



# Finnpartnership: Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) and direct developmental effects

Department for Development Policy /  
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# Direct development effects and areas that influence them

- Work
- Economic development
- Learning
- Responsibility
- Social development
- Energy, natural resources, water
- Environment
- Conflict countries and fragile country

# Work



Creating jobs is among basic activities. So mere quantitative job targets cannot be considered to have a ‘direct development effect’

- Creating jobs for women and youth
- Creating jobs for disabled people, ethnic or other minorities, indigenous people, refugees, evacuees, people with HIV, other groups easily facing isolation
- Creating indirect jobs for subcontractors, service providers, other actors in the value chain
- Improving work conditions (e.g. occupational safety and health, employment security, wage levels, working hours, maternity and paternity leave and benefits, the right to return to the same job after e.g. maternity leave and other job-related social security)
- Developing programmes that promote knowledge transfer, e.g. developing the capacity of local people for management and expert responsibilities; rotation programmes between Finland and the developing country
- Promoting the right for employees to become organised
- Collecting social security fees, paying the employer’s contributions
- Developing capacity to improve recruitment efforts
- Making actors in the value chain a part of the economy
- Taking initiative / leadership in promoting employment matters



# Economic development

- Diversifying the economy in a country where over 50 % of the country's GDP comes from a single product, by focusing elsewhere than the main product sector
- By locating to poor areas, e.g. poorer areas than those with average income, also urban slums
- Including local companies, especially micro and SMB companies, women-owned businesses and those may easily become isolated into the value chains
- Developing physical infrastructure and electricity and telecommunications infrastructure in a manner that it benefits the broader society, e.g. public transport, feeder roads
- Technology transfer so that it can be used by producers, subcontractors, customers, other actors in the value chain, the public sector, the local community, civil society or industry
- The business operations and trade opportunities of disabled people, people who are among ethnic or other minorities, indigenous people, refugees and evacuees, those with HIV, and other groups who may easily become isolated, in a manner where the associated group's expertise is utilised so that they benefit from it
- Making the economy official, especially subcontractors and other actors in the value chain
- Responsibility certification in the value chain
- A significant amount of purchases from poorer countries or within UMIC from poor regions
- Purchases so that the share of local products / services of the production is significant
- Channelling of significant 'incremental' private and public funding to sustainable development (not including Finnish development cooperation funds)
- Participation in the development of the tax collection system and public economic administration by, for example, paying taxes that are included in the country's budget

# Learning



- Offering professional, technical and entrepreneurship training beyond internal needs and in a manner that the training results in an officially accepted degree
- Offering professional, technical and entrepreneurship training to disabled people, ethnic or other minorities, indigenous people, refugees, evacuees, people with HIV, other groups easily facing isolation
- Developing apprenticeship and vocational education systems, offering internships and apprenticeships in a manner that the training results in an officially accepted degree
- For people without basic education: Ability to participate in basic education as a part of employment/during work hours
- Organising basic courses on employee rights and occupational health and safety matters
- Promoting the use of information technology in order to develop an innovative economy and social activities, political participation and effect
- Use of information technology in order to scale equal learning / teaching

# Responsibility



- Extending education, health, social and security services beyond the personnel
- Other community development, such as life skills, HIV/AIDS or other health education, water and sanitation systems
- Promoting the transparency of the supply chain and its inspection and certification
- Developing the capacity of companies in order to ensure transparency of the supply chain
- Mobilising local companies to promote corporate responsibility (e.g. establishing/managing local Global Compact network)
- Being active in one of the areas of corporate responsibility, such as business and human rights, for example
- The development of administration, civil society and the private sector capacity in responsibility matters
- Drafting a country-specific anti-corruption / good governance / human rights programme and following it
- Monitoring of human rights (including land rights), support of appeal and compensation mechanisms on a national level
- The development of internal, transparent appeal and compensation mechanisms in businesses and the commitment to their implementation



# Social development

- Producing available (affordable) products / services that have specific positive impacts on the well-being of the poorest people, disabled people, ethnic and other minorities, indigenous people, refugees and evacuees, those with HIV, and groups that may easily become isolated
- Promoting equality and inclusiveness and developing the associated appeal mechanisms
- Changing the labour structure based on traditional gender roles and distribution, including studying and reporting on gender quotas
- Developing social infrastructure for the work community, e.g. establishing day care services
- Participation in the development of social infrastructure on the national, regional or local level outside of the work community
- Improving accessibility
- Promoting culture activities outside of the workplace



# Energy, natural resources, water

- Increasing the production of renewable energy beyond internal needs
- Improving the distribution efficiency of renewable energy
- Improving the efficiency of energy consumption or reducing it
- Increasing the use of renewable energy in internal production
- Improving the efficiency of the use of natural resources and produced materials or their reduction
- Improving the efficiency or reducing of the use of water, developing closed circulation systems
- Improving environmentally friendly recycling
- Promoting the just opportunities of the poorest people, disabled people, members of ethnic and other minorities, indigenous people, refugees and evacuees, those living with HIV, and other groups of people that may easily become isolated to benefit from renewable energy, natural resources and water reserves.
- Promoting the just and equal distribution of the income received from natural resources
- Conducting human rights and social impact assessments when operating in the natural resources segments



# Environment



- Reducing the production of waste, hazardous substances, pollution, impurities or greenhouse gases
- Improving the processing efficiency of waste, hazardous substances, pollution, impurities or greenhouse gases
- Transfer of environmental technology and the associated capacity development, so that it can be used by producers, subcontractors, customers, other actors in the value chain, the public sector, the local community, civil society or industry, for example
- Producing products / services that have specific positive impacts on the living environments of the poorest people, disabled people, ethnic and other minorities, indigenous people, refugees and evacuees, those with HIV, and groups that may easily become isolated
- Improving environmentally friendly recycling
- Demonstration influencing in order to promote positive environmental impact and increase environmental awareness elsewhere in society
- Environmental impact analysis of imported products and potential certification
- All aforementioned environmental impacts in other phases of supply and value chains

# Conflict and post-conflict countries and fragile countries



- Creating suitable jobs in conflict or catastrophe areas, in areas after conflicts or catastrophes and in fragile countries
- Paying taxes to the national budget in conflict or catastrophe areas, in areas after conflicts or catastrophes and in fragile countries