

Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2024– 2030

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1. General principles

The development cooperation and humanitarian aid¹ of Estonia enhance its contribution to sustainable development and global security.

The strategy will contribute to the achievement of the following objectives of the Estonian Foreign Policy Strategy 2030:

- the growing contribution of Estonia to global sustainable development;
- ensuring stability and security in international relations;
- the effectiveness of development cooperation and humanitarian aid;
- coherence in foreign policy and external relations;
- increase in reputation and influence;
- ensuring an internationally favourable business environment.

The strategy covers the period 2024–2030, which takes into account the cycles of renewal of the Foreign Policy Strategy and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The strategy also takes into account other relevant sectoral documents². Sectoral strategy papers for development cooperation and humanitarian aid will remain in force.

The document has been prepared in consultation with state authorities, civil society organisations, academia, the business sector, and specialised organisations, as well as the Estonian Centre for International Development (ESTDEV).

1.1 Development cooperation

The overarching principle of development cooperation is to contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and to reducing global poverty in an environmentally sustainable way.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), on which Estonia is focused, have been selected on the basis of its competences:



¹ Humanitarian aid concerns only humanitarian aid provided by Estonia.

² [Sustainable Development Goals](#), the [Paris Agreement](#), [recommendations of the OECD Development Assistance Committee \(DAC\)](#), the [Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation](#), programme documents of the European Union in the [fields of development cooperation](#) and humanitarian aid, the [Estonian Foreign Policy Strategy](#), [Estonia's Strategy for Africa](#), principles of good humanitarian donorship: [Best Practices \(ghdinitiative.org\)](#), Estonia's European Union policy 2023–2025.

The priority areas of Estonia for development cooperation and their relationship to the SDGs are set out in Annex 2.

The development cooperation of Estonia takes place both directly with partner countries and in cooperation with other donors and international partners, including development banks and organisations.

1.2. Humanitarian aid

In formulating its humanitarian aid policy and in providing humanitarian aid, Estonia is guided by the internationally agreed principles of humanity, impartiality, independence, and neutrality, as well as by other principles that frame humanitarian aid. The aim of Estonian humanitarian aid to other countries is to save lives and help the victims of natural or man-made disasters, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable groups, such as women, children, victims of sexual violence, internally displaced persons, and refugees.

Estonian humanitarian aid focuses on both acute and protracted crises, and we provide humanitarian aid through multilateral and bilateral channels, keeping in mind the importance of flexible aid. Humanitarian crisis prevention activities are part of Estonian humanitarian aid.

In addition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which plays a central role in the formulation of humanitarian aid policy and its implementation, other parties also provide humanitarian aid in the public sector.

2. Global trends affecting development cooperation and humanitarian aid

Development cooperation and humanitarian aid are strongly influenced by global trends:

- growing opposition to the Western value space, which has reduced the visibility of the European Union (EU) as the largest donor in the world and requires the EU to adapt to the changed geopolitical landscape;
- growing tensions in international relations, including the impact of globalisation and of several simultaneous or successive crises (e.g. COVID-19, Russian aggression against Ukraine, rising energy and food prices);
- economic, innovation, technological, industrial, and foreign and security policy power dynamics in the world are changing, and competition between countries is intensifying;
- technological progress and innovation is increasing the share of new technologies and digitisation. Digital addiction and cybersecurity are becoming more and more important;
- Most of the humanitarian crises are now linked to climate change. The impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, and biodiversity loss are increasing global humanitarian aid needs.

Responding to the challenges posed by these trends, as well as making use of technological progress and increasing the contribution of partner countries in development cooperation, can help us achieve development goals more effectively. Unfortunately, as at 2023, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals set for 2030 is proving to be very challenging³, with several goals such as improving health, combating climate change, or reducing poverty showing a rather negative trend, while for others, the recent crises have eroded the progress made in previous years. It is the most vulnerable people and countries that suffer the most.

³ [Global Sustainable Development Report 2023](#), pp 7–10 (this is a preliminary version, the final version will be published in mid-September).

In the humanitarian field, addressing the root causes of crises is essential, including increasing coherence between peace and security and development activities with humanitarian aid, broadening the donor base, and providing more effective humanitarian aid. This will help bridge the gap between the increasing humanitarian needs caused by conflict and climate change and the resources needed to meet them.

3. Overview of the current situation in Estonia and an assessment of the previous activities

Developments in Estonian development cooperation and humanitarian aid have been rapid in recent years. The objective of separating the policy-making and implementation of development cooperation was fulfilled with the establishment of the Estonian Centre for International Development (ESTDEV) in 2021. As a result of a structural reform of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Department for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid was created in 2022. The creation of a separate department has given a boost to the development of the humanitarian field, which is now addressed in a more systematic and planned way. Thanks to rapid developments in the field, Estonia applied to become a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 2022. Estonia joined the Committee in July 2023.

According to partner countries, other donors, and international organisations, Estonia is a valued international donor in the field of both development cooperation and humanitarian aid. We participate in various cooperation formats of the EU and develop joint activities with partner countries outside the EU (United States, United Kingdom), the United Nations, and other international organisations and initiatives. Estonia has years of experience in development cooperation, as well as the capacity to contribute to humanitarian crises. In June 2023, Estonia became co-chair of the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) with the UK for the next two years, focusing on the protection of the humanitarian space, including the implementation of international humanitarian law and humanitarian system reforms.

In 2022, a new system for evaluating the results of development cooperation⁴ (formerly known as the Impact Evaluation System) was implemented, which provides comparable feedback on the implementation of Estonian development cooperation projects, which is necessary for policy-making. The system also helps to improve the quality of the projects carried out.

Both the COVID-19 crisis and the Russian full-scale war of aggression in Ukraine posed new challenges to Estonian development cooperation and humanitarian aid organisation, while at the same time allowing Estonia to demonstrate innovation and its capacity to respond to rapidly changing situations. The war of aggression expanded the range of humanitarian aid providers, including in the private sector, as well as the scope of humanitarian activities undertaken by Estonian civil society organisations.

Support for Ukraine became the most important priority for Estonian development cooperation, while support for Moldova in their EU integration activities also became more important. Geopolitical changes meant that Armenia is once again one of the partner countries and additionally made the development of democratic processes and support for civil society in Georgia more important than ever.

⁴ <https://vm.ee/en/foreign-economics-development-cooperation/development-cooperation-and-humanitarian-aid>

Development cooperation in Africa increasingly focuses on working with partner governments to ensure that Estonian programmes support national objectives and needs, and with other donors to leverage the expertise of Estonia in achieving systemic change. Participation in regional projects has become increasingly important to support transcontinental developments.

The challenge is to ensure the long-term stability of development financing. There has been a significant increase in the focus on international development banks. This, in turn, has led to the need to review the existing resources of development banks, to look for ways to increase financing through more efficient use of existing capital (reform of multilateral development banks), and to seek additional financing through capital injections or the creation of (guarantee) funds. In order to organise the conditions for the use of the funds, the creation of an Estonian development bank should be considered.

4. Implementing the strategy

Since the 2021 reform, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been responsible for development cooperation and humanitarian aid policy. ESTDEV is responsible for the implementation of the Estonian development cooperation policy, involving various partners.

In the humanitarian field, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for formulating and implementing the policy. When implementing projects in protracted humanitarian crises, in particular in Afghanistan, the Middle East, Syria, Yemen, Sudan, and the Horn of Africa, needs are more predictable and can be addressed on a project basis, thus making it possible to implement these projects through ESTDEV.

The Department for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the achievement of the objectives of this strategy in cooperation with other subdivisions of the Ministry, ESTDEV, other state authorities, NGOs, academia, the private sector, and other partners. During the period of the strategy, the objectives and their achievement will be reviewed every two years.

Based on the principles set out in this strategy, ESTDEV will draw up an implementation plan specifying the role of the different partners, the principles of involvement, and the activities to be undertaken.

5. Objectives

Overall objective: The contribution of Estonia to global sustainable development, prosperity, and security has grown. In line with its international commitment, Estonia will contribute 0.33% of its gross domestic product (GDP) to development by 2030.

Estonia has been involved in development cooperation and humanitarian aid since 1998. This has provided us with valuable experience.

Estonia is a distinctive donor country that supports international development goals, is results-oriented, and is guided by universally accepted principles of development cooperation⁵, and its contribution is welcome and beneficial to the development of partner countries. Based on international standards, Estonia is a country with a high income and a very high Human Development Index. As a result, Estonia can and should contribute consistently to global prosperity, taking into account its opportunities and respecting international agreements.

⁵ See the principles set out in the documents referred to in note 2.

The aim of Estonia is to increasingly link bilateral development cooperation activities with international initiatives and to work closely with other donors, i.e. countries, organisations, and development banks. Development cooperation is part of the foreign policy toolbox for developing relations with partner countries.

Humanitarian crises fuel political and economic instability and undermine the achievement of development objectives. Therefore, humanitarian aid helps to prevent the spill-over effects of regional crises by preventing and mitigating human suffering. We also focus on the ‘triple nexus’, i.e. the links between development cooperation, humanitarian aid, and peace.

Estonian development cooperation and humanitarian aid systematically takes into account the gender perspective and supports the active involvement of women.

The strength of both development cooperation and humanitarian aid lies in the well-developed third sector, which creates diverse opportunities for cooperation both inside and outside Estonia. The strengths of Estonia are the close and open cooperation between the public and private sectors thanks to our reform experience, and the interest of the private sector in contributing to development cooperation. The challenge is to create greater cross-sectoral coherence, as several ministries and agencies are involved in development cooperation.

Estonia will continue to gradually increase the financing of development, with the aim of allocating 0.33% of the GDP to development by 2030, which will ensure stability, as well as predictability and efficiency of funding, and allow us to focus on long-term projects with greater impact.

Objective 1: The Estonian system of policy-making, implementation, and development of development cooperation and humanitarian aid is effective and takes into account foreign policy developments

For twenty-five years, Estonia has focused its development cooperation on clear priority areas and partner countries. This approach has proved its worth in achieving development cooperation impact.

When selecting areas and partner countries, we assess, among other things:

For partner countries:

- the political situation, including global trends and national development needs;
- the willingness of the country to engage in development programmes to enable long-term activities to help the partner country to thrive in a global open market economy;
- the opportunity to carry out development cooperation projects and achieve the strategic development cooperation objectives of Estonia;
- the opportunity to achieve greater impact in partnership with other donors;
- the effectiveness and efficiency of previous activities, based on the data from the results evaluation system. We take into account both feedback on projects and need indicators (by partner country in Annex 3).

For areas:

- compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals and the strategic objectives of Estonia;
- the capacity of Estonia to contribute in a priority area;
- the effectiveness and efficiency of previous activities, based on the data from the results evaluation system.

An overview of the relationship between development cooperation partner countries and sectoral priorities (not all activities) (at the time of the preparation of the strategy):

<i>Country/ area</i>	<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>Moldova</i>	<i>Armenia</i>	<i>Georgia</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Namibia</i>	<i>Botswana</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
<i>Development of democracy and the state governed by the rule of law; and good governance</i>	X	X	X	X				
<i>Supporting economic development</i>	X	X		X		X	X	
<i>Promoting good-quality education</i>	X	X	X	X	X			X
<i>Contribution to solving environmental problems</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Gender equality</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Development of e-governance and cybersecurity</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

For a more detailed overview of the development cooperation partner countries of Estonia, see Annex 1 and for the areas, see Annex 2.

In the various sectoral development cooperation strategies, it is also possible to plan for activities in other (development) countries, if this is justified and a priority for that area. Funding for these activities comes from the relevant area budget or in partnership with other donors.

In humanitarian aid, we developed a system of strategic humanitarian aid partners, which increases our capacity to provide urgent aid and helps develop long-term strategic cooperation with humanitarian partners.

Sub-objective 1.1. Consistent development of development cooperation and humanitarian aid Activities:

- keeping up to date with developments in the field and foreign policy developments, including responding flexibly to the needs of least developed countries;
- developing cooperation with think tanks / research institutions in the area;
- analysing the possibility of developing a training programme in development cooperation and humanitarian aid to ensure the development of the field in Estonia;
- increasing coherence between development cooperation and humanitarian aid more, in other words, consciously adopting a nexus approach;
- strengthening data collection and analysis on development cooperation and humanitarian aid to improve evidence-based development in the field.

Sub-objective 1.2: Effective use of development cooperation instruments

Activities:

- focusing development cooperation on specific partner countries (see Annex 1) and areas (see Annex 2) to avoid fragmentation;
- improving information exchange across Estonian public sector institutions where development cooperation activities are carried out to ensure greater coherence;
- carrying out a review of partner countries every two years, starting in 2025;
- periodically reviewing the priority areas based on the capabilities of Estonia;
- participating in developing action plans in the area.

Sub-objective 1.3: A system for assessing the results of development cooperation (and possibly humanitarian aid) has been fully implemented

Activities:

- implementing the system in all Estonian public sector institutions where development cooperation activities are carried out;
- continuing to train partners to facilitate the functioning of the system;
- using the results of the evaluation system in policy-making and the planning of activities;
- publishing the data obtained under the results assessment system.

Sub-objective 1.4: Strengthening the network of partners within Estonia

Activities:

- strengthening our cooperation with NGOs to ensure and build their capacity, including by continuing to support the umbrella organisation for the area and contributing to the development of smaller organisations in the area;
- developing cooperation with the private sector (including umbrella organisations);
- periodically updating the network of strategic humanitarian partners to strengthen the system;
- creating a Development Cooperation Council to enhance the exchange of information, which will include representatives of the most relevant ministries, agencies, civil society, ESTDEV, and the private sector;
- continuing to seek regular feedback from partners on developments in the area.

Objective 2: Estonia shapes EU development cooperation and humanitarian aid policies and makes active and effective use of EU funds

EU membership enables Estonian development cooperation to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals on a much larger scale than would be possible when acting independently. Estonia values EU relations with global partners, as well as the importance of building them, and by participating in EU policy-making, we contribute to the financing and development of EU development cooperation. Estonia has taken the lead in supporting the digital transition.

In order to respond to global challenges and to focus more on EU development cooperation, the EU has launched a number of strategies and processes. EU Member States, financial institutions, the private sector, and civil society are brought together by the Team Europe approach, and the Global Gateway strategy helps to highlight projects for trusted connectivity and inclusive partnerships. The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the promoter of the development cooperation policy objectives of the European Union, with its Global branch (established in 2022) supporting EU priority activities outside the EU (including the Global Gateway, the Global Green Deal, and the EU enlargement process), and through the EU4U initiative, the reconstruction of Ukraine. In the Digital for Development (D4D⁶) format, the

EU and the 13 Member States are shaping the strategy and major projects of Team Europe in digital development cooperation.

When participating in EU joint projects, we also take into account the development cooperation partner countries and priority areas of Estonia. Based on added value, Estonia also participates in EU regional projects that cover Estonian priorities.

The strategic use of EU development cooperation as a tool for building relations with partner countries needs to be strengthened to increase its impact.

As a Member State, Estonia participates in EU humanitarian initiatives, which significantly increases the reach and impact of Estonian humanitarian aid. Estonia is active in discussions on EU humanitarian policy, focusing on the priority areas of our humanitarian policy. In assisting Ukraine, Estonia has also gained direct experience of using the Civil Protection Mechanism⁷ of the EU to provide humanitarian aid.

Sub-objective 2.1: Active participation in EU development cooperation policy-making, including keeping the focus on regions and issues of importance to Estonia (in particular the Eastern Neighbourhood, digital transition, green transition, and development of the business environment).

Activities:

- working closely with the European Commission and the European External Action Service to ensure information exchange and attention to the priorities of Estonia;
- being involved and participating actively in EU development policy-making at the level of the EU Council – in working groups, at Permanent Representatives level, and at the EU Foreign Affairs Council meeting of Development Ministers with the participation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- working with like-minded Member States at EU Council level, including developing common positions;
- being actively involved in shaping digital development cooperation, including the D4D initiative, with a particular focus on Africa and the Eastern Partnership region;
- seconding national experts to EU institutions, including EU delegations;
- being involved in development cooperation networks and think tanks across the EU.

Sub-objective 2.2: Active participation in the development of EU humanitarian policy

Activities:

- working closely and effectively with the European Commission;
- being actively involved in the humanitarian aid working groups and other meetings on humanitarian aid of the Council.

Sub-objective 2.3: The increasing participation of Estonia in joint EU initiatives, including the use of EU funding opportunities in line with our development cooperation priorities.

Activities:

- launching, contributing to, and monitoring the development of joint EU initiatives;
- cooperating with other Member States, including joint projects, joint visits;
- providing the necessary co-funding to participate in cooperation projects;
- expanding participation in the TAIEX⁸ instrument and twinning;
- participating and contributing to the activities of the EIB and their planning;

⁶ <https://d4dhub.eu/>

⁷ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/civil-protection/>

⁸ [TAIEX \(technical assistance and information exchange instrument\) \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/taieux/)

Objective 3: Estonia participates in international development cooperation and humanitarian aid policy-making, and cooperates closely and effectively with other donors, both countries, organisations, and development banks

To leverage our expertise in development cooperation, we work with other donors – countries, organisations, and development banks. This makes it possible to make the activities more effective and more wide-ranging, as well as to reach target partners who would otherwise be difficult to reach. When it comes to donors, the basic principle for choosing partners is their values – they must be guided by values and principles similar to our own. Activities carried out together with donors must contribute to achieving the development and humanitarian aid objectives of Estonia.

Among the donor countries, Estonia has in recent years intensified its partnerships with major foreign policy donors such as the US, Germany, and the UK, with whom regular consultations take place and several joint projects have been initiated. Estonia also regularly cooperates with the Nordic countries.

Estonian membership in international organisations, including the United Nations and the OECD, and its participation in international development banks and financial institutions, including the World Bank Group (including the International Development Association (IDA), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Global branch of the European Investment Bank (EIB)), allows us to have a say in shaping global development and humanitarian aid policies. The institutions also have the capacity and expertise to provide, among other things, large-scale technical assistance tailored to the needs of a particular country. In addition, financial organisations have agreed on lending criteria, meaning the volume of assistance can be significantly leveraged.

The main focus of Estonia in the international development of humanitarian aid is:

- international humanitarian law (both developing and promoting compliance with it);
- the preservation of the humanitarian space – i.e. the ability to provide unhindered and safe humanitarian aid;
- the protection of humanitarian workers;
- education in crisis;
- innovation;
- aid effectiveness;
- gender equality.

We pay attention to the connection of humanitarian aid with activities related to peace, development cooperation, and climate change. In 2022, Estonia joined the Humanitarian aid Donors' Declaration on Climate and Environment. Estonia is also a member of the GHD network and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Donor Support Group.

Sub-objective 3.1: Close cooperation with donors (countries, development banks, organisations, and financial institutions).

Activities:

- intensive, result-oriented, clearly focused, and regular communication, including for mapping cooperation opportunities, carrying out joint projects, and information exchange;
- providing the necessary co-funding to participate in international cooperation projects;
- proposing specific cooperation projects based on the needs of the partner country and the priorities of Estonia and the partner(s).

Sub-objective 3.2: Active, substantive, and effective membership in the OECD Development Committee

Activities:

- being actively involved in the work of the OECD DAC, including in thematic working groups;
- bringing the priorities of Estonia into the focus of the DAC – providing comprehensive support to Ukraine, promoting the digital transition, and increasing cybersecurity;
- coordinating closely nationally to share information and clarify the positions of Estonia.

Sub-objective 3.3: Participation in international development cooperation through Estonian membership in international development banks and financial institutions

Activities:

- participating in the supervisory boards of development banks and financial institutions and in the boards of managers of development banks and financial institutions in order to contribute to the development, governance, and (lending) policy formulation of the organisations and to the channelling of development financing (concessional loans and grants), especially for issues of priority for Estonia, in particular sustainable economic development, digital and good-quality education; supporting the candidatures of Estonian representatives to the governing bodies of international development banks and financial institutions
- participating and taking a leading role in formal and informal groups and networks, including those dealing with development cooperation issues;
- supporting the involvement of Estonian consultants and experts in programmes of international organisations
- continuing constructive cooperation with the North and Baltic and like-minded countries in different institutions;
- promoting bilateral relations with development banks and financial institutions in priority partner countries and identifying opportunities for cooperation.

Sub-objective 3.4: Active cooperation with the United Nations system and its sub-organisations and the International Red Cross system

Activities:

- contributing to discussions and policy papers, with a particular focus on the following: digital and cyber, policy coherence, aid effectiveness, gender equality, increasing coherence between development cooperation policies and humanitarian aid and peace-related activities, humanitarian aid reform, prevention.
- Periodically reviewing the contribution of Estonia to the work of UN sub-organisations related to the field and, if necessary, adjusting the focus in accordance with foreign policy priorities and global trends;
- seeking and carrying out cooperation projects with UN sub-organisations in partner countries;
- aspiring to be part of the governing bodies of UN sub-organisations;
- participating and taking a leading role in formal and informal development cooperation and humanitarian aid groups, networks, and organisations.

Objective 4: Financing for development cooperation and humanitarian aid is stable and will reach 0.33% of the GDP by 2030.

Estonia has committed to the international target of allocating 0.33% of the GDP to development cooperation and humanitarian aid by 2030. Development financing has been on

a slight upward trend for a long time, with a jump in 2022 due to providing aid to Ukraine and funding for refugee reception. By 2023, funding must reach 0.33% of the GDP. We will ensure that humanitarian aid accounts for at least 10% of development financing.

Stability in development cooperation and humanitarian aid financing is important from a sectoral development perspective – it helps to strengthen the reputation of Estonia and increase its influence with global partners. Development cooperation is also more effective and efficient in implementing long-term and pre-planned projects.

Stability of development financing is also necessary for effective cooperation with other donors, including participation in the work of development banks. Partnerships require co-financing, which in the case of multi-annual projects must be long-term.

When financing through international partners, it is important to maintain the proportion of unearmarked or flexible use financing. The latter allows organisations to respond quickly and rapidly direct resources to where the need is greatest. In the case of humanitarian aid, Estonia also complies with the principles of the agreement on the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian aid (Grand Bargain).

The establishment of a national development bank could be considered to create new opportunities for cooperation with international development banks and to leverage the use of national resources, but this should be based on a broad analysis.

Sub-objective 4.1: Estonia will ensure the fulfilment of its international commitment to allocate 0.33% of the GDP to development cooperation and humanitarian aid by 2030, including at least 10% of its official development assistance.

Activities:

- reaching 0.33% of the GDP by 2030;
- improving the quality of development cooperation and humanitarian aid reporting in cooperation with the OECD DAC;
- being involved in financing development cooperation through international development banks and financial institutions.

Sub-objective 4.2: Aiming to make international procurement (including EU, development banks, UN frameworks) accessible to smaller partners

Activities:

- working closely with international partners to promote the views of Estonia;
- being actively involved in sectoral policy-making.

Sub-objective 4.3: Mapping the need, opportunities, and conditions for the establishment of a development bank in Estonia.

Activities:

- analysing the experience of other countries and smaller development banks;
- mapping the principles for establishing a development bank.

Objective 5: Societal attitudes are supportive of development cooperation, humanitarian aid, and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals

Public awareness-raising and global education in schools on the SDGs, including more specifically on development cooperation and humanitarian aid, will increase awareness of the diversity of global problems, the causes of their emergence, the interlinkages between problems, and the possible solutions. This helps to better understand the world around us and allows us to relate to what is happening (for example, through voluntary work, donation,

conscious consumption, etc).

In November 2022, the European Declaration on Global Education to 2050⁹, the so-called Dublin Declaration, was adopted, setting out the vision, commitments, and opportunities for global education up to 2050. In January 2023, a competency model for global citizenship¹⁰ (corresponding to the Estonian context), developed by global education experts, was published on the initiative of ESTDEV, which can be used to design competency-based learning in the curriculum development process.

At the same time, according to the 2022 Eurobarometer survey, Estonia ranked among the last among EU Member States in terms of awareness of development cooperation and humanitarian aid¹¹. Estonia was the only Member State where less than half of the population (47%) agreed that poverty alleviation in partner countries should be one of the top priorities of the European Union, well below the EU average (80%). Estonian respondents (26%) were also the least likely to agree that poverty alleviation in partner countries should be a top priority for national governments. Although this share has increased by five points compared to 2020, it remains well below the EU average (67%).

Sub-objective 5.1: Increase the visibility of Estonian development cooperation projects and humanitarian aid activities.

Activities:

- regularly disseminating public information on the implementation of Estonian development cooperation projects in cooperation with ESTDEV, project partners, and co-donors, including Team Europe;
- publicly sharing information on the needs of humanitarian crises and the aid Estonia provides;
- improving the accessibility of Estonian development cooperation and humanitarian aid data and presenting them in a visually attractive format.

Sub-objective 5.2: Active work in the field of global education

Activities:

- analysing, deploying, and further developing the Global Education Competency Model developed in 2022;
- being actively involved in the Global Education Network Europe (GENE).
- contributing to building greater coherence between actors in the global education process, for example through the creation of a platform for the relevant stakeholders.

Sub-objective 5.3: Growing public awareness of international humanitarian law and the role of international organisations, leading to increased support for international humanitarian aid.

Activities:

- actively disseminating relevant information publicly to keep issues on the agenda, both among experts and the general public.

⁹ <https://vm.ee/media/4669/download>

¹⁰ [Competence model for a global citizen | Global School](#)

¹¹ [1]EU Citizens and International Partnerships – June 2022 – Eurobarometer survey (europa.eu)

Objective 6: Ensuring humanitarian crisis response capacity

Estonia responds to global crises in a rapid and flexible manner, based on requests for assistance and humanitarian aid providing principles. Humanitarian aid is provided both bilaterally and multilaterally on the basis of operationality and effectiveness.

Linking humanitarian aid and development cooperation in the early stages of a crisis is necessary to reduce humanitarian needs and mitigate long-term crises. In addition to responding to crises, it is also important to pay attention to prevention and increasing the resilience of countries – therefore, we must strengthen cooperation with the civil protection and rescue operations field of the EU.

Sub-objective 6.1: Estonia has the resources and the capacity to provide humanitarian aid in a variety of situations (global natural disasters, man-made crises, both urgent and protracted)

Activities:

- contributing to the response to global humanitarian crises on the basis of needs and humanitarian principles;
- having an overview of the network of humanitarian aid organisations in Estonia;
- working closely with strategic humanitarian partners, knowing their capacities and priorities;
- mapping the need for a mechanism to provide humanitarian aid to developed countries.

Annex 1: Overview of priority countries for development cooperation

1. Ukraine

Ukraine is an important partner for Estonia politically, economically, and in terms of security policy, and has been a priority country for our development cooperation since 2006. The impact of Estonian development cooperation projects so far can be assessed as positive: Estonia is respected as a partner country in Ukraine. Finding common ground with our cooperation partners has become even easier than before thanks to Estonian assistance to Ukraine in the face of large-scale aggression launched by Russia.

Estonia has had three priority areas in Ukraine: developing democracy and good governance, promoting economic development (especially the business environment), and supporting education. The focus has also been on digital solutions, gender equality (including women's empowerment), human rights, and environmental sustainability. Projects have been implemented both at central government level and in the regions. Estonia will continue to focus on these priority areas.

After the beginning of the large-scale aggression by Russia on 24 February 2022 and the granting of the status of candidate country for EU membership to Ukraine on 23 June 2022, the focus is now also on supporting the country in its EU integration activities and reconstruction.

Reconstruction is not just about building things, but about contributing to the development of Ukraine in general. The relevant starting points for Estonia are described in the government memoranda 'Principles of reconstruction and humanitarian support to Ukraine' and 'Action plan for supporting the integration of Ukraine with the European Union' adopted in the autumn of 2022. Estonia has chosen the Zhytomyr Oblast as a focus region.

Support for the reconstruction of Ukraine will remain at the heart of Estonian development cooperation for a long time to come. Co-operation with the Ukrainian central government is important both for obtaining political support for projects and for increasing the visibility of Estonia, as well as in areas where complex development is under the administration of the central government (education, national digital development). However, for optimal use of Estonian resources, cooperation at the local level is key, where added value is often more affordable and results more visible.

Estonia will continue to be an active partner in the reconstruction of Ukraine, leading by example and encouraging action. Estonian projects are visible and distinctive, create initiatives that foster economic cooperation, and have a long-term impact. They will also contribute to the accession of Ukraine to the European Union and support the goals of the digital and green transition.

Estonia participates in the international reconstruction coordination of Ukraine and the relevant funding mechanisms (including the G7+ and international financial organisations). We help to highlight the contributions of the neighbours of Ukraine and non-G7 donors.

It is important to continue to look for areas of cooperation with other donors, including both countries and international organisations. The huge reconstruction needs of Ukraine create new opportunities for this. In the selection of reconstruction activities, preference will be given to those where the know-how gained from their implementation can be used by other donors throughout Ukraine.

Humanitarian aid also plays a major role in Estonian–Ukrainian cooperation. Estonian humanitarian aid is primarily targeted at the regions most affected by the war and the areas where needs are greatest, including ensuring the sustainability of the state. The humanitarian needs of Ukraine will remain high for the next few years. There is potential in Ukraine to implement nexus, i.e. to foresee at an early stage the upscaling of humanitarian aid activities into development cooperation projects.

Ukraine will continue to receive the largest share of Estonian development cooperation financing out of all the partner countries.

2. Georgia

Georgia has been a priority country for Estonian development cooperation since 2006. Cooperation has been successful, with the greatest progress achieved in education.

Priority areas include the development of democracy and the state governed by the rule of law, including support for the integration of Georgia with the European Union and the strengthening of democratic state structures, support for economic development, improving the quality of education, and the protection of the rights of women and children.

As of 24 February 2022, the share of Russian citizens in Georgia has increased and Russian influencing has become more extensive, including through political pressure on the occupied territories. Government policy decisions sometimes work against the ambition of moving towards the EU. It is important to continue to support Georgia, including its civil society, in order to provide support to civil society and the country with a long-term perspective, including facilitating the Euro-Atlantic integration of Georgia.

Cooperation with other donors, both organisations and countries, plays a major role in Estonian activities in Georgia. For example, we cooperate with UNICEF in areas of children's rights and education.

The share of Estonian development financing to Georgia will remain stable.

3. Moldova

Moldova has been one of the priority countries for Estonian development cooperation since 2006. The impact of Estonian development cooperation projects can generally be assessed as positive.

Estonia has had three main priorities in Moldova: promoting democracy, supporting economic development with a focus on regional development, and promoting education and lifelong learning. Estonia will continue to focus on these areas. After 23 June 2022, when Moldova became a candidate country for accession to the European Union, supporting Moldova in its EU integration-related activities also became a priority area. Candidate country status has increased the motivation to carry out the reforms necessary for the democratic development of society, including in the priority areas of Estonia.

Our long-standing experience in Moldova provides a good basis for cooperation with other donors, both in the implementation of cooperation projects and in the provision of expertise. We will continue to work with the US and Sweden, and look for opportunities to work with Germany and other donors.

We foresee a small increase in the financing share allocated to Moldova, in particular increased support for activities supporting EU integration.

4. Armenia

Armenia was one of the priority countries for Estonian development cooperation between 2006 and 2016. Following the 2018 velvet revolution, the Second Nagorno-Karabakh War in 2020, and the outbreak of large-scale Russian aggression in Ukraine, Armenia has made significant domestic and foreign policy steps towards moving closer to a democratic values space. As a result, Estonia has mapped out the possibilities for restoring development cooperation in Armenia. Education (development of the education system, including through cooperation with national institutions) and support for democratic development have emerged as priority areas.

Partnership building, including participation in EU joint initiatives, is also important in Armenia, especially in the relaunch phase of development cooperation.

As development cooperation towards Armenia has recently been relaunched, we are planning to increase financing.

5. Partner countries in Africa: Kenya, Namibia, Botswana, and Uganda

Building long-term cooperation with global partners based on mutual interest and equal partnership is of growing importance, both to achieve development goals and in the light of global geopolitical trends, especially since the beginning of the Russian war of aggression. To address the challenges of stability, security, and economic development in Africa, Estonia can share relevant experience in implementing an inclusive digital transition, as well as in reforming the public sector, the business environment, and the education system. In Africa, special attention is given to supporting inclusive and people-centred processes, and empowering the most vulnerable groups in society, including women and girls.

To achieve systemic change, coherence must be increased between bilateral programmes and other donor programmes, including Team Europe initiatives. Coordinated cooperation between donors is also appreciated by partner countries. Close contact with donors with networks of representations in Africa, including EU representations, is useful because Estonia does not have a permanent diplomatic presence in sub-Saharan Africa. When participating in regional projects with other donors, we focus on projects that cover our priority areas and at least one priority country.

Our horizontal priority area in Africa is digitalisation. From this perspective, it is important to support the overall integration of the African continent, including the entry into force of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement AfCFTA¹² and the development of the African digital single market within this framework. Fostering regional cooperation is also important to harmonise legislative frameworks governing the movement of data and people, and to share experience between countries. We can also cooperate with regional organisations, including the [South African Development Community](#) SADC¹³, headquartered in Botswana, and Smart Africa¹⁴, which supports digital development.

¹² African Continental Free Trade Area.

¹³ [South African Development Community](#)

¹⁴ [Smart Africa](#) is an intergovernmental organisation set up in 2014 by a decision of the Heads of State of the African Union, which now has 37 member states. The aim is to support the wider use and development of information and communication technologies across the region.

In line with Estonia's Strategy for Africa 2020–2030, we focus our bilateral programmes on four partner countries – Kenya, Namibia, Botswana, and Uganda.

Kenya is our most important development partner in Africa. The country is also a priority partner for the EU and an important regional powerhouse and economic hub in the Horn of Africa. Priority areas include the digital transition, education, and a business environment that supports innovation regarding the green transition. Kenya has a large number of refugees from conflict zones in neighbouring countries, so we are focusing on increasing coherence between humanitarian aid and development cooperation.

In Namibia, Estonia focuses on the digital transition in the public sector and supporting economic development through the development of the business environment. Increasing attention is being paid to the green transition in connection with the initiation of green hydrogen cooperation with the European Union, which could open up opportunities for technology transfer projects.

The development cooperation priorities of Estonia in **Botswana** are the digital transition in the public sector and support for economic development, especially the development of the business environment.

In Uganda, the main priority area is education, including digital solutions for education, digital skills of teachers, and digital literacy of citizens, involving the most vulnerable members of society. In partnership with other donors, we are also contributing to the digital transition. Uganda, like Kenya, has a large number of refugees from conflict zones in neighbouring countries, so we are focusing on increasing coherence between humanitarian aid and development cooperation.

The share of development cooperation financing going to Africa will remain stable or, if possible, increase.

Annex 2 Overview of priority areas for development cooperation

Thematic:

1. Development of democracy and the state governed by the rule of law and good governance

The area contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



Activities aimed at the development of democracy, the state governed by the rule of law, and good governance aim to enhance social stability in partner countries.

Since regaining its independence in 1991, Estonia has been on a path of nation-building and reform, making us a recognised and trusted partner in this field. In particular, Estonia focuses on e-governance, related reforms and the introduction of secure digital solutions in public administration, the fight against corruption, and legal reform.

Supporting regional development, including cooperation with local government units, promoting community politics, involving civil society in governance and reform processes, as well as improving participatory democracy and capacity to engage in good governance, are also essential to ensure stable development.

In the face of growing confrontations in the world, the fight against informational influence activities is becoming increasingly important, both in terms of building up the relevant state structures and strengthening independent media.

In the case of partner countries aiming at further integration with or membership of the European Union, it is important to bear in mind the link with European integration when developing processes to support societal development.

2. Supporting economic development

The area contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



Development cooperation activities aim to help developing countries become successful in a global open market economy, to build the entrepreneurial capacity of the most vulnerable members of society, and to reduce black economy activity. This development brings the most social benefits and is the most sustainable. It also contributes to global economic development

as a whole.

In supporting economic development, we will pay particular attention to the development of less developed regions and sectors to ensure the coherent economic development of the partner country.

Estonia has developed core competences in a broad spectrum of areas of activity that are crucial for developing countries trying to escape poverty: e-governance solutions, education innovation, smart city and smart mobility solutions and platforms, financial technologies, creating an environment conducive to entrepreneurship and innovation, and open cooperation between the public and private sectors. We also have experience in private-public cooperation in implementing open market and society-oriented structural reforms, including the formation of clusters, which have helped to achieve and maintain economic stability.

3. Promoting good-quality education

The area contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



Promoting good-quality education supports the social and economic development of partner countries. Education is still out of reach for millions of children and young people worldwide. COVID-19 and the deteriorating of the rights of girls and women have excluded millions of students from the education system.

Estonia is a globally renowned and recognised leader in education (our excellent results in the PISA surveys play an important role in this). Our aim is to share our diverse experience in education policy-making, education reform and improving access to good-quality education, including helping to develop education at different levels and in different forms, implementing inclusive education principles, developing teacher training, curriculum reform and digital education, sharing cutting-edge education solutions and technologies, and sharing experience in developing education information systems to enable data-driven decision-making.

Estonia shares its educational experience on the basis of a holistic approach, meaning that the aim is to contribute to systemic change in the education systems of partner countries. For this, Estonia cooperates not only with other donor countries but also with international organisations and initiatives such as the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), the OECD, and UNICEF. Open cooperation between the public, civil society, and the private sector is essential.

Developing relevant skills to meet labour market needs is essential to contribute to economic development in partner countries. The gap between what the education system can offer and what the labour market needs is not only hampering the prospects of individuals, but

economic development more broadly as well. Particular attention is paid to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups whose lack of access to formal education reduces their chances in the labour market.

Estonia also helps citizens of our partner countries to study in Estonia by providing scholarships for students from priority countries to attend continuing education or to pursue a master's or doctoral degree.

4. Contributing to solving environmental problems

The area contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



The consequences of the global climate crisis are becoming increasingly clear, making it ever more important to systematically address the root causes of climate change, as well as climate change already underway, and to focus on prevention. Environmental education plays an important role here as it helps to create sustainable solutions.

As a strong digital state, the priority of Estonia is to combine the green and digital transitions – the so-called twin transition. In development cooperation partner countries, the lack of infrastructure and expertise on the ground is a key challenge for project implementation, making it difficult to create sustainable solutions. One of the cooperation goals of Estonia regarding the twin transition is to contribute to the development of the local (green) innovation ecosystem, allowing to create local solutions and to empower people and businesses. This includes sharing expertise and experience in creating an environment conducive to innovation, including the legislative framework and technology transfer.

It is important to focus on sustainable solutions that meet basic needs at the level of society, including communities, and create the preconditions for further development. These include access to drinking water, food security, electricity supply, affordable and sustainable building solutions, and the greening of desertified areas. Basic needs can be addressed at the same time as projects supporting the implementation of data, registers, and other digital solutions.

Horizontal:

5. Gender equality

The area contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



Women and girls are the most vulnerable target group in developing countries, often deprived

of adequate education and opportunities for self-fulfilment. As an important element of the Sustainable Development Goals, gender equality is also one of the cornerstones of EU external action.

Activities aimed at the development of gender equality are carried out in synergy with other priority themes for Estonia and are integrated as a horizontal dimension in projects targeting partner countries.

6. Development of e-governance and cybersecurity

The area contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



This forward-looking area is becoming more and more important. However, digitalisation is not an end in itself, but a means to achieve a specific development or change. Here, too, the twin transition is important.

Estonia is a globally recognised advocate for digital and cyber issues, and there is great interest in our experience around the world. In its development cooperation aimed at developing digitalisation, Estonia is guided by the digital diplomacy values and policies of both the European Union and Estonia itself. In development cooperation, we support solutions that are open source, reusable, and transparent. The solution must also not lock the partner country to the donor that developed the solution. The aim is to bring about structural change in a country, a region, or a continent, including the development of cross-border services in cooperation with regional organisations. It is important to ensure that the digital transition reaches all levels of society, is inclusive and people-centred. These principles are promoted, inter alia, through the Govstack¹⁵ initiative.

We can leverage our valued digital and cyber expertise and make a bigger difference through joint projects with major donors. There is great potential to involve both the private sector, with whom the Estonian digital state is developed, and NGOs, which have the know-how to teach digital competences at grassroots level.

Challenges in this area include sharing our limited resources to meet the overwhelming interest and the novelty of cybersecurity as an integral part of the digital transition in development cooperation.

¹⁵ Govstack is an initiative launched in 2020 by Estonia, Germany, the International Telecommunication Union, and the Digital Impact Alliance (DIAL) to promote the implementation of value-based, high-standard, and high-quality digital solutions in both developed and developing countries.

Annex 3 Need indicators by development cooperation partner countries¹⁶

	GEORGIA			MOLDOVA			UKRAINE			ARMENIA		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022		
Development of democracy and good governance												
<u>Corruption perceptions index</u> (best score: 100)	–	56	56	–	34	39	–	33	33	46		
<u>Press freedom index</u> (best score: 1)	60	60	89	91	89	40	96	97	106	51		
<u>Civil society freedom index</u>	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Narrowed		
Economic development and entrepreneurship												
<u>Share of people living below the poverty line in the partner country (%)</u>	21.3% (2020)			24.5% (2021)			1.6% (2020)			26.5% (2021)		
<u>Unemployment rate (%)</u>	–	12.20%		–	3.20%		–	9.80%			12.70%	
<u>Ease of Doing Business Index</u> (best score 100)	–	83.7	94.5	–	74.4	77.5	–	70.2	69.9			77.7
<u>Index of Economic Freedom</u> (best score: 100)	77.1	77.2	68.7	62	62.5	58.5	54.9	56.2	Not known			65.1

¹⁶ Some of these indicators have a high update interval

Healthcare												
<u>Adult (30–70 years) mortality rate from noncommunicable diseases</u>	24.89% (2019)	24.06% (2019)	25.52% (2019)	19.93 (2019)								
<u>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</u>	8 (2021)	12 (2021)	7 (2021)	10 (2021)								
<u>Share of healthcare financing in GDP (%)</u>	7.1% (2018)	6.6% (2018)	7.62% (2020)	12.24 (2020)								
Education												
<u>Share of school-aged children who complete at least basic education (%)</u>	99.9% (2018)	94.8% (2017)	98.7% (2017)	91.08 (2016)								
<u>Share of school-aged children who do not attend school (%)</u>	1% (2021)	0% (2021)	8% (2014)	11% (2021)								
<u>Share of NEET youth (15–24) (%)</u>	24.9% (2020)	13.6% (2021)	16.5% (2017)	26.1 (2020)								
<u>Student-teacher ratio (#)</u>	9 (2018)	18 (2018)	13 (2018)	15 (2018)								
<u>Share of education financing in GDP (%)</u>	3.6% (2021)	6.4% (2020)	5.4% (2020)	2.8 (2021)								
Humanitarian aid												
<u>Number of people affected by and in need of aid due to crises (#)</u>	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.4 million	3.4 million	17.6 million	–		

<u>Number of internally displaced persons (#)</u>	0.3 million (2020)	–	854,000 (2021)	800
<u>Number of refugees who have left the country (#)</u>	–	–	5.4 million (2022)	–
Gender equality				
<u>Gender Development Index</u>	1.007 (2021)	1.010 (2021)	1.012 (2021)	1.001 (2021)
<u>Female participation in the labour market (%)</u>	56% (2021)	36% (2021)	48% (2021)	58 (2021)
<u>Prevalence of violence against women (%)</u>	6% (2018)	34% (2019)	26% (2019)	14% (2018)
<u>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)</u>	19% (2021)	40% (2021)	21% (2021)	34% (2021)
<u>Ratio of boys and girls in primary and secondary education (GPI Index)</u>	1.01 (2021)	0.99 (2021)	1.00 (2014)	1.02 (2021)
Environment				
<u>Environmental Performance Index (best score: 100)</u>	39.1 (2022)	42.7 (2022)	49.6 (2022)	48.3 (2022)
<u>Global Adaption Index (best score: 100)</u>	57.8 (2020)	50.2 (2020)	52.2 (2020)	55.6 (2020)

<u>Estimated CO₂ emissions (tonnes per capita)</u>	17.600 (2019)	13.390 (2019)	233.260 (2019)	9.960 (2019)
<u>Share of renewable energy in total energy production (%)</u>	23.77% (2018)	19.97% (2018)	4.6% (2018)	
ICT				
<u>Share of people in the population who use a computer and/or a mobile phone (%)</u>				
<u>Share of people in the population who use the internet (%)</u>	76% (2021)	76% (2017)	75% (2020)	77 (2020)
<u>Share of people in the population with a mobile cellular subscription (per 100 people)</u>	137 (2021)	127 (2021)	135 (2021)	129 (2021)

	KENYA			UGANDA			NAMIBIA			BOTSWANA		
	2022			2022			2022			2022		
Development of democracy and good governance												
<u>Corruption perceptions index (best score: 100)</u>	32			26			49			60		
<u>Press freedom index (best score: 1)</u>	69			132			18			95		
<u>Civil society freedom index</u>	Obstructed			Repressed			Obstructed			Narrowed		

Economic development and entrepreneurship												
<u>Share of people living below the poverty line in the partner country (%)</u>	36.1% (2015)			20.3% (2019)			17.4% (2015)			19.3% (2009)		
<u>Unemployment rate (%)</u>	5.6% (2021)			4.3% (2021)			21.3% (2021)			21.2% (2021)		
<u>Ease of Doing Business Index (best score: 100)</u>	75.4			51.3			53.8			62.6		
<u>Index of Economic Freedom (best score: 100)</u>	52.5			51.4			57.7			64.9		
Healthcare												
<u>Adult (30–70 years) mortality rate from noncommunicable diseases</u>	20.99% (2019)			21.17% (2019)			22.62% (2019)			27.03 (2019)		
<u>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</u>	28 (2021)			31 (2021)			29 (2021)			28 (2021)		
<u>Share of healthcare financing in GDP (%)</u>	4.29% (2020)			3.96% (2020)			8.9% (2020)			6.19 (2020)		
Education												
<u>Share of school-aged children who complete at least basic education (%)</u>	71.32% (2020)			33.7% (2020)			51% (2018)			90.2% (2016)		
<u>Share of school-aged children who do not attend school (%)</u>	10.29% (2020)			13.91% (2017)			1.41% (2021)			8.94% (2016)		
<u>Share of NEET youth (15–24) (%)</u>	19.7% (2019)			31.1% (2021)			31.9% (2018)			37.1 (2020)		
<u>Student-teacher ratio (#)</u>	31 (2015)			43 (2017)			25 (2018)			24 (2015)		
<u>Share of education financing in GDP (%)</u>	4.8% (2021)			2.7% (2021)			9.6% (2021)			8.7 (2020)		
Humanitarian aid												

<u>Number of people affected by and in need of aid due to crises (#)</u>	6.4 million										
<u>Number of internally displaced persons (#)</u>	244 thousand	25 thousand									
<u>Number of refugees who have left the country (#)</u>											
Gender equality											
<u>Gender Development Index</u>	0.941 (2021)	0.927 (2021)	1.004 (2021)	0.981 (2021)							
<u>Female participation in the labour market (%)</u>	72% (2021)	67% (2021)	55% (2021)	59 (2021)							
<u>Prevalence of violence against women (%)</u>	23% (2018)	45% (2019)	Not known	Not known							
<u>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)</u>	22% (2021)	34% (2021)	44% (2021)	11% (2021)							
<u>Ratio of boys and girls in primary and secondary education (GPI Index)</u>	0.95 (2009)	1.00 (2017)	1.01 (2007)	1.02 (2021)							
Environment											
<u>Environmental Performance Index (best score: 100)</u>	30.80 (2022)	35.80 (2022)	50.90 (2022)	54.00 (2022)							
<u>Global Adaption Index (best score: 100)</u>	38.7 (2020)	35.4 (2020)	45.1 (2020)	48.3 (2020)							
<u>Estimated CO₂ emissions (tonnes per capita)</u>	81.010 (2019)	43.290 (2019)	10.660 (2019)	11.000 (2019)							
<u>Share of renewable energy in total energy production (%)</u>	87.51% (2015)	92.95% (2015)	97.79% (2015)	0.03 (2015)							
ICT											
<u>Share of people in the population who use a computer and/or a mobile phone (%)</u>											
<u>Share of people in the population who use the internet (%)</u>	30% (2020)	6% (2020)	41% (2020)	64 (2020)							

<u>Share of people in the population with a mobile cellular subscription (per 100 people)</u>	123 (2021)	66 (2021)	115 (2021)	161 (2021)
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Annex 4: List of abbreviations

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
CEB	Council of Europe Development Bank
D4D	Digital for Development
DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
ESTDEV	Estonian Centre for International Development
EU4U	EU for Ukraine Fund
GENE	Global Education Network Europe
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
SADC	South African Development Community
UCPM	EU Civil Protection Mechanism
UK	United Kingdom
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
UN	United Nations