

AGGREGATE INDICATORS OF FINLAND’S DEVELOPMENT POLICY

AGGREGATE INDICATORS OF FINLAND’S DEVELOPMENT POLICY: PRIORITY AREA 1

IMPACT	THE RIGHTS AND STATUS OF ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS HAVE BEEN ENHANCED (SDGs 5, 3, 10) <ul style="list-style-type: none">SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girlsSDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all agesSDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries		
	SDG-indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		
	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
OUTCOME 1 The right of women and girls of all abilities to access high-quality non-discriminatory sexual and reproductive health services is protected (SDG3, T7; SDG5, T6)	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Birth rate per 1,000 women in age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years.	Rationale: The adolescent birth rate also provides indirect evidence of young people’s access to health services since youth, in particular unmarried adolescent women, often experience difficulties in access to sexual and reproductive health services. Methodology: According to the SDG Indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-02.pdf Disaggregation: Age, disability Sources of data: UNFPA and UN DESA. Civil registration data (the numerator is the registered number of live births born to women aged 15-19 years during a given year), survey data (the numerator is the number of live births obtained from retrospective birth histories of the interviewed women who were 15-19 years of age at the time of the births during a reference period before the interview) or census data (the adolescent birth rate is computed on the basis of the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the enumeration)
OUTPUT 1.1. Laws and policies that ensure access to inclusive, non-discriminatory and quality sexual and reproductive health services are strengthened (SDG3, T7; SDG5, T6)	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Number of developing country decision makers reached with initiatives to promote adoption/implementation of laws and regulations that ensure availability of inclusive, non-discriminatory and quality sexual and reproductive health services	Rationale: The indicator reflects the nature of accountability and openness of processes and trends. It is assumed that this advocacy work contributes to laws and policies that ensure access to inclusive, non-discriminatory and quality sexual and reproductive health services. Methodology: Decision-makers are defined as various public authorities and political actors. Reach is defined as a process or dialogue for advocacy on SRHR with public authorities and political actors. Decision-makers are calculated in this indicator if the objective of the contact is to promote adoption/implementation of laws and regulations that ensure availability of inclusive, non-discriminatory and quality sexual and reproductive health services. Disaggregation: Sex, age, disability Sources of data: Country and civil society programme reports

<p>OUTPUT 1.2.</p> <p>Women’s, girls’ and boys’ of all abilities have improved access to comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services (SDG3, T7; SDG5, T6)</p>	<p>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p>	<p>Number of persons receiving sexuality education or SRH-services</p>	<p>Rationale: By measuring (access to and use of) services the indicator tells how women and girls can have an influence on the health and well- being of themselves and their families, for example by deciding on the number of their children and when to have them. They will then have better possibilities to i.a. do paid work, participate in the society and decision-making and have free time for themselves.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator includes the number of women and girls who receive different services related to sexual and reproductive health and rights i.e. Information, contraceptive services, services related to sexual health, maternal health services, safe abortion etc . When counting counselling and information services, only services where individuals, couples or groups are participating are counted. Only services that include a dialogue and where questions/clarifications can be asked are considered. General awareness-raising efforts targeted to the wider public (e.g. through radio or other media campaigns) should not be included within this indicator. Numbers of users of different services form a total. For instance maternity services, gyneacology clinic users. As an exception is disaggregated data where only the total number is counted (for example xx deliveries, out of which x number cesarean sections, only the total number of deliveries is counted). The information is based on annual or biannual reports of projects (not on national statistics).</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex, age and disability</p> <p>Sources of data: Country programme reports, such as Afganistan, Myanmar, Finnpartnership, and civil society programme reports, such as Felm, UNFPA annual report.</p>
<p>OUTPUT 1.3.</p> <p>Men and boys play an increasing role in realizing SRHR (SDG3, T7; SDG5, T6)</p>	<p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p>	<p>Number of men receiving sexuality education or SRH-services as per output 1.2 indicator</p>	<p>Rationale: This indicator focuses on men and boys as SRH-service users. The results indicates enhanced awareness of and support for SRH.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator includes the number of men and boys who receive different services related to sexual and reproductive health and rights i.e. Information, contraceptive services, services related to sexual health. When counting counselling and information services, only services where individuals, couples or groups are participating are counted. Only services that include a dialogue and where questions/clarifications can be asked are considered. General awareness-raising efforts targeted to the wider public (e.g. through radio or other media campaigns) should not be included within this indicator. In addition, this requires stories to reflect change in gender norms.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age/disability</p> <p>Sources of data: Civil society programme reports, such as Felm, UNFPA annual report. Country programme reports. Finnpartnership.</p>
<p>OUTCOME 2.</p> <p>Women and girls of all abilities enjoy the right to live a life free of violence and abuse, and to make decisions concerning their bodies (SDG5, T2)</p>	<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p>	<p>Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>	<p>Rationale: Removing discriminatory laws and putting in place legal frameworks that advance gender equality are prerequisites to ending discrimination against women and achieving gender equality (Goal 5, Target 5.1).</p> <p>Methodology: According to the SDG Indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-07/5.3%20UN-Women%205.1.1%20Reclassification.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>es of data: OECD Development Centre, WB, UN Women. The data for the indicator are derived from an assessment of legal frameworks using primary sources/official government documents, in particular laws, policies/action plans. The assessment is carried out by national counterparts, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or women’s rights organisations, and legal practitioners/researchers on gender</p>

			equality, using a questionnaire comprising 46 yes/no questions Last updated: 29 March 2019 8 under four areas of law: (i) overarching legal frameworks and public life; (ii) violence against women; (iii) employment and economic benefits; and (iv) marriage and family. The areas of law and questions are drawn from the international legal and policy framework on gender equality, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which has 189 States parties, and the Beijing Platform for Action.
OUTPUT 2.1. Persons (girls, boys, women and men) affected by gender-based violence have improved access to inclusive violence prevention and protection services, particularly in fragile contexts	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Number of persons with access to violence prevention and protection services Number of safe spaces and shelters per women and girls at national level	<p>Rationale: This indicator tells about the legal and policy space for violence prevention and protection.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator includes the number of persons who receive different services related to gender based violence prevention and protection. Only services where individuals, couples or groups are participating are counted. General awareness-raising efforts targeted to the wider public (e.g. through radio or other media campaigns) should not be included within this indicator.</p> <p>A safe space is a formal or informal place where women and girls feel physically and emotionally safe. The term ‘safe,’ in the present context, refers to the absence of trauma, excessive stress, violence (or fear of violence), or abuse. It is a space where women and girls, being the intended beneficiaries, feel comfortable and enjoy the freedom to express themselves without the fear of judgment or harm. .</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age/disability/sex / Results of programmes implemented including infragile contexts.</p> <p>Sources of data: Country programme reporting, and civil society programme reporting</p>
OUTPUT 2.2. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (SDG5,T2) (T3)	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Decrease in the number of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	<p>Rationale: FGM/C is a violation of girls’ and women’s human rights. There is a large body of literature documenting the adverse health consequences of FGM/C over both the short and long term. The practice of FGM/C is a direct manifestation of gender inequality. If the number of girls and women who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting decreases, it provides a good indication on the wider system and attitude changed achieved in the country when it comes to female genital mutilation.</p> <p>Methodology: SDG Indicator 5.3.2. (derived, number instead of percentage), According to the SDG Indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-03-02.pdf To monitor the change (ie. decrease), the number of persons are not calculated cumulatively. Rather, each year’s total amount and its comparison to the previous year, is at the focus.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Age</p> <p>Sources of data: UN Reporting. Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported MICS (multiple indicator cluster surveys) and DHS (demographic and health surveys) have I been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since the late 1980s. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys. Country programme reporting.</p>
OUTPUT 2.3. Women and girls’ (including those with disabilities) awareness of their rights and their capability to claim them have improved (SDG5, T2)	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	This output is reported by indicator under Priority Area 3, output 4.2, disaggregated by organisations promoting women’s rights and gender equality.	

<p>OUTCOME 3.</p> <p>The rights of persons with disabilities, including their right to enjoy life free of violence, stigma and discrimination are protected</p>	<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>	<p>Number of proposals for laws, legislative reforms and policies adopted that guarantee equal protection of rights for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Whether or not legal frameworks and monitoring mechanisms are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of disability</p>	<p>Rationale: This indicator tells about the legislative space and trends related to CRPD compliancy and the legal recognition of the discrimination against persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator includes all proposals for laws and policies that guarantee or improve the rights of persons with disabilities that have been drafted or submitted as a result of Finland’s contribution. Such proposals can include advocacy for amendments to existing laws and policies or for new laws and policies. They can also include proposals that aim to halt or ban laws or policies, which would deteriorate the existing situation.</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A Sources of data: UNPRPR annual report, AUDA annual report, Bridging the Gap annual report</p>
<p>OUTPUT 3.1.</p> <p>The capacity of partner governments and key international institutions to deliver CRPD compliant development policies is strengthened.</p>		<p>Number of relevant staff, authorities and political decision-makers with improved disability mainstreaming capacity to implement CRPD compliant laws and policies</p>	<p>Rationale: This indicates that the number of skilled staff and authorities have increased/improved.</p> <p>Methodology /remarks: ‘Improved capacity’ can include improved legislation (ie legislation that is better aligned with international human rights provisions), improved knowledge and awareness of the legislative process, improved skills in the parliamentary oversight functions or more active multi-party dialogue, improved capacity to mainstream disability into policies and programmes.</p> <p>This output will also be reported by a story/narrative</p> <p>Disaggregation: sex, age, disability</p> <p>Sources of data: UNPRPR annual report, AUDA annual report, Briding the Gap annual report</p>
<p>OUTPUT 3.2.</p> <p>The awareness of persons with disabilities on their human rights and the capability to claim them has improved.</p>		<p>Number of national consultations with participation by the organizations of persons with disabilities</p> <p>This output is also measured by indicator under Priority Area 3, output 4.2, , disaggregated by organisations by persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Rationale: This indicates that the laws and policies are strengthening inclusion of persons with disabilities. It also indicates the capacity of organisations of persons with disabilities is strengthening (i.e. are capable in engaging in such processes and to have a formal dialogue with the government).</p> <p>Methodology: Consultations refer to formal civil society consultations mechanism by the government, which aim to advance disability inclusion and participation.</p> <p>Sources of data: CSO reporting (Disability Partnership Finland/Kynnys) AUDA annual reporting, UNPRPD reporting when applicable.</p>
<p>POLICY INFL.</p> <p>Outcome 1 and 2:</p> <p>- Promoting sexual and reproductive health & rights and the preparation of the new EU Gender Action Plan in the Council Working Party on Development Cooperation (CODEV) and promoting</p>		<p>Outcome 1 and 2:</p> <p>Proportion of EU financing directed to enhance SRHR and GBV prevention.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Corporate level commitments, policies, strategies and accountability frameworks for gender and disability inclusive development are in place and implemented; (EU, AU, UN, Banks).</p>	<p>Rationale: The EU funding level reflects directly the joint commitment and priorities of the member states towards gender equality.</p> <p>Methodology: Sexual and reproductive rights (SRR) are most clearly defined in the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action, which took place in Cairo, Egypt. Among the elements of comprehensive SRR outlined in the Programme of Action are: Voluntary, informed, and affordable family planning services; Pre-natal care, safe motherhood services, assisted childbirth from a trained attendant (e.g., a physician or midwife), and comprehensive infant health care; prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV and AIDS and cervical cancer; prevention and treatment of violence against women and girls, including torture; Safe and accessible post-abortion care and, where legal, access to safe abortion services; and Sexual health information, education, and counseling, to enhance personal relationships and quality of life.</p>

<p>the implementation of the EU Gender Action Plan at country level and in the next EU Development cooperation programming</p> <p>- Encouraging governments to ratify and fully implement the Istanbul Convention</p> <p>Outcome 3: Influencing EU, UN, Development Banks on disability inclusive strategies, policies and programmers and on corporate-level accountability mechanisms</p>			<p>Disaggregation: Share or financing for disability</p> <p>Sources of data: Neighborhood, development and international co-operation instrument (NDICI). EU reporting and multilateral influencing plan reporting.</p>
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	AGGREGATE INDICATORS OF FINLAND’S DEVELOPMENT POLICY: PRIORITY AREA 2		
IMPACT	Developing countries’ own economies have generated more jobs, livelihood opportunities and well-being (SDGs 5, 8, 9, 12 and 17)		
	<p>SDG 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person SDG 8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities SDG 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life SDG 9b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities SDG 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns SDG17.3 Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</p>		
	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p>OUTCOME 1</p> <p>Increased number of people, especially women, youth and those in vulnerable situations, have their right to decent work, livelihoods and income fulfilled (<i>SDG1, T4</i>)</p>	<p>SDG 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p> <p>SDG 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Proportion of women in managerial positions</p>	<p>Rationale:</p> <p>Earnings are a key aspect of quality of productive employment and living conditions. Information on hourly earnings disaggregated by various classifications (sex, age, occupation, disability status) provides some indication of the extent to which pay equality is respected or achieved.</p> <p>This indicator provides a meaningful measure of the percentage of females who are employed in decision-making and management roles in government, large enterprises and institutions, thus providing some insight into women’s power in decision-making and in the economy, relative to men’s power</p> <p>Methodology: SDG indicator 8.5.1. and 5.5.2. According to the SDG Indicator Methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-01.pdf https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation:</p> <p>- by sex, occupation, age, disability status</p> <p>- by economic activity (International Standard Industrial Classification)</p> <p>Sources of data:</p> <p>UN or other relevant reports. There are several sources for earnings data. Establishment surveys conducted by the national statistical offices are generally the most reliable due to the high level of accuracy of earnings figures derived from the payroll. This is why establishment surveys are the preferred source of earnings statistics. However, the scope of data is limited to the coverage of the survey, which often excludes smaller establishments, agricultural establishments and the informal sector. Household labour force surveys, or other surveys with an employment module can provide earnings statistics covering all economic activities, establishment types and sizes. But the quality of data is very dependent on the accuracy of respondents’ answers. Earnings data can also be derived from a variety of administrative records. The quality of the data would depend on the robustness of methods underlying the registration processes, and the record’s coverage and scope. UN or other relevant report. The data for this indicator is collected through labour force surveys or any other household survey which collects such data through a module on employment.</p>

<p>OUTPUT 1.1.</p> <p>All people (especially women and persons with disabilities) are aware of their rights to decent work, social protection-and income, and these rights are realized (SDG1, T4, SDG 5, 1, SDG16, T7)</p>	<p>SDG 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p> <p>SDG 5.1. Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>SDG 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all level</p>	<p>Number of people who have taken part in decision-making processes (PP3 indicator 4.1)</p>	<p>Rationale: Decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men. This indicator aims to measure the extent to which people are aware of their rights at the work place and are able to participate in decision making processes.</p> <p>Methodology: This indicator captures support to labour unions and individual workers where the support is aimed at increasing their participation in decision-making processes at the work place, and advancing the decent work agenda. Themes can include one or several of the following: employment opportunities, adequate earnings and productive work, decent working time, combining work, family and personal life, work that should be abolished, stability and security of work, equal opportunity and treatment in employment, safe work environment, social security, social dialogue, employers’ and workers’ representation.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Gender, age, disability or other underrepresented groups</p> <p>Sources of data: CSO projects (SASK, Reilu Kauppa, etc)</p>
<p>OUTPUT 1.2.</p> <p>Improved livelihood opportunities created for rural and urban poor (SDG 10, T1)</p>	<p>SDG 10.1. By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p>	<p>- Measured under pp3 and pp4</p>	<p>There is no own indicator for this, but rather the output is measured through PP4 indicators 1.1 (small holders) and PP 3.1 vocational training.</p> <p>Sources of data:</p>
<p>OUTCOME 2.</p> <p>The private sector grows, is responsible and supports sustainable development (SDG 8, T 2)</p>	<p>SDG 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p>	<p>Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p>	<p>Rationale: This indicator conveys the growth rate of real GDP produced by unit of labour input. This indicator is generally defined as the percentage change in the real GDP (at base year constant prices) per employed person—also known as labour productivity—between two consecutive years.</p> <p>However, labour input more widely refers to all persons who contribute to the production of goods and services within the SNA production boundary, not only the employed. In fact, according to the new standards laid out in the 2013 Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, the labour input contributing to the GDP comprises not only employment (work done for use by others for pay or profit) but also own-use production of goods, unpaid trainee work and some forms of volunteer work as well.</p> <p>Methodology: SDG indicator 8.2.1. According to the SDG Indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-02-01.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation: By region</p> <p>Sources of data: UN or other relevant reporting. The data for GDP that is used for indicator is compiled by the national statistical offices, ministries of finance or economy, as part of their national accounting activities.</p> <p>The employment or labour input data are derived from labour force or other nationally representative household surveys with an appropriate module, which are also conducted by the national statistical offices or the ministries of labour. In the absence of such surveys, establishment/firm surveys, administrative records or other official estimates based on reliable sources such as the population census can be used. It is important to note, however, that establishment surveys only capture the number of jobs, and not the number of persons employed, and may also be limited to the formal sector.</p>

<p>OUTPUT 2.1.</p> <p>Private sector actors understand and address the human rights impacts of their operations and apply decent work and responsible business standards. (SDG 8, T5 and T8)</p>	<p>SDG 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p> <p>SDG 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p>	<p>Number of enterprises trained on decent work standards and/or responsible business practices</p> <p>Taxes and tax-like charges paid in developing countries by companies supported by Finland</p>	<p>Rationale: Responsible business conduct (RBC) principles and standards set out an expectation that all businesses avoid and address negative impacts of their operations, while contributing to sustainable development where they operate. RBC means considering and integrating environmental and social issues within core business activities.</p> <p>The second indicator supports the monitoring of the Tax and development programme of Finland as well as support the reporting of responsible business conduct. It creates information on how private sector activity can strengthen domestic resource base.</p> <p>Methodology: The training for companies can cover one or several of the following: Employment Practices, Community impact, Supply chain management, Taxation. Taxes and tax-like charges paid are collected from companies on a self-reporting basis.</p> <p>Disaggregation:</p> <p>Disaggregated by origin of company (Finnish, non-Finnish), owner (male/female)</p> <p>Sources of data:</p> <p>Bilateral cooperation projects, regional and multi-bi projects, private sector instruments, specific thematic programmes and funds of multilateral organisations.</p> <p>Tax data is currently primarily collected by Finnfund, this could, in the future also include data from development policy investments.</p>
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<p>OUTPUT 2.2.</p> <p>Enterprises operating in developing countries create employment, livelihoods and income, and provide goods and services targeting poor people. (SDG 8, T2 and SDG 5, T5)</p>	<p>SDG 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>SDG 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>Number of full-time (equivalent) jobs supported or created</p>	<p>Rationale: Indicator measures increases in livelihood opportunities in value chains (e.g. out-growers), new employment opportunities (for low-income people) and comprise all form of economic enterprises, i.e. micro, SMEs and large scale enterprises).</p> <p>Methodology: Tracks the number of male and female jobs supported or created in the sector, value chain or companies targeted by the intervention or investment, converted to full-time equivalent.</p> <p>The following job totals are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The number of new jobs created in the private sector, value chains and companies as a results of the intervention, and- The number of jobs in the private sector or value chain actors and companies target in the project that would have been lost without the assistance <p>Full time, part time, seasonal and informal sector jobs are converted into full time equivalents (FTE). Part-time/informal jobs are converted to full-time equivalent jobs on a pro-rata basis, based on local definition (e.g., if working week equals 40 hours, a 24 hr./week job would be equal to 0.6 FTE job). This helps to aggregate as well as compare the number of jobs supported or created across companies, sectors, etc.</p> <p>In addition to direct jobs, indirect jobs are also included. Indirect jobs are created in the subcontractor or customer company as a result of the intervention even if the subcontractor or the customer didn’t receive any assistance.</p> <p>This includes jobs created in agriculture, forestry, water and energy sectors.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Disaggregated by origin of company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of employed person (age, disability, gender).</p> <p>Sources of data:</p> <p>Bilateral cooperation projects, regional and multi-bi projects, private sector instruments, specific thematic programmes and funds of multilateral organisations.</p>
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<p>OUTPUT 2.3.</p> <p>Micro, small and medium enterprises, and especially women entrepreneurs, have improved access to support services and finance that enhance innovations and responsible business practices (SDG8, T3; SDG9, T3).</p>	<p>SDG 9.3. Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p>	<p>Number of developing country MSMEs, especially women entrepreneurs, that utilize business development services including strengthening innovation and responsible business practices, and finance to improve and/or grow their business</p>	<p>Rationale: A company that has access to support services such as business development services including strengthening innovation and responsible business practices and finance, is expected to grow, integrate into value chains and markets and create new employment opportunities.</p> <p>Methodology:</p> <p>Tracks the number of firms (male/female-owned) obtaining or actually using business development and/or financial services.</p> <p>Business Development Services are services that improve the performance of the enterprise, its access to markets, and its ability to compete. BDS are designed to serve individual businesses, as opposed to the larger business community. Services can include operational services, such as those needed for day-to-day operations, for information and communication, management of accounts and tax records and compliance with labor laws and other regulations; or strategic services used by the enterprise to address medium- and long-term issues in order to improve the performance of the enterprise, its access to markets, and its ability to compete.</p> <p>Financial services can include loans and other forms of credit (e.g., trade finance, leasing credit), savings/deposit accounts, transfers, or insurance products (e.g. weather insurance), card products (e.g. debit, credit, prepaid, or other), credit or financial counselling, micro leasing, mobile banking services, payment services (e.g. by check, payroll cards, or other), remittance services, savings facilitation services, scholarship or educational grants, or other</p> <p>Disaggregation: By sex, age, disability (owner)</p> <p>Sources results data :</p> <p>Bilateral cooperation projects, regional and multi-bi projects, private sector instruments, specific thematic programmes and funds of multilateral organisations.</p>
<p>OUTPUT 2.4.</p> <p>Education and research institutes and the private sector have better capabilities and know-how to advance sustainable development and to co-create innovations (incl. those enhance climate resilient and low emission development) (SDG 9, T5)</p>	<p>SDG 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p>	<p>Number of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) partnerships with education and research institutions and private sector actors</p> <p>- number of solutions that enhance climate resilient and low-emission development</p>	<p>Rationale: To advance sustainable development and co-creation of innovations requires strengthening partnerships between education institutions (universities, colleges, etc.) and private sector actors (enterprises, business membership organizations, etc.) that focus on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) supported by Finland.</p> <p>Typically, a STI partnership is a partnership between universities and colleges focusing on knowledge-transfer and capacity building (HEI-ICI). Here, a STI partnership is between education institution and private sector actor/entity and/or focusing on enhancing skills and knowledge to support private sector innovation capacity related core business.</p> <p>Methodology: This indicator is mainly quantitative, counting the number of STI partnerships and/or solutions created by the partnerships.</p> <p>Disaggregation: - (ILMASTON DISAGGREGOINTI RIITTÄÄ).</p> <p>Sources results data: HEI-ICI funded projects, private sector instruments (particularly BEAM), CSO projects, multilateral programmes</p>

OUTCOME 3. Developing country governments promote responsible business conduct and support a business enabling environment that enhances innovation (SDG 8, T3 and T8, SDG	SDG 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services SDG 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment	Rationale: Informal employment offers a necessary survival strategy in countries that lack social safety nets, such as unemployment insurance, or where wages and pensions are low, especially in the public sector. In these situations, indicators such as the unemployment rate and time-related underemployment are not sufficient to describe the labour market completely. Statistics on the informal economy are key to assessing the quality of employment in an economy, and are relevant to developing and developed countries alike. Methodology: SDG indicator 8.3.1. According to the SDG Indicator Methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-03-01.pdf Disaggregation: - Sources of data: UN DESA statistics division
		Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Rationale: The indicator is defined according to ILO Conventions 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize and 98 on Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining and related ILO jurisprudence. Information is coded according to 108 evaluation criteria representing different types of freedom of association and collective bargaining (FACB), such as: Violations of fundamental civil liberties. Workers’ right to establish and join organizations. Rights concerning the internal functioning of these organizations. Rights to collective bargaining, The right to strike. Methodology: SDG indicator 8.8.2. According to the SDG Indicator Methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-08-02.pdf Disaggregation: - Sources of data: The indicator will cover all ILO member states seeking to measure the level of national compliance with fundamental rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining, FACB) based on six international ILO supervisory body textual sources and also on national legislation.
OUTPUT 3.1. Developing countries governments respect and monitor the implementation of decent work standards (SDG 8, T8, SDG 5, T 5a)	SDG 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment SDG 5.5a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	-	

	SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		
OUTPUT 3.2. Developing country governments have strengthened capacity to improve business enabling environment and enhance regional economic integration (SDG 16, T6, SDG 17, T11)	SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels SDG 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	Number of proposals for laws and policies that improve business environment and regional economic integration	Rationale: Business Environment Reform, a macro-level private sector development approach aims at creating a more business-friendly" environment" or market in an economy: less cumbersome regulation, freer trade, better information flows, and improved access to finance. The aim is to improve environment principally through government action in partnership with the private sector and NGOs. Methodology: The indicator includes all proposals for laws and policies that aim to improve the business environment and/or regional economic integration (e.g. less cumbersome regulation, freer trade, better information flows and improved access to finance at local, national or regional level) that have been drafted or submitted as a result of Finland's contribution. Such proposals can include advocacy for amendments to existing laws and policies or for new laws and policies. They can also include proposals that aim to halt or ban laws or policies which would deteriorate the existing situation. Disaggregation: N/A Sources of data: Bilateral, regional programmes, multilateral organizations (e.g. TMEA, EIF)
OUTPUT 3.3. Developing country governments have strengthened capacity to operate in accordance with international trading rules (SDG 17)	SDG 8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries SDG 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	Number of public officials supported to negotiate and implement regional trade agreements and trade facilitation measures	Rationale: This indicator captures Finland's support to developing country governments to adhere to international and regional trading rules. Support can be provided through multilateral or regional organizations, or at the national level. Developing country governments are the organisations in charge of negotiating and implementing trade agreements with their trading partners, and support to these key institutions and their staff is aimed at levelling the playing field and supporting the countries to trade. Methodology: This indicator includes all public officials who have been involved with programmes that support negotiation and implementation of agreements and measures that facilitate trade. These can include e.g. customs modernization, trade related infrastructure development, tariff harmonization, etc. Disaggregation: by sex Sources of data : Regional programmes, multilateral organizations
OUTPUT 3.4. Developing country governments promote new know-how, technology and innovations enhancing sustainable development (SDG 9B)	SDG 9b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities SDG 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1	Number of STI policies and regulations in process or endorsed	Rationale: Governments have the duty to create policies and regulations that promote responsible business practices and support creation of business enabling environment. These are relevant for enhancing innovation. Development of Science Technology and Innovation (STI) policies form the foundation for nations' STI capabilities and sustainable economic growth. Methodology: The indicator includes all proposals for policies and regulations that aim to improve STI (eg. xxxx TÄHÄN VOISI KIRJATA TARKEMMIN MITÄ KAIKKEA KUULUU MUKAAN) that have been drafted or submitted as a result of Finland's contribution. Disaggregation: - Sources of information: Country level information, secondary data from key development partners and government stakeholders, multi and bilateral programmes (TANZIS).

	million people and public and private research and development spending		
OUTCOME 4. The international community promotes responsible business conduct and innovations in a manner that benefits especially youth and women (SDG17, T16)	SDG 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	<p>Rationale: This indicator provides a measure of countries’ efforts to enhance such multi-stakeholder partnerships, and by extension the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, by looking at progress made on a set of indicators that track how well country providers and recipients of development co-operation are working together towards sustainable development.</p> <p>Methodology: SDG indicator 17.16.1. According to the SDG Indicator Methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-16-01.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Sources of data: UN Reporting</p>
OUTPUT 4.1. The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and other international standards of responsible business conduct are more widely known and more effectively monitored (SDG 8, T8)	SDG 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Number of National Action Plans on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in process or endorsed	<p>Rationale: A National Action Plan (NAP) is defined as an “evolving policy strategy developed by a State to protect against adverse human rights impacts by business enterprises in conformity with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).</p> <p>Methodology: This indicator includes processes where steps have been taken to produce a National Action Plan on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights or NAPs that have been endorsed, with the support of Finland.</p> <p>Disaggregation:</p> <p>Sources results data (development cooperation channels and instruments): Data is collected at the country level based on data by OHCHR.</p>
OUTPUT 4.2. Finland’s key multilateral partners’ support for responsible business practices and innovations benefits especially women, youth and those in vulnerable situations (SDG 9b)	SDG 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	-	Finland’s multilateral partners work is effective and produces results. This objective is promoted through Finland’s advocacy strategy for multilateral partnerships. Multi-advocacy assessments produce qualitative information.
OUTPUT 4.3. Finland’s key multilateral partners give increased role and visibility to technology innovation and start-up entrepreneurship (SDG 9, T5)	SDG 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending		Finland’s multilateral partners work is effective and produces results. This objective is promoted through Finland’s advocacy strategy for multilateral partnerships. Multi-advocacy assessments produce qualitative information.

AGGREGATE INDICATORS OF FINLAND'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY: PRIORITY AREA 3

IMPACT	<p>People enjoy equitable quality education and accountable governance in inclusive, peaceful and democratic societies. (SDGs 1, 4, 16 and 17)</p> <p>SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all SDG 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 SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p> <p>Global indexes to follow these developments (related to outcomes): For OUTCOME 1: Proportion of students at the end of primary school achieving at least of minimum proficiency in reading (data disaggregated by sex) For OUTCOME 2: Open Budget Index (Note, does not cover all the countries, for example Ethiopia) For OUTCOME 3: Fragile States Index/Fund For Peace, Freedom House, V-DEM index (OR a combination or composition of these indexes) For OUTCOME 4: CIVICUS Index</p> <p>The global state of democracy and developments related to rule of law and peace are best captured in the various global level indices. Combined all these indices provide a picture of the trends and developments related to rule of law, democracy and peace both on a global level and in the countries relevant for Finland's development cooperation and policy. By comparing the indices, it is possible to get an overview of the sectors where progress has been positive and where negative.</p> <p>Open Budget Index: The Open Budget Index is the world's only independent, comparative measure of central government budget transparency. The Index assigns countries covered by the Open Budget Survey a transparency score on a 100-point scale using a subset of questions that assess the amount and timeliness of budget information that governments make publicly available in eight key budget documents in accordance with international good practice standards. https://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/open-budget-index-rankings/</p> <p>Fragile States Index (by the Fund for Peace) is based on a conflict assessment framework which assesses the vulnerability of states to collapse. The framework has been designed to measure this vulnerability in pre-conflict, active conflict and post-conflict situations. (https://fragilestatesindex.org/)</p> <p>The World Justice Project's Rule of Law index measures how the rule of law is experienced and perceived by the general public in 126 countries and jurisdictions worldwide based on more than 120,000 household and 3,800 expert surveys. (https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2019)</p> <p>The Freedom House's 'Freedom in the World Index' records trends in political rights and civil liberties and the World Justice Project provides expert and household level data on how the rule of law is experienced and perceived in practical, everyday situations by the general public around the world. (https://freedomhouse.org/)</p> <p>The V-DEM Index (Varieties of Democracy) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy – it distinguishes between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collects data to measure these principles. (https://www.v-dem.net/en/)</p> <p>The CIVICUS monitor provides information on the state of civil society in 195 countries and is well placed to capture the progress related to the civil society's ability to participate and the state of civic rights in the various countries. (https://monitor.civicus.org/)</p>		
	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p>OUTCOME 1.</p> <p>Access to quality primary and secondary education has improved, especially for girls and for those in most vulnerable positions (SDG4, T1 and T5)</p>	<p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p> <p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>Proportion of students at the end of primary school achieving at least of minimum proficiency in reading by sex</p> <p>Completion/survival rate at primary and lower secondary</p>	<p>Rationale: Lack of and poor reading skills have been identified as a global challenge (Learning Crisis). Literacy is an outcome of good quality of education. To achieve literacy a number of pedagogical and institutional prerequisites (outputs) have to be in place.</p> <p>The indicator measures equality/inequality of the education system. While access to basic education (primary and lower secondary) education has improved significantly, drop - out rates are high. There are disparities in completion of primary and lower - secondary and transition from primary to secondary education between boys and girls. Students from vulnerable groups are at high risk of dropping-out from basic education.</p> <p>Methodology: SDG-indicator 4.1.1. (derived, only end of primary and only reading). According to the SDG Indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-01-01A.pdf</p> <p>SDG-indicator 4.1.4 (Completion rate), for reference, consult <i>the Quick Guide to Education Indicators</i> http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/quick-guide-education-indicators-sdg4-2018-en.pdf</p>

			<p>Disaggregation: sex and disability. (Country by country other equity indicators are available such as equity index, rural –urban, ethnicity, geographical socio-economic status. They can be used if relevant.)</p> <p>Data sources: UNESCO Annual Global Education Monitoring Report https://en.unesco.org/gem-report/</p> <p>The data for the report is produced by UNESCO Statistical Institute http://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/sustainable-development-goal-4</p>
<p>OUTPUT 1.1.</p> <p>Inclusiveness of the education system strengthened (mother-tongue, disability, gender and pre-primary education)</p>	<p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age by sex and disability. (SDG 4.2.2)</p> <p>Percentage of students in primary education whose first or home language is the language of instruction. (SDG 4.5.2)</p> <p>Participation rate technical/vocational programmes (15 to 24 year olds) by sex and disability. (SDG 4.3.3.)</p>	<p>Rationale: Children who benefit from quality, equitable, and inclusive early education are better prepared for primary school and will reach better education outcomes. Quality early childhood education (ECE) also helps reduce repetition and drop-out rates in primary school.</p> <p>Not understanding the language of instruction has been identified as a reason for poor learning results in many countries. Students from remote areas and indigenous groups suffer most from unavailability of instruction in mother tongue.</p> <p>Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is expected to address the multiple demands of an economic, social and environmental nature by helping youth and adults develop the skills they need for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship. TVET can also offer skills development opportunities for low-skilled people who are under- or unemployed.</p> <p>Methodology: SDG 4.2.2. According to the SDG Indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-02-02.pdf</p> <p>SDG 4.5.2 and SDG 4.3.3., for reference, consult <i>the Quick Guide to Education Indicators</i> http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/quick-guide-education-indicators-sdg4-2018-en.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex and disability.</p> <p>Data sources: UNESCO Annual Global Education Monitoring report.</p>
		<p>Number of students enrolled in education at:</p> <p>a) Pre-primary b) Primary c) Secondary d) Vocational e) Non-formal incl. literary</p>	<p>Rationale: It is important to monitor the outputs (number of students) of projects and programmes periodically in addition to monitoring the national enrollment rates (%).</p> <p>Methodology: Total number of students at the levels a-e from countries' annual education statistical abstracts.</p> <p>Number of students enrolled in vocational and non-formal education programmes of civil society organisations.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex and Disability. (See details above). (Country by country other equity indicators are available such as equity index, rural –urban, ethnicity, geographical socio-economic status)</p> <p>Sources of data: Country programme reporting.</p>

OUTPUT 1.2. Enhanced institutional capacity to improve learning outcomes		Number of educational institutions, incl. higher education, reached through measures aimed to increase their capacity	<p>Rationale: As institutional capacity to improve learning outcomes is difficult to measure, its progress is possible to monitor on the basis of the number of institutions reached through programmes and projects that aim to increase their institutional capacity as such. Capacity development programmes of educational institutions aim at increasing pedagogical and/or managerial capacity of the institutions. It is assumed that their successful implementation thus leads to improved learning outcomes.</p> <p>Methodology: Strengthened capacity is understood as institutions that receive support for their capacity development. This can take various forms as per context. Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data sources: Finnish Higher Education Institutions in HEI-ICI programmes; country programmes, civil society programmes.</p>
OUTPUT 1.3. Teaching and learning practices and educational environments improved (SDG4, 8)		Number of teachers and teacher education students who participated in pre- or in-service training	<p>Rationale: Poor teaching skills have been identified as a cause of the learning crisis. The pre- and in-service teacher education programmes aim at improving teachers' skills. Better access to teacher education is likely to contribute to improved teaching and learning.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator includes also the teachers in vocational schools.</p> <p>This indicator is derived from SDG4.c.1 Thus, its methodology may be useful: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-0C-01.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex and disability (at minimum)</p> <p>Data sources: Number of teachers and teacher students who participated in pre- or in-service training a) from countries' annual education abstracts in Finland's education partner countries; b) from HEI-ICI programmes c) from multi-bi and bilateral projects d) civil society projects.</p>
OUTPUT 1.4. Women and girls with disabilities have access to vocational training		Number of women and girls with disabilities have access to vocational training.	<p>Rationale: Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is expected to address the multiple demands of an economic, social and environmental nature by helping youth and adults develop the skills they need for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship. TVET can also offer skills development opportunities for low-skilled people who are under- or unemployed. Women continue to suffer from higher rates of unemployment, are less likely to participate in the labour force and face higher risks of vulnerable employment. Disabled women and girls are one of the most excluded and isolated groups of people, being triply disadvantaged by their disabilities, by sex, and often also by poverty. In addition to skills development, vocational training can further the education disabled women have received from school. Having a job gives the disabled woman the opportunity to break out of poverty, dependency, and social isolation.</p> <p>Methodology: Number of women and girls with disabilities who have access to vocational education and training as defined above.</p> <p>Sources of data: Countries' annual education abstracts in Finland's education partner countries; civil society programmes.</p>
OUTCOME 2. More transparent, efficient and accountable public sector with improved taxation capacity (SDG16, T6; SDG17, T1)	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Primary Government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	<p>Rationale: The indicator attempts to capture the reliability of government budgets: do governments spend what they intend to and do they collect what they set out to collect.</p> <p>Methodology: = SDG 16.6.1. According to the SDG Indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-06-01.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data sources: UN Reporting</p>
OUTPUT 2.1. Improved public sector management, including	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Number of public or elected officials reached through measures aimed to increase their capacity in public sector management	<p>Rationale: Public service providers are the main interface between individuals and the state, and are responsible for a wide range of issues that are fundamental to the realization of human rights and sustainable development, including property rights and land management, water management, civic registration, health services, education, and basic state regulatory functions. The delivery of reliable and quality services requires a public administration, which has the capacity collect revenues honestly, allocate and invest</p>

decentralization and public financial management (SDG16, T6)			<p>public funds wisely, and manage public goods, including land and other natural resources, for the benefit of all. Also of an importance is the local government level, where the primary responsibility for delivering basic frontline services to people lies. This indicator is a proxy and assumes that reaching public or elected officials with capacity building measures leads to better public sector management.</p> <p>Methodology /remarks: The indicator includes all officials reached through measures aimed to increase their capacity (e.g. training, mentoring, practical work with new skills).</p> <p>Disaggregation: Public officials and elected officials to be reported separately.</p> <p>Data sources: Country reports (all priority areas), ICI.</p>
OUTPUT 2.2. More efficient and equitable taxation and other domestic resource mobilization (SDG17, T1)	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	<p>Rationale: This indicator gives an indication of the improved domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection. It gives an understanding of countries' domestic revenue mobilization in the form of tax and non-tax sources.</p> <p>Methodology: SDG-Indicator 17.1.1. According to the SDG indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-01-01.pdf</p> <p>Dissaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Sources of data: UN reporting per country</p>
		Increase in the number of a) individuals and b) companies in the national tax and social security registries	<p>Rationale: If the number of individuals and companies in the national tax and social security registries increases, it provides a good indication about a genuine progress in the formalization of the wider system and attitude changes achieved in the country when it comes to taxation.</p> <p>Methodology: To monitor the change (ie. increase), the individual/companies are not calculated cumulatively. Rather, each year's total amount of registrations and its comparison to the previous year, is at the focus.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Individuals disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Data sources: African Tax Outlook (annual publication) by the African Tax Administration Forum</p>
OUTCOME 3. More peaceful, stable and just societies with strengthened political and judicial institutions representing all voices of the society (SDG 16, T1 and T3)	SDG 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 Particularly: 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	<p>Rationale: Sustainability, stability and justice requires broad representation. The indicators measure the peacefulness, stability and justice of societies taking into account political and social inclusivity.</p> <p>The indicator on conflict-related deaths is widely used at national and international level to measure the most extreme form of violent crime and it also provides a direct indication of lack of security. Security from violence is a pre-requisite for individuals to enjoy a safe and active life and for societies and economies to develop freely.</p> <p>Reporting to competent authorities is the first step for crime victims to seek justice: if competent authorities are not alerted they are not in a condition to conduct proper investigations and administer justice. However, lack of trust and confidence in the ability of the police or other authorities to provide effective redress, or objective and subjective difficulties in accessing them, can influence negatively the reporting behaviour of crime victims. As such, reporting rates provide a direct measure of the confidence of victims of crime in the ability of the police or other authorities to provide assistance and bring perpetrators to justice. Reporting rates provide also a measure of the 'dark figure' of crime, that is the proportion of crimes not reported to the police.</p> <p>Methodology: = SDG indicators 16.1.2 and 16.3.1. According to the SDG Indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-02.pdf https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-03-01.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation: by sex, age and cause</p> <p>Data sources: UN reporting</p>
OUTPUT 3.1.	N/A	Number of inclusive peace and trust building related processes supported	Rationale:

More inclusive peace processes and peaceful resolution of conflicts			<p>Sustainable peace requires the participation of various segments of the society in the peace and trust building. The indicator intends to measure the degree to which various groups in society have the opportunity to participate in peace processes and national reconciliation.</p> <p>Methodology: Inclusive peace and trust building processes include those processes where participants include representatives from the civil society AND from either a) political parties b) women’s organizations c) youth organizations or d) organizations of persons with disabilities. The total number of all of these processes – which are supported by Finland – will be added together.</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data sources: Relevant NGOs working in the sector (FELM, FCA, CMI).</p>
<p>OUTPUT 3.2.</p> <p>Improved safety and well-being of civilians living in post-conflict environments</p>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths rates everywhere	m2 of land cleared of explosive remnants of war	<p>Rationale: Clearing mines saves lives and enables people to live in communities free from fear of mines and unexploded bombs. Land mines and other explosive devices also hamper future development and the ability for local communities to rebuild their lives.</p> <p>Methodology /remarks: The total area (in square meters) reported by all the organizations that work in mine clearing with Finland’s funding.</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data sources: Data collected by the organizations involved in finding, removing and destroying landmines: Mine Advisory Group, Halo Trust Fund, UNMAS.</p>
<p>OUTPUT 3.3.</p> <p>Increased participation and leadership of women, youth and persons with disabilities in all questions of peace and security</p>	N/A	Number of national action plans in support of the implementation of 1325, 2250 and 2475 Security Council Resolutions developed	<p>Rationale: Peace agreements are more sustainable if all members of the society, including women and youth, get their voice heard in peace processes. At international level, the work is steered by the key United Nations Security Council Resolutions: 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security.</p> <p>In addition, the UN has adopted a security council resolution 2475 in June 2019. The rationale for the resolution is to place the focus to the disproportionate impact that armed conflict has on persons with disabilities and the need to consider the particular needs of persons with disabilities in humanitarian response. In addition, to resolution aims to emphasize the critical contributions that persons with disabilities and their representative organizations can have to conflict prevention, resolution, reconciliation, reconstruction, peacebuilding and addressing the root causes of conflict.</p> <p>Methodology: Total number of 1325, 2250 and 2475 national action plans developed with Finland’s support.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Per resolution (1325, 2250 and 2475)</p> <p>Data sources: Country reports</p>

<p>OUTPUT 3.4.</p> <p>Strengthened judicial institutions and improved capacity and willingness of political decision-makers and authorities to strengthen democracy and promote rule of law</p> <p>(SDG16, T3)</p>	<p>16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	<p>Number of political decision-makers with improved capacity to promote democratic societies based on rule of law and practice democratic oversight</p>	<p>Rationale: The output and the related indicators have two components. One is focusing on the capacity of political decision makers as duty bearers and the other on the rights holders and their ability to access justice.</p> <p>Peace, development, equality and human rights exist more often in pluralistic multiparty democracies than in other forms of government. Political decision-makers have an important role in linking the demands of all citizens into a meaningful development agenda. The parliaments have a key role in enacting and scrutinizing legislation, including checking the proposed legislation’s compliance with relevant human rights provisions and in promoting the rule of law principles (e.g supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness). Another key policy tool of the government is the budget: Political decision-makers and parliaments need to be able to ensure that budget best matches citizens’ needs. However, in order to undertake such actions, parliament needs to have sufficient capacities, a well-functioning internal organizational structure, and strong cooperation with other institutions reporting to it.</p> <p>Methodology /remarks: ‘Increased capacity’ can include improved legislation (ie legislation that is better aligned with international human rights provisions), improved knowledge and awareness of the legislative process, improved skills in the parliamentary oversight functions or more active multi-party dialogue.</p> <p>Disaggregation: According to sex (at minimum), as well as other relevant categories where possible (e.g disability and age).</p> <p>Data sources: Country reports, CSO projects.</p>
		<p>Number of people with improved access to justice</p>	<p>Rationale: Access to justice is a good measure on the state of the justice system. It requires the existence of a strong justice system where citizens, especially marginalized groups, trust the system, and where the justice system is financially accessible. It also requires the availability of lawyers.</p> <p>The indicator includes all individuals who, as a result of Finland’s contribution, have been able to access legal services or seek response and remedies for injustice, including in cases of large scale human rights abuses or serious conflict-related crimes. The types of legal services that Finland’s support contributes to usually include the provision of free legal aid and counseling to individuals. These services can be provided by authorities, non-governmental organizations and in some cases traditional (non-formal) legal systems in civil, administrative and criminal cases. The services can include receiving help in filing petitions in civil manners (cases of divorce, child custody or land/property disputes), filing administrative petitions in order to receive (social) benefits from the state/municipality, criminal petitions, benefitting from dispute resolution, court representation as well as counselling and advice in class action lawsuits or strategic litigation. In addition, the indicator includes those who have been able to benefit from Court-Ordered reparations.</p> <p>General awareness-raising efforts or awereness-raising targeted to the wider public (e.g. through radio or other media campaigns) are not be included within this indicator.</p> <p>Disaggregation: According to sex (at minimum), as well as other relevant categories where possible (e.g disability and age).</p> <p>Data sources: Multi-bi projects, NGO work, INGO projects, LCF projects, other work done with ODA-funding.</p>
<p>OUTCOME 4</p> <p>The enabling environment for and capacity of the civil society and persons in vulnerable positions to influence and participate</p>	<p>5.5. Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p>Proportion of seats held by women in a) national parliaments and b) local governments</p> <p>Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory,</p>	<p>Rationale: The indicator on ‘proportion of seats held by women’ measures the degree to which women have equal access to parliamentary decision making. Women’s participation in parliaments is a key aspect of women’s opportunities in political and public life, and is therefore linked to women’s empowerment. A stronger presence of women in parliament allows new concerns to be highlighted on political agendas, and new priorities to be put into practice through the adoption and implementation of policies and laws. The inclusion of the perspectives and interests of women is a prerequisite for democracy and gender equality, and contributes to good governance. A representative parliament also allows the different experiences of men and women to affect the social, political and economic future of societies.</p>

<p>in decision-making has improved.</p> <p>(SDG5, T5 only women’s participation and equal opportunities; SDG16, T7 and T10)</p>	<p>16.7 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>	<p>and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.</p>	<p>Public access to information has its basis in international agreements. For example, the right to freedom of expression is a widely recognized basic human right. Public access to information requires a presence of a robust system through which information is made available to citizens and others and legislation on freedom of information addresses is way to fight against secrecy surrounding government policy development and decision making. It establishes a "right-to-know" legal process by which requests may be made for government-held information, to be received freely or at minimal cost, barring standard exceptions.</p> <p>Methodology: = SDG indicators 5.5.1 and 16.10.2. According to the SDG Indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01a.pdf https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01b.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data sources: UN Reporting</p>
<p>OUTPUT 4.1</p> <p>Strengthened public and political participation and decision-making power of women and those in vulnerable positions (SDG5, T5; SDG16, T7)</p>	<p>5.1. Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all level</p>	<p>Number of people who have taken part in decision-making</p>	<p>Rationale: The right to participate in public affairs is codified in international law. Everyone should be able to participate in society, to defend her/his interests, to help create a society, which also fulfils her/his interests and desires. The concept participation entails the notion that all citizens should be involved in decision-making processes that affect them. Moreover, participation is a key principle of a human rights based approach to development and to poverty reduction where those living in poverty must be considered as the principal actors and strategic partners for development.</p> <p>Methodology: This is an umbrella indicator that collects data from various other indicators. The indicator includes all individuals who have been able to take part in various public or political decision-making as a result of Finland’s contribution at either local or national level. Such decision-making processes can include, for instance, smallholder farmers’ committees, local level village committees responsible for local water management or teacher or student committees with improved structures and processes to influence local and national level decision-making related to education policy. The indicator can also include people involved in processes, where citizens have been able to engage in dialogue and make recommendations to the government decision-making processes at a more general level or in various themes, for instance through various platforms, working groups or regular dialogues, which bring governments together with the people.</p> <p>Note: this indicator does not include official authorities.</p> <p>Disaggregation: By sex, disability or other underrepresented groups. Depending on the context, the <i>“underrepresented”</i> can include for instance ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities.</p> <p>Data sources: Multi-bi projects, country reports, civil society reports.</p>
<p>OUTPUT 4.2.</p> <p>Increased capacity of an independent, vibrant and pluralistic civil society to organize, advocate and participate in political decision-making</p>		<p>Number of developing country CSOs with improved capacity to influence development in line with Agenda 2030</p>	<p>Rationale: As outlined in Finland’s civil society strategy an independent, vibrant and pluralistic civil society creates the foundation for a peaceful citizen participation and the realization of human rights. Civil society also has a role in the Agenda 2030 and also more broadly in the developments towards safe, peaceful and participatory societies. Civil society in developing countries needs various capacities in order to be able to contribute to the advocate for a sustainable chance and linking needs and demands from the grass-root to local and national level policies and decision-making.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator includes all developing country civil society organizations, which have been able to strengthen their capacity as a result of Finland’s contribution. Capacity building can include, for instance, better skills or knowledge to do more targeted, professional or large-scale advocacy; collaborate more closely with the local or national level officials or other CSO actors; provide new types of channels or mechanisms for the local communities to participate in the development of their communities; or provide better services in case of disaster or professionalism in their field of expertise.</p> <p>Disaggregation: By type of CSO: women’s rights and gender equality, the organizations by persons with disabilities promoting non-discrimination and disability issues.</p> <p>Data sources: Civil society reports, LCF, INGO reports.</p>

<p>OUTPUT 4.3.</p> <p>Improved legislation and enforcement of freedom of speech, assembly and association (SDG 16, T10)</p>		<p>Number of proposals for laws and policies that guarantee or improve freedom of speech, assembly, and association</p>	<p>Rationale: The realization of civil and political rights – such as freedom of speech, assembly and association – in a given country is not self-evident. Yet they are key to enable the civil society, free media and trade unions to function.</p> <p>The civil society and related actors have an important role in advocating for and making proposals of better policies and laws for the realization of these rights. From HRBA perspective an increase in the number of such proposals is indicative to the realization of the civil and political rights such as freedom of speech, assembly and association.</p> <p>Methodology /remarks: The indicator includes all proposals for laws and policies that guarantee or improve freedom of speech, assembly, and association that have been drafted or submitted as a result of Finland’s contribution. Such proposals can include advocacy for amendments to existing laws and policies or proposals that aim to halt or ban laws or policies which would deteriorate the existing situation.</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data sources: CSO reporting, Multi-bi projects, INGO projects and LCF projects.</p>
<p>OUTPUT 4.4.</p> <p>Enhanced protection of independent media, whistle blowers and human rights defenders (SDG 16, T10)</p>	<p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>	<p>Number of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists or human rights advocates supported.</p>	<p>Rationale: Supporting and protecting human rights defenders is an important part of Finland’s objective to promote the rule of law, democracy and human rights. Human rights defenders work to promote the realisation of human rights around the world. They highlight human rights violations and demand public authorities to take action to ensure the realisation of human rights. Human rights defenders also play an important role in preventing conflicts. They report on the inequalities, discrimination and flagrant human rights violations that often underlie conflicts.</p> <p>Categories of persons included in this indicator derive from SDG indicator 16.10.1. These groups are considered especially at risk.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator includes all journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists or human rights advocates to whose protection Finland has contributed. Such support can include material support, protection services, capacity building, support in the development of analytical tools for the work of human rights defenders or support for networking and advocacy. Within this indicator ‘a human rights advocate’ is understood synonymously with ‘human rights defender’. Environmental human rights defenders are also included in this category as are those human rights defender that work within the theme of business and human rights.</p> <p>Disaggregation: By sex.</p> <p>Data sources: CSO projects, INGO projects and LCF projects.</p>

<p>AGGREGATE IMPACT INDICATORS:</p> <p>CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION</p> <p>Impact indicator: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO2-eq) with Finland’s support</p> <p>Methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Avoided emissions are emission reductions arising from mitigation measures like renewable energy deployment. (IPCC 2012)- CO2 equivalent (CO2-eq) emissions refer to the amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) emission that would cause the same integrated radiative forcing or temperature change, over a given time horizon, as an emitted amount of a greenhouse gas (GHG) or a mixture of GHGs. There are a number of ways to compute such equivalent emissions and choose appropriate time horizons. Most typically, the CO2-equivalent emission is obtained by multiplying the emission of a GHG by its Global Warming Potential (GWP) for a 100 year time horizon. For a mix of GHGs it is obtained by summing the CO2-equivalent emissions of each gas. (IPCC 2018) <p>Sources of data: Programme and project reports</p> <p>Global level data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Emissions gap report (UNEP, annually)- WMO Statement on the state of the global climate (WMO, annually)- IPCC reports, when available for the corresponding time period (IPCC, occasionally, on demand) <p>CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION</p> <p>Cases of climate change adaptation and adaptation co-benefits are presented, including case-specific quantitative data.</p> <p>Rationale: Adaptation is context-specific and multidimensional, thus there is no universal indicator for adaptation or climate resilience.</p> <p>Global level information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Adaptation gap report (UNEP, possibly annually)- IPCC reports, when available for the corresponding time period (IPCC, occasionally, on demand)- Other publications, for example by the Global Commission on Adaptation and UNDRR.
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IMPACT	<p>OUTCOME 1 FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY</p> <p>SDG Targets: 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 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world 15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>Indicators and sources of data at global level (impact): 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area 15.5.1 Red List Index</p> <p>All indicators https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database</p>		
	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	<p>METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA</p> <p>Rationale: The indicator provides a proxy to what extent people benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and environmental conservation.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator sums up the number of beneficiaries that directly benefit through projects, programs and other interventions promoting sustainable forest management, watershed protection, and environmental conservation.</p> <p>N.B. These do not include people covered by indicators of outputs 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 on agricultural production, food security and rural development.</p> <p>Disaggregation: sex, age, disability</p> <p>Data source: Country programme result reports and/or project reports.</p>
<p>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</p>	15	<p>Number of people benefiting from conservation, sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources.</p>	
<p>Output 1.1 Forests, watersheds and biodiversity increasingly under conservation and/or participatory, sustainable, and integrated management</p>	15.2	<p>Size of areas (hectares) put under (a) environmental or watershed protection, and (b) sustainable forests management.</p>	<p>Rationale: The indicator gives a concrete description of the results of sustainable forestry and land use and conservation of natural resources. It is used by many development cooperation organisations and development banks.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator data includes areas that have been put under protection as well as areas for which environmentally sustainable management systems</p>

			<p>have been developed. It also includes areas for which sustainable forest management, or other improved land management systems have been devised, including agroforestry and community forestry, areas of improved water management, new biodiversity or other conservation areas and conservation areas with improved management systems as well as watershed protection areas.</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data source: Country programme result reports and/or project reports, including multi-bi project reports, NGO project reports and EU co-operation reports.</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Smallholder farmers' and SMEs' possibilities to participate in inclusive and gender-sensitive value chains have increased</p>	8.3	The number of SMEs or individuals gaining access to a value chain	<p>Rationale: A value chain describes the full range of activities that are required to bring a product or service from conception, through the intermediary phases of production and delivery to final consumers, and final disposal after use. The term value chain is usually used with a developmental connotation addressing productivity, growth and job creation in the market system (ILO A rough guide to value chain development. 2015a). Inclusive and gender-sensitive value chains engage and profit male and female stakeholders equally.</p> <p>Methodology: Value chain actors can include, for example farmers, input suppliers, traders, processors and retailers. The entry to a value chain depends not only on the client or beneficiary's own operations. It can be promoted by e.g. improved flow of knowledge and information and steady contractual relationships. Value chain actors have different roles, including selling products or services to actors in the value chain, to other distributors (wholesale) or to the ultimate consumer (retail). It includes both forward and backward (upstream or downstream supply chain) market linkages. The acquisition of new linkages may be developed using licensing agreements, supplier sources, international sourcing/distribution, etc. (adapted from HIPSO). (https://cdn.enterprise-development.org/wp-content/uploads/MethodologicalGuidancePSDIndicators.pdf)</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex, disability, age.</p> <p>Data source: Country programme result reports and/or project reports</p>
<p>Output 1.3 All stakeholders have access to improved forest and land resource data</p>	15.1, 15.2		
<p>Output 1.4. Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management, including in transboundary waters.</p>	6.5.1, 6.5.2		

POLICY INFLUENCING: Enhanced global environmental governance, increased land tenure security, including through multilateral environmental agreement and fora	15	Number of relevant (Rio and other) convention decisions, relevant reports	Rationale: Land tenure security has a strong positive linkage with increased sustainability of natural resource management Methodology / technical issues:
	OUTCOME 2 Energy SDG Targets:		Qualitative review of the convention decisions, meeting reports, policy guidelines
MEANS, ACTIVITIES, PARTNERSHIPS - Bilateral, multi-bi projects by 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix - Projects by Finnish and international CSOs - Finance to FAO, GEF, GCF, CBD, CCD and other multilateral organizations - Active participation in global forest and desertification discussions at global meetings and multilateral organizations	SDG 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency Indicators and sources of data at global level (Impact): 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP All indicators: Tracking SDG 7, The Progress Report at https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/ and https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/		
	SDG TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
Outcome 2. All people have improved and equitable access to affordable and clean, sustainably produced renewable energy	7, supports also 13	Number of people with improved and equitable access to affordable and clean, sustainably produced renewable energy	Rationale: Access to sustainable energy is central to achieving all other SDGs as well as Finland's development policy priorities, especially poverty reduction through enabling and creating jobs and income, improving health, food and water security and mitigating climate change. Methodology: The indicator is an aggregate of the output level indicators, summing up the number of beneficiaries of outputs 2.1 and 2.2 as well as output 2.3 in case of investments that provide access to renewable energy are supported. This assumes that project documents mention at least the estimated number of households to be connected under both grid-connected and off-grid renewable energy investments for outputs 2.2. and 2.3. For calculation purposes, average household size is assumed to be five. For output 2.1., the data captures the actual number of beneficiaries through EEP results reporting. The reported data is cumulative at the reporting date for all indicators. Disaggregation: not likely to be available but ideally at least urban/rural, electricity/other Data sources: project and programme reports for outputs 2.1, 2.2., 2.3
Output 2.1 Households, especially women, benefit from new clean energy services	7.1	Number of people with enhanced energy access	Rationale: This indicator measures the reduction in energy poverty, which is the main objective of Finland's development policy and cooperation in the energy sector. Finland's interventions, such as EEP Africa, aim particularly to increase the so-called "last-mile access", targeting households that still do not have access to any modern energy sources and paying particular attention to women-led and other vulnerable households. Methodology: The indicator, the cumulative number of people who have lived in a house with an improved energy source as a result of project support, is calculated based on the number of households reached as reported by individual projects, assuming on average a five-person household.

			<p>The minimum level to qualify as improved access is considered to be Tier 1 for household access to electricity in the Multi-tier Framework (MTF), translating into having adequate energy for basic lighting and mobile phone charging. For clean cookstoves and space heating, advanced or at least improved stoves and fuels that result in high efficiency and low emissions are expected to be used. To specify, the terms “modern” and “clean” cooking fuels refer to fuels with very low levels of polluting emissions, such as biogas, bioethanol, electricity, and solar. LPG cookstoves can also be exceptionally supported as a transitional fuel to be ultimately replaced by biogas or electricity, especially in fragile situations and in urban environments where gas infrastructure already exists. The resulting increase in LPG demand leads to a small increase in CO2 emissions, but the overall GHG effect is expected to be more than offset by reduced methane emissions from incomplete combustion of biomass as those using LPG turn away in many cases from burning wood and other solid fuels. “Improved” cookstoves use solid (or sometimes liquid) fuel delivering higher efficiency compared to traditional stoves (which are usually made of mud or metal at the local level) whereas “advanced” cookstoves usually refer to solid- or liquid fuel-based cookstoves that deliver low levels of polluting emissions as compared to traditional stoves.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Country, urban/ rural, MTF tiers, off-/on-grid, sex</p> <p>Data sources: EEP Africa Results Report, other programme/project reports</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Public and private enterprises, especially MSMEs, are able to increase the production and use of renewable energy</p>	7.2	Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW)	<p>Rationale: The indicator measures the planned peak capacity (in megawatts) to be installed as a result of the renewable energy investments supported. Although the indicator has limitations, it can still be used as a useful proxy indicator to highlight the volume and direction of decarbonizing energy supply, which is crucial in achieving climate change mitigation objectives. The capacity data is normally widely available in project documents by MDBs and other financiers.</p> <p>Methodology: The power or heat output of the investment is assumed adequate to enable productive uses of energy (minimum Tier 3 in MTF).The weakness of the indicator is that capacity of the energy supply captures only the quantity of energy available compared with service requirements, but does not capture other aspects such as affordability, availability that takes into account the timing and duration of that energy supply, reliability that considers the frequency and length of interruptions to supply, nor the quality that relates to voltage and frequency fluctuations in the case of electricity and calorific value and combustibility in the case of fuels.</p> <p>Disaggregation: by technology, on/off-grid</p> <p>Data sources: MDB and IFI result scorecards/reports, bilateral project and programme reports, especially Finland-IFC Blended Finance for Climate Program and energy-sector PIF projects.</p>
<p>Output 2.3 Public institutions are more capable to promote energy efficiency</p>	7.3	Number of public institutions reached through measures aimed to increase their capacity to promote energy efficiency	<p>Rationale: This indicator tries to capture the results from energy sector projects that do not directly target increasing household energy access (2.1) or decarbonizing energy supply (2.2). These interventions mainly focus on increasing public sector capacity to support energy efficiency investments in electricity and district heating networks as well as in public buildings. Energy efficiency improvement is considered to be “the low hanging fruit” in achieving climate change mitigation objectives and reducing energy poverty</p>

			<p>through lowering the costs of energy production, transmission, distribution and use.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator includes all public institutions reached through measures to improve their capacity (eg. twinning arrangements, investment projects, feasibility and other studies).</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data sources: project and programme reports, especially the Finland-Ukraine Trust Fund and E5P</p>
<p>POLICY INFLUENCING</p> <p>Improved alignment of ODA criteria with Paris Agreement with regard to fossil fuel investments. Improved policy coherence with regard to fossil fuel subsidies on all policy areas.</p>	12.c	Number of reports on relevant meetings, joint statements, policy guidelines	<p>Rationale: The reform and removal of fossil-fuel subsidies and including the costs of carbon in pricing products and services is critical both at global, regional and national level to ensure a level playing field for climate-neutral investments, trade and development. Finland is actively promoting fossil-fuel subsidy reform, carbon pricing and circular economy as part of transition to climate-neutrality. The influencing work is carried out through multiple forums (including OECD, UN, EU, G20), processes and networks, such as the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform (FFFSR), the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition as well as the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action.</p> <p>Methodology: As the policy influencing is carried out by multiple ministries/departments/units/persons, coordination and policy coherence need to be ensured. Within MFA, the coordination is carried out by the department for external economic relations and the department for development policy together with the regional departments.</p> <p>Data sources: Meeting reports, joint statements, policy guidelines</p>
<p>MEANS, ACTIVITIES, PARTNERSHIPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean energy investments supported through the EU, MDBs and Finnfund as well as through specific concessional and blended finance instruments, including PIF, the Finland-IFC Blended Finance for Climate Program and other climate financing. - Early stage financing to clean energy entrepreneurs through bilateral programmes, including EEP Africa and EEP Mekong. - Capacity-building of public authorities to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy through bilateral and multilateral programmes, including Finland-Ukraine Trust Fund, EBRD-managed E5P. - Supporting clean energy education and energy-related circular economy innovations through CSO projects, HEI-ICI, Finnpartnership, BEAM, etc. - Participating in policy coordination and policy dialogue in different national and international fora, including the EU, OECD, WTO, MDBs, etc. 			

IMPACT	<p>OUTCOME 3 Meteorology and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>SDG Targets:</p> <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p> <p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>Indicators and sources of data at global level (impact):</p> <p>1.5, 11.5, 13.1 Sendai Monitor: https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/</p> <p>13.2 UNFCCC registers for NDCs, NAPs, NCs, BURs</p> <p>All indicators (though data on 13.2. nor 13.3 is not yet available, situation in December 2019) https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</p>		
	SDG TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p>Outcome 3. Meteorology and disaster risk reduction The vulnerability of all people to extreme weather events and natural disasters has decreased and their resilience to them has increased.</p>	1.5, 11.5, 13.1.	Number of people benefiting of improved weather and climate services and/or early warning systems (EWS).	<p>Rationale Climate change will cause the frequency and severity of extreme weather events to increase. Predictable climate and weather-related events should not continue to devastate populations. Early action can often prevent a hazard turning into a human disaster by preventing loss of life and reducing the economic and material impacts. Therefore, more attention and support is required to anticipatory and early action to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience, instead of only responding to disasters after they have happened.</p> <p>Methodology / technical issues Direct and indirect beneficiaries of improved weather and climate services and EWS. The total population of a country is considered to be benefitting when the capacity of the national meteorological and hydrological service (NMHS) or other relevant authority is improved with Finland's support.</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data sources Project and programme reports</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Partner countries' capacity to generate effective and timely weather and climate</p>	1.5, 11.5, 13.1.	Number of national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS) or other relevant authorities	<p>Rationale Improved capacities to produce high quality weather and climate information will help countries to respond to the increased climate related risks such as floods and storms and to support diverse sectors, such as agriculture, to better adapt to the impacts of climate change. According to</p>

services and early warnings has improved.		reached by capacity building measures for improved weather and climate services and/or early warning systems.	<p>the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), investments in climate services overall have a cost benefit ratio of 10 to one. The results of a socio-economic study carried out in a Finnish-funded project in Nepal demonstrated that investments made in weather and climate services would return 6 to 11 fold in benefits for the Nepalese society.</p> <p>Methodology / technical issues National meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS) or other relevant authorities that have received training or capacity building with Finland's support.</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data sources Project and programme reports, WMO reports</p>
Output 3.2 Partner countries have elaborated disaster risk reduction strategies or plans at national and local levels.	13.2.	Number of national and/or local disaster risk reduction strategies or plans.	<p>Rationale The importance of disaster risk reduction strategies and plans for reducing vulnerability and strengthening resilience to climate-related hazards and natural disasters is recognized in both the Agenda 2030 and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework share the same indicator of "Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies".</p> <p>Methodology / technical issues National and/or local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies or plans elaborated with Finland's support.</p> <p>Disaggregation: N/A</p> <p>Data sources Project and programme reports; Sendai monitor for SDG 13.</p>
Output 3.3 The capacity of individuals and communities to prepare for and to take early action under the threat of extreme weather events and natural disasters has improved.	13.3.	Number of communities with an early warning system.	<p>Rationale Weather and climate information needs to be transformed into action in order to protect lives and livelihoods and to strengthen resilience. Early warning is a major element of disaster risk reduction. Early warning and action can prevent loss of life and reduce the economic and material impacts. Local people and communities need to be involved in developing and maintaining early warning systems. People-centered approach makes the systems more effective and sustainable.</p> <p>Methodology / technical issues Communities where an early warning system (EWS) has been elaborated with Finland's support.</p> <p>Data sources Project and programme reports</p>
MEANS, ACTIVITIES, PARTNERSHIPS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICI-projects, especially in meteorology - CSO-projects - PIF-projects (for example investments in weather observation equipment, combined with training) - Finance to UNDRR, GCF, GEF, WB, NDF (NCF), and other multilateral organizations - Membership in REAP (Risk-informed Early Action Partnership) - Observer of CREWS (Climate Risks and Early Warning Systems initiative) 			

IMPACT	<p>OUTCOME 4 Food and nutrition security</p> <p>SDG Targets: 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>Indicators and sources of data at global level (impact): 2.1, 2.2: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2.3., 2.4: The State of Food and Agriculture</p>		
	SDG TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p>Outcome 4 Food and Nutrition Security All people have improved possibilities to produce and access safe, nutritious, and adequate food</p>	2.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	<p>Rationale: Food and nutrition security create basis for all development. Undernourishment especially in early life leads to poor cognition and educational performance, low adult wages and lost productivity. Methodology: SDG 2.1.1, According to the SDG indicator methodology: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-01.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation: sex</p> <p>Data sources: National statistics & The State of Food Security and Nutrition report (SOFI)</p>
<p>Output 4.1 Sustainable agricultural production increased among smallholder farmers (incl. persons with disabilities), with special attention paid to women</p>	2.4	Number of smallholders reached through measures aimed to increase their sustainable agricultural production and/or access to markets.	<p>Rationale: Strengthening sustainable production, resilience and adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers is critical to reversing the rising trend of hunger. Special attention to women is essential as women are key players in agriculture, comprising on average 43 percent of the agricultural labor force, exceeding 60 percent in some countries. At the same time, across all regions women possess fewer assets for agriculture and have poorer access to agricultural inputs and services than men.</p> <p>Methodology: The indicator data are counted as the number of smallholder farmers reached directly through projects and programs promoting sustainable agricultural production, food security and rural development. Farmers, whose agricultural, livestock and/or fishery production has been sustainably improved in quantitative and/or qualitative terms, are considered as beneficiaries. The indicator is based on an assumption that actions focusing on farmers improve also food security of the farmer</p>

			<p>household. The total number of beneficiaries can be calculated by multiplying the number of benefitting farmers by average household size in the country/ program area.</p> <p>The number of farmers may include some overlapping data, as same persons can be beneficiaries of several activities. Therefore, the results data will be corrected based on overlap estimates prepared by the projects and programs (estimated percentage of overlap).</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex, disability, age.</p> <p>Data sources: Bilateral, multilateral and multi-bi projects/programs promoting sustainable agriculture, food security and rural development.</p>
<p>Output 4.2 Smallholder farmers (incl. persons with disabilities), with special attention paid to women, indigenous and local communities have secure access and control over land</p>	1.4	Number of persons received secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation	<p>Rationale: Securing access to and control over land is central to preserving livelihoods, maintaining social stability, and increasing incentives for investment and sustainable, productive land use. Women and indigenous people often have limited tenure rights. Strengthening their rights to land helps eradicate poverty and reduce income and gender inequalities.</p> <p>Methodology: Number of persons received secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex, disability, age.</p> <p>Data sources: Project/Programme documents</p>
<p>Output 4.3 Smallholder farmers' and SMEs' possibilities to participate in inclusive and gender-sensitive value chains have increased.</p>	8.3	The number of SMEs or individuals gaining access to a value chain	<p>Rationale: A value chain describes the full range of activities that are required to bring a product or service from conception, through the intermediary phases of production and delivery to final consumers, and final disposal after use. The term value chain is usually used with a developmental connotation addressing productivity, growth and job creation in the market system (ILO A rough guide to value chain development. 2015a). Inclusive and gender-sensitive value chains engage and profit male and female stakeholders equally.</p> <p>Methodology: Value chain actors can include, for example farmers, input suppliers, traders, processors and retailers. The entry to a value chain depends not only on the client or beneficiary's own operations. It can be promoted by e.g. improved flow of knowledge and information and steady contractual relationships. Value chain actors have different roles, including selling products or services to actors in the value chain, to other distributors (wholesale) or to the ultimate consumer (retail). It includes both forward and backward (upstream or downstream supply chain) market linkages. The acquisition of new linkages may be developed using licensing agreements, supplier sources, international sourcing/distribution, etc. (adapted from HIPSO). (https://cdn.enterprise-development.org/wp-content/uploads/MethodologicalGuidancePSDIndicators.pdf)</p> <p>Disaggregation: Sex, disability, age.</p> <p>Data sources: Project/Programme documents</p>

Output 4.4 Authorities and farmers have increased capacity to ensure that food quality and safety have improved.	-	Number of persons reached by nutrition and food safety programs	Rationale: Chemical residues, microbiological contamination and food spoilage continue to pose public health risks and lead to trade disruptions with substantial economic and social costs. Opportunities of the global food market are lost by countries that are unable to meet international food safety standards. Training both farmers and authorities to address food safety risk contribute to preventing and minimizing exposure to food hazards. This has a positive impact also on people's nutrition. Methodology: The indicator data are counted as the number of persons reached directly through projects and programs promoting nutrition and food safety. Disaggregation: Sex, disability, age Data sources: Project/programme documents
POLICY INFLUENCING Improved coherence between agriculture and development policies within EU.	-	Finland's position to the EU Common Agriculture Policy takes into account (or is in line with) development policy, especially as regards export subsidies, intervention buying, voluntary coupled support and high protection level of some products.	Rationale: Several policies may affect global food security. Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) entails minimizing the negative side-effects of policies and ensuring synergies across policies when making policy decisions that have a bearing on developing countries' food security. The EU Common Agriculture Policy's (CAP) impact on food security in developing countries is often questioned. Methodology: Qualitative review of Finland's position papers on the CAP.
MEANS, ACTIVITIES, PARTNERSHIPS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bilateral, multi-bi projects, ICI-projects - CSO-projects - Finance to FAO, IFAD, World Bank and other multilateral organizations - Active participation in global food and nutrition security discussions at global meetings and multilateral organizations 			

IMPACT	<p>OUTCOME 5 Water</p> <p>SDG Targets: 6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p> <p>Indicators and sources of data at global level (impact): 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water</p>		
<p>Outcome 5 Water All people have improved and equitable access to basic/safe and sustainable drinking water, adequate sanitation services, and improved hygiene practices (SDG6, T1 and T2)</p>	<p>SDG TARGET</p> <p>6.1</p> <p>6.2</p>	<p>INDICATOR</p> <p>Water Supply Proportion of population using basic/safely managed drinking water service.</p> <p>Sanitation and Hygiene Proportion of population using (a) basic/safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water.</p>	<p>METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA</p> <p>Rationale: Water supply and sanitation are human rights and basic/safe water is a requirement for child survival and life itself, as well as basis for all development. Inadequate sanitation and hygiene leads to undernourishment especially in early life and leads to poor cognition and educational performance, low adult wages and lost productivity.</p> <p>Methodology: Based on SDG indicators 6.1.1 and 6.2.1; “basic” added as alternative to “safely managed” and hand-washing facility added to sanitation. SDG derived, methodology may be useful https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-01-01.pdf https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.pdf</p> <p>Disaggregation: Not usually possible as indicator is typically at household level.</p> <p>Data sources: National statistics at household level.</p>
<p>Output 5.1 Water Supply Capacity Improved community, public and private sector capacity to deliver basic, accessible and safely managed drinking water (SDG6, T1)</p>		<p>Number of community level user committees operational (community)</p>	<p>Rationale: Indicator measures if community level user committees are operational. This is key requirement for sustainability of WASH structures and services.</p> <p>Methodology: For clarity and simplicity using a proxy indicator: while it does not capture all aspects related to the output, it addresses perhaps the most relevant dimension i.e. community engagement.</p> <p>Disaggregation: sex, people with disabilities at user committee and utility lead positions.</p> <p>Data sources: Country programme result reports and/or project reports.</p>
<p>Output 5.2 Water Supply and Sanitation Communities and households, including women and persons with disabilities, have access to water and sanitation services that are climate resilient (SDG6, T2)</p>	<p>6.1</p> <p>6.2</p>	<p>Number of people with access to basic water supply.</p> <p>Number of people with access to basic sanitation</p>	<p>Rationale: Water supply and sanitation are human rights and basic/safe water is requirement for child survival and life itself, as well as basis for all development. Inadequate sanitation and hygiene leads to undernourishment especially in early life and leads to poor cognition and educational performance, low adult wages and lost productivity. Important to measure access to water supply and sanitation separately, as two different things and also SDGs also separate them.</p> <p>Methodology:</p> <p>Indicator is in line with the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), which enhances synergies and reduces overlapping monitoring and reporting. Definitions and categories (safe ja basic) according to JMP methodology: https://washdata.org/</p> <p>Disaggregation: sex, rural/urban</p>

			Data sources: Country programme result reports and/or project reports.
Output 5.3 Hygiene Households and communities, including women and persons with disabilities, have improved knowledge and capacity to adopt good hygiene practices.		Households with handwashing facilities on premises with availability of soap and water.	Rationale: Hygiene typically has many key components at household level and even more at community level. Existence and perceived use of handwashing facilities with availability of soap and water at the premises is globally used proxy indicator that illustrates very well overall hygiene understanding at the household level. Methodology: Using a proxy-indicator focusing on hand-washing. Indicator is in line with the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), which enhances synergies and reduces overlapping monitoring and reporting. According to JMP methodology: https://washdata.org/ Disaggregation: sex, rural/urban Data sources: Country programme result reports and/or project reports.
Output 5.4 WASH in Schools and Health Gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive WASH services strengthened at schools, health, and other public facilities.	-	Number of institutional (schools and health centres) with water supply and sanitation	Rationale: Availability of sustainable WASH services at the institutional health premises is essential preventing infections, saving lives and for quality of care in general and for child birth specifically. Availability of sustainable WASH services at the institutional education premises is to improve health and learning performance, to reduce diseases and to establish safe school environment. Institutional WASH also has a strong gender equality aspect. Methodology: Monitoring of WASH in schools includes tracking ‘basic’ drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. According to the JMP methodology and definitions: https://washdata.org/ Disaggregation: Sex,disability Data sources: Country programme result reports and/or project reports.
POLICY INFLUENCING Advanced UN Water Architecture for SDG6; promoting transboundary water conventions.	-	Increased coherence within UN system on water; transboundary water conventions (UNECE 1992 + UN 1997) being ratified by new countries.	Rationale: Collaborative and sustainable management of transboundary water resources between countries is improving living conditions, economic productivity, and generating peace dividends for countries sharing a transboundary water body. Methodology: Qualitative assessment in collaboration with relevant units and embassies (KEO-90, YKE jne), aiming also for learning and development. The number of new countries having ratified UN water conventions is naturally a quantitative indicator.
MEANS, ACTIVITIES, PARTNERSHIPS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bilateral rural WASH programs in Nepal, Ethiopia and Kenya, with focus on Sector Wide Approach - Transitioning from bilateral to commercially funded cooperation in Vietnam. - In Palestine, Nepal, and Afghanistan Finland co-finances water though WB and UNICEF - MFA leveraged EU financing for water programme in Nepal 			

AGGREGATE INDICATORS OF FINLAND’S DEVELOPMENT POLICY: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

IMPACT	Lives are saved, human suffering is alleviated and dignity maintained during crises (SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16, 17)				
	SDG-TARGET	INDICATORS	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA		
OUTCOME 1 Civilian population has access to basic commodities, services and facilities (SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6)	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	Number of civilians whose access to basic services has been supported during humanitarian crises, disaggregated by sex, age and disability.	Perustelu: Indikaattori kertoo, miten ihmisten perustarpeet on katettu, eli elävätkö ihmiset absoluuttisessa köyhyydessä, jossa perustarpeita ei pystytä kattamaan, vaiko köyhyysrajan yläpuolella, jossa vähintään minimitarpeet on katettu. Käytännössä tässä indikaattorissa näkyy, kuinka montaa henkilöä Suomi on humanitaarisin varoin pystynyt tukemaan tavalla tai toisella (kaikki apumme on henkiä pelastavaa perustarpeiden kattamista). Metodologia / Tekniset Huomiot: YK-järjestöt eivät raportoi korvamerkitsemättömän rahoituksen käyttöä eritellysti. Poiketen Suomen muusta tuesta YK:lle käytetään humanitaaristen YK-järjestöjen kohdalla Suomen rahoituksen mukaisia laskennallisia lukuja. Tämä johtuu järjestöjen ensisijaisesti operatiivisesta luonteesta, jolloin koko niiden toiminnan voidaan tulkita tukevan ja mahdollistavan avun toimittamisen sitä eniten tarjoaville. Dissaggregointi: sex, disability, age Tulostiedon lähteet: Suomalaisten järjestöjen raportit projekteista, joita Suomi on rahoittanut. YK järjestöjen vuosiraportit, joista on mahdollista arvioida, Suomen tuen vaikutus.		
OUTPUT 1.2. The right of every child to learning and personal development is facilitated. (SDG 4, SDG 5)	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Number of children whose access to education has been facilitated.	Perustelu: Koulutuksen tukeminen humanitaarisissa kriiseissä kattaa koulujen rakentamisen, investoinnit materiaaleihin, opettajien koulutukseen etc. Opetusta ei siis voida aina varmistaa, mutta sen piiriin pääsyä voidaan tukea. <table><tr><td>The right of every child to learning and personal development</td><td>School supplies (uniforms, shoes, stationary, books, etc.) Education services (transport to school, fees, teachers, canteen, etc.)</td></tr></table> Metodologia / Tekniset Huomiot: YK-järjestöt eivät raportoi korvamerkitsemättömän rahoituksen käyttöä eritellysti. Poiketen Suomen muusta tuesta YK:lle käytetään humanitaaristen YK-järjestöjen kohdalla Suomen rahoituksen mukaisia laskennallisia lukuja. Tämä johtuu järjestöjen ensisijaisesti operatiivisesta luonteesta, jolloin koko niiden toiminnan voidaan tulkita tukevan ja mahdollistavan avun toimittamisen sitä eniten tarjoaville. Opettajakoulutuksen kohdalla on arvioitava, kuinka moni lapsi hyötyy opettajan osaamisesta, eli kuinka monta koululaista on per opettaja. Dissaggregointi: sex, disability, age Tulostiedon lähteet: Suomalaisten järjestöjen raportit projekteista, joita Suomi on rahoittanut. YK järjestöjen vuosiraportit, joista on mahdollista arvioida, Suomen tuen vaikutus.	The right of every child to learning and personal development	School supplies (uniforms, shoes, stationary, books, etc.) Education services (transport to school, fees, teachers, canteen, etc.)
The right of every child to learning and personal development	School supplies (uniforms, shoes, stationary, books, etc.) Education services (transport to school, fees, teachers, canteen, etc.)				
OUTPUT 1.3. Access to decent living conditions and to a safe, clean and healthy space is provided. (SDG 6)	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources,	Number of civilians/proportion of affected population whose access to energy commodities and utilities, shelter, housing and related commodities, household items and sanitation facilities and services has been improved.	Perustelu: Nämä tarpeet on humanitaarisissa kriiseissä pääsääntöisesti yhden tai kahden klusterin alla, joten niiden eritteleminen ei ole perusteltua.		

	appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance		<table><tr><td rowspan="5">The right to decent living conditions and to a safe, clean and healthy space</td><td>Energy commodities and utilities for heating, cooking, lightning, and charging (not fuel for vehicles, which is classified under transport services)</td></tr><tr><td>Shelter commodities (furniture, household appliances, etc.)</td></tr><tr><td>Shelter and housing (rent, land rent, purchase, building materials, construction services, permissions, etc.)</td></tr><tr><td>Household items (utensils, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, cooking sets, etc.)</td></tr><tr><td>Sanitation facilities and services (toilets, shower, bath, sewage system, repair and construction services, etc.)</td></tr></table> <p>Metodologia / Tekniset Huomiot: YK-järjestöt eivät raportoi korvamerkitsemättömän rahoituksen käyttöä eritellysti. Poiketen Suomen muusta tuesta YK:lle käytetään humanitaaristen YK-järjestöjen kohdalla Suomen rahoituksen mukaisia laskennallisia lukuja. Tämä johtuu järjestöjen ensisijaisesti operatiivisesta luonteesta, jolloin koko niiden toiminnan voidaan tulkita tukevan ja mahdollistavan avun toimittamisen sitä eniten tarjoaville. Fasiliteettien kohdalla on arvioitava, kuinka moni kyseistä fasiliteettia käyttää, oli kyseessä sitten sanitaatiotilat, majoitustilat, yhteisölliset tilat jne.</p> <p>Dissaggregointi: sex, disability, age</p> <p>Tulostiedon lähteet: Suomalaisten järjestöjen raportit projekteista, joita Suomi on rahoittanut. YK järjestöjen vuosiraportit, joista on mahdollista arvioida, Suomen tuen vaikutus.</p>	The right to decent living conditions and to a safe, clean and healthy space	Energy commodities and utilities for heating, cooking, lightning, and charging (not fuel for vehicles, which is classified under transport services)	Shelter commodities (furniture, household appliances, etc.)	Shelter and housing (rent, land rent, purchase, building materials, construction services, permissions, etc.)	Household items (utensils, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, cooking sets, etc.)	Sanitation facilities and services (toilets, shower, bath, sewage system, repair and construction services, etc.)
The right to decent living conditions and to a safe, clean and healthy space	Energy commodities and utilities for heating, cooking, lightning, and charging (not fuel for vehicles, which is classified under transport services)								
	Shelter commodities (furniture, household appliances, etc.)								
	Shelter and housing (rent, land rent, purchase, building materials, construction services, permissions, etc.)								
	Household items (utensils, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, cooking sets, etc.)								
	Sanitation facilities and services (toilets, shower, bath, sewage system, repair and construction services, etc.)								
OUTPUT 1.4. Access to work and a productive and socially engaged life is maintained or recreated. (SDG 8)	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	Number of civilians/proportion of affected population whose access to productive assets and inputs for agricultural and/or non-agricultural activities, transport services and communication commodities have been improved.	<p>Perustelu: Elinkeinojen luominen, tukeminen tai niiden harjoittamisen mahdollistaminen on keskeinen osa humanitaarista toimintaa. Myös työllistymisen mahdollistaminen on tärkeää.</p> <p>Metodologia / Tekniset Huomiot: YK-järjestöt eivät raportoi korvamerkitsemättömän rahoituksen käyttöä eritellysti. Poiketen Suomen muusta tuesta YK:lle käytetään humanitaaristen YK-järjestöjen kohdalla Suomen rahoituksen mukaisia laskennallisia lukuja. Tämä johtuu järjestöjen ensisijaisesti operatiivisesta luonteesta, jolloin koko niiden toiminnan voidaan tulkita tukevan ja mahdollistavan avun toimittamisen sitä eniten tarjoaville. Tämän toiminnan kohdalla on suuri riski vaikutusten aliarvioimisesta, koska esimerkiksi ruokaan käytettävän raha-avun jakamista varten annetut puhelimet voivat yhtä hyvin helpottaa elinkeinonharjoittamista tai raha-avun ansiosta finanssipalveluiden piiriin pääseminen mahdollistaa yritystoiminnan laajentamisen etc. Monissa tilanteissa on myös mahdollista, että useampi kuin yksi henkilö perheessä (household) hyötyy esimerkiksi yhdelle perheenjäsenelle annetusta puhelimesta.</p> <table><tr><td rowspan="3">The right to work and to have a productive and socially engaged life</td><td>Productive assets and inputs for agricultural and/or non-agricultural activities (seeds, fertilisers, livestock, fodder, vehicles, machines, devices, stock for a shop, etc.)</td></tr><tr><td>Transport services (for all purposes except going to school, i.e. to work, health centre, markets, etc.; it includes fuel)</td></tr><tr><td>Communication commodities and services (phone devices, phone credit/bills, internet, service providers, towers, network, repair services etc.)</td></tr></table> <p>Dissaggregointi: sex, disability, age</p> <p>Tulostiedon lähteet: Suomalaisten järjestöjen raportit projekteista, joita Suomi on rahoittanut. YK järjestöjen vuosiraportit, joista on mahdollista arvioida, Suomen tuen vaikutus.</p>	The right to work and to have a productive and socially engaged life	Productive assets and inputs for agricultural and/or non-agricultural activities (seeds, fertilisers, livestock, fodder, vehicles, machines, devices, stock for a shop, etc.)	Transport services (for all purposes except going to school, i.e. to work, health centre, markets, etc.; it includes fuel)	Communication commodities and services (phone devices, phone credit/bills, internet, service providers, towers, network, repair services etc.)		
The right to work and to have a productive and socially engaged life	Productive assets and inputs for agricultural and/or non-agricultural activities (seeds, fertilisers, livestock, fodder, vehicles, machines, devices, stock for a shop, etc.)								
	Transport services (for all purposes except going to school, i.e. to work, health centre, markets, etc.; it includes fuel)								
	Communication commodities and services (phone devices, phone credit/bills, internet, service providers, towers, network, repair services etc.)								
OUTCOME 2. The protection of all people affected or threatened by a humanitarian crisis is assured (SDG 5, SDG 16)	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	Number of persons affected by crises who have benefitted from full and non-discriminatory access to essential protection services and enjoyment of their rights.	<p>Perustelu: Suojelu on monitahoista ja kattaa laillisten palveluiden, henkilöpapereiden ja muiden virallisten dokumenttien lisäksi perustarpeiden takaamisen, sekä esim. psykososiaalisen tuen. Esimerkiksi UNHCR:n toiminta, joskin eriteltävissä eri klustereiden alle, on ensisijaisesti suojelua.</p> <p>Disaggregation: by sex, age and disability</p> <p>Metodologia / Tekniset Huomiot:</p>						

			YK-järjestöt eivät raportoi korvamerkitsemättömän rahoituksen käyttöä eritellysti. Poiketen Suomen muusta tuesta YK:lle käytetään humanitaaristen YK-järjestöjen kohdalla Suomen rahoituksen mukaisia laskennallisia lukuja. Tämä johtuu järjestöjen ensisijaisesti operatiivisesta luonteesta, jolloin koko niiden toiminnan voidaan tulkita tukevan ja mahdollistavan avun toimittamisen sitä eniten tarjoaville.
OUTPUT 2.1. Civilian population is protected from violence, exploitation and abuse. (SDG 5, SDG 16)	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Number of persons affected by crises with facilitated access to essential protection services (including PSS, Legal assistance, GBV, Mine victim assistance, etc.) and individual protection assistance (incl. cash and material assistance).	Perustelu: Kuten yllä Metodologia / Tekniset Huomiot: YK-järjestöt eivät raportoi korvamerkitsemättömän rahoituksen käyttöä eritellysti. Poiketen Suomen muusta tuesta YK:lle käytetään humanitaaristen YK-järjestöjen kohdalla Suomen rahoituksen mukaisia laskennallisia lukuja. Tämä johtuu järjestöjen ensisijaisesti operatiivisesta luonteesta, jolloin koko niiden toiminnan voidaan tulkita tukevan ja mahdollistavan avun toimittamisen sitä eniten tarjoaville. Dissaggregointi: sex, disability, age Tulostiedon lähteet: Järjestöjen rahoittajakohtaiset ja/tai vuosiraportit.
OUTPUT 2.2. All humanitarian actors guarantee that the rights of persons with disabilities are respected and promoted and are committed to systematically apply an Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach to ensure equal opportunities for people with different needs and abilities (Incl. persons with disabilities) and direct, measurable actions are taken to combat inequality and discrimination. (SDG 5, SDG 10)	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Proportion of humanitarian organisations, supported by Finland, with appropriate policies in place and the ability to report on their activities by disaggregating information as per the AGD approach.	Perustelu: Tasa-arvon, yhdenvertaisuuden ja vammaisten ihmisten huomioiminen järjestöjen strategioissa ja linjauksissa antaa hyvän periaatteellisen indikaation siitä, pitääkö kyseinen järjestö ko. teemoja tärkeinä. Metodologia / Tekniset Huomiot: Indikaattori ei kerro toiminnan laadusta mitään, vain sen, että onko näkökulma huomioitu vaiko ei. Dissaggregointi: N/A Tulostiedon lähteet: Organisaatioiden toimintakertomukset, raportit, kokousmuistiot etc.
OUTCOME 3. Humanitarian coordination and coherence is improved (SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 17)	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.	According to MOPAN assessments, coordination has improved and those UN organizations Finland supports through humanitarian funding have performed better, within the coordination mechanism.	Perustelu: Suomi tukee esimerkiksi YK:n humanitaaristen asioiden koordinoitumista OCHAa, sekä sen hallinnoimaa hätäapurahastoa (CERF) yleisrahoituksella ja on aktiivisesti mukana vaikuttamassa eri työryhmien kautta. Suomi toimii osaltaan koordinaation vahvistamiseksi. MOPAN-arviot indikoivat kehityksen suunnan ja Suomen voidaan olettaa vaikuttaneen kehityskulun suuntaan.
OUTPUT 3.1. Relevant UN leadership is supported and empowered (SDG 17)	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.	Proportion of Finland’s humanitarian financing provided as core funding.	Perustelu: Suomi on sitoutunut humanitaaristen avunantajien sopimien hyvien käytänteiden ns. <i>Grand Bargain</i> -tavoitteisiin. Osana kyseistä aloitetta Suomi on sitoutunut vähentämään korvamerkitsemätöntä tukea ja lisäämään yleistuen osuutta. Suomen tavoitteena on myöntää ainakin 30% YK:n humanitaarisille järjestöille myönnettävistä avustuksista yleisrahoituksena humanitaarisen rahoituksen korkean tason paneelin suosituksen mukaisesti. Metodologia / Tekniset Huomiot: Myöntämällä yleisrahoitusta Suomi parantaa humanitaarisen avun tehokkuutta, vaikuttavuutta, läpinäkyvyyttä ja tilivelvollisuutta. Yleisrahoitus antaa järjestöille

			<p>mahdollisuudet ohjata toimintaansa tarpeiden vaatimalla tavalla ja kontekstiin sopiviksi. Yleisrahoituksen myötä Suomella on myös hyvät vaikuttamismahdollisuudet organisaatioissa.</p> <p>Dissaggregointi: N/A</p> <p>Tulostiedon lähteet: UM</p>
<p>OUTPUT 3.2.</p> <p>Service delivery is transferred to non-humanitarian providers and/or local and state institutions as conditions permit. (SDG 5, SDG 16)</p>	<p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	<p>Positive progress in the Grand Bargain workstream 2: more support and funding for local and national responders has been achieved and therefore localization efforts supported.</p>	<p>Perustelu: Suomi on sitoutunut humanitaaristen avunantajien sopimien hyvien käytänteiden ns. <i>Grand Bargain</i> -tavoitteisiin. Tämän lisäksi Suomi on sitoutunut edistämään humanitaarisen avun ja kehitysyhteistyön rahoituksen toisiaan täydentävyyttä. Suomi edistää kehitysyhteistyön ja humanitaarisen avun yhteisiä strategisia tilanneanalyysyjä, tarvearviointeja, suunnittelua, riskinhallintaa ja päätöksentekofoorumeja. Lokalisaatiolla, eli paikallisten toimijoiden toimintaedellytysten ja rahoituksen vahvistamisella, on tässä prosessissa keskeinen rooli. Tästä syystä kyseisen toimintalinjan edistyminen tukee osaltaan myös neksus-ajattelun mukaista toimintaa.</p> <p>Metodologia / Tekniset Huomiot: Suomi on mukana tukemassa tätä kehitystä ja näin ollen Suomella on mahdollisuus vaikuttaa kehityksen suuntaan. Suomen absoluuttisen roolin numeerinen arviointi ei ole tarkoituksenmukaista, sillä virhemarginaali olisi liian suuri ollakseen hyväksyttävä.</p> <p>Dissaggregointi: N/A</p> <p>Tulostiedon lähteet: <i>Grand Bargain</i> -työn evaluointiraportit</p>
<p>OUTPUT 3.3.</p> <p>Improved understanding of disaster risk and its impact is developed globally, regionally, nationally and locally. (SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 17)</p>	<p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>	<p>Number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as resilience to disasters (in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030)</p>	<p>Perustelu: Vaikuttamistyöllä ja tuella pyritään edistämään katastrofiriskien ennaltaehkäisyä ja resilienssin kasvattamista globaalisti. Sendai Framework tarjoaa seurantaan varten valmiit indikaattorit.</p> <p>Metodologia / Tekniset Huomiot: Vaikuttamistyön arvioinnissa on tärkeää huomioida, että luonnonkatastrofien lisääntyessä DRR-työn arvioinnin tulee tapahtua oikeassa kontekstissa, ts. esimerkiksi vuositasen arvioinnoilla on rajoitteensa ja on usein järkevämpää verrata esim. varautumistyön tuloksia samassa kohteessa vuodesta toiseen (esim. Mosambik ja hirmumyrskykauden vaikutukset vuosittain maan DRR-kapasiteetin kehittyessä). Suomen antaessa UNDRR:lle monivuotista ja korvamerkitsemätöntä tukea on vaikea arvioida kohdennettua vaikutusta.</p> <p>Koska Suomen rahallisen tuen ja vaikuttamistyön lisäksi Suomi tarjoaa tarpeen mukaan asiantuntija-apua, voidaan indikaattorina tässä käyttää UNDRR-tulosraportoinnin pohjalta saatuja lukuja suhteutettuna Suomen rahoituksen osuuteen organisaation kokonaisresursseista.</p> <p>Dissaggregointi: N/A</p> <p>Tulostiedon lähteet: Sendai Frameworkin indikaattoreiden mukaisesti kerätty data.</p>