 2019. <https://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/gef2017-18/GEF%20Report.pdf>
- 10 MOPAN: 2017-18 ASSESSMENTS, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) 2019 <https://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/unfpa2017-18/UNFPA%20Report.pdf>
- 11 MOPAN: 2017-18 ASSESSMENTS, UN Women 2019. https://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/unwomen2017-18/Final_assessment_UN_Women_2019_02_14.pdf
- 12 MOPAN: Assessment Report United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 2021. [https://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/unicef2020/MOPAN%20Assessment%20UNICEF%20web%20\[for%20download\].pdf](https://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/unicef2020/MOPAN%20Assessment%20UNICEF%20web%20[for%20download].pdf)
- 13 Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (2020). Finnish Development Policy Influencing Activities in Multilateral Organisations, Volume 1, Main report. https://um.fi/documents/384998/0/Vol1+_MainReport_Evaluation+of+Finnish+Development+Policy+Influencing+Activities+in+Multi-lateral+Organisations+%281%29.pdf/2666cd6a-0bb2-1c76-0659-db1ac-6fa30bf?t=1591860985653
- 14 A more in-depth examination was conducted by the World Bank Group, UNFPA, UNICEF, the World Food Programme WFP, UN Women, International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD, the Food and Agriculture Organization FAO and the International Trade Centre ITC.
- 15 15. MOPAN: 2017-18 ASSESSMENTS, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) 2019. <https://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/ifad2017-18/IFAD%20Report.pdf>
- 16 African Development Bank Group (2022). Annual Development Effectiveness Review 2022. <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/annual-development-effectiveness-review-2022>
- 17 European Commission (2021). Global Europe: Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument. https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/find-funding/eu-funding-programmes/global-europe-neighbourhood-development-and-international-cooperation-instrument_fi
- 18 One of the organisations receiving programme support is Fingo, the members of which include 270 Finnish civil society organisations.

Appendices



APPENDIX 1:

Key terms of development policy

Development policy refers to activities aimed at reducing global poverty, the realisation of human rights and the promotion of sustainable development. Development policy includes policy influencing by Finland in international organisations and dialogue with representatives of developing countries. Development policy is an integral part of Finland's foreign and security policy.

Development cooperation refers to measures, such as programmes and projects, which are funded with funds allocated to development cooperation in the state budget. Development cooperation is one way of implementing development policy in cooperation with partners such as the governments of developing countries or civil society organisations.

Humanitarian assistance is an independent part of Finland's development policy. It aims to save lives and reduce human suffering during and immediately after crises. Assistance is guided by humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. Humanitarian assistance is needs-based and is not provided on political, economic or military grounds.

Development funding refers to different forms of funding that implement development policy objectives. These include official development assistance, the developing countries' own tax revenue, as well as domestic and foreign investments. The relative share of official development assistance of all money flow to developing countries has decreased, while the share of other funding has grown. However, development cooperation continues to play a major role, especially in the least developed and in fragile countries: it enables development where no other funding is available, and strengthens the allocation of other financial flows to support the Sustainable Development Goals in difficult and risk-prone circumstances.

Development policy investments are development cooperation in the form of loans and investments, the aim of which is to promote Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries: for example, by supporting their own business activities. Development policy investments support private and public sector projects with development impacts. Loan and investment type of development financing differs from grant-based support in that the capital invested will return with interest in the long term. It also aims to leverage other public or private money to be invested in the same investment item.

Finland's public international climate finance refers to the funding channelled to climate action in developing countries

from development cooperation funds. Climate finance is part of Finland's development and climate policy and thus part of its foreign and security policy. It is part of Finland's extensive climate policy influence, which is conducted nationally, in the EU and globally. Climate finance planning takes into account the objectives of different policy sectors and their impacts on each other. New financing targets will also be examined in the light of development policy objectives other than those related to climate change so that Finland's relatively limited resources produce as many results as possible.

However, by definition, funding recorded as climate finance does not cover all the funding that Finland allocates to climate action in developing countries. This theme has been discussed in more detail in Finland's Plan for the Implementation of Finland's Public International Climate Finance (2022).



APPENDIX 2: Abbreviations used in the report

ADB Asian Development Bank
ADF African Development Fund
AF Adaptation Fund
AfDB African Development Bank
AU African Union
BEAM Business with Impact (a joint programme between Tekes and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to promote Finnish innovations and business activities in developing countries)
CERF The UN Central Emergency Response Fund
COVAX AMC Vaccine Alliance Gavi managed cooperation mechanism to support the availability of COVID-19 vaccines in low-income and middle-income countries (COVID-19 Advanced Market Commitment)
CREWS Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems is an initiative developed in the least developed countries and small developing island states.
D4D Hub The EU Digital for Development Hub
DAC Development Assistance Committee
Demo Finland Political Parties of Finland for Democracy
DEVELOP A development research programme jointly funded by the Academy of Finland and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs
DevPlat the Developing Markets Platform coordinated by Business Finland and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for companies interested in developing markets and their partners
DPC Development Policy Committee
ESP Energy Efficiency and Environmental Partnership Fund managed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
ECHO European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EEP Energy Environment Partnership
EFSD + European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus
EU European Union
FAO The UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FemWise-Africa The Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation
FFD Food and Forest Development Finland
Fida Missionary and development cooperation organisation of the Finnish Pentecostal Church
FinCEED Centre of Expertise in Education and Development
FSC Forest Stewardship Council
GCF Green Climate Fund
GEF Global Environment Facility
GLAD Global Action on Disability
HEI-ICI Higher Education Institutions Institutional Cooperation Instrument, which supports programmes between higher education institutions in Finland and in developing countries.

IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee for the largest humanitarian organisations
ICI Institutional Cooperation Instrument
IDA International Development Association
IFAD The UN International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC International Finance Corporation
IHL International Humanitarian Law
IMF International Monetary Fund
International IDEA International Institute for Democracy & Electoral Assistance
IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation
ITC International Trade Centre
JRR Justice Rapid Response, an international intergovernmental cooperation mechanism for the investigation of international crimes and human rights violations and bringing them to court
KIOS Foundation Human rights foundation of Finnish civil society organisations
LDCF Least Developed Countries Fund
MFA Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
MOPAN Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network
NAOF National Audit Office
NCF The Nordic Development Fund's Nordic Climate Facility programme, which supports climate change-related innovations in developing countries
NDF Nordic Development Fund
NDICI The EU Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA Official Development Assistance
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OMCT World Organisation Against Torture
PIF Public Sector Investment Facility
SADC Southern African Development Community
SAIS2 Southern Africa Innovation Support
SDG Sustainable Development Goal
SRHR Sexual and reproductive health and rights
TIWB Tax Inspectors Without Borders established by the UN and the OECD
RDI Research, development and innovation activities
UN United Nations
UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO The United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UniPID Finnish University Partnership for International Development
UNOPS The United Nations Office for Project Services



UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

USAID The United States Agency for International Development

WAB The UN's Women's Advisory Board for Syrian Women

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organization

WMO World Meteorological Organization

WWF World Wildlife Fund

APPENDIX 3: List of sources

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APPENDIX 4: Sustainable Development Goals

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WELL-BEING FOR 2030 - FOR EVERYONE ALL OVER THE WORLD			7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
			10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda direct the promotion of sustainable development in all parts of the world until 2030. Also in Finland.

The aim of the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN Member States and the 2030 Agenda is to eradicate extreme poverty and ensure sustainable development in all dimensions: economy, the environment and well-being.

They are based on eight Millennium Development Goals that were to be achieved by 2015 and the Rio agenda, which dealt with environmental and development issues. They proved that results can be achieved through a joint commitment: Extreme poverty was halved ahead of schedule and more than two billion people have gained access to clean drinking water. In addition, nine out of ten children in the world enroll in primary school. However, development has been unequal.

The new goals and agenda make up an even broader and more ambitious whole. The focus in the Millennium Development Goals was on developing countries, while the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda also place responsibilities on industrial countries like Finland.

The motto is: leave no one behind.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

Sustainable development is about social change that secures opportunities for a good life for the existing and future generations so that natural resources, for instance, are not consumed more than the earth is capable of producing.

The environment, man and economy are taken into consideration equally in decision-making and actions.

THREE DIMENSIONS:

- 1) ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY
- 2) ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY
- 3) SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

DID YOU KNOW?

Finland has contributed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In Ethiopia, for instance, which is one of Finland's long-term partner countries, Finnish aid has provided three million people access to clean water.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The key question with the goals is how solutions promoting sustainable development are applied in practice and how progress is measured. The 2030 Agenda contains 17 goals and 169 targets. There are more than 200 common indicators. Another key question is the financing of sustainable solutions.

Basically, the whole society including individual citizens, companies, municipalities, the Government and other actors, can take action to promote and finance sustainable development.

Official development aid still plays an important role especially in supporting the least developed countries, and even they receive funding from different sources. It is important to increase the countries' own resources.

An important milestone was the Addis Ababa Action Agenda agreed in July 2015.

PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION MATTERS

States committed themselves to carrying out policy changes that among others strengthen tax systems, support company investments and seek to stop illegal money flows. These actions are also supported through Finland's development cooperation and development policy.

WHAT DOES FINLAND DO?

Finland is one of the first countries that introduced national objectives, actions and a monitoring and assessment system for achieving the UN goals. Finland is also closely engaged in the international monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.

In global terms, Finland promotes the goals and Agenda especially through development policy and cooperation efforts, which are an important point of departure in Finland's development policy guidelines.

Important goals in Finland include promoting sustainable consumption and production and equality. One tool in use is the Society's Commitment to Sustainable Development, through which the various actors in the society can contribute to implementing the world's common development plan in their fields of operation.

HOW CAN YOU PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?



Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Finland



17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND EXAMPLES OF 169 TARGETS

1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

- Eradicate extreme poverty (for people living on less than \$1.25 a day) and reduce at least by half the proportion of people living in poverty according to national definitions.
- Ensure that all people have access to social security and insurance cover and equal rights to economic resources, basic services and natural resources, for example.

2. END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

- End hunger and malnutrition and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food.
- Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, for instance, and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change.

3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

- Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.
- End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, for example. Prevent substance abuse. Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 2020.
- Support research and development and ensure that all people have access to affordable essential medicines.

4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

- Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education.
- Ensure equal access for all girls and boys to quality pre-primary education and for all to affordable and quality vocational and tertiary education.

5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

- Eliminate all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful practices against all women and girls everywhere, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation. Promote sexual and reproductive health.
- Ensure and give women equal rights to economic resources, ownership, financial services, inheritance and natural resources.

6. ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

- Achieve universal and equitable access to clean drinking water and adequate sanitation and hygiene for all.
- Improve water quality, increase water-use efficiency and protect water-related ecosystems.

7. ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

- Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, increase the share of renewable energy and improve energy efficiency.
- Facilitate access to clean energy research and technology and their availability and improve the energy infrastructure.

8. PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

- Sustain per capita economic growth and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries. Improve the sustainable use of natural resources.
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- Eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and child labour.

9. BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALISATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

- Develop quality, reliable and sustainable infrastructure.
- Raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product

and double its share in least developed countries.

- Increase the efficient use of resources and promote the use of clean technologies and processes.
- Increase scientific research and encourage innovations.

10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

- Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average, irrespective of age. Promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age.
- Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions. Encourage official development assistance and financial flows to developing countries.

11. MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

- Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing, basic services and a sustainable transport system.
- Protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage. Reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities.

12. ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

- Make sustainable, efficient use of natural resources. Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains.
- By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil

13. TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

- Strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change in all countries. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning and raise awareness of climate change.
- Mobilise \$100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigating climate change in the developing countries.

14. CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Reduce marine pollution, sustainably protect and manage marine and coastal ecosystems.
- End overfishing and conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas by 2020

15. PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

- By 2020, ensure the conservation and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems, such as mountains and freshwater areas, and promote the sustainable use of them and forests. Combat desertification.
- Halt the loss of biodiversity and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species. End poaching of protected species of flora and fauna.

16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

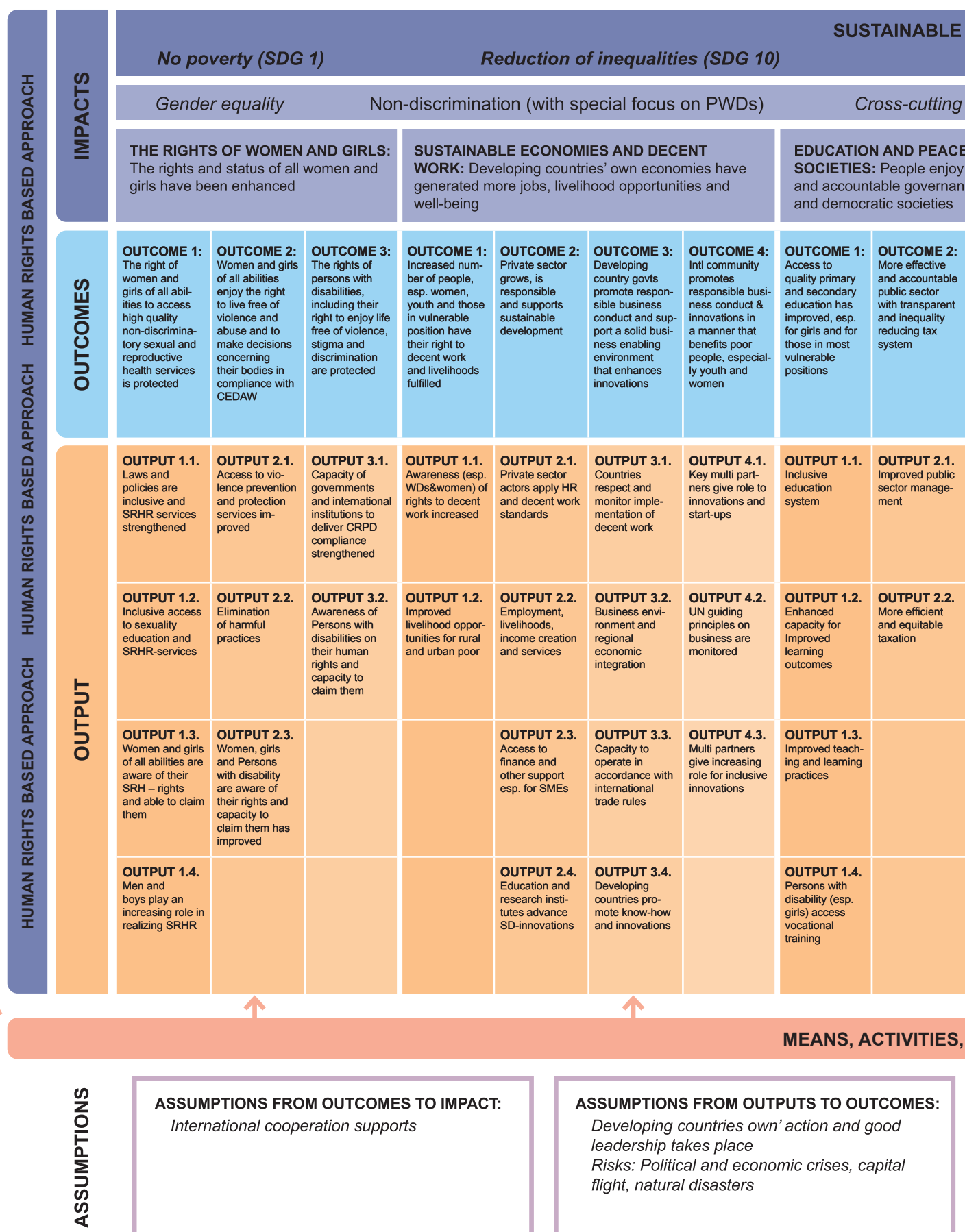
- Significantly reduce all forms of violence everywhere. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, corruption and bribery.
- Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALISE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Improve the domestic capacity of developing countries for tax and other revenue collection. Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt financing and debt relief.
- Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.
- Developed countries must implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI to least developed countries.



APPENDIX 5: Theories of change of development policy priority areas





The theories of change are currently being updated to reflect the updated division of priority areas introduced in 2022. This table describes the development policy theory of change in use during

the reporting period in its entirety. More detailed theories of changes and the aggregate indicators included in them are available on the Ministry for Foreign Affairs website at um.fi.

DEVELOPMENT (Agenda 2030)									
Climate action (SDG 13 and Paris)					Addis Abeba Action Agenda				
objectives		Climate resilience and low emission development							
EQUITABLE DEMOCRATIC equitable quality education ce in inclusive, peaceful		CLIMATE AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development are promoted by sustainable use of natural resources					LIVES AND DIGNITY IN CRISES: Lives are saved, human suffering alleviated and dignity maintained during crises		
OUTCOME 3: More peaceful, stable and just societies with strengthened political and judicial institutions and inclusive state-building processes	OUTCOME 4: The enabling environment for and capacity of civil society and persons in vulnerable positions to influence and decision-making has improved	OUTCOME 1: All people benefit increasingly from clean environment and healthy ecosystems, conservation, sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources, such as forests and water bodies	OUTCOME 2: All people have improved and equitable access to affordable and clean, sustainably produced renewable energy	OUTCOME 3: Vulnerability of all people to extreme weather events and natural disasters has decreased and their resilience to them increased	OUTCOME 4: All people have improved possibilities to produce and access safe, nutritious, and adequate food	OUTCOME 5: All people have improved and equitable access to basic and sustainable drinking water, sanitation services, and improved hygiene practices	OUTCOME 1: Civilian population has access to basic commodities, services and facilities	OUTCOME 2: The protection of all people affected or threatened by a humanitarian crisis is assured	OUTCOME 3: Humanitarian coordination and coherence is improved
OUTPUT 3.1. More inclusive peace processes	OUTPUT 4.1. Strengthened participation and power of women and..	OUTPUT 1.1. Sustainably managed and conserved forests and biodiversity	OUTPUT 2.1. Households (esp. women) benefit from new clean energy	OUTPUT 3.1. Capacity to generate weather and climate services improved	OUTPUT 4.1. Sustainable agricultural production increased inclusively	OUTPUT 5.1. Improved capacity to deliver safe drinking water	OUTPUT 1.1. Access to physical and mental health is facilitated	OUTPUT 2.1. Civilian population is protected from violence and abuse	OUTPUT 3.1. Relevant UN leadership is supported and empowered
OUTPUT 3.2. Improved safety and well-being of civilians in post-conflict environment	OUTPUT 4.2. Increasing capacity of independent civil society	OUTPUT 1.2. Inclusive value chains for SME and farmers	OUTPUT 2.2. Enterprises (esp. MSMEs) increase production of clean energy	OUTPUT 3.2. DRR-plans at national and local levels	OUTPUT 4.2. Secure access and control over land	OUTPUT 5.2. Access to inclusive water and sanitation services	OUTPUT 1.2. Children's right to learning is facilitated	OUTPUT 2.2. All humanitarian actors apply AGD approach	OUTPUT 3.2. Service delivery is transferred to non-humanitarian providers
OUTPUT 3.3. Strengthened judicial institutions and improved capacity	OUTPUT 4.3. Improved legislation and enforcement of civil rights	OUTPUT 1.3. All stakeholders have access to forest and land data	OUTPUT 2.3. Public institutions are more capable to promote energy efficiency	OUTPUT 3.3. Capacity to take early action under threat improved	OUTPUT 4.3. Inclusive gender-sensitive value chains for SME's and farmers	OUTPUT 5.3. Improved knowledge and adoption of good hygiene practices	OUTPUT 1.3. Access to safe and clean living conditions is provided		OUTPUT 3.3. Improved understanding of disaster risk and its impact developed
	OUTPUT 4.4. Enhanced protection of media, whistleblowers and HR-defenders	OUTPUT 1.4. Promoting integrated water resources management			OUTPUT 4.4. Improved capacity to ensure food quality and safety	OUTPUT 5.4. Inclusive WASH services improved at public facilities	OUTPUT 1.4. Access to work and socially engaged life is maintained or recreated		
<div><div>↑</div><div>↑</div><div>↑</div></div> <div>PARTNERSHIPS</div>									
HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH									
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HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH

ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS FROM MEANS, ACTIVITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS TO OUTPUTS:

Realistic objectives, expertise and strong result-based management exist

Coherence of various policies and private sector investments support

Risks: inadequate resources, inefficient implementation, corruption, withdrawal of partners



Appendix 6a: Statistical terms

Funding decision

A funding decision is a written commitment on future use of funds. The public funds appropriated for the purpose serve as a guarantee that the decision can be implemented. The results report contains all funding decisions made between 2019 and 2021 under the exclusive official development assistance budget item (24.30.66), the development cooperation financial investment item (24.30.89), and the democracy and the rule of law support budget item (24.30.67). Cancelled funding has been deducted from the total sum (= the funding appropriated for a project but not used has been deducted from the total).

Payments

Use of funds (payments) means the expenditure arising from development cooperation. The payments comprise the exclusive ODA budget item, development cooperation financial investment item, and other items of different administrative branches from which development cooperation payments have been made. For a number of payments, only a specific percentage is considered as development cooperation (such as the payments to the European Union, and the reception of refugees and asylum seekers). The reporting rules have been jointly prepared with the member states of the OECD Development Assistance Committee so that the comparability and credibility of the figures can be ensured. The figures for the payments made in 2021 are not final. There may be slight adjustments to the figures during the final months of 2022.

Bilateral payments

For statistical purposes, all payments are bilateral payments, except for the core funding granted to intergovernmental organisations (UN organisations, EU institutions, World Bank Group and regional finance institutions).

Sectors

The OECD Development Assistance Committee has agreed on sectors, which describe the distribution of payments for different purposes. In the past, only the main sector was taken into account for each activity that received funding, although in some cases the activities may target more than one sector. The possible division of activities into several sectors has also been taken into account in more detail since 2019.

Appendix 6b: Guidelines for determining develop- ment policy priority areas, human rights based approach and beneficiaries

Development policy priority areas

PRIORITY AREA I: RIGHTS AND STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AS WELL AS PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES HAVE STRENGTHENED

project/programme targets priority area I when its outcome level includes one of more of the following:

- Stronger laws and policies guaranteeing access to sexual and reproductive health services have been adopted
- Access to comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services have improved for women, girls and boys, including persons with disabilities.
- The awareness that women and girls, including persons with disabilities, have of their sexual and reproductive health and rights has increased, including their ability to act on their behalf
- The role of men and boys in the implementation of sexual and reproductive health and rights has been strengthened
- Improved access to services that prevent violence and protect from it for persons experiencing gender-based violence
- Harmful practices such as child marriage, forced marriage and female genital mutilation will be eliminated
- The awareness of women and girls, including persons with disabilities, have of their rights and their ability to demand those rights has improved
- The capacity of partner country governments and international institutions to implement development policies that are in line the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has improved
- The awareness of persons with disabilities have of their rights and their ability to demand those rights has improved

PRIORITY AREA II: DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' OWN ECONOMIES HAVE GENERATED JOBS, LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES AND WELLBEING

A project/programme targets priority area II when its outcome level includes one or more of the following:

- **Everyone, especially women and persons with disabilities,** is aware of their **right to decent work**, social protection and

income, and these rights are realised

- Better **business opportunities** for poor residents in rural and urban areas
- The **private sector operates in accordance with the standards of decent work and responsible business.**
- Companies operating in developing countries **create jobs, livelihoods and income** and customise products and services to people living in poverty.
- Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), in particular female entrepreneurs, have better access to **support and financial services**, which improve business practices, innovation and integration into value chains
- Educational and research institutions and the private sector have **better readiness and competence to promote sustainable development and to co-create innovations**
- **Governments of developing countries** respect and monitor the **implementation of decent working conditions**
- Strengthened government capacity to improve the **operating environment of companies, promote regional economic integration** and comply with **the rules of international trade**
- The governments of developing countries support **new know-how, technology and innovations** that promote sustainable development
- The **UNGP and other international standards for responsible business activities** are more widely known and their implementation is monitored more effectively
- **Support** from Finland's most important **multilateral partners for responsible business practices and innovation benefit persons living in poverty, especially women, young people and persons and groups in vulnerable situations**
- Finland's most important multilateral partners give **innovation and start-up entrepreneurship a greater role and more visibility**

PRIORITY AREA III: SOCIETIES HAVE BECOME MORE DEMOCRATIC AND BETTER-FUNCTIONING

A project/programme targets priority area III when its outcome level includes one of more of the following:

- **A stronger basis for peaceful societies** through support for peacebuilding, conflict prevention, mine clearance, or national dialogue.
- **Stronger democracy, accountability and societal interaction** by increasing the accountability of political institutions, and improving opportunities for influence and participation in civil society or improving the opportunities of the media or peace defenders to operate.
- **Stronger rule of law** by enhancing the operational capability and independence of the justice system and supervisory institutions, by making legal services more easily accessible, or by ensuring that human rights laws are properly drafted and enforced.
- **Enhanced capacity of the public administration will ensure better services to all.** This can be achieved by sup-



porting reform policies, planning and budgeting and by promoting accountability.

- **Decentralisation of administration** and decentralisation of decision-making, strengthened capacity of local government to provide services and collect (tax) funds.
- **Ensuring high-quality and inclusive education** by supporting educational sector development programmes and projects.
- **Stronger national funding base** by supporting efficient and just taxation and ensuring that tax revenue is used to fund public services, by strengthening public financial administration, by preventing corruption and by combating illicit money flows.
- Increased inclusiveness of the education system for all (pre-primary education, mother tongue instruction, inclusive education and gender equality in education)
- Improved access to vocational education and training for women and girls with disabilities
- Improved opportunities women, young people and persons with disabilities to take part and to take leadership in peace and security matters
- Improved access for women and persons and in vulnerable situations to policy-making and public life

PRIORITY AREA IV: Sustainable use of natural resources promotes climate-sustainable and low-emission development

A project/programme is targeting priority area IV when its targets (outcome level) include any of the following:

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION OR ADAPTATION

1. Climate change mitigation (reduction/avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions or carbon sequestration)
2. Adaptation to climate change (increasing the ability of a country/region/community/natural system to adapt to the impacts of climate change and climate risks)

FOREST AND BIODIVERSITY

1. An increasing share of forests, catchment areas and biodiversity are protected and/or are in the scope of inclusive, sustainable and comprehensive management (SDG 15.1, 15.2, 15.3)
2. Opportunities for small-holding farmers and small and medium-sized enterprises to participate in non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive value chains have improved
3. All stakeholders are better informed about forest and land resources
4. Promoting integrated water resource management, including cross-border water resources
5. **POLICY INFLUENCE:** Better global environmental administration and safer land ownership, through such channels as multilateral environmental agreements and forums;

ENERGY

1. Households, especially women, benefit from new clean energy services (SDG 7.1)
2. Public and private enterprises, especially micro, small and

medium-sized enterprises, are able to increase the production and use of renewable energy (SDG 7.2)

3. Public institutions are better able to promote energy efficiency (SDG 7.3)
4. **POLICY INFLUENCE:** The official development assistance criteria are better aligned with the Paris Agreement in matters such as investments in fossil fuel projects. A coherent fossil fuel subsidising policy is promoted in all policy areas.

METEOROLOGY AND REDUCING RISK OF CATASTROPHES

1. The ability of partner countries to provide efficient and timely weather and climate services as well as early warnings has improved.
2. Partner countries have drawn up disaster risk management strategies or plans at a national and/or local level.
3. The ability of individuals and communities to be prepared for and take proactive action in the case of extreme weather events or natural disasters has improved.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

1. Sustainable agricultural production has increased among small-holding farmers (including persons with disabilities) and special attention has been paid to women (SDG 2.4)
2. Small-holding farmers (including persons with disabilities), especially women, indigenous peoples and local communities, have a guaranteed right to ownership and control of land (SDG 1.4 & 2.3)
3. Opportunities for small-holding farmers and small and medium-sized enterprises to participate in non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive value chains have improved
4. Authorities and farmers are better equipped to ensure improved food quality and safety
5. **POLICY INFLUENCE:** Greater coherence between agricultural and development policies in the EU

WATER

1. Better capacity of the community, public and private sector to provide basic and safe water supply (SDG 6.1).
2. Communities and households, including women and persons with disabilities, have access to climate-resilient water and sanitation services (SDG 6.2).
3. The knowledge and capacity of households and communities, including women and persons with disabilities, to adopt good hygiene practices has improved.
4. Gender and disability sensitive water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are being improved in schools, at health care service points and in other public spaces.
5. **POLICY INFLUENCE:** Advanced UN water architecture for Sustainable Development Goal 6; promotion of cross-border water resource agreements

Implementation of a human rights-based approach

In this section, the targeted level of human rights based approach in a project/programme is assessed. The levels are based on the Human Rights Based Approach in Finland's Development Cooperation, Guidance Note, issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 2015.

Human rights blind – the development intervention does not take human rights into consideration

The intervention is ignorant of human rights: the human rights situation in the operating environment and the risk of negative human rights impacts arising from the intervention have not been assessed. NOTE! Compiling an assessment is a mandatory requirement. If the link to human rights is distant or the implementation of an assessment is not meaningful or possible, see 'not specified' below.

Human rights sensitive – in the development intervention, human rights are considered as part of its processes

An assessment of the human rights situation has been conducted to ensure that the intervention does not have any direct or indirect adverse effects on the realisation of human rights, nor does it promote or strengthen structures, norms or practices that maintain discrimination. Human rights principles (non-discrimination and equality; participation and inclusion; transparency; and accountability) guide the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

Human rights progressive – the development intervention has the promoting of human rights as one of its result objectives

The minimum requirements for human rights sensitivity have been ensured in the intervention. In addition, the intervention includes measures to promote certain human rights at the outcome and impact levels, including enhancing the capacity of those who hold rights, those who bear responsibility and other responsible actors. Disaggregated data is systematically used and analysed in the planning of the intervention and in the monitoring of its results.

Human rights transformative – the development intervention seeks to promote human rights and address the root causes of human rights challenges as part of its result objectives

The minimum requirements for human rights sensitivity have been ensured in the intervention. In addition, the target results of the intervention at the outcome and impact levels is the aim to influence the reasons that prevent the full implementation of human rights. These include measures aimed at amending legislation, policy measures, institutions, structures, behaviour or standards. Accountability is a key consideration in the planning process, and the obligations of the duty bearers and the rights of the rights holders are clearly set out in the intervention.

Interventions involve active influencing work. The intervention is accompanied by an active and strategic political dialogue on relevant human rights challenges.

Not specified

The human rights based approach level can be set to 'not specified' only in exceptional cases and when there is good justification for this, which should be written in detail. These include interventions where the specification of the human rights based approach level is not meaningful or where the link to the operating environment is very distant or non-existent. Such interventions may include, for example, various technical trainings or the funding of forums and meetings, planning appropriations for units and various administrative costs (IT procurement, consultancy services, personnel costs).

Persons in vulnerable situations as project/programme beneficiaries

This section identifies the projects /programmes that specifically address the needs/rights of individuals who are in a vulnerable situation or position. In this section, it is also examined whether the rights and/or participatory opportunities of the persons with disabilities have been identified, promoted, implemented or considered in the project/programme.

Instructions for projects/programmes that have persons with disabilities as beneficiaries:

- Project/programme focusing on persons with disabilities: The main objective of the project/programme is to enhance the rights and status of the persons with disabilities, and/or the persons with disabilities are the main beneficiaries of the project. 100 per cent of the project budget is spent on achieving these objectives. The focus of the project may be on legislation, capacity building, access to basic services, ensuring better participatory opportunities, employment, livelihood, infrastructure, changing of attitudes, or collection of information.
- Separate disability component: Promoting the rights and status of the persons with disabilities is not the main objective of the project/programme. However, the project has a separate component focusing on promoting of rights or participatory opportunities of persons with disabilities in the sector coming under the main project objective. The component has its own budget.
- Participation and accessibility issues are considered in the project/programme: The project/programme does not have separate disability-related objectives and it may not necessarily have a separate budget for them. However, the project includes activities that provide persons with disabilities with better participatory opportunities and allow them to benefit from the project. This can be achieved by involving the persons with disabilities in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project. The project may also promote the participation of the persons with disabilities by for example



removing or minimising obstacles to participation or by disseminating information in an obstacle-free manner.

Share of disability-related funding

The share of disability funding is only reported for projects/programmes, which include a separate disability component. The share of disability funding can be calculated as the budget allocated/used for the component. The estimated proportion of disability-related funding is given as percentage of the total project/programme budget.

