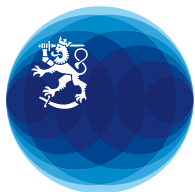


Updated in December 2023



# Theories of Change and Aggregate Indicators for Finland's Development Policy

Ministry for Foreign  
Affairs of Finland

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Theories of Change and Aggregate  
Indicators for Finland's Development  
Policy

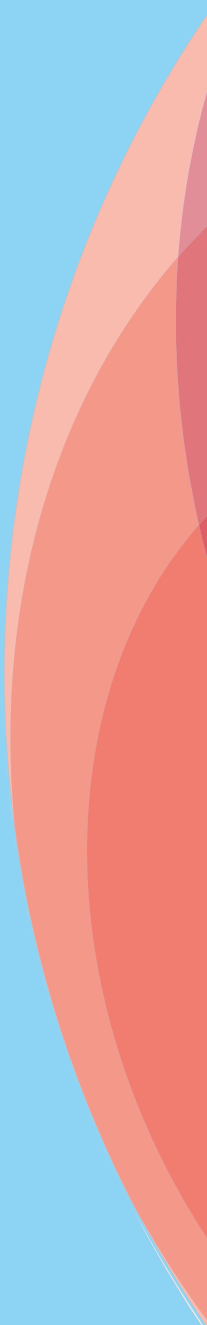
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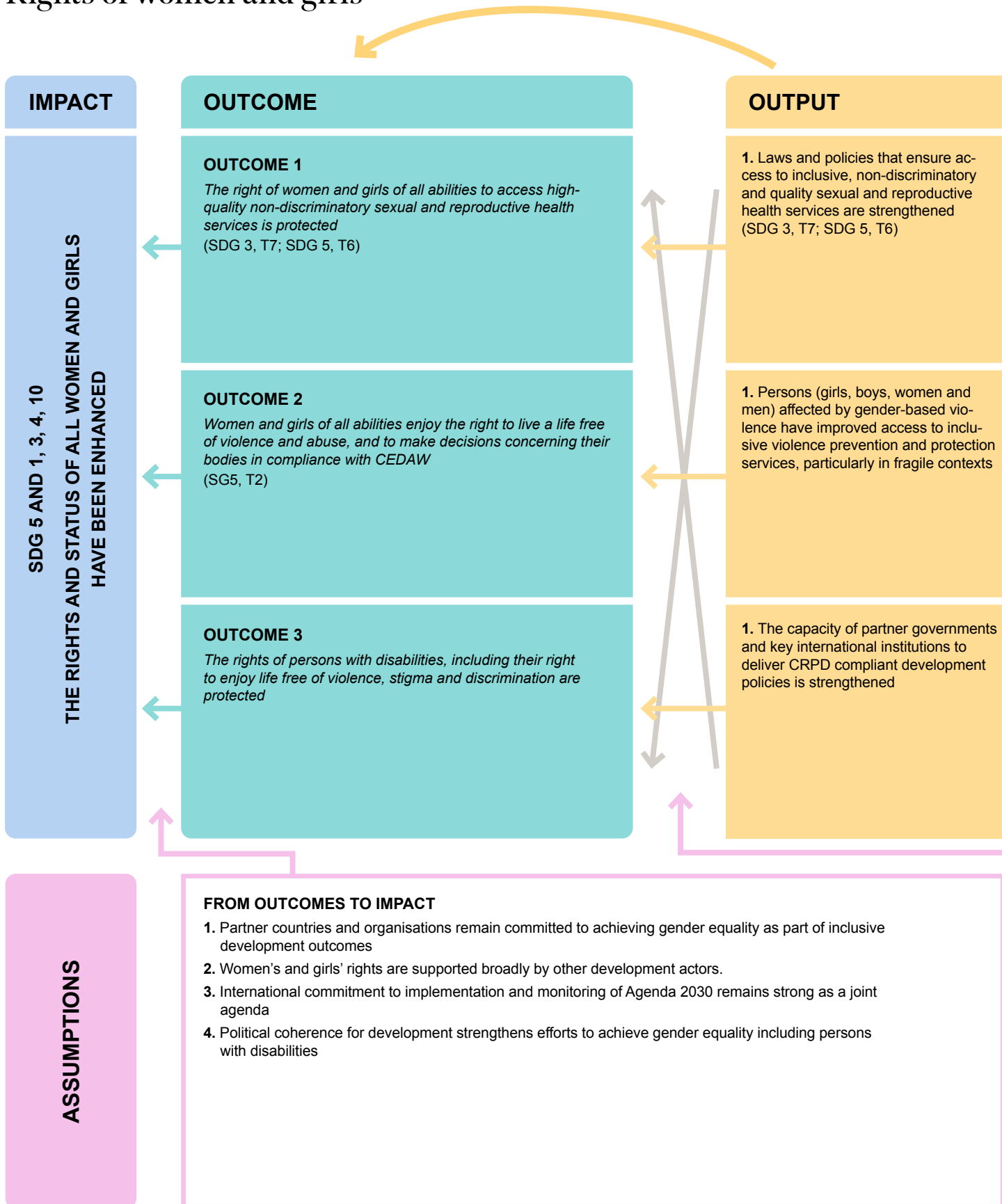
# THEORIES OF CHANGE FOR FINLAND'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY

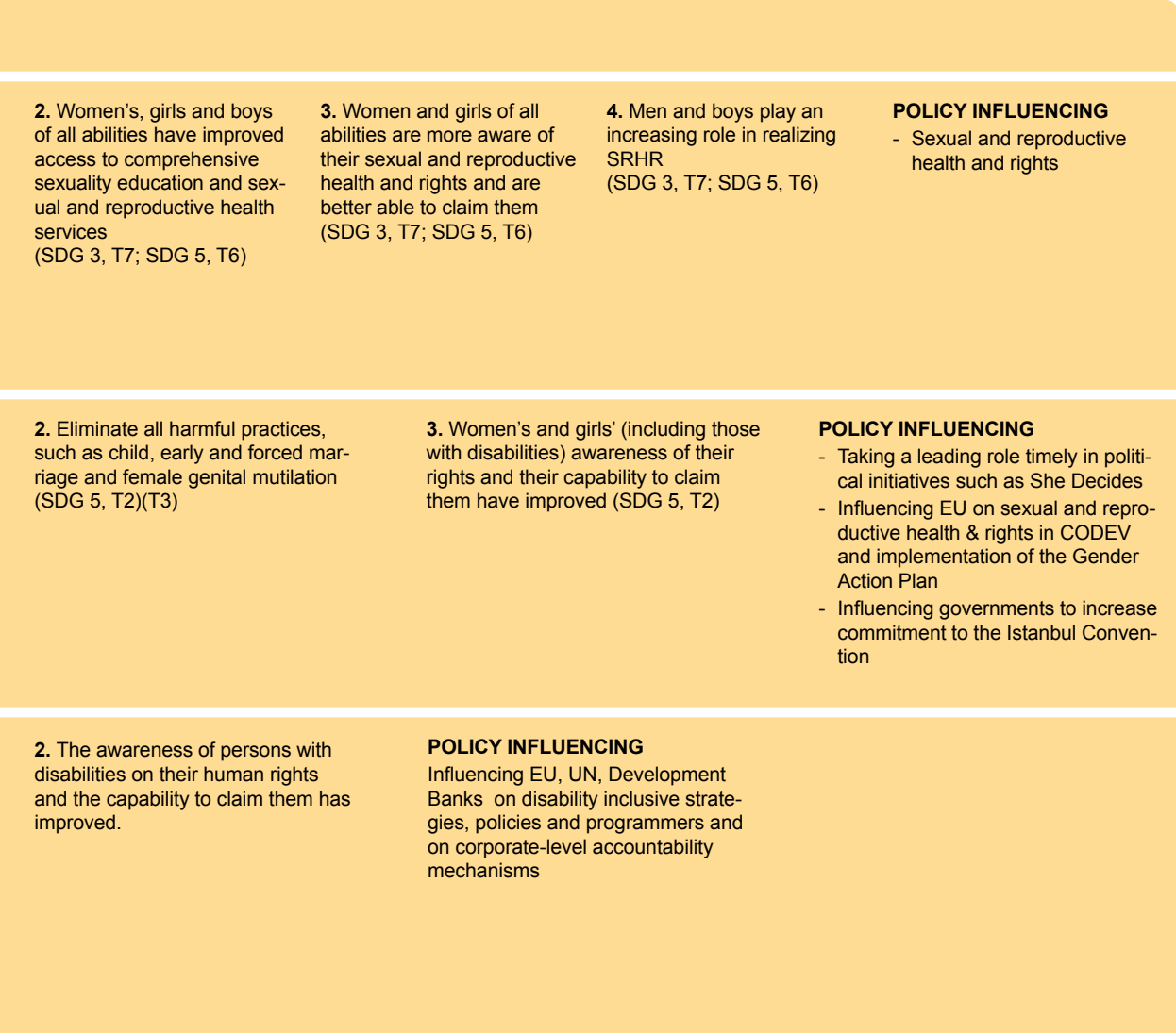






# Theory of Change for Priority Area: Rights of women and girls





**FROM OUTPUTS TO OUTCOMES**

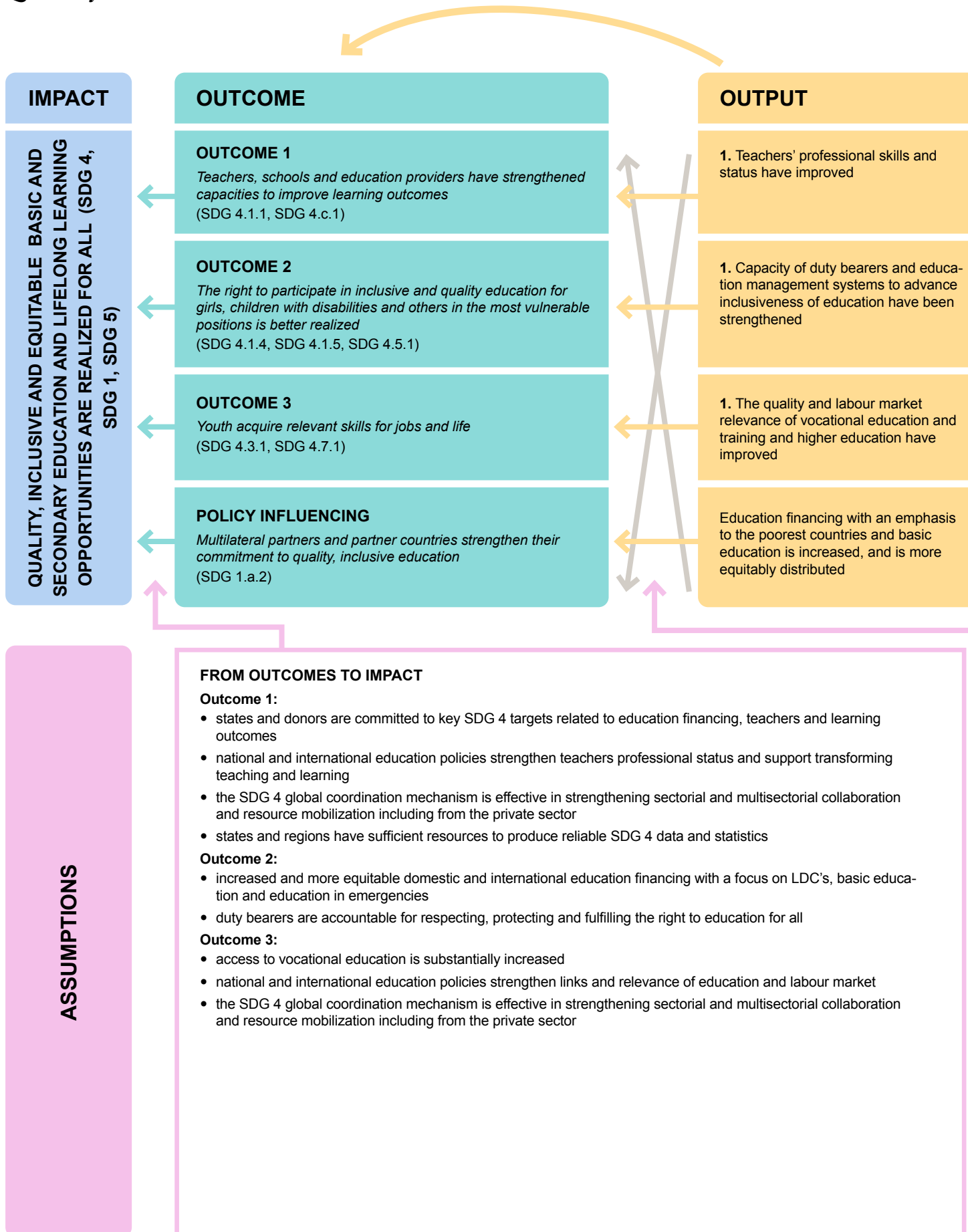
1. Change in existing structures of power and harmful social norms that normalize gender based violence and discrimination against persons with disabilities

**FROM MEANS, ACTIVITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS TO OUTPUTS**

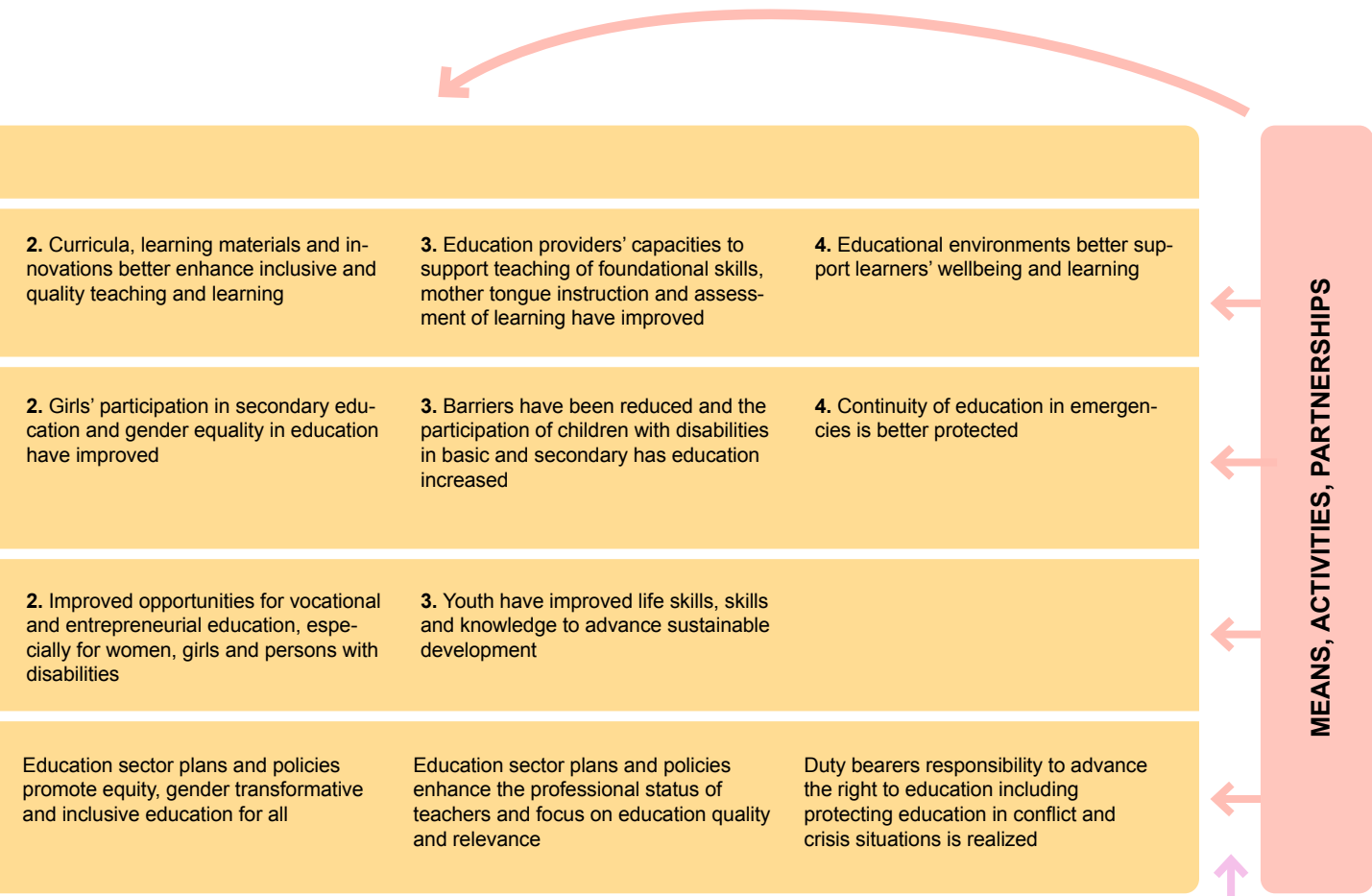
1. Gender equality, non-discrimination and climate impact assessment are part of all programme planning, implementation and results review
2. Finland has a long-term commitment to advance gender equality and disability inclusion with adequate financial and human resources in order to reach the set objectives
3. The actors supporting the SRHR agenda are able to ensure adequate funding
4. Finland has measurable and clear objectives and sufficient resources for effective policy influencing
5. Finland is committed to reducing poverty and inequality guided by the principle of Leave No One Behind



# Theory of Change for Priority Area: Quality inclusive education







**FROM OUTPUTS TO OUTCOMES**

**Outcome 1:**

- investments in multisectoral efforts (school meals, WASH, protection, mental health and psychosocial support) to improve student learning and wellbeing
- expertise is available to support quality improvements in education, including through increasing cooperation of private, public and non governmental efforts
- connectivity for schools and distance learning opportunities is improved
- teacher supply and work condition issues are addressed in public sector policies

**Outcome 2:**

- data is available on SDG 4.5 and in particular education of children with disabilities
- multisectoral barriers to education are addressed (social protection, WASH, GBV, SRHR, infrastructure, DRR)
- the safe schools declaration is implemented
- relevant human rights monitoring mechanisms are functional

**Outcome 3:**

- private and public sectors collaborate effectively to develop vocational and higher education with strong links to labour market and informal sector
- governments committed to promote topics of human rights, sustainable development, climate change and gender equality in school curricula and in life long learning

**Outcome 2:**

- data is available on SDG 4.5 and in particular education of children with disabilities
- multisectoral barriers to education are addressed (social protection, WASH, GBV, SRHR, infrastructure, DRR)
- the safe schools declaration is implemented
- relevant human rights monitoring mechanisms are functional

**Outcome 3:**

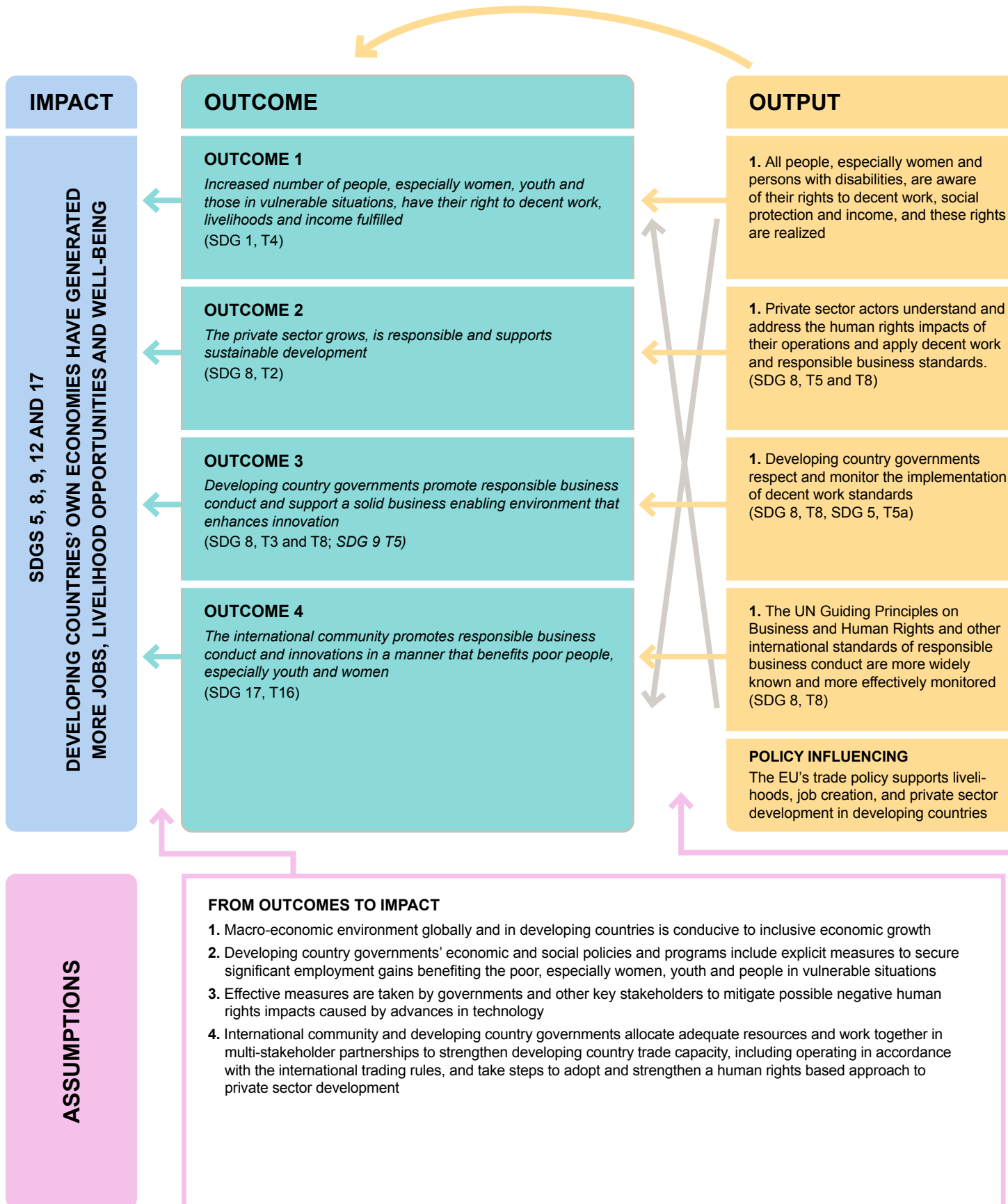
- private and public sectors collaborate effectively to develop vocational and higher education with strong links to labour market and informal sector
- governments committed to promote topics of human rights, sustainable development, climate change and gender equality in school curricula and in life long learning

**FROM MEANS, PARTNERSHIPS AND ACTIVITIES TO OUTPUTS**

- development policy and cooperation is complemented by Finnish education export and education sector internationalization efforts
- multistakeholder cooperation among Finnish actors strengthens impact



# Theory of Change for Priority Area: Sustainable economies and decent work





2. Improved livelihood opportunities created for rural and urban poor (SDG 10, T1)

2. Enterprises operating in developing countries create employment, livelihoods and income, and provide goods and services targeting poor people. (SDG 8, T2; SDG 5, T5)

3. Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, and especially women entrepreneurs, have improved access to support services and finance that enhance their business practices and innovations and help integrate into value chains (SDG 8, T3; SDG 9, T3)

4. 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)

2. Developing country governments have strengthened capacity to improve business enabling environment and enhance regional economic integration (SDG 17, T11)

3. Developing country governments have strengthened capacity to operate in accordance with international trading rules (SDG 8, T8a; SDG 17, T10)

4. Developing country governments promote new know-how, technology and innovations enhancing sustainable development (SDG 9b, SDG 9 T5)

2. Finland's key multilateral partners' support for responsible business practices and innovations benefits the poor people, especially women, youth and those in vulnerable situations (SDG 9b)

3. Finland's key multilateral partners give increased role and visibility to technology innovation and start-up entrepreneurship (SDG 9, T5)

as well as increase responsible and sustainable business and use of new know-how, technologies and innovations to advance sustainable development.

MEANS, ACTIVITIES, PARTNERSHIPS

**FROM OUTPUTS TO OUTCOMES**

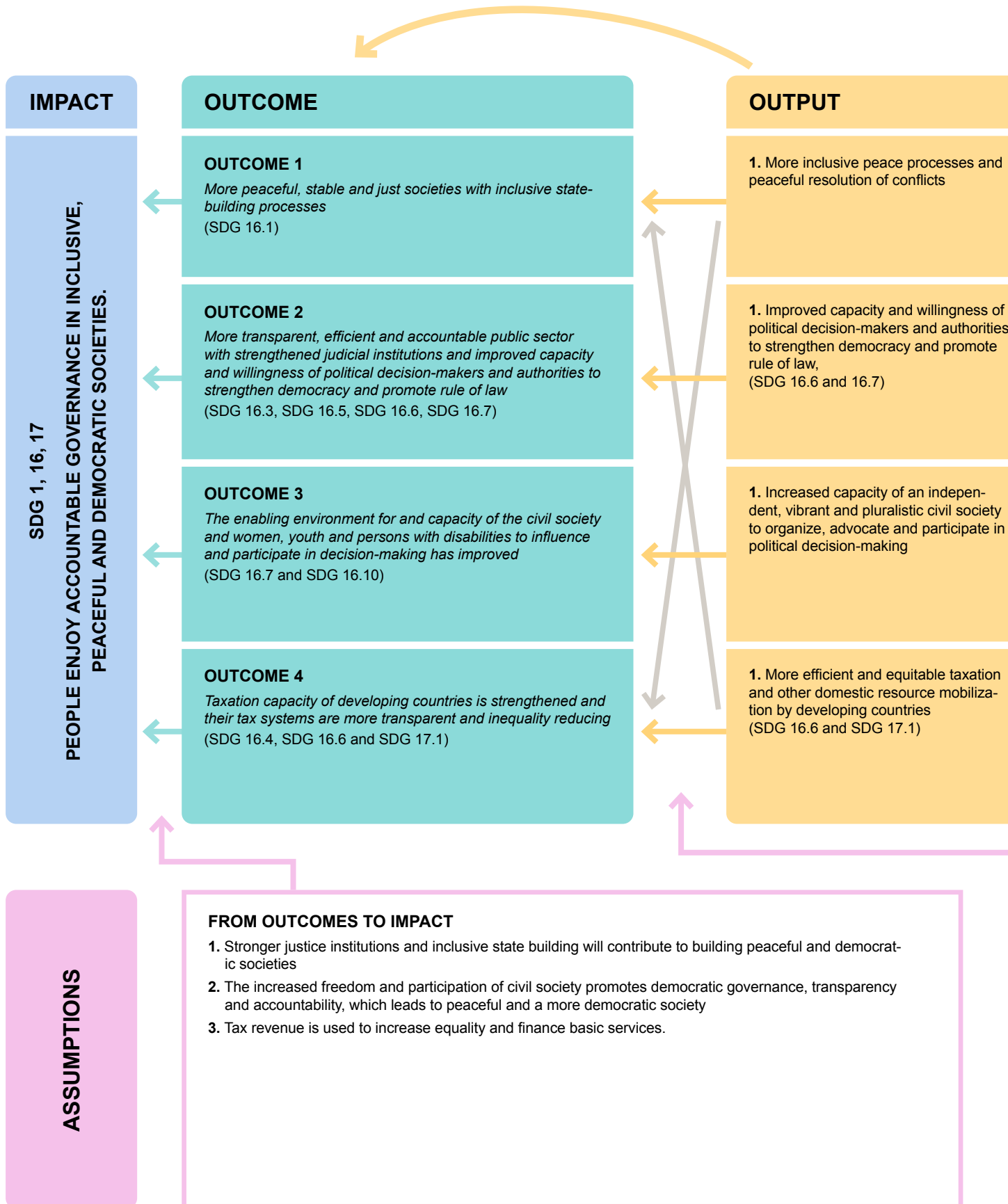
1. Business enabling environment, including innovation, policies are supported by adequate national financial flows
2. Developing countries have access to affordable know-how, sustainable technologies, quality education and skills development to support economic policymaking and private sector development
3. Developing country governments, private sector and development partners promote inclusive growth so that poor people, especially women, youth and people in vulnerable situations have better access to decent work, livelihoods and income

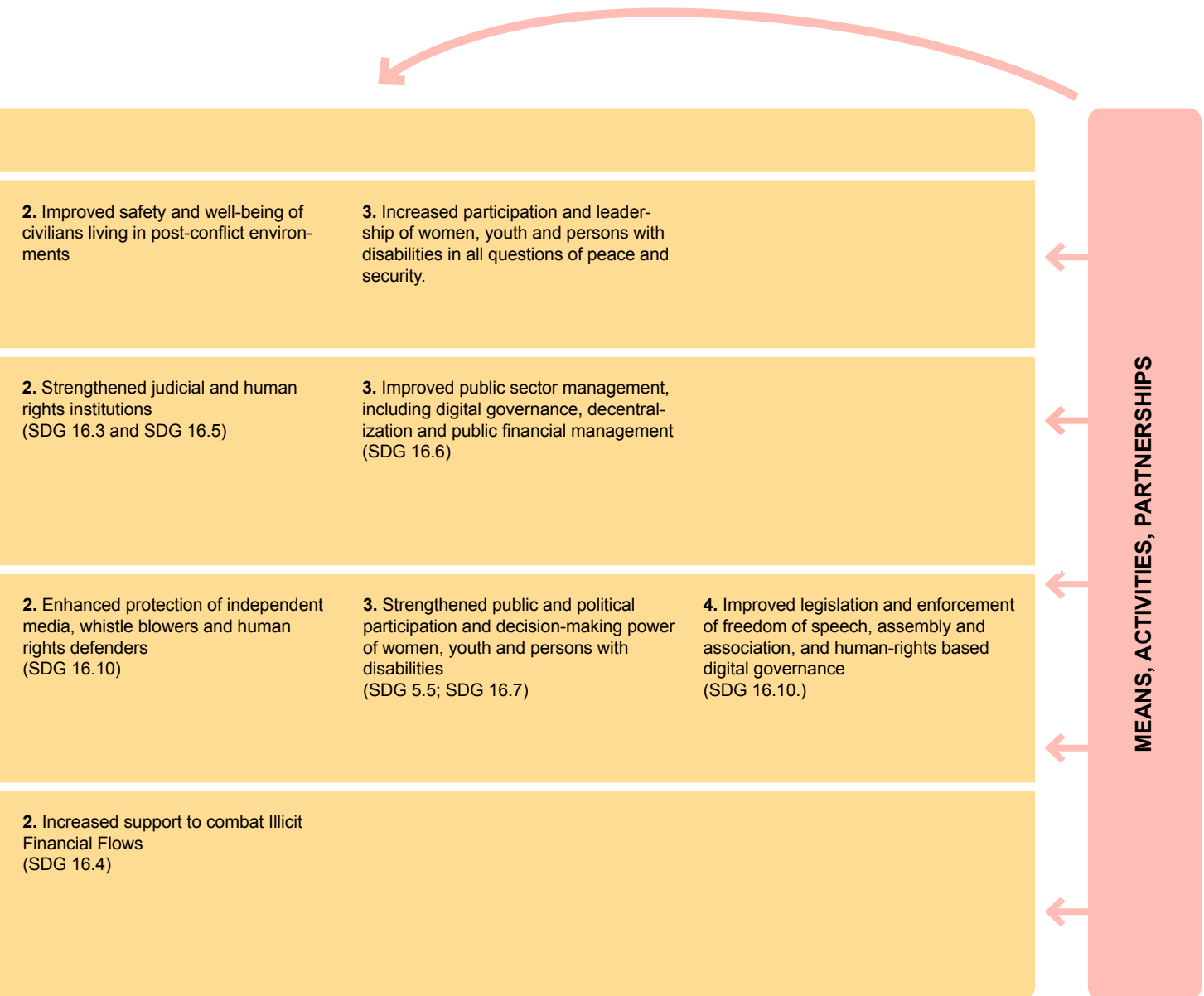
**FROM MEANS, ACTIVITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS TO OUTPUTS**

1. MFA and its partners collaborate with the private sector and leverage investments and know-how from technologically and socially progressive companies
2. MFA has sufficient human resources to plan and implement development policy and for coherent policy influencing, particularly in innovation and trade policy
3. MFA and its partners continue to invest in private sector development and actively engage the private sector across development policy priority areas
4. Finland and its partners are able to identify people who are in the most vulnerable situations, and target its strategies, instruments and partnerships to support them in most appropriate manner



# Theory of Change for Priority Area: Peaceful democratic societies





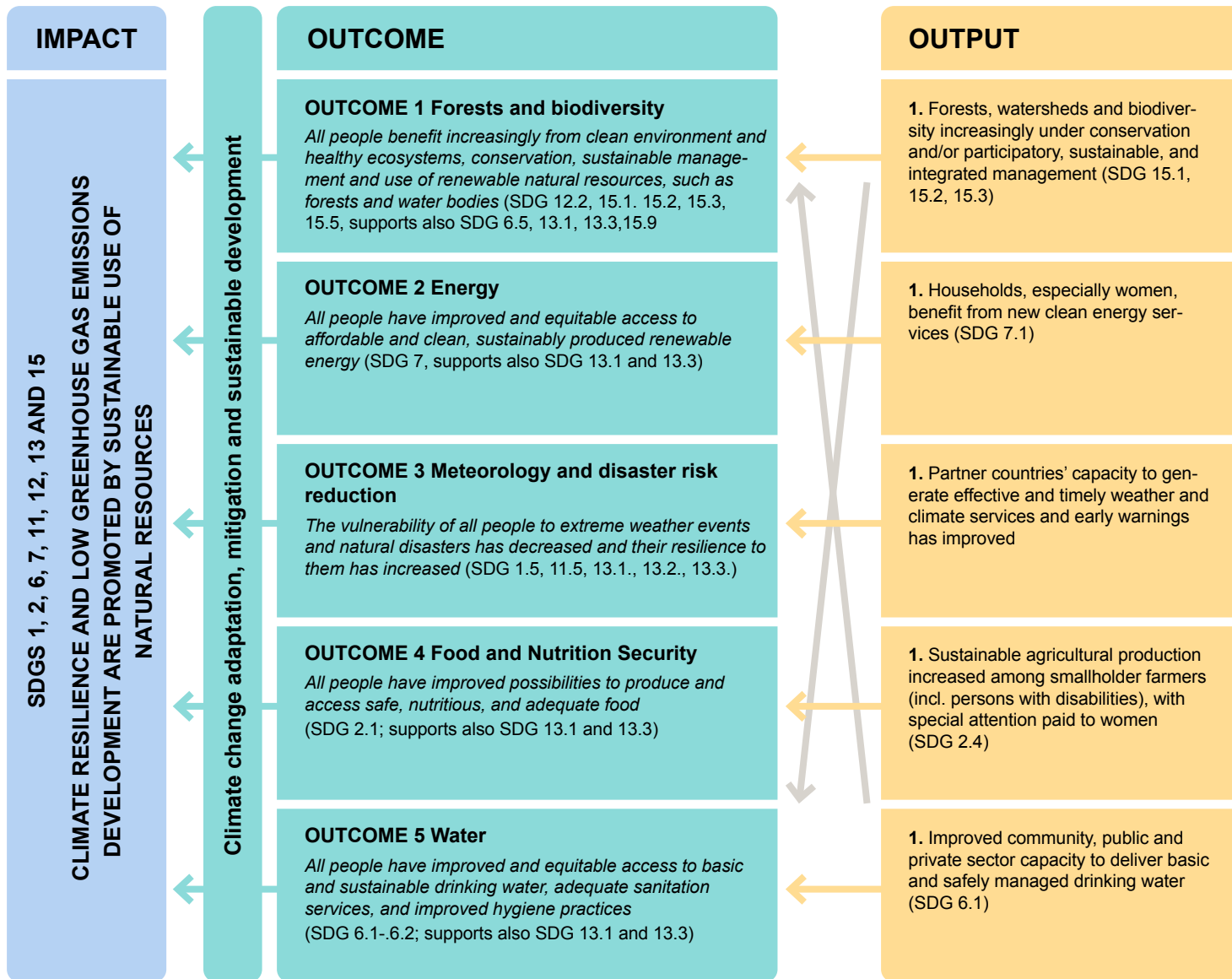
**FROM OUTPUTS TO OUTCOMES**

1. MFA Partner countries finance recurrent costs for public services and take ownership of reform process
2. Improved skills in public sector management will lead to more effective and accountable use of public funds
3. Increased capacity, training and knowledge of civil society, human rights defenders and media will lead to the building of a free society where the civil society actors are willing to stand up for democratic principles for an inclusive society
4. The inclusion of various segments of society is more likely to lead to non-discrimination and prevent future conflicts and unrest from taking place, as is increasing access to justice
5. Global tax rules are enforced and lead to better practice on international and national levels



# Theory of Change for Priority Area: Climate and natural resources

Climate change mitigation and adaptation improved, environmental degradation reduced  
 Human rights, gender equality and social inclusion promoted  
 Humanitarian continuum (food, water, social inclusion and gender)





**POLICY INFLUENCING**

- 1. Effective implementation of Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030 and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and environmental governance promoted in relevant interventions and international fora
- 2. Strengthened role of women and persons with disabilities in the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and in international fora

2. Smallholder farmers' and SMEs' possibilities to participate in inclusive and gender-sensitive value chains have increased	3. All stakeholders have access to improved forest and land resource data	4. Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management, including in transboundary waters	<b>POLICY INFLUENCING:</b> Enhanced global environmental governance, increased land tenure security, including through multilateral environmental agreement and fora
2. Public and private enterprises, especially MSMEs, are able to increase the production and use of renewable energy (SDG 7.2)	3. Public institutions are more capable to promote energy efficiency (SDG 7.3)		<b>POLICY INFLUENCING:</b> 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
2. Partner countries have elaborated disaster risk reduction strategies or plans at national and local levels	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		
2. Smallholder farmers (incl. persons with disabilities), with special attention paid to women, indigenous and local communities have secure access and control over land (SDG 1.4 & 2.3)	3. Smallholder farmers' and SMEs' possibilities to participate in inclusive and gender-sensitive value chains have increased	4. School meal systems have improved and their quality and coverage have expanded	<b>POLICY INFLUENCE:</b> Improved coherence between agriculture and development policies within EU
2. Communities and households, including women and persons with disabilities, have access to water and sanitation services that are climate resilient (SDG 6.2)	3. Households and communities, including women and persons with disabilities, have improved knowledge and capacity to adopt good hygiene practices	4. Gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive WASH services strengthened at schools, health, and other public facilities	<b>POLICY INFLUENCING:</b> Advanced UN Water Architecture for SDG 6; promoting transboundary water resources conventions

**MEANS, ACTIVITIES, PARTNERSHIPS**

**ASSUMPTIONS** →



## ASSUMPTIONS

### OUTCOME 1: FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

#### From outcome 1 to impact

- Political stability in partner countries is maintained
- Necessity and urgency to act on climate change is translated into conducive policies in partner countries
- Countries' adherence to and implementation of global environmental conventions, including UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD, remains supportive

#### From outputs to outcome 1

- Government policies recognize the importance of rights-based approach, especially land tenure, and gender equality and private sector in efficient and sustainable forest and other renewable natural resources management
- Governments and public-sector organizations adopt a more open and transparent approach to sharing information generated and maintained through systems established through MFA support
- Coherence among the MFA support and that of the other donors and financing institutions to partner countries is maintained and improved

#### From inputs and means to outputs

- Adequate allocation of financial resources to address objectives related to biodiversity and water resources, natural resource, environmental governance and forestry, taking also into consideration that forestry is mentioned as one of the thematic priorities in the 2019 Government Program
- Finnish aid mechanisms and instruments are used in a complementary and coherent manner recognizing the linkages between forestry, climate, energy water, biodiversity as well as food and nutrition security
- MFA country strategies recognize the role of forests as part of sustainable rural development

### OUTCOME 2: ENERGY

#### From outcome 2 to impact

- The urgency to act on climate change is translated into conducive climate and energy policies both at global, regional and country level
- The commitment to phase out harmful and distortive fossil fuel subsidies is turned into concrete actions in order to create a level playing field for renewable energy at global, regional and country level
- Developed economies adhere to their commitment to provide adequate climate finance to developing countries
- Further innovation in renewable energy technologies at global scale result in additional cost reductions that improve the competitiveness of renewable energy technologies against fossil fuel -based solutions

#### From outputs to outcome 2

- Energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions are considered as a viable alternative to replace and complement fossil-based solutions in developing countries and are supported by enabling policies, legislation and regulation both at larger-scale grid-connected and at off-grid level
- National policy and legislative frameworks enable and incentivize private sector participation in energy sector, including supporting entrepreneurship on distributed renewable energy, energy saving companies, etc.
- Effective donor coordination attract other donors, and coherent and complementary use of Finnish aid instruments create synergies and avoid overlap

#### From inputs and means to outputs

- Energy sector interventions continue to be prioritized in MFA programming and funding allocations to increase energy access and mitigate climate change
- Finnish private sector instruments succeed in mobilizing private sector actors, both project developers and investors, that are committed to responsible business, including UN guiding principles, in order to increase energy access
- MFA policies, guidelines and training provide project partners and implementers with adequate capacity for efficient implementation in order to produce high-quality results and enable to leverage additional resources from both public and private financiers





### OUTCOME 3: METEOROLOGY AND DRR

#### From outcome 3 to impact

- The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction are implemented in a coordinated manner, strengthening the synergies between them
- Climate information is available and used to support evidence-based decision-making on how to adapt to a changing climate and manage risks associated with climate variability and extremes

#### From outputs to outcome 3

- Partner Countries continue to invest in their national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS)
- National and local authorities are committed to preparing DRR plans as well as enforcing their implementation, using an inclusive (gender and non-discrimination) and human rights-based approach
- Funds and capacity building is available for early warning systems (EWS) and early action
- Individuals and communities are committed to participate in trainings and elaboration of EWS
- Collaboration within REAP partners results in synergies and added value and reduces overlapping initiatives and activities

#### From inputs and means to outputs

- Synergies are strengthened between the different Finnish-funded programs using various aid instruments, and with partner programs, thus covering the value chain from delivering climate and weather services to early warning, early action and enhanced resilience
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is integrated cross-cuttingly in all activities funded by the MFA
- MFA's participation in international initiatives, such as REAP and CREWS, includes concrete actions and funding towards the objectives of these initiatives

### OUTCOME 4: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

#### From outcome 4 to impact

- Countries' adherence to and implementation of global environmental conventions, including UNFCCC, and global temperature increase remains under control
- Political stability in partner countries is maintained

#### From outputs to outcome 4

- Policies, strategies and priorities of partner countries remain conducive for equitable, inclusive and sustainable food and nutrition security development
- Partner countries allocate adequate funds for sustaining positive development for food and nutrition security
- Extreme climate events will not destroy the projects' achievements
- Coherence among the Finnish and other donors' and financing institutions' support to partner countries
- Alignment of the donor support with the national development priorities and policies
- international trade policies conducive to agricultural production in developing countries
- Partner country legislation on sustainable natural resources management, land tenure, inclusive development, gender equality, food security etc. is up to date
- Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed in partner countries development policies

#### From inputs and means to outputs

- Efficient use of Finnish funding available to support food and nutrition security through different modalities (bilateral/multi/research/CSOs)
- Coherence among the Finnish aid modalities, including recognition of the nexus between food, water and energy
- MFA's country strategies continue to recognize the importance of food and nutrition security for all development

### OUTCOME 5: WATER

#### From outcome 5 to impact

- National budget allocations for WASH increase in partner countries
- Humanitarian crises caused by natural disaster and human turmoil do not overwhelm human and financial capacity in partner countries, and continuum is addressed as a crossing-cutting theme to improve disaster risk reduction and preparedness
- Water as a Natural Resource is addressed at least at the level guaranteeing sustainability of drinking water as well as in reference to Sub-Goal 4.4 also at Water Bodies
- Improved inter-sectoral policies across water-related sectors (water, education, health) to facilitate reaching the results

#### From outputs to outcome 5

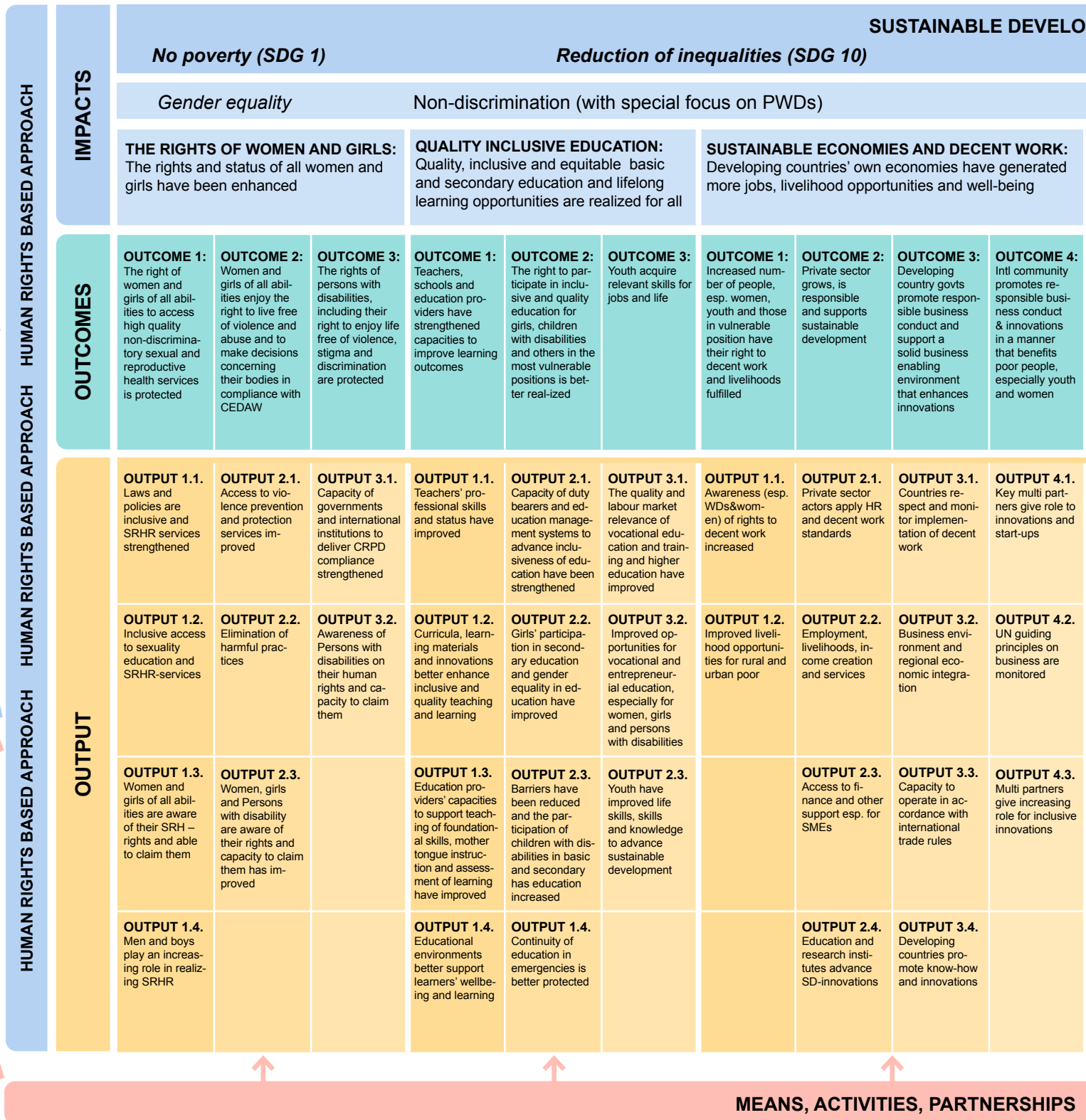
- Enabling environment strengthened to guarantee sustainability of initiatives, including attention paid to strong post-construction packages; focus on implementation activities only underpins both short and long-term sustainability
- Policy coherence in place at country level: in Sub-Goal 4.2 (i) Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) education, health and water sector are fully involved; and in Sub-Goal 4.4 (ii) Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) agriculture, forestry, energy and water sectors are fully involved
- Strong HRBA and social inclusion elements programmed into interventions, allowing approach towards WASH for All, including those most marginalised

#### From inputs and means to outputs

- Resource allocation within MFA is coordinated allowing for a balanced approach towards planned results, as opposed to mono-programming (only sanitation or only water, only rural WASH or only urban etc.)
- Diversification of use of Development Policy instruments is assumed (see above assumption 2), including instruments such as research, multi-bi, and multilateral cooperation, with special focus on multilateral influencing for strengthened water governance (incl. transboundary water) through water architecture initiative and for full implementation of SDG 6
- Regional and international elements are strengthened in MFA global water program portfolio



# Theory of Change for the Development Policy of Finland



**MEANS, ACTIVITIES, PARTNERSHIPS**

**ASSUMPTIONS**

**ASSUMPTIONS FROM OUTCOMES TO IMPACT:**

- *International cooperation supports*

**ASSUMPTIONS FROM OUTPUTS TO OUTCOMES:**

- *Developing countries own' action and good leadership takes place*
- *Risks: Political and economic crises, capital flight, natural disasters*



**IMPLEMENTATION (Agenda 2030)**  
**Climate action (SDG 13 and Paris)** **Addis Abeba Action Agenda**

**Cross-cutting objectives** **Climate resilience and low emission development**

**PEACEFUL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES:**  
 People enjoy accountable governance in inclusive, peaceful and democratic societies

**CLIMATE AND NATURAL RESOURCES:**  
 Climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development are promoted by sustainable use of natural resources

<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> More peaceful, stable and just societies with inclusive state-building processes	<b>OUTCOME 2:</b> More transparent, efficient and accountable public sector with strengthened judicial institutions and improved capacity and willingness of political decision-makers and authorities to strengthen democracy and promote rule of law	<b>OUTCOME 3:</b> The enabling environment for and capacity of the civil society and women, youth and persons with disabilities to influence and participate in decision-making has improved	<b>OUTCOME 4:</b> Taxation capacity of developing countries is strengthened and their tax systems are more transparent and inequality reducing	<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> All people benefit increasingly from clean environment and healthy ecosystems, sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources, such as forests and water bodies	<b>OUTCOME 2:</b> All people have improved and equitable access to affordable and clean, sustainably produced renewable energy	<b>OUTCOME 3:</b> Vulnerability of all people to extreme weather events and natural disasters has decreased and their resilience to them increased	<b>OUTCOME 4:</b> All people have improved possibilities to produce and access safe, nutritious, and adequate food	<b>OUTCOME 5:</b> All people have improved and equitable access to basic and sustainable drinking water, sanitation services, and improved hygiene practices
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<b>OUTPUT 1.1.</b> More inclusive peace processes and peaceful resolution of conflicts	<b>OUTPUT 2.1.</b> Improved capacity and willingness of political decision-makers and authorities to strengthen democracy and promote rule of law	<b>OUTPUT 3.1.</b> Increased capacity of an independent, vibrant and pluralistic civil society to organize, advocate and participate in political decision-making	<b>OUTPUT 4.1.</b> More efficient and equitable taxation and other domestic resource mobilization by developing countries	<b>OUTPUT 1.1.</b> Sustainably managed and conserved forests and biodiversity	<b>OUTPUT 2.1.</b> Households (esp. women) benefit from new clean energy	<b>OUTPUT 3.1.</b> Capacity to generate weather and climate services improved	<b>OUTPUT 4.1.</b> Sustainable agricultural production increased inclusively	<b>OUTPUT 5.1.</b> Improved capacity to deliver safe drinking water
<b>OUTPUT 1.2.</b> Improved safety and well-being of civilians living in post-conflict environments	<b>OUTPUT 2.2.</b> Strengthened judicial and human rights institutions	<b>OUTPUT 3.2.</b> Enhanced protection of independent media, whistle blowers and human rights defenders	<b>OUTPUT 4.1.</b> Increased support to combat illicit Financial Flows	<b>OUTPUT 1.2.</b> Inclusive value chains for SME and farmers	<b>OUTPUT 2.2.</b> Enterprises (esp. MSMEs) increase production of clean energy	<b>OUTPUT 3.2.</b> DRR-plans at national and local levels	<b>OUTPUT 4.2.</b> Secure access and control over land	<b>OUTPUT 5.2.</b> Access to inclusive water and sanitation services
<b>OUTPUT 1.3.</b> Increased participation and leadership of women, youth and persons with disabilities in all questions of peace and security.	<b>OUTPUT 2.3.</b> Improved public sector management, including digital governance, decentralization and public financial management	<b>OUTPUT 3.3.</b> Strengthened public and political participation and decision-making power of women, youth and persons with disabilities		<b>OUTPUT 1.3.</b> All stakeholders have access to forest and land data	<b>OUTPUT 2.3.</b> Public institutions are more capable to promote energy efficiency	<b>OUTPUT 3.3.</b> Capacity to take early action under threat improved	<b>OUTPUT 4.3.</b> Inclusive gender-sensitive value chains for SME's and farmers	<b>OUTPUT 5.3.</b> Improved knowledge and adoption of good hygiene practices
		<b>OUTPUT 3.4.</b> Improved legislation and enforcement of freedom of speech, assembly and association, and human-rights based digital governance		<b>OUTPUT 1.4.</b> Promoting integrated water resources management			<b>OUTPUT 4.4.</b> School meal systems have improved and their quality and coverage have expanded	<b>OUTPUT 5.4.</b> Inclusive WASH services improved at public facilities

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH



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

- Realistic objectives, expertise and strong result-based management exist
- Coherence of various policies and private sector investments support
- Risks: inadequate resources, inefficient implementation, corruption, withdrawal of partners

02

**AGGREGATE  
INDICATORS  
FOR FINLAND'S  
DEVELOPMENT  
POLICY**







## Aggregate Indicators for Priority Area: Rights of women and girls

IMPACT	<b>THE RIGHTS AND STATUS OF ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS HAVE BEEN ENHANCED (SDGs 5, 3, 10)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b></li> <li>• <b>SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b></li> <li>• <b>SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries</b></li> </ul>		
	<b>SDG-indicators to monitor global level development:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</li> <li>• 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</li> <li>• 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</li> </ul>		
	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<b>OUTCOME 1.</b> The right of women and girls of all abilities to access high-quality non-discriminatory sexual and reproductive health services is protected (SDG 3.7, SDG 5.6)	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.	<b>Rationale:</b> 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.  <b>Methodology:</b> According to the SDG Indicator methodology: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-02.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-02.pdf</a>  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Age, disability  <b>Sources of data:</b> 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)
<b>OUTPUT 1.1.</b> Laws and policies that ensure access to inclusive, non-discriminatory and quality sexual and reproductive health services are strengthened (SDG 3.7., SDG 5.6.)	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	<b>Rationale:</b> 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.  <b>Methodology:</b> 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.  <b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, age, disability  <b>Sources of data:</b> Country and civil society programme reports



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.2.</b> Women's, girls' and boys' of all abilities have improved access to comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services (SDG 3.7., SDG 5.6)</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><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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 .</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Numbers of users of different services form a total. For instance maternity services, gynecology 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, age and disability</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> Civil society (including INGO) annual, programme and project support reports, UNFPA annual report. Country programme reports. Finnpartnership.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.3.</b> Men and boys play an increasing role in realizing SRHR (SDG 3.7., SDG 5.6)</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><b>Rationale:</b> This indicator focuses on men and boys as SRH-service users. The results indicates enhanced awareness of and support for SRH.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In addition, this requires stories to reflect change in gender norms.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Age/disability</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> Civil society (including INGO) annual, programme and project support reports, UNFPA annual report. Country programme reports. Finnpartnership.</p>





	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTCOME 2.</b></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 (SDG 5.2)</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	Number of laws (adopted, revised or repealed), policies or strategies on addressing violence against women	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Removing discriminatory laws and putting in place legal frameworks, policies or strategies that address violence against women are pre-requisites to ensuring that they live free from violence</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The indicator includes laws, policies and strategies that address violence against women that have been drafted or submitted as a result of Finland's direct or indirect contribution.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Sources of data: OECD Development Centre, WB, UN Women, other development cooperation implementing partners (including their progress reports).</b> The data for the indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks, using primary sources such as official government documents, in particular laws, policies/strategies/action plans. The data derives from inter alia international human rights mechanisms, national counterparts, including National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and/or national human rights institutions, and/or women's rights organisations, and/or legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality. The assessment is based on 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.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.1.</b></p> <p>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</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>Number of persons with access to violence prevention and protection services</p> <p>Number of safe spaces and shelters per women and girls at national level</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> This indicator tells about the legal and policy space for violence prevention and protection.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> Age/disability/sex / Results of programmes implemented including infragile contexts.</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> Country programme reporting, and civil society programme reporting</p>





	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.2.</b></p> <p>Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (SDG 5.2., SDG 5.3.)</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>Decrease in the number of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</p> <p>Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union; (a) before age 15; (b) before age 18</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Child, early and forced marriage are violation of girls and women’s human rights. Child marriage threatens girls’ lives and health, and it limits their future prospects. Girls pressed into child marriage often become pregnant while still adolescents, increasing the risk of complications in pregnancy or childbirth. These complications are the leading cause of death among older adolescent girls</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Indicator 5.3.1 is the proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Age, income, place of residence, geographical location, education, ethnicity (for some countries)</p> <p>According to the SDG indicator methodology: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-03-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-03-01.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> UN Reporting. Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported MICS (multiple indicator cluster surveys) and DHS (demographic and health surveys). In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys. Country programme reporting.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.3.</b></p> <p>Women and girls’ (including those with disabilities) awareness of their rights and their capability to claim them have improved (SDG 5.2.)</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>This output is reported by indicator under Priority Area 3, output 4.2, disaggregated by organisations promoting women’s rights and gender equality.</p>	
<p><b>OUTCOME 3.</b></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><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> UNPRPR annual report</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.1.</b></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><b>Rationale:</b> This indicates that the number of skilled staff and authorities have increased/improved.</p> <p><b>Methodology /remarks:</b> ‘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><b>Disaggregation: sex, age, disability</b></p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> UNPRPR annual report</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.2.</b></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><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> Consultations refer to formal civil society consultations mechanism by the government, which aim to advance disability inclusion and participation.</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> CSO reporting (Disability Partnership Finland/Kynnys) UNPRPD reporting when applicable.</p>
<p><b>POLICY INFL.</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 1 and 2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting sexual and reproductive health &amp; rights and the preparation of the new EU Gender Action Plan in the Council Working Party on Development Cooperation (CODEV) and promoting the implementation of the EU Gender Action Plan at country level and in the next EU Development cooperation programming</li> <li>- Encouraging governments to ratify and fully implement the Istanbul Convention</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b></p> <p>Influencing EU, UN, Development Banks on disability inclusive strategies, policies and programmes and on corporate-level accountability mechanisms</p>		<p><b>Outcome 1 and 2:</b></p> <p>Proportion of EU financing directed to enhance SRHR and GBV prevention.</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b></p> <p>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><b>Rationale:</b> The EU funding level reflects directly the joint commitment and priorities of the member states towards gender equality.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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:</p> <p>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><b>Disaggregation:</b> Share or financing for disability</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> Neighborhood, development and international co-operation instrument (NDICI).</p> <p>EU reporting and multilateral influencing plan reporting.</p>



## Aggregate indicators for Priority Area: Quality inclusive education

<p><b>IMPACT</b></p>	<p><b>QUALITY, INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE BASIC AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES ARE REALIZED FOR ALL (SDG 4, SDG 1, SDG 5)</b></p>		
	<p><b>To monitor global development:</b></p> <p>All SDG 4 indicators and especially the SDG 4 benchmark indicators based on UNESCO UIS data:  <a href="https://uis.unesco.org/">https://uis.unesco.org/</a>  <a href="https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/benchmark-indicators/">https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/benchmark-indicators/</a></p> <p>UNESCO SDG 4 observatories providing further analysis on SDG 4 data:  <a href="https://geo.uis.unesco.org/sdg-benchmarks">https://geo.uis.unesco.org/sdg-benchmarks</a>  <a href="https://www.education-progress.org/en">https://www.education-progress.org/en</a>  <a href="https://www.education-inequalities.org/">https://www.education-inequalities.org/</a>  <a href="https://education-estimates.org/">https://education-estimates.org/</a></p> <p>World Bank education policy dashboard:  <a href="https://www.educationpolicydashboard.org/">https://www.educationpolicydashboard.org/</a></p> <p>SDG 4 benchmark indicators are a set of globally agreed 7+3 SDG 4 indicators for which each country and region are expected to set specific targets. In MFAs theory of change, selected SDG 4 benchmark indicators will be followed at outcome level with a focus on countries supported by Finland. Data for the SDG indicators is derived from UNESCO UIS at national level, not through AHA. Where possible, it is encouraged to align result frameworks of country programmes with these benchmark indicators to be able to follow progress at country level.</p>		
	<p><b>SDG-TARGET</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATOR</b></p>	<p><b>METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE OF DATA</b></p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 1.</b> Teachers, schools and education providers have strengthened capacities to improve learning outcomes</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.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>SDG 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grade 2 or 3; (b) at the end of primary education; and (c) at the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</p> <p>SDG 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Weak learning outcomes, particularly in foundational skills have been identified as a global challenge (learning crisis). Indicator 4.1.1 aims to measure the percentage of children and young people who have achieved the minimum learning outcomes in reading and mathematics during or at the end of the relevant stages of education.</p> <p>Teachers play a key role in ensuring the quality of education provided. Ideally, all teachers should receive adequate, appropriate and relevant pedagogical training to teach at the chosen level of education and be academically well qualified in the subject(s) they are expected to teach. Indicator 4.c.1 measures the share of the teaching work force, which is pedagogically well trained.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b></p> <p>SDG-4.1.1: <a href="https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2020/09/Metadata-4.1.1.pdf">https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2020/09/Metadata-4.1.1.pdf</a></p> <p>SDG 4.c.1: <a href="https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.c.1.pdf">https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.c.1.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> sex (other parity indices are produced based on estimates but country level comparison is not available)</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> <a href="https://uis.unesco.org/">https://uis.unesco.org/</a></p> <p>Data at outcome level is derived from the UNESCO official SDG 4 database.</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.1</b></p> <p>Teachers' professional skills and status have improved</p>		<p>Number of teachers who have received in service training to improve pedagogical practices by sex</p> <p>Number of partner countries / educational institutions supported to improve teacher education</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> The first indicator captures the scale of individual teachers reached through continuous professional development programmes supported by Finland.</p> <p>The second indicator captures the extend of system strengthening efforts to improve teacher education. These can include efforts to improve early childhood, primary and secondary teacher education including vocational teacher's education.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Number of teachers or teacher education students who have received training in a given year through interventions support by Finland. The focus of the training should be on pedagogical / teaching skills. E.g. training on other topics not related to teaching skills is not counted here. (reported annually).</p> <p>Number of partner countries where programmes support by Finland provide technical assistance to teacher education reforms on national level. (reported once in a lifetime of a project).</p> <p>Number of teacher training institutions where teacher education reforms have been supported through Finland's interventions. (reported once in a lifetime of a project).</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> by sex (first indicator), by type of institutions (partner government /school/ teacher training institutions (second indicator).</p> <p>It is encouraged to provide more descriptive details to present qualitative results that can be used to highlight case examples of change.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted).</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.2</b></p> <p>Curricula, learning materials and innovations better enhance inclusive and quality teaching and learning</p>		<p>Number of partner countries/educational institutions supported to improve curricula and learning materials</p> <p>Number of digital learning innovations/solutions used.</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> The first indicator captures the extent to which Finland's support contributes to curriculum reforms and improved learning materials.</p> <p>These can include curriculum reforms and materials in early childhood, primary and secondary education including vocational education. Teacher education curriculum and materials should not be included here but reported separately under support to teacher education.</p> <p>The second indicator captures the extent to which Finland has supported the introduction of digital learning innovations.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Number of partner countries where Finnish supported programmes provide technical assistance to curriculum reforms on national level. (reported once in a lifetime of a project)</p> <p>Number of educational institutions (schools) where new learning materials are introduced (e.g. textbooks, other materials). (reported annually)</p> <p>Number of digital tools and innovations used. Digital learning innovations are solutions based on digital technology that enhance teaching and learning. They may include platforms for delivery of learning content, tools for learning data analytics, tools that support teachers, tools for adaptive and augmentative learning and tools with learning content / pedagogical solutions. These can include tools for formal, informal and non-formal education delivery. (reported once in a lifetime of a project)</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> It is encouraged to provide more descriptive details to present qualitative results that can be used to highlight case examples of impact.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted)</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.3</b></p> <p>Education providers' capacities to support teaching of foundational skills, mother tongue instruction and assessment of learning have improved</p>		<p>Number of partner countries/educational institutions supported to improve learning assessment</p> <p>Number of students whose access to mother tongue learning is supported by sex</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Addressing the learning crisis requires education systems and schools are able to continuously assess student learning. The first indicator captures the extent to which Finland's support focuses on improving assessment of learning.</p> <p>Further addressing the learning crisis requires students are taught in a language they understand. The second indicator captures the extent to which Finland supports increases access to mother tongue education.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Number of partner countries / educational institutions (schools) where Finland supports reforms to support assessment of learning.</p> <p>Number of students who have been supported to access education in mother tongue (reported annually). This can include only mother tongue as a subject (teaching foundational skills such as reading and writing on mother tongue) and mother tongue as a medium of instruction for all/several subjects. Projects that do not focus on increasing access to mother tongue education do not need to be counted here, e.g. countries where students already receive mother tongue education.</p> <p>It is encouraged to provide more descriptive details to present qualitative results that can be used to highlight case examples of change.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Mother tongue: by sex and disability</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted)</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.4</b></p> <p>Educational environments better support learners' wellbeing and learning</p>		<p>Number of schools supported to promote safe, healthy and child friendly learning environments</p> <p>See also relevant indicators for school WASH facilities and school meals under priority area: climate and natural resources</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Improving learning requires focus on comprehensive student wellbeing and learning conditions.</p> <p>This indicator looks at learning conditions in early childhood, basic and secondary education including in formal and non-formal settings.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> This indicator can highlight interventions, which provide holistic support to improving school environments and learning conditions. Examples can include comprehensive school improvement programmes, training staff on psychosocial support, children's clubs and recreational activities, school health programmes, school reconstruction and rehabilitation. Results should be reported by number of schools. There should be some concrete measureable support at school level but the support can also include influencing work at system level.</p> <p>It is required to provide a qualitative case description of the type of support provided and the positive change achieved.</p> <p>For methodology on WASH and school meals please see the relevant section under priority area: climate and natural resources.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted)</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE OF DATA
<p><b>OUTCOME 2.</b></p> <p>The right to participate in inclusive and quality education for girls, children with disabilities and others in the most vulnerable positions is better realized</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>4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</p> <p>4.1.4 Out-of-school rate (1 year before primary, primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</p> <p>4.5.1 Gender gap in upper secondary completion</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> The completion rate indicates how many persons in a given age group have completed the relevant level of education. By choosing an age-group which is slightly older than the theoretical age group for completing each level of education, the indicator measures how many children and adolescents enter school more or less on time and progress through the education system without excessive delays</p> <p>The out of school rate identifies the proportion of children and young people in the official age range for the given level of education who are not enrolled in pre-primary, primary, secondary or higher levels of education. Some children have never been in school or may not eventually enroll as late entrants. Other children may have initially enrolled but dropped out before reaching the intended age of completion of the given level. When disaggregated by sex, location and other characteristics, this indicator can identify excluded population groups.</p> <p>Indicator SDG 4.5.1 seeks to measure equity in educational outcomes, and gender equality is critical to the SDG agenda. The purpose of the gender gap indicator is to provide an easy-to-interpret measure of gender inequity in completing upper secondary education. The gender gap provides a clear understanding of the difference in completion rates between females and males and how much progress in completion rates is needed for the lagging sub-population to catch up with the leading sub-population.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b></p> <p>4.1.2 <a href="https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.1.2.pdf">https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.1.2.pdf</a></p> <p>4.1.4 <a href="https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.1.4.pdf">https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.1.4.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2022/04/Metadata_Gender-Gap-Completion-Rate.pdf">https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2022/04/Metadata_Gender-Gap-Completion-Rate.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> sex, socio economic characteristics as available</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> <a href="https://uis.unesco.org/">https://uis.unesco.org/</a></p> <p>Data at outcome level is derived from the UNESCO official SDG 4 database.</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.1</b></p> <p>Capacity of duty bearers and education management systems to advance inclusiveness of education have been strengthened</p>		<p>Number of partner countries/educational institutions supported to implement inclusive education policies, practices and/or information management systems</p> <p>Number of duty bearers who have received training on inclusive education, by sex</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> The first indicator captures the extent to which Finland’s support contributes to system /school reforms to improve inclusiveness of education.</p> <p>The second captures how Finland’s support has reached duty bearers who have received training on inclusive education.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Number of partner countries where Finnish supported programmes provide technical assistance to inclusive education policies, tools and systems at national level (reported once in a lifetime of a project)</p> <p>Number of educational institutions (schools) where inclusive education is supported (e.g. inclusive education resource schools/centres).</p> <p>Number of duty bearers (parents, teachers, school leaders, education officials) who have received training on inclusive education (reported annually).</p> <p>It is encouraged to provide more descriptive details to present qualitative results that can be used to highlight case examples of change.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Duty bearers: by sex.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted)</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.2</b></p> <p>Girls’ participation in secondary education and gender equality in education have improved</p>		<p>Number of students enrolled in secondary education programmes supported by sex and disability</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Finland aims to increase girls’ opportunities for secondary education, as this education level is the one with the largest disparities left. Therefore, Finland is concerned with the number of boys in contrast to girls enrolled in secondary education.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Country programmes should report number of students enrolled in (lower) secondary education (national level enrolment) in Finland’s partner countries disaggregated by sex and disability (annually)</p> <p>Other projects should report the number of secondary education students (boys and girls) who receive support through specific project interventions (annually).</p> <p>It is encouraged to count both student who have accessed school due to support measures as well as students already enrolled whose participation and learning is supported.</p> <p>Support measures mean both supports provided for individual student (and/or their families) as well as support, and activities at the school level / system level to increase access and participation.</p> <p>It is encouraged to provide more descriptive details to present qualitative results that can be used to highlight case examples of change.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> sex and disability</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted)</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.3</b></p> <p>Barriers have been reduced and the participation of children with disabilities in basic and secondary education has increased</p>		<p>Number of students enrolled in secondary education programmes supported by sex and disability</p> <p>Number of students enrolled in primary education programmes supported by sex and disability</p> <p>Inclusion measures index</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Finland aims to particularly reduce barriers and increase opportunities for children with disabilities to access primary and secondary education. Children and adults with disabilities are largely excluded from educational opportunities.</p> <p>To increase access and participation of persons with disabilities in education it is necessary to identify and address barriers to their access, learning and participation. Therefore, a gender and inclusion measures index (self-assessment tool) has been developed to measure systematically the extent to which interventions promote gender transformative measures to increase girls participation and inclusive education for persons with disabilities.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Country programmes should report number of students with disabilities enrolled in primary and secondary education (national level enrolment) in Finland's partner countries (annually).</p> <p>Other projects should report the number of students with disabilities who receive support through specific project interventions (annually).</p> <p>If the education level is unknown or if it is non-formal / alternative education provision, it can be reported as primary education.</p> <p>It is encouraged to count both student who have accessed school due to support measures as well as students already enrolled whose participation and learning is supported.</p> <p>Support measures mean both supports provided for individual student (and/or their families) as well as support, and activities at the school level / system level to increase access and participation.</p> <p>It is encouraged to provide more descriptive details to present qualitative results that can be used to highlight case examples of change.</p> <p>A separate methodological tool: inclusion measures index is developed to identify the extent to which the intervention is reducing barriers and supporting participation</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> sex and disability</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted)</p>





	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.4</b></p> <p>Continuity of education in emergencies is better protected</p>		<p>Number of learners supported to access education in emergencies, by sex and disability</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Access to education is often disrupted /impeded by emergencies. In some contexts, students may rely on non-formal and alternative modes of education. This indicator captures the extent of Finland’s support to the education of crisis and conflict affected children.</p> <p>This indicator includes both formal and non-formal education.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Data will be collected in AHA through the indicator on enrollment (primary, secondary, vocational and skills) and disaggregated by emergency context. If the level of education is unknown of the education is non-formal / alternative it can be included in primary education (e.g. adult literacy, alternative basic education) or vocational and skills (like skills).</p> <p>All data on number of students who have received formal or non-formal education in specific projects/ programmes in emergency contexts will be aggregated. These can include both humanitarian aid and development cooperation interventions targeting crisis and conflict affected learners.</p> <p>It is encouraged to provide more descriptive details to present qualitative results that can be used to highlight case examples of change.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> by sex and disability</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted)</p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 3.</b></p> <p>Youth acquire relevant skills for jobs and life</p>	<p>Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <p>Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</p>	<p>4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</p> <p>4.3.3 Participation rate in technical-vocational programmes (15- to 24-year-olds) by sex</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> So far, there are major data gaps and methodological challenges in measuring SGD targets 4.4 and 4.7. Therefore, MFA will mainly follow the participation rate in technical and vocational programmes (target 4.3). In case data availability and indicator methodology improves, also other indicators may be followed.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b></p> <p>4.3.1  <a href="https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.3.1.pdf">https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.3.1.pdf</a></p> <p>4.3.3  <a href="https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.3.3.pdf">https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-4.3.3.pdf</a></p> <p>Disaggregation: age and sex (and other parity indices as available)</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> <a href="https://uis.unesco.org/">https://uis.unesco.org/</a></p> <p>Data at outcome level is derived from the UNESCO official SDG 4 database.</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.1</b></p> <p>The quality and labour market relevance of vocational education and training and higher education have improved</p>		<p>Number of partner countries/ educational institutions supported to provide quality labour market relevant education and training programmes</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Vocational education and training systems in many countries have been fragmented and of poor quality. There is a need to support system strengthening and curricular reforms to improve the quality and labour market relevance of education. This indicator captures the partnerships Finland engages in to support this objective.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Number of partner country institutions involved in interventions supported by Finland, which focus on capacity strengthening of vocational and higher education institutions.</p> <p>It is encouraged to provide more descriptive details to present qualitative results that can be used to highlight case examples of change</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted)</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.2</b></p> <p>Improved opportunities for vocational and entrepreneurial education, especially for women, girls and persons with disabilities</p>		<p>Number of students enrolled in vocational and entrepreneurial education and skills training programmes supported, by sex and disability</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Finland is aiming to improve opportunities for vocational and entrepreneurial education especially for persons in the most vulnerable positions. This can include both formal and non-formal education and training opportunities.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> This indicator captures the number of persons who have received vocational and entrepreneurial education leading to a formal or non-formal certificate, diploma or course completion. Finland focuses especially on following the number of girls and women and persons with disabilities reached.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> sex and disability</p> <p>It is encouraged to provide more descriptive details to present qualitative results that can be used to highlight case examples of change. Especially information on employability of graduates would be valuable to add.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted)</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.3</b></p> <p>Youth have improved life skills, skills and knowledge to advance sustainable development</p>		<p>Number of students enrolled in life skills training programmes supported, by sex and disability</p> <p>Number of students who have received education for sustainable development, by sex and disability</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Finland aims to follow the extent to which its support addresses the need to improve life skills and skills and knowledge for sustainable development.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> While the output focuses on youth the indicator can include life skills education for youth or adults. The life skills education can be delivered in formal or non-formal education settings and can include both short workshops or longer trainings offered.</p> <p>The second indicator follows the number of youth reached through interventions with a focus on education for sustainable development including human rights education global citizenship education, climate and social sustainability, in formal or non-formal settings, in both Finland and in partner countries. The indicator should count number of beneficiaries of such interventions annually.</p> <p>Comprehensive sexuality education should be reported under the relevant indicator for priority area Women and Girls.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> sex and disability</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> interventions within all instruments (NGO including VGK, private sector, IKI and HEP, country programmes and multilateral support to be counted)</p>
<p><b>Policy influencing:</b></p> <p>Multilateral partners and partner countries strengthen their commitment to quality, inclusive education</p>	<p>Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p>	<p>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> The Education 2030 Framework for Action endorses this indicator as a key benchmark for a government financing of education, allocating at least 4% to 6% of its GDP or 20% of the national budget. The indicator also reflects the commitment of a government to invest in human capital development.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> <a href="https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-FFA-1.a.gdp_.pdf">https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/09/Metadata-FFA-1.a.gdp_.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> <a href="https://uis.unesco.org/">https://uis.unesco.org/</a></p> <p>Data at outcome level is derived from the UNESCO official SDG 4 database.</p>



## Aggregate Indicators for Priority Area: Sustainable economies and decent work

<p><b>IMPACT</b></p>	<p><b>Developing countries' own economies have generated more jobs, livelihood opportunities and well-being (SDGs 5, 8, 9, 12 and 17)</b></p>						
<p><b>SDG-indicators to monitor global level development:</b>  <b>SDG 8.1.1</b> Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person  <b>SDG 8.5.2.</b> Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities  <b>SDG 8.5.1:</b> Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities  <b>Target 5.a:</b> 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  <b>Target 5.5:</b> Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life  <b>SDG 9b</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  <b>SDG 12</b> Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns  <b>SDG 17.3</b> Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</p>							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="137 792 389 842"></th> <th data-bbox="389 792 643 842">SDG-TARGET</th> <th data-bbox="643 792 896 842">INDICATOR</th> <th data-bbox="896 792 1437 842">METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA</th> </tr> </thead> </table>					SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA				
<p><b>OUTCOME 1.</b> Increased number of people, especially women, youth and those in vulnerable situations, have their right to decent work, livelihoods and income fulfilled (SDG 1.4.)</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><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> SDG indicator 8.5.1. and 5.5.2. According to the SDG Indicator Methodology: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-01.pdf</a>  <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by sex, occupation, age, disability status</li> <li>• by economic activity (International Standard Industrial Classification)</li> </ul> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>				



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.1.</b> 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 (SDG 1.4., SDG 5.1., SDG 16.7.)</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 (Priority Area 3 indicator 4.1)</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> Gender, age, disability or other underrepresented groups</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> CSO projects (SASK, Reilu Kauppa, etc)</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.2.</b> Improved livelihood opportunities created for rural and urban poor (SDG 10.1.)</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 Priority Areas 3 and 4</p>	<p>There is no own indicator for this, but rather the output is measured through Priority Area 4 indicators 4.1. (small-holders) and Priority Area 3 indicator 1.4. (vocational training).</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTCOME 2.</b></p> <p>The private sector grows, is responsible and supports sustainable development (SDG 8.2.)</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><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> SDG indicator 8.2.1. According to the SDG Indicator methodology: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-02-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-02-01.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> By region</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> 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><b>OUTPUT 2.1.</b></p> <p>Private sector actors understand and address the human rights impacts of their operations and apply decent work and responsible business standards. (SDG 8.5, SDG 8.8.)</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</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> Disaggregated by origin of company (Finnish, non-Finnish), owner (male/female)</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> 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>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.2.</b> Enterprises operating in developing countries create employment, livelihoods and income, and provide goods and services targeting poor people. (SDG 8.2., SDG 5.5.)</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><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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> <p>The number of new jobs created in the private sector, value chains and companies as a results of the intervention, and</p> <p>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> <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><b>Disaggregation:</b> Disaggregated by origin of company (Finnish, non-Finnish), direct/indirect, and characteristics of employed person (age, disability, gender).</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> Bilateral cooperation projects, regional and multi-bi projects, private sector instruments, specific thematic programmes and funds of multilateral organisations.</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.3.</b></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 (SDG 8.3, SDG 9.3.).</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><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> By sex, age, disability (owner)</p> <p><b>Sources results data:</b> Bilateral cooperation projects, regional and multi-bi projects, private sector instruments, specific thematic programmes and funds of multilateral organisations.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.4.</b></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 9.5.)</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><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> This indicator is mainly quantitative, counting the number of STI partnerships and/or solutions created by the partnerships.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Sources results data:</b> HEI-ICI funded projects, private sector instruments (particularly BEAM), CSO projects, multilateral programmes</p>





	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTCOME 3.</b> Developing country governments promote responsible business conduct and support a business enabling environment that enhances innovation (SDG 8.3., SDG 8.8., SDG 16.6.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> SDG indicator 8.3.1. According to the SDG Indicator Methodology: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-03-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-03-01.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> UN DESA statistics division</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 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	<p>Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> SDG indicator 8.8.2. According to the SDG Indicator Methodology: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-08-02.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-08-02.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> by sex and migrant status</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> 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.</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.1.</b> Developing countries governments respect and monitor the implementation of decent work standards (SDG 8.8., SDG 5.5a)</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 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</p> <p>SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	-	
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.2.</b> Developing country governments have strengthened capacity to improve business enabling environment and enhance regional economic integration (SDG 16.6., SDG 17.11.)</p>	<p>SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Number of proposals for laws and policies that improve business environment and regional economic integration</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> Bilateral, regional programmes, multilateral organizations (e.g. TMEA, EIF)</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.3.</b> Developing country governments have strengthened capacity to operate in accordance with international trading rules (SDG 17.10.)</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Number of public officials supported to negotiate and implement regional trade agreements and trade facilitation measures</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> by sex</p> <p><b>Sources of data :</b> Regional programmes, multilateral organizations</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.4.</b> Developing country governments promote new know-how, technology and innovations enhancing sustainable development (SDG 9b)</p>	<p>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</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 STI policies and regulations in process or endorsed</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The indicator includes all proposals for policies and regulations that aim to improve STI that have been drafted or submitted as a result of Finland’s contribution.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Sources of information:</b> Country level information, secondary data from key development partners and government stakeholders, multi and bilateral programmes (TANZIS).</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTCOME 4.</b></p> <p>The international community promotes responsible business conduct and innovations in a manner that benefits especially youth and women (SDG 17.16.)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> SDG indicator 17.16.1. According to the SDG Indicator Methodology: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-16-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-16-01.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> UN Reporting</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 4.1.</b></p> <p>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 8.8.)</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>Number of National Action Plans on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in process or endorsed</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> <b>Sources results data (development cooperation channels and instruments):</b> Data is collected at the country level based on data by OHCHR.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 4.2.</b></p> <p>Finland's key multilateral partners' support for responsible business practices and innovations benefits especially women, youth and those in vulnerable situations (SDG 9b)</p>	<p>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</p>		<p>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.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 4.3.</b></p> <p>Finland's key multilateral partners give increased role and visibility to technology innovation and start-up entrepreneurship (SDG 9.5.)</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>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.</p>



## Aggregate Indicators for Priority Area: Peaceful democratic societies

<p><b>IMPACT</b></p>	<p><b>People enjoy accountable governance in inclusive, peaceful and democratic societies. (SDGs 1, 16 and 17)</b></p> <p><b>Global indices to monitor global development:</b></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><b>Open Budget Index:</b> 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. <a href="https://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/open-budget-index-rankings/">https://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/open-budget-index-rankings/</a></p> <p><b>Fragile States Index</b> (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. (<a href="https://fragilestatesindex.org/">https://fragilestatesindex.org/</a>)</p> <p><b>The World Justice Project’s Rule of Law index</b> 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 households and 3,800 expert surveys. (<a href="https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2019">https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2019</a>)</p> <p><b>The Freedom House’s ‘Freedom in the World Index’</b> records trends in political rights and civil liberties. (<a href="https://freedomhouse.org/">https://freedomhouse.org/</a>)</p> <p><b>The V-DEM Index (Varieties of Democracy)</b> 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. (<a href="https://www.v-dem.net/en/">https://www.v-dem.net/en/</a>)</p> <p><b>The CIVICUS</b> 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. (<a href="https://monitor.civicus.org/">https://monitor.civicus.org/</a>)</p>		
	<p><b>SDG-TARGET</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATOR</b></p>	<p><b>METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA</b></p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 1.</b></p> <p>More peaceful, stable and just societies with inclusive state-building processes (SDG 16.1)</p>	<p><b>SDG 16:</b> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p><b>Particularly:</b></p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere</p>	<p>Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (SDG 16.1.2)</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Sustainability, stability and justice requires broad representation. The indicator measures the peacefulness of societies.</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><b>Methodology:</b> = SDG indicator 16.1.2. According to the SDG Indicator methodology: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-02.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-02.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> by sex, age and cause</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> UN reporting</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.1.</b></p> <p>More inclusive peace processes and peaceful resolution of conflicts</p>		Number of countries where inclusive peace and trust building related processes have been supported.	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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 countries where these processes – which are supported by Finland – will be added together.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Relevant NGOs working in the sector (FELM, FCA, CMI).</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.2.</b></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	m <sup>2</sup> of land cleared of explosive remnants of war	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology /remarks:</b> The total area (in square meters) reported by all the organizations that work in mine clearing with Finland's funding.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Data collected by the organizations involved in finding, removing and destroying landmines: Mine Advisory Group, Halo Trust Fund, UNMAS.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.3.</b></p> <p>Increased participation and leadership of women, youth and persons with disabilities in all questions of peace and security.</p>		Number of countries supported to develop or implement national action plans for Security Council Resolutions 1325, 2250 and 2475 on women, youth and persons with disabilities in peace and security	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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, the 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><b>Methodology:</b> Total number of countries where 1325, 2250 and 2475 national action plans have been developed or implemented with Finland's support.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Per resolution (1325, 2250 and 2475)</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Country reports, reports by UNWomen</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTCOME 2.</b></p> <p>More transparent, efficient and accountable public sector with strengthened judicial institutions and improved capacity and willingness of political decision-makers and authorities to strengthen democracy and promote rule of law (SDG 16.3, SDG 16.5, SDG 16.6, SDG 16.7)</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>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>Rule of Law index by International IDEA</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Beyond regular elections, the exercise of political power needs to be subject to defined limits and continuous scrutiny and people should be able to live a secure life without the risk of political violence. If there is not integrity in the public administration and judiciary is not independent, executive power is more prone to be abused for private gain and to bias in political decision-making and implementation.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Four sub-attributes (judicial independence, absence of corruption, predictable enforcement, personal integrity and security) are aggregated into the Rule of Law index by International IDEA in the Global State of Democracy indices (see <a href="https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/GSOD/global-state-of-democracy-indices-codebook-v7-2023.pdf">https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/GSOD/global-state-of-democracy-indices-codebook-v7-2023.pdf</a>).</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> By country</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> International IDEA Global State of Democracy indices</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.1.</b></p> <p>Improved capacity and willingness of political decision-makers and authorities to strengthen democracy and promote rule of law, (SDG 16.6 and 16.7)</p>	<p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</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><b>Rationale:</b> The output and the related indicator focus on the capacity of political decision makers (parliamentarians, members of political parties, and members of local councils) as duty bearers.</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><b>Methodology /remarks:</b> Increased capacity of parliamentarians or political party members can include among others increased capacity for enacting 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> According to sex (at minimum), as well as other relevant categories where possible (e.g disability and age).</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Country reports, CSO projects</p>





	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.2.</b></p> <p>Strengthened judicial and human rights institutions (SDG 16.3 and SDG 16.5)</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>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p>	<p>Number of people with improved access to justice</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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 matters (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 awareness-raising targeted to the wider public (e.g. through radio or other media campaigns) are not be included within this indicator.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> According to sex (at minimum), as well as other relevant categories where possible (e.g. disability and age).</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> Multi-bi projects, NGO work, INGO projects, LCF projects, other work done with ODA-funding.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.3.</b></p> <p>Improved public sector management, including digital governance, decentralization and public financial management (SDG 16.6)</p>	<p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	<p>Number of public or elected officials reached through measures aimed to increase their capacity in public sector management</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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 to collect revenues honestly, allocate and invest 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.</p> <p>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><b>Methodology /remarks:</b> The indicator includes all officials as beneficiaries of project and programme activities that include measures aimed to increase their capacity (e.g. training, mentoring, and practical work with new skills). E.g. beneficiaries of communication campaigns are not included but only beneficiaries reached directly.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex. Public officials and elected officials to be reported separately.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> ICI projects and regional and bilateral projects and programmes that have a defined aim related to increasing the capacity of public or elected officials in public sector management regardless of sectors (all priority areas).</p>





	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTCOME 3.</b></p> <p>The enabling environment for and capacity of the civil society and women, youth and persons with disabilities to influence and participate in decision-making has improved (SDG 16.7 and SDG 16.10)</p>	<p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>	<p>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> The Parline – databank global data on national parliaments includes data provided directly by national parliaments on their structure and composition among others.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> By country</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> IPU data on national parliaments <a href="https://data.ipu.org/content/parline-global-data-national-parliaments">https://data.ipu.org/content/parline-global-data-national-parliaments</a></p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.1.</b></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><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p>Civil society in developing countries needs various capacities in order to be able to contribute to the advocate for a sustainable change and linking needs and demands from the grass-root to local and national level policies and decision-making.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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; collaborating more closely with the local or national level officials or other CSO actors; providing new types of channels or mechanisms for the local communities to participate in the development of their communities; or providing better services in case of disaster or professionalism in their field of expertise.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> By type of CSO: women’s rights and gender equality, organizations of persons with disabilities promoting non-discrimination and disability issues.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Civil society reports, LCF, INGO reports.</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.2.</b></p> <p>Enhanced protection of independent media, whistle blowers and human rights defenders (SDG 16.10)</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 and human rights advocates supported</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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'. They include inter alia journalists defending freedom of expression, whistle-blowers and human rights defenders fighting corruption, environmental human rights defenders, as well as Indigenous Peoples who defend their ancestral lands, culture and traditions, connecting both human rights and environmental perspectives.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> By sex.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> CSO projects, INGO projects and LCF projects.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.3.</b></p> <p>Strengthened public and political participation and decision-making power of women, youth and persons with disabilities (SDG 5.5; SDG 16.7)</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>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>Number of women/youth/persons with disabilities who gained skills to participate in decision-making</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> The indicator includes all women, youth and persons with disabilities, who have gained skills to participate in decision making at local, provincial, national or international level as a result of Finland's contribution. Skills can include, for instance, providing information on channels or mechanisms for the local communities to participate in the development of their communities; better skills or knowledge to do more targeted, professional or large-scale advocacy at national level and better knowledge about the election cycle and the political and civil rights.</p> <p>This indicator is a proxy and assumes that reaching women/youth/persons with disabilities with capacity building measures leads to strengthened public and political participation.</p> <p>Increasing skills of other people in vulnerable or marginalized situations will not be included in this indicator and is encouraged to be reported separately in annual reports to the MFA.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Women, youth, PWD</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Country reports, CSO projects, INGO projects and LCF projects.</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.4.</b></p> <p>Improved legislation and enforcement of freedom of speech, assembly and association, and human-rights based digital governance (SDG 16.10.)</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 actions by CSOs to improve or block legislation, policies, by-laws and codes of conduct to strengthen civic space and participation</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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. 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><b>Methodology:</b> The indicator includes all actions by CSOs to improve or block legislation, policies, bylaws and code of conduct that have been undertaken as a result of Finland’s ODA contribution to promote freedom of speech, assembly and association, human-rights based digital governance and other freedoms to strengthen civic space in line with international human rights standards. Such actions can be undertaken by developing country CSOs or international or Finnish CSOs. Such actions can include advocacy or campaigns for amendments to existing laws and policies, proposals or campaigns that aim to halt or ban laws or policies which would deteriorate the existing situation and advocacy to ensure implementation of existing legislation or policies. Such action can be undertaken at any level, be it community, provincial, national or international level.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> By country, region or global.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Country reports, CSO projects, INGO projects and LCF projects.</p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 4.</b></p> <p>Taxation capacity of developing countries is strengthened and their tax systems are more transparent and inequality reducing (SDG 16.4, SDG 16.6 and SDG 17.1)</p>	<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p>	<p>Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> The World Bank estimates that a country should collect at least 15% of GDP in taxes to meet the basic needs of its citizens and businesses and to achieve sustainable growth. In 2018, nearly half of the countries receiving support from the World Bank’s International Development Agency (IDA) collected less than 15%. More than two thirds of countries in fragile or conflict-affected situations failed to reach this baseline. 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><b>Methodology:</b> SDG-Indicator 17.1.1. According to the SDG indicator methodology: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-01-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-01-01.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> By country</p> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> Regional (KEO-50) and bilateral taxation programmes based on UN reporting per country, Country reports</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 4.1.</b></p> <p>More efficient and equitable taxation and other domestic resource mobilization by developing countries (SDG 16.6 and SDG 17.1)</p>	<p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p>	<p>Number of countries supported to develop their tax administration</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> A reliable, efficient and equitable tax system, combined with a functioning tax administration, is a prerequisite for developing and financing developing countries' societies. Taxation is one of the primary tasks of the state. In addition to constituting the largest source of revenue for governments, taxes also serve as a means of redistributing income.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Total number of countries where taxation capacity or tax administration has been strengthened with Finland's support.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Regional (KEO-50) and bilateral taxation programmes, Country reports, INGO reports</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 4.2.</b></p> <p>Increased support to combat Illicit Financial Flows (SDG 16.4)</p>	<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>Number of countries supported in strengthening legislative and regulatory frameworks to combat Illicit Financial Flows and Transnational Organized Crime</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates that Africa could halve its annual financing gap of USD 200 billion by curbing illicit financial flows, including aggressive tax planning</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The indicator includes all countries that have strengthened their legislative and regulatory frameworks with Finland's contribution.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Regional (KEO-50) and bilateral taxation programmes, Country reports, INGO reports.</p>



## Aggregate Indicators for Priority Area: Climate and natural resources

<b>IMPACT</b>	<p><b>Climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development are promoted by sustainable use of natural resources</b></p> <p><b>Aggregate impact indicators:</b></p> <p><b>Climate change mitigation</b></p> <p>Impact indicator: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq) with Finland's support</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Avoided emissions are emission reductions arising from mitigation measures like renewable energy deployment. (IPCC 2012)</li><li>• CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq) emissions refer to the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions 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 CO<sub>2</sub>-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 CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions of each gas. (IPCC 2018)</li></ul> <p><b>Sources of data:</b> Programme and project reports</p> <p><b>Global level data:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emissions gap report (UNEP, annually)</li><li>• WMO Statement on the state of the global climate (WMO, annually)</li><li>• IPCC reports, when available for the corresponding time period (IPCC, occasionally, on demand)</li></ul> <p><b>Climate change adaptation</b></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><b>Global level information:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adaptation gap report (UNEP, possibly annually)</li><li>• IPCC reports, when available for the corresponding time period (IPCC, occasionally, on demand)</li><li>• Other publications, for example by the Global Commission on Adaptation and UNDRR.</li></ul>
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<p><b>IMPACT</b></p>	<p><b>Forest and biodiversity: SDG-indicators to monitor global level development</b></p> <p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)</p> <p>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p> <p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p> <p>15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p> <p>15.5.1 Red List Index</p> <p><b>All indicators <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database</a></b></p>		
	<p><b>SDG-TARGET</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATOR</b></p>	<p><b>METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA</b></p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 1.</b></p> <p>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>	<p>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</p>	<p>Number of people benefiting from conservation, sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources.</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> The indicator provides a proxy to what extent people benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and environmental conservation.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> sex, age, disability</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Country programme result reports and/or project reports.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.1.</b></p> <p>Forests, watersheds and biodiversity increasingly under conservation and/or participatory, sustainable, and integrated management (SDG 15.1., SDG 15.2., SDG 15.3.)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Size of areas (hectares) put under</p> <p>(a) environmental or watershed protection, and</p> <p>(b) sustainable forests management.</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> The indicator data includes areas that have been put under protection as well as areas for which environmentally sustainable management systems 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Country programme result reports and/or project reports, including multi-bi project reports, NGO project reports and EU co-operation reports.</p>



	SDG-TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.2.</b> Smallholder farmers' and SMEs' possibilities to participate in inclusive and gender-sensitive value chains have increased</p>	<p>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>The number of SMEs or individuals gaining access to a value chain</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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 HIPS0).</p> <p><a href="https://cdn.enterprise-development.org/wp-content/uploads/MethodologicalGuidancePSDIndicators.pdf">https://cdn.enterprise-development.org/wp-content/uploads/MethodologicalGuidancePSDIndicators.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, disability, age.</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Country programme result reports and/or project reports</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.3.</b> All stakeholders have access to improved forest and land resource data</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>		
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.4.</b> Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management, including in transboundary waters.</p>	<p>6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p>		
<p><b>POLICY INFLUENCING:</b> Enhanced global environmental governance, increased land tenure security, including through multilateral environmental agreement and fora</p>		<p>Number of relevant (Rio and other) convention decisions, relevant reports</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Land tenure security has a strong positive linkage with increased sustainability of natural resource management</p> <p><b>Methodology / technical issues:</b> Qualitative review of the convention decisions, meeting reports, policy guidelines</p>



<p><b>IMPACT</b></p>	<p><b>Energy: SDG-indicators to monitor global level development</b></p> <p>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</p> <p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</p> <p>7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</p> <p>All indicators: Tracking SDG 7, The Progress Report at <a href="https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/">https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/</a> and <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</a></p>		
	<p><b>SDG TARGET</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATOR</b></p>	<p><b>METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA</b></p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 2.</b></p> <p>All people have improved and equitable access to affordable and clean, sustainably produced renewable energy</p>	<p>7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	<p>Number of people with improved and equitable access to affordable and clean, sustainably produced renewable energy</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> not likely to be available but ideally at least urban/rural, electricity/other</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> project and programme reports for outputs 2.1, 2.2., 2.3</p>
	<p><b>SDG TARGET</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATOR</b></p>	<p><b>METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA</b></p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.1.</b></p> <p>Households, especially women, benefit from new clean energy services</p>	<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p>	<p>Number of people with enhanced energy access</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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> <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</p>





	SDG TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
			<p>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><b>Disaggregation:</b> Country, urban/ rural, MTF tiers, off-/ on-grid, sex</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> EEP Africa Results Report, other programme/project reports</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.2.</b> Public and private enterprises, especially MSMEs, are able to increase the production and use of renewable energy</p>	<p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p>	<p>Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW)</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> by technology, on/off-grid</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> 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><b>OUTPUT 2.3.</b> Public institutions are more capable to promote energy efficiency</p>	<p>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p>	<p>Number of public institutions reached through measures aimed to increase their capacity to promote energy efficiency</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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 through lowering the costs of energy production, transmission, distribution and use.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The indicator includes all public institutions reached through measures to improve their capacity (eg. twinning arrangements, investment projects, feasibility and other studies).</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> project and programme reports, especially the Finland-Ukraine Trust Fund and ESP</p>



	SDG TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>POLICY INFLUENCING</b></p> <p>Improved alignment of ODA criteria with Paris Agreement with regard to fossil fuel investments.</p> <p>Improved policy coherence with regard to fossil fuel subsidies on all policy areas.</p>	<p>12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p>	<p>Number of reports on relevant meetings, joint statements, policy guidelines</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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><b>Data sources:</b> Meeting reports, joint statements, policy guidelines</p>



<p><b>IMPACT</b></p>	<p><b>Meteorology and Disaster Risk Reduction: SDG-indicators to monitor global level development</b></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</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p><b>Indicators and sources of data at global level (impact):</b></p> <p>1.5, 11.5, 13.1</p> <p>Sendai Monitor: <a href="https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/">https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/</a></p> <p>13.2</p> <p>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)</p> <p><a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</a></p>		
	<p><b>SDG TARGET</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATOR</b></p>	<p><b>METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA</b></p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 3. Meteorology and disaster risk reduction</b></p> <p>The vulnerability of all people to extreme weather events and natural disasters has decreased and their resilience to them has increased.</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</p>	<p>Number of people benefiting of improved weather and climate services and/or early warning systems (EWS).</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology / technical issues:</b> 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Project and programme reports</p>



	SDG TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.1.</b></p> <p>Partner countries' capacity to generate effective and timely weather and climate services and early warnings has improved.</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</p>	<p>Number of national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS) or other relevant authorities reached by capacity building measures for improved weather and climate services and/or early warning systems.</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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 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><b>Methodology / technical issues:</b> National meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS) or other relevant authorities that have received training or capacity building with Finland's support.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Project and programme reports, WMO reports</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.2.</b></p> <p>Partner countries have elaborated disaster risk reduction strategies or plans at national and local levels.</p>	<p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p>	<p>Number of national and/or local disaster risk reduction strategies or plans.</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology / technical issues:</b> National and/or local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies or plans elaborated with Finland's support.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Project and programme reports; Sendai monitor for SDG 13.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.3.</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p>	<p>Number of communities with an early warning system.</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology / technical issues:</b> Communities where an early warning system (EWS) has been elaborated with Finland's support.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Project and programme reports</p>



<p><b>IMPACT</b></p>	<p><b>Food and nutrition security: SDG-indicators to monitor global level development</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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><b>Indicators and sources of data at global level (impact):</b></p> <p>2.1, 2.2: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World</p> <p>2.3., 2.4: The State of Food and Agriculture</p>		
	<p><b>SDG TARGET</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATOR</b></p>	<p><b>METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA</b></p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 4.</b></p> <p><b>Food and Nutrition Security</b></p> <p>All people have improved possibilities to produce and access safe, nutritious, and adequate food</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Prevalence of under-nourishment</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> =SDG 2.1.1, According to the SDG indicator methodology: <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-01.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> National statistics &amp; The State of Food Security and Nutrition report (SOFI)</p>



	SDG TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 4.1.</b></p> <p>Sustainable agricultural production increased among smallholder farmers (incl. persons with disabilities), with special attention paid to women</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Number of smallholders reached through measures aimed to increase their sustainable agricultural production and/or access to markets.</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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 per cent of the agricultural labor force, exceeding 60 per cent 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, disability, age.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Bilateral, multilateral and multi-bi projects/programs promoting sustainable agriculture, food security and rural development.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 4.2.</b></p> <p>Smallholder farmers (incl. persons with disabilities), with special attention paid to women, indigenous and local communities have secure access and control over land</p>	<p>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>Number of persons received secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> Number of persons received secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, disability, age.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Project/Programme documents</p>



	SDG TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 4.3.</b></p> <p>Smallholder farmers' and SMEs' possibilities to participate in inclusive and gender-sensitive value chains have increased.</p>	<p>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>The number of SMEs or individuals gaining access to a value chain</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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 HIPS0).</p> <p>(<a href="https://cdn.enterprise-development.org/wp-content/uploads/MethodologicalGuidancePSDIndicators.pdf">https://cdn.enterprise-development.org/wp-content/uploads/MethodologicalGuidancePSDIndicators.pdf</a>)</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, disability, age.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Project/Programme documents</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 4.4.</b></p> <p>School meal systems have improved and their quality and coverage have expanded</p>	-	<p>Number of persons reached by school meal programmes</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> The triple-burden of malnutrition, encompassing undernutrition, hidden hunger, and emerging obesity is a public health problem. The school system is a cost-effective way to deliver also health and nutrition services. School meals can contribute to the learning of children by preventing hunger. School meal programmes that are linked to local agricultural production create stable markets and improve livelihoods, thus strengthening local food systems.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The indicator data are counted as the number of persons reached directly through projects and programs promoting school meal systems.</p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, disability, age</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Project/programme documents</p>
<p><b>POLICY INFLUENCING</b></p> <p>Improved coherence between agriculture and development policies within EU.</p>	-	<p>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.</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Qualitative review of Finland's position papers on the CAP.</p>



IMPACT	<b>Water: SDG-indicators to monitor global level development</b> 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		
	SDG TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTCOME 5. Water</b></p> <p>All people have improved and equitable access to basic/safe and sustainable drinking water, adequate sanitation services, and improved hygiene practices (SDG 6, T1 and T2)</p>	<p>6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>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><b>Water Supply</b></p> <p>Proportion of population using basic/safely managed drinking water service.</p> <p><b>Sanitation and Hygiene</b></p> <p>Proportion of population using (a) basic/safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water.</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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 <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-01-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-01-01.pdf</a> <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Not usually possible as indicator is typically at household level.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> National statistics at household level.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 5.1. Water Supply Capacity</b></p> <p>Improved community, public and private sector capacity to deliver basic, accessible and safely managed drinking water (SDG 6, T1)</p>		<p>Number of community level user committees operational (community)</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Indicator measures if community level user committees are operational. This is key requirement for sustainability of WASH structures and services.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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><b>Disaggregation:</b> sex, people with disabilities at user committee and utility lead positions.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Country programme result reports and/or project reports.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 5.2. Water Supply and Sanitation</b></p> <p>Communities and households, including women and persons with disabilities, have access to water and sanitation services that are climate resilient (SDG 6, T2)</p>	<p>6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>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>Number of people with access to basic water supply.</p> <p>Number of people with access to basic sanitation</p>	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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><b>Methodology:</b> 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: <a href="https://washdata.org/">https://washdata.org/</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> sex, rural/urban</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Country programme result reports and/or project reports.</p>





	SDG TARGET	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA
<p><b>OUTPUT 5.3. Hygiene</b></p> <p>Households and communities, including women and persons with disabilities, have improved knowledge and capacity to adopt good hygiene practices.</p>		Households with hand-washing facilities on premises with availability of soap and water.	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Using a proxy-indicator focusing on hand-washing.</p> <p>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: <a href="https://washdata.org/">https://washdata.org/</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> sex, rural/urban</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Country programme result reports and/or project reports.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 5.4. WASH in Schools and Health</b></p> <p>Gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services strengthened at schools, health, and other public facilities.</p>	-	Number of institutional (schools and health centres) with water supply and sanitation	<p><b>Rationale:</b> Availability of sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> 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: <a href="https://washdata.org/">https://washdata.org/</a></p> <p><b>Disaggregation:</b> Sex, disability</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Country programme result reports and/or project reports.</p>
<p><b>POLICY INFLUENCING</b></p> <p>Advanced UN Water Architecture for SDG 6; promoting trans-boundary water conventions.</p>	-	Increased coherence within UN system on water; transboundary water conventions (UN-ECE 1992 + UN 1997) being ratified by new countries.	<p><b>Rationale:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Qualitative assessment in collaboration with relevant units and embassies (KEO-90, YKE etc.), aiming also for learning and development. The number of new countries having ratified UN water conventions is naturally a quantitative indicator.</p>

