



Appendix 6a: Statistical terms

Funding decision

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

Payments

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

Bilateral payments

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

Sectors

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



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

Development policy priority areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION OR ADAPTATION

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

FOREST AND BIODIVERSITY

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

ENERGY

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

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

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

METEOROLOGY AND REDUCING RISK OF CATASTROPHIES

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

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

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

WATER

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



Implementation of a human rights-based approach

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

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

The intervention is ignorant of human rights: the human rights situation in the operating environment and the risk of negative human rights impacts arising from the intervention have not been assessed. NOTE! Compiling an assessment is a mandatory requirement. If the link to human rights is distant or the implementation of an assessment is not meaningful or possible, see 'not specified' below.

Human rights sensitive – in the development intervention, human rights are considered as part of its processes

An assessment of the human rights situation has been conducted to ensure that the intervention does not have any direct or indirect adverse effects on the realisation of human rights, nor does it promote or strengthen structures, norms or practices that maintain discrimination. Human rights principles (non-discrimination and equality; participation and inclusion; transparency; and accountability) guide the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

Human rights progressive – the development intervention has the promoting of human rights as one of its result objectives

The minimum requirements for human rights sensitivity have been ensured in the intervention. In addition, the intervention includes measures to promote certain human rights at the outcome and impact levels, including enhancing the capacity of those who hold rights, those who bear responsibility and other responsible actors. Disaggregated data is systematically used and analysed in the planning of the intervention and in the monitoring of its results.

Human rights transformative – the development intervention seeks to promote human rights and address the root causes of human rights challenges as part of its result objectives

The minimum requirements for human rights sensitivity have been ensured in the intervention. In addition, the target results of the intervention at the outcome and impact levels is the aim to influence the reasons that prevent the full implementation of human rights. These include measures aimed at amending legislation, policy measures, institutions, structures, behaviour or standards. Accountability is a key consideration in the planning process, and the obligations of the duty bearers and the rights of the rights holders are clearly set out in the intervention.

Interventions involve active influencing work. The intervention is accompanied by an active and strategic political dialogue on relevant human rights challenges.

Not specified

The human rights based approach level can be set to 'not specified' only in exceptional cases and when there is good justification for this, which should be written in detail. These include interventions where the specification of the human rights based approach level is not meaningful or where the link to the operating environment is very distant or non-existent. Such interventions may include, for example, various technical trainings or the funding of forums and meetings, planning appropriations for units and various administrative costs (IT procurement, consultancy services, personnel costs).

Persons in vulnerable situations as project/programme beneficiaries

This section identifies the projects /programmes that specifically address the needs/rights of individuals who are in a vulnerable situation or position. In this section, it is also examined whether the rights and/or participatory opportunities of the persons with disabilities have been identified, promoted, implemented or considered in the project/programme.

Instructions for projects/programmes that have persons with disabilities as beneficiaries:

- Project/programme focusing on persons with disabilities: The main objective of the project/programme is to enhance the rights and status of the persons with disabilities, and/or the persons with disabilities are the main beneficiaries of the project. 100 per cent of the project budget is spent on achieving these objectives. The focus of the project may be on legislation, capacity building, access to basic services, ensuring better participatory opportunities, employment, livelihood, infrastructure, changing of attitudes, or collection of information.
- Separate disability component: Promoting the rights and status of the persons with disabilities is not the main objective of the project/programme. However, the project has a separate component focusing on promoting of rights or participatory opportunities of persons with disabilities in the sector coming under the main project objective. The component has its own budget.
- Participation and accessibility issues are considered in the project/programme: The project/programme does not have separate disability-related objectives and it may not necessarily have a separate budget for them. However, the project includes activities that provide persons with disabilities with better participatory opportunities and allow them to benefit from the project. This can be achieved by involving the persons with disabilities in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project. The project may also promote the participation of the persons with disabilities by for example



removing or minimising obstacles to participation or by disseminating information in an obstacle-free manner.

Share of disability-related funding

The share of disability funding is only reported for projects/programmes, which include a separate disability component. The share of disability funding can be calculated as the budget allocated/used for the component. The estimated proportion of disability-related funding is given as percentage of the total project/programme budget.