Applying Data Science Techniques in the Evaluation of Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) in Finland's Development Policy and Cooperation 2019-2021

Final report
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Abbreviations

MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
HRBA	Human rights based approach
NLP	Natural Language Processing
EVA-11	The Development Evaluation Unit
AI	Artificial Intelligence
EMS	Evaluation Management Services
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
CSO	Civil society organisations
FLC	Funds for Local Cooperation
INGO	International non-governmental organisations
ICI	Institutional Cooperation Instrument
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises

Summary

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) commissioned an evaluation of Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) in Finland's development policy and cooperation in 2019-2021. An initial part of the evaluation focused on an extensive documentation review of past and present interventions. Dav|consulting was contracted to set up analytical structures that use data science techniques and machine learning to draw insights from the available documents. The analytical point of departure was the 2015 MFA Guidance note on HRBA in Finland's development cooperation. The Guidance note entails a progressive scale and typology for the levels of ambition for HRBA implementation that is used to establish requirements for MFA-funded interventions.

This report is expected to aid the larger evaluation and shed light on a set of evaluation questions relating to how, and to what extent the HRBA has been applied in the MFA-funded interventions. To this end, a range of novel analytical methods have been designed and deployed. This has involved the development and testing of various methods for so-called Natural Language Processing (NLP). The consultancy process has been participatory, where the consultant, the MFA Development Evaluation Unit (EVA-11) and Niras evaluation team have worked together throughout the process.

Three specific analytical approaches were deployed during the consultancy in an effort to find and classify HRBA content in the relevant documentation. The initial approach focused on the development of a relatively straight forward rules-based (or symbolic) approach that makes use of a tailor-made analytical framework containing a set of rules for how to classify HRBA content. The second approach relied on a state-of-the-art pre-trained machine learning model to solve the intrinsic HRBA classification task. The final approach aimed to probe the documents for part-of-speech-specific content (nouns) from text excerpts related to HRBA and summarise the frequency of occurrences in the processed documents.

The documents that have been processed consist of 820 planning and reporting documents that originate from a wide range of development actors in more than 60 countries and regions. The documents are written in both English and Finnish and cover the time period of 2019-2021. The results from the various approaches have been disaggregated and visualised on a range of variables, such as type of cooperation instrument, type of document, used language, geography, sector etc. The consultancy has also generated a range of new statistical variables based on requests from the EVA-11. In aggregation, this has led to deeper insights into how the included interventions, as a whole, adhere to HRBA ambitions. It is also important to consider that the accuracy of any given data-driven approach will depend on a few central aspects, such as data quality, the ability to reduce irrelevant data (i.e. noise), and the performance of applied analytical models. In this consultancy, it has been somewhat of a challenge to isolate data of relevance from the relevant documents. This is due to the large variation of documents and the fact that the documents differ in structure as well as in their context.

The results from this consultancy are deemed to aid the team of the larger evaluation to better understand the composition of the analysed interventions and, more importantly, the intervention documents' alignment with the HRBA ambition levels. It should be mentioned that the results from the two approaches - rules-based and machine learning - have been compared with MFA-conducted self-assessments[1] in a triangulation effort. Interventions with overlapping estimations to the self-assessment are considered to be the best estimates of sort, and should be of particular interest for the follow-up of the evaluation team. The results are also deemed to bring considerable value for any attempt to probe the documents more efficiently and for instance, find cases of specific characteristics, in particular in relation to HRBA ambition levels. The results can also facilitate any attempts to establish stratified samples for continued evaluation and any deeper analysis that need to rely on sample data.

Analytical findings

Three automated approaches to HRBA assessment have been deployed and yielded results in this report. The rules-based approach, which applied a set of linguistic rules for assessing HRBA levels, suggests that the single largest share of the interventions covered in the planning and reporting documents can be labelled as HRBA transformative. Meanwhile, almost half of the documents were deemed to be either partially sensitive or blind, which suggests that there is a large variation in HRBA ambition levels according to the rules-based approach. The second approach involved an application of a machine learning language model, which was utilised for labelling the HRBA ambition levels in English documents. This approach suggests that the distribution of HRBA ambition levels is rather even across all the interventions. The categories transformative, progressive, and sensitive cover roughly a third each of all the interventions. Meanwhile, the documents that were deemed HRBA-blind only make up a few per cent of all the English documents according to the machine learning approach. The third approach made no attempt at classifying the documents according to HRBA ambition levels, but instead aimed at getting a sense of what topics the interventions are referring to when communicating about human rights. More specifically, the analysis recorded the noun frequencies of the English documents. Among these documents, frequent nouns, in relation to human rights, were concepts such as violation, defender, mechanism, women, accountability, discrimination, protection and conflict. When instead looking at English documents that were labelled as blind or partially sensitive, by the rules-based approach, other patterns emerged. In these interventions, the most common and relevant nouns were words such as training, women, development, school and people.

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[1] MFA's HRBA markers for each intervention in the AHA-kyt management information system.

1. Introduction

The Development Evaluation Unit (EVA-11)[2] of the MFA Finland commissioned the Particip GmbH and Niras Finland consortium to implement through the Evaluation Management Services (EMS) II framework agreement an evaluation of the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)[3] in Finland's Development Cooperation and Policy.

The main purpose of the mentioned evaluation is to provide information and insights for how to optimise future implementation of HRBA and to increase the understanding of how HRBA should be integrated into MFA's risk management system. The starting point for the analysis has been the MFA Guidance note on human rights based approach in Finland's development cooperation (2015). The Guidance note entails a typology for the levels of ambition for HRBA implementation. The HRBA typology is a progressive scale, with HRBA sensitive being the minimum requirement for MFA-funded interventions. The HRBA levels of the interventions are checked during the planning stage before funding decisions are made and recorded into the MFA statistics system by MFA staff.

This report holds process descriptions and results from a consultancy, where Dav|consulting was contracted to set up a supporting structure for conducting a review or pre-study of available documents that could feed into the inception phase of the above-mentioned evaluation as one line of evidence. The aim was to systematically examine the *level of ambition*[4] or extent of the HRBA implementation in relevant MFA-supported *interventions*[5] as evidenced by documentation. In short, the consultancy had two specific purposes. First, to aid the evaluation team in getting insights into the full sample of documents and help generate estimations on the document's adherence to the HRBA typology as outlined in the Guidance note. Second, to explore the potential of using various data science techniques or methods for computer-based language technology to classify HRBA content of the documents. The reason for exploring these novel approaches is to harness the benefits in terms of their speed and consistency when processing a larger number of documents.

The processed documents come from a wide range of development actors and/or implementation partners of the Finnish international development cooperation. The content and structure of the documents vary greatly. The sample is comprised of both planning and reporting documents in English and Finnish, covering the time period 2019-2021.

By and large, the overarching approach in the consultancy was to isolate and parse text excerpts of relevance in the available documents, and then interpret the content based on the HRBA

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[2] EVA-11 also consulted the reference group of the evaluation and key officers in the preparation of the rule-based analytical framework.

[3] HRBA in this context refers to the MFA's general definition as well as the MFA's categorization on the levels of ambition as set out in the 2015 HRBA Guidelines.

[4] The "level of ambition" of HRBA refers to an assessment metric that was developed in earlier manual assessments of the integration level of HRBA in Finnish supported interventions. See appendix A and B for details.

[5] Interventions in this context refers to MFA supported projects and programmes as well as allocations to organizations receiving core or thematic funding.

typology and add data labels to each individual document. The findings from this process are expected to shed light on the below-listed research questions and help serve as a point of departure for the larger evaluation as well as feed into other lines of evidence in the evaluation.

1. How and to what extent has the Human Rights-Based Approach been applied in the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of development cooperation funded by the Ministry?

1.1 To what extent do interventions meet the criteria for the level of ambition identified during the planning stage in practice according to evidence (project documents)? (Present evidence and compare MFA classification with the results from document text mining).

1.2. To what extent have the interventions delivered at the level of ambition of the initial HRBA marker identified at the beginning, as evidenced by documents (annual reports)? (Present evidence and compare with the results from 1.1)

1.3. For 1.1 and 1.2, also take explicit note of the catalogue and describe the "grey area" cases where the formal HRBA criteria as defined in the markers may not seem to apply but could be considered to fulfil any of the set levels of ambition for HRBA.

3. Methods and Process

The implementation of this consultancy has followed a multi-pronged approach following the steps outlined in figure 1. A key initial part of the consultancy entailed an extensive manual documentation review of past and present interventions. The consultants have applied a range of novel analytical methods that harness Artificial Intelligence (AI) to process available documents. This has involved developing and testing methods for so-called Natural Language Processing (NLP) for three various approaches. First, the focus has been on developing a relatively straightforward rules-based (or symbolic) approach that uses a co-designed analytical framework for how to classify HRBA content. Second, a state-of-the-art pre-trained machine learning model, often referred to as a sentence transformer model, has been utilised for HRBA classification to assess if and how this more novel NLP method could bring additional value to the process. Third, content analysis of the documents has been done by assessing word frequencies of HRBA and non-HRBA relevant content in an attempt to assess the potential variance in language usage in the two cases.

Figure 1. Process of consultancy

Preparation and preprocessing	Analytical approaches	Analysis and optimisation	Data synthesis
Work included assessment of documentation quality, set up of computer environment and co-creation of HRBA analytical framework.	Three separate approaches were deployed - a rules-based approach; an approach that utilised a pre-trained sentence-transformer based language model; and a content-based approach.	Results from the three approaches were analysed iteratively and were used to amend and optimise performance.	Final output from the the three processes were compiled, visualised and descriptively analysed inserted into narrative report.

The process has been highly interactive and participatory. The consultant, EVA-11 and the evaluation team[6] have worked together on designing the approach, developing the framework for the rules-based approach and establishing the data for the machine learning approach. This collaboration has improved the quality of the analysis and, more importantly, raised the end-user utility of the deliverables from this consultancy. The co-created rules-based framework and text used for the machine learning classification are available in appendices A and E.

3.1 Security

During this consultancy, the security of processed documents and their results have been handled with extra care. All documents have been stored on a local server to make sure that sensitive information is made as secure as possible. Furthermore, all documents and the extracted information will furthermore be safely removed from the consultant's server upon final approval of the consultancy. Note that all involved consultants have signed non-disclosure agreements for accessing and analysing relevant information.

3.2 Preparation and pre-processing

The initial step in this consultancy included an assessment of available documentation as well as organising the technical requirements for the tasks at hand - setting up a secure and local computer environment, configuring a repository for documentation and version control/backup, as well as organising co-creation sessions with EVA-11, the evaluation team leader, and EMS Service Coordinator.

The assessment of the documents included a thorough review of the document types from various interventions and the development of a strategy for parsing data from the various document types – project plans or proposals and the latest annual narrative reports.[7] The initial ambition aimed to use document structures in order to guide the analysis in terms of what type

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[6] The evaluation team, led by the team leader, together with the evaluation management team that consists of the team leader, EVA-11 manager and the service coordinator for the MFA evaluation framework contract.

[7] The same type of document was used for all cooperation interventions under a same cooperation instrument. For instance, for all CSO interventions of the project-based funding instrument, the same type of document was used for plans and reports, maximizing transferability of findings within a cooperation instrument.

of document section was analysed (i.e. results, risk, monitoring sections of the documents). However, this strategy had to be abandoned due to too large variations in the documents across the different cooperation instruments - implying that there were no reliable generic structures that could be harnessed, nor did all the documents hold expected content to single out specific sections of text. Details of this will be further elaborated below.

The documents came in both Microsoft Word and PDF formats. Some of the PDF documents were also in an image format, meaning that the documents had been scanned. Treating various data sources is a challenge to document text analysis, in particular when documents come in image formats. Thus, prior to analysis, the scanned documents had to be converted to text-based format using a technique called Optical Character Recognition (OCR), which, however, is not always successful in extracting the text. To handle these document varieties programmatically, we relied on the open-source project known as PyMUDF. The project consisted of a collection of python packages, allowing us to design software for document processing. The processing extracted text from documents, top to bottom, and identified spans, lines and blocks of text while simultaneously identifying auxiliary information such as font weight, size and location of text on the page. The content is then stored in a structured format called JSON which facilitates further programmatic processing. This sub-process worked well with the scanned documents, of which we finally had to discard only around ten documents which could not be processed successfully.

The auxiliary information extracted by PYMUDF was deemed particularly important since we intended to apply this information to identify specific sections within each of the documents (e.g. titles, headings and subheadings). For instance, the font size and weight of a specific text can be indicative of whether it belongs to a heading or sub-heading. Similarly, the most common font size in a document is most likely an indication that we are dealing with the main body of a text. This type of investigation into the text types of a set of documents had been previously applied successfully by the authors, and the team hoped that this type of information could be useful when trying to identify the HRBA classes. Unfortunately, this did not work out so well with the intervention documents. The reason is believed to be that the varieties of document formats where too large to be able to derive simple rules for identifying specific sections, nor did all the documents hold headings in accordance with the expected sections. Since the process was deemed too unreliable, it was thus abandoned for an alternative method described below.

Another important task under this phase was the mentioned co-creation of the analytical framework, where the consultant worked with the evaluation team and EVA-11. This process took several iterations and testing in order to optimise the performance.

3.3 Analytical approaches

Three separate analytical approaches were developed and deployed during the consultancy. The first incorporated the design of unique algorithms for the rules-based approach based on the co-designed analytical framework. The second approach relied on the application of a pre-trained machine learning model. The third approach entailed an attempt to extract frequencies of specific language structures from the documents. All three processes included a number of

iterations for optimisation (testing and amendments) of the designed algorithms to improve performance. All three approaches will be described in more detail below.

3.3.1 Rules-based matching

The first approach involved what is often referred to as a rules-based or symbolic approach to classification. This approach focuses on targeting keywords or phrases in documents that had a bearing on the different classes (e.g. thematic categories). In order to arrive at the best set of words or phrases to include, the choice of an appropriate set of targeting words was taken following an iterative process where each iteration involved reviewing a subset of the documents to see whether the choice of targeting words was too broad or too narrow in the sense that it resulted in too many irrelevant occurrences (i.e. noise) of a certain class or too few in the sense that relevant hits in the documents were missed. Each iteration thus involved amendments to the targeting words both in the sense of removing and adding words, and word inflexions, where in the document it should be looked for as well as frequency of occurrence. The rules and phrases used in the final iteration can be seen in the analytical framework (see A). This approach involved several steps that needed to be addressed before the final version of the analytical framework could be applied. The process is further outlined below.

3.3.1.1 Initial strategy - extract targeted sections

The first step involved extracting important metadata from the document, e.g. the main document language (English or Finnish), whether the document had a table structure and whether specific headings could be found in the document. As mentioned above, the latter was of specific interest since we initially relied on the assumption that specific sections could be identified with precision which turned out to be difficult to do given the wide variety of document structure and layouts, in combination with the fact that the specific sections of interest (such as a results section) were not available in all documents. Therefore an alternative approach was chosen and agreed upon, which is spelt out below.

3.3.1.2 Final strategy - adjacent sentences

The second step involved finding the labels identified in the analytical framework. This included data labels (words or phrases) that the EVA-11 and the evaluation team believed likely to be used when describing various degrees of HRBA-relevant content. Depending on the content found, the documents were classified as either HRBA-blind, sensitive, progressive or transformative. In other words, the idea was that based on whether a specific set or combination of key words or phrases could be found in particular sections of the document, one could draw conclusions as to what criteria would best describe the human rights-based approach of the intervention. In particular, the keywords or phrases thus represent the evidence expected to be found as the

shared minimum "common denominators" of a criterion irrespective of cooperation instrument, channel or type of partner organisation in line with the HRBA typology and Guidance note.

However, because the HRBA Guidance note and the levels of ambition described there entail several issues for each level of ambition, further sub-categories were identified in order to cater for more nuanced cases that might fall in between two levels of ambition. The categories of partially sensitive and partially progressive were created and used for the rules-based analysis. Partially transformative was excluded due to challenges with labelling, and in the end, only one issue related to 'advocacy' was left.

The final strategy was designed to identify targeted language and parse out entire paragraphs containing one or several key terms from the analytical framework (i.e. if a targeted word was used in a sentence, the designed algorithm parsed out the sentence as well as adjacent sentences). A match for a specific criterion would furthermore require finding both HRBA-specific data labels and section-specific labels in a paragraph. Further details on what combinations were used to identify specific criteria can be found in the second column of the analytical framework (see appendix A).

3.3.2 Pre-trained language model

The pre-trained language model method was applied in order to classify the same set of documents as either HRBA-sensitive, progressive or transformative based on the language used. This involved transforming the text in all documents into vector representations – i.e. each word, sentence or paragraph is transformed into a numerical representation in terms of a vector of real numbers (also commonly referred to as text embeddings). These numerical vectors thus become real-valued numerical representations of text strings, where the numbers in the vectors are chosen optimally so that vectors lying close to each other in a vector space represent text strings that appear in similar contexts in documents (i.e. have a similar meaning). Once these numerical vectors were calculated, the process of calculating the similarity metric between any two sentences or phrases was initiated. This metric will belong to an interval between zero and one, where zero indicates no relationship/similarity between two pieces of texts, and one indicates that they are completely identical.

Based on this method, the approach was capacitated to compare the semantic similarity between the intervention documents and the HRBA labels, sensitive, progressive and transformative. To implement this, we also needed example texts corresponding to these specific labels that could allow us to compare them to the intervention documents using the semantic similarity method described above. To start this process, the team leader, the evaluation team and EVA-11 were asked to produce a set of example text extracts or paragraphs that they interpreted as clearly belonging to a specific HRBA category. For example, the phrase "*Duty-bearers are engaged and committed to advance human rights is increased in programme countries*" was an indication that the document belonged to the label: human rights transformative. For each of the HRBA labels (sensitive, progressive and transformative), approximately two pages of such example phrases

were collected (see appendix D for details). As with the rules-based analysis, the level of ambition was based on the typology used in the HRBA Guidance note mentioned above.

Before computing vector representations of these texts, we first conceived it to be important to try to clean the texts from the content which we deemed to be irrelevant in order to improve performance when making a semantic similarity comparison. Examples of such were dates and numbers. In the NLP literature, these are typically referred to as named entities. The reason for replacing them was that they were deemed to not have any bearing on the HRBA labels and hence could potentially introduce bias in the computation of semantic similarity scores. For example, if a document mentions a specific country or person's name, this typically says nothing regarding what HRBA label to apply. In order to do this, we made use of another NLP library called spaCy which comes with pre-trained language models particularly useful for this task. Using the language model en_core_web_trf from this library, we were able to clean up all of the aforementioned named entities in both the example texts and the intervention documents so that they would not affect the similarity scores.

The next step was to start producing vector representations of these texts. Here we made use of a pre-trained language model publicly available via a well-maintained and industry-standard model repository called Hugging face [8], which includes machine learning models tuned to be used for sentence/text embedding generation. The model we used was all-MiniLM-L6-v2 which had been trained on a very large sentence-level datasets using a self-supervised contrastive learning objective. Using this model, we could thus transform all paragraphs from the example texts as well as the MFA document texts into numerical vector representations from which a semantic similarity metric could be computed.

The similarity metric we adopted is a common metric used in NLP called cosine similarity which measures the distance in vector space between two texts (i.e. how similar or different the two texts are). For our case, we thus wanted to measure the distance between the example texts and the intervention documents. This was done by first computing sentence vectors for all sentences in all documents and examples. Second, we computed an average vector for the examples in order to attain a numerical vector that can be interpreted as an average for each of the HRBA classes. Using this average vector for each HRBA class, we then computed the cosine distance/similarity between this vector and the intervention documents. Since the intervention documents had previously been parsed into paragraphs, we made use of this structure by first sorting the document paragraphs by the degree of similarity. We then computed the average of the ten most similar paragraphs, which became the final similarity score for a specific document and HRBA class. The benefit of this approach compared to an average vector of all paragraphs in a document was that many documents typically contained highly irrelevant paragraphs, such as parts of tables or tables of contents, that would introduce noise into the computation of an

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[8] Hugging Face develops tools for building applications using machine learning. It is most notable for its Transformers library built for natural language processing applications and its platform that allows users to share machine learning models and datasets. https://huggingface.co/

average vector. By only averaging over the ten most similar paragraphs, we could avoid much of this noise and only focus on the most HRBA-relevant content.

In total, 624 docs were used in this analysis which was a subset containing only documents in English. Documents that were written in Finnish had to be excluded from this type of analysis as not enough exemplary paragraphs were to be found for each level of HRBA ambition.

3.3.3 Content analysis

The third approach that we include is an attempt to get a more in-depth understanding of the actual contents of the documents. This involved extracting a linguistic feature known as noun chunks from the documents. Noun chunks are "base noun phrases" – flat phrases that have a noun as their head. A way to think of noun chunks is as a noun plus the words describing the noun – for example, "the clear blue water" or "the world's largest investment fund". By extracting all noun chunks from the documents, we could count their frequency of appearance in the documents in order to get a sense of what is being talked about. These results can be further summarized into a graphical visualization format known as a word cloud, which is useful for getting a sense and understanding of what is frequently talked about in the document set.

To accomplish this, we once again relied on a pre-trained language model en_core_web_trf from the Python library spaCy. This model is a state-of-art language model with a very high accuracy rate for predicting parts of speech from texts, which are needed in order to construct noun chunks. Using this model, we counted the frequencies of occurrence of noun chunks for two cases that were deemed of interest to the evaluation. The first case involved frequency counts from all document sentences that contained a singular or plural form of the phrase "human right". The second case involved looking at frequency counts of all noun chunks but only in documents that the rules-based or machine learning approach had labelled as either blind or partially sensitive. These two cases thus give an overview of what is discussed in all documents with mention of human rights, as well as in documents where the HRBA ambitions level is deemed to be low.

Before presenting the results, we further made the following additional amendments to adjust for the content which was not deemed to be relevant when interpreting the frequency counts:

- We lemmatized[9] all words so as to avoid distinguishing between, e.g. singular and plural forms.
- We removed all mentions of the pronoun "the".
- We removed all mentions of a set of words which were not deemed useful for the analysis, e.g. project, activities, and direct mentions of human right(s).

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[9] Lemmatization is a text normalization technique used in Natural Language Processing (NLP), that switches any kind of a word to its base root mode. (https://nlp.stanford.edu/)

In total, 624 docs were used in this analysis which was the subset containing only documents in English.

3.4 Data synthesis

The final step in this consultancy involved an analysis of final data from the three analytical approaches, as well as merging this data with the available metadata that was made available by EVA-11 for all the interventions. This metadata included, among others, lists of interventions used in the analysis and the self-reported levels of HRBA in the MFA statistics entered at the planning stage of an intervention by the various MFA staff. All the data was merged into one data set where each intervention's planning and reporting documents are registered with output from the described process. The analysis per se has followed the specifications given by EVA-11 on how the data should be assessed and presented. In addition, the consultant has produced a range of figures and visualisation deemed to be of value to EVA-11 and the evaluation team.

4. Description of data

The documents and data that have been processed in this consultancy include planning and reporting documents from a range of different cooperation instruments containing interventions that had a funding decision made by the MFA between 2019-2021. There were three types of documents: narrative reports (the bulk of documents), structured questionnaires (where certain passages with open texts were relevant), and templates filled out online.

Initially, some 1500 documents were expected to be included in the assessment. However, after a thorough manual review and validation of the documents and the deletion of cases that did not meet the minimum criteria for selection, a total of 820 documents were made available for processing. Careful consideration was taken to ensure that the document language was identified. This was an important step since the subsequent text analysis would be contingent on this knowledge. In order to accomplish this, we relied on a Python package which relies on Google's language-detection library. This package was used to determine the language associated with individual words from which we could conclude the main document language. Using this procedure, we could determine that approximately 76% of the documents were in English, while the remaining were in Finnish.

In selecting the documents, care was further taken to ensure:

1. Selected cooperation instruments were covered to the best extent possible.
2. Both a planning document and an annual report were included in the final analysis.
3. The language used was either English or Finnish.

The documents were all collected by MFA/EVA-11. The approach to selecting document types was as systematic as possible. This meant that the same type of document was used for all

interventions belonging to the same cooperation instrument for both plans and reports. The approach was to use the most recent project/programme document or plan (or equivalent) that was used as a basis for the funding decision. For some cooperation instruments, the respective document that was systematically available was called the project proposal, organisational strategy or funding application form. For reports, the document used was the latest annual report (or equivalent). For some cooperation instruments, if an annual report was not used, the document was called an interim report, bi-annual progress report, progress report, final report, or annual report template.

The main types used for the cooperation instruments were:

- **Bilateral**: Narrative project/programme documents and annual reports (free format)
- **Multilateral**: Narrative project/programme documents and annual reports (free format)
- **Country programmes**: Narrative programme documents and reports
- **Civil society organisations' (CSO) support**:
    - Project-based: Project application and annual report templates (structured online template PDFs)
    - Programme-based: Narrative project/programme documents and annual reports (free format)
    - International non-governmental organisations (INGO): Narrative project/programme documents and annual reports (free format)
- **Institutional Cooperation Instrument (ICI):** Narrative project/programme document (free-format) and annual report (structured Word template)
- **Funds for Local Cooperation (FLC)**: Narrative project/programme documents and annual reports (free format)
- **Private sector and development policy investments**: Project application templates (structured online template PDFs) and annual report (structured Word template).

Figure 2 below outlines the distribution of documents across these cooperation instruments. That is the percentage of the documents that belong to each specific cooperation instrument. This distribution is further shown separately for English and Finnish documents (the first two pie charts) and jointly for all of the documents (the rightmost pie chart). As can be seen, the cooperation instrument with the largest number of documents is the CSO and INGO cooperation when looking at all the documents jointly (26.8%) and when only looking at the English documents (30.3%). Likewise, the private sector and development policy investments (83.2%) are the largest for the Finnish documents and the second largest jointly (24.9%).

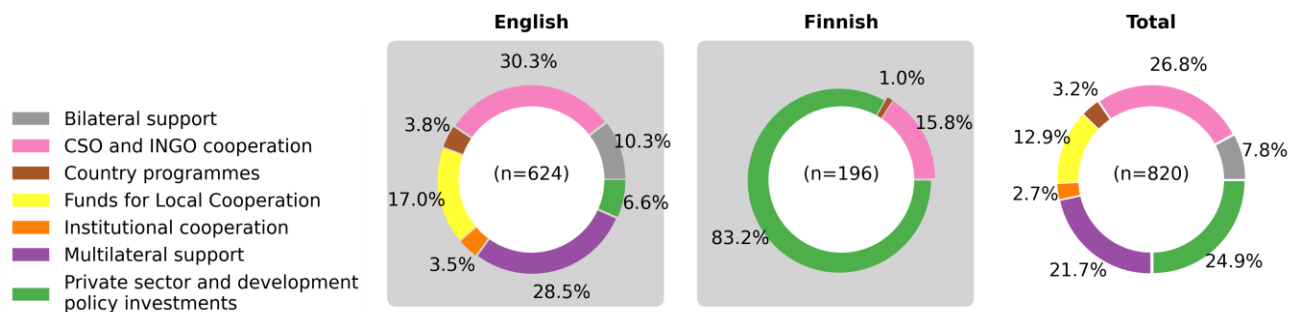Figure 2. Data coverage by cooperation instrument and language

Figure 3 further clarifies the language usage in the documents in relation to the above-mentioned cooperation instruments. Here we see that the majority of all cooperation instruments, besides private sector and development policy instruments (163 or 79.9% Finnish documents), have larger shares of English-written documents. It is noteworthy that four of the cooperation instruments only have English documents. This is an important aspect to bear in mind when assessing the results from the rules-based approach (uses all documents) and the machine learning approach (uses only English-written documents).

Figure 3. Language of documents by cooperation instrument
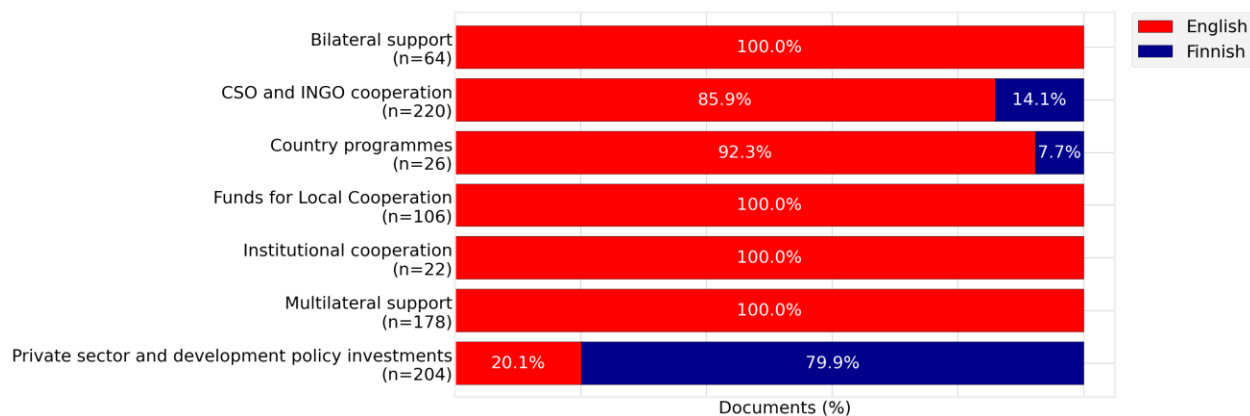
It can also be of interest to see the geographical coverage of the documents/interventions. Figure 4 outlines the geographical distribution of the documents in the dataset. There is a clear concentration in Eastern Africa, where countries like Tanzania (44), Somalia (36), Kenya (36) and Ethiopia (28) stand out. Other countries that are well represented in the dataset include Vietnam (30), India (20), Indonesia (20) and Nepal (18). It should also be emphasized that the dataset holds a set of unspecified developing countries that amount to 116 documents. In addition, there are also regional representations that are not included in the figure (4).

Figure 4. Geographical coverage of interventions analysed
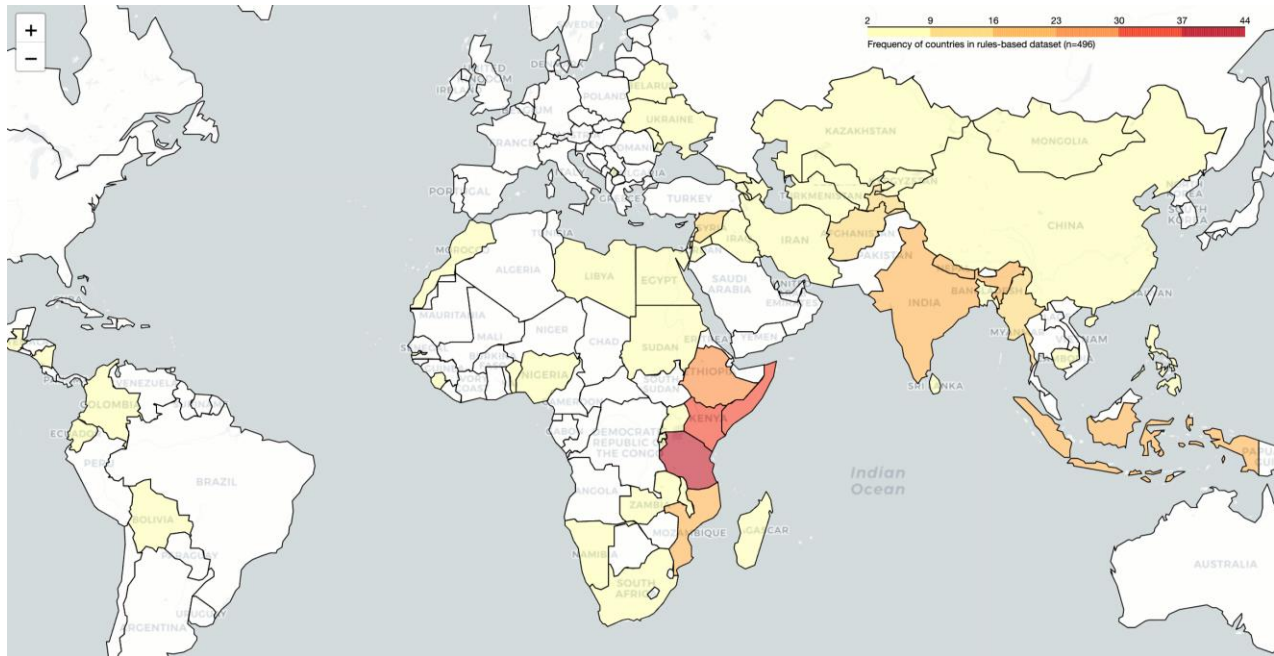
4.1 Limitations and caveats

The accuracy of any given data-driven approach will be dependent on a few central aspects, such as data quality, the ability to reduce irrelevant data (i.e. noise), and the performance of applied analytical models. In this consultancy, it has, first and foremost, been a challenge to isolate data of relevance from the key documents. This has been due to the large variation of documents and the fact that the documents differ in structure as well as in content. The main assumption has been that the included documents adhere to a certain language that uses HRBA terms. The variation of language use is however inherently complex, and even with good analytical frameworks it is difficult to capture all relevant cases. The main reason for this is that there is no way to secure that the recipient entities adhere to a certain terminology nor that they describe specific sections of relevance (i.e. results sections, risk sections etc.). These issues were discussed in-depth with the evaluation management team. It was acknowledged that using these methods will only give an overview of the type of language that is used in relation to HRBA. A more qualitative analysis of the varieties of language use and the actual implementation of the HRBA was to be part of the subsequent phase of the overall evaluation assignment.

The following list describes specific challenges of the evaluation and how they were mitigated. These are important to bear in mind since they may affect the results of this consultancy:

- Quality of the mentioned co-designed analytical framework and how it reflects the context at hand. Several rounds of iteration and refinement between the consultant and the evaluation management team, also in consultation with other MFA staff, were made. Furthermore, the HRBA Guidance note and its explicit language used there describing the

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various levels of ambition were used in order to maintain policy relevance and transparency as well as to treat all cooperation instruments the same.

- Reliability of the data that has been processed:
    - Designed algorithm's ability to parse out relevant excerpts (with limited noise). This was addressed by carefully reviewing subsets of the documents parsed and amending the parsing strategy and rules based on any discovered parsing errors.
    - Language use. It is the reporting entities' reports (and their language) that has been processed, which might not necessarily reflect the underlying operations perfectly. This was acknowledged by the evaluation management team, and other evaluation methods will be used for that purpose. Furthermore, a similar challenge exists for the classification of the self-reported levels of HRBA that the MFA currently use.
- Volume and quality of the example texts for the pre-trained language model. The evaluation team picked a variety of different excerpts, also including some language examples with less explicit use of the labels. The evaluation management team did a joint review and made few additions and adjustments to the assignment of the ambition level before the final submission of examples.
- The degree of difficulty. The number of classes/categories and their nature will affect the accuracy of both applied approaches - rules-based and machine learning. If and when classes are semantically similar, the classification process is more difficult. In this consultancy, the selected HRBA labels are relatively similar. A rule of thumb, in this case, is that if a human struggles with the classification, so will a machine learning approach. The rules-based approach was optimised through multiple rounds of iteration and refinement of the analytical framework and removing data labels that were too similar. The final analytical framework included a minimum number of data labels that created a distinction from the previous level of ambition. It was also acknowledged and accepted as a limitation that a perfect all-encompassing framework was not possible. Rather the purpose here was to use the terminology explicit in the HRBA Guidance note and its typology as much as possible.
- Robustness of the results. There is no clear-cut way to determine the exact accuracy of the results from the different approaches. This results from the fact that there is no single available source of truth. However, as mentioned above, these approaches were never expected to be fully accurate, but rather to give a fair overview of the HRBA ambitions level. The results for both the rules-based- and machine learning have nevertheless been mapped against available MFA self-assessments. This allows for the possibility of singling out intervention documents where some or even all approaches align, which can be seen as the best estimates.

4.2 Open-source packages used

The developed source code for this consultancy has utilised the Python programming language (https://www.python.org/) and a range of different third-party packages and dependencies for integrated tasks. The list below holds the main and most central Python packages and other third-party software:

- Data manipulation and analysis has used:
    - PyMuPDF (https://pymupdf.readthedocs.io/en/latest/)
    - Pandas (https://pandas.pydata.org/)
    - Numpy (https://numpy.org/)
- Natural Language Processing has utilized:
    - Hugging Face (https://huggingface.co/)
    - Pytorch (https://pytorch.org/)
    - SpaCy (https://spacy.io/)
- Visualization used:
    - Matplotlib (https://matplotlib.org)
    - Plotly (https://plotly.com/)

5. Results

This section will display the results from the three described approaches: rules-based approach (n=820), machine learning approach (n=624) and content-based approach (n=624). The overall aim of this section is to present results from the three various approaches in order to shed light and generate insights that can help respond to the evaluation questions. In short, we aim to give rough estimates of the extent to which explicit HRBA language and various ambitions levels are present in the planning and reporting documents of the included interventions.

The results will be disaggregated on a range of available variables, such as type of cooperation instrument, type of document, used language, geography, sector etc. The sample size will vary between these assessments due to variations in the coverage that these variables have in the dataset. When applicable, we will present numerical results as percentages and actual values. We will also use specific colour maps that will aid the reader in tracking the results. For instance, figures that display data on HRBA ambitions levels will adhere to a colour map based on a traffic light scheme starting from dark red, which references HRBA blind and dark green, which refers to HRBA transformative cases.

The two initial sections - rules-based and machine learning approach - will hold sub-sections with comparative assessments, where the results from each approach will be compared against the self-assessments conducted by MFA. This exercise should not be considered as an accuracy test, since there is no validated source of truth in this case, but rather an assessment of how these two approaches align with the data from earlier self-assessments.[10]

5.1 Rules-based approach

We first present the results from the rules-based approach, which involves the entire dataset or in total 820 documents. For each intervention, there was exactly one planning document and one reporting document. This implies that the documents cover 410 interventions in total. The languages covered in the final analysis were English and Finnish of which approximately 76% (624 documents) were English and the remaining Finnish (24%).

5.1.1 HRBA ambition levels

As previously mentioned, the rules-based approach involved the classification of documents into one of six classes ranging from transformative to blind. As shown in figure 5, the most common label was transformative, which was given to 264 (32.2%) out of the 820 documents. The second most common category was partially sensitive, with 207 cases (25%). 173 (21%) of the documents have been labelled as blind, while partially progressive and progressive make up 88 (10.7%) and 83 (10.1%) respectively, of the documents. The remaining five cases have been estimated as

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[10] More info and statistics related to self-assessments can be found in appendix C.

sensitive (0.6%). These numbers thus represent the overall averages across all documents. To further understand the results, it is useful to look at the distribution for specific segments of the documents as well as group the data on available meta data variables.

Figure 5. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition
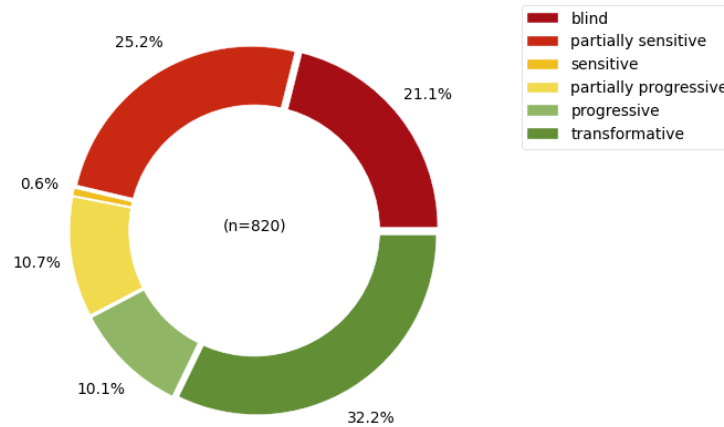
Figure 6 below shows the distribution separated based on the language used in the document. The figure thus depicts the same data as above - rules-based estimated for the level of ambition - but disaggregated based on language. There are obvious differences, also in relative terms, in the rules-based estimations for the two languages. The most common estimate for Finnish written documents is blind, with 156 of these documents (79.6%). The English written documents show a somewhat tilted output where transformative estimations are the most common estimate, with 264 documents (42.3%). The second most common label is partially sensitive with 173 documents. When putting these numbers in relation to figure 5, it is important to note that the total amount of Finnish documents is small in relation to the English documents.

Figure 6. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition by document language
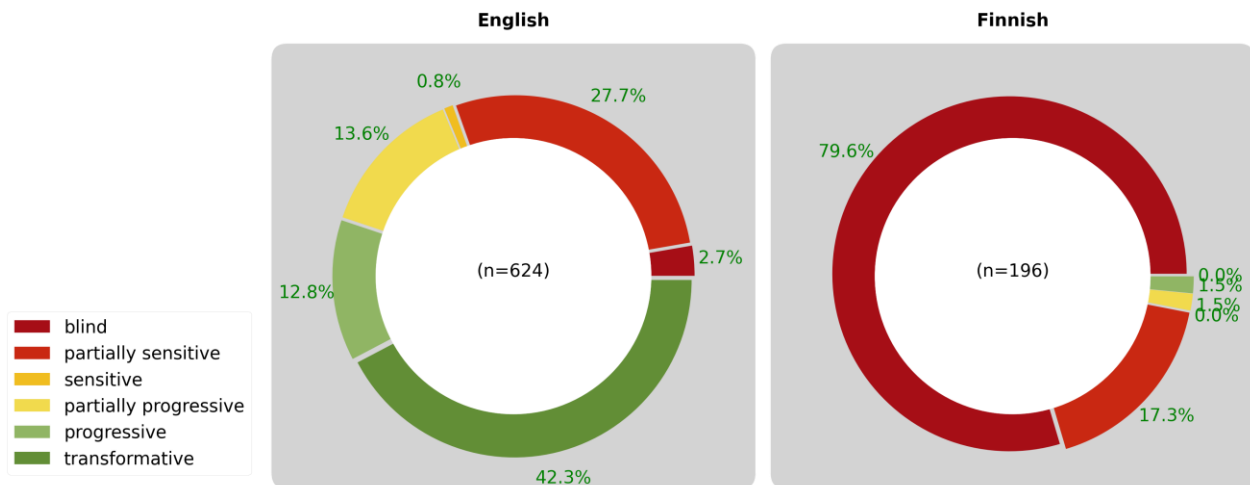
5.1.1.1 Variations in overall HRBA levels for different document types

The next figure shows the rules-based estimations disaggregated into - planning and reporting documents. The estimates are relatively evenly distributed across the two documents for the various levels of ambitions. The main variation seems to be that the reporting documents have a higher frequency of blind documents - 24% compared to 18% blind for planning documents. The other deviating results are the estimations for transformative language use in the documents, where the result suggests that planning documents (36.3%) have a higher relative share than reports (28%).

Figure 7. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition by document type
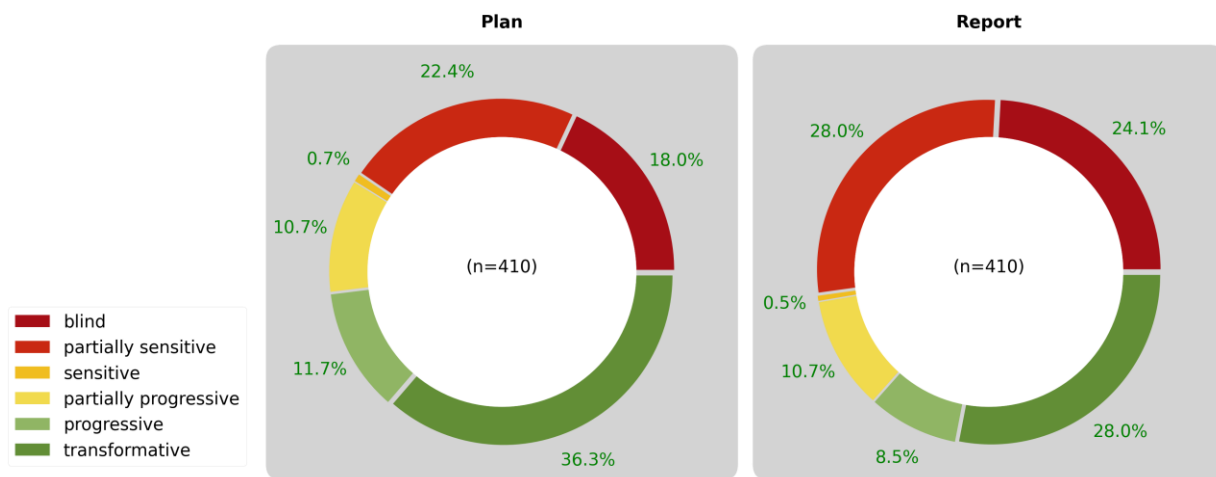
5.1.1.2 Variations in HRBA levels by cooperation instrument

Figure 8 assesses the main cooperation instruments of the contributions (n=820). Looking at documents that have been labelled as transformative there are a few cooperation instruments that stand out. This is most notably the case for CSO and INGO cooperation with 122 documents (46%) or almost half of the documents that has been labelled transformative. In this case, multilateral support with 67 documents (25%) is a clear runner-up. When assessing the blind estimations, it is the cooperation instrument Private sector and development policy investments that deviates the most with 142 (82%) estimated blind documents.

Figure 8. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition by cooperation instrument
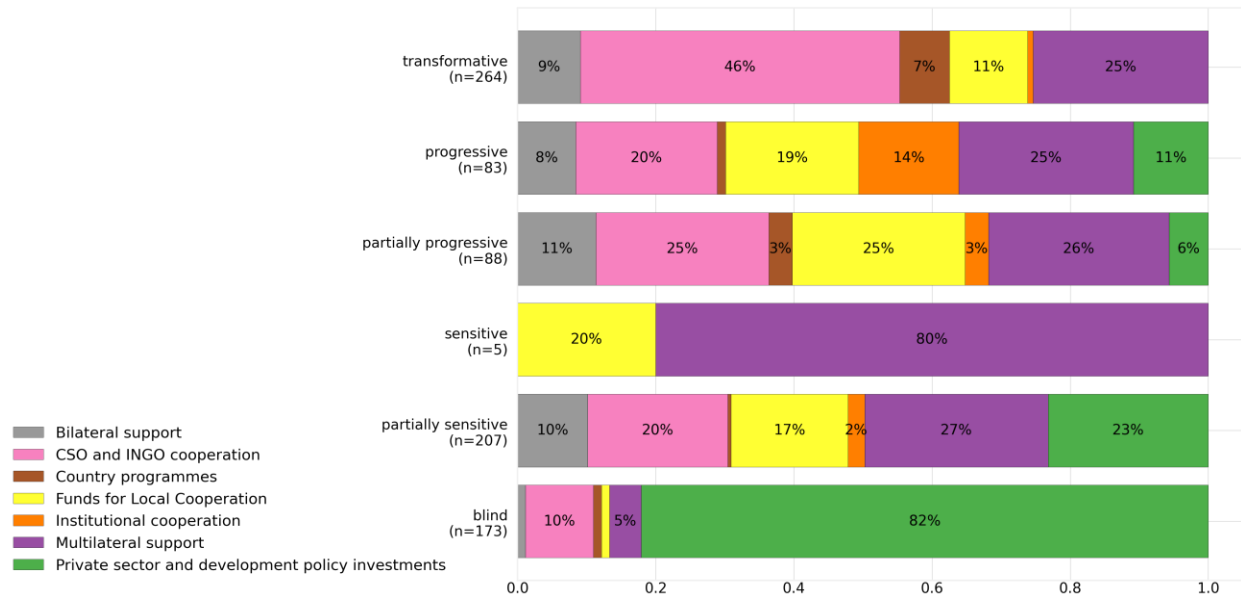
5.1.1.3 Variations in HRBA levels by cooperation instrument in the different document types

The following assessment (figure 9) looks at the rules-based results for planning documents for each cooperation instrument. It is important to recognise that the sizes of the cooperation instruments differ greatly and that the figures show relative shares for each cooperation instrument. The largest single share can be found within private sector and development policy investments, where more than 6 in 10 (61%) are deemed to be HRBA blind. It is known that this cooperation instrument has many Finnish documents, which can partly explain the divergence. Looking at the other side of the spectrum, with a majority of the planning documents estimated as transformative, we find cooperation instruments such as CSO and INGO cooperation (66% transformative) and country programmes (62%). An observation that stands out, is the large share, in relative terms, of progressive estimations for institutional cooperation (73%).

Figure 9. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition in plans by cooperation instrument
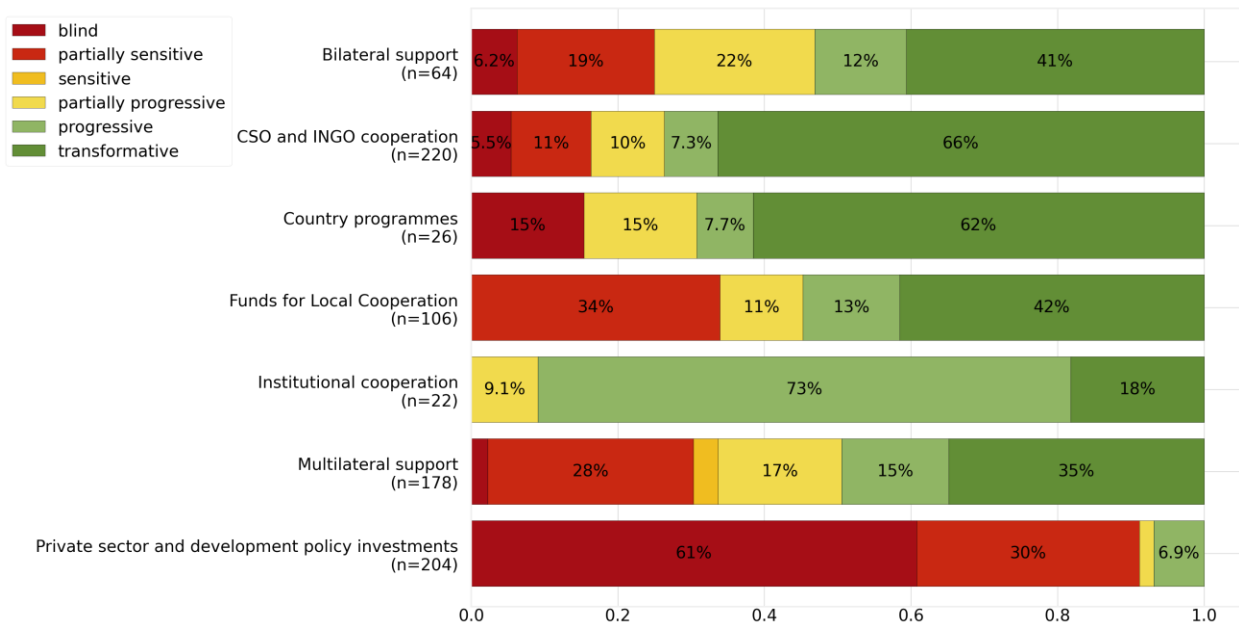
Next, we focus in on the reporting documents with results depicted in figure 10. Again, private sector and development policy investments are the cooperation instrument with the largest relative share of blind rules-based estimations (78%). Patterns that have shifted from the last assessment are that the share of transformative estimations for country programmes has increased (85%), and the opposite is true for CSO and INGO cooperation with a lower level of reporting documents that are labelled as transformative (45%).

Figure 10. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition in reports by cooperation instrument
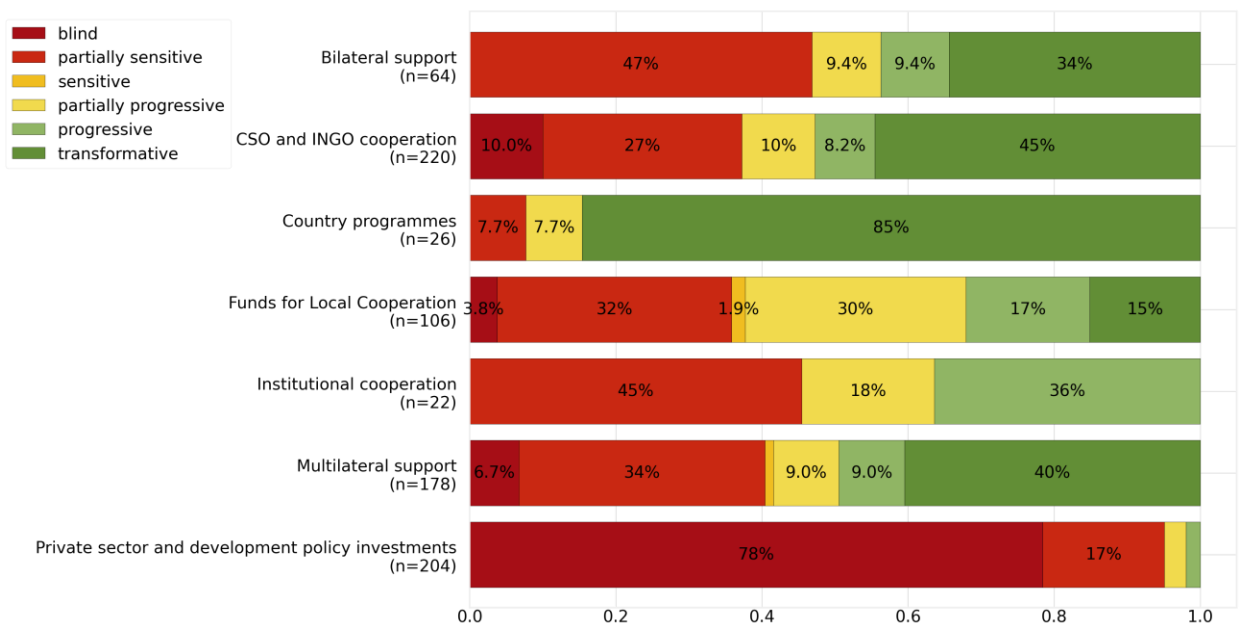
5.1.1.4 Means and modes by cooperation instrument and document type

The results can be further broken down numerically by cooperation instrument and document type. We present these results in the table below using the summary statistics mean and mode. To derive these statistics, we first converted the labels into numbers from 1 to 4, where 1 = blind, 1.5 = partially sensitive, 2 = sensitive, 2.5 = partially progressive, 3 = progressive and 4 = transformative. Based on this conversion, the mean and mode of the labels could thus be calculated. Table 1 shows these summary statistics for each cooperation instrument and document type but also for the total (i.e. the average number across all the documents regardless of document type/cooperation instrument) which is depicted in the last two columns. Finally, the lower right-hand cells show the summary statistics averaged over all document types and cooperation instruments.

Table 1 shows the results of the rules-based approach. The bottom line shows that the most frequent number (mode) was transformative for both document types. Meanwhile, when computing the mean, we see that this lies closer to progressive, indicating that the distribution of labels has a negative (left) skew (i.e. the mass of the distribution is to the right of the mean, which is the case when the mode is larger than the mean). Looking at the results by specific cooperation instruments, it appears that this negative skew is driven mainly by the results for the private sector and development policy investment cooperation instrument, which has mean values close to blind for both document types. Apart from this cooperation instrument, the negative skewness appears for all cooperation instruments and document types, albeit smaller than that found for the entire sample.

Table 1. Rules-based: Means and modes of HRBA levels by cooperation instrument and document type

|	Plan		Report		Total	
	mean	mode	mean	mode	mean	mode
Bilateral support	3.5	(4)	3.8	(4)	3.6	(4)
CSO and INGO cooperation	3.7	(4)	3.4	(4)	3.5	(4)
Country programmes	3.4	(4)	4.0	(4)	3.7	(4)
Funds for Local Cooperation	3.8	(4)	3.2	(3)	3.5	(4)
Institutional cooperation	3.2	(3)	3.0	(3)	3.1	(3)
Multilateral support	3.5	(4)	3.5	(4)	3.5	(4)
Private sector and development policy investments	1.2	(1)	1.0	(1)	1.1	(1)
Total	3.0	(4)	2.7	(4)	2.8	(4)

The table can further be compared to the corresponding numerical results for the self-assessment, which can be found in appendix C.

5.1.1.5 Variations in HRBA levels by cooperation sub-instrument

This section contains a set of figures that further breaks down the rules-based estimations onto a sub-instrument level within each cooperation instrument. The figures display bars containing the distribution of rules-based HRBA results for each sub-instrument. Note that the last bar in the figures labelled "Total" shows the average across all sub-instruments for the sake of comparison. Note also that four of the cooperation instruments lack sub-instruments. These instruments have instead been grouped together and are depicted in figure 14 of this section.

First, we look at the cooperation instrument bilateral support, which has three different sub-instruments. The distribution is depicted in figure 11. An interesting observation is that transformative and partially sensitive are well represented in relative terms. The single largest share is transformative for bilateral – sectoral budget support (50%). The category bilateral – bilateral programmes also have a relatively large share of transformative initiatives (40.6%) according the rules based approach. The single largest share of partially sensitive can we found among interventions under the category bilateral – cofinancing programmes (38.5%). It is also noteworthy that the bilateral – bilateral programmes is the only sub-instrument with blind estimates (6.2%). For the sub-instrument as a whole, the most common rules-based estimation is transformative (37.5%), which is closely followed by partially sensitive (32.8%).

Figure 11. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition in bilateral cooperation
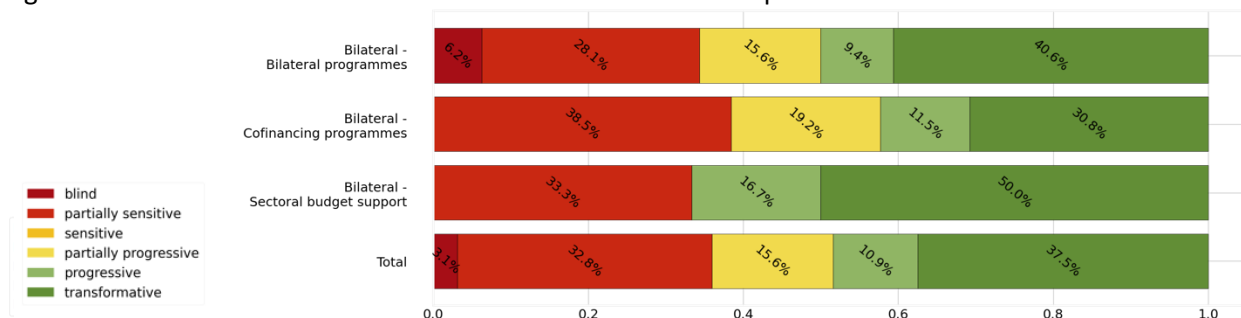
Next up is the sub-instrument CSO and INGO cooperation which is shown in figure 12. For the sub-instrument as a whole, the most common estimation is transformative (55.5%). Additional sub-instruments with large relative shares of transformative predictions are CSO programme-based (76.2%), CSO INGOs (59.5%) and CSO project based (51.6%). Another noteworthy observation is the large shares of partially sensitive (40%) or blind estimations (60%) for CSO core support to UN-related NGOs.

Figure 12. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition in CSO and INGO cooperation
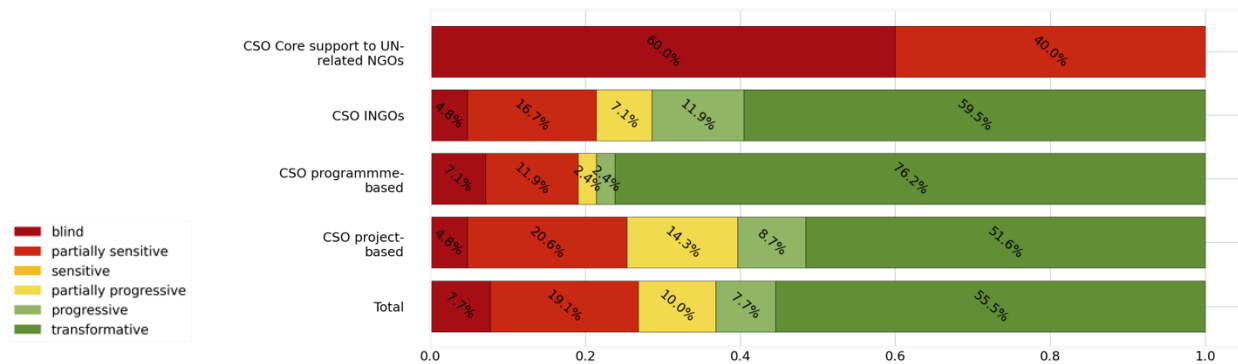
The final instrument with individual sub-instruments is multilateral support, which are displayed in figure 13. On the total level, roughly two-thirds are either transformative (37.6%) or partially sensitive (30.9%). The sub-instrument with the largest share of transformative estimations are multilateral - multi bi project (51.9%). Multilateral – other has a large share (63.6%) of predictions for partially sensitive, and multilateral – thematic has the largest share of blind estimations (10.5%).

Figure 13. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition in multilateral cooperation
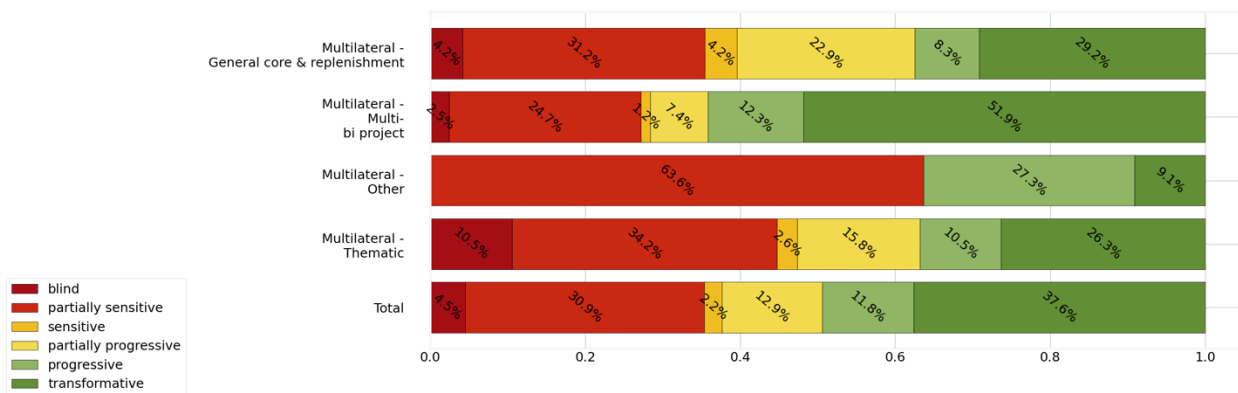
Figure 14 holds the instruments that do not have any sub-instrument levels. Here we see that FI country programmes have a relative large share with close to 3 in 4 (73%) of the documents labelled as transformative. It is also interesting to observe that a majority of the private sector documents are labelled as blind (69.6%) or partially sensitive (23.5%).

Figure 14. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition in other cooperation instruments
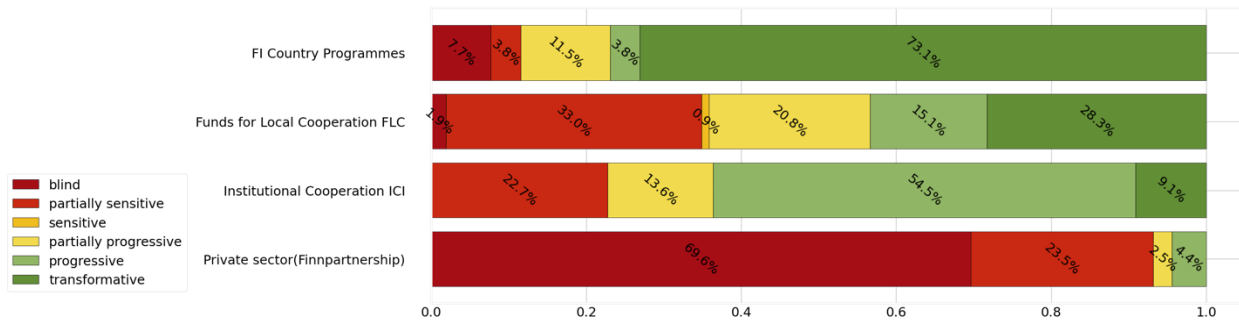
5.1.1.6 Variations in HRBA levels by geography

Figure 15 below shows the rules-based estimation per country and the geographical region as represented in the dataset (n=612). Some countries with few documents have been estimated to have 100% transformative documents. These countries include Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Iraq, Kosovo, Sudan and Ukraine. There are also countries with more cases but still relatively high shares of transformative estimations, such as Bangladesh (75% transformative), Mongolia (75%), Nepal (72%), Myanmar (70%), Afghanistan (64%), West Bank and Gaza Strip (66%), and finally Tanzania (56%). There are also countries that deviate with large blind estimates. These include Vietnam (60% blind), India (50%), Indonesia (55%), Kenya (44%) and Somalia (36%). Note that the largest single category, unspecified developing countries with some 116 documents (19% of all represented countries/regions), has been excluded from figure 15. However, a large share of these documents has been labelled transformative (43%) or partially sensitive (30%).

Figure 15. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition by country
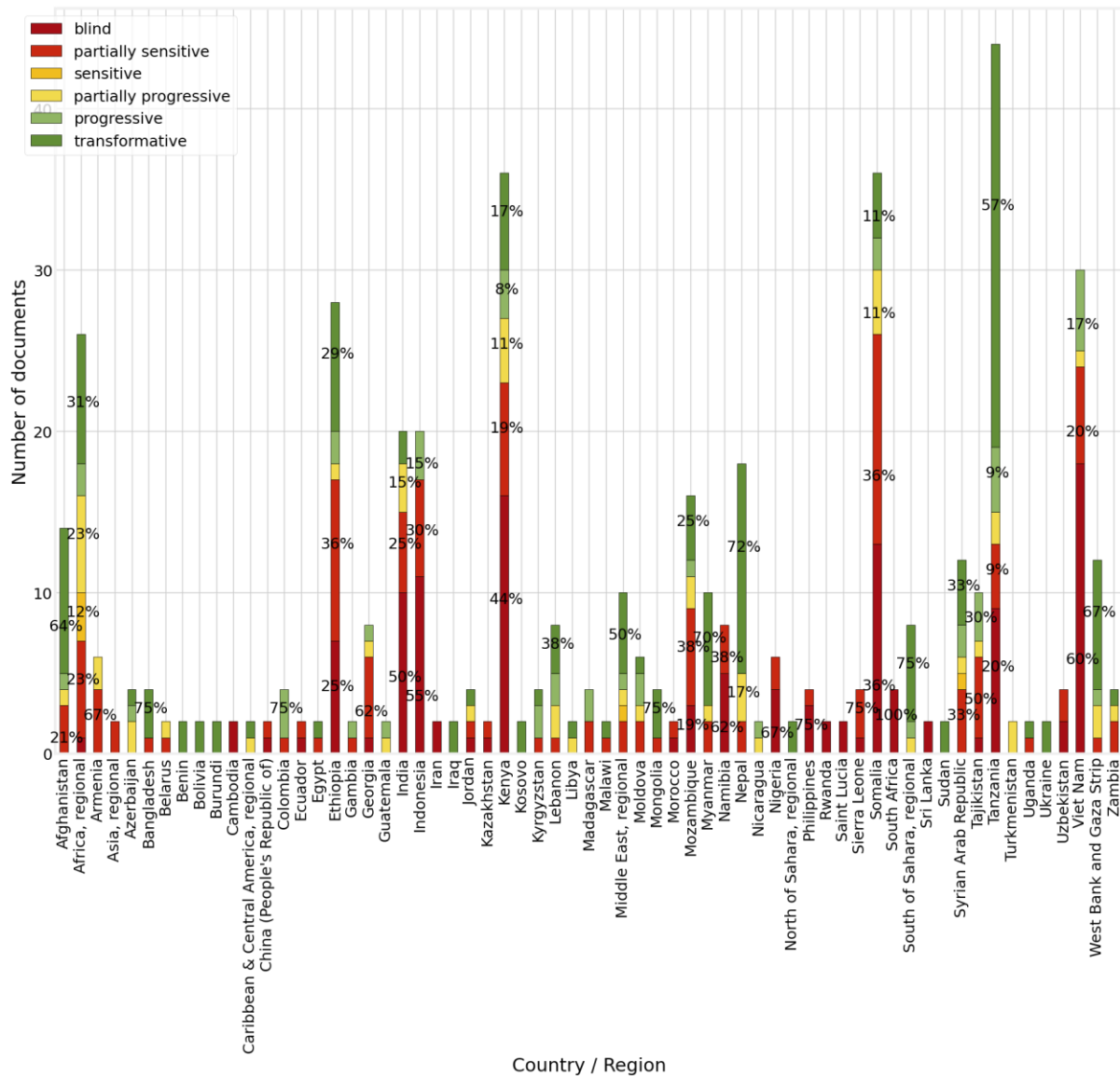
Figure 16 contains the same data as in the previous analysis – countries and regions - but here, it has been grouped into continents and displayed as relative shares within each continent. The absolute majority of interventions seem to be implemented in Africa (246 interventions) and Asia (224). The overall rules-based estimations for the HRBA ambitions levels have similar distributions for these two continents - Africa (30% transformative, 26% partially sensitive, and 27% blind) and Asia (28% transformative, 26% partially sensitive, and 25% blind). Europe is the continent with the largest share of transformative (50%), but the category is only comprised of ten documents.

Figure 16. Rules-based: HRBA levels of ambition by continent
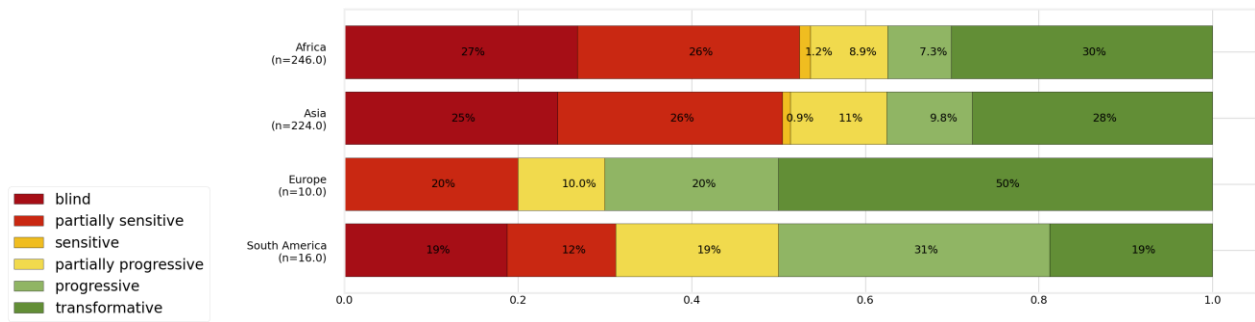
5.1.1.7 Variations in HRBA levels by sector

The next analysis disaggregates the rules-based estimations on the type of sector (n=636). In total, there are 93 unique sectors represented, and a large majority of these have less than ten documents in the dataset. Figure 17 below only displays sectors with ten documents or more. This amounts to 20 sectors that together have 378 documents. The two main sectors are human rights (12.5% of major sector documents) and democratic participation and civil society (10.5%). When assessing the level of ambition, a few things stand out. First, there are three sectors that deviate with a relatively large share of blind estimates: education facilities and training (80%), basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation (43.5%), and women's equality organizations and institutions (43%). On the other side of the spectrum, with large shares of transformative estimates, we find sectors such as basic health care (50%), democratic participation and civil society (55%), and public sector policy and administrative management (60%). Another noteworthy aspect is that the sector human rights has relatively dispersed levels of HRBA ambition: transformative (21%), progressive (10.5%), partially progressive (16.5%), sensitive (4%), partially sensitive (31%), and blind (16.5%)

Figure 17. Rules-based: HRBA levels by sector
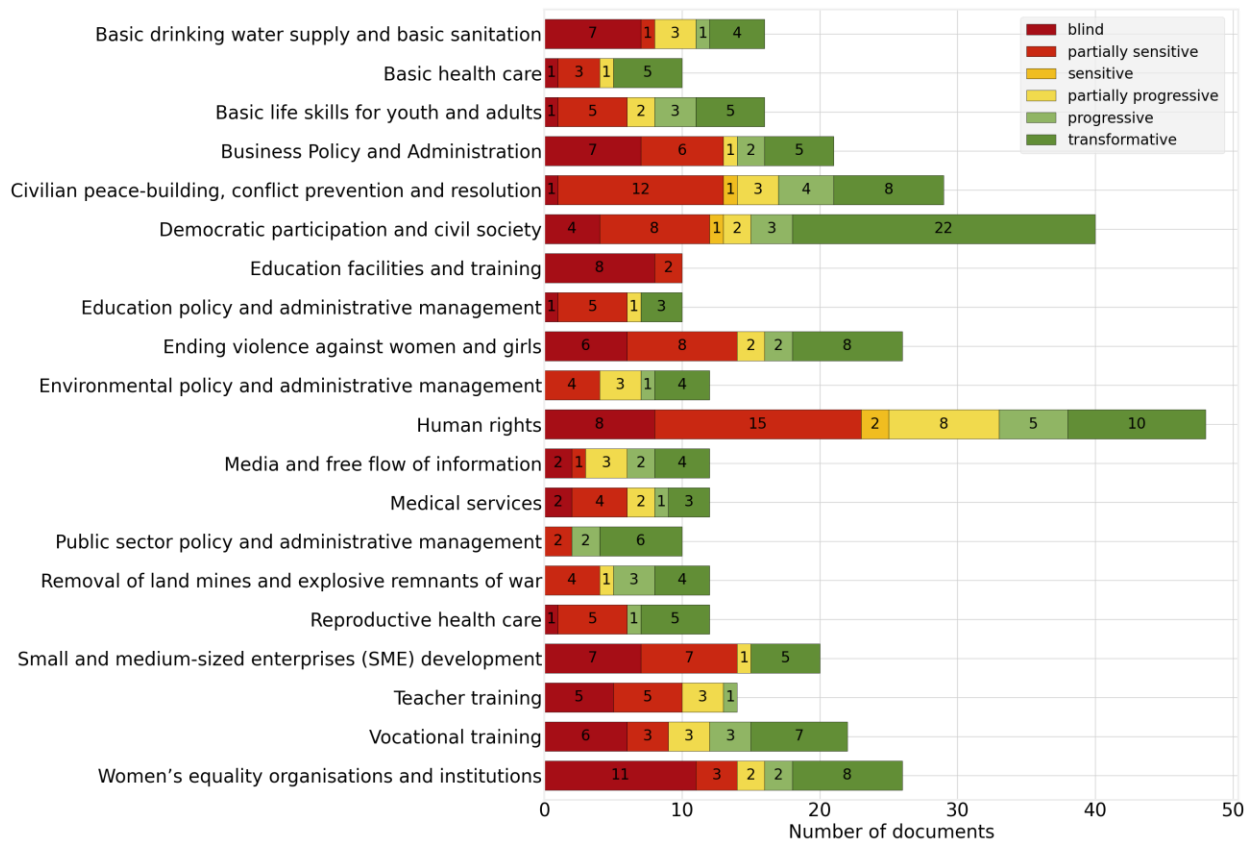
5.1.1.8 Consistency in labelling planning and reporting documents

This analysis assesses the consistency of the rules-based approaches and estimations for any given intervention's planning and reporting documents. In short, the analysis assesses how often the rules-based approach provides the same assessments for both document types. As displayed in figure 18, the analysis is grouped based on the main cooperation instruments and document types. For all documents, the share is close to 57%. This means to the fact that the rules-based approach gives the same assessment of any given intervention roughly 6 out of 10 times (56.6%). Another noteworthy result is the relatively low result for institutional cooperation, which has a share of 27.3%.

Figure 18. Consistency in HRBA levels between plans and reports

Figure 18 shows a horizontal bar chart with the x-axis labeled "Percent match" ranging from 0 to 80:
- Bilateral support: 43.8%
- CSO and INGO cooperation: 50.0%
- Country programmes: 53.8%
- Funds for Local Cooperation: 45.3%
- Institutional cooperation: 27.3%
- Multilateral support: 42.7%
- Private sector and development policy investments: 89.2%
- Total: 56.6%
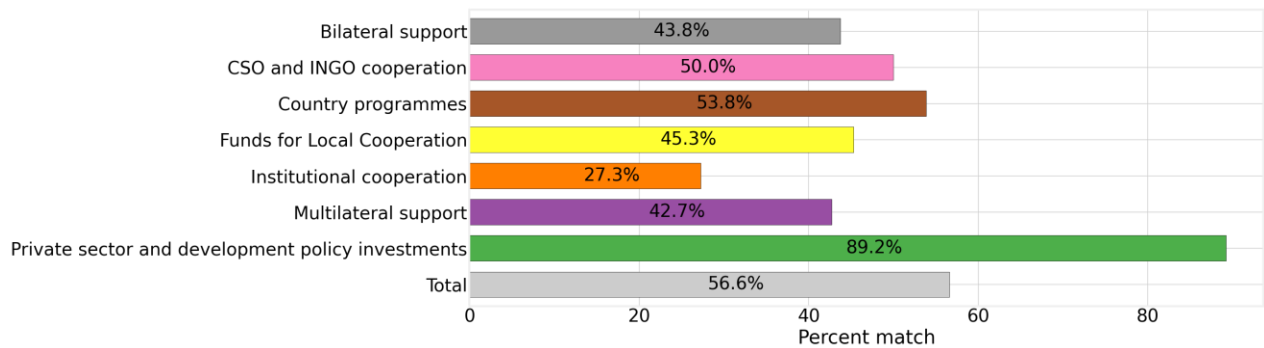
5.1.2 Self-assessment matching for rules-based approach

In this sub-section, the results from the rules-based approach are matched against MFA's previous self-assessments in an attempt to analyse the degree of compliance between the two.

Figure 19 shows the degree of overlap between the rules-based approach and the self-assessments relating to estimations of HRBA-level of ambitions. Note that the total number of assessed documents, 772[11], is smaller than the full sample of 820. This is because some self-assessments were missing from the dataset. The data in this figure is further disaggregated based on document type (first two pie charts) but also shows the average across all documents (last pie chart). Meanwhile, figure 20 shows the data per main cooperation instruments. When assessing all documents, the rules-based approach matches planning documents 13.2% and reporting documents 14.8% of the self-assessments. The highest overlap appears for reporting documents for bilateral support (21.9%) and the cooperation instruments CSO and INGO cooperation (21.3%). The type of cooperation instrument with the lowest comparative match is the private sector and development policy investments (2% for both types of documents).

Figure 19. Rules-based: Share of HRBA levels matching self-assessment by document type

Three donut charts:
- Plan (n=386): Matches 13.2%, No matches 86.8%
- Report (n=386): Matches 14.8%, No matches 85.2%
- Total (n=772): Matches 14.0%, No matches 86.0%

Legend: Green = Matches, Red = No matches

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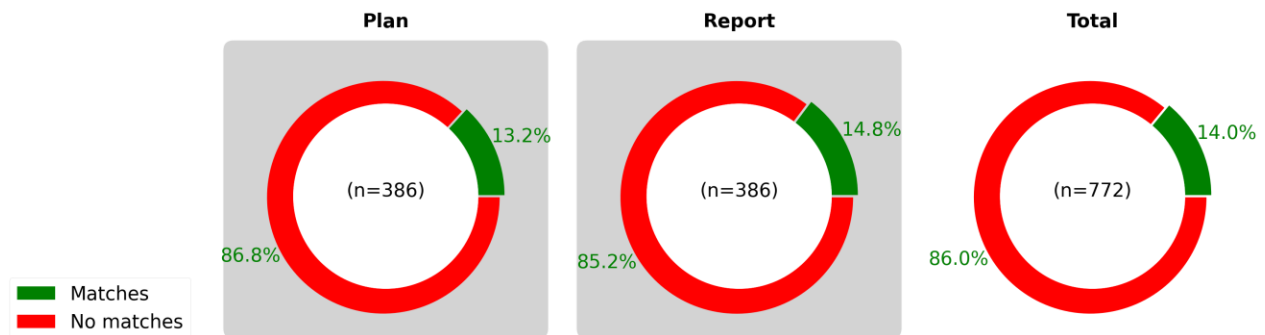
[11] Note that this assessment, based on instructions from MFA, has merge the category partially sensitive into the blind category, and the partially progressive into the sensitive category.

Figure 20. Rules-based: Share of HRBA levels matching self-assessment by cooperation instrument and document type
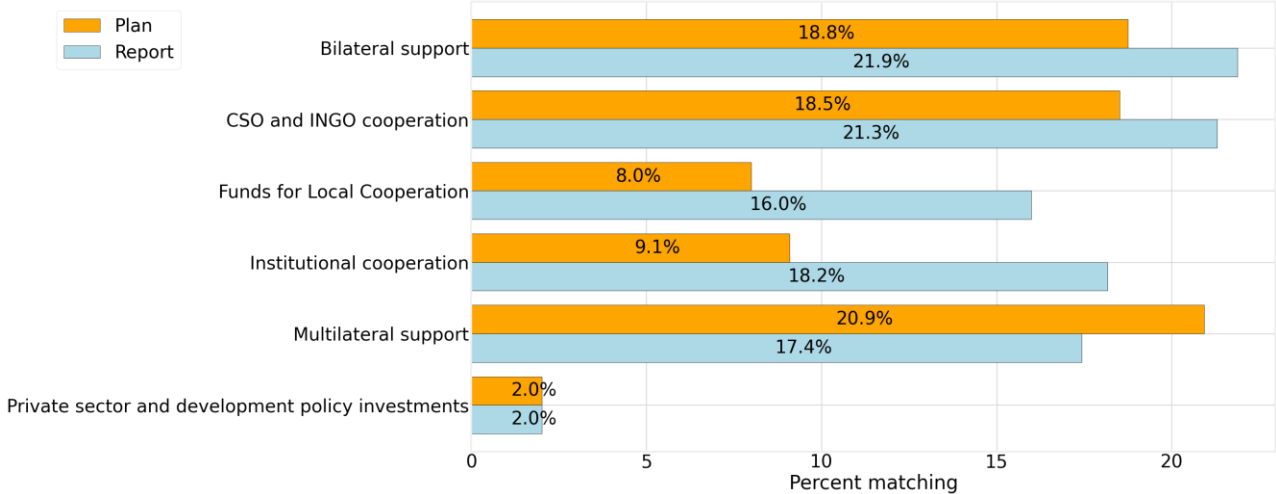
5.2 Machine learning approach

In this section, the machine learning model generated estimations for HRBA ambitions level are presented. The analysis will follow the same disposition as the section for the rules-based approach above. However, since the used language model is trained only in English, all Finnish documents have been excluded from the analysis. The total dataset assessed by the machine learning approach is thus 624 documents.

5.2.1 Machine learning HRBA levels of ambition

When applying the machine learning approach, documents were classified into one of four data labels ranging from blind, sensitive, progressive, to transformative. The most common predicted label was sensitive, which was given to 218 out of the 624 documents (34.9%). The second most common estimation was progressive, with 206 cases (33%). 183 (29.3%) of the documents were labelled as transformative, while blind made up the remaining 17 (2.7%) of the documents. These relative shares thus represent the distribution across all documents. To further understand these results, looking at the distributions for specific segments is useful.

Figure 21. Machine learning: HRBA levels of ambition
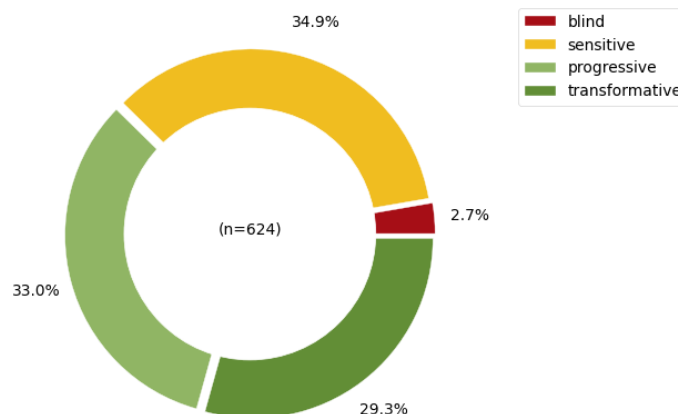
5.2.1.1 Variations in HRBA levels by document types

Figure 22 depicts the assessments from the machine learning approach concerning the HRBA level of ambition in relation to the type of documents, i.e. planning or reporting documents (n=624). Based on these assessments, there seems to be a higher representation of transformative documents among planning documents (110/35.5%) compared to reporting documents 73 (23.2%). The share of sensitive documents is estimated to be evenly distributed in both document types: 35.8% of the planning and 34.1% of the reporting documents are estimated to be sensitive. The share of blind documents is relatively small for both document types, but in relative terms planning documents stand out, with only four documents being

labelled as blind (1.3%), while the reporting documents have 13 (4.1%) blind documents. Note also that the number of report documents is slightly higher than planning documents, and the machine learning approach only assessed English documents. This is because some interventions use different language in their planning and reporting documents.

Figure 22. Machine learning: HRBA levels of ambition by type of document
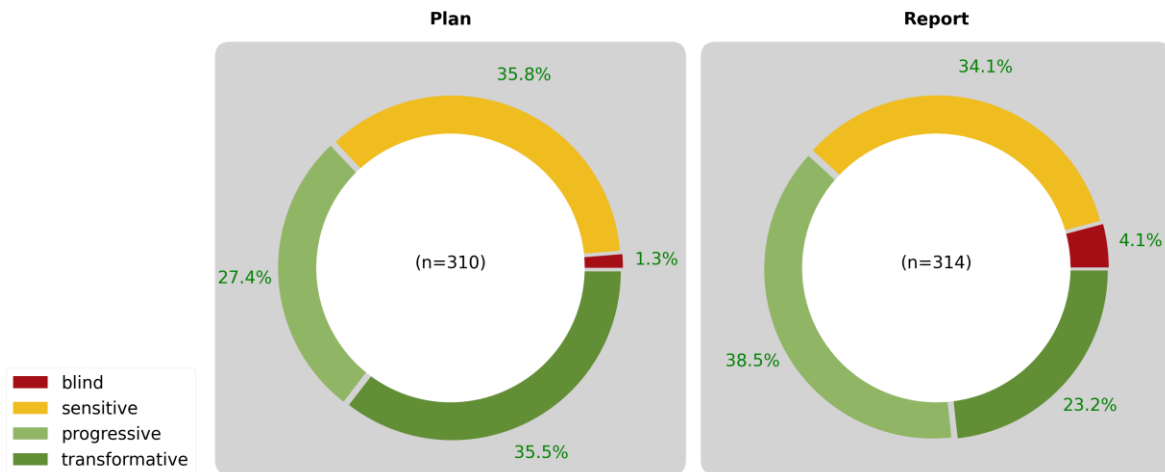
5.1.2.3 Variations in HRBA levels by cooperation instrument

A key assessment area is how the HRBA ambition level is distributed over the main instruments (n=624). Figure 23 below depicts the machine learning estimate by cooperation instrument. A few interesting aspects emerge when looking at the various ambitions levels from top to bottom. The most common instrument among the transformative estimates is multilateral support, with 70 (38%) documents. The second most common instrument, with just over one-fourth of the transformative estimations, is CSO and INGO cooperation (49 documents/27%).

There is a similar pattern for the progressive estimations where multilateral support with (67 documents/33%) documents and CSO and INGO cooperation (59/29%) deviates with more documents estimated progressive than for the other instruments. Moreover, for sensitive labels, CSO and INGO cooperation is the single largest instrument, with 80 documents (37%) assessed as sensitive by the machine learning approach. Finally, for the blind category, almost half (47% or eight documents) belong to multilateral support.

Figure 23. Machine learning: HRBA levels of ambition by cooperation instrument
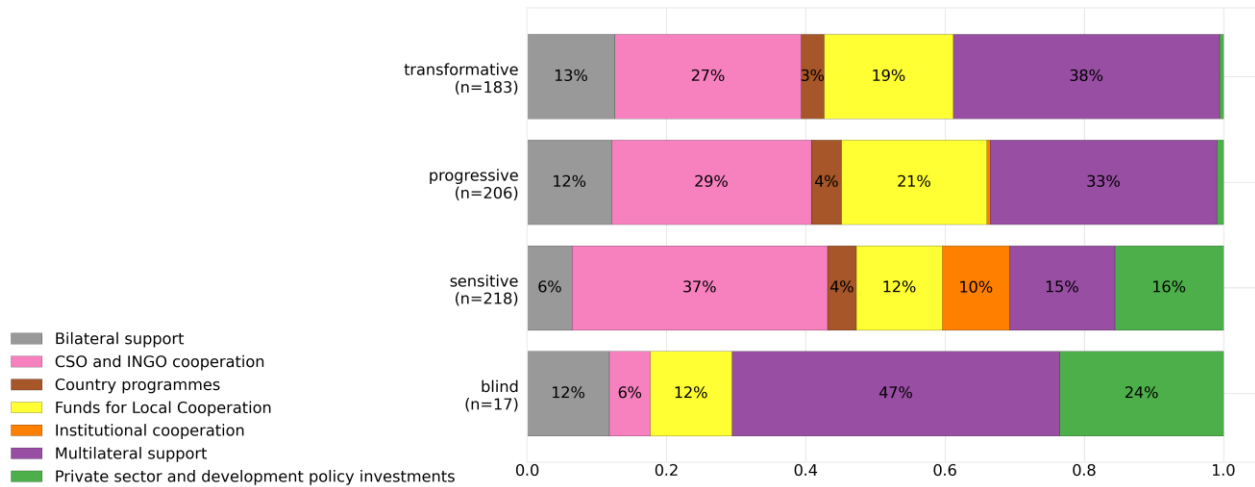
We now look at the machine learning assessments regarding HRBA ambitions levels in the planning documents. The cooperation instruments differ greatly in the number of documents: from 94 documents for CSO and INGO cooperation to 11 documents for country programmes and institutional cooperation, respectively. The largest shares of assessments were labelled sensitive and can be found among the cooperation instruments private sector and development policy investments (95%) and Institutional cooperation (91%). However, these two cooperation instruments are relatively small in terms of the number of documents. It is furthermore noteworthy that rather few documents of the instruments bilateral support (6.2%) and multilateral support (2.2%) have been assessed as blind.

Figure 24. Machine learning: HRBA levels of ambition in plans by cooperation instrument
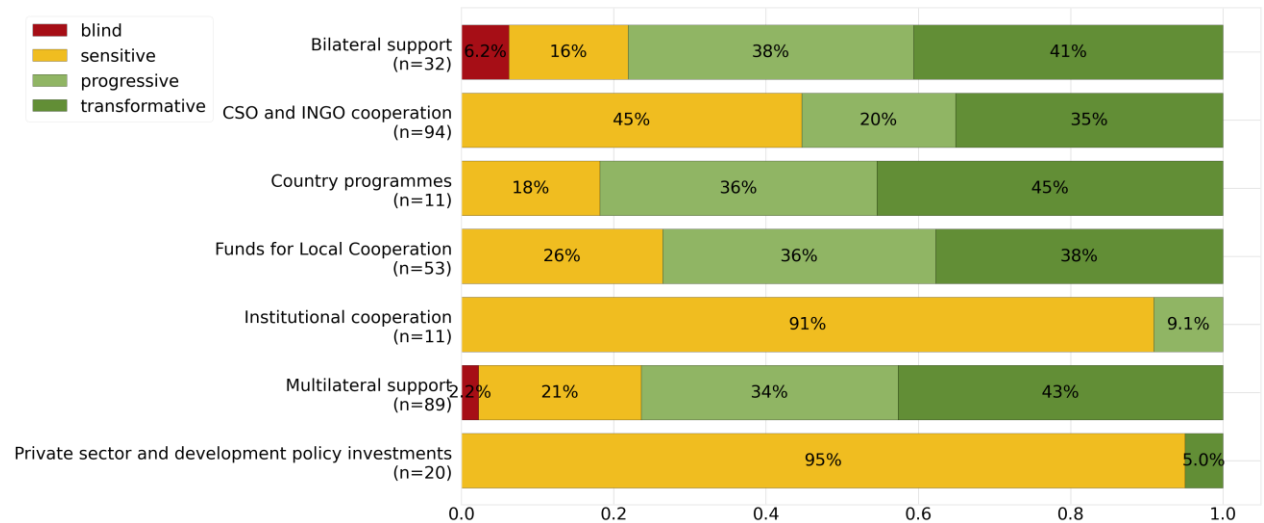
Next, figure 25 shows the same analysis for the reporting documents, i.e. the analysis is a mirror of the last assessment (that focused on planning documents). Once again, institutional cooperation deviates; this time, 100% of the reporting documents are estimated as sensitive. An interesting observation is the relatively high share of blind estimates among the private sector and development policy investments' reports (19%) compared to the planning documents (0%).

Figure 25. Machine learning: HRBA levels of ambition in reports by cooperation instrument
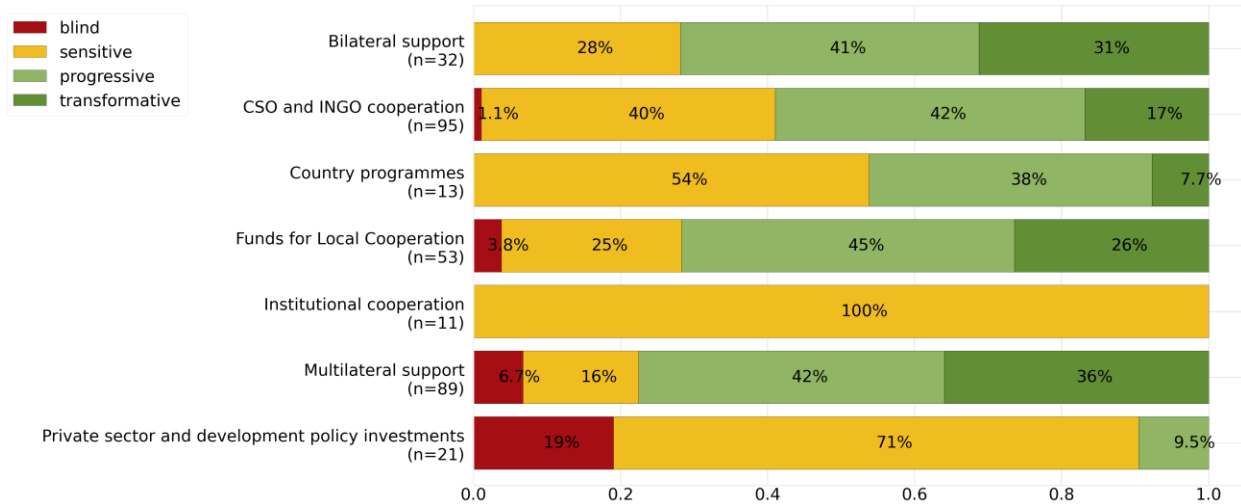
5.1.2.4 Means and modes of HRBA levels by cooperation instrument and document type

The results can be further broken down numerically by cooperation instrument and document type. We present these results in the table below using the summary statistics mean and mode. To derive these statistics, we first converted the labels into numbers from 1 to 4, where 1=blind, 2=sensitive, 3=progressive and 4=transformative. Based on this conversion, the mean and mode of the labels could thus be calculated. Apart from showing these summary statistics for each cooperation instrument and document type, the last two columns show the summary statistics for all cooperation instruments and both document types. Finally, the lower right-hand cells show the summary statistics averaged over all document types and cooperation instruments.

From table 2 we see quite a large variation in the results. For example, looking at the bottom line, we see that the mean for both document types and the entire sample lies close to progressive, while the mode is closer to sensitive for planning documents and progressive for reporting documents. Looking at the results by specific cooperation instruments, we see more variation in the skewness, with some cooperation instruments having means larger than the modes and vice versa. Note that for the country programmes cooperation instrument, the mode was tied between sensitive and progressive (2 and 3).

Table 2. Means and modes of HRBA levels by cooperation instrument and document type

	Plan		Report		Total	
	mean	mode	mean	mode	mean	mode
Bilateral support	3.1	(4)	3.0	(3)	3.1	(3)
CSO and INGO cooperation	2.9	(2)	2.7	(3)	2.8	(2)
Country programmes	3.3	(4)	2.5	(2)	2.9	(2, 3)
Funds for Local Cooperation	3.1	(4)	2.9	(3)	3.0	(3)
Institutional cooperation	2.1	(2)	2.0	(2)	2.0	(2)
Multilateral support	3.2	(4)	3.1	(3)	3.1	(4)
Private sector and development policy investments	2.1	(2)	1.9	(2)	2.0	(2)
Total	3.0	(2)	2.8	(3)	2.9	(2)

The table can further be compared to the corresponding numerical results for the self-assessment, which is depicted in appendix C.

5.1.2.5 Variations in HRBA levels by sub-instrument

The next breakdown is a continuation or development of the assessment of cooperation instruments. In this instance, it is the sub-instruments that are analysed and displayed. In the dataset for the machine learning approach, three cooperation instruments have sub-instruments: bilateral support, CSO and INGOs, and multilateral support. All these are separately presented in the next three graphs. The remaining cooperation instruments (without sub-instruments) are aggregated in a final figure at the end of this section.

The cooperation instrument bilateral support is comprised of 3 sub-instruments, displayed in figure 26. Overall, there is a fairly even distribution of the HRBA ambitions levels: 35.9% transformative, 39.1% progressive, 21.9% sensitive and the final 3.1% are deemed to be HRBA blind. In terms of the individual sub-instruments the bilateral – cofinancing programmes stand out with a large share of transformative interventions (46.2%). Note also that bilateral – bilateral programmes is the only category with blind estimates (6.2%).

Figure 26. Machine learning: HRBA levels of ambition in bilateral cooperation
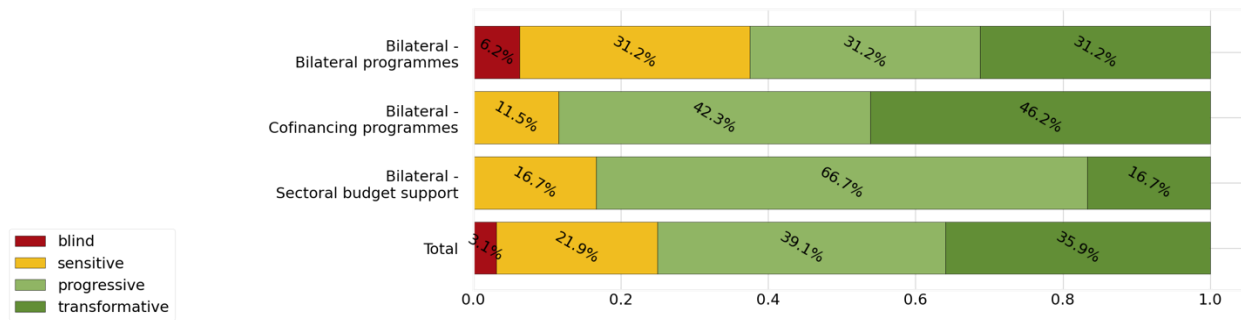
Next, figure 27 shows the three sub-instruments that are sorted under the cooperation instrument CSO and INGO. Overall, the most common estimation is sensitive (42.3%), followed by progressive (31.2%), transformative (25.9%), and blind (only 0.5%). The sub-instrument CSO INGOs has transformative as the largest share (57.5%), whereas the sub-instrument CSO project-based has a relatively small share of transformative (10.3%).

Figure 27. Machine learning: HRBA levels for ambition in CSO and INGO cooperation
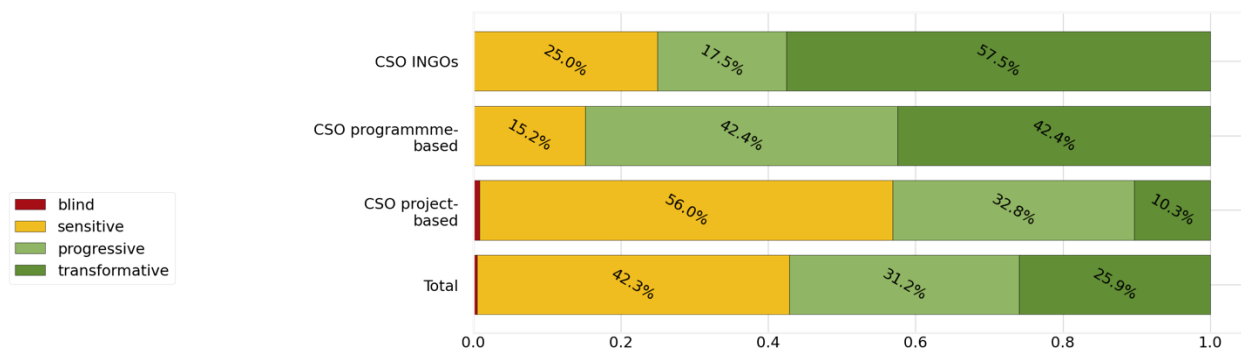
Figure 28 depicts the cooperation instrument multilateral support, which has 4 sub-instruments. In total, 39.3% have been assessed to be transformative by the machine learning approach, 37.6% progressive, 18.5% sensitive and 4.5% blind. Multilateral – other (54.5%) and multilateral – general core & replenishment (47.9%) are the two sub-instruments with largest shares of transformative predictions. On the other side of the spectrum multilateral – thematic can be found with the single largest share of blind estimations (10.5%).

Figure 28. Machine learning: HRBA levels of ambition in multilateral cooperation
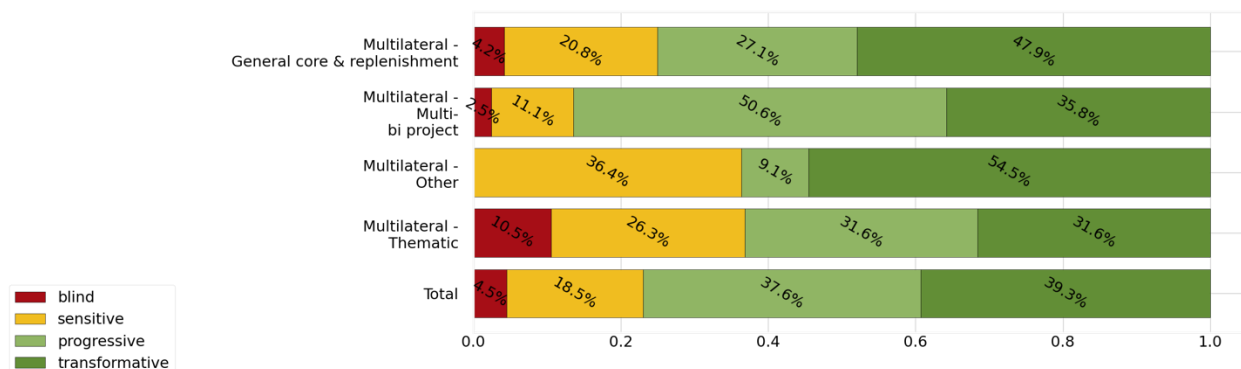
Finally, figure 29 shows the machine learning assessments for all cooperation instruments without sub-instruments. The two largest individual shares among the cooperation instruments are sensitive estimations and can be found among documents in institutional cooperation ICI (95.5% sensitive) and private sector (82.9%).

Figure 29. Machine learning: HRBA levels of ambition in other cooperation instruments
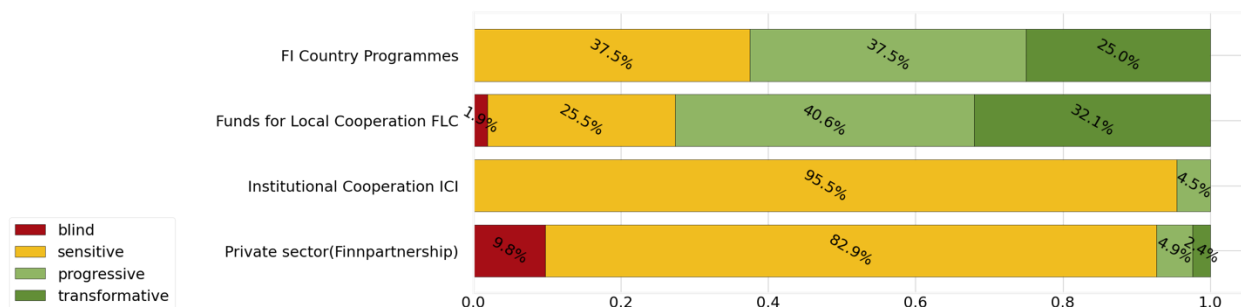
5.1.2.6 HRBA levels by country

There are 467 documents with country labels in the machine learning dataset. However, the single largest value is an aggregated category for unspecified developing countries with 109 documents (23%) – note that this is not included in figure 30. Notably, the machine learning approach concluded that just over half (52%) of these are transformative. This leaves 358 other documents that is distributed among countries and regions in accordance with the figure 30 below.

Countries and regions with a high relative share of transformative assessments include West bank and the Gaza Strip (8 documents/80% transformative), Moldova (4/ 66%), Afghanistan (8 documents/ 57%), Azerbaijan (2/ 50%) and Syria (6/ 50%). Countries with a high relative share of progressive assessments are Lebanon (6 documents/75% progressive), Tanzania (19 documents/ 53%) and Mozambique (7/ 50%). Finally, countries with higher shares of sensitive estimations from the machine learning approach are Indonesia (9 documents/ 100% sensitive), Kyrgyzstan (4/ 100%), Zambia (3/ 75%), Vietnam (9/ 75%), Nepal (11/ 61%) and Somalia (11/ 52%).

Figure 30. Machine learning: HRBA levels of ambition by country
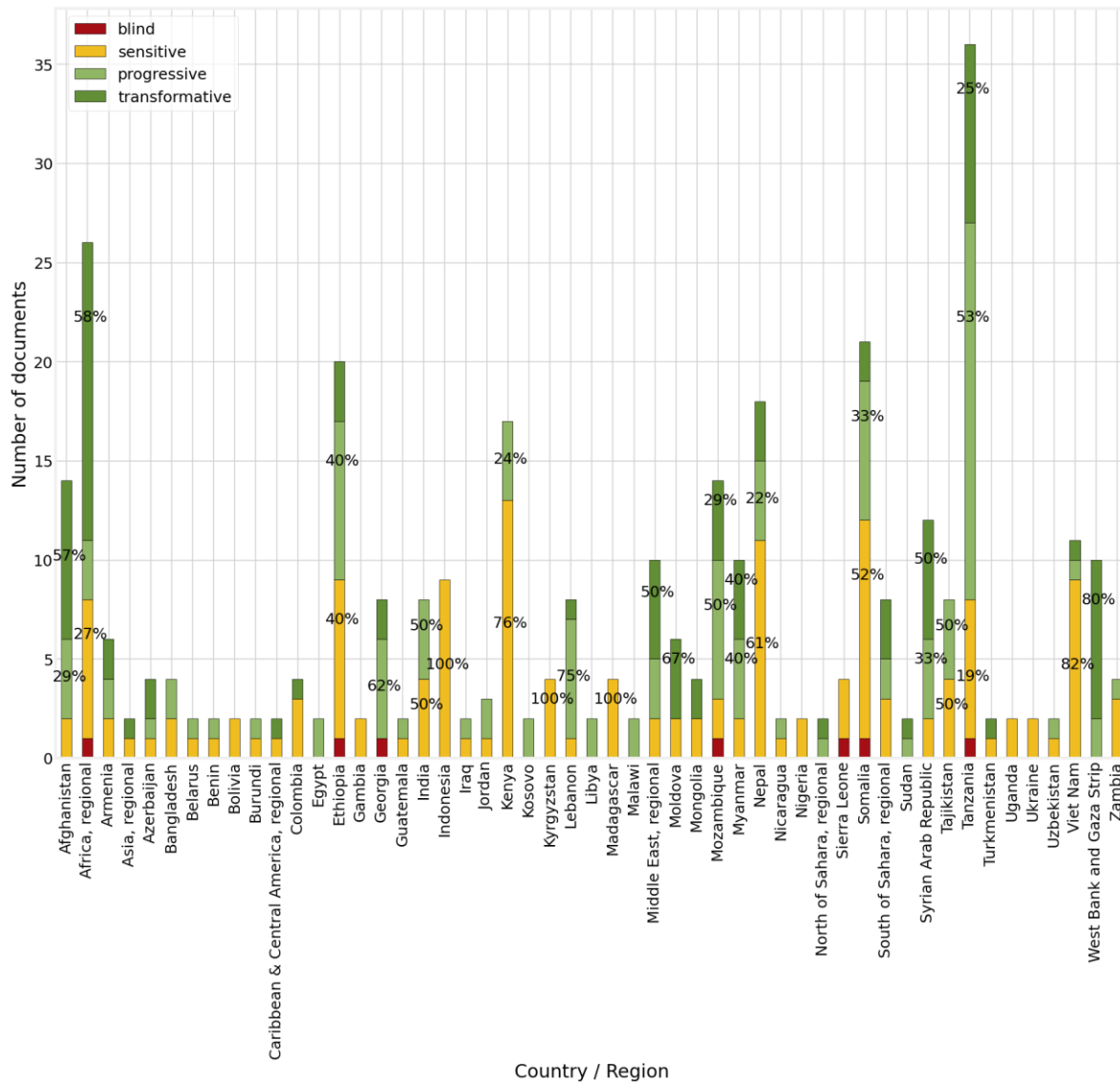
Figure 31 holds the same data as in the last assessment (i.e. countries). In this case, the data has been sorted as continents, and the HRBA ambitions levels are displayed as relative shares within each continent. The absolute majority of interventions are implemented in Africa (174 interventions) and Asia (161). The overall machine learning assessment for the HRBA ambitions levels has similar distributions for these two continents - Africa (22% transformative, 35% progressive, 40% sensitive and 3.4% blind) and Asia (29% transformative, 32% progressive, 39% sensitive and 0.6% blind.

Figure 31. Machine learning: HRBA levels for ambition by continent

Africa (n=174.0)	3.4% / 40%	35%	22%
Asia (n=161.0)	0.6% / 39%	32%	29%
Europe (n=10.0)	40%	20%	40%
South America (n=12.0)	67%	17%	17%

Legend: blind, sensitive, progressive, transformative
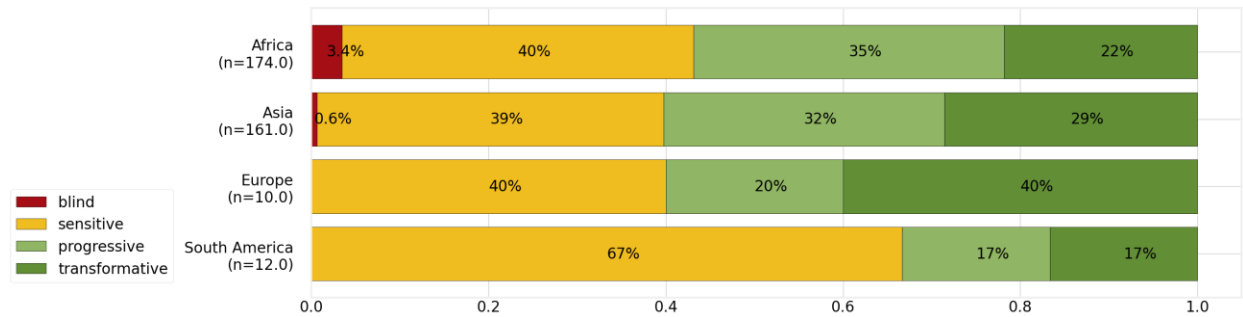
5.1.2.7 HRBA levels by sector

The next analysis (figure 32) disaggregates the machine learning assessments on the type of sector (n=491). In total, there are 84 unique sectors represented, and a large majority of these have less than ten documents in the dataset. The figure below only displays sectors with ten documents or more. This amounts to 16 sectors that together have 262 documents.

From a HRBA ambitions perspective, four sectors stand out with a relatively high degree of transformative labels. These include small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development (8 documents/61,5% transformative), civilian peace-building conflict prevention and resolution (16/55%), as well as democratic participation and civil society (15/45%). Sectors with a large share of progressive estimations are basic life skills for youth and adults (8 documents/57% progressive), ending violence against women and girls (10/52%), women's equality organisations and institutions (8/50%) as well as medical services (5/50%). When checking for larger deviations with sensitive estimations, vocational training (9 documents/64% sensitive) and human rights (16/41%) stand out.

Figure 32. Machine learning: HRBA levels of ambition by sectors
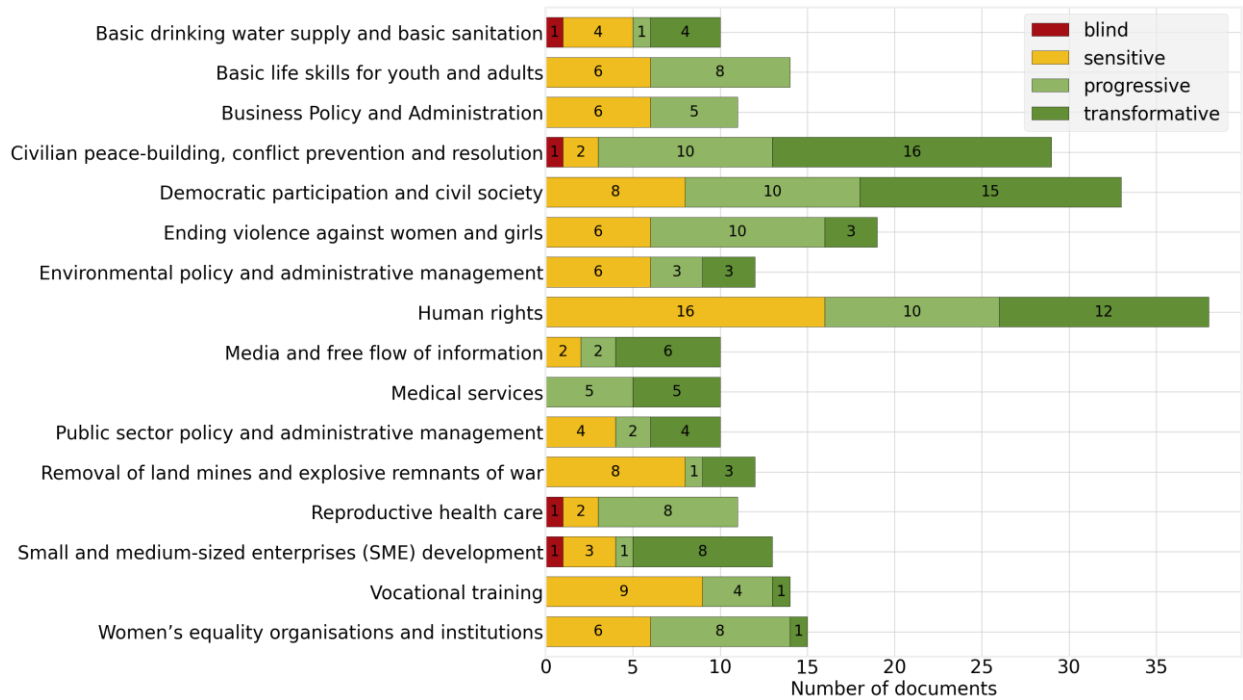
5.1.2.8 Consistency in labelling planning and reporting documents

This analysis sets out the consistency of the machine learning approach and its assessments of the planning and reporting documents. In other words, the analysis assesses how often the machine learning approach gives the same assessment to both documents of an intervention. In aggregation, the approach gives the same assessment to both documents for any given intervention in roughly 60% of the cases. Two instruments with the highest consistencies are institutional cooperation (90.9%) and private sector and development policy investment (81.2%). On the other side of the spectrum, there are instruments such as country programmes (45.5%) and bilateral support (53.1%) have the lowest consistencies.

Figure 33. Machine learning: Consistency in HRBA levels between plans and reports by cooperation instrument
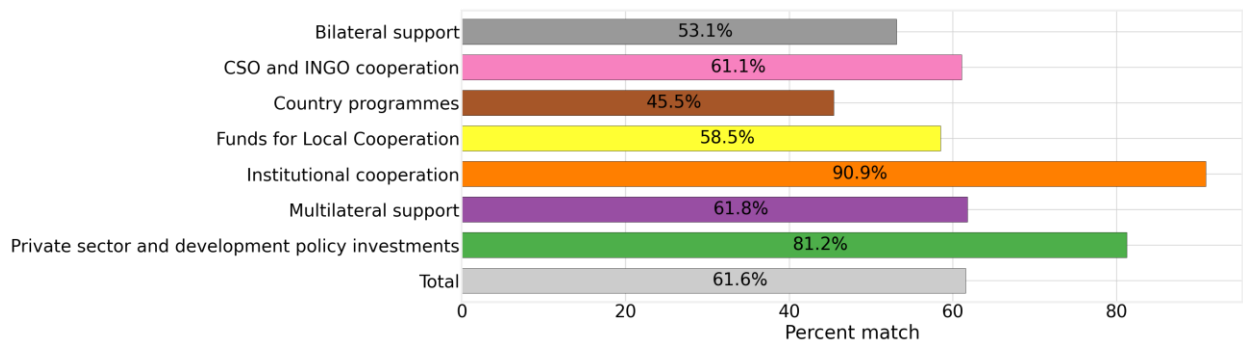
5.2.2 Self-assessment matching for machine learning approach

This sub-section contains a similar assessment as spelt out for the rules-based approach. In short, generated assessments from the machine learning approach are matched against the self-assessments to analyse the degree of compliance between the two.

Figure 34 shows the degree of overlap between the machine learning approach and the self-assessments relating to estimations of HRBA ambitions level in the English documents. The figure is furthermore grouped based on the main instruments and document type. Looking at the full sample, we have 582 potential matches. The machine learning approach entails roughly 43.5% for both planning (43.8%) and reporting documents (43.2%). Note that some self-assessments were missing, which implies that this number is smaller than the total number of English documents (624). The first figure (34) is grouped based on document type, and the second figure (35) shows the data per main cooperation instruments. Deviating patterns are the large shares of matches for the instruments of institutional cooperation (90.9% for planning and 100% for reporting documents) and private sector and development policy investments (94.4% and 68.4%). Areas that perform poorer include both document types for funds for local cooperation (30% for planning and 34% for reporting documents), as well as reporting documents for multilateral support (31.4%).

Figure 34. Machine learning: Share of HRBA levels matching self-assessment by document type
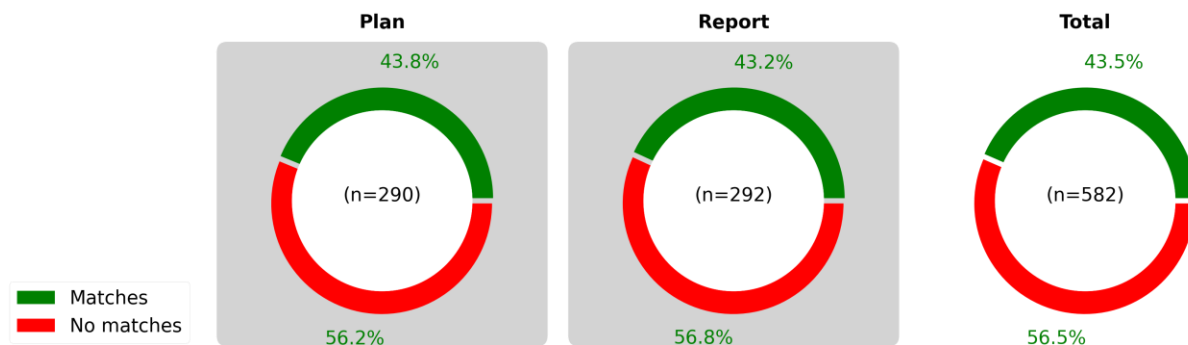
Figure 35. Machine learning: Share of HRBA levels matching self-assessment by cooperation instrument and document type
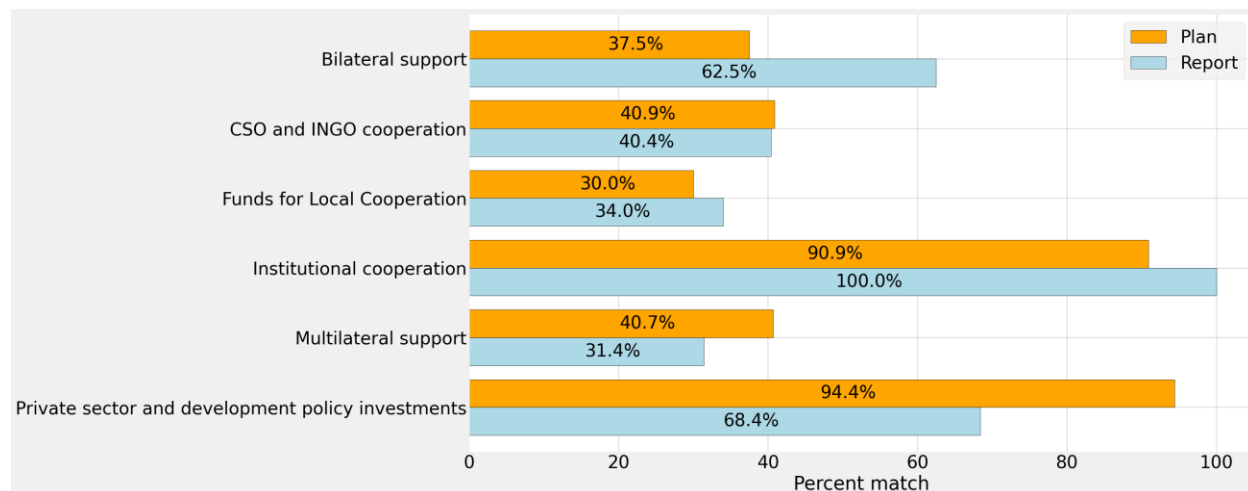
5.3 Content-based approach

The final findings section holds the results from the content-based analysis. This data comes from a process where the documents have been probed and analysed with NLP techniques to extract what is often referred to as noun chunks[12] - nouns and the adjacent describing words. The noun chunks were extracted from sentences containing the phrase "human right(s)" and should thus be interpreted as content which often comes up when human rights are mentioned. Further details for this process are described above under the analytical approach and content analysis section.

5.3.1 Common nouns in reference to human rights in English corpus

Figure 36 displays the twenty most common noun chunks in order of occurrence. The most common noun turns out to be "violation" (671). The interpretation is thus that when the documents talk about human rights, they most often refer to human rights violations. Two other common nouns are "defender" and "mechanism", which occur 491 and 480 times, respectively and is thus clearly of importance. As may be expected, there is also much talk about "right(s)" in relation to human rights. Other less obvious nouns at the top 20 are woman (367), accountability (297), discrimination (225), protection (340), and conflict (201).

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[12] Noun chunks are "base noun phrases" – flat phrases that have a noun as their head. You can think of noun chunks as a noun plus the words describing the noun – for example, "the lavish green grass" or "the world's largest tech fund". https://spacy.io

Figure 36. Top 20 nouns in reference to Human rights in all English documents
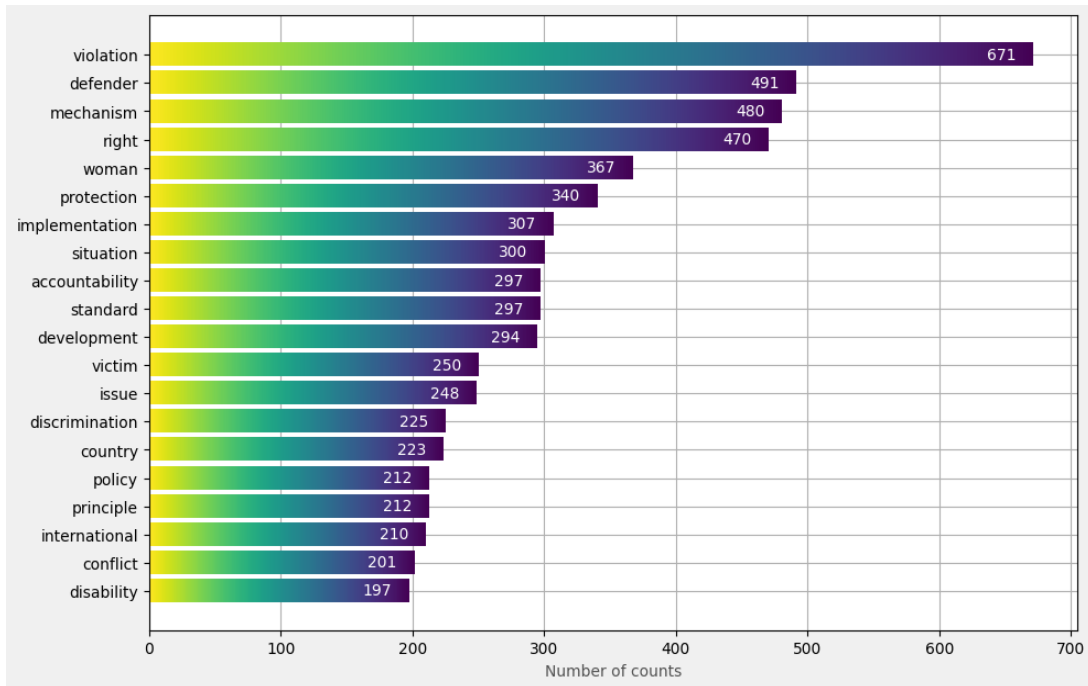
Next, in figure 37, a word cloud is used to zoom out and include additional words that are still frequently used in the relevant documents. Here the size of the word in the visualisation corresponds with the word frequency in the "human right(s)" sentences of the documents. A few of these noun chunks could perhaps be expected to be used more frequently and thus be displayed larger. For instance, nouns such as democracy, indigenous people, justice, freedom, sustainable development, gender and peace.

Figure 37. Common nouns in reference to human rights in all documents

5.3.2 Common nouns in reference to human rights in English documents with low HRBA ambitions

This final section focuses on finding common nouns (de facto) in English documents categorized as blind or partially sensitive in either the rules-based or machine learning approaches. This analysis aims to uncover what type of language the documents with low HRBA ambitions use concerning concepts of key importance, in this case, human rights. For this purpose, a noun chunk has been extracted. The figure below (38) holds the top 20 nouns in the described documents.

The top noun in the context of human rights in these documents is training (1180 references). An interesting observation is that women is at the top in both assessments: 367 in all documents and 882 in documents with low HRBA ambitions level. Other nouns that could be argued to have a clear tie to human rights in these documents are partners (739), people (497), participants (405) and youth (398).

Figure 38. Top 20 nouns in reference to human rights in English documents with low HRBA ambitions
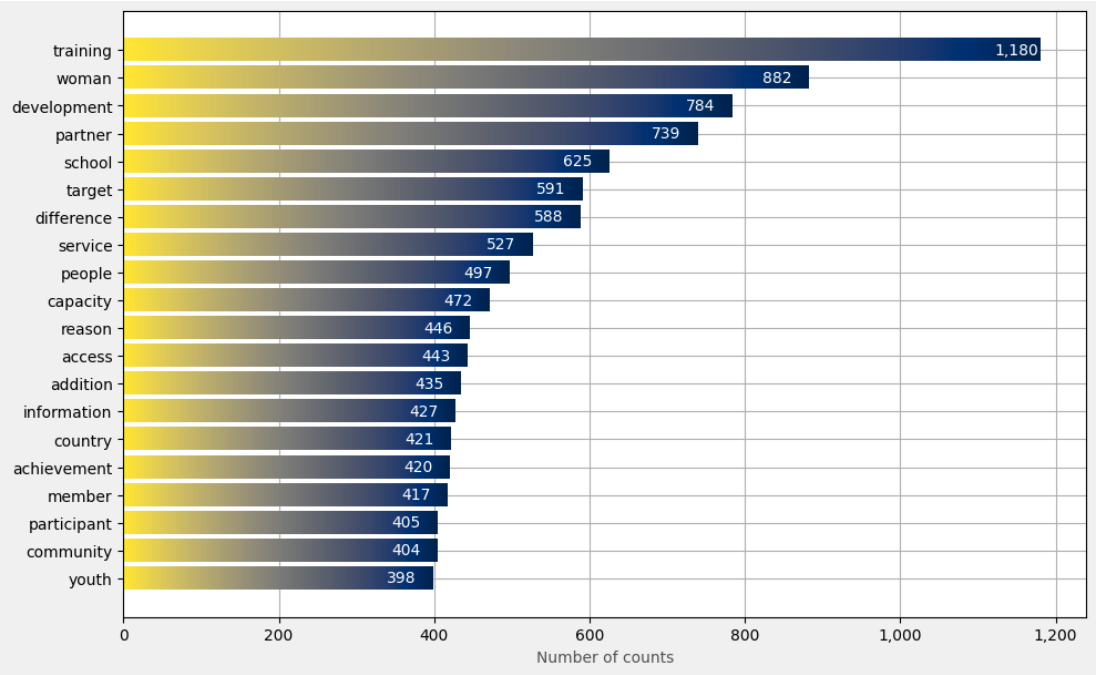
The final word cloud depicts all noun chunks found in this subset of documents in order of frequency. Interesting findings here include the usage of words such as beneficiaries, youth, difference, progress and gender equality.

Figure 39. Common nouns in reference to human rights in English documents with low HRBA ambitions

6. Concluding remarks

In this consultancy, a systematic document review was conducted with the objective of aiding a larger evaluation that is set to provide information and recommendations for how Finnish development cooperation can optimize the implementation of HRBA in supported interventions. The approaches designed to facilitate this process have used a range of data science techniques and NLP methods in order to conduct the document review more efficiently. The objective of this effort is to improve the speed and consistency of the process. Engaging with novel approaches like these often forces us to deal with uncertainty. Many factors were unclear at the outset, including the availability and quality of the documentation and the analytical power in the selected and later deployed approaches. This required a flexible approach that allowed for collaboration and adjustments in the overall design of the consultancy. Some challenges have emerged during the implementation of the assignment. An initial strategy that aimed to parse context-specific content (e.g. risk- and results-related content) had to be abandoned due to too large variation in document structure and in actual content. The establishment of the analytical framework also proved to be more complex than expected and needed more iterations than originally planned.

The documents that have been processed include 820 planning and reporting documents that originates from a wide range of development actors in more than 60 countries and regions across the globe. In total, three specific analytical approaches were designed and deployed during the consultancy. Two with the purpose of classifying HRBA content in the relevant documentation, and a third to probe adjacent language to selected terms of particular value. The initial approach focused on the development of a relatively straightforward rules-based approach that made use of a tailored analytical framework for how to classify HRBA ambition levels. The second approach relied on a pre-trained machine learning model to solve the classification. The final approach aimed to probe the documents for part-of-speech-specific content (nouns) from text excerpts related to HRBA and count occurrences of targeted words/concepts. All three processes have included several iterations of testing and amendments to boost performance.

Furthermore, the rules-based and machine learning approaches have been compared to available self-assessments of the interventions' HRBA ambitions levels that MFA had previously carried out. When comparing the rules-based approach assessments with the self-assessments, it matched 14% in total (13.2% for planning- and 14.8% for reporting documents). The machine learning approach used pre-selected text excerpts typical for each specific HRBA ambition level to perform its assessment. The machine learning approach processed only English documents (in total, 624), which were then compared with the mentioned self-assessments. This resulted in a match score just above 43% (43.8% for planning and 43.2% for reporting documents).

This report and presented results helped to shed light and give a fair overview of the above-stated evaluation questions with bearing on how and to what extent the funded interventions adhere to the progressive scale for HRBA ambitions level in supported interventions. The results from all three approaches have been disaggregated and visualised on available statistical variables and grouped on newly generated statistical variables. These findings are deemed to help guide the evaluation team in the initial phase of the larger evaluation. Deviating patterns

can, for instance, be tracked to assess the validity of the generated estimations. Findings of more general nature can be used to reinforce pending assessments. To this effect, an Excel-based tool has been developed to facilitate the evaluation team's pending queries to the established database. The tool has been designed for the team to query the database on a set of key variables, including the estimates from the rules-based and machine learning approach. This entails possibilities to extract and review intervention documents where all approaches align, which can be seen as the best estimates for the consultancy process as a whole. Any samples that need to be based on available criteria, including estimations for HRBA ambition level, can be singled out with relative ease. It is also suggested that interventions that have been labelled as blind are reviewed to further understand the language used in these documents.

Finally, the consultant would like to submit some food for thought for the continued evaluation as well as for when conducting processes that include data science components in the future:

- The lack of a single source of truth makes training and testing these types of assessments difficult. In the future, it is suggested to contemplate whether this can be established for a subset of the data. This would help estimate the accuracy of the produced results.
- It is important to secure valid data and exclude noise in the data when applying machine-based approaches. In other words, the model performance is highly dependent on the quality of the data and on adequate data-cleaning activities.
- Limit the number of classes and/or establish classes that are semantically and more objectively different. In this case, the used labels - HRBA levels of ambitions - are very similar and, to a certain extent, relatively arbitrary. A rule of thumb is that if human struggles with the interpretation of the categories, an NLP approach will also.
- In the future, use fixed templates for planning and reporting of funded interventions if possible. This will improve the performance of data science techniques.

Appendix

Appendix A - Analytical framework

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Analytical framework for data science - labels and criteria for levels of HRBA ambition used by MFA

Computed assisted rule-based analysis on selected document (project plans/document/proposals and latest annual narrative report/final report/progress report). **The labels represent the evidence expected to be found as the shared minimum "common denominators" irrespective of cooperation instrument, channel or type of partner organisation.**

Criteria	EQ1.1 (project plan); EQ 1.2 (annual report)	Data labels (English)	Data labels (Finnish)
Human rights blind – i.e. cases that do not fulfill the minimum criteria for human rights sensitive Description: The development intervention is ignorant of human rights and the intentional harmful effects has not been assessed.	No mention of the labels at sensitive level	(see the one below)	(see the one below)
Human rights sensitive Description: Human rights principles guide the programming, implementation, and evaluation of the intervention. A basic human rights assessment has been carried out in order to be sufficiently aware of the human rights situation to avoid unintentional negative effects on the enjoyment of human rights, ensure that the intervention does not contribute to discriminatory structures and practices. The intervention does not have an explicit commitment to human rights in terms of expected results. Elements related to capacity development or advocacy may be included in the intervention.	**At least two mentions** of **any of the** labels in the whole of document **OR (for partially)** **AND (for fully)**	[accountab*] [transparency] [inclusion] [inclusivity] [equality] [non-discrimination] [*discriminat*][1]	[vastuuvelvollisuu*] [tilivelvollisuu*] [läpinäkyvyy*] [osallisuu*] [osallistavuu*] [inkluusio*] [inklusiivisuus] [tasa-arvo] [yhdenvertaisuu*] [syrjit*] [syrjintä*] [syrjimättömyy*]
	At least two mentions of **any of the** labels **only** in proximity[2] of section labels: [context*] [background] [situation] [operating environment] [operational environment] [project countr*]	[right*], [human right*], [human rights based] human right based] human right-based] human rights-based]	[oikeus] [oikeudet] [ihmisoik*]

[1] The principle of 'participation' has been excluded due to excessive number of false hits. The principle of 'inclusion' is taken instead.
[2] Promimity = same text paragraph or the following text paragraph.

	[programme countr*] [partner countr*] [target countr*] [konteksti] [tausta] [tilanne] [toimintaympäristö*] [olosuht*] [ohjelmama*] [hankema*] [kumppanima*] [kohdema*]		
Human rights progressive Description: The development intervention adheres to human rights principles in its processes and includes expected results that further the respect, protection or fulfilment of human rights. The needs, concerns and capacity of different duty-bearers and rights-holders – especially vulnerable groups – are addressed in the processes and expected results. Disaggregated data is systematically used and gender is addressed when planning and monitoring the interventions and their results. Root causes in legislation, customs, norms and practices might be unaddressed by the intervention. Elements of capacity development or advocacy may be in the intervention.	**At least two mentions** of **any of the** labels **only** in proximity of section labels: [objective*] [outcome] [impact*] [result*] [purpose] [goal] [aim] [development objective*] [development effect*] [tavoite] [tavoitt*] [tulos] [tuloks*] [*vaikutu*] [tarkoitus] [päämäärä] [kehitystavoit*] [kehitysvaikut*] **OR (for partially)** **AND (for fully)**	[duty-bearer*] [duty bearer*] [responsible actor*] [decision-maker*] [authorities] [officials] [rights-holder*] [rights holder*] [right-holder] [right holder] [human right*] [rights]	[vastuunkantaj*] [viranomai*] [päätöksentekijä*] [päättäjä*] [oikeudenhaltij*] [oikeu*]
	At least two mentions of **any of the** labels **only** in proximity of section labels: [monitoring] [reporting] [indicator*] [data] [results*based management] [seuranta] [raportointi] [mittari*]	[disaggregate*] [disabilit*] [gender*] [sex*] [woman] [women] [man] [men] [male] [female] [girl*] [boy]	[eritelty*] [erittely] [erotel*] [erottelu], [vammai*] [sukupuol*] [nainen] [nais*] [mies*] [mieh*] [ikä*] [iän] [poika]

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	[indikaattori*] [data] [tulosohjau*] [tulosjohtami*]	[age*] [3]	[pojat] [poiki*] [tyttö*] [tytö*]
Human rights transformative Description: The development intervention actively seeks to transform societies and el... discrimination by addressing root causes in legislation, customs, norms an... es, in line with human rights standards and principles. Human rights guida... tification of expected results. Determined action is directed towards capac... opment and advocacy. Accountability is emphasised as programming is ex... framed in terms of rights and obligations. The development intervention en... with a strategic policy dialogue on specific human rights concerns relevant... intervention.	**At least two mentions** of **any of the** labels **only** in proximity of section labels: [objective*] [output*] [outcome*] [impact*] [result*] [purpose] [goal*] [aim*] [development objective*] [development effect*] [tavoite] [tavoitt*] [tuotos] [tuotoks*] [tulos] [tuloks*] [*vaikutu*] [tarkoitus] [päämäärä*] [kehitystavoit*] [kehitysvaikut*]	[policy dialogue] [4] [advoc*] [human rights defender]	[politiikkadialogi*] [politiikkavuoropuhe l*] [vaikuttamis*] [vaikutett*] [5] [ihmisoikeuspuolusta j*]

[3] Taken out 'child*' and 'adult*' due to high number of false hits.
[4] Taken out 'dialogue' due to high number of false hits.
[5] Taken out 'vaikuttaa' due to high number of false hits.

Appendix B - MFA level of ambitions

LEVELS OF HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATION IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
The table includes key elements for each level to define and set the ambition level for the intervention.
Human rights blind
The development intervention is ignorant of human rights and the risk of unintentional harmful effects has not been assessed.
Human rights sensitive – application of human rights as a process
Human rights principles guide the programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the intervention. A basic human rights assessment has been carried out in order to be sufficiently aware of the human rights situation. This is done to avoid unintentional negative effects on the enjoyment of human rights and to ensure that the intervention does not contribute to discriminatory structures, norms and practices. The intervention does not have an explicit commitment to human rights in terms of expected results. Elements related to capacity development or advocacy may be included in the intervention.
Human rights progressive – application of human rights as a process and partial integration as expected results
The development intervention adheres to human rights principles in its processes and includes expected results that further the respect, protection or fulfilment of human rights. The needs, concerns and capacity of different duty-bearers and right-holders – especially vulnerable groups – are addressed in the project activities and expected results. Disaggregated data is systematically used and analysed when planning and monitoring the interventions and their results. However, root causes in legislation, customs, norms and practices might be unattended to by the intervention. Elements of capacity development or advocacy may be included in the intervention.
Human rights transformative – application of human rights as a process and full integration in terms of expected results, with explicit focus on capacity development and advocacy work
The development intervention actively seeks to transform societies and eliminate discrimination by addressing root causes in legislation, customs, norms and practices, in line with human rights standards and principles. Human rights guide the identification of expected results. Determined action is directed towards capacity development and advocacy. Accountability is emphasised as programming is explicitly framed in terms of rights and obligations. The development intervention is coupled with a strategic policy dialogue on specific human rights concerns relevant to the intervention.

Appendix C – Means and modes of self-assessed levels of HRBA by cooperation instrument and document type

Table 3 shows the results of the self-assessment. As previously noted, the self-assessment covered only approximately half of the documents analyzed; hence we may see greater variation in the data here. Once again, looking first at the bottom line, we see that the results are more centred around 2 (sensitive) for both document types. Looking at specific cooperation instrument types, we see that this also seems to hold for the majority of the cooperation instruments. The exceptions are the first two, "Bilateral support" and "CSO and INGO cooperation" which settle closer to 3 (progressive). Note, also, that no self-assessments were completed for "Country programmes" and that both the planning and reporting documents have an identical self-assessment. In comparison to the rules-based and sentence-transformers we also note that the self-assessment scores are consistently lower.

	Plan		Report		Total	
	mean	mode	mean	mode	mean	mode
Bilateral support	2.8	(3)	2.8	(3)	2.8	(3)
CSO and INGO cooperation	2.9	(3)	2.9	(3)	2.9	(3)
Country programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds for Local Cooperation	2.5	(3)	2.5	(3)	2.5	(3)
Institutional cooperation	2.0	(2)	2.0	(2)	2.0	(2)
Multilateral support	2.6	(2)	2.5	(2)	2.6	(2)
Private sector and development policy investments	1.9	(2)	1.9	(2)	1.9	(2)
Total	2.5	(2)	2.5	(2)	2.5	(2)

Appendix D - Document excerpts used by the pre-trained language model

Note that all names, organisations and places in the excerpts have been anonymised and masked with the following: […]

Example paragraphs of sensitive texts

The […] prevention project planning process involved a number of processes that ensured active participation of various stakeholders at local community, district and stakeholder levels. The initial idea for the project came from the results of the previous joint project. Reports of sexual abuse, forced sex, forced marriages, unwanted pregnancies etc. are frequently being reported in various project reports.

A participatory approach has been used throughout the project planning process. It also leverages learnings, experiences gained and evaluation recommendations from the ongoing […] project Women's Empowerment and Child Rights in […] as well as subsequent studies such as gender audit, needs assessment and stakeholder analysis.

Participation of target group: the target group, adolescent girls and mothers, have been valuable sources of information in the project designing stage. They actively participated in the needs assessment, stakeholder analysis and gender analysis studies conducted in three districts in November 2019. This was important to understand gaps in fulfilling the rights of this group and for gender informed programming. Adolescent girls and young mothers participated in the formulation process and jointly defined project activities, implementation strategies, result and indicators setting and designing monitoring and evaluation plans of the project. We believe this is one way of empowering adolescent girls and mothers; allowing them to define their own needs and be part of the solutions.

The […] is committed to engaging with stakeholders from around the world on key issues relating to human rights online. The […] serves as the key mechanism for the […] to engage regularly with non-governmental Internet stakeholders and is a platform for multistakeholder dialogue which, independently of […] members, provides advice to […] governments on the work of the […], organises multistakeholder collaboration around […] activities, and explores possibilities for cooperation to advance human rights online. The objectives of the […] are to serve as a mechanism for multistakeholder advice on the aims, objectives and activities of the […], and the pertinent issues related to human rights online, to support […] mission of advancing human rights online through stakeholder engagement and to ensure multistakeholder engagement in the planning and organisation of and participation in […] Conferences as well as other […] events and meetings.

[…] Human Rights mapped the needs of groups with unequal access to social protection and health care in […], […] and other […] countries – including […] people, persons with disabilities, homeless people and LGBTI persons. Field presences monitored the situation of older persons and migrants, including those trapped on the borders between two countries or held in centres for migrants in […], […] or […]. In […], rapid gender assessments were carried out in nine countries to collect quality data and inform the adoption of sound policies. The […] advocated for inclusive

social protection schemes and integrating lessons learned from the crisis into the European Union Green Paper on Ageing and the European Union Disability Strategy.

Human rights laws and mechanisms are accessible, responsive and effective. We conduct research, provide advice, and undertake advocacy and litigation to ensure that international and regional human rights laws and mechanisms are accessible to defenders, responsive to their demands, and effective in promoting rights and accountability.

Given the rapidly changing developments of the pandemic and the government measures enacted in response, the unique urgency for human rights monitoring during lockdowns and increasing restrictions, and the nature of the activities planned in the context of the project, it will be difficult to conduct a baseline survey in the traditional sense. […], however, is uniquely situated to monitor COVID-19 developments and since April 2021 has been utilising its existing networks, reputation, and monitoring media and social media to collect information and compile daily briefings on rapidly changing government orders, protests, and arrests, fines and other law enforcement measures. The briefings, now compiled on a weekly basis, are disseminated to dozens of trusted local and international partners.

The human rights-based approach to development (HRBA) means that the process of development cooperation is guided by human rights principles: a) universality, b) interrelatedness and indivisibility, c) equality and non-discrimination, d) participation and inclusion e) accountability and f) transparency. The project is human right sensitive, which means that all work conducted in the project shall obey and are guided by the human rights principles. Some parts of the project are human rights progressive, since expected results safeguard of groundwater reservoirs and better living conditions are helping to respect, protect and fulfil human rights. Project contributes to the positive development in […], but not directly to national legislation, codes or customs. The final decisions and actions are always done by national authorities. In […] matters relating to respect for the rule of law and human rights are causing challenges. Central government is poor, corruption is widespread, and civil society has limited opportunities. Gender equality is poorly realized, and women are under-represented in decision-making in society. According to the […] Universal Periodic Review (2018) the main concerns are women's rights, freedom of speech, opinion and assembly, freedom of religion and forced labor in cotton fields. However, some progress in this matter has been made. In June 2020, […] […]approved a National Human Rights Strategy, aimed at improving the country's efforts to protect and promote the human rights of its citizens.

The geosector has traditionally been male dominated but the education of female geoscientists has been steadily growing in […]. Gender equality is an important issue of the cooperation as the project strongly involves the participation of female employees and works in the favor of equality between the genders and people. The project ensures that in the partner organization women have equal opportunities to take part in the training sessions and other project activities. The […] expert team comprises 14 experts, half of whom are women including project management. This highlights the activity of female experts in the […] geosector and shows an example of female experts being in charge of different tasks. The strong […] female participation is thought to encourage the participation of female experts on the local level and convince the management

on the local organizations of the female capability. In addition to participating training and developing their skills, female employees are encouraged to take more responsible positions regarding the project tasks. Furthermore, in these ways women are progressively encouraged to take more responsible positions in society.

The programme design was structured around the […] in the […] Operational Plan. The objective was to build a Social Protection system by 2021 that is evidence based, with clear and coordinated programmes and has sufficient and capable human and material resources to be able to effectively reach the most vulnerable segments of the population.

Under this outcome, the […] has successfully generated evidence on child sensitive social protection interventions through the pilot of the child grant 0-2 years as a component of the […] II and an impact evaluation. The evidence will be used to inform future programme design and expansion of the child grant. Other evidence pieces were also developed with […] funds including Social Action Budget Briefs, a review of the […] II and microsimulations on social protection programmes which are used to fuel debates and policy discussions on effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of Social Protection interventions and to better understand the context and needs that underlie the Social Protection system.

The […] has also contributed to advocacy actions for continued expansion of Social Protection programmes' coverage and domestic fiscal space dedicated to basic (non-contributory) Social Protection programmes. The services of the case managers also include (i) devising individual action plans for girls and boys enrolled in the programme to address their specific needs and circumstances; and (ii) facilitating the referrals of care givers to livelihood support initiatives, such as vocational and entrepreneurship training or microfinance services. The programme focuses on one of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of children, i.e. children with severe disabilities. In line with the principle of equity and to enhance social cohesion, the programme covers eligible children from both internally displaced persons and host communities in the geographical areas of implementation. While the initial target is defined based on population estimations and prevalence of severe disabilities, applying the principle of equity, efforts are made to ensure that all eligible children in the targeted geographical area are included in the

In line with the humanitarian principles guiding the education cluster's response in […], the programme will ensure accountability to beneficiaries by means of a complaints' mechanism established with the support of implementing partners. This mechanism will allow for beneficiaries to submit complaints or concerns either through telephone/hotline or in written form and will be received and categorized by the monitoring and evaluation/accountability staff of the respective NGO. A categorization system for complaints is currently in place, with pre-determined levels of severity, and in which cases flagged as red are immediately submitted for further investigation. Throughout an investigation, the complainants' confidentiality, safety and security are prioritized. Further, as a member of the […] […] Working Group, all […] programmes are required to utilize a […] wide […] call center mechanism hosted by […]. Accountability and protection trainings are incorporated into induction plans for all implementing partner staff. In addition, the […] […] monitoring system includes a component to obtain feedback from beneficiaries on services provided.

Despite their positive role, the above report notes that "at least 331 […] were killed for carrying out their peaceful human rights work in 2020 and as more cases continue to be verified, it is expected that this number will ultimately increase". The report notes that defenders of land, environmental and indigenous peoples' rights continue to be particularly targeted (69% of those killed). Corroborating this, a separate report found that each week more than three land and environmental rights defenders are murdered around the world. Other categories of […] also face stigmatisation, harassment and violence, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) rights defenders, women human rights defenders, and defenders working on migrant or minority rights, among others. Women and girls rights defenders face specific risks as they challenge stereotypes and patriarchal societal norms. As illustrated by the case of […] […], child and girls rights defenders face additional risks of belittling in relation to their young age. […] works with women human rights defenders as part of our dedicated programme which is part of our Equality, dignity and non-discrimination working cluster. […] work is in line with human rights principles and we work with grantees who also respect these principles: - Universality, interrelatedness and indivisibility – though many of our grantees focus on specific rights, the respect for interrelatedness of human rights is at the core of all human rights work supported by […]. - Equality and non-discrimination – […] supports work that takes into account these principles and helps capacity building of its grantees when it comes to implementing these principles in their work – ([…] has the following guidelines: Gender equal human rights defenders and […] disability inclusion guidelines). - Participation and inclusion – […] seeks to support actors who have been established by groups/persons in vulnerable positions or who have otherwise strong engagements and ownership at grassroots level – for example an organisation of […] enhancing […] women's rights or LGBTIQ organisations working to decriminalize homosexuality. - Accountability – The work of […] aims to achieve structural change where states are accountable for respecting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights they have committed to. – For instance, […] supports grantees who advocate at different levels (national, regional, international) to hold authorities and governments accountable, or engage in training the judiciary and authorities on different human rights issues. - Transparency – […] supports work that enhances transparency in the work of duty- bearers and enhances participation of local people in decision-making processes and in realization of their rights. […] also supports work that enhances the freedom of speech.

Analysis of the state of civil society in the Programme countries were done by reflecting the situation in the light of the […] monitoring tool. Although in many countries of cooperation, the enabling environment for civil societies is restricted, […] partners are able to do their work and advocate for human rights, sometimes due to their unique position as a faith-based organization.

The 2020 […] Index shows that the number of countries that impeded the registration of unions, increased from 86 in 2019 to 89 countries in 2020. It also shows that 80 % of the countries have violated the right to collective bargaining. The number of countries where freedom of speech and assembly was denied or constrained, increased from 54 in 2019 to 56 in 2020. As many as 74 % of the countries excluded workers from the right to establish or join a trade union, and 72 % of the countries restricted access to justice. There are also continued concerns about the respect of human rights in the aftermath of the pandemic and its disproportionate impacts on women, as well as a rise in stigma and hate speech. As such, COVID-19 also has an impact on peace and

security both in immediate and long-term as it exacerbates underlying root causes of conflicts and conflict dynamics and pushes back previous gains in peace and development. These are especially visible in the decline in women's rights and the civic space. In […] and several other […] programme countries, COVID-19 pandemic has intensified the risk of gender-based violence (GBV) for women and girls. The social disruption and economic losses make women and girls particularly vulnerable to extreme forms of violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse and child marriages. Women and girls in marginalized communities, rural women and migrant women, including those with disabilities, are among those most affected.

[…] has long-term experience in human rights issues of the programme countries and regions including the risks associated in human rights work. Therefore, […] risk assessments are based on information and knowledge acquired from grantees and other stakeholders operating in the countries/regions. […] has strong networks in the countries as well as globally and is able to use these contacts in its risk mitigation strategy. […] is in active contact with its grantees as well as other actors such as the Finnish Embassies in the programme countries.

Human rights, as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and various other human rights instruments, form a fundamental basis for […] development cooperation interventions. Multilateral¬ism and the rules-based international order are key instruments for upholding human rights, but these have been under growing pressure in recent years. The global civil society's role in holding governments accountable for their human rights obligations is therefore more important than ever. Simultaneously, we are witnessing democratic backsliding in many of our operating countries, coupled with the narrowing of the civil society space and degradation of civil and political rights. CSOs in these countries need to be empowered in their important role in promoting human rights and human rights-based development. Development without participation of people and systematic integration of human rights principles into development processes will not pave a way for the inclusive, equal and sustainable change Felm wishes to see.

During the implementation of this project it was complied with human rights principles as was mentioned in the international human rights laws and regional and local laws and policies as are stipulated and identified during the development of the project according to […] guidelines. The situation compared with the start of the project had improved fairly due to this intervention and efforts made during the project implementation. its therefore confirmed that, the human rights principles specifically, non – discrimination was asses and discovered that, this principles was well addressed because this project was means specifically to addressed women rights to access natural resources land and benefits with the same, another very important principles policy issues in relation to access to land resource and climate change as a main important cross-cutting issue which was also given enough wait in the project implementation. however, there was some very significantly realized human rights issues realized during implementation that is forceful eviction in 1500skm land in […] which associated with some human rights violations, however, are also mitigated accordingly and did had no direct negative impacts to the project. During the project implementation it was discus in detailed the need to have inclusion of all members of the community in natural resources management specifically land and have it own legally.

Example paragraphs of progressive texts

A vibrant civil society is essential to building back better. In the context of COVID-19, […] Human Rights helped to ensure that all affected people were informed and able to participate in shaping policies that impact on their lives. The Office took steps to protect civic space and human rights defenders (HRDs). It also recalled the importance of ensuring data protection and privacy while using new technologies, such as COVID-19 contact tracing applications.

[…] will analyse and conduct awareness raising about new and harmful legislation that poses threats to […] and grants excessive and unchecked power to government. The analysis, including implications for HRDs and vulnerable groups, will be disseminated through appropriate channels, such as briefings, statements or reports, and will be shared with trusted partners in Cambodia and abroad. […] will provide legal advice and representation, including applications for bail, for select […] and activists in key cases relating to the wrongful or arbitrary arrest under harmful laws enacted under the guise of COVID-19.

The […] also took place at the […] HQ in […] in November 2019. The […] supported senior government officials to participate in this advocacy event which was created as a platform to raise awareness on the right to social protection, the development of social protection systems and floors, and showcase current countries' situations and challenges; showing the benefits of universal social protection for people and societies. […] was invited to be part of two different panels to showcase the relevant […] experience on "A culture of social protection at all levels", where the Capitalization document on the […] Annual Social Protection Week" 39 was globally launched as a good practice, and "Social Protection in the context of the Humanitarian nexus".

The Social Protection programme is strongly embedded in a human right-based approach to programing, where children with disabilities and their families are recognized through the case management component as key actors in their own development, rather than passive recipients of services. Under the universality of protection, the inclusion of vulnerable groups remains one of the key objectives to be achieved for many countries. From a human-rights perspective, social protection programmes must be age and gender child-sensitive and should emphasis on the best interest of children.

Output one; it was Facilitated for Land conflicts resolution dialogues between pastoralists and land others users such as […], crop-growers and mining in specific areas in […] district and […] district too, the dialogue brought together a total of 120 participants where women are 60 and 60 men too. The objective was to assist in reducing land resources related disputes specifically land to avoid human rights violation. It was discus the current resource conflicts situation and the need to resolve, it was also reflected the availability and activities of the legal framework available in the district in addressing land conflicts such as village land committees, ward land committees and district land and housing tribunal, it was access their strengths, weakness and capacity to address land conflicts. This meeting was done in […] on 29th November 2021 and in […] district (Loliondo) was conducted in February 22nd 2021. The outcome was actionable points are developed to be worked for together between the local government authorities and the beneficiaries of the project such as villagers.

OBJECTIVES Impact. Stronger, more independent and pluralistic human rights' movement contributes to the realisation of human rights. Outcome. Grantees have improved capacity to defend human rights in local, national, regional and international levels Output. Grantees have strengthened skills on human rights work, advocacy, communications, leadership, organisational and financial management and security Output. Grantees are supported in networking. Examples of activities. Provide support for grantees on human rights work, advocacy, communications, improving security measures and organisational skills Support grantees' networking with different community groups and international organisations Co-organise seminars in programme countries. Outcome. Right-holders have increased knowledge and abilities to claim their rights and participate in civic and political life in their communities to defend human rights. Output. Marginalised persons' and groups' voices have been heard and grantees have gathered experiences and information on discrimination and human rights abuses, violations and situations. Output. Right-holders and human rights defenders participate in capacity building activities through which they have increased knowledge and abilities on human rights and skills on human rights work, advocacy, leadership and security. Output. Local human rights organisations (other than grantees) have strengthened skills on human rights work Examples of activities. Conduct community consultation, bring community voices to public and support community groups. Raise awareness on human rights, train and build dialogue of rights-holders. Support local groups and organisations and promote their networking. Outcome. Rights-holders have increased access to justice. Output. Rights-holders have access to legal aid and assistance. Output. Cases have been prepared to regional and international mechanisms. Output. Strategic cases and cases of public interest have been taken to court or mediated. Examples of activities. Give legal counselling and aid to rights-holders, support victims. Refer complaints and cases to regional and international mechanisms. Gather evidence on human rights violations and prepare cases. Outcome. Awareness is raised and knowledge improved on human rights and […] work among dutybearers, the general public and other targeted stakeholder groups in Finland and abroad by […].

The responsibility for monitoring the progress towards the set programme targets remains at […]. Annually, […] will write its programme report, and will reflect the annual results vis-á-vis the Results Framework and the targets set there. […] will gather feedback from its grantees and develop its monitoring based on this as well as based on its own internal learning. At the end of each grant, grantees report on the results and sustainability, how many beneficiaries have been part of the programme (disaggregated and divided into right holders and duty bearers), participation of beneficiaries as well as challenges and successes. […] also uses the programme level Results Framework to gather aggregate results from its diverse grantees.

In this activity it was facilitated villages capacity building meetings to understand the contents of the laws that governs land administration in […], the following laws had been presented and discussed […] of 1999, the […] of 1999, the land use planning […], the Local govern authorities […]. The villagers got the opportunity to ask question and be answered by our lawyers from TPCF and from district councils in turn depending with the question that had been raised by participants, the participants also are given copies of the village land […] and was presented the briefs of the national land policy of 1995 revise version 2019, its implication to land rights and specifically to the Pastoralist livelihood system which is more attached to Land. Participant It was

presented and discus the contents of the […] and roles of the village council, powers and accountabilities in allocating land to villagers, limitations of the law and how to address land resources associated conflicts. Participants got the opportunity to ask questions and get clarifications on legal issues, it was also explained cross cutting issues specifically climate change and mitigation and adaptation in relations to indigenous peoples knowledge and laws and policies of the land. This activity meetings was conducted different places and dates as follow in 12 villages in total where 7 villages in […] district and 5 villages in […] district, a total of 297 villagers are reached, where women are 101 and men 196, this event took place in different times such as in January 10th to 14th of 2022 and June 28 t0 30th 2022, the event outcome is the villagers understood the national legal framework that govern land administration in […] and are able to link and harmonized the same with the traditional land administration system and make it compatible.

The programme has promoted the rights and active participation of young people with disabilities. In […], 149 Champions of Change (CoC) facilitators were trained on the participation of adolescents and youth 33 with disability. In 104 CoC groups there were a minimum of three members with disability reaching the target. Students with disabilities are also now members in school councils. The […] team sensitised eight saving groups on inclusion, leading five groups with members with disability at the end of the year. In […], 111 (69 female, 42 male) adolescents with disabilities were active in income-generating activities (IGAs) gaining income, which helped them cover school fees. The […] project developed a mechanism for supporting the participation of young people with disabilities through per diem and psychosocial counselling. In […], the sanitary facilities built in the project schools were designed to be accessible. In […] and […], […] material used in projects were developed to be more inclusive.

The […] projects reached directly 39,000 children and adolescents (24,600 F / 14,400 M) under the age of 19, and 33,000 adults (19,500 F / 13,500 M) were reached through different programme activities throughout the year. Of these, 715 were people with a disability. In addition, approximately 300,000 people were reached indirectly.

Programme results. Outcome: Adolescent girls and boys increasingly realise their […] rights. Outcome: Parents, community leaders and community members increasingly value equality for girls. Outcome: Civil society actors engage and mobilise others for girls' rights. Outcome: Government and local authorities place a higher priority on adolescent

Outcome: Access to inclusive, quality education has improved especially among children and youth from marginalized groups. Number and % of students in targeted a) pre-primary, b) primary and c) secondary schools whose first or home language is a language of instruction. (disaggregation by sex, disability). Number and % of students in the targeted secondary schools whose language of instruction is the same as the language used in their primary education. Number and % of students with disabilities in the targeted pre-primary and primary schools (disaggregation by sex, type of disability). Degree to which children feel happy to come to school. (disaggregated bysex, disability, level of education). Number and % of targeted students whose level of income has increased within one year after completing vocational training

(disaggregation by sex, disability, age group). Number and % of targeted nonformal education students who have gained functional literacy skills (disaggregation by sex, disability, age group)

Output: Capacities of schools and communities to offer an inclusive, safe, and protective learning environment has strengthened. Number of teachers and teacher education students trained on inclusive and child-friendly teaching methods (disaggregation by level, formal/non-formal). Number of community leaders and government authorities actively involved in promoting inclusive education (disaggregation by: school management/ community leaders/ local government/ regional government/ national government. Number of care-givers of children from marginalized groups reached through educational activities on their children's right to education (disaggregation by sex, marginalized group) Number of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with isabilities (disaggregation by level, formal/nonformal).

Output: […] awareness on their human rights and capacities to claim them have strengthened. Number of […] and their family mambers who have participated in awareness raising activities on their human rights and related entitlements (disaggregated by sex, disability, age group). Number of government processes where OPDs have been consulted (disaggregation by national /regional / local).

In total, 62 women and 62 men were trained in gender equality in 2020 by […]. The training sessions were focusing on prevention of […] and on equal rights and opportunities for girls and boys. For example, we delivered a training on 'caring for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence' for 16 […] specialists from […], […] and […]. This training aimed to review core knowledge of […] in the different national contexts and to improve communication skills through healing behaviour and practices. A strong emphasis was placed on strengthening the mental health and psychological support within the case management process that is specific to child survivors. In […] projects globally, 2034 female caregivers and 262 male caregivers were reached through specific gender-awareness sessions.

Example paragraphs of transformative texts

Girls' and women's rights, change in attitudes, advocacy and strengthened capacity of duty-bearers are at the center of the project. Through the project girls' and women's awareness of […] has increased, they are economically empowered and they have capacity to challenge gender norms. The attitudes and perceptions of boys and men towards gender norms and […] has changed, and they are active in the societal change. […] model is mainstreamed in the communities, and duty-bearers have stronger capacity to implement gender transformative policies addressing SGBV.

The […] expects that, at the end of the year 2022 living and working environments of […] in […] will be improved and secured through the growth of civic space. That will happen after systematic approaches to mobilize and sensitize its members and general public so that they will work together with other stakeholders to address pertinent issues which cause the shrink of civic space in the country. The prerequisite factors towards effective engagement of […] members, general public and other stakeholders are empowerment through legal literacy of the rights and

responsibilities of HRDs; collective advocacy approaches; control of risks and human rights incidents as they happen; and, institutional support of […] and its members.

The project key results areas include contextual policy level changes and regional dissemination of policies on the rights of adolescent girls and mothers. Other key results areas are awareness of, access to and utilization of Sexual Reproductive Health services to adolescent girls and mothers and boys, the socioeconomic empowerment of vulnerable adolescent mothers as well as the strengthening of local systems and community structures' response to Violence against Children (VAC) and Gender Based Violence (GBV). Multiple, tested and context specific implementation strategies will be applied that include advocacy and lobbying, empowerment, community campaigns and awareness raising, school and community based workshops, trainings and peer to peer support.

Overall, through this project, the […] supported the […] in the development of an inclusive and rights-respecting digital environment for civil society and marginalised groups in the […] and in […] in particular. This was done through supporting […] activities around diplomatic coordination, shaping global norms on how to promote human rights online, and multi-stakeholder engagement to enable the […] to address online freedom challenges of the next decade.

Furthermore, through this project, the […] was able to reinforce […] international human rights policy agenda to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in the face of complex global challenges, such as the persisting lack of digital inclusion and the spread of disinformation during the COVID-19 pandemic. By highlighting the link between sustainable development and human rights, and by strengthening the rights of women and other vulnerable communities, this project was able to support civil society voices and freedom online, address enduring digital divides, and promote human rights and democracy around the world and in the […] and […], in particular.

As […] GDP grows also by taking into commercial control away from […] the land & forests by which they could secure their rights, thus decades of […] high GDP growth have continued to violate their rights via disproportionate displacement, mother & child malnutrition and insecurity. We work thus to secure Adivasis' human rights to life, food, health, housing & livelihoods equally - also where and how these their rights can be better secured by […] own less commercial, customary sustainable uses of biodiverse lands & forests. We aim thus to strengthen: - Rights of Adivasis' own customary self-subsistent livelihood & life-practices which sustain biodiverse lands and forests as sources by which they can secure their human rights. - […] communities' ability to reclaim Community Forest Resource (CFR) rights, to claim Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' (PVTG) habitat rights & other traditional rights asserted for Adivasis - used by them to protect their human rights & diversity of life, reviving endangered local plants, trees & sustainable life-practices

Rights and status of […] women as the main carriers of these sustainable civil society livelihood practices as comparatively autonomous from but threatened by state & corporate rule of global overconsumption - Civil society's human rights realising autonomy sustained by Adivasi life so that communities can live by their customary use of self-regenerating biodiverse forests/lands according to how the soils, plants, trees, etc. can contribute to fulfil & secure human rights. We

make state level advocacy to bring […] state government to cooperate to empower the human rights realising and biodiversity sustaining potential of […] women led self-subsistent civil society life, that sets earth & its diversity of plants & trees used & sustained according to how they fulfil human rights of most poor & vulnerable. We produce a public report to India and to respective […] bodies & mandate holders on how […] indigenous self-subsistent life - adapted to regeneration of local diversity of life – can improve India's capacity to fulfil human rights & save biodiversity.

The Working Group on discrimination against women and girls and the […] on violence against women, its causes and consequences advocated for the decriminalization of abortion, including through country visits, recommendations, letters and amicus curiae briefs. In December, […] adopted a law legalizing abortion in the first 14 weeks of pregnancy and the […] decriminalized abortion.

In […], […] Human Rights provided legal advice to the Supreme Court, tribunals, prosecutors and the […], contributing to the enhanced use of international human rights law and jurisprudence in court proceedings and decisions, including in relation to seven emblematic cases in 2020. For instance, in the case of […], an […] working on environmental issues and the rights of indigenous peoples, the charges against him were withdrawn after […] Human Rights submitted a legal brief that outlined relevant international human rights standards.

Though […] Land Act and Village Land Act (both passed in 1999) provide for women's ownership of land, customary practices regarding marriage and inheritance continue to discriminate heavily against women. In […], enacting good laws and policies is just one step, having them implemented is another one. The government and other development partners have been carrying out their roles to land use plans, surveying and issuing of land titles but such roles need other joint efforts to collaboratively increase awareness and empower more women on paralegals for women to have adequate access to land rights, ownership and total control over land. Thus, CSOs including […] bridges the gaps in laws and advocate for their amendments and enforcements through capacity building interventions, awareness creation of marginalized groups and systems strengthening for legislative changes and appropriate laws enforcement that create equitable land resources distribution among women and men, promote and integrate gender and human rights issues in the community during the design, implementation and evaluation of community based programs and interventions.

Recent lessons learned include the benefits of positioning programming closer to communities and investing in social and behavioural change to positively influence social norms. While the 2020 […] Health and Demographic Survey found a worsening of […] prevalence rates, studies on the […] Communities Care programme, which addresses a wide range of issues, including reducing […], have shown the promise and potential of that programme to be brought to scale. While the full scope of the COVID-19 pandemic's impact is still being mapped, it has already reinforced lessons around the need for flexibility and agility in linked humanitarian and development programming, the importance of investing continuously in building a more resilient health system and the imperative of working within communities towards behavioural change.

At the request of the […], the programme is currently using the official […] classification of disability, which is disability-based. […] is engaging the Government to review this classification of disability and encourages a transition from a list of impairments (currently 10 severe impairments) to a social model of disability through an assessment of disability that considers barriers people face in access, in line with the […] Group and the […].

Outcome (Project achievements documented via learning activities and shared strategically to enhance the impact of […] IV on […] sector policies and practices) has two main targets. First, it intends to strengthen the effectiveness and impact of the Project activities by enabling […] and partners to learn and undertake project implementation direction corrections along the way. Second, it intends to strengthen overall outcomes in the […] […] sector (specifically […]) by systematically and strategically sharing evidence and lessons learned and practical outputs. A particular emphasis should be placed on influencing sector practices and policies to become more inclusive.

Specific areas where the component is expected to support […] include, but are not limited to, school/health facility […] manual(s), […]+++ manual and dissemination and support to legalisation of […]. The component is also expected to support […] by systematically documenting and assessing pilot activities, such as school […] facilities and school […] nudges.

Output (learning activities and processes integrated and facilitated throughout all major Project components) focuses on systematically capturing evidence and lessons learned from the Project that will enable […] IV to (i) assess performance and make implementation direction corrections to the Project activities; and (ii) influence […] sector programming practices and policies. Learning will be an integral part of the Project across all components and involve staff and partners at all levels. (iii) […] IV will offer capacity building to […] II in community participation modalities in terms of transparency, information sharing and empowerment of […]. […] IV will document its community participation experiences so that other programmes such as […] II can benefit from the lessons. […] IV will offer a possibility to […] II to organize joint training events for the woreda staff, to avoid duplication and guarantee, that the message of both projects is similar.

During the inception period, a Learning Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared. As a minimum, the strategy will identify major learning areas, key questions, and how to answer each question (methods and analysis/synthesis). Major areas of learning are expected to include, at least, rural water supply, household sanitation, institutional […], climate resilient […], gender inclusive […] (including […]); and disability inclusive […]. The strategy will be developed as a team effort and closely involve implementation partners. The Learning Strategy and Action Plan will be reviewed and adjusted annually to ensure that it remains relevant. There is a perceived non-alignment of […] with the […] administrative rules. There is a need to undertake more research and advocacy to remove the perceived obstacles for replicating and further adoption of the […] approach.

Inequitable and opaque fiscal policies and practices in the extractive sector are hindering both efficient and effective revenue generation as well as citizen participation and oversight for public service delivery in […]. Strategies required to address the lack of transparency and accountability in the generation and allocation of the fiscal benefits from the extractive sector include research and policy analysis, capacity building, community dialogues and outreach/information sharing via

traditional and social media, high level policy dialogue and awareness raising, stakeholder mapping and the identification of political champions. These strategies will lead to more information and analysis becoming available to key stakeholders (including both civil society actors and government agencies and ministries) who will be able to use that information to influence decision makers (civil society) or commit (government agencies and ministries) to evidence-based fiscal reforms. Through awareness raising and case studies, women's effective participation in decision making processes about whether and how extractives revenues are allocated will be enhanced, ensuring that the decision of how to allocate resources takes into account the needs and priorities of women as well as men. Through convenings to promote experience sharing and peer learning, civil society's capacity for effective coordination on issues relating to tax justice in the extractive sector will be enhanced at regional and global levels, enabling amore strategic advocacy approaches. The long-term impact of the project is the equitable and transparent generation and allocation of extractives revenues for sustainable development.

Candidate's team instruction - members of the women's candidates election team will be trained in these events. Team members will be trained on the following topics for the purpose to be able to carry out the propaganda of the candidate and observation mission at the polling station and election constituency on election day. The team will be trained on the following topics: - Election process - Discussing the outcomes of monitoring that ensures gender equality in municipalities - Rights of voters - How to organize election campaign - How to form election team - Obligations of the election team members - Means of agitation - Work with voters - Rights and officers of observers

Organization and holding meetings with NGOs, village community members and political party and media representatives in the region. Candidate women's teams are composed of village s community members and our 5-member active female team. The purpose of organization of meetings and holding discussion of candidate women for municipal elections with NGO representative is to provide women's support to NGOs and communities to get acquainted with them and to get acquainted with their platforms. During this discussion, both women and non-govermental organizations community representatives will be able to get answers to their questions.There will be a sincere dialogue between them, which will help them in future collaboration. At the same time, NGO representatives participate as observers in the constituencies and polling stations, which will provide a basis for co-operation with candidates' observers.

Activity 4: implementation of Election Monitoring and Analysis of Monitoring; Will cover the 8th (December) month. These measures will cover the post-election period. During these events, information about the election results will be collected both in the villages and regions, and collected information will be discussed. Information on the positive and negative aspects of the election process will be analyzed. Information about violations of women's electoral rights during the election process will be collected. Women's candidates impressions will be heard, the differences between the previous and this year's elections attitude to women candidates will be examined. Opinions of members of the candidate team will be collected and discussed at the event. The results will be covered in the media.

The project aims at improving vulnerable migrants' health, their wellbeing and to advance towards universal health coverage in […], […], […], […], […] and […]. This goal will be achieved through the following outcomes: 1. National policies and strategies make provisions for the health needs and rights of migrants and their communities in line with international, regional and national commitments. 2. Increased accessibility and use of health and protection services by vulnerable migrants. 3. Strengthened multi-sectoral partnership alliances towards a harmonized and sustainable response to the health needs of vulnerable migrants and their host communities. Outcome 1: National policies and strategies make provisions for the health needs and rights of migrants and their communities in line with international, regional and national commitments: Building on the cross-regional exchange, the project will fertilize regional and bilateral networking further, with a specific focus on the contextual needs. The partnership alliance with dedicated migration focal points across respective government institutions as well as those of the civil society is going to be the critical path for the realization of the above outcome. The project will build on the […] through Action on the Social Determinants of Health established network over the years to support effective migration aware response across sectors. Activities in […] and […] continue to support the ongoing advancement of respective governments on migrant inclusive policies' operationalization across sectors. In this project phase the fructuous collaboration with the […] will contribute to promote migrants health in public as well as private sectors in […]. Despite the dragging peace process in […] and […], the project will continue to support efforts in drafting migrant sensitive polices. In […] the project will further support the implementation of the guidelines developed in the current phase to enhance access to health-care and protection services in detention centers while advocating for alternative solutions than incarceration. […] will support the MoH in Sudan legislative reforms to improve the legal framework of health and inclusiveness of migrants and refugees to public health.

Advocacy at the downstream of supply chains plays a crucial role in the […] for each of the three priority areas. Our advocacy work aims to engender better business practices that further the farmers' and agricultural workers' right to sustainable livelihoods. We have two key target groups: (i) companies, and (ii) policy-makers who regulate and guide business conduct. Fairtrade is uniquely positioned between the private sector and civil society and well place to build bridges and dialogue between these sectors. We carry out joint advocacy work with companies, when we share common interests. We also collaborate and build coalitions among […] and […] civil society organisations. The programme's advocacy work is solutions-driven and evidence- based. We will share evidence on the inequalities and injustices present in the value chains but focus on exploring and highlighting the corrective measures and ways forward. Our advocacy work on […] feeds into each one of our three priority areas. We engage with both policy makers and businesses to motivate and support the development of […] regulation and business practices that can have concrete impact on the global agricultural supply chains. We expect to contribute to raising farmer incomes, strengthening workers' rights, reducing child labour and forced labour, reducing discrimination against vulnerable groups, and protecting nature.

The Theory of Change of the programme is informed by the socio-ecological framework for the prevention and response to […], child marriage and […]. Considering the complex interplay between different layers of influences from the individual level (empowerment of women and girls), the relationship level (empowerment of families and peers), the community level

(empowerment of community members, leaders, men and boys), the service providers at all levels (strengthen systems and structures), and creating an enabling environment for women and girls (strengthen policy makers and support coordination at all levels), this programme aims at working at all these levels to provide a multi-level, inter-sectoral and comprehensive contribution to protecting and enhancing the rights and choices of women and girls of all abilities in Tanzania.

If women are more actively engaged in peace building and reconciliation efforts at the societal level, this will lead to a more peaceful future. The results of the previous project demonstrated clearly how women mediators can make a difference in conflict resolution. New power dynamics shifted the structural barriers | that prevented women from participation at all levels in their local communities. Based on the results of the previous project, this project aims to further activate the role of women in conflict prevention and conflict early warning signs to make a more entrenched role in their societies. Furthermore, and considering the pilot phase focused on […], the new project infuses a new sustainable approach where women mediators can themselves transform their experience in forming and activating women mediators in other marginalized communities within […]. The more grassroots models of engagement of women spread in […], the more promising opportunities there will be to end the political deadlock. Socially, more acceptance and confidence will prevail in peace dialogue and reconciliation.

In response to the […] problem, the Government of […], donors, […] agencies, INGO's and local NGO's have come up with various strategies, frameworks and initiatives which respond to the problem at both policy and program levels. Relevant frameworks, policies and strategies to the project are "[…]" which calls for protection of women and girls from all forms of violence including sexual violence. "[…]" addresses the root causes of […], harmful social norms and empowerment of women and girls, promotes early referral system that identifies violence and reduces its impact and continuation, and also creates an effective response mechanism supporting the survivors of […] and the rehabilitation of perpetrators. "Gender Policy" which is an overarching government framework with guidelines for all the interventions on gender related work in Malawi.

To be able to challenge and transform gender norms and address […], the beneficiaries will need indepth knowledge about various forms of […], what are its root causes and how to make a change. Empowering women economically will not only increase their financial independence, but also enhance their bargaining power, and ability to leave abusive relationships. As the economic empowerment activities will address also gender norms and […], it will decrease […] in the long term.

By formalising or joining forces with existing relevant organisations in gender and girls rights such as […], […], […],[…], […]will provide […] with a platform to build an alliance to influence the government on the agenda of improved national gender policy and regional dissemination of policies on the rights of adolescent girls and mothers.

[…] Human Rights and the […] on the situation of human rights in Cambodia undertook consistent advocacy with local authorities regarding the planned evictions of ethnic […] communities in […] province. The Office successfully intervened to stop the demolition of homes belonging to families of ethnic […], leading to a postponement of the relocation of almost 1,000 families. […] Human Rights called on the Government to complete the planned resettlement site before

relocating the families and to ensure that the people were in agreement with the plan, as required by international human rights standards.

To ensure smooth implementation, […] conducted extensive advocacy work with […] and […], the project partners. Several advocacy meetings with the […] Governor's office, the […] managers of the selected youth centres and high-level meetings between the […] Representative and the Governor were organised by the […] team. In addition, advocacy meetings were held with local youth-led organisations, youth advisory boards, CSOs, NGOs and INGOs to promote the rights and needs of persons with disability and ensure their inclusion in society. The advocacy resulted in the more substantial commitment of the local authorities, the youth centres' management and civil society to the project objectives. […] and the local authorities agreed on the overall project implementation, movement of the staff that required security approvals and the rehabilitation of youth centres. According to the project plan, […] supported the capacity building of the youth centres staff on sign language and communication skills, life skills and civic engagement, human rights-based approach, […] and peace-building. A national consultant, […]-based, was hired by […] to provide technical support to the partners on the ground.

Output: Capacities of partner organizations, especially […] to promote and advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities have strengthened. Number and % of targeted […] that are engaged in disability advocacy actions Output: Government duty-bearers' active engagement in […] implementation has strengthened. Number of government authorities and political decision-makers taking action to promote […] compliant laws and policies and/or their enforcement (disaggregated by sex, disability, local/regional/national level/parliament). Outcome: Integration of the rights of persons with disabilities into government policies and practices with active involvement of persons with disabilities and their respective organizations has improved. Number and status of legislative and policy reforms as well as policy enforcement processes advocated by supported […] to guarantee nondiscrimination, equality, and protection of the rights of […] (disaggregation by status: not yet launched, ongoing, completed, interrupted). Outcome. Duty-bearers are engaged and committed to advance human rights is increased in programme countries. Output. Evidence-based information is gathered, analysed and disseminated for advocacy purposes Output. Duty bearers' awareness on their human rights responsibilities and their accountability is increased. Examples of activities. Monitor, gather and analyse data & evidence on human rights violations and situation Raise awareness on human rights & violations, communicate activities and results Advocate, build dialogue and train duty-bearers on local, regional and international level Arrange seminars and meetings

Appendix E – Interventions included in the analysis

- UN Women Enhance women's roles in influencing the political process and contribution to peacebuildin
- St1 Carbon Farming
- Feasibility study of co-operation in modern training of transport warehousing and harbour logistics
- Community-Led Accelerated Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Ethiopia phase III
- Birth and baby aid kits in to Etiopia and as part of local healthcare processes
- Sera Helsinki's project expands to empower people with disabilities
- Support to Elections in Ethiopia
- Consolidated WASH Account CWA II
- CoWASH IV Community-Led Accelerated Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Ethiopia
- Support to the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)
- Affordable Ecoblocks
- Telemedicine in maternal and dental care in developing countries
- Scalable Cost Efficient Affordable and Self-sufficient School Concept for the Kenyan Market
- Identification of partners and business models for science engagement in East Africa
- Artificial intelligence quided healthcare
- Finnish support to UN Women in Kenya 2020-23
- Manondroala 2 - Empowering co-operation of government and civil society in forest protection in Mada
- PREFER Public Finance Management reform project
- Basket fund to secure financing in support of the Peace Process in Mozambique
- Accredited business partner for service business in Mozambique
- Strengthening democratic institutions in the governance of natural resources 2nd phase
- FASE Education sector support for Mozambique
- Establishment of dry toilet network and usage of toilet waste as bio-fertilizer in Nigeria
- Developing Technology Sector Competence and Entrepreneurship in Rwanda
- Pre-feasibility visit at Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) and potential partners Sierra Leon
- Wuudis pilot with National Protected Area Authority Sierra Leone
- FCA: Supporting national and local level reconciliation in Somalia
- Mobile Health Clinic - Daryeel Project in Somalia Afmadow
- Somaliland Leadership Development Initiative (SLDI)
- New Generation Small Wind Turbine piloting in Somaliland
- Clean water and electricity to Somalia
- Service company for SMEs development in Fragile States
- NIRAS project opportunities in Somalia with international developmentfunding organizations
- Somalian Risk Management Services development
- Precast houses and education to Somalia
- IOM Enhancing the Institutional Capacity of the Immigration and Naturalization Directorate of Somali
- RHESA - Regional Higher Education Services in Africa
- TRA Tax Administration Twinning
- Piloting of self-contained container home in Tanzania
- TAN/Strengthening accountability
- BIG D - Skills development in diabetes care
- Elections and human rights in Tanzania
- Defending the righs of Human Rights Defenders: Core support for the implimentation of their strateg
- Adressing informal sector sexual and gender based violence: core support for the implimantation of 2
- Reduced sexual and Gender based violence: Core support to support the implimentation of 2016-2021 st
- Kick FGM Out of Singida: Two years project 2019-2021
- Strengthening Actions on Sexual Gender Based Violence (SASGBV) In Zanzibar 2019-2021
- DefendDefenders Protecting Democratic and Civic Space for Human Rights Defenders

- UN Alliance of Civilizations; Youth Solidarity Fund 2019
- Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced people
- African Union Conflict Prevention and Mediation Capacities Support Project
- Publish What You Pay (PWYP): Promoting equitable and transparent generation and allocation of extrac
- Support to the IGAD Taskforce on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden
- Strengthening of Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment in Colombia
- Searching for new business partners: Vietnam Ecuador Peru
- Developing Policy Options for Compromises to Support Peaceful Settlements and Stabilization in Syri
- Syria Accountability mechanism support to the UN International Impartial and Independent Mechanism (
- Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission AIHRC
- UNICEF (WASH)
- UNAMA Salaam
- UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries 2016-2019
- Core Support to UN Women Afghanistan
- MYA/Strengthening Teacher Education in Myanmar
- Women and Girls First Programme
- Development of Energy Efficiency and Improvement of Environment Effects of Power Plants in Sri Lanka
- Mecanor-Kabra Joint Venture
- SPD Phase 2
- GloCal concept for women and children in India
- Asian market entry for Betolar geopolymer technology
- Localised Finnish Early Childhood Education and Care (?ECEC?) Solutions in India
- Sustainable WASH for all
- UNICEF WASH and Education Programmes
- Gas detection joint venture
- UN Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea Region in Uzbekistan
- Center of support and social adaptation for women living with HIV
- The platform of like-minded people
- Enhancement of rural women's livelihoods through cashgora goat breeding
- Mimino
- The Able Disabled
- Initiative to achieve gender equality by expanding the representation of women in municipalities
- Decent Employment for All
- Development of bilateral business between Cambodia and Finland
- Cailap's production in Asia
- HealthFox Easier Tomorrow identification of Indonesian partners
- Wave Energy Feasibility for Indonesia - WEFFI
- Reducing harmful child labour in Jakarta's waste sector
- Development of Spatial Data Infrastructure to support transparent and knowledge based urban developm
- Resistomap antibiotic resistance monitoring service in Indonesia
- Setting up a partner network in the Philippines
- Establishing a long term cooperation and research result commercialization through experience and kn
- PROMOSERV 3 - Promoting Modernisation of Hydrometeorological Services in Vietnam
- Improving water distribution with maximum cost savings in Vietnam using Fluidit-softwares
- EU REACH regulation capacity building for South East Asian export companies Phase 2
- Core funding to Towards Transparency on OGP and Anti-corruption
- Searching for new business partners: Vietnam
- Expanding software development team to a developing country
- UNFPA/Annual contribution 2019
- EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

- NewIcon Iran
- INGO/International union of forest research organizations (IUFRO)
- UN-Women EBE3 / Jordan: Eid-bi-Eid 3 project to promote women's economic empowerment
- Sustainable education business model in MENA region
- She Has a Right to Participate! (SHARP) - changing attitudes towards female participation in public
- Young girl activists to contribute in preventing of early marriages
- IL/FLC/Peace Now
- FLC/The Peres Center for Peace Twinned Peace Sport Schools
- Gisha - Legal Center for Freedom of Movement
- MEET Middle East Entrepreneurs of Tomorrow
- Creative Caucasus Mentorship program
- Kakheti Regional Development Foundation
- Women Empowerment in South Caucasus (WESC)
- UNICEF - Non violence in school and child protection
- West Bank Protection Consortium
- Taawon for Conflict Resolution - Palestinian Women in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding - 14 mon
- Safety and Security Upgrade of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ammunition and Weapons Storage Sites (SAFE-UP
- HALO/Humanitarian Mine Action in Ukraine
- EU4Skills: Better Skills for Modern Ukraine
- Council of Europe Action Plan for Ukraine 2018-21
- Mariupol Youth Center
- ?reative Studio Dreamstep: All-Ukrainian School Filfm festival Zhukfest and video school
- Step Forward: Skills development and Vocational Training Center for young adults with disabilities
- CDPD/Collaboration between people with disabilities and public authorities at local level to facilit
- Primaria MEA suburbs (Codru and Durlesti)
- CCF/Strengthening of the local professionals on rehabilitation and inclusion of children
- Promotion of mechanisms to reduce financial burden and restore sources of income for women who have
- Preventing domestic violence - School of legal literacy for girls and women
- UNU WIDER-Institute annual contribution
- The support of Finland to the International Peace Institute (IPI) in resolving and managing conflict
- Organisational Support for UN Women Finland
- Voluntary contribution to the OECD Development Assistance CommitteeŽs (DAC) Programme of Work
- Finland's Support to OSCE projects in Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- UN Women/core funding
- INT/UNIDO's trust funds for strengthening of the trade capacity of developing countries 2nd addition
- Green Climate Fund; first replenishment (GCF-1)
- UNIDIR - Strengthening Weapon and Ammunition Management (WAM) Policies and Frameworks
- MOPAN
- The Network of Religious and Traditional Peacemakers
- OHCHR; Promotion of the flagship projects of the Human Rights Strategy of the Finnish Foreign Service
- Finland's support to the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) 5th contribution
- Support to the programme of work of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Water
- UNDP/OECD Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB)
- International Crisis Group (ICG)
- UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communication
- The Lifeline Embattled CSO Assistance Fund
- African Development Fund (AfDF) 15th replenishment
- Support to Finnish Water Forum
- KV.RAH.LAIT/WB/ Human Rights and Development Trust Fund
- Ipas / core funding

- International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF): Yleisrahoitus-hakemus (Teema 1)
- ICJ ACHIEVING JUSTICE FOR GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS PHASE 2
- International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) Core funding
- Minority Rights Group From Disparity to Dignity
- Support to Justice Rapid Response for the fight against impunity
- UN; OHCHR; Human Rights Special Procedures
- Support to the follow-up of the report of the UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation
- Technical Assistance to the General Education Quality Improvement Programmme for Equity
- Support to Nepal's School Sector Development Plan (SSDP) Covid-19 response
- GPE/education sector COVID-19
- Digital learning market analysis and partner network examination in South Africa
- South and Southeast Asia School services
- COACH in-service teacher training
- Creative pedagogy for Nigerian schools with Finnish School Framework
- Pedagogy Factory India
- Empowered through media literacy in Palestine
- WB/Helping Countries Accelerate Learning
- Improving Teaching Quality Inclusion and Community Engagement in Primary School Education in Zambezi
- Mother Tongue Based Basic Education Program into Lhomi language
- Educare Project in Nekemte Oromia Regional State
- Young people's entrepreneurship and agency in Kenya
- Sustainable Livelihood for Vulnerable Children and Youth in Tanzania
- Youth Agency in Mufindi
- Literacy for Women in Africa (LWA)
- Suma y multiplica: empowerment of rural women in the Pacific Area of Nicaragua
- Empowered Girls Speak Out - Securing education of girls through sports in secondary schools and voca
- No Lost Generation: Promoting Multi-dimensional Child Well-being through Integrated Programming
- A Fair Start - Mother Tongue Preschool Education in the Konso and Ale Communities
- 150 New Nordic Schools in India
- Mental Health Programme in Tanzanian Prisons
- Substance abuse and human trafficking prevention project (SAHTPP)
- Promoting Youth Employability in Kenya through Agri-business Vocational and Entrepreneurial Skills T
- Rajo - youth employment and entrepreneurship project
- Sustainable Smart Urban Concept
- Promoting resilience and enhanced livelihoods of vulnerable youth and Syrian refugees in Lebanon
- Contributing towards peace and justice through promoted resilience and livelihoods of women
- She thrives: Skill transferring and economic opportunity for women living in Guatemala City
- Somaliland Health Sector Support (MIDA Finnsom IV)
- Integrating the prevention and treatment of NTDs in the Amhara Region of Ethiopia
- Establishment of regional innovation and learning hubs on multidisciplinary rehabilitation to Asia a
- Maternity Clinic and Training Project
- Empower Conflict Related Sexual Violence Trauma Survivors in Damascus Syria
- Unlocking doors to basic health and education for children with Sensory disabilities in Bara and Par
- EU Pegase-mechanism
- Adolescent Reproductive Health Project (ARH)
- Finnish Red Cross Development Cooperation Programme 2022 - 2025
- Mobile Health Clinic - Daryeel Project II in Somalia Afmadow
- UNICEF COVID-19 response in Tanzania
- Promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health of Women and Girls with Disabilities in Kenyan Health Service

- Pilot: Global Monitoring Platform for Antibiotic Resistance in the Environment
- Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization in Iraq (FFIS) UNDP
- Fostering health and protection to vulnerable migrants transiting through Morocco Egypt Libya Tunisia
- Empowering the Boys' Societies Through Sports and Health Education
- Preventing sexual violence against youth in India
- Quality laboratory testing -training project in Benin
- Maternal and dental health digital service demonstration in Kisii County
- Maternal health digital service demonstration in Namibia
- UNFPA Somalia Wellbeing of Women and Girls
- UNFPA COVID-19 pandemic response
- Zambia Dry Sanitation Country Program phase 2 (2021-2024)
- RIWASH - Rural Innovative WASH
- Promoting Right to Education and Protection of the Most Vulnerable Children (PREP)
- Towards Arsenic Safe Groundwater in Nepal
- Development of Tajik Surface Water Monitoring by Quality Management and Collaboration FinWaterWEI II
- Consolidating Institutional Capacities for National Surface Water Quality Monitoring in the Kyrgyz Republic
- School toilet and water
- WASH and Grow! - Ecological sanitation in Kenya
- River cleaning as a free service
- Afghanistan Conference in November 2020
- Techonvation Girls Armenia
- Alliance for governance innovations
- The UN Team of Experts on Rule of Law / Sexual Violence in Conflict
- Youth Action for Future
- Demo Finland Democracy Support Programme 2018-2021
- Empowering rural communities through media
- To enhance capacity of Ombudsperson?s Office of Turkmenistan to protect human rights
- Enabling Communities through Civil Society Strengthening in Rural Mongolia (ECCS)
- Strengthening Roma minority?s participation in policy and decision making in Ukraine
- Fingo programme 2022-2025
- Support to women in difficult life situations
- EVERY CHILD COUNTS World Vision Finland's Child Rights Programme 2018-21
- Independent media support programme in Central America phase 3
- Independent Journalism Center/Media literacy innovative tools for media savvy citizens
- SP/ Improvement of the transparency of authorities and coverage of human rights issues in Balti and
- Women in the Newsroom - Towards Gender Equality in Media and Journalism in Nepal and Tanzania
- HALO/Humanitarian Mine Action in somalia
- Global Equality Fund (GEF); Supporting LGBTI rights particularly in Africa (5. phase)
- Support to the Freedom Online Coalition (FOC) for Strengthening its Activities in Africa
- HALO/Humanitarian Mine Action in Afghanistan
- Advasi justice is to live by forest
- Demystifying Gender - For An Objective Classroom Debate
- Strengthening human rights work in East Africa and South Asia
- Osobola Improving the economic and social wellbeing of Women Youth and People Living with Disabiliti
- Gender Responsive Governance
- Creating Permanent Cultures Among School Going Children (Permaculture Project)
- Empowerment and Social Justice for Roma Women
- Development cooperation programme Fairtrade Finland
- UN Women Women Peace and Security in the Arab States - Phase II
- Resilience for People and Biodiversity

- Preventing sexual and gender based violence in Malawi
- UNFPA / The rights of women and girls
- Children with Children - initiatives for adolescent girls in Tanzania
- Mobilising young women and men to become leaders in promoting environmental justice and sustainable
- Safety Solution Development in Somalia
- Peace Basket Fund
- #reconciliation - towards transformative processes and outcomes
- EU Trust fund (EUTF)
- Syria UN Women: Support to the Participation of Women in Syria's Political Process Phase II
- Building the Next Generation of Mediators in Myanmar to Support the Implementation of Peace Agreemen
- United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
- INT/Support to Small Arms Surveyn
- Giriphul? functional education for children and young adults with disabilities in the indigenous ar
- UNMAS/Humanitarian Mine Action in Syria
- FRC/ICRC/Humanitarian Mine Action in Syria
- MAG/Humanitarian Mine Action in Iraq and Syria
- GICHD/Humanitarian Mine Action
- Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP) World Bank
- Creating Sustainable Solutions for Inclusion and Rehabilitation of Children with Disabilities in Chi
- Empowering the Deaf Community in Tanzania for full engagement in Public Accountability and Local Gov
- Nahdet El Mahrousa/Capacity Building and Opportunity Matching of Women in Greater Cairo and Minya
- Improving the social status of disabled people in the Sugd region
- UNOPS S3I
- Amani Care
- The development cooperation programme of Disability Partnership Finland
- Training of electric vehicle services support personnel
- Strengthening Communication Capacity for Better Climate Resilience in the Mekong River Delta (CCBCR)
- Asian Development Bank ADB Ventures Investment Fund 1
- Forset 2020
- The Bridge - Building sustainable business between East-Africa and the Nordics
- Mongolian Deaf Community's Linguistic Identity Empowerment (MDLI)
- Which Work Philippines
- Expansion of Ajas software business to Vietnam
- Developing Markets Platform (DevPlat) - Solutions for Global Development Challenges
- Katsastus Kenya Ltd
- International Trade Centre (ITC)
- Tontolo maitso - combating forest loss in Torotorofotsy nature reserve
- INT/Aid for Trade in Central Asia
- Continued support to the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development
- Quality standards for enhanced market access for small-holder farmers in Tanzania (SEMA)
- Ch'ama warmi strong woman: reinforcing Aymara-women's political social and economic rights in the Bo
- Improved food security sustainable livelihoods and empowerment of women
- WOMEN FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND RESILIENCE ? transforming fish-farming and forest value-chains in Nepal
- Capacity building on the development of value chains of wood products industries in Vietnam
- Blocks implementation
- Climate change mitigation through upcycling collected waste to make high-quality functional design
- Affordable Ekoblocks
- Manufacturing cooperation in Indonesia

- Preparation and planinng of EU-Vietnam REACH information center
- Abilis Global Development Programme
- Supplier audit India 2020 Black Moda
- GTK/Strengthening the Mastering of Natural Resources phase 2
- MK to Vietnam
- Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for trade-related assistance to LDCs
- TMEA TradeMark East Africa - support to economic integration of East Africa Community 2021-2023
- VnXplore tourism information service
- PROMOAIR - Promoting Modernisation of Air Quality Observation and Management Systems in Urban Areas
- Payment to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Finlands contribution to the Environment
- Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI)
- KV.RAH.LAIT/Nordic development fund (NDF) 4th capital increase
- Tesito Forest Conservation in Gambia
- Siemenpuu Foundation's Programme 2022-2025
- Assessment of functioning and equal service counseling for children and young people with disabiliti
- Community-based strategies for sustainable natural resource management and gender equality in Monze
- EcoVisio/Moldova Zero Waste Media Campaign
- BioSO4-biopolymer
- African Development Bank (AfDB) 7th General Capital Increase
- Strenghtening livelihoods and improving food security of Turkana women in Kangathotha and Kerio ward
- Accelerating SDG implementation in East Africa
- Sera Helsinki's - wool and spinning
- Development and implementation of climate change resilient road asset management system
- Promoting digital literacy skills among women and girls to combat online GBV violence and advance a freedom of expression
- Transforming lives through remarkable math education_2
- AgroBIG II: Programme for Agro-Business Induced Growth in the Amhara National Regional State second phase
- Responsible and Innovative Land Administration Project in Etiopia second phase (REILA II)
- General Education Quality Improvement Program for Equity
- Sheba Global Oulu Technology Business Development
- Expansion of countryside projects
- Strengthening Resilience of Education in Ethiopia/Education Cannot Wait
- Gambia detached houses with solar energy
- COCOFIN BRIQUETTES
- Scalable Cost Efficient Affordable and Self-sufficient School Concept for the Kenyan Market
- Market Entry Program / Remode
- Workseed a cloud solution for enhancing the pedagogy within vocational education - towards growth and educational impact in Africa
- Inclusive Growth through research in Mozambique (IGM) II
- Pilot Testing of Struvite Production in Nigeria/Ghana
- Partner identification for circular and regenerative design and manufacture in Nigeria and Senegal
- FCA: Mideeye Support of the National Reconciliation and Local Governance in Somalia
- Support to the education sector in Somalia
- Tespack Smart Solar Media (SSM) system
- Forestry and Value Chains Development FORVAC
- Identifying Fair Trade partners and launching cooperation in Kenya and Tanzania
- Promoting Opportunities for Women Empowerment and Rights in Tanzania (POWER) 2021-2023
- Strengthening Management and Governance of the Women Youths and People with Disabilities Empowerment Fund in Tanzania 2021 -2023

- Livelihood Resilience for Persons with Disabilities
- Scaling up Amka Mwanamke (Woman Arise) Campaign in Response to Women?s Land Rights
- Pastoralist Land tenure Security Project 2021 -2023
- East Africa direct coffee sourcing and quality development project
- Community strategies for climate-resilient livelihoods
- Our Voice ? Make a change with generation-z
- Raising awareness about gender issues in media and general public
- Delivering on a child's right to education - strengthening access and quality of learning in Syria
- Ethnic Education in Myanmar
- Hygiene eLearning courses training and license
- Hygiene eLearning courses training and license
- Hygiene eLearning courses training and license
- Nepal School Education Sector Plan (SESP)
- Development of teaching in Pakistan
- Ultrahack market entry to Bangladesh via UNDP
- Stregthening the Mastering of Natural Resources
- GTK/Strengthening the mastering of natural resources phase 2
- Women - drivers of sustainable economic development
- Protecting Human Rights Defenders and Promoting Human Rights during the COVID-19 Pandemic
- CLT Emergegency Hospital Zaatari Maternity Clinic - Pilot Project
- Corrsy Soft Launch in Iraq
- Empowering Adolescents with disabilities through Education and Civic engagement programmes in Ninewa Governorate
- Education Sector Support VI
- Independent Commission for Human Rights
- Activating and scaling up the women mediators model in Palestine? Phase II
- Meteorology cooperation in Ukraine
- Reproductive Health Training Center / A Multi-Component Approach to Advancing the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of W&G
- Center for Educational and Community Development / Supporting Media Literacy Education for Youth
- EHU Emergency Fund for Belarusian Students and Academic Personnel
- Felm Development Cooperation Programme 2022-2025
- Fida International ry: Towards the future ? A safe educational path and living environment for children and youth
- FCA Global programme 2022-2025
- SASK Development Cooperation Programme 2018-2025 (Phase II 2022-2025)
- ISF development programme 2022 ? 2025 to promote women?s livelihood resilience and bodily integrity
- INT/Organizational support for the Finnish Committee for UNICEF
- My Body My Future 2
- INT/Business Partnership Programme
- Save the Children Finland Global Programme 2022-25
- Organisational Support for the Finnish Refugee Council
- Trade and Development / UN Global Compact; Contribution to the Global Compact Trust Fund in 2021-2022
- IUCN-Finland Framework agreement
- Global Partnership for Education GPE
- INT/UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons With Disabilities UNPRPD
- The Missing Peace
- Programme of Finnish Refugee Council: Strengthening Uprooted People's Resilience - SUPER
- Programme of Taksvärkki: Meaningful youth participation in sustainable development

- UNSCAR/Implementing the international Small arms and light weapons commitments in developing countries
- UNESCO Capacity Development for Education Programme
- Organisational support for UN Association of Finland
- Twelft Replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development; CPL Interest Rate Compensation
- Organisational Support for The Family Federation of Finland
- Training in chemical weapons verification
- DEMO Finland
- International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF): Core Funding
- UNICEF: establishment of innovation hubs in Finland
- International IDEA

dav|consulting

dav|consulting (www.davcon.se) is a Stockholm based company working with data science, machine learning and artificial intelligence. We specialize in collection, analysis and visualization of data, and apply state-of-the-art technologies in our services and products.

Our purpose is to facilitate and strengthen our clients' analytical performance as well as to improve their operational efficiency. The services and products we deliver cover a wide range of areas such as complex data collection, task automation, predictive analytics, natural language processing, data wrangling, web-scraping and more.

Our consultants have extensive experiences with work in the academic as well as the private domain during the last 15 years. We are providing data science and fit-for-purpose analytical services and products within the below listed areas:

- Data collection
    - Survey based data collection (including web-based surveys).
    - Collection of unstructured data (web-crawling/scraping and parsing of electronic documentation).
    - Data mining and metadata generation from any source of information.
- Data analysis
    - Statistical analysis – descriptive, inference and validity based analysis. Collection of unstructured data (web-crawling/scraping and parsing of electronic documentation).
    - Natural language analysis – semantics, features and sentiment.
    - Network analysis – insights based on data connectivity.
    - Machine learning – modeling and predictions.
- Data visualization:

- Interactive dashboards – setup of web-based data environments for continuous data analysis, team collaboration and data presentation.
- Automated reporting system – setup of hosted systems for continuous data collection.
- Data advisory:
  - Advisory and coaching for data related processes, including developing processes for commissioning(delivering data analytics services.

Contact details

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