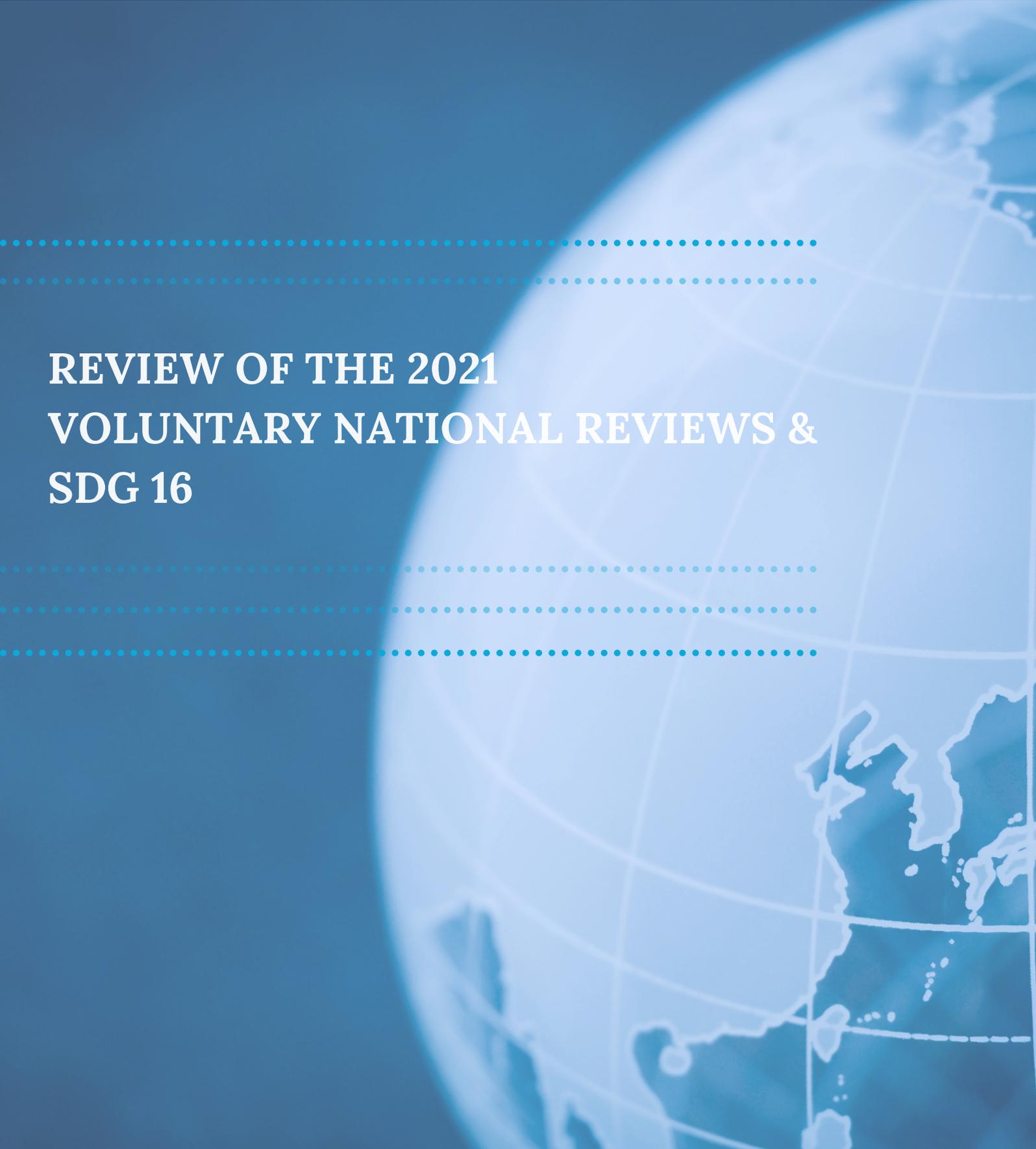




Global Alliance
Reporting Progress on Peaceful,
Just, and Inclusive Societies

WHITE & CASE



.....

.....

**REVIEW OF THE 2021
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS &
SDG 16**

.....

.....

.....

Introduction

The VNRs: In 2015, the Member States of the United Nations announced their commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which include 17 Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”) and 169 targets. The Member States vowed not only to act on these critical issues but also to engage in voluntary, transparent, and rigorous follow-ups and reviews. The results of these reviews are published through the Voluntary National Reviews (“VNRs”). The VNRs use a set of global indicators to evaluate the progress and challenges of implementing the SDGs by each Member State.

SDG 16 – Promotion of Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies: SDG 16 calls to “[p]romote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.” In order to ensure effective reporting and understand how SDG 16 is interlinked with other SDGs, the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies (the “Global Alliance”) was established. At the request of Global Alliance, White & Case LLP examined 22 VNRs submitted in 2016, 43 VNRs submitted in 2017, 45 VNRs submitted in 2018, 47 VNRs submitted in 2019, 45 VNRs submitted in 2020, and 40 VNRs submitted and publicly published in 2021 to assess whether, and to what extent, member states reported on the implementation of SDG 16 and the 24 related targets (the SDG16 targets together with the 24 targets hereinafter “SDG16+Targets”) [1].

Review Criteria: While the number of VNR

The Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies is a coordinating platform for Member States, UN entities, Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations to work together on reporting, measuring and tracking SDG16+.

The Alliance uses the reporting framework of the 2030 Agenda as a ‘hook’ to drive the evidence-based and multi-stakeholder action necessary for progress on the SDGs.

The Global Alliance helps governments to conduct the participatory planning, monitoring and reporting which pulls SDG 16 data together – enabling the evidence-based policy, and the joint action needed for transformative change.

submissions has varied every year, overall VNR submissions have nearly doubled since 2016 [2]. In a process similar to that performed by White & Case for the 2016-2020 VNR report cycles, White & Case reviewed the 40 VNRs submitted in 2021 and analyzed (i) whether the countries reported on the SDG16+ Targets; (ii) the extent of the reporting on these targets; (iii) whether the report indicated that it was a product of an inclusive, participatory process; (iv) whether the report noted that the private sector was involved in implementation and reporting, (v) whether sources of data were provided, and (vi) reporting challenges associated with Covid-19 in light of the global pandemic. This year, White & Case also assessed whether the report links SDG 16 with other SDGs. Lastly, for member states who submitted prior VNRs, White & Case compared the member states’ SDG16+ reporting in 2021 to their prior submission(s).

[1] In addition to all SDG16 targets, the 24 related targets are the following: 1.B institutions and policies for poverty reduction; 4.5 all forms of discrimination in education; 4.7 culture of peace, nonviolence, and global citizenship; 4.A self education facilities; 5.1 discrimination against women and girls; 5.2 violence against women and girls; 5.3 child marriage and FGM; 5.5 women’s participation and leadership; 5.C policies and legislation for gender equality; 8.5 equal pay for equal work; 8.7 child labour and soldiers; 8.8 labour right; 10.2 political, economic, and social inclusion; 10.3 equal opportunities; 10.4 policies for greater equality; 10.5 regulation of global financial markets; 10.6 global financial and economic institutions; 10.7 self-migration; 11.1 safe housing; 11.2 safe transport; 11.3 inclusive urbanization; 11.7 safe public spaces; 17.10 equitable trade system; 17.3 tax collection.

[2] 22 VNRs were submitted in the 2016 reporting cycle and 40 VNRs in 2021.

Detailed Findings: A detailed chart of the overall findings is attached as Annex I. Below is a cursory summary of the number of VNRs (out of 40 VNRs submitted) that reported on SDG16+Targets [3]:

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT REPORTED ON THE SDG16+ TARGETS		
SDG	Target	Total
1.B	Institutions and policies for poverty reduction	36
4.5	All forms of discrimination in education	35
4.7	Culture of peace, non violence and global citizenship	30
4.A	Safe education facilities	27
5.1	Discrimination against women and girls	35
5.2	Violence against women and girls	35
5.3	Child marriage and female genital mutilation	27
5.5	Women's participation and leadership	32
5.C	Policies and legislation for gender equality	36
8.5	Equal pay for equal work	32
8.7	Child labour and soldiers; forced labour and modern slavery and human trafficking	34
8.8	Labour rights; safe workplaces	29
10.2	Political, social, and economic inclusion	38
10.3	Equal opportunities, laws, policies and practices	36
10.4	Policies for greater equality	36
10.5	Regulation of global financial markets and institutions	21
10.6	Representation in global economic markets and institutions	19
10.7	Safe migration	29
11.1	Safe housing	34
11.2	Safe transport	28
11.3	Inclusive urbanisation	31
11.7	Safe public spaces	22
16.1	Reduce violence	38
16.2	End child abuse, exploitation, and violence	36
16.3	Equal access to justice	38
16.4	Reduce illicit financial and arms flows	26
16.5	Reduce corruption and bribery	35
16.6	Accountable transparent institutions	40
16.7	Representative decision-making	34
16.8	Participation of developing countries in global governance	23
16.9	Legal identity for all	25
16.10	Access to information and fundamental freedoms	32
16.A	Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence, terrorism, and crime	32
16.B	Promote non-discriminatory laws and policies	32
17.10	Equitable trade system	19
17.3	Tax collection	33

[3] The level of reporting varied among the VNRs. The total number listed reflects the number of countries that made reference to a relevant substantive topic, even if supporting data or detailed information was not provided or the target/indicator itself was not mentioned. The detailed chart in **Annex I** differentiates between mere mention of a particular topic and data-supported reporting.

Multi-stakeholder Involvement

37 of the 40 reporting Member States indicated that their VNRs were the result of an inclusive and participatory process with various stakeholders. The level of detail provided varied among VNRs.

Afghanistan reported that its VNR was prepared through a consultative process with the active engagement of all relevant stakeholders both at the national and sub-national levels. The opening statement acknowledges the contributions of key stakeholders, including the Administrative Office of the President and the First Vice President, government agencies and provincial Directorates of Economy, civil society organizations, academia, representatives from the private sector and UN agencies. The report especially acknowledged the contributions of the UN Development Programme for providing technical support in preparing the country report.

Angola followed the methodology proposed by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) in order to prepare its VNR. The Ministry of Economy coordinated the VNR process with the UN country team in Angola and involved both governmental and non-governmental actors, as well as other members of the SDG Platform. Stakeholders involved in the preparation and data collection process included: the National Assembly, various national oversight and human rights bodies, NGOs, academics, youth representatives and members of the business community. The

United Nations, the EU Delegation to Angola and other multilateral and bilateral organizations present in the country were also involved in this process.

Antigua and Barbuda reported on multi-stakeholder initiatives that it undertook for the country's first VNR. The VNR recognizes the importance of engaging with diverse stakeholders in order to achieve the SDG targets, including from government, business, civil society, academia, and from youth. Although the VNR was prepared in the context of social distancing and virtual meetings, the VNR highlights the importance of including broad viewpoints and diverse experiences of citizens in its stakeholder consultations. The report mentions several inclusive and participatory approaches to multi-stakeholder engagement, including virtual consultation meetings and the distribution of "SDG/VNR" questionnaires to stakeholders to gather their input. The government also engaged stakeholders in an online review of the draft VNR to solicit feedback and gather consensus before presenting its first report at the High Level Political Forum.

Bhutan adopted a participatory and inclusive VNR approach by engaging stakeholders from across key government agencies (including line ministries, constitutional bodies and autonomous agencies), as well as local government, parliamentarians and political parties, development partners, civil society organisations, the private sector, academia, and the media. Given that the consultation phase for the VNR coincided with the second nation-wide lockdown in Bhutan from

[4] The VNRs of Azerbaijan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and Germany do not indicate that they were the product of an inclusive and participatory process involving various stakeholders. While Azerbaijan included a number of state-sponsored entities in its review, including the Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Culture and engaged the private sector and academic institutions in preparation of its VNR, no "substantial involvement" with non-governmental agencies was reported. DPRK's VNR was prepared entirely by the government and its agencies, and no third parties were involved in the process (2021 DPRK VNR p. 7). Germany's Federal Statistical Office, a state institution, provides most of the data in Germany's VNR. Position papers of major German stakeholders indicate that they initiated independent monitoring of SDG implementation activities instead of collaborating with the German government to contribute to the VNR (2021 Germany VNR p. 129). Furthermore, one position paper from a major German stakeholder was submitted in response to the VNR after the VNR was prepared (p. 135).

December 2020 to February 2021, most consultations were online. To ensure participant engagement with the review process, stakeholders were invited to provide their written inputs. Once Covid-19 restrictions eased, several focus group discussions and bilateral meetings were conducted in-person. The strategic objectives of stakeholder engagement in Bhutan were to gather contributions, collect updated data, deepen awareness of the VNR process and strengthen ownership of the SDGs. These objectives are reflected in some of the common topics for consultation, which included SDG awareness, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the SDGs, and data needs and availability. The UN DESA's Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews was a basis for developing the questions posed in stakeholders in discussion sessions and data collection efforts. As such, questions were geared towards capturing progress made since Bhutan's first VNR and the launch of its 12th "Five Year Plan" (FYP) in 2018. Questions also addressed the challenges of the global Covid-19 pandemic, and steps to address shortfalls in the implementation of the SDGs and Bhutan's 12th FYP.

Bolivia used an inter-institutional committee to develop its VNR. This committee was comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Development Planning, the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, the Ministry of Health and Sports, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, the Ministry of Environment and Water, and the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands. Furthermore, technical subcommittees (mesas de trabajo) were also created to help coordinate on a variety of subject matters.

Egypt's Ministry of Planning and Economic Development led the country's VNR development, along with the National Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the SDGs. Those leading the VNR process first developed a

stakeholder engagement plan in order to identify key stakeholders to be included in the review. Notably, the Ministry applied the same strategy that it used to update its national sustainable development strategy: Egypt Vision 2030. Egypt conducted consultations and incorporated inputs from both the public and private sector, including civil society, international organizations, youth, women, and the media. In light of the pandemic and significant political changes in the country, the Ministry then held a second review of the VNR with the goal of being even more inclusive. To do this, the Ministry carried out a series of workshops with key stakeholders. As many as 53 NGOs and associations were contacted to participate in the workshops, based on their geographic distribution and diversity of their work amongst other factors. International development partners also provided technical support to the review process, as well as capacity building and research assistance. The private sector was engaged too, through the UN Global Compact Network's Egypt Office - reaching 46 companies across a variety of sectors.

Indonesia reported that the VNR 2021 was prepared with the help of stakeholders from within government, as well as non-state actors such as academics and experts, philanthropists, business organisations, civil society and the media. These groups were engaged to ensure representation of all parts of society, especially vulnerable groups such as children and youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Indonesia reported beginning the VNR process with a kick-off meeting led by the Minister of National Development Planning - the Minister responsible for coordinating SDG-implementation in Indonesia. Over 500 members of Indonesia's National Coordination Team for the SDGs attended this meeting, as well as representatives of sub-national governments and the United Nations. The VNR also involved public consultations as a way of further ensuring multi-stakeholder involvement.

In **Qatar**, the Cabinet and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinated the 2021 VNR process. To assist in preparing the VNR, it created a “Steering Committee”, which included an Advisory Statistics Committee and a Permanent Population Committee. Representatives from more than 17 entities covering government, private sector, civil society organizations, and academic institutions were members of both committees. The Steering Committee prepared a form to collect data from various authorities in the country that dealt with the progress made to achieve the SDGs. The design of the VNR was based on the UN DESA’s Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews 2021, as well as participation in regional and international workshops.

Malaysia engaged stakeholders in connection with its VNR 2021 with a formal online inception workshop attended by more than 300 participants. Beginning in January 2021, the government held several rounds of consultations to gather information and gain insights for the review. Key experts were also interviewed. Stakeholders were encouraged to provide written submissions, to be used and incorporated into the report.

Niger initiated a three-phase process to prepare its report. Phase 1 called for the formation of a technical team and writing team. The technical team consisted of public administrators, civil society, women, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Phase 2 began with efforts to reinforce the capacity of the technical team, followed by data collection and drafting the first draft of the report. Phase 3 then sought to improve the first draft of the report, conduct a technical validation of its findings, and finally, the adoption of the report by the government.

Norway’s VNR was created by the Norwegian government in collaboration with civil society. Norwegian civil society comprises numerous interest groups with knowledge

and experience, including business, the cultural organisations, sports associations, religious congregations, and NGOs. All of these groups are involved in working towards achievement of the SDGs. In addition, Norway also collaborated on its VNR with the governments of Denmark and Indonesia. Both governments provided support to Norway at the preparatory stage of its report, by discussing the process together with the Norway government, and by reviewing the draft report.

Paraguay reported that their VNR was a collaborative process. It involved the participation of a wide range of stakeholders, including local and autonomous administrations, civil society, the private sector, academia, and the public. The Nacional Statidistic Institute was responsible for compiling the statistics for the report. However, this work was also carried out in collaboration with the statistical services of all the relevant ministries responsible for overseeing the SDG indicators. The VNR uses synthesis statistics to bring data and results together from various sources in order to obtain the different indicators necessary for measuring the SDGs.

Sierra Leone’s VNR process was also participatory and included stakeholders from government, parliament, civil society, NGOs, development partners and the private sector. The VNR consultation process also involved persons with disabilities, women, and young people and children. Amongst other initiatives, these groups participated in consultations at both the national and local levels, provided data for the basis of the VNR, and took part in SDG sensitization initiatives on radio, television, and in town halls. Key stakeholders also helped to prepare field reports and assisted in updating the SGDs Results Framework. The United Nations Country Team also played an important role in mobilizing other UN Agencies to support the review process. UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA all played a role

in providing technical and financial support to the review. The entire VNR report was validated at a meeting which brought together representatives from all major stakeholders to consult on the report.

Zimbabwe included a section dedicated to multi-stakeholder involvement in its VNR. Stakeholders consulted included SDG focal persons in all government ministries, departments, as well as stakeholders consulted during the 2017 VNR and 2020 SDGs review. Zimbabwe also consulted the secretariats of civil society umbrella organizations and business membership organizations, and the UN Country Team, drawing on their database of project implementation partners, identified additional stakeholders. The list of stakeholders was then discussed and confirmed during a 2021 VNR virtual reception. As part of a participatory process, additional stakeholders were suggested, including community representatives, youth groups, women groups, and persons with disabilities.

Private Sector Involvement

A majority (33 of 40) of countries reporting in 2021 indicate private sector involvement in reporting on or implementing the 2030 Agenda [5].

Cyprus's VNR process involved a broad range of stakeholders, including representatives from the private sector, such as businesses, trade unions and employers' organizations. These stakeholders, along with many others, including the Federation of NGOs, the Youth Council, academics and experts were asked to give their views on the level of progress

made to achieve the SDGs in Cyprus, and to report on examples of best practices from their activities. This information was collected via a simple questionnaire that was distributed electronically.

In **Cabo Verde**, the private sector was involved in developing the nation's Strategic Sustainable Development Plan Progress Report for 2017-2020. This Progress Report is the benchmark for Cabo Verde's progress towards achieving the SDGs, and it was essential to Cabo Verde's VNR. Private sector institutions were also parties to Cabo Verde's 2017-2021 Strategic Coordination Accord advising on the 2021 VNR, and participated in various consultative bodies. The government also carried out an assessment on the impacts of Covid-19, leading to the development of the Carbo Verdean Economy Response Recovery and Promotion Plan, with participation from the private sector. Cabo Verde's VNR also recognizes the importance of the private sector to achieving sustainable economic development. It explains how Cabo Verdean authorities intend to establish public-private partnerships between the State and national/foreign private companies in order to make the country's largest investments viable.

Czech Republic reported its VNR was prepared in cooperation with the private sector. A key initiative mentioned in the VNR was an event organized by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – an “Evening of Voluntary Commitments.” The event was hosted for representatives of the private sector, and was held in coordination with two voluntary business associations: the Association for Social Responsibility and Business for Society. Achievement of the SDGs are part of

[5] Private sector does not appear to have been involved in the 2021 VNR for Bolivia, Cuba, DPRK, Denmark, Germany, Namibia, and Uruguay.

the objectives of both of these organisations. The VNR also explains the importance of the private sector in funding for development work as part of the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018 – 2030.

The Dominican Republic reported that 48 private sector institutions participated in virtual consultations carried out during the preparation of the VNR. These institutions comprised 20 business associations, 33 companies, 4 education sector entities, and one NGO. Most of the participating companies noted that their business plans were highly aligned with the SDGs.

Iraq's VNR preparation process included national consultations with the private sector in April 2021. According to the report, engaging the private sector and NGOs in preparing, implementing and follow-up of strategic documents such as the VNR is one of the main objectives of Iraq's vision. Having the private sector as an active partner with the government is mentioned as one of the next steps planned in the country's strategy.

Japan's VNR was prepared with efforts from a wide range of stakeholders, including the private sector. Japan's "SDG Promotion Roundtables," which were a tool for ensuring multi stakeholder engagement on the VNR process, included members from the private sector. Other initiatives that aim to share best practice amongst the private sector include the "SDGs Action Platform," a platform for organizations working on the SDGs, the "Japan SDGs Award," that recognises companies and organizations working on the SDGs, and the "SDGs Future Cities" initiative. The SDGs Future Cities initiative selects municipalities that have presented outstanding initiatives to achieve the SDGs and uses them as SDG model cases in the region.

Marshall Islands held workshops with non-governmental organisations and the private

sector designed to inform them about the country's VNR effort and gather their input. A "VNR Write Workshop" was conducted with relevant ministries, agencies and state owned enterprises, as well as non-governmental organisations, and the private sector. The goals of the workshop included mapping linkages between the country's National Strategic Plan and the SDGs, and providing progress updates on the primary SDGs to be featured in the VNR. However, according to the report, the scheduled consultations with private sector representatives were not well attended. To ensure private sector participation, the Marshall Islands Chamber of Commerce leveraged its monthly meeting schedule to give the private sector a second opportunity to comment on the VNR draft.

Norway's VNR included direct inputs from the private sector. This input was coordinated by UN Global Compact (UNGC) Norway, of which over 200 companies are members. UNGC Norway coordinated on a text which shares the private sector's perspective on the Government's implementation of the SDGs. The text is featured in Chapter 4 of the VNR. The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment (ForUM) was responsible for coordinating feedback on Norway's progress on all 17 SDGs from their network of 50 organizations working on development, environment, peace and human rights. The working group that was responsible for the report held extensive discussions with ForUM, UNGC Norway and SDG Norway throughout this process in order to channel their knowledge into the report.

Thailand used its VNR process as an opportunity to raise awareness within the public and private sectors on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The VNR highlights the important role played by the private sector within the process. Guided by the UNGC Network, preparation of the VNR benefited from information provided by several corporations including Bangchak

Corporation Public Company Limited, PTT Exploration and Production Public Company Limited, and PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited.

Use of Statistics and Data

The 2021 VNRs, as compared with earlier years, generally provide more data analysis and include a more comprehensive list of data sources.

Cabo Verde identified various national databases for its report. These sources include the National Institute of Statistics as well as the National Directorship of Prison Systems, and the National Directorship of the National Police. The report also refers to domestic surveys, including the National Statistics Institute's 3rd Demographic and Reproductive Health Inquiry on sexual violence, and international-led survey findings, including the Global Corruption Barometer Africa 2019. A statistical annex is also included in the report.

Cyprus compiled data from the Statistical Service of Cyprus. Its analysis of SDG 16 presents Cyprus' ranking amongst other EU member states. To measure trust in institutions, Cyprus' report relied on the Corruption Perception Index, and the EU indicator, "Population with Confidence in EU Institutions" with respect to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank.

Data for **Egypt's** report was compiled by a specialized Sustainable Development Unit within the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. Online public consultations took place to discuss initial feedback on the report, and stakeholders filled in tailored template. This data collection process then evolved into an interactive platform for stakeholders to engage with, which was posted on the website of the Egyptian Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. Egypt's report

also measures progress according to International standards, including the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, the Global Competitive Index, and Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. Egypt's VNR noted, however, that challenges still exist in collecting disaggregated data by certain classifications such as geographic location, gender, income and disabilities.

Statistics presented by **Indonesia** were mostly compiled by the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K). TNP2K is a national institution in Indonesia created to promote coordination amongst government agencies on poverty reduction. In addition to data from TNP2K, two other institutions, Statistics Indonesia and the Ministry of Social Affairs, were also responsible for collecting, producing and utilizing data. The report also contains a statistical annex, documenting the achievements of all the SDG indicators in the country. Indonesia's VNR references a variety of research studies throughout on the impact of Covid-19 towards achieving the SDGs. Indonesia included research conducted by academics, as well as international organizations such as the World Bank and UNICEF.

Qatar's VNR was compiled by the Planning and Statistics Authority. The report highlights positive progress in the number of SDG indicators reported on with fully disaggregated data. Qatar's reporting on SDG16 for example, contained data that was disaggregated by gender, age and disability. Data was compiled from various sources, including the Ministry of Interior, the Planning and Statistics Authority and the Global Peace Index. Qatar's VNR process was coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister, and a Steering Committee, which was responsible for formulating a VNR Roadmap. Supported by a Technical Team and Chair, Qatar also had five working groups that helped support the VNR by establishing partnerships with multi-

stakeholders, monitoring and reporting on progress, and supervising the preparation of the final report, amongst other tasks. The Fifth Working Group was responsible for developing a comprehensive database containing the available SDG indicators, disaggregated by various indicators.

Namibia's VNR has a section dedicated to data collection. Before beginning the data collection process, drafters of the report developed planning and reporting templates to ensure the process was harmonized and covered all relevant areas. Where possible, the report disaggregated data based on gender and geographic location (different regions of the country). However, data specific to SDG 16 was not disaggregated in the report.

Data for **Norway's** report was collected by Statistics Norway, in coordination with other agencies such as the Norwegian Institute of Public Health and the Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management. The report also cites to data from the UN Global Data Base. Norway's VNR contains a statistical overview and an in-depth statistical annex, both compiled by Statistics Norway. Notably, Norway undertook a peer dialogue review with the governments of Indonesia and Denmark and each provided feedback on Norway's VNR.

Sierra Leone's VNR was compiled from generating a large data set from nationwide consultations. The data set was compiled with participation of all stakeholders and was based on consultations on 11 priority SDGs. Additionally, secondary data was pulled for all 11 priority SDGs. The government also embarked on a deeper rapid impact assessment of two accelerator Goals: SDG 4 and SDG 16. On SDG 16, Sierra Leone did a simple evaluation of the impact of legal aid interventions nationwide. In total, 153 respondents were interviewed across all 16 districts, including 99 "extremely poor" persons, and those freed from prison, on remand, and assisted through alternative

dispute resolution. Officials from Statistics Sierra Leone as well as the Ministry of Justice and paralegals from the Legal Aid Board undertook the data collection for this evaluation.

Reporting Challenges

As with prior years, a lack of reliable data remains a reporting challenge for Member States.

Egypt's report emphasized that many reporting challenges from its 2018 report VNR continue to persist. These challenges include data gathering and data disaggregation, as well as a lack of training to develop Egypt's statistical human resource capacities. Despite these challenges however, Egypt did report improvements in its data collection efforts compared to its 2018 VNR. Egypt introduced new surveys to determine birth rates, measure violence against women with disabilities, and better predict informal employment and family health. As a result of these efforts, the Second National Statistic report conducted by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in 2019 showed that data was available for 47.5% of the SDG indicators in 2019, compared to 43% in the first report, published in 2018.

Azerbaijan was another country that noted challenges in data collection when preparing its VNR. Despite acknowledging that improvements have been made to the statistical framework used to complete the 2021 review, especially compared to reviews conducted in 2017 and 2019, the report highlights that challenges remain in some areas of its statistical database. While the VNR does not provide detail as to why certain data collection challenges have persisted, it states that because of these constraints, available data has not been disaggregated by gender, age, group, or place of residence. The VNR highlights this reporting challenge noting that the lack of

disaggregated data limits the scope of analysis.

Iraq's VNR contains a section dedicated to reporting challenges in preparing its second VNR. This section highlights two main challenges: data challenges and social challenges. Iraq links both challenges to the impact of Covid-19, which constrained Iraq's Central Statistics Agency's capacity to produce sustainable development indicators and made communication between reporting partners and stakeholders much more difficult. However, despite these challenges, Iraq's 2021 VNR reported a 7% increase in the availability of data between 2018 and 2020. The VNR makes clear that the government had hoped to be even more ambitious in reducing this data gap by increasing analytical capabilities for reporting. Iraq's VNR further acknowledges the difficulties Covid-19 posed for data collection efforts in terms of choosing how to monitor the effects, consequences and repercussions of the pandemic in the context of the SDGs.

Sweden's VNR relied on data compiled by Statistics Sweden. Important inputs to the report included Statistic's Sweden's status reports, the report by the Swedish Agency for Public Management, and Sweden's government bill on the 2030 Agenda. According to the VNR, statistical data was disaggregated by sex wherever possible. However, the VNR acknowledges challenges with regard to accessing high-quality disaggregated data related to certain vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, and victims of domestic violence and sexual violence. The VNR also acknowledged the challenge of having limited access to statistics on honour-related violence and oppression, national minorities, and LGBTIQ people.

Tunisia's VNR highlighted that it was missing data for 137 of the SDG indicators, representing a data gap of 56% of SDG indicators. Of these indicators, the National

Statistics System did not produce data for 88 indicators and data for 49 indicators were determined to most likely not exist. The VNR, however, contains sections dedicated to improving systems monitoring and evaluation.

Covid-19 Reporting Challenges

Several states mentioned the negative impact Covid-19 had on SDG implementation and data collection efforts.

Angola reported that preparation of its VNR was both directly and indirectly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Data collection for Angola's major nationwide survey, the Multiple Indicator Health Survey (IIMS) was scheduled to take place in July 2020, but it had to be postponed to 2021 given the constraints imposed by the pandemic. A significant proportion of Angola's key indicators are referenced in its latest IIMS. This meant that additional efforts were required elsewhere to ensure the most comprehensive data collection effort possible. The VNR also notes that due to Covid-19, data collection occasionally had to make use of proxy data, and statistics from studies that were nearing completion.

Bhutan's VNR analyses each SDG in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. With regard to SDG 16, it highlights the particular impact of the pandemic on women and children, and explains that an impact assessment is being undertaken to learn lessons from the pandemic's effects. The VNR also highlights that Covid-19 has caused challenges tied to the timely delivery of justice. Whereas over 77 percent of court cases filed in 2019 were resolved, decisions on cases fell to 70% in 2020. The VNR highlights steps that the government has to mitigate these disruptions with an electronic litigation platform, which was piloted in July 2020 and launched in April 2021. Other

impacts of Covid-19 related to achieving SDG 16 targets are also noted, including disruptions to the Anti-Corruption Commission's reporting and investigatory work.

The Dominican Republic's VNR contains a general chapter on Covid-19 and its impact on implementing the SDGs. However, the VNR only highlights one Covid-related impact relevant to SDG 16. The VNR notes the closure of various public services, which caused setbacks in the number of birth registrations.

Egypt also highlighted the impact of Covid-19 on data collection. According to its VNR, the pandemic prompted a second review of the government's sustainable development strategy: the "Egypt Vision 2030 Update." Stakeholder consultations for the review, which formed the basis of the 2021 VNR, had to be turned into an online format in order to accommodate the health crisis. Subsequently, Egypt reports that it developed this idea into a more structured, digital multi-stakeholder engagement mechanism through the official Ministry of Planning and Economic Development website.

Indonesia similarly reported on the challenges to data collection prompted by Covid-19. According to Indonesia's VNR, these challenges included reduced opportunities for officer training courses, because these courses could not be held in person. The requirement of PCR antigen testing for officers also posed logistical challenges for data collection. The VNR also reported infrastructure and equipment-related inequalities, with some regions experiencing more limited access to laptops, mobile phones, wifi and other devices for data gathering exercises.

Mexico's VNR contains a specific section that identifies the impact of Covid-19 on achieving the SDGs. This section is based on research carried out by the Centre for

Research and Teaching in Economics (CIDE) and GIZ Mexico. The analysis suggests that Covid-19 has had a negative impact on almost all SDGs, including SDG 16. However, the pandemic has reportedly had a positive impact on SDG 14, a mixed impact on SDG 7, 13 and 17, and an unknown impact on SDG 6 and 15.

Norway's VNR found that violence against women and children increased during the Covid-19 pandemic but suggests that Covid-19 did not have a significant impact on regional management's SDG efforts. However, Norway does recognize that the pandemic has tied up public resources, thereby reducing the capacity of municipal and regional authorities' to work on the SDGs.

San Marino's VNR highlights a recent initiative launched during the pandemic that is helping the country to achieve SDG 16 Targets. The initiative is an application called Tecum (With You), that operates as a safe and confidential tool for reporting bullying and other maltreatment. The application was launched in late 2020, in the midst of the Covid-19 health emergency, in which forced cohabitation due to lockdown or isolation increased domestic and gender-based violence. The tool allows users to make emergency calls, and automatically share their satellite location.

SDG 16 Linkages with Other SDGs

Many of the 2021 VNRs make express linkages between SDG 16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, and other SDGs, including SDG 1 on poverty reduction and SDG 10 on reducing inequalities.

Azerbaijan reported on four priority areas that it has developed as part of the UN-Azerbaijan Sustainable Development Cooperation 2021 to 2025. Two of these four

priorities include express linkages between SDG 16 and other SDGs. Priority Area 1, for example, “Inclusive Growth that Reduces Vulnerability and Builds Resistance”, has outcomes that will affect SDG 1 on poverty reduction, SDG 10 on reducing inequalities, and SDG 16, amongst others. Meanwhile, Priority Area 2, “Stronger Institutions for Better Public and Social Services Delivery,” recognizes that SDG 16 and SDG 1 will have an impact on various other SDGs, including SDG 10 on reduced inequalities.

Other VNRs made important linkages between SDG 16 and SDG 5. In **Norway’s** assessment of indicator 16.1 for example (the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 of the population), Norway emphasized challenges with intimate partner homicide and domestic violence. **Paraguay** also highlighted the link between SDG 16 and efforts to combat violence against women and children and trafficking in persons.

Some reporting countries did not make specific links between SDG 16 and others goals. For example, **Nicaragua’s** report addresses each SDG in turn, but deals with them separately. **Denmark** also did not specifically comment on the linkages between SDG 16 and others, however, its report does make clear that many initiatives mentioned in the report serve multiple SDGs simultaneously.

Sweden recognises the link between SDG 16 and SDG 10. According to Sweden’s VNR, success on SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions has an “especially positive effect” on SDG 10 on reduced inequalities. **Bhutan’s** report also explicitly links SDG 16 with other SDGs by discussing indicators such as reducing violence against women and children, ensuring equal access

to justice, and reducing corruption within the larger framework of SDG 16.

Member States' 2021 Reporting versus Prior SDG 16+ Reporting

Thirty-two Member States reporting in 2021 have submitted at least one prior VNRs [6]. For Azerbaijan, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Niger, Qatar, Sierra Leone, and Uruguay, 2021 marks their third time reporting. For Member States reporting for a second time in 2021, their VNRs are more comprehensive than their first.

Bhutan submitted VNRs in both 2018 and 2021 to accord importance to the objectives of the 2030 Agenda consistent with Bhutan’s development philosophy of “Gross National Happiness.” SDGs were mainstreamed into Bhutan’s 12th Five Year Plan (July 2018-June 2023), with three goals prioritized in the medium term: Goal 1 (poverty reduction), Goal 13 (taking urgent action to combat climate change), and Goal 15 (protecting and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems). The 2021 VNR, as compared to the 2018 VNR, broadened its focus to nine SDGs (SDG 1 on no poverty; SDG 2 on zero hunger; SDG 3 on good health and well-being; SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth; SDG 10 on reduced inequalities; SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production; SDG 13 on climate action; SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions; and SDG 17 on partnerships). The 2021 VNR evidences Bhutan’s particular focus on, and implementation of, policies around the topics of gender equality/discrimination and inclusive urbanization. While the 2018 VNR

[6] Given the number of Member States reporting for a second or third time this year, this 2021 Review does not contain summaries of all countries reporting for a second or third time.

discusses Bhutan's incorporation of the SDGs into the nation's Gross National Happiness development framework and other institutional mechanisms, and discusses the progress status of each SDG along with the respective rationale, it does not contain much underlying implementation data, with most data drawn from governmental plans and reports. The 2021 VNR, by contrast, contains many more concrete metrics such as the amount of funds that have been spent on certain SDG-enhancing measures.

The Dominican Republic's VNR contains a general chapter on Covid-19 and its impact on implementing the SDGs. However, the VNR only highlights one Covid-related impact relevant to SDG 16. The VNR notes the closure of various public services, which caused setbacks in the number of birth registrations.

China submitted an executive summary in 2016 highlighting the country's actions on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. Since, the country has actively pursued the implementation of the 2030 Agenda via domestic mid-and-long term development strategies. For example, the domestic coordination mechanism, which comprised of 43 government departments, was established to implement the 2030 Agenda. In the 2016 executive summary, China expressed its determination to, in the following 5 years, lift all the 55.75 million rural residents living below the then poverty line out of poverty, and to double its GDP and people's per capita income of 2010. China's VNR presents a detailed update on the progress tied to SDG1 (poverty reduction), particularly in rural poor areas of China. China also reported that, in its experience, a top-down strategy is conducive to poverty eradication and good policy implementation requires accountability, sound policy-making, adequate input, support mechanisms, mobilization, monitoring, and evaluation. In its 2021 VNR, China links the reporting of

SDG16+ Targets, including all forms of discrimination in education, safe education facilities, discrimination against women and girls, social and economic inclusion and equal opportunities, back to and as a means of achieving poverty reduction. The Chinese Government has implemented policies to achieve re-allocation of economic resources from rich eastern regions to poorer western regions and promote compulsory education in rural poor areas. The 2021 VNR also reports on other SDGs covering topics of ecological conservation and climate actions, food security and rural revitalization, and infrastructure connectivity and sustainable transportation.

Compared to its 2017 VNR, the 2021 **Czech Republic** VNR differs in terms of increased detail and new sources of information. It monitors progress by means of three sets of indicators – the global set of Agenda 2030 indicators, a national set related to the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030 (CR 2030), and a set of quality of life indicators that number over 500. This means that the Czech Republic has a clearer idea of where it has remained on track and where its weaknesses are as compared to 2017. A network of focal points from all ministries has made the achievement of SDGs easier since 2019. Its purpose is to mainstream the Agenda 2030 within government administration and reinforce the whole-of-government approach. The long-term concept of development based on SDGs is presented in the Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030. The 2021 VNR has been used to coordinate public policies since 2017 and is fulfilled and developed by other sector or departmental strategies. The Czech Republic carried out its first overview of state budget expenditures in relation to SDGs (SDG tagging) in 2020. Government expenses show compliance with SDG priorities at a level of 75%. However, the creation of a budget on the basis of SDGs requires substantial modifications in the budget structure and the budget preparation process.

The Dominican Republic submitted its first VNR in 2018. Compared to its 2018 report, the 2021 report was more detailed and included an entire chapter on SDG 16. Whereas the 2018 report contained a high-level discussion of SDG 16, the 2020 report goes further and contains an in-depth examination of most SDG 16 indicators. The report also provides details of the initiatives undertaken by the Dominican Republic aimed at achieving SDG16+ Targets. Both the 2018 and the 2021 VNRs were the result of collaborative processes that involved participation by NGOs and representatives from the business community. However, the 2021 report was more inclusive in that it also involved representatives of 33 private companies in addition to business associations.

Egypt's first VNR was submitted in 2018. Egypt's 2021 VNR differs in scope from its 2018 report, particularly with respect to SDG 16. Whereas Egypt's 2018 report focused on security challenges related to terrorism and extremism following the 2011 uprisings in Egypt, the focus of SDG 16 in its 2021 report is good governance. Compared to the 2018 report, the 2021 report covers more SDG 16 indicators, including human trafficking, violence against women, and citizen participation. The report also refers to Egypt's National Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development, established in 2020.

Since **Japan's** VNR in 2017, the government has made some progress in building a framework, including the efforts of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters and the SDGs Promotion Roundtable (annual action plans, Japan SDGs Awards, establishment of subcommittees, etc.), and the revision of the SDGs Implementation Guidelines in 2019. The members of the SDGs Promotion Roundtable proactively made policy proposals for the promotion of the SDGs. Japan also reported significant progress in the recognition of the SDGs by various sectors, including business, civil society,

local governments, and education, as well as in the public relations system to support this recognition. However, Covid-19 has exposed various unsustainable aspects of Japanese society. In particular, the vulnerable have been disproportionately affected, the number of young people who feel increasingly isolated has increased, and the elderly, women and girls, children, youth, the needy, foreigners, people with disabilities, LGBTQI+, and people with underlying medical conditions tend to be "left behind". In addition, the roles of each stakeholder are not well organized, there is insufficient policy coordination to resolve trade-offs and create synergies, and there is a lack of inter-sectoral collaboration. Although some good examples are beginning to emerge, they have not yet been organized and systematized.

Lao People's Democratic Republic submitted VNRs in 2018 and 2021. Whereas its 2018 VNR includes standalone chapters for each of the SDGs, the 2021 report has a summary of each SDG, but only standalone chapters for select goals. SDG 16 was not one of the selected goals. The SDGs that do have standalone chapters are: SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 13 and 18. Lao's 2021 report does refer to SDG 16 in its statistical annex. On certain issues, the 2021 report goes further in data collection for SDG 16 Targets. For example, SDG 16.3 on rule of law and equal access to justice contained only one indicator in 2018. This was the ratio of cases successfully enforced by the Ministry of Justice, compared with the total cases submitted to courts. In 2021, this data is disaggregated according to the type of case, and additional data, such as the percentage of the prison population that is undetained; the number of people using national legal aid services; and the number of cases filed with village mediation committees, was also included.

Madagascar's 2016 VNR primarily affirms Madagascar's commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda over the next fifteen years and the country's new National Plan of

Development (2015-2019), articulated with SDGs, that would enable the country to achieve the SDGs. To that end, the 2016 VNR presents the “how” of Madagascar’s plan to achieve the SDG goals and targets and its prioritization, articulation, coherence, and integration with existing national development strategies. The VNR focuses on the role of the state in this process and the identification of good practices, challenges and expectations with respect to potential partners. The most significant development in the 2021 VNR is that, in addition to focusing primarily on implementation strategies, the VNR includes statistical data on areas where improvement has been made or challenges have been faced, particularly with respect to the pandemic. The 2021 report is also specifically organized around the SDGs themselves, and provides data points (to the extent possible, and sometimes via proxy) for many, but not all, SDG targets. Moreover, the 2021 VNR discusses active steps that Madagascar has taken to achieve SDG goals and targets, and further contributes to the conversation began in the 2016 VNR with respect to next steps in achieving its development goals.

Namibia submitted VNRs in both 2018 and 2021 under the coordination of its National Planning Commission. Contrary to the previous VNR, the 2021 VNR provides a greater focus on the legislative and policy measures adopted for the implementation of the SDGs towards the 2030 agenda. Comparing the 2018 VNR and the 2021 VNR, the latter demonstrates an improvement in terms of qualitative information and greater clarity on the origin of data sources. Statistics and percentages reported in the 2021 VNR do not always find a comparison in the 2018 VNR. The 2021 VNR contains data on SDG16+ targets, mainly from the National Statistics Agency and other national authorities, such as the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and the Office of the Prime Minister. Though the 2021 VNR, unlike its predecessor, dedicates a chapter to each of

the 17 SDGs, the information remains limited (or missing) with respect to certain SDG 16+ Targets, such as 4.7 culture of peace, non-violence and global citizenship, 10.2 political, social, and economic inclusion, 10.6 representation in global economic markets and institutions, 11.2 safe transport, and 16.8 participation of developing countries in global governance. The 2021 VNR reports that, notwithstanding the progress made during the last years, Namibia has faced considerable challenges that have negatively impacted the implementation of the SDGs. The Covid-19 pandemic, for example, affected economic growth and access to education as a result of lockdowns imposed in the country.

Since the 2018 Voluntary National Report, **Paraguay** has begun to consolidate the process, give continuity to the measures previously taken, and implement additional measures to further develop the 2030 Agenda. In its 2021 VNR, Paraguay has developed indicators to assess objective progress in the protection of human rights through follow-up recommendations and created tools to ensure the identification alongside the integration of the challenges and recommendations. Furthermore, the State began to introduce more legislation, public policies, plans and programs since 2018. One of the biggest changes in Paraguay was the decision taken in September 2018, to establish a Social Protection System. The intense process of setting up its institutional, normative and programmatic planning bases has been ongoing since the beginning of 2019. It is worth emphasising that this process is bringing an essential transformation in the governance model in terms of social policy and moving toward a Management for Results Model. In general, the statistics show some improvements in women’s participation in decision-making spaces, but also setbacks. In addition, Paraguay experienced significant improvements in job creation, as well as in its quality. In spite of these significant improvements at the macroeconomic level,

many subgroups of the population continued to face economic and social barriers that prevented them from accessing a better quality of life.

Thailand completed its first VNR in 2017 and a second in 2019. In the 2021 VNR, Thailand made a concerted attempt at implementing a multi-stakeholder engagement effort to ensure that the viewpoints of all stakeholders regarding the advancement of the SDGs in the country were taken into account. Within the discussion of each specific SDG goal, Thailand provides a multi-stakeholder case study, which exemplifies the efforts of a certain stakeholder group with respect to that SDG goal. The various stakeholder groups included the Government, legislative branch, civil society, the private sector, volunteers, local governments, youth, and academia. At the end of the VNR Thailand incorporates specific views from each sector in relation to sustainable development, challenges, and recommendations. Since Thailand's first official submission of its VNR to the HLPF in 2017, Thailand has made efforts to use information collected as part of the National Economic and Social Development Council's SDGs+5 Report (2016-2020) to shape the way the 2021 VNR reflects the challenges and impacts on SDGs advancement throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. Further, Thailand is placing more and more importance on the VNR development process. The VNR process served as a significant opportunity to raise awareness within the state and private sectors on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. This in turn served to strengthen the integration of efforts from all sectors aimed at advancing the SDGs. In comparison to 2016, Thailand provided more statistics and data with respect to SDG16 in the 2021 VNR. Specifically Thailand reported on birth registrations (99.5% in 2019 and 99.4% in 2017) and the number of children suffering from violence (1,222) which was down from 1,592 in 2017. More than 55% of the child victims of violence are victims of domestic violence. Further, Thailand reported that

from 2017-2019, there were 18,130 physical and sexual abuse cases in 2019. This is a decrease from 19,170 cases in 2018.

Zimbabwe submitted its first VNR in 2017 followed by its second submission in 2021. The 2017 VNR implemented the 2030 Agenda and provided information on the trends, policy environment, and challenges related to each of the SDGs. A breakdown of the SDGs is followed by a section on general implementation impediments and strategies as well as next steps. The 2021 VNR dives deeper into each of the SDGs, sharing more details and statistics than were provided in the 2017 VNR. Each SDG section in the 2021 VNR also contains information related to its progress since the 2017 VNR, and often sharing information on recent legislative and policy developments in furtherance of the SDGs. The 2021 VNR also handles each SDG with more specificity, often invoking the sub-goals of each SDG. The 2021 VNR concludes by offering a bolstered section on implementation now organized by sector as well as a section on the impact of Covid-19, which covers the affected population and policy responses that have since been introduced to address the new challenges.

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT REPORTED ON THE SDG16+ TARGETS

SDG	SDG Indicator	2016 Total	2017 Total	2018 Total	2019 Total	2020 Total	2021 Total	2016 % Reported	2017 % Reported	2018 % Reported	2019 % Reported	2020 % Reported	2021 % Reported	Total % Change from 2016	Total % Change from 2017	Total % Change from 2018	Total % Change from 2019	Total % Change from 2020
1.B	Institutions and policies for poverty reduction	19	39	39	42	42	36	86.36%	90.70%	86.67%	89.36%	89.36%	90.00%	3.64%	-0.70%	3.33%	0.64%	0.64%
4.5	All forms of discrimination in education	18	33	39	46	44	35	81.82%	76.74%	86.67%	97.87%	93.62%	87.50%	5.68%	10.76%	0.83%	-10.37%	-6.12%
4.7	Culture of peace, non violence and global citizenship	14	18	22	29	32	30	63.64%	41.86%	48.89%	61.70%	68.09%	75.00%	11.36%	33.14%	26.11%	13.30%	6.91%
4.A	Safe education facilities	9	15	24	30	36	27	40.91%	34.88%	53.33%	63.83%	76.60%	67.50%	26.59%	32.62%	14.17%	3.67%	-9.10%
5.1	Discrimination against women and girls	17	37	39	42	43	35	77.27%	86.05%	86.67%	89.36%	91.49%	87.50%	10.23%	1.45%	0.83%	-1.86%	-3.99%
5.2	Violence against women and girls	12	34	38	44	41	35	54.55%	79.07%	84.44%	93.62%	87.23%	87.50%	32.95%	8.43%	3.06%	-6.12%	0.27%
5.3	Child marriage and female genital mutilation	6	18	23	27	30	27	27.27%	41.86%	51.11%	57.45%	63.83%	67.50%	40.23%	25.64%	16.39%	10.05%	3.67%
5.5	Women's participation and leadership	15	37	38	44	44	32	68.18%	86.05%	84.44%	93.62%	93.62%	80.00%	11.82%	-6.05%	-4.44%	-13.62%	-13.62%
5.C	Policies and legislation for gender equality	14	33	38	42	42	36	63.64%	76.74%	84.44%	89.36%	89.36%	90.00%	26.36%	13.26%	5.56%	0.64%	0.64%
8.5	Equal pay for equal work	13	24	34	29	38	32	59.09%	55.81%	75.56%	61.70%	80.85%	80.00%	20.91%	24.19%	4.44%	18.30%	-0.85%
8.7	Child labour and soldiers; forced labor and modern slavery and human trafficking	7	15	25	32	33	34	31.82%	34.88%	55.56%	68.09%	70.21%	85.00%	53.18%	50.12%	29.44%	16.91%	14.79%
8.8	Labour rights; safe workplaces	11	15	22	28	33	29	50.00%	34.88%	48.89%	59.57%	70.21%	72.50%	22.50%	37.62%	23.61%	12.93%	2.29%
10.2	Political, social, and economic inclusion	17	23	35	44	41	38	77.27%	53.49%	77.78%	93.62%	87.23%	95.00%	17.73%	41.51%	17.22%	1.38%	7.77%
10.3	Equal opportunities, laws, policies and practices	16	26	29	36	38	36	72.73%	60.47%	64.44%	76.60%	80.85%	90.00%	17.27%	29.53%	25.56%	13.40%	9.15%
10.4	Policies for greater equality	13	24	36	42	40	36	59.09%	55.81%	80.00%	89.36%	85.11%	90.00%	30.91%	34.19%	10.00%	0.64%	4.89%
10.5	Regulation of global financial markets and institutions	4	10	8	15	14	21	18.18%	23.26%	17.78%	31.91%	29.79%	52.50%	34.32%	29.24%	34.72%	20.59%	22.71%
10.6	Representation in global economic markets and institutions	7	9	11	17	15	19	31.82%	20.93%	24.44%	36.17%	31.91%	47.50%	15.68%	26.57%	23.06%	11.33%	15.59%
10.7	Safe migration	11	12	20	28	25	29	50.00%	27.91%	44.44%	59.57%	53.19%	72.50%	22.50%	44.59%	28.06%	12.93%	19.31%

11.1	Safe housing	12	21	37	34	43	34	54.55%	48.84%	82.22%	72.34%	91.49%	85.00%	30.45%	36.16%	2.78%	12.66%	-6.49%
11.2	Safe transport	9	21	37	27	39	28	40.91%	48.84%	82.22%	57.45%	82.98%	70.00%	29.09%	21.16%	-12.22%	12.55%	-12.98%
11.3	Inclusive urbanisation	15	19	36	25	35	31	68.18%	44.19%	80.00%	53.19%	74.47%	77.50%	9.32%	33.31%	-2.50%	24.31%	3.03%
11.7	Safe public spaces	7	11	30	20	26	22	31.82%	25.58%	66.67%	42.55%	55.32%	55.00%	23.18%	29.42%	-11.67%	12.45%	-0.32%
16.1	Reduce violence	9	18	28	41	43	38	40.91%	41.86%	62.22%	87.23%	91.49%	95.00%	54.09%	53.14%	32.78%	7.77%	3.51%
16.2	End child abuse, exploitation, and violence	10	17	30	39	34	36	45.45%	39.53%	66.67%	82.98%	72.34%	90.00%	44.55%	50.47%	23.33%	7.02%	17.66%
16.3	Equal access to justice	14	23	34	40	41	38	63.64%	53.49%	75.56%	85.11%	87.23%	95.00%	31.36%	41.51%	19.44%	9.89%	7.77%
16.4	Reduce illicit financial and arms flows	5	12	20	29	30	26	22.73%	27.91%	44.44%	61.70%	63.83%	65.00%	42.27%	37.09%	20.56%	3.30%	1.17%
16.5	Reduce corruption and bribery	10	21	37	42	43	35	45.45%	48.84%	82.22%	89.36%	91.49%	87.50%	42.05%	38.66%	5.28%	-1.86%	-3.99%
16.6	Accountable transparent institutions	12	18	33	36	41	40	54.55%	41.86%	73.33%	76.60%	87.23%	100.00%	45.45%	58.14%	26.67%	23.40%	12.77%
16.7	Representative decision-making	13	18	21	29	27	34	59.09%	41.86%	46.67%	61.70%	57.45%	85.00%	25.91%	43.14%	38.33%	23.30%	27.55%
16.8	Participation of developing countries in global governance	10	11	12	19	20	23	45.45%	25.58%	26.67%	40.43%	42.55%	57.50%	12.05%	31.92%	30.83%	17.07%	14.95%
16.9	Legal identity for all	5	10	20	26	27	25	22.73%	23.26%	44.44%	55.32%	57.45%	62.50%	39.77%	39.24%	18.06%	7.18%	5.05%
16.1	Access to information and fundamental freedoms	12	20	24	37	33	32	54.55%	46.51%	53.33%	78.72%	70.21%	80.00%	25.45%	33.49%	26.67%	1.28%	9.79%
16.A	Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence, terrorism, and crime	10	11	25	31	36	32	45.45%	25.58%	55.56%	65.96%	76.60%	80.00%	34.55%	54.42%	24.44%	14.04%	3.40%
16.B	Promote non-discriminatory laws and policies	14	17	24	32	32	32	63.64%	39.53%	53.33%	68.09%	68.09%	80.00%	16.36%	40.47%	26.67%	11.91%	11.91%
17.1	Equitable trade system	9	16	23	27	27	19	40.91%	37.21%	51.11%	57.45%	57.45%	47.50%	6.59%	10.29%	-3.61%	-9.95%	-9.95%
17.3	Tax collection	8	20	26	28	36	33	36.36%	46.51%	57.78%	59.57%	76.60%	82.50%	46.14%	35.99%	24.72%	22.93%	5.90%