Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
GOV_ARI_1 Citizen's participation	
Number of people participating in and influencing public service provision, decision-making and/or budgets in their localities.	
Contribution to objectives of the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2025-2028	➢ <u>Specific objective 8:</u> To promote democratic processes and institutions at local and national levels, to support accountability mechanisms. ➢ <u>Specific objective 9:</u> To strengthen and promote the rights of participation and gender equality (inclusion). ➢ <u>Specific objective 10:</u> To promote the rule of law, good governance and the separation of powers.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 16.7:</u> Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	***The number of people*** refers to all persons living in a given area for which the respective administrative or political unit is responsible (including people with no official or recognised status). 'People' relates to the concept of citizens (persons with rights and responsibilities) and encompasses all persons, <u>irrespective</u> of age, sex, identity and affiliations, or recognised/official status. ***Participating and influencing*** refers to active and significant engagement in public affairs of concern for citizens. This includes 1) attending public consultations and ensuring that opinions and interests are heard by the authorities, or 2) approaching the authorities with specific demands, or 3) getting involved through other means and channels like (social) media. ***'Influencing'*** is a qualifier for 'significant participation', i.e. participation that evokes some form of response that does not remain unanswered (regardless of the position taken, positive or negative). ***Development activities, decision-making and budgets*** refer to all forms of planning and decisions relating to public affairs, service provision and budgets that are of concern to citizens. ***Localities*** refers to the administrative or political unit.
Measuring unit	Number of people
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB: "*Leave-No-One-Behind*")	Gender, excluded and vulnerable groups (m/f): (a + b + c + d) a. Females in LNOB target group b. Females in non-LNOB or unknown target group c. Males in LNOB target group d. d. Males in non-LNOB or unknown target group
Data source	Project data sheets and annual reports. In addition: - if available, local surveys on citizens' satisfaction with services provided by the authorities can complement the SDC-generated data on citizens' participation; and - data on the number of local authorities implementing participative processes can complement the SDC's data on citizens' participation.
Rationale	This indicator **measures the extent and scope of citizens' participation**. Significant and informed participation of citizens – women and men, excluded and

	vulnerable groups (f/m) – in public decision-making is a key principle of **inclusive and transversal governance**. To this end, the SDC works with both duty bearers and rights holders: *on the one hand* supporting institutions to strengthen effective and responsive systems in providing core functions and service delivery*. On the other hand,* empowering women and men from all parts of society, as informed citizens, to participate and influence decision-making relating to local public affairs and demand accountability from the responsible authorities. This ARI measures the 'other side' of the empowerment. Theory of change: *if* people (women, men, vulnerable groups) are empowered to 1) participate in and influence decisions regarding the way public affairs and basic services in their localities are managed and 2) demand accountability from the responsible authorities, *then* services and decisions are responsive and correspond to people's real needs and demands, trust between citizens and authorities is strengthened, corruption is less likely and governance becomes more inclusive, *because* the authorities (duty bearers) know better what the people (as rights holders) expect from them, and people perceive that their concerns are properly taken into account, thus strengthening mutual accountability and trust. It is therefore important that activities promoting citizen participation consider the priorities and concerns of diverse population groups and make an additional effort to include women and disadvantaged men and women (empowerment). These may include awareness and information measures, creating an environment conducive to participating at public meetings, leadership skills to strengthen self-confidence to speak up in public and integrating targeted activities and budgets into development plans.
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Governance

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
GOV_ARI_2 Budget resources of local authorities **Number of supported local authorities which have benefited from increased budget resources.**	
Contribution to objectives of the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2025-2028	Specific objective 10: To promote the rule of law, good governance and the separation of powers.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	**Local authorities** refers to administrative and political bodies (duty bearers) supported by the SDC in a given subnational territory (i.e. municipal, district, region, etc.) **Increased budget resources** refers to the availability of more financial resources and capacities to be able to budget public service provision for citizens. **Fiscal transfer schemes** are budget resources provided from other levels of government (central, regional, district, other). **Formula and rule-based** *fiscal transfer scheme* refers to a rule-based mechanism that implies a legal, regular and predictable (often yearly) transfer which the local authorities can rely on. This indicator therefore also provides information on the functioning of vertical coordination and systems between different government levels (municipal, district, regional, central) **Local tax income refers to** budget resources originating from local tax revenues (income tax, property taxes, fees, etc.)
Measuring unit	*Number of* **supported local authorities** *which have benefited from* **increased budget resources**
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	(a + b + c + d) a. Supported local authorities which have exclusively benefitted from increased and more predictable budget resources due to formula and rule-based fiscal transfer schemes. b. Supported local authorities which have exclusively benefitted from increased budget resources due to local tax income. c. Supported local authorities which have benefited from both (a and b). d. Supported local authorities which have benefited from increased budget resources due to other sources.
Data source	Project data sheets and annual reports
Rationale	This aggregated reference indicator (ARI) measures the financial resource base for local governments for their fulfilment of public duties (services) and development activities. The SDC works with both duty bearers and rights holders: *on the one hand* supporting institutions to strengthen effective and responsive systems in providing core functions and service delivery, and o*n the other hand* empowering women and men from all parts of society, as informed citizens, to participate and influence decision-making in local public affairs and demand accountability from the responsible authorities. This ARI measures the first side, i.e. the effectiveness and means of local government authorities as duty bearers. In order for local governments to achieve a more solid financial resource base to deliver services to all citizens, the SDC provides support to 1) the introduction of predictable, transparent and adequate fiscal transfers to local governments

	to enhance their fiscal sovereignty, and 2) to subnational governments' capacities in assessing and raising local taxes and in mobilising private investments to broaden the tax base.
	Theory of change:
	if local governments increase and consolidate their financial resource base (either through fiscal transfer schemes, or increased tax income and private investments),
	then the capacity of local governments to provide effective services demanded by the citizens improves,
	because local authorities understand the needs of their citizens better (proximity) and have more means to respond effectively and fulfil their obligations as duty bearers
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Governance

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)

GOV_ARI_3 Digitalisation of public services ***Number of public services digitalised and used by the population.***

Contribution to objectives of the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2025-2028	➤ Specific objective 8: To promote democratic processes and institutions at local and national levels, to support accountability mechanisms. ➤ Specific objective 9: To strengthen and promote the rights of participation and gender equality (inclusion). ➤ Specific objective 10: To promote the rule of law, good governance and the separation of powers.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	➤ SDG target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. ➤ SDG target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. ➤ SDG target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. ➤ SDG target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration. ➤ SDG target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	The **number of digitised services** refers to a service that can be accessed in a non-physical way, whether through an application (app), an Internet platform, a database, a social network or other means. It is possible that some digitised services use Artificial Intelligence (AI). ***Used by the population*** refers to the fact that it is not enough for a service to exist, but that it is also used. For reasons linked to the feasibility of tracking the indicator, often difficult in the contexts in which the SDC works, it is not mandatory to disaggregate the indicator by gender, age group, ethnic group or other NLPC criterion: ("*Leave No One Behind*"). However, if this kind of additional information is available without major additional investment, it is recommended to be reported as well. It is therefore sufficient to count the services, making sure that they exist and are used.
Measuring unit	Number of digital public services
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB: "*Leave-No-One-Behind*")	a. Number of public services digitalised and used by the population.
Data source	Project data sheets Annual project reports Application (app), web platform, database, social network, etc. Usage statistics Satisfaction surveys

Rationale	This aggregate reference indicator (ARI) measures the number of public services digitised with SDC support and used by the population,
	✓ **not only concerning the basic social, political and security services provided by the State**. For example: civil register, passports and identity cards, birth/marriage/death registers, land register, debt collection and bankruptcy register, archives, system for paying civil servants' salaries, votes/petitions or online consultations;
	✓ **but also in other sectors**, because the digitisation of public services is by its very nature also **transversal governance**. For example : - in **food systems**: e.g. traceability of foodstuffs / food distribution - in **health**: e.g. telemedicine / patient medical records / list of vaccines - in **climate change/disaster risk reduction/environment**, e.g. meteorological services/earthquake database/waste management system - in **water**, e.g. dam flow management / water flow payment - in **Education**, e.g. online training / educational apps - in **Economy**, e.g. business register - and/or in **migration**, e.g. entry/exit register / interactive migration flow maps.
	Theory of change:
	If digitalised public services are systematically integrated into State actions at all levels based on an enabling legal framework respecting human rights, *if* technologies are available and accessible, *if* subnational, national and/or regional authorities are equipped with e-solutions and the required skills, *if* the population is informed/educated about the e-services and has the possibility to use them, to contribute to them and/or to submit corrections/adjustments,
	then the risks of corruption can be reduced, and governance can be more efficient, rapid/effective, transparent and participatory,
	because digitised public services eliminate intermediaries at risk of corruption, the accessibility to the services is almost instantaneous, costs and delivery times are reduced, authorities have a database enabling better planning/decision-making, and because the population has additional options to participate in improving services and to demand accountability, which improves their satisfaction towards fast and effective public services.
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Governance

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
GOV_TRI_1 Democratic representation *Percentage of voting age population who are satisfied with their parliament or other political representative bodies.*	
Contribution to objectives of the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2025-2028	➢ Specific objective 8: To promote democratic processes and institutions at local and national levels, to support accountability mechanisms. ➢ Specific objective 9: To strengthen and promote the rights of participation and gender equality (inclusion). ➢ Specific objective 10: To promote the rule of law, good governance and the separation of powers.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	***The percentage of people*** refers to the **voting age** people living in a given administrative unit where a parliamentary or political representative body supported by the SDC is in place. ***The other political representative bodies*** refer to other entities which politically represent voting age people. According to contexts, it can for instance be local councils, informal entities/assemblies representing people with political influence, etc. ***The satisfaction*** refers to the perception and subjective assessment of the voting age people with 1) the quality of the legislative, oversight and representative functions played by the supported parliaments and/or other political representative bodies (either at local, regional or national level), and 2) whether the work of parliaments or other political representative bodies represents their interest and is inclusive (towards women and disadvantaged groups).
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB: "*Leave-No-One-Behind*")	Gender, excluded and vulnerable groups (m/f): (a+b+c+d)/(e)*100 a. Number of females surveyed satisfied in LNOB target group b. Number of females surveyed satisfied in non-LNOB or unknown target group c. Number of males surveyed satisfied in LNOB target group d. Number of males surveyed satisfied in non-LNOB or unknown target group e. Total number of voting age people surveyed
Data source	Satisfaction surveys in intervention areas Annual reports
Rationale	This thematic reference indicator (TRI) reflects a relatively broad set of democratic governance programmes including election support, strengthening of parliaments and/or other political representative bodies, and local governance work engaging citizens with local parliaments/councils. The SDC contributes to effective and accountable democratic institutions and processes by promoting transparent and fair elections, as well as effective and accountable parliaments and/or other political representative bodies. It therefore prioritizes the representative institutions and functions of democratic governance.

	<u>Theory of change</u> **If** voting age people are satisfied with their parliaments and/or other political representative bodies, **then** parliaments and/or other political representative bodies are more likely to be legitimate state institutions (formal or informal) capable of balancing the power of the executive and parliamentary/representative work (legislative, oversight, representative), and the respective political outcomes have a greater chance of being inclusive and pro-poor, **because** members of parliament and/or other political representative bodies are perceived as being elected through a fair process, and because they assume in an inclusive manner an arbitration role among different interests when performing their functions.
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Governance

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)

GOV_TRI_2 Democratic participation and access to information
Percentage of people who believe that they are better empowered to raise their voice due to civil society and/or public interest media initiatives.

Contribution to objectives of the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2025-2028	➢ <u>Specific objective 8:</u> To promote democratic processes and institutions at local and national levels, to support accountability mechanisms.
	➢ <u>Specific objective 9:</u> To strengthen and promote the rights of participation and gender equality (inclusion).
	➢ <u>Specific objective 10:</u> To promote the rule of law, good governance and the separation of powers.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	➢ <u>SDG target 16.7</u>: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
	➢ <u>SDG target 16.10</u>: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	The **percentage of people** refers to the people living in an area where civil society organisations and media supported by the SDC are active.
	Supported civil society initiatives refers to any claims, advocacy and campaigns by any non-profit private entity organised at local, national or international level to pursue shared objectives and ideals rooted in a human rights-based approach (HRBA).
	Supported public interest media refers to supported media broadcasters (press, radio, TV, online media, apps, social networks) that 1) produce and broadcast a truthful, comprehensive and understandable account of events in a context that gives them meaning, and that 2) give a voice to different parts of society, broadcasting their opinions and attitudes.
	Better empowered to raise one's voice cumulatively implies that:
	➢ people have access to information in their own language and know relevant facts on social, political and economic issues in their area,
	➢ people are exposed to a variety of opinions, including conflicting points of view and standpoints.
	➢ people have ability to participate and express opinions in public debate or in public decision-making processes. This includes 1) attending public consultations and communicating one's opinions and interests to the authorities, and/or 2) addressing authorities with specific demands, and/or 3) getting involved through other channels, including traditional and social media.
	Optional: differentiate between 1) the percentage of people who believe that they are better empowered to raise their voice <u>due to supported civil society initiatives</u> and 2) the percentage of people who believe that they are better empowered to raise their voice <u>due to supported public interest media.</u>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB: "*Leave-No-One-Behind*")	Gender, excluded and vulnerable groups (m/f): (a+b+c+d)/e*100
	a) Number of females surveyed in LNOB target group believing that they are better empowered to raise their voice.
	b) Number of females surveyed in non-LNOB or unknown target group believing that they are better empowered to raise their voice.

	c) Number of males surveyed in LNOB target group believing that they are better empowered to raise their voice.
	d) Number of males surveyed in non-LNOB or unknown target group believing that they are better empowered to raise their voice.
	e) Total number of people surveyed.
Data source	Perception surveys in intervention areas Annual reports
Rationale	This thematic reference indicator (TRI) measures the perception that people have of their access to quality information and their ability to express opinions and concerns. Certain types of projects – such as those targeting media support, empowering civil society or civic education – can have an additional effect in terms of results in the intervention aras. The SDC contributes to the demand for responsive and accountable democratic institutions and processes by strengthening civil society and public interest media. This indicator is complementary to GOV_TRI_1 on democratic governance, focusing on representation (elections & parliaments or other political representative bodies), but also closely linked to GOV_ARI_1 on citizens participation. This indicator monitors 'the personal feeling of having a say in what government does' (OCDE). It is about the fundamental freedom to participate in society, to have a say in the shaping of policies and to express one's disagreement without fear. Having a say in politics enables to influence public policies and ensures the accountability of officials and public institutions, reveals what people need and value, and calls attention to significant lacks. Having a say in politics also reduces the potential for conflicts and enhances the prospect for building consensus on key issues, with positive payoffs for economic efficiency, social equity and inclusiveness in public life. (Metadata sheet on SDG's indicator 16.7.2.) <u>Theory of change</u> *If* media produce content of public interest, disseminate it to wide audiences and provide platforms for open debate, *and if* civil society initiatives provide platforms for engagement and advocacy based on policy analysis and inclusive consultation of concerned people, *then* people will be better informed, express their opinions and concerns, and participate in a significant way in decision-making, while authorities and decision-makers are more accountable and responsive, *because* people are better able to form an informed opinion considering different viewpoints and interests, *and because* increased transparency ensures accountability and responsiveness among officials and public institutions.
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Governance

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)

GOV_TRI_4 Public Oversight & Accountability
Percentage of corrective measures taken in relation to the total number of reports filed by supported public supervisory bodies regarding either the performance or the control of government authorities.

Contribution to objectives of the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2025-2028	➢ Specific objective 8: To promote democratic processes and institutions at local and national levels, to support accountability mechanisms. ➢ Specific objective 10: To promote the rule of law, good governance and the separation of powers.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	The **corrective measures taken** refer to actions taken, such as changing practices and procedures, adapting regulations, requesting justifications in case of irregularities, or issuing sanctions, filing complaints or prosecuting illegal actions. The **number of reports filed** refers to reports, investigations, hearings or other forms of documented inquiries that have been filed by public supervisory bodies supported by SDC. **Supported public supervisory bodies** refer to the diverse bodies/entities with a supervisory function and mandate at different levels of governments and administrations, such as parliamentary commissions, auditors, ombudspersons national independent human rights commissions and other independent institutions. **Performance assessment** refers to the regular review and/or evaluation (or exceptionally requested due to concerns and allegations) of how administrations and other public bodies perform their duties (in terms of efficiency and effectiveness). The **control of government authorities** refers to the regular review and/or evaluation (or exceptionally requested due to concerns and allegations) of government authorities at different levels regarding the respect for the rule of law and the correct execution by these authorities of their mandate.
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB: "*Leave-No-One-Behind*")	(a/b)*100 a. The number of corrective measures taken b. The overall number of reports filed by supported public supervisory bodies
Data source	Project data sheets and annual reports Government reports, if available
Rationale	This thematic reference indicator (TRI) reflects a large set of governance programmes or components thereof that aim to strengthen accountability and legitimacy of public institutions by building the capacities of oversight bodies at different levels. Accountability is about the relationship between power holders and those holding them into account. As one of the **principles of transversal good governance**, accountability is an essential condition for effective and transparent institutions which are accountable for their actions. Institutions that are held to account by citizens, other States or independent bodies, are more responsive and more legitimate. Functioning oversight and accountability

	mechanisms create incentives for power holders to act in the public interest.
	Accountability involves three dimensions: information, answerability and enforceability. Accountability relations can take multiple forms and directions. Horizontal forms involve different State institutions that are independent from each other and part of a subtle system of checks and balances. Vertical forms imply hierarchical power relations, such as between citizens and governmental authorities. This indicator focuses on horizontal accountability and public oversight. Vertical accountability relations are addressed by the indicator GOV_TRI_2 on democratic governance, focusing on civil society and independent media.
	<u>Theory of change</u>
	If corrective measures are taken on the basis of reports filed on the performance of public institutions and/or the control over government authorities,
	then the effectiveness, accountability and transparency of public institutions are strengthened and institutions' performance and services are oriented towards the public interest
	because the public supervisory bodies have the technical capacity to undertake controls, and the legitimacy to enforce corrective measures and sanctions.
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Governance

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)

GOV_TRI_5 Combating Corruption

Percentage of people 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 (indicator SDG 16.5.1)

Contribution to objectives of the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2025-2028	Specific objective 10: To promote the rule of law, good governance and the separation of powers.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	***People*** refers to all persons living in the area of intervention who have interactions with public services. ***Who had at least one contact with a public official*** refers to the interaction of people with public officials (or civil servants). "Public officials" or "civil servants" refer to persons holding a legislative, executive, administrative or judicial function. This includes staff working in public service delivery such as healthcare workers, teachers, community services etc., or civil servants working in public offices providing administrative services such as civil registrations, tax office, etc. ***Who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials*** refers to persons who paid or were asked by a public official to pay money, make a gift or any other favour, in order to 1) receive the service to which they were entitled to, and/or 2) to receive a special treatment (undue advantage). **Bribery** is defined as: **"Promising, offering, giving, soliciting, or accepting an undue advantage to or from a public official (…), directly or indirectly, in order that the person act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties".** (*Metadata sheet of SDG indicator 16.5.1.*) <u>Please note:</u> This indicator can be used complementarily with additional indicators related to corruption: a) **Programme results**: number of reported cases of corruption, <u>or</u> investigations <u>or</u> prosecutions of corruption cases (including cases of illicit financial flows). b) **Country context:** country-based Perception Index of Transparency International
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB: "*Leave-No-One-Behind*")	Gender, excluded and vulnerable groups (m/f): (a+b+c+d)/(e)*100 a. Number of females in LNOB target group who were affected by and involved in bribery during the previous 12 months. b. Number of females in non-LNOB or unknown target group who were affected by and involved in bribery during the previous 12 months. c. Number of males in LNOB target group who were affected by and involved in bribery during the previous 12 months. d. Number of males in non-LNOB or unknown target group who were affected by and involved in bribery during the previous 12 months. e. Overall number of people surveyed who had at least one contact with a public official during the previous 12 months.

Data source	Investigations done withing projects
	Annual reports
	Government reports (if available, i.e. from anticorruption agencies) in the area of SDC interventions
	Transparency International Perception Index for country-related data
Rationale	This thematic reference indicator (TRI) captures what is often referred to as 'administrative corruption', which is the type of corruption affecting citizens in their dealings with public administrations and/or civil servants.
	Corruption is the antonym of equal accessibility to public services and of the correct functioning of the economy. As such, it has a negative impact on the fair distribution of resources and development opportunities. Furthermore, corruption erodes public trust in authorities and in the rule of law. When administrative corruption becomes a recurrent experience of large parts of the population and businesses, its negative effects have an enduring negative impact on the rule of law, democratic processes and justice. By providing a direct measure of the experience of bribery, this indicator provides an objective metrics of corruption – a yardstick to monitor progress in the fight against corruption (*Metadata sheet SDG Inidcator 16.5.1.*).
	<u>Theory of change</u>
	If people are not asked for bribes to receive a public service they have requested, or are not offering a bribe to receive special treatment or undue advantage,
	then access to services and resources is more equal, fair and inclusive, and people have or gain trust in public authorities and their service provision, in the rule of law and in democratic processes
	because bribery and corruption are not seen as an accepted or effective means to access services and resources, or to influence decision-making.
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Governance

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)
GOV_TRI_6 Policy Influencing *Number of supported laws and/or policies at all levels elaborated in a participatory manner and adopted.*

Contribution to objectives of the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2025-2028	➢ <u>Specific objective 8:</u> To promote democratic processes and institutions at local and national levels, to support accountability mechanisms. ➢ <u>Specific objective 9:</u> To strengthen and promote the rights of participation and gender equality (inclusion). ➢ <u>Specific objective 10:</u> To promote the rule of law, good governance and the separation of powers.
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	➢ <u>SDG target 16.7:</u> Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. ➢ <u>SDG target 16.B:</u> Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	The term **supported laws and/or policies** refers to the laws, principles and rules of a State which elaboration is supported by the SDC, either financially, through policy dialogue and/or advocacy by the SDC and/or its partners, or in other ways. **At all levels** implies that the indicator takes into account laws and/or policies at national level, but also at sub-national and/or regional level, or even at continental or global level. **In a participatory manner** indicates that the process of developing and adopting theses laws and/or policies provided at least a reasonable opportunity for citizens to express their views, contribute and/or object to them. **Adopted** implies that these laws and/or policies have been approved in accordance with the approval rules of the authority in charge. The indicator therefore does not include laws and/or policies that have been drafted but not yet adopted, even if the process was participatory and/or involved a great deal of SDC resources.
Measuring unit	Number of supported laws and/or policies
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB: "*Leave-No-One-Behind*")	a. Number of supported laws and/or policies.
Data source	Annual reports Laws and/or policies adopted Communications/media Participatory processes/documented advocacy
Rationale	This thematic reference indicator (TRI) complements the 'GOV_ARI_1' aggregate reference indicator (ARI), which measures participation. The 'GOV_TRI_3' measures instead the level of results by reflecting the participatory policies adopted. The results to be reported according to this indicator are **not only those of principled/direct governance projects**, but also those of other sectors (e.g. food systems, health, climate change/disaster risk reduction/environment, water, education, economy and/or migration). This, provided that such results are not already reported under another ARI or TRI ranked under these other

	sectors (to avoid double reporting), and provided that the laws and/or policies adopted within these sectors have been supported by the SDC and have been elaborated in a participatory manner.
	As a matter of fact, in almost all other themes/sectors, the SDC also aims to adopt laws and/or policies favourable to the sector in question. Thus, this GOV_TRI_3 indicator is also a **cross-cutting/transveral governance** indicator.
	<u>Theory of change</u>
	If laws and/or public policies reflect the needs and voices of all stakeholders (especially marginalised groups) and are evidence-based, *if* citizens have the opportunity to participate in their development and/or adoption based on reliable information, *if* stakeholders and civil society organisations are sensitised and have the capacity and resources to participate in and influence (advocate) policy processes effectively,
	then laws and/or policies are more inclusive, transparent, equitable, effective and accepted by the population, which strengthens good governance,
	because citizens have confidence in their authorities and the means to hold them to account (accountability) on a legitimate legal and political basis (rule of law).
Thematic responsibility	Senior Policy Advisor for Governance