



SDC Guidance on Results Indicators

Annex:

Annex 1: List **and definition** of ARIs and TRIs according to the sub-objectives of the IC Strategy 2021-24 (by the theme and SDG target)

Annex 2: **Visualisation of ARIs and TRIs in relation to the IC Strategy 2021-24, SDC themes and the 2030 Agenda**

Documents mentioned in the text can be found in the SDC Field Handbook.

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1. Introduction

The 2016 Guidelines on the Use of Aggregated Reference Indicators are replaced by the present guidance which is more comprehensive as it covers all the types of results indicators. It refers to Switzerland's Strategy 21-24 for International Cooperation (or Dispatch, further referred to as the IC Strategy) and to the 2030 Agenda.

This guidance is a reference document for all SDC staff, in particular the thematic staff and Focal Points who are responsible for defining result indicators and the thematic learning in particular, staff using result data to plan and steer programmes and projects, and staff reporting on results achieved.

For staff preparing a Cooperation Programme (CoopProg), chapter 5 provides the practical orientation required.

Implementation of the Strategy 21-24 for IC is done through CoopProg in partner countries, through global programme **frameworks** and SDC contributions to thematic institutions, multilateral organisations and Swiss NGOs. Monitoring the achievements of the IC Strategy is consequently based on the annual reports and reporting of results indicators. The present guidance sets the requirements for results indicators used at different levels and for different purposes. They are integral part of SDC's Results-Based Management (RBM) system.

The evolution at the SDC in terms of specification of results indicators

Until 2015, the SDC left to its country, programme and project staff the full responsibility to define results indicators. This approach emphasised the use of results at the local level for steering and learning. It enabled the SDC to respond to the local context and circumstances which is positive. On the other hand, this also led to a multitude of indicators, for cases of similar or even same results. Disadvantages included a) re-inventing the wheel each time with time spent for formulating indicators, b) a lack of comparable data between projects and programmes, c) not being able to aggregate results achieved (at country, thematic or corporate level), and d) having a multiplication of indicators.

In 2016, the SDC introduced Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs), based on a decision of its Directorate to better report and communicate overall achievements to the Swiss Parliament and stakeholders. Indicators were made available by the thematic networks to facilitate the definition of indicators based on good international practice and on SDC's experience. The possibility of having specific indicators was maintained, in accordance with context-specific needs. The aggregated results presented in the mid-term and in the final reports of the Dispatch 2017-2020 generated very positive feedback from parliamentarians and stakeholders in Switzerland. This encouraged the SDC to maintain the ARIs with some adaptations based on experiences made. In 2019, the SDC also decided to prepare a set of Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs) which are described in chapter 3. **ARIs and TRIs constitute the SDC's standardised indicators.**

Finding an appropriate balance in using results and their indicators

RBM serves three main objectives: steering projects and programmes, learning and accountability. The OECD DAC Peer review conducted in 2019 recommended a rebalancing to decrease the pressure to report on the SDC's achievements for domestic accountability purposes as this focuses on short term outputs, places an increasing burden on staff and diverts efforts from steering in order to achieve actual development outcomes and impact on the ground. The SDC management response agreed to this recommendation as RBM and results indicators are to be used first and foremost for steering and learning, while enabling domestic accountability. This led to clarify better the types of results indicators according to the different purposes, whereby all indicators are useful for accountability purposes.

The 2030 Agenda and the SDG indicators and targets

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015 represents considerable progress in several aspects, including in terms of harmonisation and alignment of results. This Agenda is supported by 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators, agreed by all UN member states and universally applica-

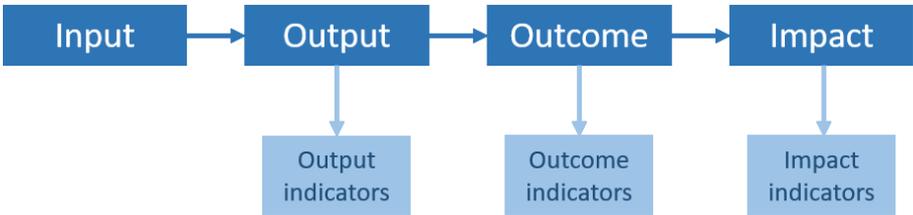
ble. Member states such as Switzerland and our partner countries are invited to present Voluntary National Reviews at the UN High Level Political Forum held every year. This is being successfully taken up with a growing number of states presenting their progress on the SDGs. The SDC partner countries are increasingly orienting their development plans on the 2030 Agenda, by including SDG targets and integrating SDG indicators. This further enables development agencies to align and harmonise their support in contributing to the SDGs. For the SDC this means that the ARIs and TRIs for the IC Strategy 21-24 should show that they contribute to SDG targets (not only to SDG goals as in the past). SDG indicators should ideally be used as TRIs.

2. Definition and role of results indicators

The OECD defines **an indicator as** a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable **means to measure achievement**, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor. Meaningful indicators are the core element and foundation of measurement, assessment **and evidence-based decision-making**. It is essential to involve stakeholders to define indicators and create a common understanding of a project or programme to ensure ownership and enable accountability.

Results include outputs, outcomes and the impact of an intervention. Results chains demonstrate the intervention logic and define the cause-effect hypotheses between the inputs of an intervention and the different results. **Theories of change capture more comprehensively the results chain by including risks and assumptions and may be represented in various ways, for example through a logframe matrix (cf. FHB, area 5.1, normative) or a Results Framework (cf. FHB area 3.1, normative).**

Figure 1: Simplified results chain



In the project cycle, planning, implementation and monitoring as well as evaluations and learning are based on the theory of change with suitable results indicators providing relevant information throughout the project cycle.

The relevance of results indicators

Having result indicator baselines and target values enables us to plan realistically and also to carry out ex-ante financial or economic analyses during the planning stage. Progress can be monitored through milestones with data collected during implementation. The effectiveness of a project/programme can be reviewed and evaluated while lessons can be drawn. At the end of a project/programme, or thereafter, its final outcomes and impact can be assessed and learning can take place. The ex-post financial or economic efficiency can also be estimated. All of these contribute to more evidence-based and scientific work, in line with the IC Strategy 21-24, and enables better accountability; first towards the populations we serve and partner governments, second towards stakeholders in Switzerland - in particular the Parliament - and internationally.

Every result needs

Indicators	What is to be measured
Baseline	First measurement of an indicator
Targets	The desired value or direction for progress
Milestones	The path to monitor progress towards the target (e.g. as reported in Annual Reports)
Sources	Where will the information come from

Quantitative and qualitative indicators

A combination of both quantitative and qualitative indicators is most appropriate to capture different aspects of results.

Table 1. Main features of quantitative and qualitative indicators

Quantitative	Qualitative
Often objective facts that can be easily counted	Often subjective appreciation
Numerical	Can be numerical
Measures the scale of an intervention	Measures quality, opinions, perceptions, systems development
e.g. % of population who voted # of people with access to justice services # of people trained	e.g. Stage reached in the adoption of a new law or policy Proportion of the population satisfied with justice services Status of implementation of a new action plan

The relevance of SMART indicators

A good indicator is a SMART indicator; it is

- **Specific:** The indicator should describe accurately what is intended to be measured, and should not include multiple measurements in one indicator.
- **Measurable:** The indicator should be replicable and measurable, that is, it has the capacity to be counted, observed and clearly defines the measurement such that 2 people would measure it in the same way.
- **Attainable:** Collecting data for the indicator should be simple, straightforward, and cost-effective.
- **Relevant:** The indicator should be closely connected with each respective input, output or outcome.
- **Time-bound:** The indicator should include a specific time frame.

The need for baselines and targets

To measure intended change, reference point baselines and targets are needed. All indicators must have baselines and target values.

Baseline data is the first critical measurement of an indicator and provides a specific value against which the performance of a project/**programme** is measured. It should be collected before the project implementation, ideally during the project design.

A target specifies a particular value, or at least a range of values that is to be realistically achieved by a specific date in the future. Targets provide benchmarks against which performance of a project can be judged and provide tangible and meaningful points of discussion.

3. Cooperation result indicators at the SDC

Cooperation results cover the results which are attributable to SDC-supported interventions or for which the contribution is plausible. This means that if the SDC intervenes for instance at the level of a hospital, the maternal mortality rates recorded by the hospital can be used; if the SDC intervenes at the national level (national health policies or sector support), then the national mortality rates can be applied. The SDC continues to monitor the **development results achieved by the partner country, which are most important.** Swiss cooperation results contribute to the partner country's development results (country results) as described in the Results Frameworks of Cooperation Programmes (see SDC Guidance for the Elaboration and Approval of Cooperation Programmes, Field Handbook, [area 3.1](#), normative).

Aggregated Reference Indicators

The SDC introduced Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs) in 2016 to complement the indicators used in the results frameworks of **cooperation programmes and global programme frameworks.** ARIs are proposed by the thematic Focal Points (FPs) and allow communicating on selected achievements, across a wide range of situations and countries where the SDC intervenes. ARIs primarily serve accountability and communication needs and are linked to the main SDG target they contribute to.

They are mainly outputs as they allow assessing results attributable to SDC interventions. However, they represent a selected and limited part of SDC's results. ARIs should be collected with little additional effort and be relatively easily quantifiable. Experiences made have shown that outreach indicators - which measure the number of beneficiaries - are best suited to collect data and communicate.

As a reminder, outputs achieved are important to monitor and assess cooperation performance but should not be considered alone (e.g. number of students trained in vocational schools) as developmental changes take place at the level of outcomes (e.g. percent of vocational school students having a decent employment).

Thematic Reference Indicators

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs) are outcome indicators proposed and prioritised by the thematic FPs in consultation with their networks. The FPs have drawn upon international best practices and standards and on the SDC's experience. The SDC Directorate decided to introduce TRIs as binding indicators and to identify ideally five TRIs for each theme officially covered by SDC FPs or thematic networks. This is a help to SDC staff who can find readily well formulated indicators and contributes to focus interventions and harmonisation for the forthcoming digitalisation of results data. TRIs are linked to the main SDG target they contribute to and thus show SDC's contribution to the 2030 Agenda. The TRIs include as far as possible SDG indicators which reinforces the SDC's harmonisation and alignment to the 2030 Agenda.

TRIs are outcomes to which the SDC contributes to, but are not attributable to the SDC only. The work of the partner government and other development partners contribute also to these. The TRIs are the effects aimed at by SDC interventions, at the level of the geographic zone or of the concerned beneficiaries. For instance in health, if the TRI is the mortality rate, this would concern the zone covered by the hospital supported by the SDC or, if the SDC support covers the national health system, the mortality rate at national level would be appropriate.

As a reminder outcomes and impacts are the results which matter in terms of development: changes in the lives of the targeted population (e.g. mortality rates) or systemic changes at the institutional level (e.g. smallholder perception of agriculture and food security policies).

Context-specific indicators

Context-specific indicators (CSIs) are those defined by programme and project staff, in line with specific local requirements. Some thematic networks propose other indicators which can be applied similarly to the context-specific indicators. Both these types are, however, only to be applied in cases where no ARI and none of the proposed TRIs are relevant. It is assumed that ARIs and TRIs will cover most SDC needs and situations. Staff can therefore simplify their work by drawing upon the SDC thematic expertise through the ARIs and TRIs, as most relevant indicators have been identified based on international best practice and SDC experiences. Context-specific indicators can be either outputs or outcomes.

Table 2: Application and main purposes of the various types of indicators at the SDC

Indicators	Application	Main purposes
Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	Mandatory if a project, a Swiss cooperation or global programme addresses the concerned sub-objective of the IC Strategy or the thematic area and if relevant These establish contribution links to SDG targets	Communication of aggregate results at corporate level, mainly for domestic accountability
Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	Mandatory if a project, a Swiss cooperation or global programme addresses the concerned sub-objective of the IC Strategy or the thematic area and if relevant These include SDG indicators as far as possible and if relevant	Steering of projects and programmes Thematic learning Thematic and broader accountability
Context-specific indicators (CSIs) and other thematic indicators	To be applied only if no Aggregated or Thematic Reference Indicator covers the specific issue aimed at	Steering of projects and programmes Learning Accountability

A binding list of ARIs and TRIs has been established by the thematic FPs, consulted and reviewed by QA and approved by the Directorate. The full list is provided in annex 1. Full details of the indicators are described in factsheets, providing the required information. If an aspect pertaining to a specific ARI or TRI is unclear, please contact the concerned FP for clarification.

4. Key questions to ensure the quality of indicators

When selecting indicators, answering the following questions is important to ensure their quality:

- Are the indicators SMART?
- Is there an SDG indicator which can be used?
- For context specific indicators: is there a partner country indicator which can be used?
- Which is the data source (administrative collection, regular survey data, bespoke studies, project files, audit reports, beneficiary feedback, etc.)?
- What are the data collection methods?
- Who will collect the data?
- How often will the data be collected?
- What is the cost and difficulty to collect the data?
- What capacity strengthening measures are needed?

5. Use of Indicators in the SDC programmes and projects

The thematic focus of a CoopProg is determined by the Regional Guidelines.

Each CoopProg defines **Swiss Portfolio Outcomes** which contribute to a CoopProg **overall goal**. Each **Portfolio Outcome** contributes also to a) **selected sub-objective(s) of the IC Strategy 21-24** and b) a **development goal of the partner country**.

Ideally, 3 Portfolio Outcomes should be identified. If SECO or the **Peace and Human Rights Division** also participate in the CoopProg, it is important to define common outcomes to which all Swiss partners contribute. If this is not possible, one additional Portfolio Outcome might be considered. **A CoopProg can thus be composed of 3 or 4 Portfolio Outcomes, depending on the number of Swiss IC partners participating.**

Each Portfolio Outcome is supported by a Results Framework which is based on a sound Theory of Change¹ (cf. [How-to Note Theory of Change](#)), which includes the Outcome statement(s), the main assumptions made at the time of planning and ideally 3-4 outcome indicators complemented by 2-3 output indicators (see the example below). ARIs and TRIs are included in all Result Frameworks coming into effect and should be selected wherever they are relevant and make sense in the concerned situation². **The indicators in the Results Framework should ideally be composed of at least 50% of ARIs and TRIs.** This means that out of a total of 5-7 indicators per Portfolio Outcome at least 3-4 should be ARIs and TRIs; if this is not feasible, please aim to have 50% at the level of the Cooperation Programme as a whole.

The example below illustrates a Portfolio Outcome of a WOGA Cooperation Programme contributing to a development goal of the partner country and to three sub-objectives of the IC Strategy. Moreover, it includes SDC and SECO outcome and output indicators documenting the results towards a common Portfolio Outcome.

Illustrative example:

Partner country development goal

The national food security and the resilience of agricultural systems are increased

Sub-objectives 2, 4 and 6 of the IC Strategy:

Promoting innovative private sector initiatives to facilitate the creation of decent jobs

Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources

Preventing disasters and ensuring reconstruction and rehabilitation

Swiss Portfolio Outcome:

Smallholder farmers are more food secure and resilient

Outcome Statements

Smallholder farmers are increasingly food secure as they receive better prices for regionally marketed organic products

Smallholders benefit from insurances, DRR measures and sustainable agricultural methods that increase their resilience

Outcome Indicators:

Prevalence of food insecurity in SDC's intervention area (AFS TRI – contributes in priority to sub-objective 6 and SDG target 2.1)

Number of women and men who thanks to insurance consider that they can more easily recover from shocks and adverse events (IED TRI – contributes to sub-objective 2 and SDG target 8.10)

¹ In cases for which a concept note is prepared, the Theories of Change are best provided with this document

² An ARI does not necessarily have to lead to a TRI of the same theme

Number of smallholder farmers applying agroecological farming practices (AFS ARI – contributes in priority to sub-objective 4 and SDG target 2.4)

Increase in the trade of sustainable commodities, products or services (SECO SI 16 – contributes to sub-objective 2)

Outputs Indicators

Number of trainings delivered to smallholders in the province x on sustainable agricultural practices (context indicator – contributes to sub-objective 4)

Number of persons benefiting from nationally or locally implemented DRR measures (DRR ARI – contributes in priority to sub-objective 6 and SDG target 1.5)

Main steps when preparing a Cooperation Programme:

- a) Define a CoopProg Overall Goal which is aligned to a development goal of the partner country and to the related SDG targets prioritised by the partner country. This will ensure alignment and reinforce the development effectiveness work the SDC is committed to strengthen.
- b) Define the 3 Swiss Portfolio Outcomes and identify the IC Strategy sub-objectives each Portfolio Outcome will contribute to (if SECO and PHRD participate, possibly one more Portfolio Outcome).
- c) Ensure that the Portfolio Outcomes are aligned to development objectives of the partner country.
- d) Define a Theory of Change for each Portfolio Outcome and the Outcome statement(s).
- e) Consider the full list of ARIs and TRIs carefully, taking into consideration each sub-objective of the Dispatch, theme or SDG target which is either included or touches upon the results aimed at. It is important to examine the whole list as some ARIs and TRIs address several themes or might contribute to more than one sub-objective of the IC Strategy or more than one SDG target. Link the SDC Results Framework and indicators to the SDGs prioritised by the partner country.
- f) Based on the Theory of Change, select the relevant outcome indicators using primarily TRIs, possibly ARIs and, if needed, define outcome context indicators.
- g) Based on the Theory of Change, select the relevant output indicators using primarily ARIs and, if needed, define output context indicators.
- h) When choosing indicators, it is good practice to have indicators capturing changes foreseen at the level of policy/institutions and at the level of the population. For the latter, the SDC has committed itself to produce results which are disaggregated by gender and at least one population vulnerable/ left behind population group to be targeted. The choice of the latter depends on the context.

Once a CoopProg is established, the results indicators should be substantiated by results which are tracked and achieved by the concerned projects. As a logical consequence, the project level should therefore also apply indicators from the CoopProg.

The application of ARIs and TRIs at project level

The standardised result indicators (ARIs and TRIs) are to be applied in SDC-financed projects, as soon and as far as possible. Indicators included in the relevant Cooperation Programme or Programme Framework are a priority. Application of ARIs/TRIs holds, however, for new projects or phases whether the relevant Cooperation Programme or Programme Framework contains the proposed ARI/TRI or not. This is also valid for projects mandated and for project contributions. In the latter case, as the project ownership lies with the partner institution, the use of the

standardised indicators is not compulsory but strongly recommended. ARI and TRI results will be aggregated by using the Results Data Management system, which is currently being developed.

Digitalisation and the management of results data

The SDC is **developing** a digital system (**Results Data Management**) to record, manage and use results data for more efficient steering, learning and accountability, covering the three levels from project, portfolio (CoopProg) to the corporate level. Piloting and testing is foreseen and structuring of data will be required to introduce and roll-out the system. The ARIs and TRIs contribute to this effort as they introduce more harmonisation in the indicators used. The level of disaggregation of data collected per indicator also needs to be accounted for to manage the complexity of the system. Data for each indicator is therefore **limited to a maximum of five figures (see example below)**. In the case of ARIs and TRIs that report on results at the population level, this enables the SDC to disaggregate according to gender and one targeted left behind population group (to be determined in each context), in line with the necessity to mainstream gender and disaggregate population (see Guidance Leave no one behind, FHB, [area 1.3](#), normative). **This disaggregation at target group level is harmonised and mandatory for all ARIs and TRIs.** The example below illustrates the case:

Health TRI 3 Proportion of patients satisfied with the provision of services from the health facilities, number of satisfied patients, disaggregated for 1) Female targeted LNOB, 2) Female non targeted; 3) Male targeted LNOB, 4) Male non targeted; 5) Total number of patients.

To complement the data collected, important descriptive information will also be recorded in a comment field where text can be captured for each indicator.

Annex 1: List and definition of ARIs and TRIs according to the sub-objectives of the IC Strategy 2021-24 (by the theme and SDG target)

Each indicator has a factsheet containing detailed information. Click on the ID code to open the corresponding factsheets or go to the [repository](#) to access the full list of ARIs/TRIs.

Please note that **mobilisation of private finances** is an important objective to achieve the SDGs and this is also a priority for the SDC and will be monitored by SDC Directorate. Achievements in mobilising private finances **overall, for different themes and Climate Change** in particular are **to be reported in the Annual Reports of Cooperation Programmes and Global Programme Frameworks**. This enables a comprehensive reporting, which would not be possible otherwise. Result indicators on mobilisation of private finances are not included in the list below because such an ARI/TRI would not be applied systematically by every project and programme supported by the SDC.

Sub-objective 1: Strengthening framework conditions for market access and creating economic opportunities				
IC aims at strengthening the framework conditions for stability and economic governance through the promotion of an environment conducive to private initiatives as well as sound management of public resources, balanced trade policies and an investment-friendly environment				
<i>ID code</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>SDG target</i>
IED TRI 3	Inclusive economic development	Vocational Education and Training system reform	Number of contributions towards a more inclusive or more labour market relevant Vocational Education and Training (VET) system	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Sub-objective 2: Promoting innovative private sector initiatives to facilitate the creation of decent jobs				
IC facilitates access to capital markets and sustainable financing to promote financial inclusion. It works on market mechanisms to enable businesses and producers to benefit from globalization, integrate into global value chains and contribute to resolving global challenges. IC works in support of entrepreneurship, health systems, basic education and vocational training geared to the changing needs of the labour market and financial inclusion. It helps to create decent jobs and other adequate income generating activities for all, with a particular focus on disadvantaged populations and young people. In addition, it engages with the private sector to strengthen standards and promote good practices with respect to sustainability, gender equality and respect for human rights.				
<i>ID code</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>SDG target</i>
AFS ARI 1	Agriculture and Food Security	Incomes from Agricultural Production	Number of smallholder farmers with increased incomes from agricultural production	2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial

				services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
AFS TRI 4	Agriculture and Food Security	Secure land tenure/land rights	Number of smallholder farmers, who have secure land tenure/land rights	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance Indicator. 5.A: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
EDU ARI 1¹⁾	Education	Access to education and basic skills development	Number of people benefiting from primary, secondary education or continuing and alternative non-formal basic education and learning opportunities including education in emergencies	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
IED ARI 1	Inclusive Economic Development	Access to Vocational Skills Development	Number of persons enrolled in new or better vocational skills development	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
IED ARI 2	Inclusive Economic Development	Employment	Number of persons having new or better employment	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
IED ARI 3	Inclusive Economic Development	Access to and use of financial products and services	Number of people having access to and making use of formal financial products and services	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
IED TRI 1	Inclusive Economic Development	Net additional income	Change in yearly net income (salary/wage or profit) of individuals in reporting currency, adjusted for inflation	1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

				10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
IED TRI 2	Inclusive Economic Development	Private sector in vocational skills development	Number of companies or professional organisations contributing to relevant vocational skills development	4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
IED TRI 4	Inclusive Economic Development	Resilience through inclusive insurance	Number of people who thanks to insurance consider that they can more easily recover from shocks and adverse events	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
IED TRI 5	Inclusive Economic Development	Women's Economic Empowerment	Proportion of women with a positive perception on their influence on business and economic-related decision-making	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
MIG ARI 1	Migration	Access to safe and decent work opportunities	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons benefiting from services that enable them to access safe and decent work opportunities	8.8: Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
MIG ARI 2	Migration	Improved livelihoods and employability	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons reached by interventions that improved their livelihoods and employability	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men etc.
MIG TRI 1	Migration	New or better employment in the country of destination or origin	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced people having new or better employment	8.10: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all.
MIG TRI 2	Migration	Low-cost digital remittance services and financial products	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced people accessing low-cost digital remittance services and financial products.	10.C: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 % the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

¹⁾ This indicator also contributes to sub-objective 7

Sub-objective 3: Addressing climate change and its effects

Through its IC, Switzerland supports developing countries in their efforts to mitigate climate change (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions) and adapt to its effects, while at the same time contributing to the search for sustainable financing. The IC contributes to the sustainable management of urban and rural areas by reducing the growing risks related to the impacts of climate change and by promoting renewable energies and energy efficiency.

ID code	Theme	Title	Indicator	SDG target
CCE ARI 1	Climate Change and Environment	Beneficiaries from climate change adaptation measures	Number of persons benefiting from concrete climate change adaptation measures	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

CCE ARI 2	Climate Change and Environment	Climate change training	Number of persons trained on climate change issues	13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
CCE TRI 1	Climate Change and Environment	Effective national policies and legal frameworks in the field of climate change/environment	Effectiveness score of policy / legal framework	13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
CCE TRI 2	Climate Change and Environment	Improved awareness and capacities on climate change	Proportion of targeted stakeholders aware of and capable of better using information and tools to respond to climate change	13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
CCE TRI 3	Climate Change and Environment	Strengthened resilience to climate change effects	Number of persons who consider that they are more resilient to deal with the adverse effects of climate change	13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
CCE TRI 4	Climate Change and Environment	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Mt CO ₂ eq	This Standard Indicator (SI – Thematic Reference Indicator (TRI) measures the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Sub-objective 4: Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources

IC supports the sustainable management of resources such as water, air, soil, raw materials and ecosystems as well as the conservation of biodiversity, for the benefit of all people, especially the most vulnerable, along value chains in order to respect planetary boundaries.

<i>ID code</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>SDG target</i>
AFS ARI 2	Agriculture and Food Security	Agroecological farming practices	Number of smallholder farmers applying agroecological farming practices	2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
AFS TRI 2	Agriculture and Food Security	Effective national policies and legal frameworks in the field of agriculture and food security (A+FS) of smallholder farmers (SHF)	Effectiveness score of policy / legal framework	2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate
AFS TRI 5	Agriculture and Food Security	Water efficient and sustainable irrigation systems	Number of smallholder farmers, who apply water efficient and sustainable irrigation systems	6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh-

				water to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
WAT TRI 1	Water	Effective national policies and legal frameworks in the field of water	Effectiveness of existing or newly introduced national policies and legal frameworks in the field of water	6.1 (goal): By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 6.2 (goal): By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
WAT TRI 2	Water	Local community involvement in water and sanitation management	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	6b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.
WAT TRI 3	Water	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)	Proportion of watershed area being managed in an integrated manner (SDG 6)	6.5: Implement integrated water resources management
WAT TRI 4	Water	Transboundary Water Cooperation	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (SDG 6)	6.5.2: Transboundary water cooperation (https://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicator-652/)
WAT TRI 5	Water	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	Number of concrete actions by youth benefiting water-related ecosystems	6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Sub-objective 5: Providing emergency aid and ensuring the protection of civilians

IC places at the heart of its work the safety, dignity and rights of populations affected by crises, armed conflicts and disasters, including forcibly displaced persons.

<i>ID code</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>SDG target</i>
HA ARI 1	Emergency Relief and Protection	Persons reached in emergency situations	Number of persons reached in emergency situations	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
HA ARI 2	Emergency Relief and Protection	Reduction of violence and fostering protection	Number of persons reached by programmes supported by Switzerland that contribute to the reduction of violence (including forced displacement) and foster the protection of vulnerable persons.	SDG 16
MIG TRI 3	Migration	Protection and rehabilitation services for victims of violence, exploitation and abuse	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons experiencing violence, exploitation and abuse who access protection/rehabilitation services.	8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of

				<p>child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.</p> <p>8.8: Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</p>
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Sub-objective 6: Preventing disasters and ensuring reconstruction and rehabilitation

Switzerland is committed to disaster risk reduction and to reconstruction and rehabilitation in order to prevent natural disasters as far as possible and to restore basic services after a disaster or an armed conflict.

<i>ID code</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>SDG target</i>
AFS TRI 1	Agriculture and Food Security	Prevalence of food insecurity	Percentage of food insecurity measured in the area (district, region, country) corresponding to SDC's interventions (similar to SDG indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES))	2.1.: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
DRR ARI 1	Disaster Risk Reduction	Beneficiaries of DRR measures	Number of persons benefiting from nationally or locally implemented DRR measures	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
DRR ARI 2	Disaster Risk Reduction	Reconstruction and rehabilitation support	Number of persons assisted with reconstruction and rehabilitation support to Build Back Better	11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
DRR TRI 1	Disaster Risk Reduction	Understanding Disaster Risk	Number of interventions, measures or programmes supported or influenced by the SDC that are based on comprehensive disaster risk assessments	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters; 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct

				economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
DRR TRI 2	Disaster Risk Reduction	Local DRR governance	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework	11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
DRR TRI 3	Disaster Risk Reduction	DRR investments for resilience	Number of regional, national and local systems supported or influenced by the SDC	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters; 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
DRR TRI 4	Disaster Risk Reduction	Prepared population	Proportion of at-risk population covered by early warning systems or local preparedness	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters; 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

DRR TRI 5	Disaster Risk Reduction	Build Back Better	Number of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes integrating DRR measures to 'Build Back Better'	11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
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Sub-objective 7: Strengthening equitable access to quality basic services

Investment in basic education, vocational training and health contributes to economic development and to mitigating population growth. Quality and equitable access to health services, education, safe drinking water and sanitation, energy, urban transport and food are fundamental. Switzerland is committed to meeting the basic needs of the poorest and most neglected, in particular migrants and refugees, young people and people with disabilities, by strengthening international standards, the capacities of state systems and state-owned enterprises, and by improving living conditions, taking into account the challenges of growing urbanization.

<i>ID code</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>SDG target</i>
AFS TRI 3	Agriculture and Food Security	Healthy diets	Number of persons, whose diet is healthy	2.2: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
EDU ARI 2²⁾	Education	Quality of education and teaching	Number of teachers or educational personnel trained	4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries.
EDU TRI 1²⁾	Education	Education enrolment	Average enrolment rate (primary, secondary or non-formal education)	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
EDU TRI 2²⁾	Education	Education completion	Average primary/secondary education completion rate	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
EDU TRI 3²⁾	Education	Quality education and learning	Average proportion of children/youth achieving proficiency level in reading/mathematics at the end of primary/secondary education	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
EDU TRI 4²⁾	Education	Literacy/numeracy/language (basic life skills – lifelong learning)	Number of youth/adults enrolled in literacy/numeracy/language programmes (foundational/basic education skills)	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary

				and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
HLT_ARI_1	Health	Safe birth delivery	Number of births attended by skilled health personnel	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 7 per 100,000 live births 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under -5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
HLT_ARI_2	Health	Prevention of non-communicable diseases	Number of persons reached through health education sessions related to the prevention of non-communicable diseases	3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
HLT_TRI_1	Health	Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	Maternal mortality ratio (SDG 3.1.1)	3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 7 per 100,000 live births
HLT_TRI_2	Health	Out-of-pocket payment for health services and care	Proportion of total current expenditure on health paid by households out-of-pocket	3.8: Achieve UHC, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
HLT_TRI_3	Health	Patients satisfaction	Proportion of patients satisfied with the provision of services from the health facilities	3.8: Achieve UHC, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
HLT_TRI_4	Health	Access to modern methods of family planning	Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1)	3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproduction health into national strategies and programs.
HLT_TRI_5	Health	Malnutrition among children under 5 years old	Proportion of stunting among children aged 0-5 years (SDG indicator 2.2.1)	2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025, the international agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years old age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescents

				girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
MIG_ARI_3	Migration	Access to local health, education and other social services	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons who gained access to local health, education and other social services	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
MIG_TRI_4	Migration	Multi-stakeholder dialogues on migration and forced displacement	Number of goal, regional and national dialogues on migration that engage different actors (Governments, cities, civil society, private sector)	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
MIG_TRI_5	Migration	Effective national policies and legal frameworks in the field of migration and forced displacement	Effectiveness of existing or newly introduced national policies and legal frameworks in the field of migration and forced displacement	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
POV_TRI_2*	Poverty	Social Protection	Proportion of population protected in at least one social protection area	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
WAT_ARI_1	Water	Drinking water	Number of people using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6)	6.1: Provide safe and affordable drinking water
WAT_ARI_2	Water	Sanitation and hygiene	Number of people that gained access to improved sanitation and hygiene services (SDG 6)	6.2: End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene

²⁾ This indicator also contributes to sub-objective 2

* Poverty is not a theme but its reduction is an overarching goal of Switzerland's Strategy for International Cooperation

Sub-objective 8: Preventing conflicts, promoting peace and respect for international law				
Switzerland contributes to the prevention and resolution of armed conflicts so that a lasting solution can be found by peaceful means. It acts through mediation, facilitation and political dialogue, as well as through the provision of expertise. As a State party to the Geneva Conventions, it promotes international humanitarian law and disarmament norms, particularly humanitarian aspects, which are essential for the protection of civilians and non-combatants.				
<i>ID code</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>SDG target</i>
FCHR_TRI_1	Fragility, Conflict and Human Rights	Prevention and reduction of conflict	Number of civil society initiatives that contribute to preventing or reducing conflicts	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
FCHR_TRI_2	Fragility, Conflict and Human Rights	Prevention of all forms of violence	Number of processes or policies that increase societies' capacities to resist and mitigate all forms of violence, or that	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

			strengthen coping mechanisms, state-society relationship and social cohesion	
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Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality

Switzerland defends and promotes the universality, interdependence and indivisibility of human rights. Through its IC, Switzerland is committed to the respect, protection, promotion and development of human rights. Projects and programmes that pay particular attention to possible sources of conflict avoid aggravating tensions while ensuring the participation of beneficiaries in the implementation of projects. Switzerland is committed to reducing factors of exclusion and promotes equal opportunities and equitable access to resources, public services and decision-making processes. The equitable sharing of responsibilities, duties and decision-making powers between men and women is an important driving force for sustainable development, including economic growth (higher level of education, better economic, political, cultural and social participation and choice of the number of children). IC is committed to promoting gender equality and women's rights in all its interventions and with its partners, with particular emphasis on the prevention of gender-based violence, economic empowerment and women's political participation.

<i>ID code</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>SDG target</i>
POV_ARI_1*	Poverty	Leave No One Behind (LNOB)	Number of persons from left behind groups benefitting from projects to reduce exclusion, discrimination and inequality	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
EDU_TRI_5³⁾	Education	Education for sustainable development (climate change/health) & for peace and human rights (basic life skills – lifelong learning)	Number of people participating in formal, non-formal/informal educational activities on sustainable development (e.g. health, climate change/DRR, environment) or peace/human rights/civic education (e.g. violence prevention/social cohesion, gender, democratisation)	4.7: By 2030, ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
FCHR_ARI_1	Fragility, Conflict and Human Rights	Space for civil society	Number of civil society organisations that contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue or to the respect for human rights	16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
GEN_ARI_1	Gender	Gender Equality – Sexual and Gender Based Violence	Number of persons subjected to different forms of sexual and gender based violence having received required (medical, and/or psychosocial, and/or legal) support	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
GEN_ARI_2	Gender	Gender Equality – Women's political participation	Number of political bodies with at least 30% of representation of women (indicator similar to SDG 5.5.1)	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
GEN_TRI_1	Gender	Gender Equality – Reforms promoting gender equality	Number of gender transformative policy and legislative reforms in place (indicator close to SDG 5.1.1)	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

GEN TRI 2	Gender	Gender Equality – Social behaviour change in favour of gender equality	Proportion of women with a positive perception about the support they receive from their family and household members to pursue their own activities	5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
GEN TRI 3	Gender	Gender Equality – Women’s influence on political decision-making (complementing the ARI on political bodies with at least 30% representation of women)	Proportion of women with a positive perception on their influence in exercising their political functions	5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
GEN TRI 4	Gender	Gender Equality – Reduction of unpaid domestic and care work	Average reduction in hours that women spend per day on unpaid domestic and care work in SDC target area or targeted population (indicator similar to SDG 5.4.1)	5.4: Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
GEN TRI 5	Gender	Gender Equality – Gender responsive budget management	Proportion of supported governments with gender responsive budget management	5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

³⁾ This indicator also contributes to sub-objective 3

* Poverty is not a theme but its reduction is an overarching goal of Switzerland’s Strategy for International Cooperation

Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society

Switzerland promotes democratic values, including citizen participation, transparency and accountability, as well as the fight against corruption and against impunity. IC strengthens state institutions so that they meet the needs of the population. It strengthens the capacity of countries to base their policies on reliable data, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups. Switzerland is committed to systemic change, aimed at strengthening the accountability of partner governments to tackle obstacles to development such as corruption, cronyism and mismanagement. IC is committed to promoting good governance in all its interventions and with its partners. Support for balance of powers and public mechanisms for government accountability and oversight are key, including through culture and the media. Switzerland strengthens civil society in developing countries because of its key role in ensuring social inclusion, advocacy, monitoring and public accountability.

<i>ID code</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>SDG target</i>
FCHR ARI 2	Fragility, Conflict and Human Rights	Access to justice	Number of persons who gained access to formal judicial procedures or alternative justice processes	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
FCHR TRI 3	Fragility, Conflict and Human Rights	Human rights-based public service delivery	Proportion of population satisfied with public service delivery by supported state authorities according to key human rights criteria and principles	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (see in particular SDG Indicator 16.6.2)
FCHR TRI 4	Fragility, Conflict and Human Rights	Governance of security sector	Proportion of the population satisfied with the governance (accountability, efficiency, engagement of civil society) of the public security sector	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

FCHR TRI 5	Fragility, Conflict and Human Rights	Effective and independent judicial authorities	Proportion of the population satisfied with the efficiency, independence and quality of the procedures of the judicial authorities supported.	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
GOV ARI 1	Governance	Citizen's participation	Number of people participating in and influencing public service provision, decision-making and budgets in their localities	16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
GOV ARI 2	Governance	Budget resources of local authorities	Number of supported local authorities which have benefitted from increased budget resources	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
GOV TRI 1	Governance	Democratic representation	Proportion of people satisfied with their parliament	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
GOV TRI 2	Governance	Democratic participation and access to information	Proportion of people who believe that they are better informed and have more say due to supported civil society initiatives or public interest media.	16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedom, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
GOV TRI 3	Governance	Decentralisation	Proportion of supported subnational governments that are satisfied with the dialogue and responsiveness of other government units.	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
GOV TRI 4	Governance	Public Oversight & Accountability	Proportion of corrective measures taken in relation to number of reports filed by supported public supervisory bodies on either performance or control of government authorities	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
GOV TRI 5	Governance	Combating Corruption	Proportion 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)	16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
POV TRI 1*	Poverty	Civil registration	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

* Poverty is not a theme but its reduction is an overarching goal of Switzerland's Strategy for International Cooperation

