Introduction

1. Over the last 12 months, UNOPS has made up considerable ground in its accelerated approach to the generation of evidence, insight and learning (EIL). The organisation has taken decisive steps to assess the contribution of its projects towards SDGs 3, 7 and 13 and report to the Executive Board as part of the Midterm review of the UNOPS strategic plan, 2022-2025, including the annual report of the Executive Director, 2022, in the Annual session 2023.

2. UNOPS has undertaken a review of specific service lines including the contribution of infrastructure projects towards development goals. It has also explored options for strengthening its EIL capability and capacity, tools and systems, processes, guidance, strategies, and policies, and established a specific change initiative focussed on EIL. Considerations to use evidence, insight and learning activities to develop foresights has also recently been considered.

3. In anticipation of the Annual Session in June 2024, UNOPS will prepare the annual report of the Executive Director for 2023 to be submitted to the Executive Board. The annual report will provide an account of progress implementing the UNOPS restated strategic plan, 2022-2025 (DP/OPS/2023/6), including the expanded results framework and will include targeted strategic and external thematic assessments and evaluations.

4. This short report is a synthesis of the seven evaluative assessments undertaken of UNOPS projects which are seen to contribute to SDG 16. The report:
   
   • provides provide a brief overview of the projects that have been assessed;
   • outlines SDG 16 and the methodology used for the country assessments;
   • outlines the methodological challenges for UNOPS in substantiating its contribution to SDG 16;
   • summarises project assessments and synthesise UNOPS key contributions to SDG 16 targets and indicators:
   • provides a brief overview of project achievements
   • identifies the key internal and external success factors and comparative advantage which underpin UNOPS contributions;
   • pulls out lessons learned that can inform future strategy development and project design.

Overview of SDG 16 and Projects Assessed

5. SDG 16 focuses on peace, justice, and strong institutions. This includes promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and providing access to justice for all, as well as building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. Peace, justice, and strong institutions are crucial given the breadth of evidence highlighting the extent to which conflict, weak institutions and weak justice systems undermine and limit sustainable development efforts.
6. Seven projects\(^1\) were selected for assessment using a set of sampling criteria and engagement with Regional Directors, who ranked projects from an initial long list based on the degree to which they might demonstrate UNOPS contributions to SDG 16.

7. Contribution and alignment of each project to SDG 16 ‘Peace, justice and strong institutions’ were examined. Five project assessments were conducted in country in November and December 2023, with two project assessments conducted remotely due to fragile settings. The assessments focussed on the following projects:

- **Cambodia** – support to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), funded by the EU, and developed to assist the ECCC in reaching its objective to bring to justice the senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge and those responsible for the crimes committed in the period of the Democratic Kampuchea. In relation to SDG 16, the project is specifically relevant to the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all (16.3); the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (16.6); and ensuring public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements (16.10).

- **Honduras** – procurement and capacity strengthening assistance to the Honduran Institute of Social Security (IHSS) to address the need for the transparent, efficient, and sustainable procurement of medicine and medical supplies across the IHSS network of health services centres. In relation to SDG 16, the project is specifically relevant to the reduction of corruption and bribery (16.5) and to the development of effective, accountable, and transparent institutions (16.6).

- **Mozambique** – the Northern Crisis Response Project (NCRP) was designed by the World Bank (with the Government of Mozambique) to respond to rapid and significant displacement of populations in the Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique following a period of armed conflict in the north of the province. In relation to SDG 16, the project is specifically relevant to three SDG 16 targets related to strong institutions (16.6), inclusive decision-making (16.7) and legal identity (16.9).

- **Nepal** - the Modernisation and Improvement of Policing Project (MIPP) was one component of the DFID/FCDO funded Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice’ (IPSSJ) which brought together state and non-state security and justice actors, aimed at improving relationships, building trust, and enhancing the delivery of services. A primary focus was to address the issue of domestic gender-based violence (GBV) widespread across Nepal. In relation to SDG 16, the project is specifically relevant to promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all (16.3), the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (16.6), and strengthening relevant national institutions, including through

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\(^1\) The SDG 16 thematic assessments series includes: Cambodia, Honduras, Mozambique, Nepal, North Macedonia, Somalia and Yemen.
international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime (16.a).

- **North Macedonia** – support to the government reform agenda in the EU accession process and to communicate the effects of the accession process to the public. The Government Reform Agenda in the EU was funded by the Kingdom of Sweden through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and ran from 2018 – 2023. In relation to SDG 16, the project is specifically relevant to promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all (16.3), the development of effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels (16.6).

- **Somalia** – UNMAS funding of UNOPS mine action project activities in Somalia began in 2012, with UNOPS being one of the first international actors to deploy in mine clearance activities in Somalia. Project activities have since been implemented on a rolling annual basis. In 2015, funding to the project was expanded, with a focus for the period until 2017 on mine action and stabilisation work. Following the establishment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Transition Plan in 2017, project activities evolved again to bring in work in training and mentoring of the Somalia Security Forces to enhance their capacity to mitigate explosive threats in-country. In relation to SDG 16, the project is specifically relevant to reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (16.1); the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (16.6); and strengthening relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime (16.a).

- **Yemen** - the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism for Yemen (UNVIM), based in Djibouti, acts as a guarantor to regular commercial cargo flow and enables multiple political, social and economic outputs since 2016. In relation to SDG 16, the project is specifically relevant to five SDG 16 target indicators related to reducing illicit financial and arms flows (16.4), reducing corruption and bribery (16.5), strengthening institutions (16.6), national capacity to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime (16.a), and non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development (16.b).

**Assessment Methodology**

8. The assessments focus on both ‘what’ the projects have achieved and ‘how’ the projects achieved it. The assessments are summative in that they aim to provide an evidence-based assessment of project delivery results and the factors which have contributed as driving or constraining forces; and formative in that they maintain a strong forward-looking perspective. The assessments use a four-point rating scale to assess each project against the DAC criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. In relation to UNOPS contribution to SDG 16 “Peace, justice and strong institutions” looks at whether:
• The project has a clear Theory of Change (ToC)?
• Is it possible to substantiate that the project has, or will likely in the future, contribute to SDG 16?
• If yes, how has the project contributed / will the project contribute?
• If not, how could the contribution of the project be ascertained?
• What are the key lessons to learn from the projects, e.g. strengths or weaknesses of its design, approach, execution and/or results?

9. Data collection activities included:
• Document review: A selection of project documents were reviewed including proposals, annual reports and evaluative studies.
• Review or retrospective development of a Theory of Change: where projects did not have an existing theory of change, this was retrospectively developed by the assessment team to guide the assessment.
• Key informant interviews: 167 interviews with internal and external stakeholders were conducted, including UNOPS personnel, government counterparts and UN/ partner organisations.

Methodological Challenges

10. Assessing contribution to SDG 16 is not without its challenges. Some of these challenges are common across all SDGs and some are specific to SDG 16:
• Targets and indicators: SDG 16 has 12 targets, including ten outcome-level targets and two targets relating to means by which the outcome-level targets can be implemented and achieved. These targets are supported by 24 indicators.
• ‘Peace’, ‘justice’ and ‘strong institutions’ are broadly connected but also separate concepts: SDG 16 represents cross-cutting values upon which delivery of all the SDGs depend. These include democracy; peaceful societies; respect for human rights and the rule of law; and effective, transparent, and accountable public institutions. However, while these concepts are linked, they are also different, often abstract and can present differently in different contexts, pose different challenges depending on the context and require vastly different responses. This makes any form of ‘aggregation’ of results challenging given that the changes SDG 16 represents can be very different. ‘Peace’ is also a more higher-level concept than ‘justice’ and ‘strong institutions’ and is hard to measure.
• Most SDG 16 indicators also do not routinely have data collected against them. A recent report by the SDG 16 Data Initiative also notes that “many official indicators do not offer comprehensive time-series measures and often do not directly correspond with their underlying concepts.” To mitigate this, the team focused primarily on mapping contribution against the SDG 16 targets, rather than

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2 SDG 16 Data Initiative Report 2022: Are we on track to meeting the 2030 agenda?
the indicators. The assessments also look at wider outcomes (whether intentional or unintentional; positive or negative) that demonstrate the broader contributions of UNOPS to peace, justice, and strong institutions beyond the specific SDG 16 targets.

• **Identifying contribution based on Theories of Change:** A key element of the assessment approach was to look at the causal pathways towards outcomes and to identify where on those pathways UNOPS was making its contribution. The key instrument for doing this was to utilise existing project theories of change or to develop them with project teams if they did not have them. Given the degree to which SDG 16 outcomes are quite high level/conceptually abstract a key issue is the ‘the missing middle’, or the gap between project outputs and outcomes. The missing middle, or mechanism, is particularly challenging in the context of peacebuilding given the complexity of conflict and fragility and the range of actors, systems, power dynamics, social and cultural constructs, and root causes and drivers of conflict. The team have aimed to address this by being pragmatic and considering the following: i) is there evidence that the outcomes UNOPS work is contributing to are part of a clear pathway to SDG 16 target level change? ii) if UNOPS’ output was not produced or activity undertaken would that impact on whether the desired outcome would be achieved at all or as quickly or as efficiently?

**Summary and synthesis of project assessments**

11. Figure 1 provides an overview of the seven country assessments. It shows the ratings against the five assessment criteria\(^3\) and highlights which SDG 16 targets the project is contributing to. Table 1 provides a synthesis of SDG 16 contribution.

12. Several patterns emerge across the assessments:

• **UNOPS projects in ‘Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions’ are highly relevant, respond to a clearly identified need, in general are coherent to the work of partners and other stakeholders and are delivered highly effectively.**

• **There is clear evidence that the projects have or are likely to lead to measurable impact, though it is less clear as to the degree to which that change will be sustainable.**

• **UNOPS contribution to SDG 16 is primarily focused on a sub-set of specific targets. The most common contributions are to target 16.6: the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions, which all projects are contributing to; and 16.10 ensuring public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms in accordance with national legislation and international agreements (4 projects). There are also several projects that are or will contribute to 16.1, 16.3 and 16 A.**

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\(^3\) Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Impact and Sustainability.
Significant Project Achievements

Cambodia

13. The support provided by UNOPS has helped build the legacy of the ECCC into the Cambodian court system, to ensure rule of law; developed the human capital of legal practitioners through education programmes and the training of trainers; developed and implemented innovative approaches for a healing process to take place with victims of the Khmer Rouge and strengthened communities and enabled progress in reconciliation processes.

Honduras

14. The initial stages of the procurement and capacity strengthening assistance provided by UNOPS to the Honduran Institute of Social Security (IHSS) has so far led to $40 million in savings through the introduction of more competitive procurement processes; and improved market competitiveness including an increased number of suppliers participating in procurement processes from 6 suppliers in 2014 to 64 in 2023. There have been some notable early successes in developing an accountable and effective institution, particularly in the areas of planning and forecasting, inventory management, quality control, and gender and diversity.

Mozambique

15. The Northern Crisis Response Project (NCRP) is at an early stage but there are already early signs of progress for communities displaced because of the conflict. Evidence of positive change includes increased access to basic services and infrastructures; increased economic resilience through tailored livelihood opportunities; strengthened community-based dialogue mechanisms, and increased trust and space to address grievances.

Nepal

16. The ‘Modernisation and Improvement of Policing Project’ (MIPP) was implemented by UNOPS in Nepal from Jan 2015- Dec 2021. UNOPS role was to construct and modernise 58 gender sensitive police stations and police barracks; to develop the capability of the Nepal police through training and enhanced performance management systems; and to design processes to increase community engagement and enhance police-public relationships. Evaluations have shown that police officers feel they have a better working and living environment and an increased appreciation of issues around domestic abuse and gender-based violence. Communities generally, and women specifically, now feel more confident in understanding their rights and there is an increased level of trust in the police. The end of project evaluation reported a significant increase in both men (by 15 percentage points) and women (by 7.4 percentage points) who would seek help from the police. Social disapproval of public violence against women has also increased substantially, by nearly 25% among women and more than 10% among men.
North Macedonia

17. The UNOPS Support to Progress in Macedonia - Government Reform Agenda in the EU ran from 2018 – 2023. Successes include the provision of experts in specific areas to different government agencies to support the development of key legislation, as well as harmonisation with EU acquis, strengthening the Ombudsman’s Office, improving accessibility for citizens as well as investigation mechanisms with an increased focus on human rights. Government stakeholders feel more confident in understanding the EU accession process and have the relevant skills to support the process which is increasing institutional effectiveness.

Somalia

18. The UNOPS support to expand the implementation capacity of UNMAS for mine action project activities in Somalia began in 2012, with UNOPS being one of the first international actors to deploy in mine clearance activities in Somalia. Success includes the enhanced capacity of African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) troops to respond to the improvised explosive device (IED) threat, with a find rate now at 85%, and increasing the percentage of IED encounters by Somali Security Forces (SSF) personnel that are completed without casualties, with the most recent project data putting this at 100%. The project has filled a critical gap in the provision of support to the Somali Explosive Management Authority over an 8-year period, providing training and mentoring and covering core staff salaries in the absence of sufficient national support to this service.

Yemen

19. The UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism for Yemen (UNVIM), based in Djibouti, that acts as a guarantor to regular commercial cargo flow and enables multiple political, social and economic outputs. This assessment has identified three most significant changes and outcomes of UNVIM to date: (1) Enabling greater food security and facilitating the safe flow of commercial goods; (2) Facilitating the prevention of illicit arms flows to Yemen (SCR 2216 compliance); and (3) acting as a confidence building measure for all key stakeholders involved, which has had positive implications on peace efforts.

Internal and external success factors and comparative advantage

20. The assessments reveals key features which are common across the projects and underpin UNOPS ability to make an effective contribution. UNOPS bring a combination of technical competence and expertise and effective project management skills that other UN Agencies cannot match. This is especially relevant given the challenging working environments that are often associated with SDG 16. With its mandate to expand implementation capacity for United Nations objectives, UNOPS is often perceived to have a high level of impartiality which enhances UNOPS ability to develop strong relationships across a range of stakeholder groups. The ability to recruit personnel who are highly competent and have a strong understanding of the political economy and context, also supports UNOPS ability to make and utilise strong
relationships with individuals and groups that are key to successful change processes. Conversely the most common area of perceived weakness is limited coordination and influence with the UN system.

21. UNOPS project focus and mandate is both a strength and weakness in terms of contributing to longer term sustainable, systemic change. UNOPS gets funding to deliver projects which are designed and funded by partners and have a beginning and an end. The focus and contractual paradigm is based on outputs. Though some projects do fit within theories of change with a longer perspective, UNOPS often has limited control or ability to directly influence the interim outcomes that are further down the causal pathway towards sustainable change. There are some examples where UNOPS is contracted to continue beyond initial project delivery through bridging contracts or project extensions or new follow-on projects are designed. However, these still often lead to a pause or delay in taking a change process further.

22. Conversely ‘getting things done’ and showing that projects can be completed to the satisfaction of the partner in the complex working environments often associated with SDG 16, is often an essential element of showing that sustainable change is possible. UNOPS ability to deliver, often when others cannot, shows that even in settings where operating is highly challenging, progress is possible. Without UNOPS contribution, even when it is at an early stage in the causal pathway, it is possible to suggest the broader change processes of which it is a part would not happen. UNOPS delivery expertise is often a ‘kick-start’ or ‘catalyst’ to broader institutional change and an example or pilot that forms the basis for a partner and government to take it to scale.

23. An external factor which influences how able UNOPS is to contribute to sustainable change is the degree to which there is a sufficiently consistent and stable enabling environment over time. This includes government commitment and sufficient access to resources for all stakeholders who are essential for SDG level change to happen. Given that SDG 16 is often a key outcome in conflict affected areas, this is a significant factor, and it may be that even with high levels of planning and mitigation that sustainable change is just not possible. Delivering outputs which meet short to medium term needs may be all that should be expected in some circumstances.

Lessons Learned and Ways Forward

24. In the seven projects the assessment team have assessed UNOPS can or has played a role in contributing to SDG 16. It is notable that the contributions most easy to identify are focused on the strengthening of institutions. This is partly because of the nature of SDG 16 and its quite specific targets and indicators. It also highlights that in most projects UNOPS are combining the delivery of specific short-term outputs with a clear, though not always explicit, strategy to develop the capacity of organisations/partners they work with, to ensure they are better equipped to take sustainable change further. Underpinning their effectiveness in doing this seems to be based on the credibility and relationships they build through their effective delivery processes.

25. Where UNOPS is less effective is when it does not fully map out or engage with the whole system and broad stakeholders. Just focusing on its outputs with only limited coordination with other UN agencies/organisations or implementing partners, can limit the ability of UNOPS work to be taken further and also impact on the degree of trust or comfort others have in the contribution UNOPS is making or could make.
26. If UNOPS wants to more clearly identify and maximise its contribution to SDG 16 the following approaches may be worth considering:

- Further develop institutional capacity assessment tools for public procurement and infrastructure which identify key dimensions of what needs to be in place for effective delivery of SDG 16 outcomes. These tools could help in project design and in discussions with partners as well as proving a mechanism through which baseline, mid-point and end of project assessments could be undertaken. They could also be used post-completion given the lag between institutional strengthening interventions and the changes they support. Tools like these could also help provide one element of consistency in the design of Theories of Change in this area.

- Ensure clearly identifiable causal pathways are developed, using theories of change where appropriate, towards SDG 16 targets and where possible SDG 16 indicators. This would need to be done in conjunction with partners and look to explicitly highlight where UNOPS is expecting to contribute. Project teams will need to recognise the limitations in the SDG 16 indicators, in particular where data is not routinely collected in all countries.

- Increase the degree to which progress towards likely outcome, based on developed theories of change is tracked. The assessment team recognises that this may go beyond the project monitoring that is required for partners but might help UNOPS assess to what degree broader change processes are happening as expected and if not whether this should influence the nature/pace of the work they are undertaking.

- Reinforce and support country teams to engage with UNSCDF planning processes. This is already happening in some countries, though not universally. Engaging in the development of common UN goals/context driven strategies, understanding the role and strategies that that other UN bodies are pursuing, may enable UNOPS to ensure others know their comparative advantage and maximise the ability of UNOPS to clarify its intended contribution.

- Undertake focussed internal/external post implementation reviews/exercises to understand the degree to which their ‘project’ work has influenced sustainable change and therefore more completely capture UNOPS contribution to impact.
Figure 1: Summary of projects assessments

Assessment rating against the 5 criteria of Relevance; Coherence; Effectiveness; Impact and Sustainability.

Evidence demonstrates evidence likely to demonstrate

- e.g. Rating Scale for Relevance: 4 - Highly relevant; 3 - Relevant; 2 - Somewhat Relevant; 1 - Highly irrelevant)

Countries and Projects:
- Honduras: Assistance to the IHSS
- North Macedonia: Support to Progress in Macedonia Government Reform Agenda in the EU
- Nepal: Modernisation and Improvement of Policing Project (MIPP)
- Cambodia: Support to the ECCC funded by the European Union
- Mozambique: Northern Crisis Recovery Project (NCRP)
- Somalia: Mine Action in Support of UNSC
- Yemen: UN Verification and Inspections Mechanism (UNVIM)
### 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets and indicators</th>
<th>Cambodia</th>
<th>Honduras</th>
<th>Mozambique</th>
<th>Nepal</th>
<th>North Macedonia</th>
<th>Somalia</th>
<th>Yemen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone in the area they live after dark</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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### 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets and indicators</th>
<th>Cambodia</th>
<th>Honduras</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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### 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets and indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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### 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Cambodia</th>
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<th>Yemen</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found, or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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### 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

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<th>Targets and indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>✔️</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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### 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

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<th>Targets and indicators</th>
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<th>Yemen</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets and indicators</th>
<th>Cambodia</th>
<th>Honduras</th>
<th>Mozambique</th>
<th>Nepal</th>
<th>North Macedonia</th>
<th>Somalia</th>
<th>Yemen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets and indicators</th>
<th>Cambodia</th>
<th>Honduras</th>
<th>Mozambique</th>
<th>Nepal</th>
<th>North Macedonia</th>
<th>Somalia</th>
<th>Yemen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 B. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</td>
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</tbody>
</table>