SLOVENIA

Leaving no one behind: Slovenia’s approach and priorities

Slovenia’s 2017 Resolution on Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance prioritises equal opportunities, including gender equality. In its strategy aimed to operationalise the Resolution, Slovenia will address leaving no one behind. The strategy will outline a human rights-based approach, reflecting objectives of inclusion and equality of rights. Slovenia will also continue to target vulnerable groups in its humanitarian assistance, notably children and women refugees.

According to Slovenia, there is scope for greater clarity of leaving no one behind to help translate it into practice and results. So far, it has interpreted leave no one behind mainly in terms of reducing extreme poverty. It considers that the principle can help development co-operation increase focus on equality, better prospects and social cohesion for all. It also sees potential for knowledge sharing on good practices and developing new approaches in development co-operation to ensure people are not left behind.

In its programming, Slovenia has a special focus on women, youth and children. It targets least developed countries mainly through its multilateral co-operation and partners. When deciding on the geographic location of its bilateral projects, Slovenia focuses on poor and underdeveloped regions of its partner countries in the Western Balkans, where it implements the bulk of its bilateral co-operation.

Financial flows from Slovenia to developing countries

Slovenia’s performance against commitments for effective development co-operation

Table 38.1. Results of the 2016 Global Partnership monitoring round (updated), Slovenia

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<th>Alignment and ownership by partner country (%)</th>
<th>Predictability (%)</th>
<th>Transparency</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Use of country-led results frameworks Funding recorded in countries’ national budgets Funding through countries’ systems Untied ODA</td>
<td>Annual predictability Medium-term predictability Retrospective statistics (OECD CRS) Information for forecasting (OECD FSS) Publishing to IATI</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016 Baseline</td>
<td>33.3% 0.0% 0.0% 53.4</td>
<td>0.0% 33.3%</td>
<td>excellent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trend</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>good</td>
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Note: Please refer to Annex B for details on the indicators. Data on untied ODA, retrospective statistics and publishing to the IATI have been updated according to the latest information available.
Slovenia’s official development assistance

In 2017, Slovenia provided USD 76 million in net ODA (preliminary data), which represented 0.16% of gross national income (GNI) and a decrease of 10% in real terms from 2016 due to lower in-donor refugee costs. It shall strive to increase its ODA/GNI to 0.33% by 2030 as agreed at the EU level. In 2017, in-donor refugee costs were USD 1 million and represented 1.8% of Slovenia’s total net official development assistance (ODA), compared to 8.9% in 2016.

Slovenia’s share of untied ODA (excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs) was 53.4% in 2016, while the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average was 81.2%. The grant element of total ODA was 100% in 2016.

In 2016, 34.3% of ODA was provided bilaterally. In 2016, 65.7% of Slovenia’s ODA was channelled to multilateral organisations. Slovenia principally allocated its multilateral contributions to the European Union (EU general budget and European Development Fund) to meet its mandatory contributions. In addition, it channelled 11.7% of its bilateral ODA for specific projects implemented by multilateral organisations (multi-bi/non-core contributions).

Bilateral ODA heavily focused on South East Europe. In 2016, USD 14.6 million was allocated to this region.
In 2016, 51.2% of bilateral ODA went to Slovenia’s top 10 recipients. Slovenia has eight priority partner countries, seven of which are among its top 10 recipients. In 2016, its support to fragile contexts reached USD 0.9 million (3% of gross bilateral ODA). Support to fragile contexts consisted mainly of contributions to pooled funds (37%), project-type interventions (35%), and technical assistance and scholarships.

In 2016, 1.5% of bilateral ODA was allocated to the LDCs, amounting to USD 0.4 million. This is stable from 1.6% in 2015, and is far below the 2016 DAC average of 21.9%. Slovenia aims to focus on the LDCs in Africa mainly through multilateral channels. Upper middle-income countries received the highest share of bilateral ODA in 2016 (45.4%), while 45.8% was unallocated by income group.

At 0.03% of GNI in 2016, total ODA to the LDCs was below the UN target of 0.15% of GNI.
In 2016, 49.7% of Slovenia’s bilateral ODA was allocated to social infrastructure and services (USD 15.5 million), with a strong focus on education (USD 6.9 million). Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 3 million. A high share (36.3%) of bilateral ODA was classified as “unallocated/unspecified”. In 2016, Slovenia committed USD 1.2 million (8.4% of bilateral allocable aid) to promote aid for trade and to improve developing countries’ trade performance and integration into the world economy.

USD 0.8 million of bilateral ODA supported gender equality in 2016. In 2016, 18.2% of Slovenian bilateral allocable aid (of which only 32% was screened for gender equality) had gender equality and women’s empowerment as a principal or significant objective, compared with the DAC country average of 36.5%.

USD 3.3 million supported the environment in 2016. In 2016, 23.7% of Slovenian bilateral allocable aid focused on the environment and 10% (or USD 1.4 million) focused specifically on climate change, compared with the respective DAC country averages of 33% and 25.7%.

Note to reader: Annex B provides “Methodological notes on the profiles of Development Assistance Committee members”.

**Figure 38.9. Share of gross bilateral ODA by sector, 2015-16, commitments, Slovenia**

**Figure 38.10. Share of bilateral allocable ODA in support of gender equality by sector, 2016, commitments, Slovenia**

**Figure 38.11. Bilateral allocable ODA in support of global and local environment objectives, 2010-16, commitments, Slovenia**