Development Partner Profile

Finland
Summary

This development partner profile showcases different dimensions of performance and the distribution of development finance of Finland. The information below was compiled from two sources: AidData’s 2014 Reform Efforts Survey and 2004-2013 Core Database. The 2014 Reform Efforts Survey asked public, private, and civil society leaders in 126 low- and middle-income countries questions about the most pressing problems they face, their top policy priorities, and how aid agencies can partner with them most effectively. Leaders evaluated the degree to which Finland’s influenced the policy agenda (n=32), provided useful advice (n=14), and how helpful this development partner was in implementation (n=6). The 2004-2013 Core Database represents the most comprehensive dataset tracking international development finance.

Where does Finland’s Development Finance go?
Top Partner Countries
(in millions USD by % of development finance)

1. Tanzania (6%, 617.7)
2. Mozambique (4%, 417.2)
3. Vietnam (4%, 381.6)
4. Afghanistan (4%, 352.9)
5. Kenya (3%, 314.4)
6. Ethiopia (3%, 292.8)
7. Zambia (3%, 292.3)
8. Nepal (3%, 274.6)
9. Nicaragua (2%, 187.6)
10. Sudan (2%, 163.7)

Source: AidData’s 2004-2013 Core Database

Distribution of Finland’s Development Finance, 2004-2013
(millions of USD)

Source: AidData’s 2004-2013 Core Database

In which countries is Finland performing the best?

Influences the policy agenda (0-5)
Provides useful advice* (1-5)
Helpful in implementation (0-5)

Source: AidData’s 2014 Reform Efforts Survey, Q14, Q21, Q25

* The usefulness of advice scale ranged from 1 to 5.
How do in-country stakeholders perceive Finland's performance?

Survey respondents gave an average score of 1.6 to Finland's agenda-setting influence, 0.4 below the average country.

Survey respondents gave a score of 3.8 to Finland's usefulness of advice.

*The usefulness of advice scale ranged from 1 to 5.

Finland's Useful Advice, Amount of Development Finance, and Influence by Policy Area

Governance: land, decentralization, anti-corruption & transparency, democracy, public administration, justice & security, tax, customs, and public expenditure management
Economic: macroeconomic management, trade, business regulatory environment, investment, labor, energy & mining, infrastructure, and finance, credit & banking
Environment & Social: health, education, family & gender, social protection & welfare, environmental protection, and agriculture & rural development

** The amount of development finance is log-transformed to account for skewed distribution of aid across sectors.

Source: AidData's 2004-2013 Core Database and 2014 Reform Efforts Survey, Q14, Q21

Citation